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IERS

pared to buy at the new Storehouse, Lindsay. Peas, Barley, ed and Alsike er and Potatoes

paid at the Storehouse.

18th, 1890.—36-tf.

Y& Son e Street.

and Dealers in RNITURE

I in the manufacture IcGarvey established is now known as Whilst so many other s has followed himi ise a large six storer w rooms. The entire prevailing everywher e the enormous stod select to advantage plete in itself. The will be found not only to convey their cus lishment. Two larg as large bay window tice, as they conta

arniture, all their or

ry respect, and finish anada for their relia nanship; and at the Messrs. Owen Me Antwerp exposition nedals and diploma ert of which was ced in the Colonia the Government ex ed a commemorati dispiay of furnitur Cabinet Maker an authority in Englan rell be proud of ture of these han vle to command t ay that in many case nishes, notably thos Iontreal. The cha these articles) a he designs will spea , diplomas and other nd late Indian on exhibitions, who ers in furniture, t rawing room, parlo s of bedroom fun known that McGar ising, employed an erons customers have uirements of all visi n proverbial straigh n studiously avoidi

and declining man at he does as phila nd whilst attending dentify himself wi many years a governor and vig ind vice-president I, a director of Board of Trade at Temperance Socie totallar and an ear last 40 years. T se is a sufficient gua at, and that stabili established firm

5 Son.

:C:11 street

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.

Housekeepers will now be pondering over the quantity of preserves to be made this season, and other details incidental to that important work. Right here the question 'Where will you purchase your supply of Sugar' comes in. To preserve fruit Sugar is necessary, and alive to this fact we made large purchases some months ago at an exceptionally favorable quotation. Its a sweet subject but we don't wish to enlarge on it too much—we merely ask that when you make up your mind what quantity you will require, you will be good enough to call and get our prices. We can't be equalled in value. Nor excelled in weight or sweetening materials.

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L. O'CONNOR has ready for his customers a full line of the finest and most substantial

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to be found in this part of the Province. His work is so well-known gency of early death, provides an INCOME n old age, and is a good investment. that is is scarcely necessary to say that he uses the best material and workmanship in the construction of all kinds of Vehicles, and conse- ary rates, quently will not keep on hand an article that he cannot guarantee

FARM WAGGONS AND ROAD CARTS,

which cannot be beaten for easy draft, material or workmanship. All hre above will be sold at the lowest living prices. Call and examine a ticle and prices and be convinced.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO ON THE SHORT-EST NOTICE.

L. O'CONNOR.

Lindsay, April 5th, 1892.—14-tf.

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BOOK & JOB PRINTING Office over Fairweather & Co's Store, opposite Post Office, 94 Kent St. Lindsay. JOS. COOPER,

PROPRIETOR.

Cents a Bushel in the British Market-

HE CAN MAKE A PROFIT BY GROWING APPLES FOR ENGLAND.

Canadian Barley Ought to Realize 65 British and United States Markets for Food Products.

The following is the conclusion of Prof. Robertson's address before the Ontario Central Farmers' Institute on "The Possibility of Selling Canadian Farm Products at a Profit in the English Market":

I have here the particulars of prices obtained for Canadian "Baldwins" in the Liverpool market, during the present season. Based on sound No. 1 stock, the average price was 16s. 4d. a barrel or about \$4. The average transportation charges are from 90 cents to \$1.10 per barrel. I have a chart here, showing the relative position for four years of the Canadian apples, showing how the Canadian Baldwins compare with New York, Maine and Boston Baldwins. The chart shows that the Canadian Baldwins have been getting the highest prices going. That means that we have obtained the preference of the English purchaser, which I think a very important matter. Mr. John Dyke, Canadian Government Agent at Liverpool, writes as

The Canadian barrels are somewhat larger than those from the United States, but the quality of the Canadian fruit stands superior to any other apple imported into England. The particular varieties received from Canada are Baldwins, Greenings, Northern Spy, Kings and Russets.

difficult to make a comparison botween one susson difficult to make a comparison between one season and another, as the crop varies very considerably. It is rarely that two big creps come in accessive years, so that to compare the prices of this with last year is searcely fair; but as will be seen from the prices quoted high rates are being obtained, netwith-standing the quantity received, and there is no doubt that the results have been very manunerative to shippers. The imports this season have been in excess of anything before recorded, but the quality has been excellent, and there is practically no limit to the demand for Canadian fruit of this quality and condition.

