

DAILY
JOURNAL,
1866.

CALENDAR.

1866											
			SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WED.	THURS.	FRIDAY.	SATUR.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.
JUNE.	MAY.	APRIL.	FEB.	JAN.	AUG.	JULY.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4

TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Stamps required on Notes, Drafts, or Bill of Exchange, executed singly :

For \$25 and under, 1 cent.
 " \$50 and over \$25, 2 "
 " \$100 and over \$50, 3 "
 " each additional \$100 3 "
 " " " fraction of \$100 3 "

On Drafts or Bills of Exchange in duplicate :

For \$100 2 cents.
 " each additional \$100 2 "
 " " " fraction of \$100 2 "

On Drafts or Bills of Exchange in more parts than two :

For \$100 1 cent.
 " each additional \$100 1 "
 " " " fraction of \$100 1 "

Interest made payable at the maturity of any Bill, &c., shall be counted as part of the principal sum.

Stamps must be cancelled at the time of affixing the same, by writing or stamping thereon the date.

The stamps for Notes, &c., to be affixed by the maker or drawer; and in case of any Draft or Bill of Exchange drawn out of this Province, by the acceptor or first indorser.

The Act regarding Notes, &c., under \$100, comes into force January 1st, 1866.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters to any part of Canada, if prepaid, 5 cents; if unpaid, 7 cents, per half ounce.

Letters to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, 5 cents per half ounce—prepayment optional.

Letters to Newfoundland, 12½ cts. per half oz.

Letters to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, if specially addressed via Royal Mail Steamer from Boston—Newfoundland 12½ cents, Nova Scotia 12½ cents, per half ounce.

Letters to Great Britain and Ireland, by Canadian Packet, 12½ cents per half ounce; by Cunard Packet, 17 cents per half ounce.

Letters for the United Kingdom must be prepaid, or they will be charged a fine of 6d. sterling on arrival in England.

Letters for the United States, 10 cts. per half oz.

Letters for British Columbia, 10 cents per half ounce.

Registration Charges—To any place in British North America, 2 cts.; to United Kingdom, 12½ cts.; to United States, 5 cts.

Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.—Single Newspaper, 1 cent. The following rates will be charged quarterly on Newspapers, if mailed from office of publication, and prepaid:—Daily, 40 cts.; Tri-weekly, 20 cts.; Bi-weekly, 18 cts.; Weekly, 6½ cts. per quarter.

Periodicals.—To any part of Canada, one or more numbers, if not exceeding 4 ounces, 1 cent; to the United Kingdom, per Canadian Packets, 2 cents each number, to be prepaid by postage stamp.

Parcel Post.—The charge on Parcels to any place in Canada is 25 cts. per lb.

Circulars and other printed matter of a like character, and Books, is 1 ct. per ounce, to be prepaid.

LAW TERMS.

Hilary begins Monday, February 5th.

Easter " " May 21st.

Trinity " " next after 21st August.

Michaelmas begins Monday, November 19th.

Each Term ending on the Saturday of the following week.

County Courts.—Sittings for the trials of issues in fact and assessments of damages commence on the Second Tuesday in March, June, September, and December.

Assizes.—Courts of Assize and nisi prius are held twice a year in every county or union of counties in Upper Canada, between Hilary and Easter Terms, and between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, except the United Counties of York and Peel, and the City of Toronto, where there are held three in each year, commencing on Thursday next after the Municipal elections in January, the Second Monday in April, and the Second Monday in October in each year.

Long Vacation from 1st July to 21st August.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

UPPER CANADA.—New Year's Day; Ash Wednesday; Good Friday; Easter Monday; Queen's Birth Day; Christmas Day.

LOWER CANADA.—New Year's Day; Epiphany; Annunciation; Good Friday; Ascension; Corpus Christi; St. Peter's; St. Paul's; All Saints; Conception; Christmas and Queen's Birth Day; also, any day appointed by Proclamation for a General Fast or Thanksgiving.

DAILY
JOURNAL

FOR

1866.

TORONTO:
PUBLISHED BY BROWN BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

January.

THURSDAY 18.

1866.

FRIDAY 19.

The weather is mild to day, and the little
slighting there has been wearing away, there
has been a great many teams in town to day
with Pork and wheat

The bevel cogged wheel that drives the
smut machine was stripped of its cogs this
morning and so crushed the collar of the fly
shaft up against the bush or plumer block so
as to burn it to a red heat and regularly char it
to coal. And have set to work to put in ~~the~~
new set of cogs and a bush with 2 inches wider
bearing say 6 inches instead of four

SATURDAY 20.

At six this morning it was quite wet and rainy
and had been blowing very hard all night,
about 9 it began to freeze, and made the roads
as slippery as glass, and together with the high wind
makes very cold. The cogs (a set of which were ready
on hand) are now fitted and keyed in, are
now being turned (4pm) The rain last night has
helped the water sufficient to enable us to drive
2 run of stones

January.

MONDAY 22.

1866.

This has been a much milder day

Got the small Machine wheel finished
this evening and ready to start about 8, O'clock

TUESDAY 23.

This has been a pleasant day
Peter Edington here

Allen of Arthur was here this afternoon
and I agreed to sell him the McGuire lot for
\$800 he to pay me \$200 about the first week in March
and 5 years to pay the balance with interest.

WEDNESDAY 24.

This has been a somewhat colder day
yet a great deal more wheat comes than
did yesterday. There seems to be a greater ~~market~~
demanded for it in other parts below,

January.

THURSDAY 25.

1866.

NOTE

This was an action of replevin, brought by Curyea against Burton, to recover 500 barrels pork. The facts were as follows:—Daggett & Whiteside were pork packers in the city of Chicago, and about the 1st of January, 1865, sold to Curyea 500 barrels of pork and delivered to him five warehouse receipts of Burton, the appellant, who had the pork on storage in his warehouse. By the terms of the receipts, the pork was deliverable to the order thereon of Duggett & Whiteside upon the surrender of the receipts and payment of charges. The receipts were endorsed, in blank, by Daggett & Whiteside. Subsequently to the purchase by Curyea, he desired to have the pork overhauled and repacked, and, in order that this might be done by Daggett & Whiteside, he delivered the receipts back to them. They, thereupon pledged the receipts to a Bank called the State Saving Institution, as security for advances of money, and on the 15th of June, 1865, the Bank sold them to Michael Leahy; Daggett & Whiteside having failed to pay their debt to the bank and became insolvent.

The main question involved in the submission to the Court was as to the negotiability in the legal sense, of warehouse receipts, so as to enable persons holding them to transfer a greater right or title to the property mentioned in them than he himself had. The appellant insisted that the instruction of the court below, in which the non-negotiability of warehouse receipts was announced, was erroneous—it being urged that the warehouse receipts should be treated as negotiable paper, and that this is required by the exigencies of commerce.

The Court finds, in regard to this position, that "if it be desirable that these instruments be placed upon this footing, it belongs to the Legislature to make the rule. Such is certainly not now the law." In reference to the security in loaning money upon the pledge of warehouse receipts, the Court say there is "precisely the same security as the loaning upon the pledge and delivery of the property itself. If the person pledging the property is the owner, the security is good to the extent of its value, and so of the warehouse receipts. But if he is not the owner, if he has stolen it, or if he is a bailee merely, and is attempting to make a fraudulent use of the property entrusted to his keeping, a person purchasing or receiving the property as security, does so in subordination to the title of the true owner."—*Chicago Tribune*.

This very important decision should be borne in mind by Canadians doing business in Chicago. The law of Canada was, we believe, made the special provision for the negotiation of warehouse receipts which the Supreme Court of Illinois has decided to be wanting there.

FRIDAY 26.

SATURDAY 27.

January.

MONDAY 29.

1866.

TUESDAY 30.

WEDNESDAY 31.

February.

THURSDAY 1.

1866.

FRIDAY 2.

SATURDAY 3.

February.

MONDAY 5.

1866.

TUESDAY 6.

WEDNESDAY 7.

February.

THURSDAY 8.

1866.

FRIDAY 9.

SATURDAY 10.

February.

MONDAY 12.

