Cambray, Feb. 12th, 1884.

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indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send you a

receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE.

This great remedy was discovered by a mission-

ary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York City.—88-1y.

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I have al-0 150,000 ft. of dry one-inch STOCK HEMLOCK Lumber, 16ft long, that I will sell at astonishingly low prices—for much less than it can be taken out for. Parties going to build will find it to their advantage to call before

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SUNDAY, per year DAILY and SUNDAY, per year WERKLY, per year

New York, Jan. 13, 1885,—23-8.

DAILY, per year - DAILY, per month -

alla.

ROBT. BRYANS.

Lindsay, Ont

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Nov. 26th, 1884.-78-1v.

" Calvert, Tem "I wish to express my appreciation of the

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.
"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER's CREARY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then ! have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung J. W. WEITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of ATER's CHERRY I'M TORAL. Being very palatable, the youngset children take it readily.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED BY

## The Canadian Yost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1885. LOCAL MATTERS.

MARIPOSA FARMERS CLUB. Annual Meeting The Extermination of Wild Oats.

[Reported for THE POST.] We are indepted to the efficient and energetic secretary of the Mariposa farmers' elub, Mr. J. F. Dix, for the subjoined synopeis of the discussion of the subject "The extermination of wild oats" at the annual meeting of the club, as mentioned in THE Post last week.

The discussion was opened by Mr. S. METHERELL, president of the club, who said he had no experience with wild cate, but from what he could learn concerning thembe dreaded them far worse than thistles or mustard, and disliked having a threshing machine come into his barn on account of thom. He believed in good farming or not

Mr. S. WASHINGTON, vice-president, who has had some little experience with wild cars, said: If a man two or three years ago pointed to a neighbor's field and told me there was wild cate growing I would not believe him, for at that time they were scarcely known. Nineteen years ago I was west, where the land was naturally good but full of wild oats. They were increasing in spite of all the farmers could do. Wild cats only grew when near the surface although they will grow a little deeper than other grains. One reason why they are so hard to exterminate, while the bottom of the head was in a green state the cats on the top would shell out and grow. Some years ago a man came through the sountry taking orders for a new variety of outs, which proved to be the wild oats hat we dread so much to-day. Luckily for me I knew them and did not purchase. A ear sowed the same field with Deas: wild oats came no thick on the same patches, and although the patches were about the size of a man's hand the year before, they were now spread to six feet. The third wear I planted potatoes; fourth year, sum mer-fallowed it, ploughed the summer-fallow four times, which killed most of them. I had another patch on new land which grew about half scheaf. How they came I could not tell except they were car ried there by a horse. I cut them when green, pulled them in the fall; then seeded the field down and have seen in no there since. In another field I found one stalk. pulled it up, and have found none in that field since. Bought a bag of peas and sowed them; and in the plot I found three stalks of the wild outs. He believed that a great

we worked the land as we ought they could be destroyed.

Mr. B. JULIAN knew he had lots of them on his farm but had not experime ned much with them. Had some spots so thick they would choke the reaper when cutting.
Had delet of fall wheat which was killed out except three or four rods around the fences, which he ganged and sowed with birley. Lots of wild oats came up with the birley. This field was well summer fallowed before being sowed with fall wheat. He cut the barley green and -o-ved it this year with cats, among which very few of the wild cars appeared. He cur some other patches before it headed out and thought it checked them. One low field where the wild oats were thick was covered with water long enough to kill any other kind of grain, but it only seemed to make them thrive. He thought it better to chop

many got wild outs by threshing machines

If the wild oats are cut off near the ground just before heading out they will ripen, shell out, and grow the same year. But it

Mr. ALEX. Sutti knew nothing of them, but six acres of land he intended working next year was full of them. He thought ganging in the fall would help them. Where he came from in Scotland they drew out the manure, had it well turned, and rotted all the weeds before applying it to the land, which plan if carried out in this

all grain mixed with wild oats before feed-

Country would check all foul seeds.

Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM said he knew nothing of wild oats on his old farm, bur bought a farm he thought perfectly clean until he went to cut a field of aranecta wheat in which he found a few sheaves of the wild oats. He cut them and threw them over the fence; sowed it the next year with bar-ley; then the third year with alaske; the fourth year with barley, and did not see as crop came up of sixty bushels to the acre. There being no frost in winter all grains

who knew considerable about wild esta, and who said work the land with rect crop, and then break up with rect crop again.

