

**Scott's Emulsion**

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

**DOES CURE CONSUMPTION**

**In Its First Stages.**

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper sold by all Druggists, at 50c and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

**The Canadian Post.**

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1930.

**THE DESERTER.**

BY CAPT. CHAS. KING, C. S. A.

Continued from second page.

"I am," we could stand him, but one was too much for me—and for the other sergeant, too. He avoided her before we started on the campaign, I fancy. Oddly I don't think of his name—Billings, what was the name of that howling swell of a sergeant who was in Hull's troop at Battle Butte—time Hull was killed? I mean the man that Mrs. Clancy was said to have eloped with."

"Sergeant Gower, sir," said the adjutant, without looking up from his work. He did look up, however, when a moment after the adjutant hurriedly left the office, and I saw that Rayner's face was deathly white; it was ghastly.

"What took Rayner off so suddenly?" said the adjutant, wheeling around in his chair.

"There are those who think that Gower got away with more than his horse and arms, colored; he was not at Battle Butte, though, and that is what made it a mystery."

"What was he, then?"

"Back with the wagon train, sir, and he never got in sight of the Buttes or Rayner's battalion. You know Rayner had four companies there."

"I don't see how Gower could have taken the money, if that's what you mean, if he never came up to the Buttes. Rayner swore it was there in Hull's original package. Then, too, how could Gower's name have appeared if he had never seen him?"

"Possibly, he had heard something. Clancy has been talking."

"I have looked into that," said the adjutant, "and I have been knowing anything he says he was drunk and didn't know what he was talking about."

All the same it was queer, thought the adjutant, and he greatly wanted to see the doctor and talk with him; but by the time his office work was done the doctor had gone to town, when he came back he was sent for to the hospital quarters, where Mrs. Clancy was in hysterics and would not let him near her.

Soon after the captain's return to his quarters it seems a messenger was sent from Mrs. Rayner requesting Mrs. Clancy to come and see her at once. She was asked up stairs to Madame's own apartment, much to Miss Travers's surprise and that young lady was further astonished when Mrs. Clancy reappeared so early an hour later, to see that she had been working violently. The house was in some disorder, most of the trunks being packed and in readiness for the start, and Miss Travers was entertaining two or three young officers, and waiting for her sister to come down to luncheon.

"The boys" were lachrymose over her prospective departure—at least they appeared to be—and were variously sprawled about the parlor when Mrs. Clancy appeared, and the inflated condition of her eyes and nose became apparent to all. There was much chaff and fun, however, when Mrs. Rayner appeared, and she supposed affliction of the big fish woman at the prospect of parting with her patroness. Miss Travers saw with singular sensibility that both the adjutant and her usually self-reliant sister had been annoyed and embarrassed by the doctor's propensity for mimicry, and his ability to imitate Mrs. Clancy's command language and snuffle proved too much for their efforts. Kate was in a locality bad temper by the time the youngsters left the house, and when Nellie would have made some laughing allusion to the fun the young fellows had been having over her morning caller, she was suddenly and tartly checked with:

"We had too much of that already. Just understand now that you have no time to waste, if your packing is unfinished. We start to-morrow afternoon."

"Why, Kate! I had no idea we were to go for two days yet! Of course I can be ready; but why did you not tell me before?"

"I did not know it—at least it was not made until this morning, after the captain came back from the office. There is nothing to prevent our going, now that he has seen the colonel."

"There was not before, Kate; for Mr. Billings told me yesterday morning, and I told you that the colonel had said you could start at once, and you replied that the captain could not be ready for several days—three at least."

"Well, now he is; and that ends it. Never mind what changed his mind."