1866.

TUESDAY 13.

WEDNESDAY 14.

February.

THURSDAY 15.

1866.

FRIDAY 16.

SATURDAY 17.

February.

MONDAY 19.

1866.

TUESDAY 20.

WEDNESDAY 21.

February.

THURSDAY 22.

1866.

FRIDAY 23.

SATURDAY 24.

February.

MONDAY 26.

1866.

TUESDAY 27.

WEDNESDAY 28.

March.

THURSDAY 1.

1866.

FRIDAY 2.

SATURDAY 3.

March.

MONDAY 5.

1866.

TUESDAY 6.

WEDNESDAY 7.

March.

THURSDAY 8.

1866.

FRIDAY 9.

SATURDAY 10.

March.

MONDAY 12.

1866.

TUESDAY 13.

WEDNESDAY 14.

March.

THURSDAY 15.

1866.

FRIDAY 16.

SATURDAY 17.

March.

MONDAY 19.

1866.

TUESDAY 20.

WEDNESDAY 21.

March.

THURSDAY 22.

1866.

FRIDAY 23.

SATURDAY 24.

March.

MONDAY 26.

1866.

TUESDAY 27.

WEDNESDAY 28.

March.

THURSDAY 29.

1866.

FRIDAY 30.

SATURDAY 31.

April.

MONDAY 2.

1866.

TUESDAY 3.

WEDNESDAY 4.

April.

THURSDAY 5.

1866.

FRIDAY 6.

SATURDAY 7.

April.

MONDAY 9.

1866.

TUESDAY 10.

WEDNESDAY 11.

April.

THURSDAY 12.

1866.

FRIDAY 13.

SATURDAY 14.

April.

MONDAY 16.

1866.

TUESDAY 17.

WEDNESDAY 18.

April.

THURSDAY 19.

1866.

FRIDAY 20.

SATURDAY 21.

April.

MONDAY 23.

1866.

TUESDAY 24.

WEDNESDAY 25.

April.

THURSDAY 26.

1866.

FRIDAY 27.

SATURDAY 28.

April.

MONDAY 30.

1866.

May.

TUESDAY 1.

WEDNESDAY 2.

May.

THURSDAY 3.

1866.

FRIDAY 4.

SATURDAY 5.

May.

MONDAY 7.

1866.

TUESDAY 8.

We are repairing the gate posts leading into
the Mill Yard, and have raised the arch
two feet higher than it was

WEDNESDAY 9.

Fine weather, but too dry

Have begun to clear out the remainder
of the timbers in the Wheel Ark preparatory to
building the walls for the Steam Engine.

May.

THURSDAY 10.

1866.

FRIDAY 11.

Warm weather, and the ground exceedingly dry, and no moisture to start the fall wheat which suffered so much from the unprotected state it was in all winter for want of sufficient snow

SATURDAY 12.

Fine weather to day

Mr Saunders & Mr Lemon to compare the offer against the Cattle Yard, so as to lessen the labour of the Arbitrator,

every appearance of rain

May.

MONDAY 14.

1866.

This is a cold morning. and considerable frost caused by the very copious rains that fell during Saturday night and yesterday morning which left large pools on the roads filled with water.

William is still confined to bed with a rheumatic attack. Old Miss Hewatt died this afternoon

TUESDAY 15.

A clear, but not a warm day
Began our Arbitration this morning in Hewats case
for Balance due me for cattle yard
William was rather better to day & has able to attend
at the examination

WEDNESDAY 16.

Weather to day much the same as yesterday

Continued the Arbitration to day until 6 p.m.
and stands adjourned till this day week.

May.

THURSDAY 17.

1866.

FRIDAY 18.

Fine weather,

Agreed to pay Ingles 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb towards the cost of the Engine shaft if it is ordered from Detroit for if made there to order it will cost them 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound here, which they think too high, and feel rather inclined to wait the arrival of iron of the size from England, which I do not, and therefore bear my share of the extra price so as not to delay the work.

SATURDAY 19.

Very warm fine weather

Higinbotham returned home this forenoon at 9.50 only few minutes after his son was born. Mr Swan the Dutchman engaged to burn a pit of pure Maple charcoal and deliver them here at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Bushel.

The men are out in the bush getting out a large oak beam for end of shaft for engine.

May.

MONDAY 21.

1866.

TUESDAY 22.

Fine weather but cold

WEDNESDAY 23.

Cold this morning. There was a slight flurry
of snow but it went soon off and turned into
sleet

May.

THURSDAY 24.

1866.

Hard frost during the night and morning the ground was quite at 4 o'clock. it has destroyed a good many delicate flowers. This being the Queens Birth day all work is suspended, and the weather being fine all the games foot and boat races are going on, and closed with an illumination fireworks and a large bonfire. A melancholly accident happened at Galt this day the large Russian cannon went off when charging and 2 men were killed on the spot and some others wounded by splinters of the ramrod.

FRIDAY 25.

This is a fine warm day it looked very much like as if we were going to have a great shower of rain in the morning but only a few drops fell and through the forenoon it cleared up and all appearance of it passed off.

SATURDAY 26.

Frost this morning again, have been putting a plank edging from the Battery to the big stone to confine the gravel of the walk. The rain is seeming to come this afternoon, about finishing the planting of the potatoes next the Glebe, have planted about two acres this year. Also digging out the foundation for altering the gable of the granary preparatory to building it all up this summer.

May.

MONDAY 28.

1866.

We had a great deal of rain during the whole day yesterday, with little or no interruption
And it has continued all last night, and now and then, a shower this morning

TUESDAY 29.

WEDNESDAY 30.

May.

THURSDAY 31.

1866.

June.

FRIDAY 1.

Fine weather. But very startling news that the
Fenians have crossed over to Fort Erie from about
Black Rock between 1500 & 2000 strong and are
throwing up earthworks with all possible speed.
The following troops have left Toronto
William is still improving but has a great difficulty
in walking.

SATURDAY 2.

This is another beautifull morning and making for
a very warm day. The news this morning is that
our men attacked the Fenians at a place ^{Ridgeway} east
of Port Colborne miles but as they advanced
they found themselves outnumbered and had to fall
back on the Welland Canal.
William is much better to day & gone to Mr
Alexanders
Again we hear that our troops rallied
and drove the Fenians before them

June.

MONDAY 4.

1866.

This is somewhat of a wet morning, and do not feel well yet, having been much disturbed last night and this morning with my bowels and have kept the house the most of the day.

We have been much put about both yesterday and to day with very exciting intelligence about the Irishans. ^{Later account say that about 800} made their escape in scows tugged by propellers from Buffalo who took them back to that city, and that the US steamer detained another scow with the commander Col O'Neal on board & holds them now as prisoners.

P. Fairington & wife here

TUESDAY 5.

There has been considerable rain during the night, and this forenoon I had to attend Court to day and was fined by the Mayor & Patterson in the sum of \$20. and \$2.10 for costs, for not removing the dung from cattle yards within the time ordered.

Considerable excitement about Montreal and Cornwall, and Prescott. 2 cars seized by the US Marshall with ammunition & stores on board were taken by the Finians.

WEDNESDAY 6.

This has been a wet day at least frequent showers. This was the monthly fair day.

William was a good deal better to day & attended a short time in the office & went to Fishers Mills in the afternoon by cars.

June.

THURSDAY 7.

1866.

Very fine morning, I went down to Toronto to attend the Synod, Mrs A. accompanying me, notwithstanding the excitement and the number of Ministers absent, they will continue their sittings and finish the business of the court, It began yesterday,

FRIDAY 8.

In Toronto, the weather fine

SATURDAY 9.

Fine all day

June.

MONDAY 11.

1866.

TUESDAY 12.

Raised

WEDNESDAY 13.

This has been somewhat of a sultry day,
a good deal of thunder & rain during last night
and a heavy shower at noon -

Our Presbytery is in session to day was only
a short time there, as I had a case in our
Quarter sessions now sitting, against William
Maxwelle for defrauding me in Cordwood - but
from some doubts in the minds of the jury they
thought his brother was the ~~most~~ most guilty,
& set him free -

Raised

June.