Mr. Silvenwood had not had much experience with wild esta, but while reaping discovered a patch in his field. He thought they were brought there by fording his house on that spot after being to a neighbor's. Seeding down had checked them some. He saw some wild esta where menure had been spread on turnip land. He was satisfied the threshing machine brought him a dose coming from a neighbor's last year.

Wm. Glenney knew nothing of these wild esta by experience. He hated to have a machine come into the barn and thought every farmer should have one of his own. He thought all menure should be turned and well rotted before it was put on land.

Mr. J. F. Drx said he had no experience with eats, but for the information of the club had written to the agricultural college, Guelph, acking if they had experimented any with wild eats or knew anything of them, to which he received as answer they knew nothing of them. He thought they had better grow some to experiment with for the benefit of the country. He had also written to several other men whom he considered good authority on the management of wild eats. He had heard of men in Western Canada cleaning one hundred bushele of these outs out of their other grain in one year. He thought this enough to alarm any farmer sufficient to induce him to do all in his power to exterminate them and guard against their apread. He had noted the different weye farmers considered they first got wild eats; some from lending and borrowing bags, as the eate are most sure to stick to the bags; others to throwing a bundle of straw into their sleigh or wagon box while threshing at a neighbors who graw them; also by metale est house. Menuch them

others to throwing a bundle of straw into their sleigh or wagon box while threshing at a neighbors who graw them; also by eattle or horses bringing them. Some have said the birds carry them. Reaping (especially with self-binders) is dangerous when they are plentiful as they stick to canvae. But the most common and wholesale way they are spread is by changing the seed grains and threshing with a travelling machine which every farmer should guard against. He also spoke of farms in the front townships having failen in value and rent on account of farms in the front townships having fallen in value and rent on account of them. He believed that if the farmers did not move very cautiously concerning the spread of wild oats they would be thousands of dollars damage to the country in a short time. He thought they could be checked if every farmer did all in his power to kill them. From what he could learn from men who had experimented with them the best way to clean them out was by summer fallowing, seeding down and breaking up with root crops. If there are only a few it would be better to pull them or cut them green.

them or cut them green.

Mr. Wm. Hancock had no experience with wild cate as he had never seen any

Mr. T. WESTERN, JR., said they had some trouble with wild cats. Though they were only a few at first they were gaining ground. He thought summerfallow, root crops and seeding down was

fallow, root crops and seeding down was
the best way to kill them out.

Mr. A. Webber had no experience with
wild cate, but had seen them growing in
summer-fallow last year, where they looked healthier than the other grain.

Mr. J. Prouse had some little experience with them. He bought a bag of peas
and sowed them. After sowing them he
threw out the refuse left in the seed box
on the ground, when next year a small on the ground, when next year a small patch of wild oats appeared, but thinks he is master of them yet. Every one should be cautious in buying seed grain.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Wages of Farm La serers. [To the Editor of The Post.] SIR,-The question is often asked what wages the farmers are going to pay their hired help per month for the coming sumperson called my attention to three or four mer. As I am a farmer and an old subscribpatches of wild oats on my land. The next morning I sent my man to cut them. Next as an opinion expressed by many farmers of the county. All farmers agree that owing to an under average of grain and the very low prices they are receiving for the same, that expenses must be curtailed in some way. Farming is connected with a great many different expenditures. We might name a few of the most important ones, wages and the common necessaries of life. When I say the common necessaries of life, I mean what the farmers have to buy, such as dry goods, groceries, boots and

> shoes, etc. Many of the men in the different lines of hat the profits are small on most of the different kinds of goods sold. The manutheir factories as economically as possible. They have lowered wages, and the retail men are buying their goods cheaper, and the consumer has more or less advantage at lower prices than formerly. The lumbering companies have reduced wagels from \$20 to \$25 per month down to from

> \$12 to \$15 per month. While all this has been going on farm question is asked how is it that farm wages are not reduced. The farm labourer has the ame advantage as others to buy what he wants in the shape of clothing and groceres cheaper than he ever he did before, when wages were five dollars per month less than they were this last season of 1884. There is surely something wrong. The defect is in the farmers themselves.

