Scott's Emulsion.

After spending ten Winters South was cured by Scott's Emulsion.

146 Centre St., New York, }

The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Brenchial affections and since then have been obliged to spend nearly every Winter south. Last November was advised to the South's Emulsion of God Liver Of with Hypophosphites and to my surprise was relieved at once. and by continuing its use three months was entirely oured, gained flesh and strength and was able to stand even the Blizzard and ettend to business every day.

O. T. OKURCHILL. Fold by all Druggists, 80c. and \$1.00.

### Publisher's Notice. THE CANADIAN POST.

n

ADVERTISING PATES. Ten cente per line (solid type) nonparell, first psection; three cents each subsequent insertion. Reading notices in local columns, 10c, per tine first insertion; 5c, each subsequent in-

Smail condensed advertisements such as strayed cattle, teachers wanted, farms for sale of six or eight lines) \$1.00 cash for three or four insertions. If more than eight lines an additional proportionate charge is made. Liberal discount to merchants for business advertisements by the year or for a shorter time. Itsies made known on application.

C. D. BARR, Proprietor. A GENTS FOR THE POST.

Moneys may be paid to, and subscriptions left with the following gentlemen, who have mindly consented to act as agents for THE PORT:

OARNINGTON BRANDON BRONDON BRO Argyle Rodgers & Ross
Evansvale D. Si Evans, P. M.
Sadgwa J. H. Van Vleck
Moore's Falls D. Galloway
Ingerhoard PINGERSOARD UM. MOASE
VROOMANTON THOS FRANCIS, P. M.
OMEMBE R. J. GRANDY
ORLEST W. F. RITCHIS, P. M.
VICTORIA ROAD W. R. CAVANA
ATHERISY EDWARD LANIGAN
VALUE OF THE COMMENT OF THE COMMEN

## The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN 21, 1890. DOMINI IN PARLIAMENT.

The Opening Coremonies speech from the Throne A Meagre Bill of Fare. Perflament was opened la t Thursday afternoon at three o'clock by the governorgeneral. His excellency arrived amidst the booming of a vica-regal salute. His wheat and flour would be fair to all consecort was composed of a detachment of the governor general's Foot Guards and the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. The members of the house of commons met in their chamber, and after the reading of prayers by the speaker awaited the arrival of ne wentleman usher of the Black Rod. who summ med them to the senste chamber sphere his excellency, attended by the promer and other members of the cabinet. and surrounded by the members of his ateff, militis officers and others, read the speach from the throne, first in English and then in French, to the members of both houses of paritament, senstors occupying seats on the floor of their chamber. and the "faithful commons" standing beside the bar. After the reading of the speech from the throne his excellency withdrew and the members of the house of commons returned to their chambers. Fol-

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. Har Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen

of the House of Commons: In calling you together again for sideration of public affairs I may fairly ogratulate you on a continuance of the rogress and prosperity of the country. During the recess I visited Munitaby and the Northwest cerritories and British Colambia, and everywhere I found myself reselved with the loyalty and good will which I have learned to be characteristic Canada. A comparison of my own obreations with those of my predecessors srked this part of the Domicion in the tlement of the country and in the devel-ment of its great agricultural capabili-, and of its mineral wealth, and of its ernatura resources.

THE BEDRING SEA QUESTION. In consequence of the rep and sefzures the cruisers of the United States payv anadian vessels while employed in the p'ure of seals in that part of the North-Pacific ocean known as Bahring Sea, government has strongly represented ber majeary's ministers the necessity of oting her shipping while engaged in heir lawful calling, as well as of guarding winst the assumption by any nation of ixclusive proprietary rights in these papers. I feel to ilident that those repreitations have had due weight, and I ope to be enabled, during the present easion, to assure you that all differences the this quarties are in the course of satisfactory adjustment.

THE FISHERIES. Having observed the close attention hich has recent'y been given by the im-Trope to the improvement in the methods catching, coring and packing fish. I emed it expedient to cause a commission be sent to Scotland and Holland to Kamine and fenort upon this subject uring the fishing season. The report of he delegates will be laid before you. It ill, I am sure, give our fishermen most Siusble information and instruction as to be best means of improving and develop-age this important industry.