"It was unsafe to trifle with Nellie Travers, as Mrs. Rayner might have known. She saw that something had occurred to make the captain eager to start at once; and then there was that immediate sending for Mrs. Clancy, the long secret talk in Kate's room, the evident mental disturbance of both females, and their respective repentances. While there could be no time to make formal parting calls, there were still some of three ladies in the kitchen whom she belonged to see before saying adieu; and then there was Mr. Hayne, whom

she had wronged quite as bitterly as any one else had wronged him. He was out that day for the first time, and she longed to see him and longed to fulfill the neglected promise. That she must do at the very least, if she could not see him, she must write, that he might have the note before they went away. All these thoughts were rushing through her brain as she busied herself about her little room, stowing away dresses and dropping everything from time to time to dart into her sister's room in answer to some querulous call. Yet never did she leave without a quick glance from her window up and down the row. For whom was she looking?

It was just about dusk when she heard crying downstairs—a child—and apparently in the kitchen. Mrs. Rayner was with the baby, and Miss Travers started for the stairs, calling that she would go and see what it meant. She was down in the hall before Mrs. Rayner's imperative and repeated calls brought her to a full stop.

"What is it?" she inquired.

"You come back here and hold baby. I know perfectly what it is. It is Kate Clancy, and she wants me. You can do nothing."

Too late, madame! The intervening doors were open, and in marched cook leading the poor little Irish girl, who was sobbing piteously. Mrs. Rayner came down the stairs with all speed, bringing her hurly son and heir in her arms. She would have order Nellie aloft, but what excuse could she give? And Miss Travers was already bending over the child and striving to still her heartbreaking cries.

"What is it? Where's your father?" demanded Mrs. Rayner.

"Oh, ma'm, I don't know! I came here to tell the captain. Shure he's discharged, ma'am, an, his heart's broke entirely, an' mother says we're all to go with the captain to-morrow, and he swears he'll kill himself before he'll go an, I can't find him, ma'am. It's almost dark."

"Go back and tell your mother I was here instantly. We'll find your father, God! she repeated, as the child shrunk and hesitated. "Here—the front way! And little Kate sped away in the shadow across the dim level of the parade. Then the sisters faced each other. There was a fire in the younger's eyes that Mrs. Rayner would have escaped if she could.

"Kate, it is to get Clancy away from the possibility of revealing what he knows that you have planned this sudden move, and I know it," said Miss Travers. "You need not answer."

She seized a rack from the hat tray and stepped to the doorway. Mrs. Rayner threw herself after her.

"Nellie, where are you going? What will you do?"

"To Mrs. Waldron's, Kate; if need be, to Mr. Hayne's."

A bright fire was burning in Maj. Waldron's cosy parlor, where he and his good wife were seated in earnest talk. It was just after sunset when Mr. Hayne dropped in to pay his first visit after the few days in which he had been confined to his quarters. He was looking thin and pale than usual, and far more restless and eager in manner than of old. The Waldrons welcomed him with more than usual warmth, and the major led the conversation up to the topic which was so near to his heart.

"You and I must see the doctor and have a triangular council over this thing. Mr. Hayne still is weak at present in his darkened room, attended hourly by Dr. Peace, who feared brain fever, and nursed assiduously by Mrs. Hurley, for whom Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Stannard, and many other ladies in the garrison could not do enough to content themselves. Mr. Hurley's wrist was badly sprained and in a sling; but the colonel went purposely to call upon him and to shake his other hand, and he begged to be permitted to see Mrs. Hurley, who came in pale and soft eyed, and with a gentle demeanor that touched the colonel more than he could tell. Her cheek flushed for a moment as he bent low over her hand, and told her how bitterly he regretted that his absence from the post had resulted in so grievous an experience; it was not the welcome he and his regiment would have given her had they known of her intended visit. To Mr. Hurley he briefly said that he need not fear but that full justice would be meted out to the instigator or instigators of the assault; but as a something to make partial amends for their suffering, he said that nothing now could check the turn of the tide in their brother's favor. All the cavalry officers except Rayner, had already been to call upon him since the night of the occurrence, and had striven to show how distressed they were over the outrageous blunders of their temporary commander.

