

The Advertiser

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THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

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sixteen pages, and is mailed monthly
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WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

Monthly sixteen pages, per year..... 60

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NOTICE.

Subscribers contemplating spending holi-
days at a distance can have THE ADVER-
TISER sent to any address in Canada or the
United States, free of postage, at the rate
of 35 cents per month. Under the Do-
minion postal arrangements of July 1, how-
ever, each copy of THE ADVERTISER for
Great Britain will hereafter require prepay-
ment of postage by the publishers by 1
cent stamp.

God's in His heaven,

Al's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

London, Friday, July 24.

"THE FARMER ON TOP."

In the current number of the North
American Review Erastus Wiman dis-
cusses a possible limit to the production
of food supplies. He declares that the
power of absorption or consumption of
food products has at length caught up to
the power of production, and that the pos-
sible ratio of increase in consumption is
much greater than the immediate possible
ratio of increase in the growth of food.
The census now being completed shows
that the cities have grown at a rate of in-
crease of over 45 per cent., while the farm-
ing population has increased only 14 per
cent. The disparity between 14 and 45
per cent. has a deep significance in rela-
tion to the production and consumption of
food. The aggregations of humanity in
the cities and towns are in no
broad sense food producers, but in the
largest sense food consumers
and food-wasters. In addition to this there
are two important facts—the extent of the
exhaustion of arable soils and the hardly
realizable circumstance that no more new
wheat lands remain unoccupied in the
United States. One of the most striking
signs of the exhaustion of soils on the one
hand, and the rapid occupancy of land on
the other, is found in connection with the
production of wheat, and its steady
northern trend. Why should an article so
essential to life as wheaten flour be brought
from Minnesota or Dakota, and subjected
to a charge for freightage averaging from
1,000 to 2,000 miles, if it can be produced
with profit nearer home? In the decades
from 1870 to 1880 the wheat areas of the
world increased 22,000,000 acres, of
which the United States contributed
19,000,000. In the decade from
1880 to 1890 the wheat areas of
the world increased only 5,000,000
acres, to which the United States
contributed not an acre. The American Agri-
culturist sums up the situation in these
words:

"It is quite safe to say that the yearly
additions to the bread-winning population
of European blood are such as to require an
addition yearly to the wheat and rye
supply of the world of from 30,000,000 to
32,000,000 bushels, or the product of 2,500,
000 to 2,700,000 acres. Yet the entire
wheat and rye growing world has, of recent
years, been adding not to exceed 400,000
acres per annum, or less than one-sixth of
the increased requirements. Moreover,
there is no country where the present rate
of increase is likely to be much accelerated
at an early day."

From the best data obtainable it appears
that with an average yield the world's crop
of wheat and rye is now 70,000,000 bushels
less than the yearly consumption. Each
passing year, by reason of the increase in
population, adds at least 25,000,000 bushels
to this yearly deficit. The price of wheat
is the key to the agricultural situation, for
out of 15,500,000 acres now used for the
production of food for exportation, between
8,000,000 and 9,000,000 are devoted to wheat
growing. As wheat rises or falls all other
food products increase or decline.

Consequently, Mr. Wiman argues, the
day of prosperity and high prices is now
lawning upon every industrious farmer in
the land.

If this all comes to pass according to
estimates, the Canadian farmer will rejoice.
But the Canadian farmer will never be
satisfied, never contented, so long as he is
debarred from his inalienable right of buy-
ing in the cheapest and selling in the dear-
est markets.

THE STOP-GAP LEADER.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

Premier Abbott has declined a banquet
tendered him by the junior Conservatives
of Montreal, on the plea of ill-health and
advancing years.

WHERE WOMEN HOLD THE FORT.