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES My ministers have corefully considered e difficulties which surround the adminration of the rights of the Dominion in foreshores, herbors, lakes and rivers, id a measure will be submitted to you ir removing undertainty as to the respec-ve rights of the Dominion and of the pro-lones and for preventing confusions the titles thereto.

The report of the reyal commission on labor, which was laid before you during the last session, has been distributed throughout the country. I have reason to believe that the information which it contains will be found eminently useful in suggesting improvements in the administration of the laws which affect the work. ing classes. Messures for the amendment of those laws, so far as they come within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Can-ada, will be submitted for your considera-

THE BANKING SYSTEM. The early termination of the acts of incorporation of the principal banking institutions of the Dominion necessitates a review of our present system of banking and an adjustment of the terms under which the charters of these corporations should be renewed. Your attention will be drawn to this important subject. THE NORTHWEST.

Certain amendments to the acts relating to the Northwest territories calculated to facilitate the administration of affairs in that region, se also a bill further to promote the efficiency of the Northwest mounted police, will be submitted for consideration.

VARIOUS NEW MEASURES. Measures will be laid before you relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes, to improve the law respecting patents of invention and discovery, to amend the adulteration act and the law respecting the inland revenue, to amend also the act respecting the geological and natural history survey of Canada, and to provide for the better organisation of the national printing establishment.

THE REVENUE

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of the past year will be laid before you. It will be found that the estimates of revenue have been realized, and that after having fully provided for the various public services of the country a substantial surplus will remain. The estimaters for next year have been framed with a due regard to the requirements of the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I commit these weighty measures, and all others which may come before you, to your earnest consideration, and rely upon your wisdom and prudence to deal with them in the manner which, under Divine Providence, may prove most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of Canada.

The Wheat and Flour Duties.

The Hamilton board of trade yesterday adopted a resolution asking parliament to equalize the wheat and flour duties, so as to put an end to discrimination against the Canadian milling industry, caused by the duty on a barrel of flour being less than the duty on the quantity of wheat required to produce a barrel of flour. While the resolution was made wide enough to meet the views of the whole board, and to suit Mr. Plewes, the representative of the miller's association, the mover gave as his opinion that the proper remedy was to repeal the duties on both wheat and flour, and not to increase the duty on flour while leaving the duty on wheat at its present figure. The latter plan fat—ambitious in the wrong direction. I would simply shift the burden from the millers upon the consumers of flour; it would cure one injustice by perpetrating another. To go back to free trade in cerned; it would remove the disability, imposed by parliament, of which the millers justly complain.

Mr. Plewes, it is true, said that the millers did not want to go back to the conditions prevailing under the Mackenzie government, because in the last fiscal year under that government 300,000 barrels of flour were imported. But Mr. Plewes did not tell the whole of the story. The trade and navigation returns for 1878 undoubtedly show, on page 512. that 314 520 barrels of wheat flour were imported into Canada and entered for consumption in that year, but on page 697 of that volume it will be seen that 476,431 barrels of flour, the produce of Canada, and 2.814 barrels of flour, not the produce of Canada, were exported. These figures prove that, in the last year under free trade in wheat and flour. the Canadian mills produced as much flour as was consumed in Canada, and a net surplus of 164,725 barrels that were exported. Surely there was no room for complaint on the part of an industry which more than supplied the home market. The millers complain now that, under the tariff conditions. United States millers can undersell Canadian millers in Canada, and that the latter can not hold their home market. though the milling capacity of this country is more than enough to supply the consumption. We have quoted the figures to prove that they were under no such disability when free trade prevailed. They produced all that the home market consumed and exported a