Buxton had written a note expressive of a desire to see him and "explain," but was informed that explanations from him simply aggravated the injury; and Rayner, crushed and humiliated, was feebly in his room, too sick at heart to wait to see anybody, and waiting for the sanction of the authorities if the confident expectation that nothing less than court martial and disgrace would be his share of the outcome. He would gladly have resigned and gone at once, but that would have been resigning under virtual charges; he had to stay, and his wife had to stay with him, and Nellie with her. By this time Nellie Travers did not want to go. She had but one thought now—to make amends to Mr. Hayne for the wrong her thoughts had done him. It was time for Mr. Van Antwerp to come to the wide west and look after his interests, but Mrs. Rayner had ceased to urge, while he continued to implore her to bring Nellie east at once. Almost any man as rich and independent as Steven Van Antwerp would have gone to the scene and settled matters for himself. Singularly enough, this one solution of the problem seemed never to occur to him as feasible.

Meanwhile the colonel had patiently unraveled the threads and had brought to light the whole truth and nothing but the truth. It made a singularly simple story, after all; but that was so much the worse for Buxton. The only near relation Mr. Hayne had in the world was this one young sister, who six years before had married a manly, energetic fellow, a civil engineer in the employ of an eastern railway. During Hayne's

(Continued next week)

**FARM AND GARDEN.**

**Green Things Growing.**

Oh, the green things growing, the green things growing.

The slight sweet smell of the green things growing!

I should like to live, whether I smile or grove, just to see the happy life of my green things growing.

Oh, the fluttering and the patter of those green things growing!

How they talk each to each when none of us are knowing.

In the wonderful way of the wind, or tonight or the dim, drowsy dawn, when the cocks are crowing.

I love, I love them so—my green things growing, and I think that they love me, without false showings;

For by many a tender touch they comfort me so.

With the soft, mute comfort of green things growing.

And in the rich store of their blossoms glowing, Ten for one I take their love as bestowings;

Oh, I should like to see, if God's will it may be, May, many a summer of my green things growing.

But if I must be gathered for the angel's nooning, Sleep out of sight a while, like green things growing.

Though dust to dust return, I think I'll scarcely mourn.

If I may change into green things growing!

—Dinah Mulock Craik.

**A Dairy Bulletin for July.**

Prof. James W. Robertson, dairy commissioner Central experimental farm, Ottawa, has issued the following bulletin for the benefit of cheese-makers and patrons of their factories:

July cheese, like July butter, has a reputation of being the poorest of the summer. This year it should be exceptionally fine. The abundance of grass in June, with a too plentiful rainfall, will leave the pasture with richer herbage than usual. Suitable conditions for the production, preparation and preservation of the milk in a fit state for the manufacture of fine cheese can be continued by the patrons giving effect to these simple requirements:

1. Cows need the owner's providential care in the following matters, viz.: An abundant allowance of succulent or other feed; opportunity to drink pure water at least twice a day; access to salt every day; shade in the pasture fields from the weakening influence of July suns; regularity in milking; management and handling with continuous kindness; and an eye to profits.

2. Cows should be prevented from drinking impure water, and should be protected against the attentions of all dogs.

3. Milk should be strained immediately after it is drawn from the cow; it should be sieved by a strainer or by dipping, pouring, or stirring; it should be cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere; it should be protected from contamination by the foulness of impure air.

It will be of quick and durable advantage to direct the attention of all patrons to these matters by sending to each a concise, clear, and courteous reminder of duty in connection therewith.

When the yield of milk by the cows begins to shrink the temptation to make up the quantity in some other way is increased. The act passed by the Dominion parliament to provide against frauds in supplying of milk to cheese, butter and condensed milk manufactories, is a piece of wholesome legislation.

It forbids the sending in any such factory, (1) milk diluted with water, or (2) milk in any way adulterated, or (3) milk from which any cream has been taken, or (4) milk commonly known as skimmed milk, or (5) milk from which any portion of that part of the milk known as stripings has been kept back, or (6) any milk that is tainted or partly sour. The penalty for each offence against the provisions of the act, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, is a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution.

The fine when recovered shall be payable, one-half to the informant or complainant, and the other half to the representative of the factory to which the milk was sent, to be distributed among the patrons in proportion to their respective interests in the product thereof.

