

S. B. FOSTER & SON. MANUFACTURERS OF Wire Nails, Wire Brads, STEEL AND IRON-CUT NAILS. And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE-NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS etc. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Hotels. Clifton House, 74 PRINCESS & 143 GERRAIN STREETS SAINT JOHN, N. B. A. N. PETERS, PROPRIETOR.

Railways, &c. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1900 Winter Arrangement 1899

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE. Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted) 7.45 Accommodation for Moncton 8.15 Day Express for Cape Tormentine 8.40

N. B. & P. E. I. Railway. 1890-WINTER ARRANGEMENT-1891 IN EFFECT MONDAY, DEC. 1st, 1890.

JOGGINS RAILWAY. 1890-91 Winter Time Table 1890-91 GOING WEST: No. 2 No. 4

Carriages. Carriages. OFFER for sale the balance of my Carriages at cost to clear. Also single and double truck wagons for sale.

JAMES CURRIE. AMHERST, Nova Scotia. General Agent for the "NEW WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES"

WE WANT POTATOES. WE handled 50,000 Bushels Potatoes last season and made money for our Shippers, having decided to sell in small lots from Store, to get outside prices, we want a few more good shippers.

HATHEWAY & CO., General Commission Dealers, 23 Central Wharf, Boston.

WANTED. At COOKVILLE, a second or third class Female Teacher to take charge of the School at the beginning of next term.

JUST RECEIVED AT T. H. Griffin, Amherst, N. S. 3 CASES. 8000 Worth of High-Class Silverware

Toilet Soap. 5 cases Choice Toilet Soap.

Wanted. Men to sell my WARREN TUBS & B. S. E. Y. STOCK. Good pay weekly guaranteed.

Medical. DR. J. F. Teed, Physician and Surgeon. Office-Old Registry Building, Residence at J. F. Teed, Sr. Oct 30, '90. 17r

DR. E. T. GAUDET, Physician and Surgeon. Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMCOOK, N. B.

DR. J. W. SANGSTER, Surgeon Dentist. Office: Opposite Brunswick House, SACKVILLE, N. B.

Business Cards. ROBERT BELL, Licensed Auctioneer, SACKVILLE, N. B.

C. D. TRUEMAN, Produce and Commission Merchant, Importer and Dealer in Provisions, Groceries & General Merchandise.

Building Lots For Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale a number of desirable building lots on Union Street, near the site of the new Baptist Church, and within a few minutes walk of Railway Station, Store and Academies.

The St. John Bolt and Nut Co's, MANUFACTURERS OF Track Bolts, Car Bolts, Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Slough Bolts, Turnbuckles, Lag screws, Fishplates, Washers, Carriage Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Wharf Spikes, Hot Forged and Pressed Squares and Hexagon Nuts.

North American Life Insurance Co. A. H. LAYERS, - - GENERAL AGENT, SACKVILLE, N. B. Oct. 2, 1890

REMOVED! TO MY NEW MUSIC STORE, NO. 7 EDDY ST., AMHERST, N. S. Direct Importers and Dealer in Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines.

Musical Instruments. B. SHONINGER & CO., PIANOS. New Haven, New York and Chicago.

Max M. Sterne, Agent. No. 15 Havelock St. Amherst, N. S. June 1.

UNDERTAKING. Carefully and Promptly Attended to. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Caskets, Coffins and Furnishings KEPT IN STOCK. Sackville Furniture Factory. CHAS. A. DOULL.

Diseases of the Lungs, Asthma, &c. are cured. The method quick and certain, is aided by excellent and most effective remedies.

MOLASSES! In Store-Just Received: 1 CAR LOAD ANTIGUA. For Sale Low by A. J. BABANG & CO., Moncton, N. B.

Toilet Soap. 5 cases Choice Toilet Soap. For Sale Low to the Trade. A. J. BABANG & CO., Moncton, N. B.

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Advertisement in the Post.

Chignecto Post.

Reserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890. VOL. 21.-NO. 30. WHOLE NO. 1,072

Legal. T. A. WELLING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, & RAJE VERTE, N. B.

CHARLES R. SMITH, Barrister, Notary Public, &c. mar 14 AMHERST, N. S.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B., Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c. DORCHESTER, N. B.

POWELL & BENNETT, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. SACKVILLE, N. B.

DR. J. W. SANGSTER, Surgeon Dentist. Office: Opposite Brunswick House, SACKVILLE, N. B.

