

Column for Farmers.

PROFIT OF SHEEP FARMING. A correspondent of the Ohio Field Notes, who keeps an account with his sheep, says:—"The increase of my flock and the wool makes a profit of about three hundred dollars a year, from 112 acres of land and about 20 acres of that in woods, besides keeping enough other stock for my own use. I consider sheep the most profitable stock that I can raise; they give sure and quick returns."

CEMENT FOR THE TOPS OF BOTTLES OR JARS.—Take equal parts of rosin and brick-dust pounded fine, a lump of beeswax, stew them together and keep in an old tin, melting it when you want to seal your bottles or jars.

WAFLES.—Noticing an inquiry in a late number of the Rural, for making waffles, I send you a recipe which I have found to be excellent. To one quart of sweet milk take six eggs, a small piece of butter, a little salt; stir in enough flour to make a thick batter, and fry over a quick fire.—Ibid.

HINTS ON BUILDING STABLES.

The American Agriculturist treats the subject in this wise:—"The recent improvements in American architecture have not reached the stable, to the extent that could be desired. Brown stone fronts, high ceilings, marble mantel-pieces, costly furnaces for warming and ventilating the dwelling, may please the eye and promote the health and comfort of the occupants, while the valuable horses of the proprietor are suffering from a poorly constructed and poorly ventilated stable."

The fault often lies in two directions. The stable may be too tight, or too open. A horse needs light, as well as air and suitable warmth and food,—the vegetable structure hardly needs light more than he does. Pure air is essential. His blood cannot become purified while the air which inflates his lungs is full of foul gases from fermenting manures. Nor is it enough to keep the stalls clean, if they are so tight that the horse is obliged to breathe his own breath over again. Digestion is interfered with, and all the functions of life are impeded. Lazy groomers declare that a close, warm stable, helps to make a horse's coat fine and glossy in winter as well as in summer. But in winter, such a coat is not to be desired. Nature provides the animal with longer hair and more of it, to defend him from the cold. If the horse is well groomed and blanketed, his hair will be smooth and glossy enough all the year round. The indolent groom ought himself to be shut up for twenty-four hours in the hot, steaming air in which he confines his master's horse, and see how he would like it. Open the doors of such a stable in the morning, where several horses are kept, and the hot air and the harshness are almost sufficient to knock a man down. What wonder, then, that horses so used should suffer from inflamed eyes, cough, glanders, and other ailments! The wonder is that they bear the abuse so long and so well.

Now, the "improvement" is simply this: ventilate the stables. Ventilate, both in winter and summer. The outer air should be brought in at certain places near the floor, but not in the immediate neighborhood of the horse, so as to cause hurtful drafts of wind immediately upon him. Impure air must be ejected, as well as pure air brought in. This can be done in summer very well by leaving several windows open in different parts of the barns. But a better way is to insert ventilators in the highest parts of the building, into which ventilators (square wooden tubes), shall lead from the stalls, and which can be opened or closed at pleasure. These ventilators should be covered with a cap, to prevent downward currents and the beating in of rain. By this plan, the foul air is carried off directly from the stall without mixing with the hay in the loft.

Domestic Economy.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in the cellar, and should not be used till three months old.

TO STOP CRACKS IN IRON VESSELS.—Mix wood ashes and salt into a paste, with a little water; apply them, whether the vessels are cold or hot.

A beautiful varnish for paper may be made by melting white wax in a clean vessel, and adding an equal amount of essence of lavender. Rub it on with a piece of white merino.

VINEGAR.—To insure good cider-vinegar, it is safest to purchase it of some farmer who is known to have a cider press, as so much of the beautiful vinegar we see is made from a weed, which eats and destroys the pickles.

It is said that dried fruit put away with a little saffron bark (say a large handful to a bushel) will save for years, unmolested by the troublesome little insects which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. The remedy is cheap and simple.

CORN BREAD.—I have seen several recipes in the Rural for making corn bread, but none which I think equal to the following:—Heat 3 pints of sweet milk to boiling; then stir in 1 quart of corn meal and half a pint of flour; cover and put in a warm place for two hours. It will not need any sugar then, if your milk was boiling hot. Put in a dish, and steam two hours and bake one, or cover and bake in the brick oven about three hours.—Rural New Yorker.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE EAR ACHIE.—Take a small piece of cotton batting, or cotton wool, making a depression in the centre with the end of a finger, and fill it with as much ground pepper as will rest on a five cent piece, gather it into a ball and tie it up, dip the ball into sweet oil, and insert it into the ear, covering the latter with cotton wool, and use a bandage or cap to retain it in place. Almost instant relief will be experienced, and the application is so gentle that an infant will not be injured by it, but experience relief as well as adults.—Boston Journal.

