

With the use of a proper grade of fine salt and a better knowledge of packing, Canadian butter would speedily take the lead here.—English opinion.

BUTTER-MAKERS

USE THE BEST SALT. IT IS IMPORTANT.

Shippers say so, and common-sense clinches it; the English buyer says so, and your reputations as makers of good butter that will sell at remunerative prices in the old country markets depends upon its use. Poorly salted butter will not keep. It would be hundreds of thousands of dollars in the pockets of Canadian farmers if they would attend to this matter of salt.

Now that the American market is practically closed to the Canadian farmer for many articles of produce, it is particularly necessary to study the requirements of the English dealers. Canadian Cheese occupies a front rank—there is no reason why Canadian Butter should not also be sought for in preference to that of other countries.

For some years past we have made it a point to keep a reliable article of fine Dairy Salt—Ashton's—with satisfactory results. It comes a little higher in price, of course, than the common, coarse article so generally used and condemned, but it pays in the end. There's really more money for us as dealers, in handling the coarser grades, but it would not be like us—we always aim to keep the best. Try a sack of it this spring.

TEAS AND SUGARS.

Its surprising the values we have to offer you in Teas and Sugars—the poor man's luxuries. Brands of equal to what formerly sold at 50c and 75c a pound can be had at 25c and 25c. Teas and Sugars we make a specialty of, buying the 100 chests and the latter by the hundred barrels.

A. CAMPBELL, FAMILY GROCER.

DOMESTIC HINTS.

Try dry saleratus for chilblains, rubbing it on thoroughly.
Keep the lid off the pot when boiling cabbage, turnips, peas or beans.
If there is too much salt in the butter, it should be freshened by working it in cool water.

Your tub will not warp or crack open if you take the precaution of putting a pail of water in it directly after using.
Two quarts of water with two ounces of glycerine scented with rose, as a dressing in the bath, will impart freshness and delicacy to the skin.

To prevent that shine to the skin with which so many are annoyed, especially in warm weather, use a little camphor in the water when bathing the face.

A German biologist says that the two sides of the face are never alike. In many cases the eyes are out of line, sometimes one eye is stronger than the other, and the right ear is often higher than the left.

A young woman who had never learnt the gentle art of cookery, being desirous of impressing her husband with her knowledge and diligence, managed to have her kitchen door ajar on the day after their return from their bridal trip, and, just as her lord came in from his office, exclaimed loudly, "Hurry up, Eliza, do! Haven't you washed the lettuce yet? Here, give it to me. Where's the soap?"

The average duration of human life is said to be about 33 years. It is also stated that one-quarter of the people on the earth die before the age of 5, one-half before the age of 16, and only one person of each 100 born lives to the age of 65. The deaths on the earth are calculated at 67 per minute, 96,480 per day, and 35,215,200 per year; the births at 70 per minute 100,800 per day, and 36,792,000 per year.

Enemies of early rising will be glad to hear the opinion of a German doctor, who has been collecting information about the habits of long-lived persons, and finds that the majority of long-livers indulged in late hours. At least eight out of ten persons over 80 never went to bed till well into the small hours and did not get up till late in the day. Indeed he considers that getting up early tends to exhaust the physical power and to shorten life, while the so-called invigorating early hours are, he thinks, apt to produce lassitude, and are positively dangerous to some constitutions.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The average yield per acre of the wheat crop in Great Britain in 1891 appears to have reached 31.26 Imperial gallons.
Gather the eggs daily. Wash any that may be dirty before putting upon market. Till washed keep them from the clean ones.

A cauliflower can be grown in the same space and with the same amount of manure required to grow a cabbage, and even in much lighter soil.

Any plan by which a pasture is fed off evenly is a good one, whether it be by movable fences, or by a mixture of animals or one kind following another—as sheep following cattle.

Ten eggs are enough for early setting, and if the hen is small give her only nine. In the middle of July or August a hen may hatch out most of the chicks on a setting of fifteen or more.

Oustave Jovanavitch, the greatest cattle breeder in Russia, and called the "King of the Steppes," owns 600,000 acres of land, possesses more than a million sheep, and 34,000 shepherd dogs.

The Cheyenne Indians are driving white settlers from their allotments on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation in Oklahoma. The Indians say they never signed the treaty for the sale of their lands.