THURSDAY 14.

1866.

Fine weather, shipped a 100 Blts of No²
flour to Montreal

this afternoon

Went down to Fisher Mill,

FRIDAY 15.

SATURDAY 16.

June.

MONDAY 18.

1866.

TUESDAY 19.

WEDNESDAY 20.

June.

THURSDAY 21.

1866.

FRIDAY 22.

SATURDAY 23.

Fine warm weather, & a good deal of wheat came in
John Stewart of Elamosa left £300 on loan a 7 per cent
per annum. if over a month.
Took out of the large
steam box (prepared for steaming all the planks
for the new still and mash tun) the first charge
and found it much lighter than when it went
in, after being in about 4 days

June.

MONDAY 25.

1866.

This has been a very hot day, but cooled down in the evening after a light thunder shower.

The news from Europe to day is still more warlike

TUESDAY 26.

WEDNESDAY 27.

Fine weather. This has been an exciting day in whisky. about $\frac{1}{2}$ past twelve o'clock Mr. Romaine came down to inform me that he had a telegram from Ottawa that, Parliament had raised the duty on whisky from 30¢ to 60¢ and is now in full force, so up it went at once to 65¢ per gallon.

June.

THURSDAY 28.

1866.

FRIDAY 29.

SATURDAY 30.

Fine weather, I went down to Brampton this morning to see what agreement Mr Haggart had about pumping water for the Grand Trunk Company, and found that he had proposed some alterations in the one they had sent up for his signature, but as yet it had not been completed nor did he think that he would do so for some time until he saw how it would work.

July.

MONDAY 2.

1866.

This is another fine day, and find that William is rather considered better to day, both Herod & Howitt examined him to day, and found nothing wrong with his inside

TUESDAY 3.

WEDNESDAY 4.

July.

THURSDAY 5.

1866.

FRIDAY 6.

SATURDAY 7.

July.

MONDAY 9.

1866.

TUESDAY 10.

WEDNESDAY 11.

July.

THURSDAY 12.

1866.

FRIDAY 13.

SATURDAY 14.

July.

MONDAY 16.

1866.

TUESDAY 17.

WEDNESDAY 18.

July.

THURSDAY 19.

1866.

This has been the first dry day that we have had for a week,

FRIDAY 20.

This has been a fine moderately warm day and have been leading all the hay that could be got dry

The Grand Trunk company's men have been working hard all day in laying the remainder of the pipes past the Mill gate and down into the race & along the bottom

William came home from his trip to Sault St. Mary this evening by Toronto & is much better in health

SATURDAY 21.

We had a very fine forenoon, but in the afternoon it rained very heavy

Kept the mill standing all day to enable the workmen to finish the pipes but they could not do it for want of a hand,

July.

MONDAY 23.

1866.

We had a tremendous storm of wind & rain yesterday afternoon a little after five o'clock & it blew down a great many ornamental trees & some fruit trees, the roof of the G. S. Engine house ~~for~~ about $\frac{1}{4}$ of it was lifted and the slates & sheeting thrown to the ground. the G. Western's long wood shed was totally destroyed, and many Barns lost their roofs and a great deal of fencing blown down, our Church roof also ~~of~~ ^{was} to some extent damaged & slates removed,
This has been a fine dry day though at times it was very sultry

TUESDAY 24.

WEDNESDAY 25.

July.

THURSDAY 26.

1866.

FRIDAY 27.

SATURDAY 28.

July.

MONDAY 30.

1866.

Fine dry weather and have begun to scaffold
for the raising of my son Williams roof so as
to admit of another story being built on it -
by cutting holes in the walls under the plate
for inserting 4 beams under the same, and
the plate bound to these by irons to prevent the
roof from spreading, and thick planks checked
along on the top of these beams under the rafters
so as to carry them all up equal without in
any way breaking the roof.

TUESDAY 31.

The Atlantic Cable is now complete.

August.

WEDNESDAY 1.

This has been fine weather but warm
for out door work Have got ready all the
eight screws and have begun to raise it.

August.

THURSDAY 2.

1866.

Rather wet this morning but better about noon
have been very hazy for the most of the day
finishing the raising of the roof of pms house for
the present to the height of 6 feet from the floor to
the under side of plate and is resting on tressels
on one side and on 4 posts on the other.

FRIDAY 3.

Very fine morning and Mrs A & I went down
to Toronto to see William & little David, go off
in the steam boat "Banshee" to Montreal at
1/2 past 2 P.M. and after that had too little time
to do any business of consequence, and ~~arrived~~
left on our return at 3.45 P.M. it rained heavy
the whole way, and even after 8 o'clock but not
quite so heavy.

SATURDAY 4.

Very wet morning and had rained heavy during
the night; The masons could not begin work till
about 10 o'clock, and the weather has been dry since
and the work on the house progressing very well

The Steam Engine is also far advanced, and
may be ready to bring down the end of next week
the Boiler fire Box and the main shell is put together
but not riveted yet

August.

MONDAY 6.

1866.

This has been a very fine cool tracing day —
and have been getting on well with building
I have determined to day the exact height of
the lying shaft of the Steam Engine and the
main bevel Wheel is now being keyed on its place

Tomorrow is to be kept as a Holley day in Town
and the works will be standing still

TUESDAY 7.

WEDNESDAY 8.

August.

THURSDAY 9.

1866.

FRIDAY 10.

SATURDAY 11.

August.

MONDAY 13.

1866.

Rainy weather still continues and appears to have been raining all night. It rained during part of the forenoon yesterday and then in the evening and very few in church.

This morning we raised the roof as high as it will require and they have got the linters on the windows, and the work is progressing well though slow and expensive. Mr A L Argo from Stratford called, an agent in town to day selling breech loading Pistols & Rifles.

TUESDAY 14.

This is another dull misty morning with fine drizzling rain which continued to about 10 o'clock.

Our Rifle Company ~~are~~^{is} again called out to the Niagara frontier for 8 days.

The afternoon has been more settled but very sultry & close, and not unlike rain,

WEDNESDAY 15.

We have had dry weather to day

Considerable enquiry is now making for a better supply of wheat the new comes in so sparingly that those who require it must bid up for it

I bought to day nearly 600 bushels from Thos Easterbrook at \$1.25 bush 100 Bush of fat Dow a \$1.26 silver, a car load at St Marys \$1.20 there

August.

THURSDAY 16.

1866.

This has been one of the driest days we have had for some time, it continued very cool for the most of the day

I got the roof set down on its proper place on the walls of Williams house, Bot 162 Bush^c of fall wheat of Gco Balkwold at \$1.30 bush

FRIDAY 17.

This has been a charming day sufficiently warm getting on well with the house the gables are about built up to the top.

Flour has gone up in Montreal within the last day or two about 50c Our Rifle Company left here by the G.W. Railway for the neighbourhood of Drumondville

I am getting the foundation walls built to day for to rest the beam on that carries the inner end of the fly wheel shaft

SATURDAY 18.

This has been a fine warm day and have got on very well with the house this week, and also with the preparations for the Engine

Was up at the Peoples Mill this afternoon and found Mr Goldie busy superintending his men clearing out old walls & pointing up the bottom of main ones with water lime, and were dressing the beams full length across the building 14 x 13 of excellent pine from near Hespeller, delivered here for \$12 per 100 feet running measure for what is 12 x 12 & over.

August.

MONDAY 20.

1866.

Fine weather, there had been during Saturday night and Sunday morning. and a heavy shower fell during yesterday afternoon between 3 & 4 o'clock -

But this day has been fine dry weather
I have Masons working at Foundation for Engine
also 3 at the granery walls,

TUESDAY 21.

This is another fine day, Men hard at work
getting in the wheat on the Waterloo road
the last of the Peas was got in on Saturday from
the back of the hill,

Finian, Pick, Nick This is the day for the Great
we hear, there is no disturbance as Black Rock, but from all

WEDNESDAY 22.

August.

THURSDAY 23.

1866.

FRIDAY 24.

SATURDAY 25.

This has been a fine day, our Guelph Rifle Company returned this day at noon from Thorold —

I have got on well with the foundation for the Engine and have got the beams laid on the wall

August.