Mr. Gillard, who seconded the resolution for the relief of the millers, was surprised and grieved that Canada should be an importer of wheat : with her great resources, he thought, she ought to be an exporter. Mr. Gillard may well be surprised. Canada has countless millions of acres of fertile land as yet untouched by the plough, and she ought to raise her own bread and take a leading place as one of the world's granaries. Mr. Gillard and other gentlemen, who generally agree with him on economic questions, can profitably do a little thinking on this question. He may have observed not only that many of the immigrants who come to Canada from Europe settle in the towns and cities. but even the sons of Canadian farmers seem to prefer to take their chances as laborers in the cities, instead of employing themselves on the farm lands of the country. What is the cause of this singular choice? Certainly not that the wages are so high, and the conditions of living so favorable, in the cities. Is it strongly so the law that had a man fined

not father because the same tariff policy | Minard's Liniment Curse Gargat in Cows-82.

that has driven the millers to the verge of bankruptcy has been merciless to water. It is an easy matter to find the amount of solids in milk. It is the solids wards the farmers? The latter have their pitiful protection of 15 cents on a bushel learn to discern the amount of solids, and of wheat, but they pay hundreds of duties on the things they must buy in order to produce a bushel of wheat. Their plows, harrows, seed drills, harvest- anyone. There would be no danger of a ers, wagons, harness, fencing, threshing machines, pitchforks; the clothes they wear, the food they eat, the furniture in wear, the food they eat, the furniture in cal hints to the cheesemakers. He said their houses—all these are taxed away that more could be done towards the beyond the necessities of public revenue. and the result is that the production of wheat has become unprofitable. The

boys see this as they grow up, and one after another they leave the farms, causing Mr. Gillard to mourn that Canada is an importer. The duty on wheat should be repealed, because it is the raw material of the miller. The duties on the farmer's raw materials (and we use the term in its widest sense) should also be repealed.

The experiment of making everybody rich at the farmers' expense has proved a disastrous failure. It is chasing the farmers off their land. It is hindering the sons from filling the fathers' place. The policy that discriminates against Canadian agriculture is one that Canada cannot endure. It breeds mortgages. It turns freeholders into tenants, and tenants into laborers. Keep on, Mr. Plewes! Fight for your guild. As your argument progresses, other classes will gradually perceive that they, as well as the millers, need relief from the oppressions of the tariff.—[Hamilton Times.

Cost of Production in Dairying.

Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin gave a very practical address at the Stratford dairymen's convention on the "cost of production." The governor said: -The farmer is a stupid animal, so are a great many cheesemakers, buttermakers, legislators, governors, etc. (Laughter.) There is too much doing business with hard hands and soft heads, and that is terribly expensive. In Wisconsin merchantable milk must not fall below three per cent. of fat. It don't matter whether the cow or the man skims it. The seller is fined. I would prefer 31 per cent. My \$1,000 butter maker is like a stroke of lightning when a dishonest man comes to the front. It was a co-operative creamery, and that maker helps the patrons. Cheesemakers should help their patrons to make more money out of their cows. The largest profit is from liberal feeding. You can't find an Ontario farmer stupid enough to go into a field to cut grass with a sewing machine. (Laughter.) Yet that's the way they do with their cows. It's the solids in the milk we're after, not the wasn't going to swap good feed for threebutter. The cost of production may be essened by increasing the fertility of the soil. Did you ever hear of farms being

can impoverish the soil by selling nitrogenous cheese unless you put back what you take out. Isn't it better with the same care and feed to get a given quantity of milk from three cows than six ? See how you can save there. It costs money to keep cows. An experiment: My creamery showed that in hog feeding skim milk was worth 221 cents per hundred pounds, and that while up to fifty pounds weight increases in proportion to the food consumed, after that it decreases more and more. It is important to consider the food of support which, as near as can be ascertained, is about two per cent, of the live weight. Therefore there s great waste in trying to make large eights. Bates, the great Shorthern preeder, warned the English people that they were breeding to too large a sizethey were going beyond the limit of profitable production. It is better to keep an 800-pound cow to give thirty pounds of milk than a 1,200-pound cow. Famers say, "Oh, I want a cow that I can turn into beef when I'm done with her." Will it pay you to support that extra 400 pounds for eight years for twelve cents