Horses should never be entirely without exercise. Even when not at work every day they should have enough to do to call upon the nutritive organs to furnish the waste necessary to keep the animal in health. If there is no waste of nutrition it simply remains without change, and is therefore of no account for strength or activity.

Since 1888 134,000 acres have been added to the woodlands of Great Britain. The increases are—96,000 acres in England, 31,000 in Scotland, and about 7,000 in Ireland. Nearly one-fifth of the total woodlands of Scotland is reported from the county of Inverness, which contains no less than 169,000 acres. The total for the British Islands is 3,007,000 acres.

In Italian cities the cleaning of streets is sold to the highest bidder at a public auction. The bidder puts every 400 yards of street in charge of one man with a hand cart, who is kept constantly at work from sunrise to sunset and in the twilight. At intervals large carts go round and remove the contents of the hand-carts. The dirt is taken to a factory, where it is pressed into blocks of about a cubic yard in dimension. These are placed on the market and sold for fertilizing purposes.

The Lion After Death.
The most superb of fur rugs are made from the skin of the lion. When the lion is 5 years old its mane has attained its full growth, and he is then ready to be sacrificed at the altar of civilization. Next in beauty comes the tiger. The graceful, cat-like neck, and sleek, glossy skin, make a truly effective rug—indeed, many prefer it to the lion skin. The bears, and especially the grizzlies, are very popular. The white polar bear is arranged in a very realistic manner, with his great mouth open and formidable claws projecting grimly from the soft fur. All these animals are displayed with one-quarter, one-half and full heads—that is, raised and stuffed in these shapes. The last style is the handsomest, of course, and the most desirable rugs are the animal shapes with the head arranged as in life.

Sellers' Experience With the Only One That Ever Counts.

When the senior partner got the travelling man in his private office he leaned back in his chair and said with some severity:



"YES, SIR, IT WAS A BAD TRIP."
The travelling man in his private office he leaned back in his chair and said with some severity:

"Mr. Sellers, I noticed that on your last trip you hardly paid expenses."
"Yes, sir," admitted the travelling man, "it was a bad trip. It was an unfortunate time. I did the best I could—"

"But you didn't sell much."
"No, sir. There was considerable depression in most of the towns I visited, and in others there was a political campaign of some sort on, and merchants were too much interested in that to transact much business. In small towns such a—"

"But you didn't sell much."
"No, sir."
"And one man that you did sell to failed two days after he got the goods."
"Yes, sir; that was unfortunate. But you remember that on the trip before this last one I made a ten-strike. I sold enough for two trips."

"That was the trip before."
"Yes, sir. And on the one before that I was almost as fortunate. I—"

"That was the second trip before."
"Yes, sir. Those two and the last would average—"

"We are talking of the last trip, Mr. Sellers. Please confine yourself to the subject."
And when the travelling man finally backed out of the office he gloomily asked himself what a record amounted to anyway, except in the case of a politician. The last failure outweighed all previous successes.

He Had Found it Hard Work.
He dropped into an armchair and closed his eyes, apparently utterly exhausted. "Been working hard?" inquired a friend who had dropped in to see him.

"Working hard?" he returned. "I've done three days work in two hours."
"Splitting wood?"
"No, indeed."
"Putting in coal, perhaps?"
"O, no."
"Haven't been trying to clean a stove pipe, have you?"

"No, sir. I pay a man to do that."
"Then what have you been doing?"
"Well, you know that boy of mine?"
"You mean Willie?"
"Yes."
"O, yes. Bright boy he is, too. What's he got to do with it?"

"Everything, sir, everything! I've been trying to get fifteen minutes' work out of him."
Found it Hard to Understand.
"He seems to be in pretty good health," said the tall, lanky man, as a young man with a languid air sauntered by.

"He ought to be," said the stout man in surprise. "He takes life easily."
"Well, yes; at least I've never seen him do anything else," returned the lanky man. "And yet," he went on with a puzzled air, "I sometimes wonder how it is. Is he a truthful man?"

"He's so considered."
The lanky man shook his head doubtfully and said:
"I don't understand it at all. I was talking with him yesterday and he said he would rather work than eat."
"That's that?"
"He said that?"
"Those were his words."
"What did you say?"
"I asked him when he lost his appetite and how he lived without eating."