MONDAY 27.

1866.

This has been a fine dry day & have got in all
the oats on the Upper field on hill,

have got the side all ready for the Engine
and expect to get it down tomorrow.

The water in the river is getting very light & there
is much need of the Engine

TUESDAY 28.

WEDNESDAY 29.

August.

THURSDAY 30.

1866.

This has been fine working weather with a slight shower in the forenoon, there is much need of it so far as the river is concerned as it is very low, and we had to stop this afternoon for want of it.

We the Steam Engine planted on its seat this afternoon it is a pretty heavy affair to handle

FRIDAY 31.

Very scarce of water, and consequently of flour and had this afternoon to go to Armstrong's Mill in Elamosa to try to buy some but could not & then went to Eden Mills and bought 200 bags from Scott's they also are scarce of water and wheat also. There is no old wheat to be got.

September.

SATURDAY 1.

This has been a warm day and some few drops of rain fell but not enough to stop work or do any good in helping to fill the dam.

We have been boring the holes and getting the bolts in to screw down the Engine to the frame. The mason work for the bed of the boiler is far advanced as well as the foundation walls of the Boiler House.

The Engine for Mr Argo of Stratford & made by Robertson & Mair was put on the cars to day, and went off before I went out to see it. It is about the same power as mine.

Mr Massie here told me that it is generally talked of in Montreal that Gallo's financial Bill will do a great deal of harm among business men as all the Banks will curtail their Discounts, and that the Bk of Montreal has done that already

September.

MONDAY 3.

1866.

TUESDAY 4.

WEDNESDAY 5.

This has been a fine day and warm, and have got well on with the building, the ash pit and other foundation for the Engine Boiler is ready and it is being set on its place, The Fly wheel is troublesome to get true,

Anders Anderson, a swede came here from my Sisters in Illinois, this afternoon on his way home to Sweden to see his Parents

September.

THURSDAY 6.

1866.

This is a fine warm day,

FRIDAY 7.

This is a dull morning, it began to rain about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 o'clock, and got quite heavy at $\frac{1}{4}$ to 9. and the men left of work I went out with Mr Anderson to the G.W. Station in time for the cars at 7.05. a.m. & shortly before the rain began he went to see the Niagara Falls & then to New York where he takes the steamer for Liverpool thence to Hull, where he gets the steam packet to Gothenburg

SATURDAY 8.

This is a fine working day, the rain yesterday has had a good effect on the river and enables us to grind with two run of stones.

September.

MONDAY 10.

1866.

This has been a fine working day,
I began to prepare for building a stone foundation
for sheep house on the farm and adjoining the new Barn
24 x 48 with pig house, &c below,

TUESDAY 11.

It has rained some through the night, and this morning the clouds are heavy and a drizzling rain is falling, the masons & stone cutters did not begin nor could they do any thing to day for rain
One the name of Spratt was here from Toronto in quest of bag flour, but went home by the 10 o'clock train,

It now rains heavy $\frac{1}{4}$ to nine, this night.

WEDNESDAY 12.

September.

THURSDAY 13.

1866.

FRIDAY 14.

This has been rather a dull day at least after one o'clock it became very dark and by two o'clock began to blow a complete gale and heavy rain. It blew about 15 feet of roofing off the market shed. The men were stopped from working this afternoon,

SATURDAY 15.

There was strong frost this morning and has injured some garden stuffs

Several companies left here this morning at 10 o'clock for Thorold.

The men, that is the masons did not work any this forenoon, and only 2 of them in the afternoon. One Boiler Maker has been working at the distillery boiler to day and are getting on slowly with it. Dugles their Master went off with the Guelph Artillery to Thorold.

September.

MONDAY 17.

1866.

This has been a partly cloudy day, it rained through the night and slightly this morning. Yesterday it rained in the morning and also in the evening, and was cold all day the church was rather thinly filled. Only three masons are working at the engine house to day and 2 labourers.

Old Mr Dunbar and his son Wm called here to day on their way home from Buffalo. We ~~were~~ engaged this afternoon preparing heaters for the merchant bolts & are putting them on to night.

TUESDAY 18.

This is rather a more pleasant forenoon than we had lately. Three gentlemen from St Johns N.B called here to day soliciting consignments of flour.

WEDNESDAY 19.

There was not much rain of consequence to day got the funnel from the Engine Boiler put into the chimney, and is now in readiness for the fire.

September.

THURSDAY 20.

1866.

This has been another very wet day. The Masons did not work an hour to day for the rain, but one hoiler maker and two helpers came this afternoon

The steam pipes for the Engine are about finished and expect to have the boiler filled and steam up tomorrow,

My son William and little David came home from his travels, Mr & Mrs Alexander likewise returned from Montreal by the same conveyance they report having had wet weather all the time they have been gone

FRIDAY 21.

This has been a dry day and the Masons worked from, one O'clock We got the Steam Engine started this afternoon and appeared so far to work fine & smooth But the gearing for driving the Pumps will require some alteration, I got 17 feet of 4 inch pipe to drive it

SATURDAY 22.

This has been a dry day and clear, there was very strong frost this morning, even ice at the mill door step I saw. Our volunteers came home to day at 1/2 past one we had the Engine going again this afternoon, and grinding with one run of stones

September.

MONDAY 24.

1866.

TUESDAY 25.

This has been an extraordinary wet day it
rained even on

WEDNESDAY 26.

September.

THURSDAY 27.

1866.

Went down this morning to the Exhibition in
Toronto the weather was fine and the ground
very much dried up, compared with what it
had been the two previous days

FRIDAY 28.

SATURDAY 29.

October.

MONDAY 1.

1866.

TUESDAY 2.

This is another fine day, a great deal of wheat in the market, and the prices quite stiff \$1.43 to 1.45 and even \$1.50 paid for large sound Midge proof

One George Patterson called here with John Gray and wanted a situation as Packer, and of any other work outdoor when Indoor work is done. He is to begin on Thursday at \$12 per month & Board,

WEDNESDAY 3.

October.

THURSDAY 4.

1866.

FRIDAY 5.

SATURDAY 6.

October.

MONDAY 8.

1866.

We have now fine weather

I was aroused from my bed yesterday morning by two of the Eugene drivers of the Grand Trunk, wanting me to start the Mill or the Steam Engine to pump water for them as their tenders were dry, and they could go no farther I peremptorily declined doing any thing of the kind, having filled the tanks on Saturday night and all having leaked out being quite untight

TUESDAY 9.

WEDNESDAY 10.

October.

THURSDAY 11.

1866.

FRIDAY 12.

SATURDAY 13.

finished the excavation for the hot air furnace
under the Church ^{Goodman}

October.

MONDAY 15.

1866.

TUESDAY 16.

This has been a charming day. The Masons are still busily building in the Distillery Boiler. And the Carpenters are about finished with the roof of Engine Boiler house.

Allen left for Toledo at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 this afternoon the train was over 2 hours late, he is to return after seeing her safe away from that Town on her way to Illinois.

Great Fire in Zeeber on Sunday from 18,000 to 20,000 people rendered homeless

WEDNESDAY 17.

A Splended day again

October.

THURSDAY 18.

1866.

FRIDAY 19.

SATURDAY 20.

Fine weather to day, we got the Boiler in the
distillery finished to day and put on the fire

October.

MONDAY 22.

1866.

The weather has been dry to day but cold, and clearly shews that Autumn has begun,

We are very busy taking up our potatoes and find the yield very good, the Chilis especially are sound, but the Kidneys are doubtful and we are laying them in small heaps to try them

Have begun to day to thatch the roof of the Engine House

TUESDAY 23.

This has been a coldish day, I went down to Toronto this morning to attend the Review of the Troops there, had a Mr Greenough here from Boston writing flour.

I went out to Arthur Hoggs sale of Thoroughbred cattle, & was in want of a Ram and bid as high as \$60 for a fine one & did not get it

I went afterwards to Joseph Parkinson's & bought a this years ram lamb for \$18, which will answer every purpose for this year

I am advised strongly not to mix the Cotswolds with the Leicesters Ewes, but rather to improve from a.

