COAL AND WOOD.
Dry Hardwood, long and short, and all kinds of Coal of the best quality, fresh and direct from the mines. Delivered, cheap to any part of the town Telephone connection.
R. BRYANS.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY LUMBER YARDS.
Wholesale and retail. All kinds Dry, Dressed and Matched Lumber kep in stock. Bill Stuffs of all dimensions and lengths. Shingles and Lath. All cheap and good. Telephone connection.
R. BRYANS.

VOLUME XXIX. WHOLE NO. 1450. CIRCULATION, 4,360. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1888. TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

S. Baker & Co.

TEAS.

We beat the whole town on TEA. There's no doubt of this. Our stock is made up of the best varieties, all Japan pickings. They are full flavored and brew a clear, strong, refreshing cup. No Tea can beat ours in point of purity and flavor.

SUGARS

fluctuate somewhat in prices. Some weeks ago there was a slight advance and we secured a large consignment; since then there has been another rise, so we are now able to give you the benefit of our forethought.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

As to these, a few hints. Buy what suits you; not because they're too cheap, but because at the time you buy you need. We have a very fine assortment and the prices are right. The newest patterns and best quality.

S. BAKER & CO.

Lindsay, Jan. 19, 1888.—80.

W. W. Logan

DOMINION
ORGANS and PIANOS

Have always been awarded first prize and highest honors wherever exhibited. Will supply any other make ten per cent. cheaper than anyone else in the business. We pay cash and are able to give customers the benefit of the discount—don't have to forward customers notes to manufacturers to settle for goods. Our goods are settled for when received, consequently there are no terms or mortgages on them. Remember poor goods are dear at any price. All our Goods Guaranteed as represented or no Sale.

W. W. LOGAN,
General Agent, Lindsay.

Lindsay, Jan. 18, 1888.—80.

New Advertisements.

T. A. MIDDLETON,
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT
Insurance Agent.
—AGENT FOR—
THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

Office over Lukey's Barber Shop, Kent-st., Lindsay. Aug. 2nd, 1887.—56-1y.

NOTICE.—FAIR WARNING.

A large number of accounts overdue to THE CANADIAN POST for Printing, Advertising and Subscriptions have been, and are being, placed in my hands for collection. Parties interested will please pay promptly. I MEAN BUSINESS.

R. H. HOPKINS.

Lindsay, Jan. 19, 1887.—80-2pd.

$1,000 REWARD.

The Municipal Council of the Town of Lindsay will pay to any person or persons the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of such person or persons who did on the night of the 16th January inst. make an attempt to set fire to the residence of Mr. William Flavelle. Also the rear part of the building occupied by Dundas & Flavelle Bros. on Kent street.

The hotel-keepers of the Town of Lindsay supplement the above reward by Two Hundred Dollars ($200) on same conditions as above.

THOMAS WALTERS,
MAYOR.

Lindsay, Jan. 18th, 1888.—80-1.

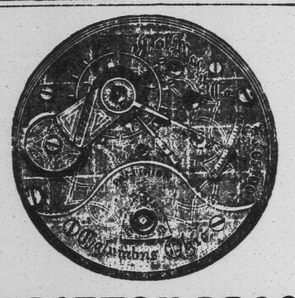
$200 REWARD.

In addition to the reward of $1,000 offered by the Town Council of Lindsay we will give a reward of $200 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who set fire to our premises on Kent-st., and to Mr. W. Flavelle's residence.

DUNDAS & FLAVELLE BROS.

Lindsay, Jan. 19, 1888.—80-1.

Britton Brothers.



BRITTON BROS.

Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians.

DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES
and JEWELLERY,
Quadruple Silver-Plated Ware,
Spectacles and Optical Goods.

Watch Repairing and Adjusting receives special attention.

BRITTON BROS.,
Foot of Kent-st., Lindsay.

Lindsay, Jan. 18, 1887.—80.

New Advertisements.

MILCH COW FOR SALE.—A first-class young, fresh MILCH COW for sale. W. H. McLAUCHLIN, Oakwood. Jan. 19th, 1888.—80-tf.

LOST.—Lost on Friday evening, between the Baptist Church and the Benson House, an EARDROP of colored gold with pearl in blue enamel setting. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at POST Printing House. Lindsay, Jan 8, 1888.—79-3cd.