Trust Should Be Mutual.
"Boss," said an aged colored man to a former employer of his, a Jefferson avenue merchant, Saturday, "I wish you'd lend me fo' dollars. We hain't got no coal nor nuffin' to eat."
"Why should I lend you fo'?" was the reply; "how do I know you will ever pay it?"

"I'll pay it suah, boss, just as suah as yer bawn when I gets it."
"But how do I know you'll ever get it, Sam?" said the merchant; "I don't believe I ought to trust you."
"Hain't oughter trust me, boss," said the old negro reproachfully, "why, boss, if I had a thousand dollar I'd trust you wid every cent of it."
The argument was irresistible and brought the fo' dollar.

The Economy of Politics.
"Come off," said a ward politician angrily to an opponent, "your candidate don't know the first principles of political economy."
"Don't he?" was the hot retort. "Well, all the same, he paid fifty cents for a vote this morning that your man had been offering a dollar for, for a week."

Significant.
The following mark of esteem is as terse as it is ambiguous. It is found in Grafton, Vt.:
GONE HOME.

THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.

It Differs in Very Material Ways from the President's.

In England one universally hears, and most English writers use, "differ to" rather than "differ from," though when "pinned" down usually admit it to be incorrect. They "take in" the newspaper, an expression where we economize a word by only "taking" it.

"Attractive," as a personal quality, carries further to the English mind than to the American, who, for qualities beyond the social, as in a statesman or commander, would use "magnetic," and thereby acquire a finer shade of meaning. A gentleman asked me if I didn't find the English "home-ly," which certainly I could not be so uncomplimentary as to acknowledge in an American sense of the term. Seeing my hesitation he changed it to "hospitable," which most emphatically I could assent to; and assent also to their having the better of us in that word which so beautifully conveys its own meaning and bears not the slightest resemblance to its American prototype of ill-favored. "Clever" is short English for "intellectual," while the American use of the word is quite the reverse. "Sick" is never used but to discriminate the kind of "illness," an adoption we may wisely make. "Remember" is "mind." Furniture is not "removed" or "stored," but "warehoused." The expression "top" and "bottom" of the street or town at first strikes one singularly, but it is easier said than "upper" or "lower" part of the same, certainly conveys the same meaning. "Stores" are "shops," and as we go "shopping" why not "shop" in "shops"?

If in England we wish to "shop" for a "spool of thread" we ask for a "reel of cotton"; for "Canton flannel," "swandown calico"; for "shirting," "calico," though an English writer on Americanisms asserts that we ask for a "web of muslin" or, if we wish "samples," it is necessary to ask for "patterns."

While Americans have been much and deservedly ridiculed for their abbreviations of "gents" and "pants," I have seen both used in England, which does not, however, prove it a commendable custom, but only exemplifies the folly of "throwing stones by people who live in glass houses."

"Draper," "haberdasher," "ironmonger," etc., more briefly designate the kind of "shop" than do the American equivalents. In pronunciation—whatever may have been his verdict as to the relative order of different words—this unprejudiced umpire must, if letters have any arbitrary significance, give the victory to America. The corruptions of the ignorant have, however, so engrafted themselves upon the mother tongue, many times even changing the spelling—as when Rue du Roi became Rotten Row—that the true Briton looks with indulgent pity upon one who, ignorant of the valuelessness of letters in these exceptional cases, uses them with the power bestowed upon him by linguistic English authorities.

At Oxford you must never betray your nonisularly by mentioning Magdalen College, which to all good Englishmen is "Maudlin." Chomondely is "Chumly," Leicester, "Lester," Marylebone, "Mar-rowbone"; while St. John as a family name becomes "Sinjin." Clerk is universally called "clark," though by what rule "a" can be made to have the sound of "u" doth not appear; perhaps by the same rule which to many Americans apply to "very," pronouncing it "vary," until in England it is accounted an Americanism. American "railroad" is English "railway," and everything connected with it is known by a different name, some of which better convey the meaning, while in others we have the advantage. "Station" is certainly more correct than "depot," borrowed in spelling, though not in pronunciation or in signification, from the French. In England you "book" at the "booking office" with the "booking clerk," while in America you "get your ticket" at the "ticket office" of the "ticket agent."