It is a singular fact that despite the
progress of the movement in favor of
woman's political emancipation in Great
Britain, the fair sex are still treated with
meagre consideration in the chief legisla-
tive chamber of the empire. They are
caged up in a heavily-grated compartment
in the gallery backing the reporters' boxes
in the House of Commons. They can
neither see what is going on, nor be
properly seen by their husbands and
brothers in the Chamber. This caging up
of female visitors is a relic of those earlier
days when women auditors were regarded
as a hindrance to deliberate debate, and
when, by every means short of actual
violent expulsion, they were discouraged
from attending the sittings of Parliament.

Indeed, in the recently published book,
"London, Past and Present," there is a
passage quoted from a letter written by
Lady Mary W. Montagu in 1733, which not
only demonstrates the boycott which the
sex had to endure in those days, but the
spirit with which an undue tampering with
the liberties of the female subject was re-
sented. Her ladyship's letter proceeds:

"At the last warm debate in the House
of Lords it was unanimously resolved there
should be no crowd of unnecessary auditors,
consequently the fair sex were excluded,
and the gallery destined to the sole use of
the House of Commons. Notwithstanding
this determination, a tribe of dames re-
solved to show on this occasion that neither
law nor men could resist them. These
heroines, the holdest assert-
ors and most resigned sufferers for liberty
I ever read of, presented themselves at the
door at 9 o'clock in the morning, where
Sir William Sanderson respectfully in-
formed them the chancellor had made an
order against their admittance. The
Duchess of Queensbury, as head of the
squadron, plied at the ill-breeding of a
mere lawyer and desired him to let them go
upstairs privately. After some modest re-
fusal, he swore by G— he would not let
them in. Her Grace, with a noble warmth,
answered by G— they would come in, in
spite of the chancellor and the whole
House. This being reported, the peers re-
solved to starve them out; an order was
made that the doors should not be opened
till they raised their siege. These Amazons
showed themselves qualified for the duty
even of foot soldiers; they stood there till
5 in the afternoon, without either suste-
nance or evacuation, every now and then
playing volleys of thumps, kicks and raps
against the door, with so much violence
that the speakers in the house were scarce
heard. When the lords were not to be con-
quered by this, the two duchesses (very well
apprised of the use of stratagems in war)
commanded a dead silence of half an hour;
and the chancellor, who thought this a cer-
tain proof of their absence (the Commons
also being very impatient to enter), gave
order for the opening of the door, upon
which they all rushed in, pushed aside
their competitors and placed themselves in
the front rows of the gallery."

It is a wonder that a similar crusade has
not, long ere now, been led against the
"ben coop" of the House of Commons.
Perhaps the cage and women's electoral
disabilities will go together.

EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY STATION.
A short time ago the ADVERTISER out-
lined the plan of the dairy commissioner,
Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, to establish ex-
perimental dairy stations in the different
Provinces for the purpose of carrying on
investigations into the art of cheese making
during the summer season and to develop
butter making on the most approved prin-
ciples during the winter. To superintend
this experimental work in Western Ontario
an experienced dairyman, Mr. T. J. Dillon,
was selected, and he has been visiting a
number of factories in the district, giving
some instructions and performing experi-
mental work preliminary to fixing upon a
factory centrally located and otherwise
suitable for use as an "experimental dairy
station." It is understood that the com-
missioner has fixed upon the factory
owned by Mr. John Geary, president
of the London Cheese Association,
as well adapted for his purposes, and that
it will shortly be used in that way, and in
another year may be exclusively under the
commissioner's control. Additional appli-
cations will be put in and during the fall it
will be fitted up for the manufacture of but-
ter during the winter, when trial ship-
ments to England will be made. The work
of this station will be watched with interest
in local dairy circles.

The practical object aimed at in stations
like the foregoing is by making numbers of
cheese in different months with different
quantities of rennet, salt, etc. (such experi-
ments to be carried on in duplicate at other
stations), and results being noted in the pro-
cess of curing and when sold or consumed a
succession of bulletins embodying the les-
sons learned may be issued for the future
guidance of makers and factorymen.