CARD.—In view of not having informed the public that I lost a robe between Rosedale and Coboconk, I beg to state through THE POST that the same was found by Mr. Daniels and kindly returned on application. This note I trust will be sufficient to justify the party charged with having the article in his possession before the finder had an opportunity of giving notice. A. B. OSTERHOUT. Coboconk, Jan. 18th, 1888.—80 1.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Imported Norman Percheron Stallion, "Champagne;" one grade Percheron filly, 2 years old, winner of five first prizes and one second prize; 1 span matched fillies two years old, grade Percherons, heavy; 1 span grade Clydesdale one year old, matched, black; 1 grade Clydesdale mare eight years old, in foal by "Champagne"; 1 grade Clydesdale mare five years old, in foal by "Champagne"; others of various ages; 1 new milch cow; prices away down if sold before Feb. 1st, 1888. Apply on the farm, lot 14, con. 9, or to NATHAN DAY, Fenelon Falls P.O., Ont. Jan. 12, 1888.—80-3pd.

CARSLAKE'S
GRAND DERBY SWEEP.
$25,000.00.

			Total.
1st horse (in duplicate)	$3,000	each prize	$6,000
2nd " " "	$2,000	" "	$4,000
3rd " " "	$1,000	" "	$2,000
Other starters, (divided equally)	$2,000	in duplicate	$4,000
Non-starters (divided equally)	$4,500	in duplicate	$9,000

5,000 tickets at $5 each.

Drawing May 22th. Race May 30th, 1888. Ten per cent. deducted from all prizes.

Address, GEORGE CARSLAKE, Prop. 89tf. Mansion House, Montreal.

Examine date on address label on your paper and send in remittance promptly. Don't delay. See premiums. Don't miss a good chance.

MR. J. A. GILLOGLY is Collector and Canvasser for THE CANADIAN POST and is authorized to grant receipts for subscriptions, etc., and transact ordinary business.

The Canadian Post.
CHARLES D. BARR, - - PROPRIETOR.

LOCAL MATTERS.

WEST VICTORIA FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

First Winter Meeting for 1887—An Interesting and Well Attended Session—President's Address—A Full Question Drawer—Splendid Discussions—Four Professors Present.

The first sessions of the West Victoria Farmers's Institute for 1888 was held in the council chamber, Lindsay, on Monday afternoon, January 16th, commencing at 1.30 o'clock. The attendance was fair, many of the representative farmers of Mariposa, Ops and Fenelon being present. But the fact that the weather was very cold and that the council meetings of the different municipalities were held the same day prevented many farmers from being present. To give an instance, while the session was in progress the members of Ops council were transacting the business of the township in the police court room, and many farmers interested were in attendance. Owing to circumstances this clashing was unavoidable in the first session. Nevertheless it is a matter for regret, as the discussions could not fail to prove most profitable to farmers generally.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president's address was timed for 1.30 p. m., but it was nearly two o'clock before proceedings commenced, when the president, Mr. Donald Jackson, took the chair. He regretted that a larger number of farmers were not present, and thought that a better organization and deeper interest in their own affairs was what they required to cultivate as well as their crops. He thought it hardly necessary to caution farmers against turning the discussions into a political channel. Just now politics were to be "shelved." He referred to the question of holding quarterly or half-yearly cattle fairs, similar to those held in the county of Wellington, and said if they were established they would prove of more benefit to the country generally than the successful completion of the Trent Valley canal scheme. Farmers would be brought together and the interchange of views and results of different experiments would be of incalculable benefit. Mr. Geo. Laidlaw had done good service in the way of writing up and advocating these fairs, but he could hardly be expected to enthuse as much as he had done in the past when a bonus was in sight. In conclusion, he gave it as his opinion that if a deputation was sent to Wellington county to study the working of the system and gather information, the good results would justify the outlay.

QUESTION DRAWER.

At the close of the president's address the secretary, Mr. James Keith, opened the question drawer, and read the following queries for information :—

1. "Is it desirable to have a duty placed on fine woolen goods?"

Mr. WILKINSON, Cambray, said that farmers had been advised to grow fine wool, and after having made the change found that buyers would not pay any more for fine wool than for the coarser article; consequently the farmers had generally gone back to growing coarse wool as the fleece was heavier. It was not the fault of the farmers. A duty should be placed upon fine wool, but it was contended that it would raise the price of fine woolen goods; and that farmers were recouped by the duty placed upon many other kinds of goods. He advocated putting on a heavy duty, and said the only effect would be that manufacturers would have to do with a little smaller profit than at present—and they could well afford it.

2. "What is a remedy for rust in wheat?"