ADVANTAGES OF LABOR.—The rich man pays dearly for health—the laboring man is paid to be healthy. Exercise is the best physician. Those who have strength, and a good pair of legs, need not to be drawn about in a carriage. Carriages are fine things for doctors. The more they increase the more need there will be of medical men and drugs; and those who never work, create for themselves weak arms, delicate hands, and infirm or crooked spines. Labor has its joys as well as its sorrows, and a far higher reward than that of wages. If his fact were better understood, no one would be idle. Far better it is to work for no pay at all, than to suffer the ills of having nothing to do. A good appetite, healthy digestion, and a free circulation of blood, are among the blessings of labor.—Elliott.

CURE FOR POTATO DISEASE.—The London Times publishes a list of remedies for the potato disease. The most efficacious is one discovered by "C. of Hornsey," which consists in pressing down the haulm thus:—"He set his potatoes in a double row instead of single, the two rows occupying a foot in width, with a foot of vacant space outside each row. They were planted on the level, and hoed up at the usual time. Now comes the important step, when the haulm had reached its full growth, about the 1st of July, he turned it over right and left towards the vacant spaces, by adding earth between the rows and pressing down the haulm, so as to drive it from the erect position, and allow the rain, instead of descending to the roots, to run off upon the vacant space." Not one in a hundred perished.

CEMENTS.—Three parts ashes, three parts clay, and one part sand, is said to make a cement as hard as marble, and impervious to water. Liquid glue is good for vases, &c. Loose handles of knives and forks may be re-fastened by making a cement of rosin and brickdust. Heat the handle, and pour in the cement very hot. Seal engravers do this. Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine, adding one-fifth water, and using a gentle heat; when perfectly melted and mixed, it will form a transparent glue, which will unite glass so fast that the fracture will hardly be seen.

QUINCY IN HOGS.—Two years ago I lost a valuable breeding sow and three young pigs from quincy. The symptoms noted were as follows:—Total loss of appetite; breathing hard; swelled throat; considerable fever, and death finally supervened. I was advised to put a rowel, composed of strips of leather, in each side of the neck of any that might be attacked hereafter. As the disease ran through my stock, I had the opportunity of testing its efficiency, and the result was I saved the rest of my hogs.

Odds and Ends.

The man who lives for himself alone lives for a mean fellow.

Wisdom is the talent of buying virtuous pleasure at the cheapest rate.

Literature is a garden, books are particular views of it, and readers are visitors.

The most direct method of determining horse power—stand behind and tickle his hind legs with a briar.

If you laugh too long and too immoderately at a joke, others will laugh at you rather than at the joke.

Stupid people may eat, but should not talk. Their mouths will do well enough as banks of deposit, but not of issue.

The following bill, rendered by a carpenter to a farmer for whom he had worked, seems at least curious:—"To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, one dollar and a half."

A greenhorn standing by a sewing machine at which a young lady was at work, looking alternately at the machine and at its fair operator, at length he gave vent to his admiration with, "By gingo, its purty,—especially the part covered with caliker."

A quack doctor advertises to cure, among other incurable diseases, Marcommizaris, Abdelkader, Hippopotamus, Potato Rot, Hydrostatics, Inflammation of the Abominable Regions, Ager Fits, Shakingquaker visits, and all kinds of Anniversaries.

A constable pursued a thief who took refuge on a stump in a swamp, and pulled the rail after him on which he was lying. The constable made the following return:—"Sightable—conversable—non est comatible—in swampan—up stumpun—railo."

HONOR YOUR BUSINESS.—It is a good sign when a man is proud of his work or his calling. Yet nothing is more common than to hear men finding fault constantly with their particular business, and deeming themselves unfortunate because fastened to it by the necessity of gaining a livelihood. In this spirit men fret, and laboriously destroy all their comfort in their work.

AN OBEYIENT SON.—A boy was tempted by some of his companions to pluck some ripe cherries from a tree his father had forbidden him to touch. "You need not be afraid," said they, "for if your father should find you had taken them, he is so kind he would not hurt you." "That is the very reason," replied the boy, "why I should not touch them. It is true my father may not hurt me; yet my disobedience would hurt my father, and that would be worse to me than anything else." Was not this an excellent reason?