WEDNESDAY 24.

October.

THURSDAY 25.

1866.

FRIDAY 26.

SATURDAY 27.

October.

MONDAY 29.

1866.

TUESDAY 30.

WEDNESDAY 31.

November.

THURSDAY 1.

1866.

FRIDAY 2.

SATURDAY 3.

November.

MONDAY 5.

1866.

TUESDAY 6.

WEDNESDAY 7.

November.

THURSDAY 8.

1866.

FRIDAY 9.

SATURDAY 10.

November.

MONDAY 12.

1866.

TUESDAY 13.

WEDNESDAY 14.

We did not start the distillery to day as I am going to put in large pipe on the crown of the new mouth piece attached to the large boiler, the two bottom pipes for supplying it with water, only does so when at a low temperature but as soon as steam is generated it expells the water and the crown gets red hot and has cracked the plate, A $\frac{3}{4}$ pipe was placed on the top to convey the steam as it was formed to the large boiler, but that did not help it at all

We have had some splendid weather of late but it now threatens to break up this evening with a light rain,

November.

THURSDAY 15.

1866.

Wet morning, worked late last night to finish
the joints of a new pipe $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter & have
been connecting the new mouth piece with the
large boiler

FRIDAY 16.

SATURDAY 17.

November.

MONDAY 19.

1866.

TUESDAY 20.

WEDNESDAY 21.

November.

THURSDAY 22.

1866.

FRIDAY 23.

SATURDAY 24.

November.

MONDAY 26.

1866.

TUESDAY 27.

WEDNESDAY 28.

November.

THURSDAY 29.

1866.

FRIDAY 30.

December.

SATURDAY 1.

1866.

December.

MONDAY 3.

1866.

TUESDAY 4.

Very wet morning, I went down to Toronto &
returned in the evening, called on Cameron
& McMichael about suit in Chancery against
John McAttee

WEDNESDAY 5.

December.

THURSDAY 6.

1866.

FRIDAY 7.

SATURDAY 8.

December.

MONDAY 10.

1866.

TUESDAY 11.

WEDNESDAY 12.

December.

THURSDAY 13.

1866.

FRIDAY 14.

Hard frost down to near Zero
The Grand Trunk men are making
very little progress in laying the wooden pipes
for overflow water, the ground is every day getting
harder,

SATURDAY 15.

This has been a fine winter day clear with
sunshine, but the frost was very keen in the
morning only 2 above zero. Mr Brunel the
Revenue or rather the Excise Inspector was
down this morning.

It appears that Hallady's distillery is standing still
the Chippewa was going for a short time & is again
stopped, the one at Coburg is not going.
The Kingston one (Mortons) is still working
finishing up some contracts, & will then stop
they are working at a loss, the one at Prescott
is again working & in fine order & has a fine
improvement in their lock up at the mouth of the
Worm,

December.

MONDAY 17.

1866.

TUESDAY 18.

a good deal of snow fell during the night
but not enough to make good sleighing

WEDNESDAY 19.

Moderate day but yet the ground is frozen
pretty deep. the Grand Trunk workmen
are making very slow progress in laying the
wooden pipes

December.

THURSDAY 20.

1866.

Very cold this morning at 7 a.m. the Thermometer stood 18° below Zero, very little wind. The workmen are not working at the drain to day.

I got Stevens to build in a grate in Williams' Parlour
to day

FRIDAY 21.

SATURDAY 22.

December.

MONDAY 24.

1866.

TUESDAY 25.

WEDNESDAY 26.

December.

THURSDAY 27.

1866.

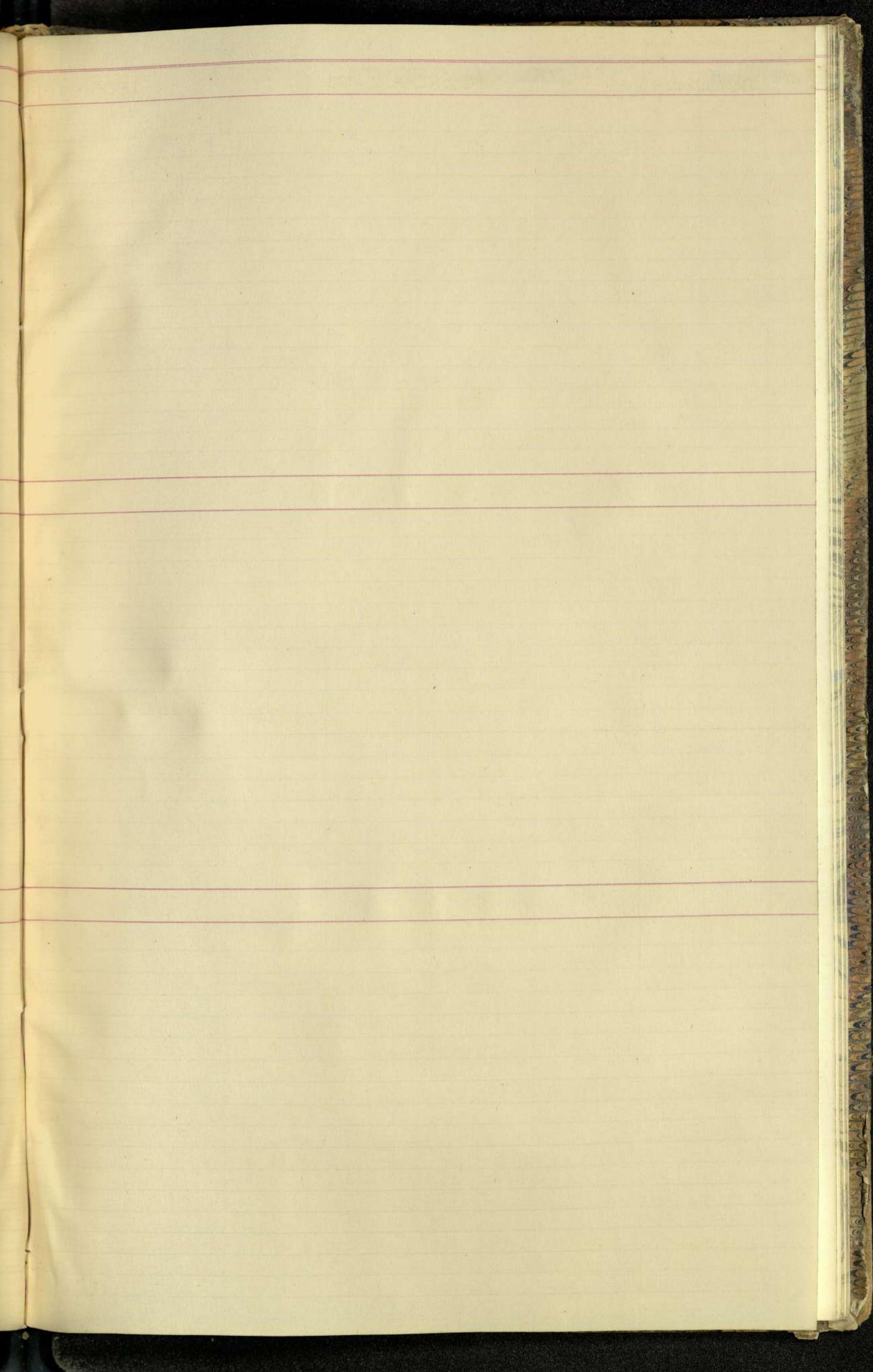
FRIDAY 28.