Business Cards. F. A. McCULLY, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c. MONCTON, - - N. B.

WELLS & WELCH, Barristers and Solicitors. Moncton, N. B.

Business Cards. ARTHUR W. DIXON, Licensed Auctioneer, Sackville, N. B.

L. WESTERGAARD & CO., Ship Agents & Ship Brokers (Consulate of Sweden and Norway.)

Money to Loan. THE subscribers are prepared to loan Money on good security at reasonable rates.

Wry Brothers. ARE still prepared to perform all work required in Painting, Paper Hanging and general Decorating.

P. F. BOUDREAU. OPPOSITE BRUNSWICK HOUSE, SACKVILLE, N. B.

General Tinsmith & Stove Fitter. All kinds of repairing neatly and promptly done.

J. F. ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B., AGENT FOR Spring Hill Coal.

S. B. ANDRES, Marble, Freestone & Granite Works, AMHERST, N. S.

On Hand, a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Head-Stones of New and Elegant Designs.

Wanted. Men to sell my WARREN TUBS & B. S. E. Y. STOCK. Good pay weekly guaranteed.

Building Lots for Sale. I offer for sale on reasonable terms Choice Building Lots in the immediate vicinity of the College.

A Great Event. In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body.

Restored My Health. "The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Wish out. The wonderful demand for Estey's Cream is due solely to its marvellous properties for curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough.

AND ITS PLEASANT TASTE. Sold by A. DIXON, Druggist.

Estey's Fragrant Philoderma. The Toilet Gem for Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, etc. Price 25 cents.

The Leading Amherst Jewelry Store. Do you avail yourself of opportunities? Then call and examine our stock of Holiday Goods.

Just Opened: Roger Bros. Silverware DIRECT FROM FACTORY. And will be sold at lowest prices.

ENGLISH FINE GOLD JEWELRY, and the latest novelties in AMERICAN JEWELRY, RINGS, BROOCHES, EAR RINGS, AND BRACELETS.

WATCHES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, MAINSPRINGS. Put into watches that are warranted not to break.

C. S. McLEOD, Black's Block, opp. P. O., Amherst.

EPIL SY. Sufferers from Cramps and Nervous Debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequalled method.

HYGIEA OFFICE, New York.

General Tinsmith & Stove Fitter. All kinds of repairing neatly and promptly done.

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General News. A Japanese is now under sentence for murder in New York. He will be executed by electricity.

Several frosts and snows have visited the shores of the Mediterranean, an occurrence unknown for the past twenty years.

Some of the inhabitants of Tientsin, China, have been rendered desperate by want of food and threaten to plunder the European residents.

Captain Andrew Baugh, an ex-confederate officer has been lynched on the Rio Grande frontier for horse and cattle stealing.

The striking coal miners in Alabama have been joined by all the men who were at work before the strike and all the miners are idle except where convicts and negroes are employed.

A recent contract provides for street lighting in Paris on a novel plan. Power is distributed by the compressed air system to a great number of small motors, each of which supplies electricity for a small number of lamps.

On Saturday night a middle span of the bridge over Baraboo River, Wisconsin, gave way, precipitating 24 cars of a freight train into the river; loss, \$60,000.

It has been ascertained that a large traffic in smuggling Chinese women to Canada for immoral purposes is being carried on between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast.

At the late City and State elections in New York, there were 5,000 polling booths, each costing \$125, and all each booth were from six to eight officers at \$5 each. The printing of the ballots cost \$45,000.

A new patent compound resembling alum has such a violent chemical action on water as to freeze almost instantly anything placed in the solution, was exhibited last week at the mechanics Fair in Boston.

The pension list of the United States is rapidly swelling in its colossal proportions. It is said that with the appropriation to be made at the next session of Congress the figures will exceed \$200,000,000, a sum almost seven times the total annual expenditure of the Dominion.

Six night watchmen connected with New York Custom House have been discharged. It was their duty to guard the appraisers' stores, but it was discovered that five of them slept in bed while the sixth went around and punched at regular intervals the tall-tale dials purporting to record the movements of all six of the watchmen.

Tobacco seems to have had its day in Canada. Following on the refusal of Montreal to patronize the sport it is announced that there will be little or no tobogganing in Ottawa this winter. The two most important clubs have decided not to open slides, and one of the smaller clubs will most shortly discontinue the question of closing down.