The English apple, generally speaking, is not of a keeping quality, and is mostly disposed of by the time the Canadian winter stock arrives here, say the middle of October. After that date, the English fruit is not a factor in the competition at all. The freight from any part of Ontario to Liverpool will not average more than \$1 er barrel.

I have taken a good deal of your time. The subject as to the possibility of selling Canadian farm products at a profit in the English market, has not been presented as concisely to you as it would have been if I had had more time for preparation; but I have to thank you for your kind indulgence. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hart The object has been to whet your percepford, Conn., incorporated 1819, losses paid in 71 years about \$65,000,000, assets over \$10,000,000, absolutely the strongest Ameritions, clear away some mists that gather around men's opinions when their informa tion is imperfect, and lead you to the for mation of a sound judgment and profitable practice. I have touched upon the econo-The North British and Mercantile incorporated 1809, paid up capital abt. \$3,500,000 total assets \$50,376,064. The N B & M is mical aspects only. Besides, there is the patriotic and national aspect, which means a good deal to most men. I have hope for and faith in the future of my own country, the largest and strongest Co, in existence. We also represent other Fire Companies of high standing, and can give safest seand I have confidence in the capabilities of my own business of farming to render the farmers every desirable service. I am con fident that the English market is able to give us such prices for our products as so leave a living profit, a leisure for workers, and enough of a balance to make Canadians The Confederation Life Association, of Toronto, 'ssues Policies Incontestable after the most prosperous, contented and happy people who follow farming, anywhere on three years. Free from all restrictions The New Annuity Endownment Policy affords absolute protection against contin-

Barley, Oats and Peas.

In the matter of barley, Great Britain imported in 1891, 34,931,396 bushels, having a value of \$28,916,920. Canada has been sending to England very little barley. During the past season, a little over 300,000 bushels of two-rowed barley were shipped, and the price paid to the farmers here has been from 8 to 15 cents higher than for six rowed barley. It has not met with the same favor in England as, perhaps, some of us expected, for this reason, that the Eng-Farm properties, and choice lots on Stur-geon Lake, which can be had cheap for lish market in everything is a discriminat ing market. Farmers need to have the different qualities, graded properly, cleaned properly and kept separate, so that every-Persons desiring to place their property thing will stand on its own merits and in the market can have it advertised free quality. The Russian Government has quality. The Russian Government has of charge and will be sold or exchanged by been moving vigorously to establish a system of grain inspection at its ports, for Russian wheat has been dumped into England indiscriminately, and consequently brought the lowest prices. The prices in England Represent the Beaver Line of Steamships for barley have been ruling at 36 and 40 plying between Montreal and Liverpool, shillings per quarter. That means a price Boats large and well equipped and cheap of 921 cents for our weight of 48 lbs. to the bushel. The freight and charges from To-Represent the Norwich & London Accironto to Great Britain vary from 25 to 271 cents per bushel. If we had a quantity of Rates extraordinarily low and security unbarley as good as the samples which were sent, it could have been sold in England at 36 shillings a quarter. The expense of getting it there would not be over 27 cents a bushel; that makes it possible for the Canadian farmer to realize 65 cents per bushel of 48 pounds. If you want to gain the English market, you must suit it, and it will give you fair play.

Oats have been imported into Great Britain in 1891 to the value of \$26,648,572. The Liverpool price has been from 50 to 55 cents, and the Toronto price about 34 cents, have a bare margin of profitable ex-

Peas were imported into Great Britain in 1891 to the value of \$4,197,144. During the year ending June 30th, 1891, Canada sent to England peas to the value of \$1,485,348. They have been selling in Liverpool at about 90 cents, and in Toronto at about 60 cents. Other varieties, like the Prussian Blue and Marrowfat will sell at a higher price per bushel.-Prof. Robertson.