and sell for two cents a pound? (Auplause.) SIZE IS NO INDICATION FOR TALENT. Little Jay Eye-See trots in 2.10 because he is built that way. Some man says. "It's all in feed." That's only a half truth. Can you feed a razor-back hog into a Poland China, a Jersey into Shorthorn, or a race horse into a Clydesdale Breed is the foundation, feed the super-

structure. "He that desireth liberal things shall stand thereby," says the proverb. So the man who starves his cows, and starves his farm, and starves his cheesemaker will at the last starve

himself. (Applause.) Prof. Roberts, of Cornell, spoke on "the dairy cow." What we want, he said, is a cow that will yield at least 1,000 pounds of solids per year. He was not afraid of a little water in the milk. It

did not do any harm. For a cheese factory patron she might give as much more water as she liked so long as she gave the maximum of solids. He advised the getting of the best cows in the neighborhood to start the herd. Then get a sire with a good record; don't buy him on account of his pedigree, but on account of his record. Test every cow and make a note of it. A heifer should commence milking at two years. Milk her two years and if she does not then show to be a good milker fatten her and sell her to the butcher. Give the cow enough carbonman's cow getting him into trouble during

the rainy season.

Prof. Robertson threw out some practimaking of good cheese by the patrons than by the maker. The makers should insist upon the patrons aerating their milk. He had discovered by recent experiments that setting at 84, 90 and 96 degrees had given equally good results.

He preferred, however, setting at from 89 to 92 degrees. The use of rennet is merely to get rid of the water in the milk by producing coagulation of the solid parts.
All the solids retained are worth so much a pound. Coagulation is more perfect when milk has been thoroughly aerated and where the vats are perfectly free from vibration. He did not think the rennet effected the curing of the cheese. Heat curd gradually. The temperature should be 100 degrees in April or May to 97 de-grees in June or July, and 98 degrees for the remainder of the season. Use two pounds of salt to 1,000 pounds of milk in spring and three pounds to 1,000 pounds in September and October. He did not think the use of agitators to stir curd did any harm.

EAST VICTORIA FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

successful Meeting at Beboaygeon - A Series of Interesting Papers-Practi-cal Discussions-Election of Officers. The farmers' institute held in the town hall, Bobcaygeon, last Wednesday and Thursday, was a successful meeting, though the attendance would perhaps have been larger had the weather been more favourable. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. Chas. Fairbairn, who agreeably performed his duties.

Mr. J. J. Hobson gave a practical address on the management of farm yard manure. He said in his opinion the waste on farm yard manure would pay the interest on the national debt. He practises making it under cover, but would not recommend the expense now of building cover. Thinks many barn yards are too large. As he rode along the roads he noticed some barn yards comprising 50 acres or thereabouts which he considered entirely too large.
Approves of keeping the manure well collected in the yard, mixing all from the different kinds of stock together, or if the land is level perhaps as good results are got from putting it out as made; considers if not required for root ground the most good is got by applying it as a top dressing to meadows. The subject was discussed by J. D. Naylor, T. Raynor, B.S.A., C. Fairbairn, Jonn Fell, M. P. P., and others in practical

addresses.
Mr. Raynor did not approve of turning or stirring manure in the yard. Said 16 to speak on, but some of a microscopic cent beef, when I wanted twenty-five cent | nature, namely, smut and rust. It was an

instructive address.

Mr. Thomas Robertson gave an address,

"The Care of, and Cruelty to Farm Stock."

He did not think it proper or profitable to
have cattle in the spring with the bones abandoned that were growing richer? You cutting the skin, turned on the long farm, namely, four rods by as far as they fest in-cited to travel. His steers brought him over \$60 at three years old.