When men of other industries organize and agree on the rates of wages they will pay to their laborers the laborer cannot dictate terms, but humbly accepts the offer at different with the farmers. The farm laborer asks what he thinks he should have and the farmer with a great deal of grumbling has to comply with the laborers terms, and a bargain is made. I think the time has come when larmers should have a little more of their oats. He cut them and threw them over the fence; sowed it the next year with barley; then the third year with alaske; the fourth year with barley, and did not see as many. He met a man who had some experience with wild oats and a reliable man, to whom he said, I am about to buy a farm with wild oats on it and would like to know how to value it. The man said it makes no difference if the land suits you. He met him so he time afterwards when he said he thought differently now about the wild oats, as he had one hundred bushels on his farm that were. A man from Cali on his farm that year. A man from Cali fornia told me they could manage them by mowing three or four times, although they mowing three or four times, although they grow naturally there on the plains in great abundance. He saw this man again after some years and asked him if the wild oats were raining ground on them yet; but he said no. They will be kept down by mowing, although on that land a volunteer office. It might be suggested that the laborers could go into another county and laborers could go into another county and laborers on go to the United get higher wages, or go to the United States, or to the railroad, or work in the

there are many respectable men who we on farmer, but they cannot contradict truth when it is stated to them with pl pe some of my farmer friends wi

Those some of my farmer friends will take up this subject and write, as we want other views and ideas before we take any setties. I have made a start and left room for others to fallow. Hoping that I have not taken up too much space in your valuable paper,—I remain,

AN OLD SQUECKIMEN.

Reaboro, Feb. 12th, 1886.

ing to a pitic previously determined upon them with plate them with plate them with plate them with plate the council. I would propose that the plate to see to have a surface anothing like the following:—Let the peaks be graded so as to have a surface to plate the peaks be graded so as to have a surface to plate the peaks be graded so as to have a surface fore we take any fact wide. (Thirty-three fact would be better.) Let a space eight feat wide be abovelled out neatly, six inches deep, about four fact from one edge of the graded road. Let this space be filled with good gravel which has had all the sand and dirt screened out of it, and every stone larger than what would pass through a ring three inches in diameter either thrown out or broken. Let such gravel or broken stone be filled in eight inches thick. The gravel would thus be two inches higher than the earth road along side of it which, after it became packed, would be quite enough to prevent water from standing on it. Let the gravel be neatly levelled, but let there he no dirt or sand or anything else put on it. Let there he nothing here but clean gravel or broken stone; every stone, even to the very bottom, be broken small enough to pase through a ring three inches in diameter. The gravel eight feet wide and the space outside of it, four feet wire, would take up twelve feet of the width of the road, leaving eighteen or twenty-one feet in with pleasure as the pleasant earth road, out of which every etone ought to be picked. We would have a pleasant earth road to drive on in dry weather, and as soon as the least sign of mud appeared we would have a good solid A New Bra in Lindony School Affaire. [To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.] Sen, -In your editorial of last week under the heading "Lindsay School Board," you speak of "a new era in school affairs." To any one who has observed what has been transpiring in Lindsay for a year past it is apparent that the dawn of a better day is over the town in almost every respect. Nor-need we be surprised that immediately before it was the darkest hour of the night in which publicaffairs were in the hands of the ignorant and the self-seeking. Theappoint ment of Mr. Hudepeth is the outcome of the better centiment of the people becoming dominant; and the appointment of Mr. Corneil should be hailed with pleasure as an expression of a sound doctrine that those who have children on the school staff should not seek the position of school trustees, and as a means of removing Mr. Brown, an unobjectionable trustee and a good citizen, from a position by which a good trustee and a good teacher were contiqually compromised in being placed in the same category with those less worthy of consideration. It is to be hoped that although Mr. Corneil was right in his former struggle on the school board against the diagraceful state of affairs which then existed he will not be too aggressive, but draw council from moderation and justice. Your able advocacy has contributed much to the better sentiment that prevails; in the work of the salvation army, objectionable as some of their meetings may be, and of the evangelists, and in the greater earnestness and z-al of the regular minister of the gospel are some of the most potent influences in creating that antiment. You recommend the appointment of a Catholic trustee. There should have been a Catholic on the school hoard long ago. They not only contribute to the support of the high school but it is their only school the high school but it is their only salool for higher education in the county, and such an appointment could not fail to inspire them with greater confidence in the school and give them an assurance that they would not be dealt with unfairly. It should be remembered that we are a mixed community, and that we are more or less induenced by prejudice, which should not be of course; and though the Protestants may feel that they can do full justice to Catholica the latter naturally doubt it, more especially when the former being in the majority continue to refuse them a representative on the school board. It is to be feared that in refusing or neglecting to appoint a Catholic trustee and an examiner Protestants shew that they the meseves are

appoint a Catholic trustee and an examiner Protestants show that they themselves are so influenced by prejudice that they cannot do justice to their Catholic fellow-citizens. Let them try a change. The effect will be a good one. It will draw Catholic pupils to the achool even from a distance, especially if they appoint one Catholic teacher on the high school staff.