Prof. BROWN, in replying to this question, said rust was more prevalent than usual all over the country. Many believed the plant known as barberry was the groundwork of rust to a great extent. The spores of rust were always present in the air, and matured upon barberry, which is capable of travelling for miles and thus spreads the rust. More trouble was experienced upon low-lying land than upon high land. A warm, damp day would develop rust despite the absence of barberry. It was a vegetable disease.

Prof. SAUNDERS corroborated Prof. Brown in saying that the spores were always present in the air and develop upon barbery, but said that atmospheric conditions must be favorable before such development could take place. Some kinds of wheat were more liable to be affected than others, and attacks occurred when there was too much fertility and also when the plant was feeble through the land being too poor; and advised thorough drainage and keeping land in a moderate state of fertility as a remedy. As yet no certain preventative could be given.

Mr. S. METHERELL said that he had sown salt upon a strip and the wheat was bright and clear, while other parts of the field not so treated was badly affected; and thought black muck soil especially favorable to attack. Thought that heavy fogs were bad; especially affected by black muck soil, but did not know whether fog had any influence in developing the parasitic infliction.

3. "Which is the best agricultural paper for a Canadian farmer to take?"

Mr. C. D. BARR was called upon and responding, said that inherent modesty prevented him from mentioning a certain paper, but outside of that would recommend the Canadian Live Stock Journal, published in Hamilton, as a valuable journal for Canadian farmers; also the Country Gentleman, published in Albany. Each was perfect in its way, and devoted to farmers' interests.

4. "What kind of spring wheat to sow, and where can it be got?"

Prof. BROWN in answering the question, said questioner should have said something respecting conditions, which often differ. Farmers in this country have been generally growing Scotch wheat, Club wheat and old Fife. White Russian seems to be going out of favor; if Scotch wheat did not succeed it would be hard to find a suitable grain.

Mr. WILKINSON said that White Russian wheat had proved with him to be the best, for some eight years. Last year it was not so good. It was a splendid grain and a sure crop.

5. "Is there a clover that is hard to get out of heavy clay land?"

This question caused considerable discussion, in which it was stated that Alsike clover had been almost a total failure in this locality for the past few years, and a remedy was asked for.... Prof. SAUNDERS advised sending a sample to the experimental farm for inspection.....Mr. BEALL said many farmers had made more money out of hay than out of clover this year.... Prof. GRENSIDES said that a small insect had been attacking clover throughout parts of the province, and it might be owing to the ravages of this insect that the failure occurred.

ROAD-SIDE TREE-PLANTING.—BY THOMAS BEALL OF LINDSAY.

No other means can be devised whereby the expenditure of a small sum of money, if properly laid out, would enhance the value of farm property and real estate generally in this vicinity so much as road-side tree-planting, whether in town or country. Instances can be cited where large areas of farm lands have increased in value from twenty five to fifty per cent. or over in a few years by this means.

Why cannot farmers be induced to plant trees along the roadside, is a question often asked. The objections given are numerous. Farmers see neither utility nor profit in such work. The expense is too great. Trees rarely do well when planted along the roadside. Trees kept the roads in a muddy state much longer by preventing the sun from drying them. Trees when so planted are often destroyed by boys and sometimes by men through sheer wantonness. The cattle running at large destroy every tree that is not protected by a fence or some other expensive means.

The fact that this paper is prepared at the request of farmers would seem to indicate that the first objection to this work, viz: "That farmers see neither utility nor profit in road-side tree-planting," is losing ground, and I am encouraged to hope that at an early day we shall find the whole farming community in this vicinity fully alive to the importance and necessity of this work. When this time arrives it will be seen that all the other objections will have vanished, for it will then be found that the expense is next to nothing. That trees will grow when properly planted along the roadside as readily as elsewhere. That trees on the roadside, instead of keeping the roads wet, will materially assist in drying them up. That both boys and men will soon learn to protect such trees rather than destroy them; and then, too, it is to be hoped, that cattle will not be allowed to run at large on the highways.

Everyone is benefited by roadside tree-planting. The whole community should therefore contribute a share toward the cost of the work, and this view of the question was so held by the legislature when it passed the Ontario tree-planting act of 1883. And as the success of the work depends on the work being properly done I would advise that your township councils be asked to pass a by law in conformity to the tree-planting act; and also to have a clause inserted in the by-law permitting any land-owner to enclose a strip of the road allowance about one rod in width along his property, and to keep the same enclosed for eighteen months, so as to give him an opportunity to cultivate it, to level it, to plant it and to seed it down. It should be enclosed early so as to allow ample time for its thorough cultivation during the summer. In the autumn, if native trees are used, many of the varieties should be planted; but if the trees are imported the following spring will be the better time. During the second summer provision can be made for the protection of the trees, so that the fence on road may be removed before winter sets in.