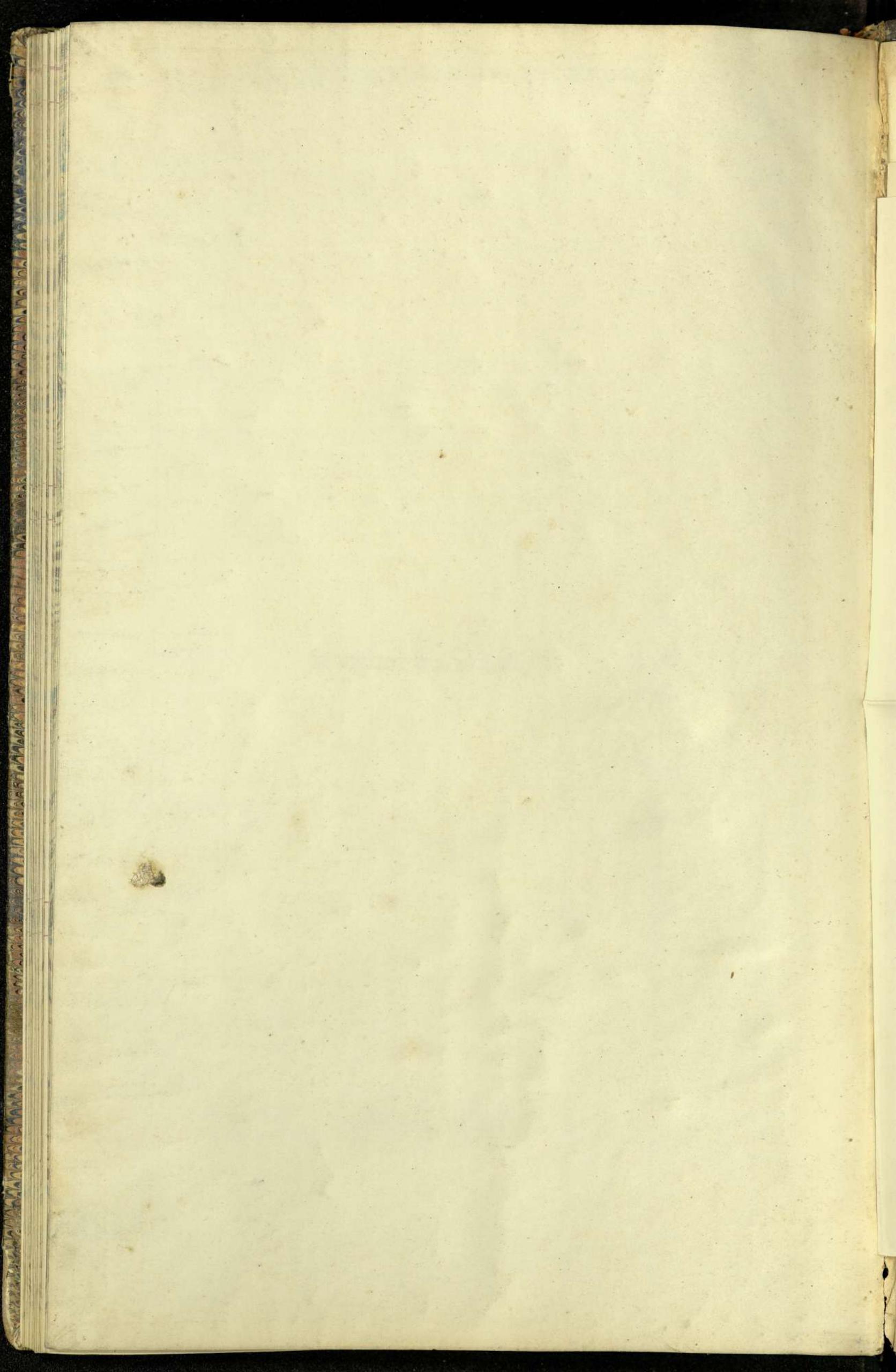
SATURDAY 29.

December.

MONDAY 31.

1866.





ESTABLISHED 1741.

PRICE LIST

MARCH, 1882.

OF

Burgoyne, Burbidges, Cyriax & Farries,

Brewers' Chemists,

16, COLEMAN STREET LONDON, E.C.



Prize Medal—Paris, 1867.

Silver Medal—Paris, 1878.

ACID SALICYLIC,

For which we are Sole Consignees for the United Kingdom.

The only absolute and unfailing and perfectly harmless Preventive of Secondary Fermentation and Acidity in Beer, now in use by nearly every leading Brewer in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR EXPORT.

Packed in 7 lb. Tins or 1 lb. Boxes.	28-56 lbs. 7/-, 1 cwt. 6/9, 5 cwt. 6/6
ACID SALICYLIC-SOLUTION (packages extra)	
" SULPHUROUS, in carboys	1 gall. 24/-, 25 gallons. 23/-
" TANNIC, pure	cwt. 8/-, hhd. 7/6 cwt.
" TARTARIC, pure cryst	lb. 3/3, 1 cwt. 3/- lb.
" " powder	lb. 1/10, 1 cwt. 1/9 lb.
AMMONIA CARBONATE POWDER	lb. 1/10 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 cwt. 1/9 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
lb. 1/-, 1 cwt. -/11 lb.	

BEER COLORING, S.G. 1.350 = 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per gallon.

New seasons, finest quality made. Perfectly soluble, of constant strength, answering all tests required by the Excise.

In 10 or 5 cwt. casks, £25 10/- per ton, casks free. 1 cwt. kegs, £27 per ton, kegs free. According to the regulations of the Excise, we cannot supply less than 2 cwt. at a time.

BURTON WATER CRYSTALS (For producing Burton Water.) cwt. 24/- in Hhds. cwt. 5/6

BISULPHITE OF LIME pure concentrated	in Hhds. cwt. 5/6
BLOCK JUICE	cwt. 52/-
CHLORIDE OF LIME (Bleaching Powder)	cwt. 10/6
DISINFECTING POWDER (for stables)	cwt. 12/-
DUBLIN WATER CRYSTALS	cwt. 30/-
ETHER (For refrigerating purposes)	lb. 1/-
GLUCOSE solid, finest white (1 cwt. cases)	cwt. 17/6 ton £17 5/-
" yellowish	cwt. 17/- "
" liquid, finest white, 44° (7 cwt. casks) ...	cwt. 17/9 " £17 5/-
LIME SULPHITE	cwt. 10/-
MONOSULPHITE	cwt. 25/-
LÜPULINE (Hop Substitute)	lb. 1/6, 1 cwt. 1/4 lb.
MAGNESIA CARBONATE POWDER (1 cwt. cases)	cwt. 47/6
SULPHATE (1 cwt. kegs)	cwt. 7/6
OIL OF HOPS, genuine	oz. 10/6
PHOSPHATE OF LIME	lb. -/9, 1 cwt. 72/-
POTASH BICARBONATE	cwt. 56/-
" PERMANGANATE (For cleaning musty casks)	lb. 1/8, 1 cwt. 1/7 lb.
" SULPHATE (Powder or Crystal)	cwt. 38/-
POTASHES (For cleaning coppers)	cwt. 40/-, 5 cwt. 37/6
SANITAS POWDER (for stables)	cwt. 13/-

Pure Chemicals and Reagents for analytical purposes.

Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses conducted.

QUOTATIONS FOR EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USED BY BREWERS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION TO US.

TERMS.—One Month Nett.

MARCH 1883

PRICE LIST

OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND

BIRMINGHAM BODKIN & BELLIS LTD.



10, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ACID SALTICATIC

For which see in the Glycerine
The only substances say organic and inorganic salts have been
of which is best now in use for certain acids, forming the
number of which is given in the Number
kind of acid used in the Glycerine

SPECIAL PRICES FOR EXPORT

Acid Sulphuric (concentrated) ...	1/- per lb.
Acid Salicylic-Solution (watered down) ...	2/- per pint
Acid Tartaric ...	2/- per pint
Ammonia Carbamate Powder ...	1/- per lb.
Bitter Colouring, &c. 1/- per lb. each colour	

BETTER COLORING, &c. 1/- per lb. each colour

All acids supplied by the price
All acids supplied by the price

In 100 of 2 lb. cans £10/- per ton, casks £10/- per ton, kegs £10/-
In 100 of 2 lb. cans £10/- per ton, casks £10/- per ton, kegs £10/-
In 100 of 2 lb. cans £10/- per ton, casks £10/- per ton, kegs £10/-

Burnton Water Crystals (by weight)	1/- per lb.
Burnton Water Crystals (by weight)	1/- per lb.
Burnton Water Crystals (by weight)	1/- per lb.
Burnton Water Crystals (by weight)	1/- per lb.
Burnton Water Crystals (by weight)	1/- per lb.