There has been a good deal of complaint that Catholic children presenting themselves for examination have not been dealt with fairly and apparently these complaints

with fairly and apparently these complaints have been well founded if, as I have heard, the reach have been changed upon an appeal to Toronto.

All those who are earnestly seeking the general welfare of the community should

be prepared to put all upon an equality and anyone who, through prejudice, is not prepared to do so is not fit to take part in the management of local affairs. It is to be hoped this prejudice, which is nothing more nor less than ignorance, will give way with the dawn of the "new era" you hail with so SPECTATOR. much pleasure. Lindsay, Feb. 10th, 1885.

County Gravel Roads.

(To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.) SIR, -As you ask for communications from farmers on the subject of gravel roads I send you this. I believe that all are agreed that it is very desirable to have good roads. A man may also think that it is desirable to have a good house to live in. ousiness above mentioned tell us, and we A prudent man will build a house for himmust agree to a certain extent with them | self according to his means. If not able to build it all at one time he will build a part, and then as he becomes able he will add to facturers of these articles are running what he has buil'. But if he has the means he may build a fine large house with every convenience at once, and his neighbors will say he has acted wisely. Another man who is not so prudent will borrow money to build himself a fine house, but on account of the misery and expense of being in debt he has not the pleasure or enjoyment in it that the more prudent man has in his. Instances have been known of men losing their farms altogether because they were wages have been on the increase. The never able to pay back the money that they had borrowed to build with. The prudent man in building his house would keep all the expenditure under his own control; so the prudent township should control the expenditure of their own tunds as much as Democratic Principles, but not possible. The money would thus be more likely to be spent economically than if the county council had the spending of it, for it is not, I believe, noted for economy. Are News of the Day in the most inwe in a position to borrow money to spend on roads built by the county councils I think not, for our taxes are high enough already, especially our county taxes. And let us remember that our Dominion taxes are very high, our indebtedness growing larger by millions of dollars each year and so long as the present government remains | dustry. in power is likely togrow still larger. The debt is large enough already, but whatever government is in power the interest will have to be met and the farmers will have to pay the most of it. Let us then be wary about getting into any more debt than we are in now; for all this indebtedness is as a mortgage on every man's farm, and two many of us know what that means. There is certainly plenty of room for improve. ment on our roads. One great fault in many of our roads is that they are made too narrow and ridged up so high, and have such steep, sloping sides that practically there is but one track and that on top of the ridge. To pase a load of hay is in many places at the risk of an upset into the ditch. I could point to a stretch of road which There being no frost in winter all grains that fall to the ground grows. This is what is meant by a volunteer crop. Notwithstanding this being their natural soil, and the climate favorable to their growth and spread they keep them down by mowing. A man came to my place wanting to see a patch that was formerly over run with wild oats but could only find three heads. I lay it to cutting them green. He thought ganging lightly in the fall killed many of them by growing them before winter. In his opinion on moist, nucky and they were far harder to kill than on good dry clay or gravel land. Threshing machines scattered them wholesale, as he had found them between the sinc and the wood of the fanning mill sieves.

JOHN DAMES estd he had had very little represents the had been talking with a man stubble. He had been talking with a man stubble. The higher wages, or go to the united to work in the saw in the could point to a stretch of road which was in a better shape for travelling on as wills.

I say, let every township in each county unite, and as for the United States they was in a better shape for travelling on a sew mills.

I say, let every township in each county united States they unit

Miscellaneous.

\$1.00 FROM NEW SUBSCRIBERS
will pay for THE POST to the
market, 1886. Send on hames and

BATING POWDER. January 27th, 1885.—25-12.

NOTICE

During the Session of the Legislature Mr. Melintyre will be in his law effice Dated, January 26th, 1885.



LUMBER, LATH, PICKETS AND SHINGLES.

sand, stones and dirt all mixed up together which does not make a good road at any season of the year except when covered with anow. And even then it would be better and safer to travel on if the ridge were not so high as it too often is. On dry ground there is no need to make such deep ditches as frequently are made. Where the ground is at all wet draining tile ought to be laid under the gravel, deep enough to be below the frost, with, of course, a good outlet for the water at the lowest point on the road. The broken stone would be better if broken finer than I have mentioned, but it would cost a little more. The gravel would need to be levelled into the wheel tracks a few times until the gravel got set. After that it would need very little gravel to keep it in repair.