The expense of this work, which includes the moving and removing the fence, the cultivation of the strip of land and seeding it down, as well as the cost of the trees and the labor of planting them, will not average more than about 30 cents per rod, or about 50 cents for each tree.

The tree-planting act permits municipal councils to pay for each tree 25 cents, and the Ontario government—when certain conditions are fulfilled—will recoup to the treasury of such municipality one half of that amount. The sum of $50,000 was set apart by the Ontario government for the purpose. Do you want your share of this money, or are your content to be taxed your quota for the benefit of other municipalities? Do you know what amount your municipality can get from the Ontario government to assist you in this much needed improvement? The amount which may and should be obtained by the township of Mariposa in three years under the provisions of the act would be nearly $15,000.

The kinds of trees from which you may select for this purpose, as given in the act, are: Ash, basswood, beech, birch, butternut, cedar, chestnut, cherry, elm, hickory, maple, oak, pine, sassafras, spruce, walnut and whitewood. All, with three exceptions, chestnut, sassafras and whitewood, are suitable to this neighborhood.

The ultimate success of the work will depend almost altogether on the knowledge and ability of the inspector of trees, an officer which must be provided for by the by-law referred to. This officer should be well acquainted with the peculiarities of the different kinds of trees and of their varieties; the nature of the soil on which each kind or variety will grow most successfully. He should also have sufficient knowledge and taste to enable him to place his trees to harmonize best with their surroundings, and to have sufficient backbone to not permit them to be planted in unsuitable soils and improper conditions, or in any way to detract from existing plantations or the natural features of the locality.

The next order being a discussion of Mr. Beall's paper,—a prominent farmer complained that when he had planted trees close to fences, where they could not well be cultivated, the result was that they had been girdled by mice or moles.

Prof. GRENSIDES suggested a simple and cheap remedy by taking a strip of common tarred paper and tying it around each tree. .....Clumps or small plantations of trees in corners of fields to serve as shelter for stock were also recommended.

Prof. BROWN said there was little efficacy in talk alone, and asked if the institute was going to close without taking a pronounced stand upon the question, bearing the government in its enterprise and forethought in establishing a fund for the purpose of encouraging tree-planting. Farmers surely did not think there was no necessity for tree-planting, and they should co-operate in attaining the object striven for.

The PRESIDENT said it would benefit farmers very much if the government would establish nurseries of say 100 acres in various districts so farmers might be furnished reliable trees. The trouble was that forest slips very often failed, and nursery stock could not be relied upon to any great extent.

Prof. SAUNDERS said the suggestion was a good one, but impracticable at present. The people in the north-west, for instance, would at once demand sufficient trees for a good many thousand acres. His government was, however, proceeding somewhat in the direction suggested, having up to present time set out about 100,000 trees and seeds were in the ground for 200,000 more.

Prof. BROWN said a large demand would soon cause a nursery to be established which would furnish reliable trees at a reasonable price.

Prof. SAUNDERS said that each farmer might have a nursery by planting seedlings of different varieties, which could be set out in three or four years.

Mr. BEALL said that trees could be procured from nurseries cheaper than our farmers could procure them from the forests.

Mr. I. W. REID stated that a plantation of balsams upon his farm had completely died out after being thinned.

Mr. THOS. FEE said it would be unwise for the government to furnish farmers with trees for planting. Having got them for nothing they would be too lazy in many cases to plant them, and they would be left lying around the yard or fence corners.

IMPROVED PASTURES.