Celugose 200g. (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Celugose 200g. (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Celugose 200g. (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Celugose 200g. (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Celugose 200g. (per lb.)	1/- per lb.

Lupolite 40g. (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Lupolite 40g. (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Lupolite 40g. (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Lupolite 40g. (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Lupolite 40g. (per lb.)	1/- per lb.

Macresia Carbamate Powder (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Macresia Carbamate Powder (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Macresia Carbamate Powder (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Macresia Carbamate Powder (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Macresia Carbamate Powder (per lb.)	1/- per lb.

Phosphatate of Lime (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Phosphatate of Lime (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Phosphatate of Lime (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Phosphatate of Lime (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Phosphatate of Lime (per lb.)	1/- per lb.

Potash Soda (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Potash Soda (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Potash Soda (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Potash Soda (per lb.)	1/- per lb.
Potash Soda (per lb.)	1/- per lb.

The Chemists and Retailers for whom we supply
Quotations for every other article used by Brewers may be had upon application to us

6, Coleman Street, E.C.,
London, March, 1882.

NEW COMMENTS UPON A QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Special Report to the British Brewing Industry, March, 1882.

For preventing Beer from **TURNING SOUR** the Brewing Industry has at its disposal various means and methods, but the apparent cheapness of some of them is, of course, no criterion of their real merit in the end. Acidity may, it is true, be averted by some such means, but they are admitted to possess many drawbacks as regards the wholesomeness, the taste, the flavour, etc., of the beverage, for instance,

the STENCHY flavour

noticeable in many large quantities of Beer, especially in summer, or after a long sea voyage.
WITH THE ABSOLUTE EXCEPTION OF BEER WHICH HAS BEEN PRESERVED WITH SALICYLIC ACID ONLY.

Salicylic Acid is a white crystalline powder, perfectly devoid of odour. Its solution in water is colourless, and, on dilution, is quite free from taste. Hence, neither the colour nor the taste of the Beer preserved with the said powder will be altered in any way. **It never causes any odour, nor does it impart any flavour to the liquid preserved, or alter the natural flavour of the Beer.**

In cold Beer the powder dissolves within a few days, and in hot worts almost immediately.

Salicylic Acid is **no substitute** for any ingredient essential to the constitution of Beer, nor does it improve bad or spoiled Beer—it is simply a **preservative agent**.

The addition of certain proportions of it to the Beer has the effect of entirely preventing the production of

ACIDITY (in the form of lactic, butyric, and acetic fermentation), and also of
TURBIDITY from organic impurities,

rendering impossible the development of such

PARASITES OF THE YEAST AND THE BEER,

without having any deleterious influence whatever on the yeast itself, or on the sound condition of the beer; provided that the proper quantities be used (*see page 2*).

Any material **excess** in the addition to the worts might paralyse the yeast.

" " " " " to the finished beer might retard the still alcoholic fermentation.

A rational use of Salicylic Acid in Brewing does not intercept the attenuation; it gives the Beer a prolonged immunity from false ferments, permits the steady and normal development of the taste and flavour, **AND FREES THE BEER FROM ANY RISK OF BECOMING SOUR OR STENCHY.**

Professor BLAS, of the University of Louvain, has declared, before the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, that he prefers a **SALICYLATED Beer** to any other of the same make not Salicylated, because, as he states, it keeps better, and is, therefore, more wholesome.

 For the finest descriptions of **ALE AND STOUT**,
HALF AN OUNCE OF THE POWDER TO EVERY BARREL (36 Imperial Gallons) OF FINISHED BEER. will be found quite sufficient for the aforesaid purposes.

AS MUCH AS THREE-QUARTERS OF AN OUNCE PER BARREL (36 Gallons) is SUITABLE FOR PORTER AND STOUT made for EXPORT ; the **MORE COMMON KINDS OF PORTER AND ALE** may require **UP TO ONE OUNCE PER BARREL**, if they are to be kept for a long time in stock, or sent out on a voyage, especially in hot weather or hot climates.

THE ADDITION OF SALICYLIC ACID to the **FINISHED BEER** should be effected when the liquid has just left the fermenting vats.

Ascertain, by weight, the proportion requisite for each barrel (for which purpose a measure in the shape of a wooden goblet or small scoop may conveniently be adopted for permanent use), and drop it into the cask recently filled, whereupon the latter is closed with the bung, as usual, and rolled over a few times.

This is the whole operation, and any steady workman, once properly taught, can perform it in an exceedingly short space of time.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE Occasional Use of Salicylic Acid for the Purification of Yeast, and the Regulation of the Fermentation Process.

In cases where the **Yeast** is somewhat infested with other microscopic organisms (false ferment), or where circumstances give rise to the apprehension of their turning up in the fermentation itself, it will always be advisable to resort to a **trifling dose** of Salicylic Acid, in order to suppress such parasites.

Experience has taught us that—a quarter of an ounce of Salicylic Acid per barrel of **boiling worts**, not only destroys the false ferment, but also makes the

YEAST CRAMPY;
on the other hand
the reduced dose of
ONE DRACHM PER BARREL (36 Gallons) OF BOILING WORTS

(or a quarter of an ounce for every **four** barrels).

answers the first-named purpose, that is : it keeps the Yeast pure and clean without detriment to it, and also has the collateral effect of slightly moderating the speed of the fermentation process, which is, in fact, a recognised advantage, improving the final quality of the beer.

Thus, the addition of the said minute proportion of Salicylic Acid powder to the worts while still hot, subsequent to boiling with the hops, has been proved to be **A VALUABLE ALLY TO THE COOLING WORM** (of the fermentation vats), enhancing its effects, and enabling it to act with the desirable accuracy.

A **LIBERAL** use of mother-yeast will, with the treatment above described, entail a satisfactory yield of **fine robust white Yeast**.

The Salicylic Acid applied to the worts is entirely absorbed during the fermentation, therefore its weight is **not** to be deducted from the proportion required to preserve the finished Beer.

A Sample of the Acid will be sent GRATIS on demand.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR EXPORT.

Packed in 7 lb. Tins or 1 lb. Boxes.

28-56 lbs., 7/- ... 1 cwt., 6/9 ... 5 cwt., 6/6

ACID SALICYLIC SOLUTION (*packages extra*) 1 gall., 24/-; 25 galls., 23/-

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES, CYRIAX & FARRIES,

16, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

Sole Consignees for the United Kingdom.

A Pamphlet treating on the use of Salicylic Acid for Domestic Purposes, and for the cure of Diseases in Horses and Cattle, will be forwarded on application.

CAUTION.—We think it well to repeat that the appeal of MAX NEUSTADT & Co., against the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Sir JAMES BACON, establishing the validity of our (Professor KOLBE'S) patent, in the High Court of Appeal, before Lords-Justices JAMES, BRETT, and COTTON, having by their *unanimous judgment* been dismissed with costs, *our right to the monopoly of the sale of Salicylic Acid in the United Kingdom has been uncontestedly established*. Legal proceedings will be taken against any person manufacturing, importing, selling, or using Salicylic Acid other than that manufactured by and bearing the combined label of the makers (for whom we are Sole Consignees) and of our own firm.



Prevention of Mould in Barley by the use of Salicylic Acid.

The following important results have been obtained by the application of SALICYLIC ACID to the MALT INDUSTRY:—

Both in autumn and spring complaints are heard of the production of mouldiness on the malt floors. The spores or seed of the mould plant are, as is well known, contained in the air: they attach themselves to the grains of barley and float upon the water which is used to moisten it. When the atmosphere is tepid and moist they germinate with astonishing rapidity. For many years past it has been sought to discover some safe means by which these spores might be destroyed or paralysed, without affecting the quality of the grain itself. Not many years ago the distinguished botanist, Professor Knop, of Leipsic, made a series of experiments on this subject, the results of which were duly detailed in the *Journal für Praktische Chemie* for 1874. He arrived at the conclusion that all kinds of cereal grains soaked in an aqueous solution of Salicylic Acid of the strength 1:1000 underwent the germinating process perfectly well, whilst the production of mould upon them was entirely prevented, comparative samples which were NOT submitted to the Salicylic treatment being rapidly covered with the cryptogamic growth.