Cambray, Feb. 12th, 1884. ALL KINDS OF LUMBER for Barns and Dwelling Houses. BILL STUFF all dimensions, from ten to thirty feet long DRY LUMBER for Sash and Doors. FLOORING dressed and undressed, at the Lindsay yard or at our mills at Fenelon Falls.

GREEN & ELLIS, Proprietors, SAMUEL PARSONS,
Agt. at Lindsay, in place of A. W. Parkin.
WM. GOODENOUGH, Assistant and Clerk
Fenelon Falls, Aug. 4, 1883.—48-1y.

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From Lake Superior to Puget Sound,

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as General Merchants, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to WILLIAM R. CAVANA at Victoria Road, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said William R Cavana, by whom the same will be settled. Dated at Victoria Road, this Second day of February, A. D. 1885.

W. R. CAVANA. W. J. COWAN.

Witness: Fred. G. Millar. The business heretofore carried on by the firm of Cavana & Cowan, General Merchants, at Victoria Road, will in future be carried on by W.

Lumber of all descriptions and lengths and W. R. CAVANA. Victoria Road. Feb. 9, 1885.—27-3. EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Pursuant to revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 107, section 31, the creditors of DUN-CAN HENDERSON, late of the township of Mariposa in the county of Victoria, yeoman, who died on or about the 7th day of November. 1884, and all others having claims against or being interested in the e-tate of the said de-ceased, are hereby notified to send, by post prepaid, or otherwise deliver, on or before The 9th Day of March, A.D. 1885. to McINTYRE & STEWART, of the town of Lindsay, in the said county, solicitors for Donald Gran; John McKay and John Camp-bell the younger, of the said township of Mariposa, yeomen, executors of the last will and testament of the said Duncan Henderson, deceased, the full particulars of their claims or interests, a statement of their accounts, their Christian names and surnames, addresses their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and the nature of the securi-ties (if any) held by them, and in default there-of, and immediatel after the 9th day of March, 1885, the assets of the said, the late Duncan Henderson, will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims or interests of which notice shall have been given, as above required, and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or interest notice shall not have been received by them or their said solicitors at the time of distribution.

Date: at Line say, this 12th day of February.

A. D. 1855. McINTYRE & STEWART.



TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned at this Department (marked "Tender for timber") will be recians or manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the ceived until noon on

SATURDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1885.

greatest possible Promptness, Acfor the supply of the following quantities of curacy and Impartiality; and to WHITE PINE TIMBER, the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and policy in the affairs of the Government. Society and In-

to be delivered where directed on the Lock grounds, Lindsay, not later than the 1st of October next: 1,500 Lineal Feet of 12 x 18 square, as follows:-20 pieces in 40 feet lengths.

544 Lineal Feet of 12 x 14 square, in 34 feet lengths. 9,302 Lineal Feet of 12x12 square. follows:-

3,906 Lineal Feet of 10x12 square, is 12 feet lengths. 1,000 Lineal F. et of 6 x 9 square, in feet lengths. 22,484 feet B. M. of Planking as follows:-584 pieces 3x10 in 12 feet lengths.
397 " 1½x10 " 12 "

The timber furnished must be of good quality. free from unsound knots and defects, and subject to culling. All timber six inches in thickness or under to be sawn, and the tenders to mention whether the remainder will be hewn or sawn, and give a separate price per lineal foot for timber, and per M feet B. M. for planking, delivered as stated.

If the timber is hewn it must be made a sufficient size to admit of the sticks being counterhewn to the full sizes specified. Each tender must have the bona fide signatures of two persons as sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

ROBT. McCALLUM, Engineer, Public Works. Department of Public Works, Toronto, 6th Miscellaneous.

PRIZE -Send six cents for posts A and receive free, a castly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more meany night away, than anything else in the world. Tertimore await the workers also dutely stre. At once address THUE & Co., Augusta, Maine,—18 lys-pc.

KEZEW

THE POST FOR 1885. by sending on your dollar. Examine address label, the type of which will be corrected now about every three weeks.

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J. ANDERSON, UNDERTAKER,

- - Lindsay. Residence, Peel-st.