There is little doubt that many of our
cheese factory men might at no very heavy
outlay for appliances begin making butter
in the present factory buildings, thus ex-
tending their own business from six to ten
months of the year and encouraging patrons
to keep their cows profitably at work also
for the additional four months or more.
The Geary factory referred to is located in
London township, a short distance from the
city.

**WHAT THE "ADVERTISER" THINKS
ABOUT IT.**
The startling reports from Ottawa go to
show that Parliament may be dissolved
within a next few months, and a new
election decreed on the voters' lists now
in course of compilation. Let no man
who values his vote be without it on pol-
ling day. By calling at the Liberal rooms,
Oddfellows' Hall, any afternoon between
2 and 5 and any evening between 8 and
10, citizens can insure that their names
are on the list. Young men are especially
invited to take action.

TWENTY-FOUR foreign nations have now
officially accepted the invitation to par-
ticipate in the World's Fair. Canada has
an invitation, but so far the Government
has failed to make public its intentions.
To be consistent, the high tax party
should boycott the fair. International
exhibitions are generally looked upon as
aids to commerce, but the average pro-

tectionist is ever ready to argue that
trade with neighboring countries is an in-
jury to be prevented as far as possible by
prohibitory enactments.

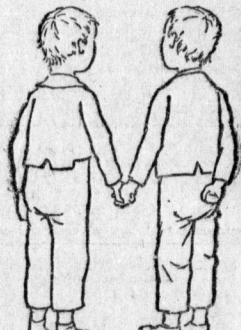
How many men who are entitled to vote
lose their franchise through failure to
take one small precaution? The time to
register is now—any time, afternoon or
evening, between 2 and 5, and 8 and 10
o'clock, at the Liberal rooms, Oddfel-
lows' block. Those who fail to get on the
first list will have to go to the court. If
you are yourself registered, see that your
neighbor is also on the list. Every vote
counts, and the next election is almost
certain to be fought on the lists now be-
ing prepared. Let these be as complete
as you can make them.

Two years from now will come the cen-
tennial of the steamboat. In 1893 it will
have been 100 years since Robert Fulton
communicated to Lord Stanhope his ideas
on steam navigation, a communication
which was followed, two years later, by
Lord Stanhope's unsuccessful but im-
portant and memorable experiment at
the Greenock dock. Four years later
the first successful steamboat, built under
Fulton's directions, navigated the Hud-
son. No doubt the triumph of Fulton's
genius will have the celebration. It con-
will be commemorated at the World's
Fair in Chicago.

In HAMILTON the Conservative contractor
who put up the postoffice made enough
money from his job and the "extras" to
enable him to retire and live like a
gentleman, and in St. Catharines the
local papers affirm that the postoffice
building there could not legitimately
have cost the enormous sum alleged to
have been spent upon it. In regard
to the tinkering up of the postoffice at
Cobourg, the World says:

"The enormous cost of the new addi-
tion to the postoffice has shocked the
community. It is simply astounding
that the Dominion Government have
already spent \$33,700 upon the building,
which was formerly the old Montreal
Bank. Certainly the workmen of the
town have received a very small propor-
tion of this large sum. Where has the
money gone? What store has it been
poured into? Little wonder now is it
that the public debt of this country is so
enormous, when such sums are spent for
the erection or repair of Government
buildings!"

Surely a clean sweep should be made
of the unfaithful stewards. Langevin and
his crew have bossed the Public Works
Department for too long, but they have
done so with the connivance of their
cronies.



Hand-in-hand.

—Pearline and purity. You
can't have one without the
other. A good housekeeper
will have both. Pearline cleans
anything that dirt can settle
on. In the laundry, the bath,
and all work about the house,
it washes thoroughly, easily,
safely, and cheaply. You will
find there is nothing else like
it. Everybody else is using it.

Beware of cheap imitations which they claim to be
Pearline. IT'S FALSE—PEARLINE is never
peddled. JAMES PYLE, New York.

