

'Dirt Cheap'

is an old and familiar saying, and yet dirt is not always cheap. For instance, we read of a merchant who paid \$40 for an expert from a Boston safe house to come a long distance to pick the dirt out of his safe key.

How Much Has It Cost

for the dirt that works its way into ordinary watch cases? None can tell, but everybody does know how quickly a watch with an ordinary case gets dirty.

Right Kind of a Case

and by the right kind of a case we mean one that will keep out the dirt and moisture. A dust proof case. But if the movement is not all right, if it is worn out or of too poor quality to be worth reworking, what then? Why the remedy is to procure a

Watch Movement of the Right Kind

in a dust proof case, of course. This makes a thoroughly satisfactory article throughout. A thing of beauty and a joy forever." A companion, adviser and friend. Now

'The Midland'

is such a watch. Beautifully finished, made of the very best material procurable, and admirably adapted for the purpose intended, that is, accurate time-keeping and durability.

BRITTON BROS. Opticians and Jewelers.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1890



A union of hearts and a union of hands A union none can sever; A union of homes and a union of lands And the flag, bravest Union, forever.

PRICES IN 1878-1890.

The following are the prices paid for leading articles of farmers' produce in the Lindsay markets on the 14th of November, 1878, and 14th of November, 1890.

Table with 2 columns: 1878 and 1890. Rows include Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Peas, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Beef, Pork, and Hay.

Taking these figures and calculating upon the product of the average Victoria farm with only 41 acres of cleared and cultivated land and the total product of the farm in 1878 would bring \$617.80, at the present year \$64.01.

On the other hand the prices of the chief articles purchased by the farmer have correspondingly declined in price as the following instances will show.

Table with 2 columns: 1878 and 1890. Rows include Binders, Reapers, Rakes, Wagons, and Buggy.

Table with 2 columns: 1878 and 1890. Rows include Cotton shirting, Prints, Grey cotton, White blouses, White blouses, and Yarn.

Table with 2 columns: 1878 and 1890. Rows include Sugar, refined, Tea, Rice, Catsup, and Soda.

Every farmer can test these prices for himself from his old accounts. Note and cheer are wholesale prices. Note and cheer are wholesale prices. Note and cheer are wholesale prices.

of goods of same quality in each of the periods. A policy is judged by its fruits and as shown above the products of the farm are now nine per cent. higher than in 1878, while the goods the farmer buys are from twenty to forty per cent. less in price.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY ON BARLEY?

The Globe and those who accept its opinion point to the price of barley in Buffalo and Oswego and the price in Toronto or Lindsay and lead the Victoria farmer to believe that he is losing the difference. The price in the United States must be higher than the price in Canada by the amount of duty and charge for freightage, whether the United States master pays the duty or the Canadian farmer loses it.

The price of barley like that of other grains, has been steadily declining across the border; the price for the past eight years averaging ten cents per bushel less than the average for the previous ten. It would be reasonable therefore to expect that the price of barley in Canada, irrespective of the duty would be less than in former years. Let us examine what the figures say? It is clear that if the Canadian farmer has lost the extra duty placed on his barley by the McKinley tariff the price in Toronto should have fallen by that amount, while the price in Buffalo would remain stationary or nearly so.

On the other hand if the United States master had to pay the duty, the price in Toronto would not be affected and the price in Buffalo would have advanced. The price of barley in Toronto on Sept. 17th last, before the McKinley tariff went into effect was 57 to 68 cts. The price on November 24th, after the McKinley tariff and when its effects could be seen was 53 to 63 cts. The price had fallen by five cents.

On the other hand in Buffalo the price of Canadian barley on September 20th was No. 1, 80 to 85 cts., No. 2, 77 to 82 cts.; and on Nov. 24th, it was for No. 1, \$1.00, for No. 2, 90 to 95 cts. The price of Canadian had advanced by 15 cts. The increased duty was 20 cts., and the five cts. difference is accounted for by the fact that the United States market opened high and gradually grew higher in anticipation of the increasing tariff.