The "car" is called a "carriage," and that European vehicle partakes more of the nature of a carriage than does its American prototype. The "baggage-car" is a "luggage-van," and, of course, "baggage" is "luggage"; but why—as it is neither universally "bagged" nor "lugged"—not sacrifice economy to truth and give to it the comprehensive Latin name "impedimenta?"

"Freight trains" are "goods trains," perhaps equally significant. "Checks" would be "brasses," if travellers in England ever had the good fortune to use them, and the "rails" are called "metals," neither of which words conveys an idea of the use of the "metals" or their kind. "Conductors" are "guards," and as they both conduct and "guard" the train, have perhaps equal significance. When about the start the "conductor" shouts "all aboard"; the "guard" "take your seats," so in the interests of brevity we would have the "guard" shout "all aboard." "Street car" is "tram," each perhaps equally appropriate, so again the shorter would win. The "telegraph operator" becomes "telegraph clark;" while "operator" conveys an added dignity, we might accept "clerk"—"clark" never.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Occupation Enough.
Relative from Uphecreck)—You seem purty well fixed, Si. What business are you follerin'?

City Nephew—Business, Uncle Harris? Business? Great Scott! I'm an Alderman!

A Manure Question.
Whether to broadcast the manure or use it in the hills depends on the quantity of manure and the kind of soil. On light sandy soil the best results are gained when the manure is used in the hill. It is more profitable, however, on ordinary loam soils, to broadcast the manure, even if all of it must be spread on a small surface. Using the manure in the hill allows it to be used to better advantage over more land, but the benefits to the soil are not as lasting as when the manure is broadcasted.

WATCHMAN

PRINTING OFFICE,

William - Street

LINDSAY.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

- POSTERS,
- BILL HEADS,
- LETTER HEADS,
- Promissory NOTES.
- CIRCULARS,
- ENVELOPES, &c.

The WATCHMAN Office will be found cheaper than city offices, and away below any office in the district. Call and see our price list. All work guaranteed, and Letter Heads, Bill Heads, &c., neatly Padded, without charge.

JOS. COOPER,

PROPRIETOR.

KNOWLSON BROS.

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE & FINANCIAL AGENTS. FIRE INSURANCE.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., incorporated 1819, losses paid in 71 years about \$65,000,000, assets over \$10,000,000, absolutely the strongest American Co. in existence.

The North British and Mercantile incorporated 1839, paid up capital abt. \$3,500,000, total assets \$50,376,064. The N B & M is the largest and strongest Co. in existence.

We also represent other Fire Companies of high standing, and can give safest security for the lowest rates.

KNOWLSON BROS.

F INSURANCE. The Confederation Life Association, of Toronto, issues Policies Incontestable after three years. FREE FROM ALL RESTRICTIONS AS TO RESIDENCE, TRAVEL OR OCCUPATION.

The New Annuity Endowment Policy affords absolute protection against contingency of early death, provides an INCOME in old age, and is a good investment. Rate 15 to 20 per cent lower than ordinary rates.

KNOWLSON BROS.

REAL ESTATE. We have a large list of valuable Building Lots, Brick and Frame dwelling houses, Farm properties, and choice lots on Sturgeon Lake, which can be had cheap for cash, or mortgage at a low rate of interest.

MONEY TO LOAN at a low rate of interest. Persons desiring to place their property in the market can have it advertised free of charge and will be sold or exchanged by us at a small commission.

KNOWLSON BROS.

Represent the Beaver Line of Steamships plying between Montreal and Liverpool. Boats large and well equipped and cheap rates of passage.

Represent the Norwich & London Accident Insurance Co. Capital \$1,000,000. Rates extraordinarily low and security unsurpassed.

OFFICE WILLIAM-ST. NORTH OF KENT STREET. Lindsay, Nov. 19th, 1890—45-1y.

BE A MAN



All men can't be Apollos of strength and form, but all may have robust health and strong nerves and clear minds. Our treatment makes such men. The methods are our own exclusively, and where anything is left to build upon, the VIGOR OF MEN is easily, quickly, permanently restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of over-work, sickness, worry, etc., forever cured. Full strength development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address, ERIE MEDICAL CO., SUFFALO, N.Y.