STORE, 180 KING ST.

FERGUSON & SONS

Undertakers and Embalmers.

Largest, best and cheapest in Canada

Telephone connection.

Residence, 183 Dufferin avenue



PUREST.

STRONGEST, BEST.

STORAGE

For Grain, Cheese, Furniture and all

Kind of Merchandise, also Advance

ments Made on Consignments.

SLATER'S STORAGE

140 York street, city.

"German Syrup"

G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown,
Wis. This is the opinion of a man
who keeps a drug store, sells all
medicines, comes in direct contact
with the patients and their families,
and knows better than anyone else
how remedies sell, and what true
merit they have. He hears of all
the failures and successes, and can
therefore judge: "I know of no
medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat,
or Hoarseness that had done such ef-
fective work in my
family as Boschee's
German Syrup. Last
winter a lady called
suffering from a very
severe cold. She could hardly talk,
and I told her about German Syrup
and that a few doses would give re-
lief; but she had no confidence in
patent medicines. I told her to take
a bottle, and if the results were not
satisfactory I would make no charge
for it. A few days after she called
and paid for it, saying that they saw
the advertisement in the LONDON
ADVERTISER a few doses had given her relief."

NEW BOOKS

JOHN MILLS

A New Aristocracy, by Birch Arnold.....50c
Mine Own People, by Kipling.....50c
American Notes, by Kipling.....50c
Nuggets of Caricature, by Hopkins.....50c
The Maid of Honor, by Wingfield.....50c
Faint Feet, Crisp Heels, by Wm. Black.....50c
Prince Fortunatus, by William Black.....50c
April Hopes, by W. B. Howells.....50c
Canadian Sportsman's Annual, 1891.....50c
Appleton's Dictionary of New York, with
map.....50c

404 RICHMOND STREET.

Established 1847.

A. G. Ramsay, President.

Head office, Hamilton, Ont.

H. B. GATES Agent, 698 Rich-

mond Street, London, Ont.

E. H. KORDES

Blank Book Manufacturer and

General Book Binder.

Large Importations of Ledger

Paper arrived. Blank Books made

any pattern on short notice.

Magazines and other books

bound with a view to neatness

and durability.