British vs. United States Markets.

Our best policy is to exalt and make the most of our opportunities, and to minimize which we find in our way. I have address-York, and have found them no more comeasily discouraged-farmers particularly so. believe in a melancholy tale of their wrongs. Weekly. Since the time when the serpent made Eve discontented with Eden, by his crafty presentation of its unendurable restrictions, the wily temptations of "professional per- derful powers of adaptation to circumonages" have been the bane of the credul-

THE CANADIAN FARMER. our land, or are being forced out of it, by an other country. Movements of popuand on this continent and elsewhere, de-

pro the operation of other social and he causes If that be not so, how it that the loss or gain of population time s countries, on the borders + : - mited States, from the eastern point of contact in New Brunswick

westward to the western boundary of New York, are almost identical? Many attractions are influencing the people on this con-tinent. to mass themselves on its central belt. Among these may be named—humidity and moderation in climate, great mineral deposits, and agricultural resources that may be realized upon with the least exertion. Notwithstanding all these considerations, the northern bracing climate, develops a life with abounding energy for the harder tasks, which bring out sciously adopted a democratic form of govthe best manhood in the race. No, gentle- ernment. The form of democracy which men, the best have not all gone south, you | they now have has been generated by many and I are still here. We have opportunities | forces, some of which have been operating for a good market in England for most for ages. It is difficult to see how the Robertson.

Hints to Letter Writers. A few simple rules should be borne in Baldwins are the apples in greatest demand, and the lowest average price for No. 1, sound stock, this season has been 14s. 6d., whilst the highest average has been 20s. per barrel. Later in the season bussets arrive here, and, being a keeping apple it has the entire control of the market. Kings realize very good to an acquaintance, or a person to whom you write for a favor, an inquiry, an autograp, etc., 'Dear, etc., etc." The "dear" is a mere matter of social form, as meaningless as any commonplace society phrase, but accepted by the best authorities as correct. If writing an order to a workman who is to be employed, or if enswering a note or letter addressed in the third person, use that formula, i.e., 'Miss (or Mrs.)would like A.B. to come here at 9 a.m. and attend to the carpentering needed," "Mrs. A. is in receipt of Mr. B.'s note of the 16th, and she regrets she is unable to give him the information desired." It is inelegant to begin any letter "Friend, etc," although adopted by many well-educated people. The "dear," etc., in such a case

More mistakes, however, are made in signatures, and here I would also suggest a few simple rules. Never sign your name with a prefix of any kind. The reason is obvious. If you sign your letter, "Yours truly, Miss Mary Smith," for example, you aston make use of a title, the "Miss" having nothing whatever to do with your name, which is your signature. Therefore etiquette requires you should sigh as, for example, "Yours truly, Mary Smith." In the event of writing to any firm or person who would in return need to know how to address you put "Mrs." or "Miss" in brackets a little distance to the left of the signature. In addressing a gentleman on business in a purely formal manner write thus, "Charles J. Brown, Esquire. Dear sir." And in such case always sign, "Yours respectfully, etc., etc." In writing letters to your friends or acquaintances, make what you say not only worth reading, but as free as possible from all affectation. Say very little about the affairs of others, and be guarded in what you write of your own private concerns; but apart from this do not pick and choose words, nor feel obliged to consider how each sentence shall be "rounded." Your letters will, in case you are constantly considering your mode of expression, be dull and stupid and not worth their postage. Write to your friends as you would talk to them.

In the last century letter-writing was a fine art, and as a result we have the most charming and perfect picture of the times. Horace Walpole, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Madame d'Arblay are only three correlated facts. among a hundred famous letter writers of that day, when to send a letter some distance cost some shillings, and therefore all "the news," as well as the social and domestic events, was chronicled. Nowadays people seem to have no time for real correspondence, which should be in every household and family one of the most interesting elements. A postal card or a brief note seems to suffice for the most important occasion, and the increased postal facilities make this sort of "despatch" business easier. And here it may he said that you should never write a letter to a friend or a stranger on a postal card. When you notify the iceman that your mother will need an extra quantity of ice on the morrow, or the 3 o'clock and run over. The accident coal-dealer that the cellar needs refilling, you may use a postal card, for this is a convenience to the iceman and coal-dealer; but avoid postal cards for anything but the very simplest and least private of messages.—Harper's Young People.