As the prices in Canada remained steady and the prices in Buffalo went up it is beyond dispute that the United States master has paid the duty. It is further proven by the fact that the average price paid in Toronto for barley for the years 1886-87, 88-89 in November was 52-66, as the price now is 53 to 63, it shows that practically the Canadian is losing nothing. The average highest price of No. 1 Canadian barley for same years in Buffalo was 82 1/2 cts. The price for same paid this year is \$1.00, or 17 1/2 cts. more; other grades advanced in proportion.

It is again clear therefore that the United States master is paying the duty. As shown above for Sept. to Nov. the prices of No. 1 Canadian barley advanced by 15 cts., but curiously enough No. 2 Western, United States, barley, the highest grade quoted, on same dates advanced only from 74 to 75 cts. or only 1 cent. In other products sent to the United States a similar condition revealed itself, eggs, potatoes, oats and hay advanced in price in Boston just as soon as the duty went on. The brewers and malsters association fought the increased duty step by step the whole summer and told Congress that they would have to pay the duty as they must have Canadian barley to make good lager beer. If they conceived that the Canadian farmer would have to lose the duty they would have made no opposition to the increase. The Philadelphia Record of July 9th, in speaking for the brewers of that city said:

'The barley raised in the west makes very good feed for horses and cattle but it makes inferior malt and poor beer. For malting purposes the Canadian is perhaps as good as any in the world, and the crop is mainly purchased for this country. Our malsters if they should be shut off from proper raw material would be obliged to make poor malt of such poor material as they could buy in the home market. And out of poor malt poor beer must be made. Either this would be the case, or the added tax of over \$2,000,000 would have to be paid on the Canadian barley, and the price of beer would go up accordingly.'

The latter is exactly what occurred, the brewers advanced beer from \$11 to \$12 per bbl., and the price of Canadian barley went up as shown above by the amount of the duty.

By Mr. Bain (Wentworth): Q. How do you know that the Canadian farmer is the one who pays the duty? A. I have been buying for 25 years and I do not know of any difference. I have had to pay two or three cents more because I had competition with the present brewery and I had to compete with their beer.

Q. How does the Canadian and American barley on each side of the river compare? A. I can never tell any difference. I know that previous to the duty being placed on barley coming into Canada I used to compete with the Ontario brewer, and I used to handle as much American barley as he did. I used to go over and look at their crops at harvest time and see that their quality was equal to mine. I sent a confidential man over and the result was that their loads of barley would come over to my warehouse, and I paid for it in Canada money or gold on which there was a premium. I have had as much as 30,000 or 35,000 or 40,000 bushels of barley a month into my warehouse duty free. I shipped it back to the States the next day, and it had to pay at that time fifteen cents a bushel duty, and still it went in and sold for fifteen cents a bushel over American barley.

By Mr. Galtier: Q. You made out? A. Yes or I would not have written it? Q. They paid more for Canadian barley than for their own? A. At that time in Oswego the quotations on the price for Canada barley No. 1, were 75 cents, and for State No. 1 the price would be 60 cents.

Q. No. 1 Canadian barley and State barley No. 1? A. Yes. There was only two cents difference last year because the duty now is only ten cents.

By Mr. Fisher: Q. One 60 cents and the other 70 cents? A. Yes. By Mr. Bain (Wentworth): Q. Are you familiar with the State barley in other sections, Mr. Taylor? A. Only in New York. Q. Well, throughout the State generally? A. For about fifteen or twenty miles into the interior.

By Mr. Fisher: Q. It is just as good in every way as Canadian barley? A. Yes. By Mr. Bain (Wentworth): Q. How is it that they make a difference of ten cents a bushel between Canadian barley and American barley? A. They draw three lines. There is a quotation for Western United States barley and another quotation for State barley, and another quotation for Canadian barley. Western barley means that it comes from that part of the United States that they call Western.

Q. Where do they draw the line between Western and State barley? A. I think it is east of Buffalo. By Mr. Fisher: Q. What are the prices of those three kinds? A. Western is cheaper than State barley. Q. How much? A. Well, it varies from 5 to 10 cents. Western is that much less than State barley.