Lindsay, Jan. 13, 1884.-23. N THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.

P. R. E. I. Co'y v. Scurrah.

Pursuant to the judgment and final order for sale made in this action and bearing date respectively, the first day of February and the twenty-ninth day of September, 1884, there will be sold with the approbation of Charles Alexander Weller, Esquire, Master of the Supreme Court of Judieaure for Ontario at Peterborough, by ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

AT EDWARD'S HOTEL, WOODVILLE, - ON -

Saturday, the 28th day of February 1885, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., The West eighty acres of Lot number Eleven in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Elden, in the County of Victoria, whereof sixty acres are cleared and free from stumps sixty acres are cleared and free from stumps and stones, in good condition for the use of reaper and mower. The land is generally of a clay loam. There is on the premises a good frame house 34x24, under which is a stone cellar. There is a kitchen attached to the house 24x18; also a driving house. The property is fenced with cedar rails and has on it a small braring orchard. It is situated 2½ miles from the village of Argyle, and four miles from Woodville, a junction on the Midland railway and is readily accessible by good roads.

There will be a reserved bid.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days after the day of sale, without interest, and the remainder to be secured by mortgage, payable at the expiration of five years thereafter, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable yearly. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the said Court. Further particulars can be had on application to the vendors' solicitors. Dated at Peterborough this 17th day of Jan

POUSSETTE & ROGER, Vendors' Solicitors.—24-6. TUDICIAL SALE

COUNTY OF VICTORIA

Purspant to an order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice for On-tario, made in an action of the widland Loan and Savings Company vs. Is bella Morgan and others, there will be offered for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION. AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY,

Saturday, the 28th day of February.

next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties in two parcels, that is to say:-

PARCEL No. 1.—The West Half of Lot number Four in the First Concession of the Township of Emily, 100 acres more or less. Township of Emily, 100 acres more or less.

About 75 acres of this land is cleared, and the balance is fairly timbered with beech, maple, birch, tamarac and cedar. The soil is a good clay loam with some limestone. The land is rolling and is watered by a never-failing creek running across it. There is a small orchard on the place. The buildings consist of a one-and-ahalf storey frame dwelling 32x24, a frame barn 55x30, and a frame implement house 18x24. This well-known and valuable farm is situate on a good road about three and a half miles from Omemee, and about fourteen miles from Lindsay, both good markets.

PARCEL No. 2—The East Half of Let

PARCEL No. 2.—The East Half of Let number Eighteen, in the Tenth Concession of the Township of Eldon, 100 acres more or

less.

About 70 acres of this land is cleared, and the balance is timbered with hardwood and some cedar and hemlock. The soil is a good clay loam with some limestone and the surface is rolling. The farm is watered by a good neverfailing creek running across it; and is situate about six miles from Victoria Road Station, on the Toronto and Nipissing railway, and about nine miles from Cambray, a station on the Midland Railway, and is within fourtoen miles of Lindsay.

There will be a reserve bid on each parcel, and possession will be given on completion of the purchase.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. down and the remainder in one month from day of sale; in other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the court. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to D. CHISHOLM, Esq., Port Hape, Vendors' Solicitor; John Hoskin. Esq., Q C., Official Guardian, Toronto; Henry T. Holland, Esq., Barrister at Law. Cobourg: or at the office of the Local Master of the said court at Cobourg. or Mr. George McHugh, Auctioneer, near Lindage.

(Sd.) GEO. M. CLARK, Local Master at Cobe Dated 19th January, A. D. 1885,-24-5.

Miscellaneous

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.—THE POST for the ensuing twelve months for One

CHAS. BRITTON.

Drugs, Patent Medicines Druggists Sundries, Electro-

FINEST BRANDS OF TOBACCOS. Lindsay, July 22nd, 1881.-97. HORSES! HORSES!

Medical Batteries, Etc.

NEW

in the premises lately occupied by Veitch Bros. Lindsay. HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMIRSION. Auction Sales every two weeks, com-mencing on Saturday. Feb y 14th. For particulars apply to

S. McGRATH, or F. FISHER, V. S., Lindsay. Jan. 21, 1885.-24-tf.



SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA, On Saturday, the 21st Day of March.