Labor and Wages in London. The trade-unionist operatives of London

belonging to such guilds of artisans as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Carpenters and Joiners, the Bricklayers, are the aristocracy of labor, better off, on the whole, than the other workmen of Europe; as well off as the best of those working in the United States or Canada, inferior in their social position among the workmen of the world only to those of the Australian colonies. The problems which we cannot solve in London concern the unskilled laborers and the women workers, | not deem it necessary to hold an inquest. for even skilled or half-skilled women are ground down by competition to wretched wage. There are skilled needlewomen employed on "fancy" apron-making | Hamilton to Buffalo and \$2.65 in money. paid 2s. 6d. for twelve dozen, able to make | His relatives in Cleveland have been notifour dozen in a day by good work. The match-box makers receive 24d. for 144 boxes, they finding the tow and paste, and and remove the obstacles and difficulties fuel for the drying that is needed in damp weather. They work hard for twelve to ed meetings of farmers in Vermont and New | fourteen hours daily, and their earnings average 6s. to 7s. a week. Sack-making, fortable and fully more disheartened than tobacco-sorting, paperbag-making, bookthe farmers of Untario. Most men are folding, rag-sorting, are on the average no better paid, and there are in London, in Their environment is rather limited; the these and similar employments and in connature of their work prevents them from fectionery factories, vast numbers of women enjoying general and frequent contact with earning but from 10d. to 1s. a day, although men of other callings. They are ready to they have to display some skill.—Harper's

Man's Wonderful Stomach.

The human stomach possesses most wonstances. When Lieut. Bligh and his eightous agriculturists. Be of good cheer; teen men were cast off from the Bounty welcome the truth, the whole truth and by the mutineers in an open boat, they pression that afflicts your business. It is Biscuit per man and quarter of a pint of talk ma into buying some.

ardly fair to assume and then to assert, water. Dr. Tanner in 1880 fasted for nat "the best of our people" are forsaking forty days, subsisting, it is said, on water alone, and Succi and other fasting men ny purely fiscal enactments of this country have since excelled this. Kaffirs, North American Indians, and the "fat boy" in "Pickwick" may well be quoted as fearful examples of voracity; but even their gastronomic feats are exceeded by the fullgrown Esquimaux, who will daily eat twenty pounds of flesh and oil if he has the chance; while on the authority of Admiral Saritcheff, a Yacut of Siberia has been known to consume in twenty-four hours "the hind quarter of a large ox, twenty pounds of fat, and a quantity of melted butter for his drink!"

IS THE GROWTH OF AGES.

The Present Form of Government in England a Curious Compound.

The English people have never con-

things. We could have a better market | English constitution could be reduced to close to us for some things, if the people of | definite legal form and adopted, in the the United States were only wise enough to | American sense, without at the same time accept our advice in the administration of giving rise to a multitude of restrictions their own affairs. The United States ap- upon the officers of the government. parently do not want to buy some of our | Certainly there is no reason to believe that products. If England does, I would send the English people or any other people them there; and if, after a while, the would have deliberately adopted the un-States want them at higher prices which restrained democracy which they now enwill leave us more profit, I would send joy. The question naturally occurs to the them there, and bear no grudge.—Prof. Political Science Quarterly, how then did they come to have such a government? Without attempting to give a complete answer to this question, important light may be thrown upon it by noticing the contributions to this end which have been made and are now being made by the crown. It is chiefly owing to the peculiar position of the crown that the English constitution has not been committed to writing : that it has been left as a body of customs and indefinite understandings. According to the forms of English law the entire government is built up around the threne. The monarch is the source of law. The perliament is the king's high court for legislation. The courts of law are his courts. The administrative officers are his minister. There hever was a time when some of these forms of law did not represent as true things which were not true. Yet at all times the position of the crown and other effective forces in the government have been such that these forms of laws have been preserved unchanged. When one law squarely contradicts another law it is exceedingly inconvenient to commit to writing, one of them is destroyed, or a manifest absurdity is committed.