Q. And Canadian? A. The Canadian leads the State barley by the duty now. It used to be 15 cents. Of course, if you look at the trade and navigation you will find that the greater part of the Canadian barley goes to the United States. They require all the bright barley for their lager beer. Their western barley will not make lager beer, but it is used for the heavy beer and ale.

By Mr. Bain (Wentworth): Q. How far east does the line extend for State barley? A. State barley covers all the States growing it. I believe it is the malsters that regulate the price, and that they say 'we will pay so much for Western. We must have Canadian barley, but it will not do to let our people know we pay more for the same grade of barley because it is grown in Canada.'

What about the future? Even though Canadians do not lose the duty, the Dominion government three years ago came to the conclusion that better prices can be got for barley in England than in the United States, if our farmers would grow the two-rowed variety required in that market. They began experiments and induced farmers to grow samples, and though the last season was not a good one yet the two-rowed when properly sown has done better than the six-row. Prof. Saunders reports samples received at the Experimental Farm weighing from 52 to 55 lbs. to the bushel. Some samples were hurriedly collected and sent to the brewers and malsters exhibition at London, Eng. They arrived too late to be judged for prizes, but the judges made a special reference of beautiful color, and suited for making the finest ale. The Duckbill sample will produce beer superior to home grown barley. The great peculiarity of this is that beer can be produced which will not leave a sediment in the bottle, and brewers want the English farmer, if he can, to produce such a grain as possesses all the qualities of the Canadian barley.

produce in the United States and Ontario for the year 1888. In a return of the Bureau of Agriculture, Washington, for former, and from Bureau of Agriculture of Government of Ontario for latter. The returns for 1888 are the last to hand for both countries.

Table with 2 columns: UNITED STATES and ONTARIO. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Potatoes, and Hay per ton.

For pork, the Canadian farmer received from 1 1/2 cts. to 3 cts. per pound, and for beef 1c. per lb. more than United States farmer.

What Victoria farmer wishes 'free trade' with the United States, so that Yankee cattle, infected with pleuro-pneumonia may have free access to this country, according to the United States official reports, reducing the value of each Canadian animal \$15 per head!

IN AN EXHAUSTIVE SPEECH on commercial union with the United States, delivered last week to his constituents, Mr. John Charlton, M.P., admits the necessity under the policy of Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Laurier, of DIRECT TAXATION.

In free trade England the annual burdens on agricultural land amount to \$3 per acre, or a tax of twelve and one-half per cent. on all the produce of the farms. Do Canadian farmers wish to have a direct tax on their land for Dominion purposes? These 'blessings in disguise' propounded by the Commercial Unionists, will find little favor with Victoria county farmers.

What do the 'C.U.'s, 'U.R.'s, or 'T.R.'s, propose to give the Canadian farmer for 'free trade' with the United States? They will give him:— 1. free trade in CATTLE to the ruination of the home Canadian market.

2. 'free trade' in CORN to the depression of the Canadian oat, pea and cheap barley industries. 3. free trade in PORK to the annihilation of Canada's swine industry. Only this week American pork imported into Peterboro caused a depression of the home product in spite of the duty.

4. free trade in WHEAT to the loss to Ontario farmers of their Quebec and Maritime Province markets. 5. free trade in CATTLE thus losing to Canadians the privileges in British markets worth according to the American official reports 'from \$10 to \$15 per head' for cattle. This is the PLEURO-PNEUMONIA regulation.

There are many other products in which free trade would run the Canadian farmer. The article in another column on barley shows the Yankee master pays the duty on barley. The 'egg question' was suddenly settled in a week or two to the advantage of the Canadian farmer. So it will be on every other product.

EDITORIAL NOTES. 'Union with the United States would very readily remedy our present ills.'—J. V. Ellis, Grit M.P., St. John, N.B. 'Nothing could be more unfortunate for Canada than her British connection.'—J. V. Ellis, Grit M.P., St. John, N.B.