Prof. BROWN took up the subject of "Improved Pastures," which he said was just now attracting special attention in the institutes throughout the country. He said farmers did not know what a good piece of pasture really is; in fact there is hardly a strip of good pasture in the province. He did not attach any blame to the farmers as they were obliged to neglect this important matter through circumstances. The returns made to the government bureau showed a very large percentage of uncultivated land—24 acres in the 100. In these days of keen competition it is absolutely necessary that we should get more out of our pasture per acre or it will speedily result in our falling far behind in the race. From the reports of cheese factories it has been found that about 3½ acres of pasture is required to produce 1 000 pounds of milk. Wisconsin and Michigan average from 4½ to 5½. It means a big thing, but the difference is seen when it is learned that, of timothy and clover pasture two years after having, Scotland only requires 1½ acres and England 1 acre to obtain the same yield. The cow furnishes the best and most reliable comparison as to pasture; $8 50 per acre is the revenue obtained at present in Canada. Taking sheep as an example the average is about one sheep per acre. At the experimental farm seven and eight sheep per acre are kept. The reason pastures have deteriorated is that farmers write to seedsmen and ask to have their seed mixed. He strongly disapproved of the practice; would not trust his own brother to mix seeds for him. Farmers should mix their seed themselves. Farmers who have tried the system practised at the farm were highly pleased with the good results obtained. The sweet-scented grasses of England were unreliable; had nothing to say in favor of green rye, would not risk them without testing. When a grass such as the Italian perennial has been found satisfactory for twelve years confidence may be placed in it. A piece of heavy land may be made very profitable; though hard to start best results follow. The mixture of many grasses coming in at different times give the animals required change of fodder; and some of them mature almost under the snow, such as meadow-foxtail, allowing the animals to get an early bite. At the farm cows were turned out about the 5th May. As a dressing he would advise about 200 pounds of bone meal and a couple of tons of the best manure. $10 is the net revenue per acre, taking all crops, according to statistics furnished; he (Prof. Brown) obtains $37 per acre, following exactly the same rotation as other farmers. Referring to clovers, he said lucerne was an excellent one, but it will not fight and requires plenty of room. For a good pasture he recommended 25 pounds of seed per acre in the following proportions:—

Meadow Fescue	6 lbs
Orchard	3
Timothy	3
Red Top	2
Blue Canadian	1
Meadow Fox Tail	2
	17
Lucerne	3
Alsike	3
White	2
Red	1
	8
	25

If Canadian farmers wish to take their proper place and keep it they must make butter for 10 months in the year. At present the gross revenue is about $34 per cow, and cost of keep comes out of that sum. In answer to a question about condition of soil, Prof. Brown said he wished to caution farmers against deep seeding, and would prefer to see half the seed lying upon the surface than to plant too deeply. Would not advise fall seeding unless where spring seeding fails. In answer to question, the professor said 6,170 lbs. of milk per acre was produced at the farm. The cows were Ayrshire, Devon, Holstein, and Quebec grades, and the average yield per cow was 174 lbs. of milk per day. Cost about $42apiece; they were about the average Canadian cow.

Prof. SAUNDERS said list of grasses given was an excellent one, and recommended farmers to plant small patches and judge for themselves the varieties most likely to suit their soil. The government had made a large collection of grasses, and a new variety may be discovered among them.

Mr. C. D. BARR referred to the comparatively small attendance of farmers considering the extensive district of which Lindsay is the centre. This was a very good meeting but still it should be very much larger. A (farmer—We'll see it all in THE POST.) Mr. Barr said that was all very well and while it was complimentary to THE POST it would be far better if the farmers would turn out in large numbers. THE POST would have to stop giving the reports and then farmers would be compelled to attend.

President JACKSON, referring to the question of drainage, said the Dominion government should establish a fund from which money might be loaned at a low rate of interest to farmers for drainage purposes. Creating good pastures was costly.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

Prof. GRENSIDE addressed the meeting on the above subject. The most important point was the food, and the greatest loop-hole for loss existed in the digestive organs. His opinion was that fully one-third too much hay is fed to the horses of this country and consequently wasted. Everything in excess of a certain quantity fed to a horse is wasted, as it overtakes the digestive organs. The value of cut or uncut hay as a food is about equal. Referring to the universal habit of feeding oats he asked why not other grains as well? Why is it that when wheat is fed horses nearly always suffer from acute indigestion? The reason was that the wheat grain becomes a sticky mass in the stomach and lodges causing indigestion. Oats are largely composed of hull, and being open allow the natural juices of the stomach to penetrate the mass and thus assist digestion. Grain should always be fed with cut straw or hay. A horse requires exercise to properly utilize food given and get the full benefit. For colts he would recommend crushed grains, but for horses with a full mouth this was not necessary. In the case of greedy feeders mixing with a little chaff will prove a remedy. A little attention paid to horse's mouths will often cure many of the affections from which they suffer and put them in good condition. Change of food is required and suggested bran-mash. Boiled grain should be given guardedly as also roots.

"Would he advocate two gallons of oats and one of bran as a feed?"

The professor, in reply, said bran was not as good as chopped hay or straw..... Mr. T. Fee said that in New Mexico horses were fed almost entirely upon barley and corn.

Prof. GRENSIDE said that was one reason why Americans were willing to pay the price for Canadian horses.....The food was not as good as ours, and the climate was not as favorable.