Mr. Hobson thought he kept them a year too long. He considered it no trouble to make them fetch that price at from 25 to 27 After some discussion Mr. Naylor gave his experience with the sile, which he considered good. This concluded the first

ression.
The Wednesday evening meeting opened with music and singing. Mr. Croil gave an address on the "Farmer's Garden." He beerved that it had been said that a good farmer made a poor gardener, but could not see the reason of it; he thought the farmer garden was too oftenine glette; thought he farmer ought to grow an abundance of vegetables and small fruit for his own table. He gave the result of his own half acre of garden and showed that it had been very profitable, and urged that every far-

mer have a garden next year.

Mr. J. J. Hobson gave an able address
on agricultural depression and other subjects. He did not approve of the cry to elect a man to be a member of parliament or any other position because he was a farmer, but let the farmer fit himself for the position and he will come to it. The best

men generally come to the top.

it. Raynor then gave an address on the Agricultural College Education. He said that parents might rest assured that their sons would be se well or better looked after physically and morally as at the average home; and urged young men intending to the up farming to take a course at the The speeches at this meeting were sand-siched with selections of music which

wiched with selections of music which were much appreciated.
On Thursday morning Mr. Hobson gave an address on "Cutting, Curing and Management of the Hay Crop." He said in his opinion a great deal of the hay was allowed to become too ripe before cutting. He preferred to cut just when in bloom, but when there is a lot to cut it was difficult to cut it all just then, so would advise the commencing a little before coming in bloom. He approved of putting in small cocks and allowing to awest, and before cocks and allowing to aweat, and before drawing in to open them and let the hay have a few hours air. He thought hay was greatly injured by getting too much weather, and did not approve of salting

Orchard." He approved of planting the Trees that did well in one place might not do so well twenty miles away, and of course agent's trees were all hardy.

Mr. John Lawis gave an address on Sheep Raising. He preferred a good sheep without a pedigree to a pedigree and a poor sheep, and urged farmers to raise

more sheep, and urged farmers to raise more sheep.

Mesers Thos. Robertson and John Lewis were appointed auditors, and the meeting adjourned for tinner. On resuming, the auditors' report was adopted, and the filowing officers elected: President, C. Fairbairs; vice-president, J. D. Naylor; secretary, Wm. Thurston: directors, M. Brown, Minden; Robt, Uswald, Kinmount; John Carnegie, jr., Cohoconk; John Fell, M.P.P., Burys Green; Nathan Day, Fenelon; C. R. Stewart, Haliburton; W. H. Stephenson, Fenelon; D. Scully, Emily; T. H. McQuade, Emily; delegates to C. F. Institute, Wm. Thurston and Thomse



ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL. Man'Po of the TT. HERATED ROTAL TRACT CATES.

DARM FOR SALE.—Being the east half lot 7, con 5, Ops; 97 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation and free from stumps and stones; well fenced with cedar rails and most of it staked and wired; two never-failing wells, small orchard, comfortable buildings, etc. For further particulars apply to JAMES POWERS, on the premises, if by letter to Lindsay P. O. Oct. 5, 1887.—65-tf.

GEO. BRYAN & SON.

### CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

Doors, Sash and Frames for sale. Felt Roofs put on and old roofs repaired Iron or tin roofs repaired. Orders solici ted. Shop: Lindsay-st., south of Bannan's Hotel, Lindsay. Lindsay, March 20, 1889.-41-1yr.

ECONOMY, EQUITY, STABILITY.

The ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. is emmently "The People's Co." No object in view in its organisation or ends to serve in its management, but the best interests of its members who alone compose the company. Over two and a half millions written in 185 and 1889 to date is far ahead. In Fire Insurance I represent the old GORE of Galt, Ontario; THE WATERLOO MUTUAL of Waterloo, Ontario; the wealthy ATLAS of London, Eng. and THE NATIONAL of Dublin, an old and reliable company. Accident Insurance. The MUTUAL of Manchester has paid so many claims in this town, and paid them so promptly, that I simply ask all to enquire of everybo. y else, and you will soon speak with others in its praise. THOS. A. MIDDLETON.