Those answering an Advertisement

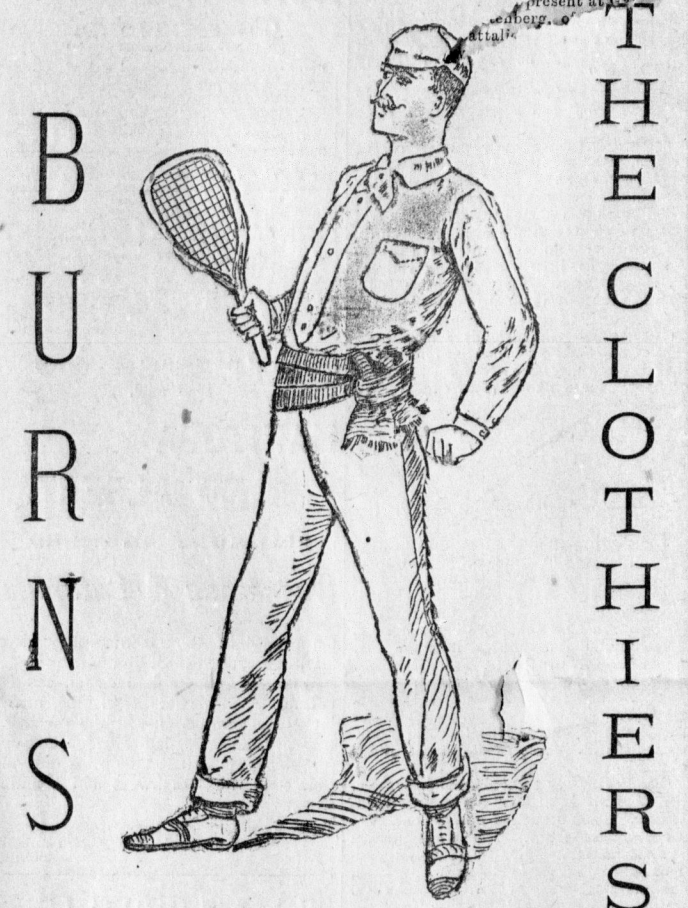
will confer a favor upon the Advertiser

and Publisher by stating that they saw

the Advertisement in the LONDON

ADVERTISER.

Tennis, Bicycling



THE CLOTHIERS

And Canoeing Outfits.

Why! Oh, Why!

Do you wash or have it done at your houses this
hot weather when you can

SAVE MONEY

BY SENDING IT TO THE

Parisian Steam Laundry.

Special rates for Family Washing.

Lace Curtains relaundered equal to new.

Main Office and Works, 73 and 75 Dundas street.

BRANCH OFFICES:

435 Richmond St. 62 Dundas St.

752 Waterloo St. 632 Dundas St.

410 Hamilton road.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

Saxony Tweed Suits, \$10 00

French Balbriggan Underwear, 50

Neglige Shirts from 50c to \$3 00

PETHICK & McDONALD

393 RICHMOND STREET.

THE
FATHER MATTHEW
REMEDY
Is a certain and speedy cure for
INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all
appetite for alcoholic liquors.
Price: \$1.00

Tar,
Tar,
Turps,
Turps,
Pitch,
Pitch,
Paris Green, Resin,
Paris Green, Resin.

HOBBES

Hardware Company.

LONDON.

RED HOT BARGAINS.

In London's early days a
published list of cut prices
would have been a source of
endless gossip and surmise.
Now they are so common, real
and sham, that it requires
great skill to make the average
much-deluded citizen read ads.
at all. Common sense people,
however, soon learn to pick the
WHEAT from the CHAFF, and
the number of close buyers
who daily avail themselves of
our offerings is large and con-
stantly growing. This week's
list is worthy of your careful
perusal:

Best quality Flannelettes, worth
12c, for 5c a yard.
Printed Mullins, fast colors, 23c
a yard.
25 and 30 cent imported Sateens
for 15c a yard.
12c Prints at 10c a yard.
Fine Scotch Gingham, worth
12c, at 8c a yard.
Best 60c Wool Challies at 39c a
yard.
10c Factory Sheet, 7c a yard,
or 14 yards for \$1.
10c White Cottons at 8c a yard.
90c Black Henrietta, silk finish,
at 55c a yard.
50c Black Henrietta at 45c.
Black Grenadines, all wool, at
12c a yard.
75 pieces of All-wool Jersey
Cloth, worth 25c, at 15c a yard.
Honey-comb Quilts, worth \$1, at
50c each.
Satin Damask Quilts, worth
\$2 50, at \$1 69 each.
50c Corsets at 25c a pair.
French Wove Corsets at 69c a
pair.

We keep all the best makes of
Corsets, including the E. & G.
Watchspring, Elegant Yatisi, Bon-
anza, Coraline, Ermine and many
others at cut prices.

THE LONDON

BARGAIN STORE,

136 DUNDAS STREET,

Opposite the Market Lane.

BLANKETS,

UNDERWEAR,

Yarns, Tweeds, Etc.

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Call and see our bargains before pur-

chasing elsewhere.

Duffon's Woolen Mills,

King Street West, London, Ont.

W. H. SANBORN

GROCER,

704 DUNDAS STREET

Specialty This Week:

Sugar Cured Smoked Bacon

Boneless. Very Choice.

CORSETS, CORSETS

Having on hand a large number of Corsets

caused by slight errors in measurements by

our agents when ordering, we will dispose of

them at cost.

ROBINSON CORSET CO.,

375 Clarence Street.