Yet a form of law may be traversed and

nullified by an understanding without in-

convenience and without apparent absurd-

A matter-of-fact American is sure to be astonished when he reads Magna Charta for the first time. In legal form this instrument expresses the gracious will of the king. It is the king who is represented as preternaturally anxious about the liberties of the people. The king enjoins the appointment of the four-and-twenty barons, and directs them to make war upon him and compel him to obey the charter; and the king is even made to say that in case some of his subjects would not of their own accord join the barons in making war upon him he would order them to do so. This passage in Magna Charta may serve to illustrate the absurdities which would appear in English law if the understandings of the constitution should be reduced to written form and enacted into law. The makers of Magna Charta lived long before the mofe refined method of amending the English constitution had been perfected. The modern way is either to traverse the forms of law by an understanding, or, if the form is made void by actual law which the courts enforce, to take care that an appearance of consistency is secured. I do not in-tend to hold that the crown has been an active force in securing the unwritten character of the constitution, but simply that the forms of law, the unwritten constitution and the unrestrained democracy are

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

The Man Was Not Murdered But Was Killed By the Cars.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 19.—Regarding the finding of John Anderson's body on the railway track, it has become known that he boarded a train going west from here shortly after midnight, but as he was on the wrong train the conductor put him off just outside of the freight yards with two negroes, who had no money. It is thought Anderson was intoxicated and continued to walk ahead on the track when he was met by the east-bound train about was not discovered at the time, however, but when the train reached here blood was seen spattered over the bottom of the cars. As the ash pan under the engine was being cleaned out at the roundhouse his pocket book and part of his watch were found

Later on one of the man's legs was found near this end of the Suspension Bridge in a hole. It had probably been carried here the by the engine and dropped near the track and afterwards dragged to the hole by a dog. It was first feared that Anderson might have met with foul play at the hands of the negroes, but they were seen fully 15 minutes before Anderson met the train going in another direction. Excepting the face and head, the body was torn to pieces and strewn along the track. Undertaker Morse took charge of the remains, but does Anderson carried a \$1000 policy with the Chosen Friends of Stony Creek, a place near Hamilton. He had two tickets from

> The Villain Exposed-Gazzam-There's a married man paying marked attention to Mrs. Bloobumper. Mrs. Gazzam (shocked but intensely interested)-You don't say so? Who is it? Gassam-Mr. Bloobumper.

> In Union is Strength.-First rival (sadly)-Well, old man, I suppose I must congratulate you. She has declined me. Second rival (mournfully)-Why, she also refused me last night. It must be brown. Both-Let's go and lick him.

> "Come up to my house to-morrow night," said Henpeck, "I'm going to celebrate my golden wedding. "Golden wedding! Why, man, you've only been married three years. "I know it, but it seems like fifty, so everything is all right."

Sweet Girl-Have you any parlor shades that won't break loose and fly up all of a sudden when you least expect it? Deaaler nothing but the truth, and ye shall over- subsisted for forty-one days on a daily -Yes, Miss. Sweet Girl-Well, I wish ome and vanquish every oppression and de- allowance of one-twenty-fifth of a pound of you'd send a man around and see if he can

Lindsay, Nov. 19th, 1890.—45-1y. For Sale or to Rent THE WEST HALF of lot 10 in the 7th

L Con. of Eldon, County of Victoria, containing 100 acres more or less. Apply to DALLAS WRIGHT, owner, on the premises, or by letter to Argyle P. O. Eldon, June 11, 1892.

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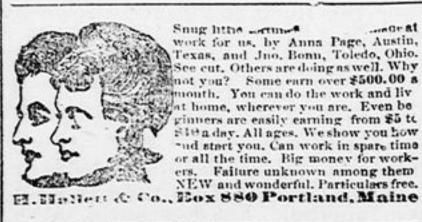
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