General Agent, Lindsay



THE BEST GARTH & CO. BAKING POWDER FACTORY SUPPLIES. Valves, Iron & Lead Pipe,

MCLAREN'S GENUINE Loose Pulley Oilers, Steam Jet Pumps, Farm Pumps, Wind Mills, Cream Separ-

536 CRAIG STREET MONTREAL. .A.MCCASKILL & CO ARRIAGE VARNISHES & JAPANS

ators, Dairy and Laundry

CHADWICK'S LEATHEROID SPOOL

TRUNKS

For Hand and Machine Use.

HAS NO SUPERIOR. ASK FOR IT.

MONTREAL.

ga to \$3 per day. S. V. WOODRUFF,

PEARS Sole Ag'ts for Canada. J. PALMER & SON Wholesale Imp'trs of 1743 NOTRE DAME ST.,

·SOAP

LEATHER BOARD COMPANY. Manufacturers of ASBESTOS MILLBOARD Steam Packing, FRICTION

This is a Perfect Friet



H. G. Root's Reme y.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and them for a gain. I WEAN A WAD FOAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fite, Falling Sectoress a life-long study. I wearrant my remedy to Gure the focuse others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at his and a Free Bettie of my lowerible Remedy. Give Express and costs you sething for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—16. 6. ROOFs.

### ROYAL Insurance Company.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President. Manager, GEO. H. McHENRY. Total Cash Assets ..... \$744,991.

ndon Mutual BOYAL CANADIAN....

Miscellaneous.

HORSES WANTED.—Parties having sound horses to sell will find a ready purchaser by applying to the undersigned at the Central House, Lindsay, or at his house es Lindsay st. I buy all kinds of sound horses. W. WEESE. Lindsay, May 18, 1888.—97-tf.

Office 3rd door east from railroad, south side of Kent Street.



RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

MONTREAL

STEEL-LINED TRUNKS COTTON Lightest and Strongest

EVELEIGH & CO. MONTREAL Sole Mirs. for the Dominion

otre Dame St., one of the most central and elegantly furnished Hotels in the City.

DOMINION

MONTREAL.

PULLEY BOARD.

S. Corneil.

# **CANADIAN**

HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL

Specially favorable terms to Farmers.

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, Dec. 19, 1889.-74. Asent.

Caleb Mark. LITTLE BRITAIN

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Joseph Maunder in the Sash and Door Factory in Little Britain, where I will carry on the business as in the past, and hope, by strict attention to busi-ness, to merit a fair share of public patronage. Highest Prices for Good Shingle Bolts. Parties intending to build will do well to consult me and see what I can do for them in the way of prices before purchasing elsewhere.

CALEB MARK Little Britain Dec. 26th, 1889-81-13.

Miscellaneous.

MISS NETTIE KEENAN, late pupi of Academy of Music, South Bend, Indiana, will give lessons on the piano at residence of papils, if desired. Theory of Music taught in classes on conservatory plan Residence, Huron-st., South Ward, Lindsay, April 15, 1889.—45-1 yr.

AKWOOD BRICKYARD.—The undersigned has on hand a quantity of FIRST-CLASS RED BRICK which he will sell at reasonable prices. Parties intending to build, please call before purchasing elsewhere. CHARLES THOMAS, Proprietor. Oakwood, Jan. 16, 1890—84-4pd.

BAKING THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

J. G. Edwards.



Acme Club Skates

THE GOLD MEDAL CARPET SWEEPER is the best and most durable Sweeper made. It will make a useful and orna mental Holiday Present.

CARVING SETS. Plated Table and Butter Knives; Table and Pickie Forks, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Desert, and Table Spoons.

CHEAP SETS-Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring makes a suitable present for Young Folks. Nut Cracks and Picks; Pen and Pocket

## -AT-

Cutlery: Tea Trays: Table Mats: Orna-

nental Match Safes; Crumb Trays. All at

very Bottom Prices

Sign of the Anvil.

Lindsay. Nov. 11, 1839 -80.

Miscellaneous. FAIR WARNING .- As my wife A Mary Elizabeth Christiana Sanguines, has turned me out doors, I forbid any person giving her credit without my written order. SANGUINES Islay, Ont.—81-4pd.