This interesting experiment was not long in being turned to practical account in the malt houses, and so advantageous were the results that every care was taken to keep the preservative process a secret. However, we are indebted to Dr. Von Heyden for having published the process far and wide, to the benefit of all concerned. He has given us a complete and accurate account of the manner in which the process is carried out in many large German establishments where it is extensively adopted. He says that:

For every hundredweight of barley one drachm avoirdupois
of Salicylic Acid in powder must be used.

This quantity (which is considerably less than the proportion stated above as having no injurious influence on the grain) is to be dissolved in hot water in an earthenware basin, and the solution diluted with tepid water, and finally with cold water, such as is generally used for moistening the layers of steeped barley. As soon as the grain begins to point the Salicylic solution is poured equally over the whole layer by means of a watering-can supplied with a finely-perforated rose, so that the spray may be equally distributed over the whole grain, after which the layer must be at once turned over with the shovel. It is also recommended to add one drachm of Salicylic Acid in solution to the water in which the barley is steeped prior to its being put out on the floors.

By the constant use of Salicylic Acid in this manner, the establishments in question have been enabled to continue the operation of malting ALL THE YEAR ROUND with the most satisfactory results; NONE OF THE GRAIN HAS EVER TURNED MOULDY, and the operation has been found the greatest boon in the brewery.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES, CYRIAX & FARRIES,

16, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

10 COLUMBIA STREET

LONGMONT, CO., MARCH 1888.

DEAR SIR,

In answering our present little list to you, we beg to draw

your kind attention to the enclosed sample on the reverse

SALICYLIC ACID IN GERWING

(KOBBE'S PATENT)

for which we sue Sole Contractors for the United Kingdom.

The Gerwing contains the most recent observations during the past

corrected weights for the most efficacious application.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM THE MANUFACTURERS:

BEER COLORING

which we supply to numerous leading firms and which we manufacture to

the pure, perfectly soluble, of consistent strength, and to number all the Trade

standard by the English

We shall be happy to quote specially for prices for any other article

not quoted in our price list and remain

DEAR SIR,

Yours truly,

BURGOUNGE, BRIDGEGES, CRYLIX & TARRIES

CAUTION.—We find it well to warn you that the best and easiest way to make the
liquorice of fine quality is to dry it over steam, which gives it a better consistency than the (boiled) liquorice
in the High Court of Justice, which is dried over charcoal, which has a strong taste and is liable to catch fire.
Therefore, when preparing this article, do not expose it to the fire, as it is very inflammable. It is best to boil it in the
Kiln when the fire is out, and then dry it over steam, which gives it a better taste and a more delicate flavor.
Remember, when making liquorice, always add a small quantity of fine sugar to the water, and never boil it too hard, as
this will give it a bad taste, and it will not keep well.

16, COLEMAN STREET,

LONDON, E.C., March, 1882.

P

DEAR SIR,

In submitting our present Price List to you, we beg to again draw your special attention to the enclosed pamphlet on the use of

SALICYLIC ACID IN BREWING (KOLBE'S PATENT).

for which we are Sole Consignees for the United Kingdom.

The pamphlet contains the most recent experiences gained, and the corrected methods for its most efficacious application.

We also beg to specially recommend our New Seasons

BEER COLORING,

which we supply to numerous leading Firms, and which we guarantee to be Pure, perfectly Soluble, of constant Strength, and to answer all the Tests required by the Excise.

We shall be happy to quote specially low prices for any other article not quoted in our list, and remain

DEAR SIR,

Yours truly,

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES, CYRIAX & FARRIES.

CAUTION.—We think it well to repeat that the appeal of MAX NEUSTADT & Co., against the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Sir JAMES BACON, establishing the validity of our (Professor Kolbe's) patent, in the High Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices JAMES, BRETT and COTTON, having by their unanimous judgment been dismissed with costs, our right to the monopoly of the sale of Salicylic Acid in the United Kingdom has been uncontestedly established. Legal proceedings will be taken against any person manufacturing, importing, selling or using Salicylic Acid other than that manufactured by and bearing the combined label of the makers (for whom we are Sole Consignees) and of our own firm.

Poetry

WE HEAR THE TRUMPET'S CALL!

A CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SONG.

TUNE—"The Trumpet's Call to Arms."

A DANISH NATIONAL AIR.

We hear the trumpet's call,
And ready for the fray,
We rally one and all,
And gaily march away—
With firm and steady tread,
To bugle, fife and drum,
No foeman will we dread,
No matter whence they come.
Our watchword still shall be,
As in defence we stand,
"For God and Liberty"—
"For Home and Fatherland!"

CHORUS—Then sound the bugle's strain,
O'er valley, hill and plain,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

Thus leaving the embrace
Of her he holds so dear,
Down the young soldier's face
There rolls a manly tear;
A hand is gently pressed,
While plighted love is sealed,
With honor on his crest,
He marches to the field,
The martial music's strain,
Symphonious with his mind,
Plays "I'll return again"
To her "I left behind."

CHORUS—Then sound, &c.

The sturdy yeoman, too,
In uniform is seen,
To suffer, dare and do,
In battle for the Queen,
To emulate the zeal
Of Britain's sons of yore,
To face the fire and steel,
Amid the cannon's roar,
His country to defend,
And thus preserve her laws,
If need his life to spend,
In freedom's sacred cause.

CHORUS—Then sound, &c.

Of country, hearth and home
We rally in defence,
And should th' invader come,
We'll strive to drive him hence,
Then sound the bugle's strain,
And let the echo swell,
O'er valley, hill and plain,
In mansion, cottage, cell;
I lift up the standard high,
And flaunt it in the air;
Canada is our cry,
And we'll protect her fair!

CHORUS—Then sound, &c.

T. WILSON.

Brampton, Nov. 1863.

PATENTS OF INVENTION --- Among the patents of invention just granted we notice the following:

Walter Scott Wilson, of the City of Montreal, Tinsmith, for "new and useful improvements in the construction of Smoothing Irons."—Dated 21st January, 1863.

Joseph Marks, of the City of Montreal, Mechanical Engineer, for "An Anti-incrustation powder for the removal of Silicia deposit off the internal surface of Steam Generating Boilers."—Dated 5th March, 1863.

Robert Bloomfield, of the City of Montreal, Engine Driver, and William Gothwaite, of the City of Montreal, machinist, for "An improved Steam Valve Piston."—Dated 13th March, 1863.

Alexander Ross, of the City of Montreal, Optician, for "A Thermo-Electric Fire alarm and heat detector."—Dated 16th March, 1863.

James Arless, of the City of Montreal, Ship Joiner, for "A new and useful Steam Gangway, for loading and unloading vessels."—Dated 30th March, 1863.

Alexander Fleck, of the City of Montreal, Iron Founder, for "Improvements in the Tyler Water Wheel."—Dated 31st March, 1863.

Harry Seymour, of the City of Montreal, Trade Chemist "A Chemical compound white and body paint."—Dated 1st June, 1863.

Gaetano Baccirine & Pasquale Filippi, of the City of Montreal, Cement Manufacturers, for "An Improved Portland Cement."—Dated 1st June, 1863.

Maurice Mahler, of the City of Montreal, Furrer, for "A Seamless Hat."—Dated 1st June, 1863.

The letters Patent are in each case granted for a period of fourteen years.

New Advertisements

SALE BY AUCTION OF WOOLLEN MILL.

UNDER instructions from the Creditors of the Estate of T. W. Neild, of Hastings, the following property will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
McNEIL'S AUCTION ROOMS,
PETERBOROUGH,
AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

On the 8th day of July next,

NAMELY:
THE BUILDING & MACHINERY
OF THE
Woollen Mill at Hastings,
RIVER TRENT.

The property of the Estate, with the use of the water power under lease.

Price and terms made known at the time of sale.
For all particulars, apply personally or by letter to

R. J. DALLAS,

Assignee.

Peterborough, June 15. 1863. 4746 at 823 St.