Mr. CRUMB asked if peas were a safe feed. Answer.—Yes; if given in small quantities, mixed with chopped straw or hay.....Flax was mentioned as a feed, and recommended in small quantities and guardedly....Mr. T. Fee said he sowed flax with barley with good results, but the practice was not endorsed as a good one. The question as to whether boiled rye was a good nation was asked, and the quantity stated at two quarts which swelled to two gallons when boiled.

Prof. GRENSIDE said the quantity stated was small and that boiling did not add in any way to the value or nutritive qualities. Horses liked it but it would be better to mix. Dry food was strongly recommended despite the fact that in this district boiled feed seemed to be much in favor.

Prof. BROWN said that he did not know much about feeding horses boiled food, but that cattle and hogs thrived better upon dry food was certain—even when the food was not perfectly digested.

Mr. CRUMB asked what kind of food was best for brood mares.

Prof. GRENSIDE answering said brood mares should be fed liberally, though guardedly, good sustaining food. An extra life had to be nourished and plenty of food was required. Some mares were particularly liable to irritation of the stomach and if roots were fed and not thoroughly digested they would ferment and cause trouble.

Dr. HERRIMAN took exception to some of the methods advocated by Prof. Grenside, and said there should not be much difference between the preparation of food for the four-footed animal and the human animal. He said the globules in starchy food should be thoroughly burst and exposed by boiling three or four hours. He feared that some of the experiments conducted by the professors were of a hasty and imperfect character.

Prof. BROWN assured the doctor that the boiling was continued for sometimes three or four hours—that part was all right.

Mr. T. FEE said the doctor for the human animal could hardly be expected to be as good an authority upon this question as the professor. Every man to his specialty.

A few minutes desultory conversation ensued and the meeting adjourned till the evening session, which was held in the opera house.

(Remainder of report next week.)

LOCAL NEWS-LETTERS

KIRKFIELD.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

PASSED.—Three pupils from our schools successfully passed their entrance examination:—J. S. Vassar, Duncan Campbell and Richard Perry. Considering their age and first attempt this speaks well for our school.

REVIVAL MEETINGS—Rev. Mr. Perrin has been holding revival meetings in the Presbyterian church during the past two weeks. He has met with much success. Rev. Dr. McTavish of Lindsay conducted the meetings last Tuesday and Wednesday. Rev. Mr. Mills of Sunderland is to conduct the meetings from Thursday until Monday.

BETHANY.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

ASSEMBLY.—The elite of this place, assisted by the Port Hope, Millbrook and Omemee corps, held a leap year hop in the town hall here on Friday evening last. There was a very pleasant time and all passed off creditably to the Bethany boys, which sustains the good record this place has in the way of assemblies.

PERSONALS.—Miss Trayes of Port Hope is visiting her friends here....Miss McNeil of Monaghan and Miss Armstrong are visiting Mrs. Geo. McCartney.....Miss J. Irvine of Rosedale is visiting her friends, the Misses Lee.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Bethany bible society will be held in the Methodist church on Friday evening next. The Rev. T. G. Manly will be present and deliver a lecture on "Egypt and Israel." A collection will be taken up in aid of the society.

CARDEN.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

WEDDING BELLS.—Our friend and respected associate, Mr. Thomas Mulalley of this township, has taken for his life long partner Miss Marry A. Sears, a highly respected young lady of the township of Bexley. We wish them a long and happy life.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—Notwithstanding the pleasure experienced at a wedding party some do have the misfortune to miss their way and meander about the plains through the deep snow and over the logs with their bonny birds. Better to prepare for the storm this next time.

SCHOOL MATTERS.—The annual school meeting of s. s. No. 2 was called on the usual day but the number in attendance being so small we could not organize a meeting to transact business. A second meeting proved similarly unsuccessful. This gives a person an idea of the interest the ratepayers of this section take in school matters.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The new council met on Monday to transact business. Present: Mr. Taylor, reeve; Messrs. McDonald, Plews and Thompson, councillors.

BLACK CROOK.

HORNCASTLE.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

OBITUARY.—It is our painful duty this week to record the death of Miss Charlotte Green, aged eighteen years, the beloved daughter of Mr. Thomas Green, widower. Head River bridge. The deceased for months had been suffering from that fell disease consumption. She was relieved from her sufferings on the morning of the 12th inst., calmly falling asleep in Jesus. On Saturday, the 14th, the friends and neighbors assembled at the family residence to pay the last rites of respect to the departed. A hymn was sung and prayer offered by our worthy postmaster, when the sad procession formed and started on their tedious journey of twelve miles to the Presbyterian cemetery at Kirkfield, where the remains were peacefully laid to rest alongside of her dear mother, who died a little over a year ago from the same disease. The burial service was read by Rev. E. Evee, who also preached a sermon in the Bethel church on Sunday, the 15th, at half-past ten a.m., to improve the event of Divine Providence to a large and appreciative congregation, taking for his text Jeremiah, xv., 9: "She hath given up the ghost; her sun is gone down while it was yet day." This is the third member of the Green family that has died of consumption in a little over two years, and it is feared that another one is already in its deadly grasp. Mr. Green, who is a very steady and industrious man and a good neighbor, has the sympathy of the whole neighborhood.