'When the British flag is hauled down from Citadel Hill, I shall take off my hat and cheer.'—Hon. A. G. Jones, Grit M.P., Halifax. 'TO THE TAXATION OF GROUND VALUES THE WHOLE LIBERAL AND RADICAL PARTY MAY BE SAID TO BE COMMITTED.'—From the 'Financial Reformer,' the official organ of English free traders.

CLOTHE THE RICH WITH SILK AND FINE LINEN, AND THE FARMER WITH TAXES, is the motto of the commercial unionists who would force DIRECT TAXATION ON LAND, to a practical issue.

'The Scottish Canadian' is a welcome addition to the list of Canadian newspapers. It is well written and full of interesting reading. There should be a fine field in this country for such a journal. It may be obtained through THE WARDER office.

'The United States is the vine, Canada is the branch. The branch cannot develop independently of the vine. If the circulation between the vine and the branch is not full and free, the branch will not grow with the vine. BRITISH CONNECTION IMPEDES THE CIRCULATION.'—Francis Wayland Glen, Grit ex-M.P. for South Ontario, December 17th, 1888.

It is refreshing to read the grit accounts of the campaign in South Victoria. For example Messrs. 'Larkie and Hughes were trailed in the dust by the great Preston at Oakwood'; at Woodville 'Tait mopped the floor with them'; at Manilla, Messrs. Bowes and McLaughlin 'cornered' the same two. These and kindred reports are sent over the country by the monopolist Wiman's wires.

When one considers that Preston was a fizzle at Oakwood; Tait was not a success at Woodville; and 'poor McLaughlin' was worse than useless, perfect 'guy' at Manilla. The public may judge of their success for they have all gone off the track and no more appear.

CONCLUSION. From the above it is clear that the United States master has paid and must pay the duty on Canadian barley so long as he must have it. And that the Canadian farmer has a better market opened to him in Britain for barley than in the United States. He can grow more bushels to the acre and get a better price for two-rowed than the six-rowed variety. Finally it would be the height of folly to sacrifice the better price the Canadian farmer is getting for his wheat, oats, peas and cattle for a slight gain in barley, even did the United States master not have to pay the whole duty; and even if the British market was not wanting two-rowed barley in vast quantities.

JOHN - DOBSON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in WINE, LIQUORS, ALES, CIGARS

Gooderham & Worts' Fine old Whiskies, bought in bond, age and quality guaranteed. Sherries, Ports, Clarets, Native Wines, Brandies, Rums, Gins, Irish and Scotch Whiskies.

GENERAL GROCERIES.

ARRIVED THIS WEEK: Choice new Currants, Raisins, Layer Raisins, Sultanas, Figs, Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel; first crop new Spanish Onions; prime new Codfish and Boneless Fish; 1 car Salt, 1 car Canadian Coal Oil.

JOHN DOBSON. Lindsay, October 22nd, 1890.

The People's Grocery!

A. CAMPBELL.

OUR TEA DEPARTMENT.

We have always made Tea our leading article at leading prices, and we need not say more now than that our stock was never better assorted than at present, comprising all our popular brands, so well and favorably known throughout the whole country.

STAPLE LINES OF GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

OUR CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT

This department is replete with a varied and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods. Our Fancy China and Glassware are all new and beautiful designs, and at such low prices as were never offered in Lindsay before.

A. CAMPBELL

PROGRAMME: MOVING SALE.

- PART I Decide to visit our store and inspect our Magnificent Winter Stock. PART 2 Notice in particular our Unparalleled Attractions in Dress Goods of the latest and most Popular Styles. PART 3 Give careful attention to our complete line of Men's Boys' and Youths' Overcoats; in ready-made clothing our assortment is large. PART 4 Inspect our stock of Mantles, Mantle Cloths, and Hosiery. PART 5 Remember we are selling our Furs, Robes, Coon Coats and Caps, at moving sale prices. PART 6 Compare our Prices and Qualities with others, then proceed to make the most of this Grand opportunity.

E. E. W. MCGAFFEY, Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House, One Door East of Simpson House, Kent street.