LIFE IN THE SEA.—Brimful of life at its surface, the sea would be encumbered if that prodigious power of production was not kept somewhat in check by the antagonistic power of destruction. Only imagine that every herring has from 50 to 70 thousand eggs! If every egg was to produce a herring, and every herring fifty thousand more, were there not an enormous destruction going on, the ocean would very soon be solidified and purified. The great-est drive them towards the shores, ever and anon diving into their ranks and swallowing up whole shoals of them. The whiting eat their fry; cod again devour the whiting. Yet, even here, the peril of the sea, an excess of fecundity, shows itself in a still more terrible shape. The cod has up to nine millions of eggs, and this creature, of such formidable powers of maternity, has nine months of love out of twelve. No wonder that the fishery of this productive fish has created towns and colonies. But even then, what would be the power of man opposed to such fecundity? He is assisted by others, among which the sturgeon takes chief rank. Then, again, the sturgeon itself is a very voracious fish. This devourer of cod has itself fifteen hundred thousand eggs. Another great devourer is not proportionately reproductive, and that is the shark; so Michellet calls it "Le beau mangeur de la nature, mangeur patent, le requin. Viviparous, he nourished the young shark in his bosom, his feudal inheritor, who is born terrible and ready armed. Hence are sharks called in many countries sea-dogs, and so we lately saw the French chien de mer literally translated.—Blackwood.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Cash Capital, \$400,000. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire at moderate rates. ALSO, THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. CAPITAL, \$400,000. SURPLUS, \$147,712. Farm risks taken at very low rates. J. B. KNOWLSON, Agent, Lindsay, 114-5. Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861.

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PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. Established 1849. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—\$1,986,000. President—Hon. John Hilliard Cameron. Vice-President—J. S. Howard, Esq. DIRECTORS: Hon. John H. Cameron, Lewis Moffat, Esq., Hon. George Crawford, George Dugan, Esq., Hon. Malcolm Cameron, John Cameron, Esq., R. P. Colton, Esq., J. S. Howard, Esq., E. G. Jones, Esq., W. L. Perrin, Esq., Manager & Secretary, James Sydney Crocker, Esq., Assistant Secretary, J. J. Woodhouse, Esq., J. S. Spencer, Esq., Solicitors, - - - - Messrs. Duggan and Burns, Bankers, - - - - The Bank of Toronto. Fire and Marine Insurance business transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office, Toronto, at fair and average rates. CHARLES C. KELLER, Agent at Beaverton.

REMOVAL! THE Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have removed to the large and commodious Store formerly occupied by Mr. McLean, where they have for the inspection of customers as good a Stock of SUMMER GOODS, both for variety and quality, as there is in the back country. Their stock of Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing is not easily beat. As for their Groceries, they are said by all who buy them to be superior to any in the neighborhood. They still continue to make their usual discount of 10 per cent. on Cash Purchases. They likewise announce that punctual paying customers who have settled former accounts, will be dealt with on liberal terms. GILCHRIST & CAMERON, Woodville, Sept. 5, 1861. 21-17

New Goods! New Goods! THE Subscriber having removed to the commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. Arch. Campbell, would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has received, and is from time to time receiving, a general Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., an inspection of which he solicits from intending purchasers. ANDREW MACNAB, A Good Cup of Tea! NOTWITHSTANDING the great increase in the price of TEAS, the Subscriber will always continue to supply at the same price a good quality of the same. ANDREW MACNAB, Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 24-17

Remembrance—One door West of old Sand. ANDREW MACNAB, Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 24-17

H. C. RUSSELL'S Furniture Warehouse, WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF FURNITURE IN THE PROVINCE, (occupying Five Flats, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment. Parties wishing Good and Cheap Furniture, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere. Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days. ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE. TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best material, superior workmanship, and at the lowest remunerating prices—such as, Sofas, Bureaus, Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers. THOMAS DEVANEY, PROPRIETOR. COFFINS, of all sizes and various qualities, always on hand, or made to order. THOMAS DEVANEY, Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-47

MONTREAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE, NORTH SIDE OF KENT STREET, LINDSAY. W. L. McDONALD & CO. BEG to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and the county of Victoria generally, that having escaped the late disastrous fire that destroyed the town of Lindsay, they still occupy the BRICK STORE BELONGING TO DAVID BROWN. They are led to believe that their customers in the country think that they cannot purchase goods as usual, or at former prices, in Lindsay, on account of the great fire, but they beg to assure them that they have not only a larger stock than ever on hand, but even STILL LOWER THAN EVER WAS SOLD BEFORE IN LINDSAY. Having just returned from Montreal, they have added over \$7,000 worth of goods to their already large stock, and now feel assured that they can offer inducements that have never before been offered in this town. They have a larger stock and greater variety than any other three stores in town, and for cheapness and superiority cannot be surpassed even in Montreal or Toronto. They have just opened, and now offer for Sale, a Large Assortment of Dry Goods, of all descriptions, which for goodness of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be equalled in town. READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION, of all Sizes, Patterns, and Qualities. Liquors, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Leather, and Boots and Shoes, which they intend to sell at extremely low rates for Cash, lower, they believe, than goods equal quality have hitherto been sold at in this town.

IN THE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT, may be found Silks, Satins, Cobourgs, Delaines, Merinos, Gingham, Holland, Nankeen, and Muslins; brilliant and fast color Prints; Ladies' Mantle Cloth; Square and Scarf Shawls in Silk, Barege, Delaines, Cashmere, Stella, and Grandines; Straw and Millinery Bonnets; Head-Dresses, Parasols, Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Hair-Nets, Hoops and Veils; Muslin Collars, Habits, and Sleeves; Children's Hoods and Hats; Trimmings, &c. &c. GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Malasses, Syrup, Snuff, Dried Apples, and everything usually kept in a general store. LIQUOR DEPARTMENT.—Port and Sherry Wine; Pale and Dark Brandy; Holland and Old Tom Gin; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Porter, Ale, and Rum; also, Beer by the barrel. LEATHER DEPARTMENT.—Spanish Sole, Upper Leather, Calf Skins.—Inspection. As they are well acquainted with the best markets, and have agents constantly on the look out for bargains at wholesale, they are warranted in asserting that they cannot be undersold by any other house in Lindsay, a statement which all who purchase from them are enabled to endorse. Give them a call, and they will spare no effort in securing your custom by giving good value for your money. They do not quote the prices of their goods, preferring to let parties call and examine for themselves, in which case if goods and prices are not satisfactory, visitors need not buy. Particular attention is directed to the Wholesale Department which is now complete, and goods can be purchased at this store cheaper than they can be had either at Toronto or Montreal. To those persons (especially to those from the country) who so generously aided them on the day of the fire, they beg most respectfully to return their sincere thanks, and assure them that their acts of kindness shall never be forgotten. LINDSAY, Aug. 2, 1861.

CIRCULAR. G. H. LENNON BEG to announce to his customers and the general public, that in consequence of the destruction of his former Premises and Goods by the late terrible calamity, he has recommenced business on the WEST SIDE OF WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY, OPPOSITE THE CROWN-LAND OFFICE, where he has opened a COMPLETE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting in part of a choice assortment of the latest style DRY GOODS, Comprising Broad-cloths, Tweeds, Satinets, Flannels, Cloaking, Shawls, Prints, Cobourgs, Muslins, Delaines, Damasks, Table-cloths, Towelling, Cotton Yarns, Seamless Bags, &c. &c. He would direct special attention to his Extensive STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., Among which will be found Tea, Tobacco, Sugar—Loaf, Crushed, and Muscovado; Rice, Coffee, Arrow-Root, Starch, Spices of all kinds. Pale and Dark Brandy; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Port and Sherry Wine; Rum, Gin, Vinegar, &c. &c. MISCELLANEOUS.—Oatmeal, Barley, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Scythes, Pails, &c., with a full lot of Hardware, Glassware, and Crockery. In every department of his business his stock will be found worthy of inspection, and he solicits a visit from his old customers, feeling confident that, for Quality and Cheapness, his Goods will compare favorably with any in the Town or County. LINDSAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

THE CANADIAN POST Job Printing Establishment, LINDSAY ST., LINDSAY, Is replete with a full supply of Printing Material of the newest styles. ORDERS SOLICITED ORDERS SOLICITED ORDERS SOLICITED FOR EVERY KIND OF FOR EVERY KIND OF FOR EVERY KIND OF JOB PRINTING! JOB PRINTING! JOB PRINTING! WHICH WILL BE EXECUTED WHICH WILL BE EXECUTED WHICH WILL BE EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY AND CHEAPLY, NEATLY, PROMPTLY AND CHEAPLY, NEATLY, PROMPTLY AND CHEAPLY, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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