A. D. 1885, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon,
I will offer for sale BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

at my office in THE COURT HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY,

all the right, fitle, and interest of the defend-ant, ALEXANDER MCALPINE, in the under-mentioned Lands and Tenements, seized by me under and by virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and to me directed, viz:

In the Chancery Division of said court, Caleb Elsworth Martin vs. Alexander Mo-

In the Queen's Bench Division of said court, Elizabeth McAlpine vs. Alexander McAlpine. In the Common Pleas Division of said court,
The Bank of Montreal vs. Alexander MeAlpine.

In the Queen's Bench Division of said court, William White vs. Alexander McAlpine. In the Common Pleas Division of said court, Henry Wells Greene and John Ellis vs. Alexander McAlpine. In the Queen's Bench Division of said court, Ernest Dunsford Orde vs. Alexander Me-

Alpine.

The said lands and tenements being composed of all and singular these certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being composed of the West half of Lot No Ten, in the Eleventh Concession of the Township of Mariposa, in the County of Viotoria and Province of Ontario, containing one hundred acres, more or less; the North-west quarter of Lot No. Eleven, in the Elighth Concession of the Township of Emily, in the said County, containing by admensurement fifty acres, more or less. Also Town Lot number Five, (5) south of Russel-st, east in the Town of Lindsay, and also the West part of Lot number. Six (6) on the South side of Russell-st, east,

of Lindsay, and also the West part of Lot number Six (6) on the South side of Russell-st, east, which latter parcel or tract of land may be better known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the North-west angle of said Lot number Six, (6) thence south sixteen (16) degrees, east one hundred and thirty-two feet (132 feet), more or less, to the rear of said lot, thence north seventy-four (74) degrees, east along the rear of said lot seventeen (17) feet six (6) inches, thence north sathem (16) degrees, west one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet, more or less, to Russell-st, east, thence along more or less, to Russell-st. east, thence along the southern limits of Russell-st. east, seventeen (17) feet six (6) inches, to the place of ginning, containing in all thirteen thousand two hundred (13,200) square feet, more or less.

GEORGE KEMPT, Sheriff County of Victoria. per P. MITCHELL. Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, LINDSAY, )
10th December, A. D. 1884. First published 12th Dec. A. D. 1884.- 18-15. JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

## TOWASHIP OF CARTWRIGHT in the County of Durham, and

Township of Fenelon in the County of Victoria.

Pursuant to the Judgment of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, in an action of NESBITT V. NESEITT, there will be offered for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, with the approbation of the Master in Ordinary of the Supreme Court of Judica are for Ontario by JOHN HUGHES, Auctioneer,

AT COULTER'S HOTEL IN THE VIL-LAGE OF CARTWRIGHT. formerly Williamsburgh) in the said Town-

WEDNESDAY, the 4th Day of March,

1885, at one o clock in the afternoon, the following lands and premises, in three parceist-PARCEI, I.- all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premis s composed of the South Half of Lot Number Fifteen in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Cartwright, in the County of Darsam, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less. On this parcel are erected a one and one-

on hars parcet are erected a one and one-half storey rough east have, a large frame barn and two stables. There is also on said property a small orchard; about ninety acres are cleared and under cultivation. PARCEL II. The North half of Lot Number Twenty-two in the sixth Concussion of the Township of Fene on, in the County of Victoria, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less. On this parcel are eracted a frame dwelling house about 18x24 feet, and a frame born about 38x56; about thirty acres are cleared and under

PARCELIII.—The south Half of Lot number Twenty-two in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Fencien, in the said County of Victori, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less. On this parcel there is a frame dwelling house and a log stable; about thirty acres are cleared and under cultivation.

The vendor will produce only such title

deeds or evidences as are in his possession, and will not furnish any abstract of title. The said parcels will be offered subject to reserved bids fixed by the said master. The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit of ten per c nt. of his purchase money to the vendor or his solicitor; and the remainder into Court to the credit of the said action, within one month thereafter, without interest. Should the purchaser so desire, one-half of his purchase money may remain on mortgage, payable in three years, with interest at six per cent half years, and in such

at six per cent half yearly, and in such event the balance of his purchase money is to be paid into Court within one month from the date of sale without interest. In other respects the conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the court. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Me-For further particulars apply to incession. 23
Toronto-st., Toronto, Vendors Solici ers, N. F.
PATTERSON, Solicitor, Port Perry; William
Davisson, Toronto-st., Toronto, Guardian ad
litem for the Infants; and to H. B. Dean. Solicitor, Lindsay.

Dated this fitst day of January, A.D. 1885.

NIEL McLEAN, Chief Clerk, M. O.