It is rumored that Sir John A. Macdonald and Dr. Beaman, and that as near Regina and Brandon, and that the result will be more across the line shortly. It is said the Americans Indians are attempting to induce their Canadian brethren to go on the war path.

At Coburg, Ont., on Monday night Andrew McGuire, pushed Miss Tucker and her escort named Turner between two moving cars, with the supposed intention of killing them. They escaped with slight injuries and McGuire got away. He was once a suitor for the ladies hand, but was rejected and served a term in the penitentiary for shooting and wounding her father when ordered from the house. It is supposed he is still jealous.

One of the inhabitants of Danbury Conn., last week was awakened and the buildings shaken by the explosion of two oil tanks, one of 2,000 and the other of 8,000 gallons capacity located about two miles from the city and near the works of the Danbury line mill. The noise and force of the explosion were terrific, and the works were badly wrecked. James Cunningham, night watchman was blown to pieces, and his headless trunk was found 400 feet from the tanks which fed the fires under the kilns and boilers.

One of the saddest marriages on record is that entered into by a former Russian officer, condemned to ten years hard labor in mines and a lifelong imprisonment, and a young and beautiful girl, possessing an ample fortune in her own right who had faithfully and wearily followed the footsteps of her lover. The bridegroom was brought to the altar of the prison chapel in the soiled grey clothes of a miner, his ankle bound by chains in the iron waistband. The marriage ceremony over, husband and wife bade each other a sad but hopeful farewell; he to return to his gloomy, toilsome life and she to wait wearily until her husband, obtains the freedom of a colonist.

Mining News. Mining experts note that cholera never attacks the bowels of the earth, but humanity in general find it necessary to use Dr. Fowler's Extra Wild Strawberry for bowel complaints, dysentery, diarrhoea, etc. It is a safe cure.

The People's Mistake. People make a sad mistake often with serious results when they neglect a constipated condition of the bowels. Knowing that Burdock Blood Purifier is an effectual sure at any stage of constipation, does not warrant us in neglecting to use it at the right time. Use it now.

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Advertisement in the Post.

WOMEN'S COLUMN. Co. cited by the Ladies of the Sackville W. G. T. U.

Neal Dow. We clip from the Witness the following interview with the father of the Maine Law:

The great pioneer prohibitionist, General Neal Dow, has been interviewed for the witness by Mr. John A. Nichols, of the National Prohibition Bureau.

Mr. Nichols says: Upon the door of a plain but substantial residence on the corner of Dow and congress streets, Portland, is the name 'Neal Dow', marking it as the residence of the world's most noted prohibitionist. It was on a beautiful afternoon when your correspondent entered that home, and, on being ushered by a neat maid-servant into the library, he found himself warmly welcomed by General Neal Dow. Several years had passed since they last met, but the wonderful memory of the veteran was shown by the fact that he once mentioned the time and place.

Neal Dow is of slight build, small in stature, with his hair and beard as white as snow. He is in his 80th year, but his eye is not dim nor his intellect clouded, and his activity exceeds that of many a man in the prime of life.

He has a very fine library, containing all the standard literature, and a most remarkable collection of documents, having relation to the legislation upon the liquor traffic all over the world. I spent a most delightful hour with this hero of many fights. In the course of the conversation, I remarked:

"The enemies of prohibition tell us, General, that it is a failure in Maine. Can you give me any information upon that point?"

"Well, it is a failure, it is a most peculiar one. There is not one-twentieth of the liquor consumed in Maine today that there was before the adoption of the state law on the side of the law. In the rural districts, grog-shops and grog-sellers are unknown. A new generation is growing up and a large number of them have never seen a liquor shop. Many of them have never seen a drunken man. The state has derived great benefit from the absence of the legal liquor traffic."

"But, General, I suppose that liquor is still sold in Maine."

"Yes, unfortunately, it is. Over the larger part of the state the law is respected and enforced as well as anywhere on the outside books. But in Portland, Bangor and a few others, it still lingers. This is largely owing to political purposes. These men enter into a corrupt bargain with the rummies, by which they give them protection in return for their votes and subscriptions to their campaign funds. This shows the necessity of electing prohibitionists to enforce the law. For some months I have been, through the press, calling the attention of the Mayor of Portland to his oath of office, and asking him to enforce the law. I am glad to tell you that the leading liquor violator was caught a few days ago, found guilty and sentenced to six months in goal. He has appealed, but will, I think, have to go up. I saw him to-day on the street, and he looked as weary as a man who has been working hard all day in the hayfield."