SCRAPS.—Snow storms and blockades are the order of the day in this neighborhood, for if the roads are not blocked with snow some mischievous or malicious person or persons are frequently putting obstructions on the highway by placing logs across, rolling large stones on or putting large piles of brush in the centre of the highway to the peril of life and property. It is a great pity that they cannot be caught and punished for such wanton acts.

GLENARM.

Correspondence of THE POST.]

CONGRATULATIONS.—We heartily congratulate our old friend Mr. Dougald Brown on his election as one of Fenelon's worthy councillors. This part of the township was entitled to one at any rate and so we have one now. Your correspondent was at Fenelon Falls recently and met Mr. J. P. Palmer, another one of our councillors, and had a hearty shake hands with him. Mr. Palmer complained that his hand was sore especially his fingers. We presume it was caused by too much hand-shaking at the time of the elections was the cause of it. We know by our own experience in the matter.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John B. Campbell has returned home from the county town. He is looking hale and hearty.....Mr. John McKay of Thorah township paid a brief visit to friends in this locality last week. .....Miss Maggie Jamieson and Miss Christina Murchison returned home last Saturday from a week's visit to friends in the neighborhood of Beaverton.....Mr. John Dow of Campbellford spent his Christmas and New Years' holidays visiting his many friends in this vicinity. The climate of the east seems to agree with his health.....Mrs. Dougald McCallum and her daughter from Thorah are visiting at her sister's, Mrs. John Spence, of this neighborhood.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETING.—At the congregational meeting held in the Presbyterian church last Thursday quite a lot of church business was gone through. We understand that the financial standing of the church is on a pretty good footing this year. We observed that there was quite a number of candidates nominated for elders and deacons. We hold the opinion whether right or wrong, that men of integrity and ability should be elected as deacons as an opportunity will be offered to the members of the church next Sabbath after the morning service to hand in their ballot papers with the names of candidates on them. Three are to be selected out of six nominated for elders, and five to be selected out of seven for deacons.

REABORO.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

BRIEFLETS.—Our school has got fairly underway for another year's work under the management of Mr. Allingham, who comes well recommended .....Mr D Callaghan was appointed trustee at the last annual school meeting .....Hay which was a fairly good price in and around Reaboro all fall was "down" last week, at least that was Mr T. Downey's experience last week Messrs Jas. Herbert and "Gib" Hickson are doing a rushing trade in clover thrashing Their mill, which is one of the large sized "Oshawas," has a capacity for thrashing more seed and cleaning it better than any machine we have ever seen. Mr James Branniff is mechanical engineer ....The average farmers in this district are of opinion that alsike clover is a fraud, at least that is the experience of the majority the past year In a great many cases not more than one bushel per acre was obtained and most of it not up to colour for export trade. Red clover is doing exceptionally well. The Sloan Bros had seven bushels per acre of Al seed

NEW METHODIST CHURCH.—The Methodists of this locality are contemplating the erection of a church here the coming summer. The great trouble with us at present is that we have more churches than we have preachers as we have no permanent minister at present. We would suggest that all true Christians of the different churches (we have two already) should contribute and support one good up and up preacher who would give us (to use rather a worldly phrase) straight gospel truth. We submit this to some of our leading churchmen.

PERSONALS.—Mr Wm. Johnson, of the Canada Express Co., paid a flying visit to the parental home one day last week. Mr. Johnson is one of the few young men who has succeeded in climbing his way up to one of the best positions to be obtained on the road. He has by honesty and integrity secured the confidence and good will of his superiors which was made manifest the past year by very materially raising his salary Mr and Mrs Johnston have cause to be proud of their son's success Mr. Robt McMann, of Cold Springs, was visiting friends in this locality last week. Mr. McMann is looking well. He is working in the interest of Waterloo Mutual and obtained a number of risks while here .....Mr. Jas Moore who was seriously injured by a fall from a house some time ago is able to be around again