UMBER AND SHINGLES .- I am prepared to furnish Lumber and Shingles to those requiring same. Barn Lumber a specialty. Reasonable terms. R. ARM-STRONG, Kirkdeli. Dec 14, 1889.—80-tf.

JUSTOM SAWING, Logs WANTED Farmers having logs to cut into lumber can be accommodated this winter at MacNab's Saw Mill. I will start cutting after holidays. Lots of yard room. You can get your lumber home on sleighs and save time and money by bringing your logs to the Portable Saw Mill, opposite Esturian Landing, Lindsay. D. B. MacNAB. Oct. 3, 1889.—69-12.

DUBLIC NOTICE.- Having taken back the LINDSAY KNITTING FACTORY from the parties who had purchased it, we are prepared to do all work in the knitting business. Any orders left at my shop, foot of Kent-st., will receive prompt attention. Factory, corner of King and St. Paul-sts., opposite the old Midanu station. A. D. MALLON. Lindsay, Nov. 27, 1889.—77-tf.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

S hf 23, 3rd con, 160 acres. S 150 acres 25, 5th com.. W hf 29, 10th cun, and ?9, 11th con, 182 acres.

V W qr 8, 5th con, 50 acres. N hf 18, 10th con, 100 acres. E hf 5, 11th con, 100 acres. VERULAM Whf 25, 3rd con, 100 acres, Whf 31, 3rd con, 100 acres, Whf 10, 3rd con, 83 acres. Lot 9, 3rd con, 200 acres, Whf 5, 3rd con, except village lots. Whf 8, 7th con, 100 acres.

RLDON E hf 7, 4th con, 100 acres, PENELON.

MAD VERS

MILL PROPERTY. aluable mill property and 2,400 acres lumber its in the township of Harvey.

Also a large number of other valuable proper-tice for sale o to rem. A large amount of money to lean at lowest rates.

Apply to G. H. HOPKINS,

Burrister, etc. Lindon

W. W. Logan.

W. W. LOGAN'S ORGANS, PIANOS and SEWING MACHINES

are so superior in quality that they only require to be shown to reil. Consequently our Agents have only to till the truth—so different from those who are trying to sell interior goods by making false statements and misrepresentations.

W. W. LOGAN. General Agent. Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1890.-83.

Lumber.

### LUMBER AND WOOD. RILLABY & KENNEDY,

Wholesa', are retail dealers in all kinds of LUMBER, BILL STUFF AND WOOD.

Lumber of every description, Dry, Dressed and Matched, ready for use. Hill Stuff of all kinds in stock, Framing Timber and Joists of all lengths. Saingles of all grades cheap.

FIREWOOD Of the best quality delivered to any part of the town.

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BARTHOLOMEW. AGENT POR Agricultural Insarance Co. of Wat. -town

Commercial Union Insurance Co. of London. Citizens' Insurance Co., Montreal. Confederation Life Association, Toronto Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford \$30,000 To Loan at 6 per cent. Office at residence, corner of Lindsey and Glenelg Streets, Lindsey.

Lindsay, March 15, 1888 -88-tf. THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE. The Largest Fire Insurance Company in 

rfect security against loss.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurance effected with or without profits at mederate rates. Four-fifths of profits given to policy holders. For particulars or rates apply to F.C. TAYLOR,

Agent for Lindsay and Victoria. Co.

Marriage Licenses. RICHARD BRANDON. Office, Cameron Street, Residence, There and Munro-sta., Cannington, Ont

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. MANILLA, ONT. R. S. PORTER,

GEORGE DOUGLASS,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. LINDSAY, ONT. Lindsay, Oct. 29, 1884.-12.

(of the firm of Britton Bros., Jeweller Lindsay,) ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

FOR THE COURTY OF VICTORIA.

A. Higinbotham 悉等 - X Ch. 3

4.41

WHITE PINE BALSAM. COUGH AND COLD REMEDY

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Tt- deur Sent. 11, 1889.-66. Miscellaneous. THE OLD RELIABLE BRICK

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