"What is your idea of an effective prohibitory law?"

"A law, in order to be efficient, must make liquor selling, first, very unprofitable, and secondly, very unenforceable. Men sell liquor to make money. They figure upon the profit and risk, and are willing to run the risk of being caught if they are pretty sure of making money. So the fine must be a very substantial one, large enough, in fact, to take away all the profit. Thus we make it unprofitable for a long enough period to make it very unenforceable. We want to make the law so stringent that men will not think of violating it a second time, even if they do a first. And I am not in favor of giving power to the courts to let up on the liquor violators. The experience of years has shown us that liquor cases are inclined to be lenient in the courts. The original Maine law gave no discretion to the courts. In my moment judgment that was a most wise and salutary provision and I am sorry that the law has been changed in that respect. Another point: I believe an effective law must be a very simple one. The liquor men fight us on the technicalities of the law. One of the objections I had to your Scott Act in Canada was the fact that it had so many sections and sub-sections that it read like the specification of a man of war."

"You have failed, General, in the future success of prohibition upon this continent?"

"Yes. It is a long fight, but the forces that tend toward are on our side. We must have courage and perseverance. Tell the prohibitionists of the Dominion to keep it up until they make it unprofitable and unenforceable for the liquor traffic to exist in Canada. Yes, we shall win. I am full of hope and courage for the success of our cause."

OH, WHAT A OODON. Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure you. It never fails. Bottles were sold the past year, it is believed that more than a Million bottles of Shiloh's Cure were sold. Mothers do not be without it. For Ladies Back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Pectoral Plaster. Sold by James Dixon, Sackville.

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Ten Points For a Wife. MARRIED LIFE IN THIBET.

Among the Thibetans, a man marries only one wife, whom he purchases from her parents, a belle often costing as much as ten ponies and thirty yaks.

The price paid for the wife is arranged by a relative or friend, who acts as go-between, and the only marriage ceremony is a grand spree, lasting as long as the bridegroom can afford to keep it up.

The life of a Thibetan woman in this part of the country cannot be deemed a hard one. She makes the tea, it is true, but with that the housekeeping ends for no one ever dreams of cleaning the kettles afterwards, and everyone has to mix his own tamba and lick his bowl clean when he has finished. Every four or five years, she may have to see a sheepskin gown for herself or some one of her family, but certainly not often. She cannot herd the cattle or sheep; men must do that, as there is danger from marauders. She passes her time spinning yarn, weaving a coarse kind of cloth out of which bags are made, turning a prayer wheel and—destroying too voracious vermin.

Her toilet requires rearranging only three or four times a year—when she visits Kumbum or some other fair, she never washes herself or her garments, and her children cannot outgrow their clothes; they have only to let out a little the folds of the gown, their unique garment, tucked up around the waist, and it will fit them until they are grown up.—December Century.

Night Attack by a Torpedo Boat. The opportunity comes—a night dark and tempestuous. The clouds have covered the earth like a pall, and there is a howling wind which drowns all other sounds. The pigmy vessel makes ready and puts out to sea. It rushes along as swift as the wind and as silent as a cat. Big waves sometimes sweep it from end to end as it plunges through the darkness, but they are not heeded. Small as it is, it is staunchly built, and can stand the strain of storm as well as its adversary. All men, save one, are snugly shut inside, tending the flying engines and preparing the missile of destruction. This is a strange boat, shaped like a cigar, over ten feet in length, and the crew place it in the bow tube. The man on deck stands behind a little iron tower, which shields him from the shock of the waves, and there he steers the boat.

In the darkness, they seek their adversary determinedly, and with deadly purpose. The boat searches for a time in vain, for the big ship has covered all lights, and is lying like a sleeping monster upon the waves, awaiting the morrow to renew the havoc. Perhaps if the ship remained thus, the little boat would never find her. A dazzling column of white light suddenly starts from a point in the darkness and broadens upon the water. Slowly it sweeps over the sea in circling arc. All at once the little boat is bathed in a brilliant, blinding glare. The monster eye finds it! But in finding the enemy, the battle ship has disclosed itself, and the dauntless little adversary steams straight forward at utmost speed. Streaks of flame are now shooting from under the bow of the white iron tower, which shields him from the shock of the waves, and there he steers the boat.