BEAVERTON.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

INDUCTION AT KNOX CHURCH.—Tuesday, the 10th was a very interesting day here for Knox church congregation, it being the occasion for the induction of the Rev. D. C. Johnston of Oil Springs as their pastor. There was a good at endance, a number being present from neighboring congregations. Rev. Mr Perrin of Kirkfield preached the sermon; Rev Dr. McTavish, Lindsay addressed the minister; and Rev. Mr. McDonald of Quaker Hill the congregation. Rev. A. Ross, M. A., presided. .....In the evening a grand social was prepared and although the night was very stormy there was a large turn out After partaking of the good things provided in the basement there was an adjournment to the body of the church where Mr. F. Gunn was ordered to take the chair. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. McDonald, McKee, McLaren and Johnston. An efficient choir supplied a number of good selections during the evening. We understand the proceeds amounted to about $80.....The following evening was devoted to the Sunday school children of the congregation. The tables were beautifully arranged and provided with very palatable eatables. The children contributed largely to the program which was much enjoyed by all.

HOTEL CHANGE.—We are sorry that Mr. John Kennedy, proprietor of the Ontario hotel of this place, has left us. He has always been a very popular hotel-keeper. He goes to Markham village Mr. D. McDonald of Brechin is his successor.

SCOTT ACT CASES.—A large number of Scott act cases was disposed of last week there being convictions in nearly all the cases.

THORAH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Thorah branch agricultural society was held in the town hall here on Thursday, the 12th, when the following officers and directors were elected:—President, Benj. Brown; Vice Pres., Chas. Galloway; Directors, William Turner, jr., H. Westcott, Wm. Oak, P. McMillan, K. Davison, Wm. Riddell, Hugh Stoddart, George Sutherland, A. Gunn, V. S., and J. J. Cave. This society show a good standing and starts with a very hopeful prospect for another year. It was not decided at this meeting to have a spring fair but a meeting was called for Monday, the 16th, when it will be decided. We trust the society may see its way clear to have a spring fair.

MRS. YEOMAN'S LECTURE.—The great event of the season was the advent of Mrs. Yeomans, the celebrated temperance lecturer, amongst us. She arrived on Friday and in the evening delivered a very stirring address in the basement of Knox church which was filled to overflowing. Saturday she reorganized the Ladies Christian Temperance Union, the following officers being elected:—Miss Robinson, president; Mrs. McKee and Miss Cameron, vice-presidents; Miss Calder, sec; Miss Bella McKinnon, treasurer. They start with a good membership which promises to increase.....Sunday Mrs. Yeomans delivered two addresses, both in Knox church, one at 3:30 to the Sunday school children of the village which she made very interesting and instructive for them. In the evening the body of the church was packed. The speaker held the attention of the large audience for over an hour. We think these meetings will have a good effect and trust may have a tendency to strengthen the back-bone of some of our temperance people.

PERSONALS.—A. Gunn, V. S., has returned but we understand he has not brought a companion as predicted in your last week's edition. We hope he may have better luck the next time, but as this is leap year he is on his guard and goes armed.....Mr. Anderson of Markham was in town last week buying horses. He secured seven very good working horses for which he paid fair prices. There are a good lot of horses through this section and we think buyers would do well to make frequent visits to this place.

SUMMER HOTEL.—We were not a little amused to notice that a stock company was about to be formed to build a large summer hotel on Balsam lake. They surely haver never been in Beaverton or such a ridiculous idea could never be entertained for a moment. Beaverton without exception is the best summer resort in Canada. All we want is a good summer hotel down at the lake. [The site selected for the Balsam lake hotel is one of the most charming and beautiful in Ontario; but that need not prevent Beaverton having three or four summer hotels. Go ahead, Beaverton, and see if you can beat Balsam lake in enterprise.—Ed. Post.]

A CANARD CONTRADICT D.—(To the Editor of the Post.)—It was stated in a number of papers last week that Mrs. Youmans was refused the use of the churches of this town for a temperance lecture and that the well-known &c., &c., proprietor of the Hamilton house had offered his hall to her. In the first place Mr. Hamilton did not offer the use of his hall, and as regards the lecturer she received a cordial reception in the Presbyterian free church, where she spoke to a large audience Friday evening, at which all the ministers of the town were present. Rev. Mr. McKee, Methodist, presided, and most happily introduced the speaker, endorsing the cause and approving her work. On Sabbath afternoon the Sunday School children united to hear her address them, and if they all continue to keep the pledge that a large number of them signed they will none of them fill drunkard's graves, and Mrs Youmans will be remembered with gratitude. On the evening of that day a very large audience listened with pleasure to her earnest words, and it is safe to say the benefits thereof will be far-reaching. A READER.