Suddenly the great ship looms up—tall, long, shadowy, overpowering. It is not far off, almost near enough to be attacked. Yet a little closer and the monster has come! A lover is pulled and from that black tube comes a short, sharp roar. At once the little boat begins to turn and makes ready to escape with the speed of the wind. But before the boat can turn, a dull, heavy shock has jarred the sea. A gigantic column of white water rushes upward towards the black clouds. In it the tall mast of the monster ship seems to sway about and chafe together. The banging of the guns is sharply succeeded by cries of human terror. The mass of water falls back into the sea with a roaring crash and scatters over the waves in great wisps of glistening foam. The wind sweeping on again forms waves over the disturbed water. The monster ship has disappeared.

These figures are of much significance to the Canadian farmer. They prove to him (1) that during the months of June, July, August and September excellent prices were paid for pork last year and this year. (2) That the average for these months was \$5.61 per hundred on foot as against \$5 on November 1st, and that in 1890 the averages for the same months respectively were \$5.97 as against \$4; that is to say, the farmers who in this year marketed hogs in the four months named got on an average \$1.37 more per hundred than those who marketed them on November 1st. (3) That in both years the decline in price was considerable during October. Fourth, that for the four months named in 1890 the Ontario farmer obtained \$1.20 per hundred more than the American farmer, and that during the corresponding period in 1889 he was paid \$1.42 more per hundred; that is to say our pork merchants were willing to pay us \$1.42 more per hundred for our pork during those months than they were willing to pay for American pork.

To be Continued.

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THE CHIGNECTO POST. EVERY THURSDAY. \$1.50 per Annum, or \$1.00 in Advance.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING OF ALL KINDS. Promptly Executed at Lowest Rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Inserted at very Lowest Rates.

Feeding Hogs. Prof. Shaw of the Ontario Agriculture College, contributes the following on hog feeding:

An experiment was conducted at this farm during the early part of the year which clearly indicates the great relative loss sustained by farmers who confine their pigs to a diet of unground grains during the winter season.

The grain on the investment from the pig fed on a ration of peas, barley and oats, all of which were ground, and wheat middlings was 38.9 per cent. in 134 days. On the other hand, the returns arising from those lots fed on unground peas and barley and ground peas and barley respectively were far from satisfactory. There was a lack of general thrift in their appearance throughout the experiment. Some of them also became rheumatic and did not wholly recover although fed on a proper ration for some months after the experiment closed, whereas those fed on the mixed ration of ground grains and wheat middlings grew well from the first and were quite ready for market at the end of the 134 days during which the experiment lasted.

I would also like to say here that the importance of having pork ready for the early market has never been duly considered by the farmers. They have been accustomed to bring it into market during the last half of October (and the two months following). This custom, which is almost universally prevalent, has arisen from two causes: (1) The pigs which are kept on a low ration until the fattening period are not so ready for the market. (2) The pork has nearly all been slaughtered at home and marketed in the local carcass form until recent years, and it has been found more convenient to do this late in the season.

The practice of marketing on foot is growing rapidly. No one should feel better pleased over this than the farmer, as it saves him the necessity of engaging in the unpleasant work of killing himself, and it delegates this work to the pork packer, who has it done in the best form. If, however, the farmer could have his spring litters ready for the early market, say in the months of July, August and September, he would get much better prices for his pork.

The following figures, which give a list of the prices paid for the pork on foot in Ontario during the summer and autumn months of 1889-90, will show the difference in the prices paid during these months. They also show the extent of the advantage in the price of pork the Ontario farmer possesses over the farmer in the Western States. The figures given have been furnished at the request by the leading pork-packing houses in Toronto, and are assuredly reliable. They represent average prices for the whole month. The prices given for the American pork were those paid in St. Louis and Chicago, and if to these 25c per 100 is added, it gives us the price of the same delivered in Toronto. Prices paid for pork on foot in 1889-90:

For Ontario For American Hogs, lbs. Hogs, lbs. June..... 5.60 4.50 July..... 5.58 4.26 August..... 5.70 4.44 September..... 5.50 4.37 October 1st..... 5.40 4.37 November 1st..... 5.00 4.17

Prices paid for pork on foot in 1890-91: For Ontario For American Hogs, lbs. Hogs, lbs. May..... 5.54 4.57 June..... 5.43 4.31 July..... 5.25 4.75 August..... 5.31 4.53 September..... 5.51 4.40 October 1st..... 5.37 4.12 November 1st..... 4.00

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