Let every cheese-maker get a copy of this bulletin published in the local newspaper, and further, let him see that every patron is furnished with a copy of this issue.

Some of the qualities that are expected and desirable in the cheese of July are: Rich, clean, creamy flavor; Solid, firm, buttery body; Fine, silky, fatty texture; Bright, uniform color; Active, neat, symmetrical, stylish appearance.

In order that these having just these qualities may be manufactured regularly, I make the following notes for guidance: Through distribution of the summer the milk must be effected by diluting the cream and by vigorous stirring. Sufficient cream to complete the curd into a state fit for setting in from 35 to 40 minutes at from 85° to 90° should be used. When an extra quantity of rennet is used a corresponding increase in the weight of salt should be added to the curd.

"dried" that when a handful has been pressed for a few moments they will fall apart again as the result of any slight disturbance.

As soon as the presence of acid is discernible by the hot iron test, the whey should be removed. In the case of gassy curds, a further development of acid before the drawing off of the whey will be beneficial.

Hand stirring will be of advantage until the curd is firm.

The temperature should be maintained at or above 94° C.

The curd should be allowed to mat into one mass.

It should be turned so frequently that they will not collect or stand in small pools in or on it.

If it becomes gassy it should be aired (if need be by grinding and stirring) and afterwards kept at a temperature above 94° C.

The gas formed in gassy curds hinders the development of acid; and the presence of acid prevents the formation of gas. The treatment should provide for the removal of the gas by aeration and the maintenance of temperature by the application of hot water to the curd or steam to the vat or sink in which it is.

Close matting and packing of the curd are beneficial only after the curd is sufficiently dry and when aeration is provided for.

When the texture of the curd becomes stringy in its nature, it should be put through the cutter or grinder.

Aeration should be effected by the stirring of the curd before the addition of salt. Usually 15 minutes of such treatment will suffice.

Salt should be added at the rate of from 2 to 2½ lbs. per 1,000 lbs. of milk, according to the dry or wet condition of the curd. A judicious variation in the quantity of salt should be made in proportion to the moist or dry state.

The "hooping" of the curd should begin when the harsh surface, produced on each piece of curd by the salt, commences to give place to a slippery, mellow quality.

Shoulders or projecting edges on cheese are unsightly evidences of careless workmanship, and lessen their value from 2 to 3c. per wt. in the English market. Careful pressing and bandaging and the turning of the cheese in the hoops in the morning will prevent their formation.

The pressure should be continued for at least 20 hours. In that way cheese can be finished having an attractive, neat, symmetrical and stylish appearance.

The sprinkling of cold water in the curing rooms in the morning and just after noon will reduce the temperature.

The curing room should be thoroughly ventilated and should be kept clean.

**Interesting Notes.**

"Salt is good." This is averred by the very highest authority. It is good for land. It is really a fertilizer, as it supplies soda and chlorine, which is found in every plant. It is good for all crops. It discourages fungi which infest the most valuable crops, as rust, smut, etc., and it discourages insects which damage the roots of plants. It has a remarkable effect upon grass and clover, at times doubling the yield. One of the best and most prosperous farmers in New Jersey applies 1,000 lbs. of it every year to his pastures and his meadows, and although he sells at times more than \$600 per acre of market crops from a part of his farm he avers that his grass pays him more profit to the acre than his melons, cabbages or tomatoes. Any farmer who is troubled with scab on his potatoes should try a liberal sprinkling of salt along the rows before dropping the seed.

**ABOUT THE SILO.**—Study the silo; the process of ensilage; the best crops for it; the great economy of it; and then go to work to make a silo and grow crops to fill it with. It makes one acre produce as much animal food as three acres can do without it, and it solves the problem of how to keep one cow or one steer for every acre of the farm.

**WEED-KILLERS.**—No crop holds their own against weeds better than millet or Hungarian grass, and especially the latter, the frequent mowings benefitting the crop and lessening the number of weeds. As the seeds soon germinate and the plants grow rapidly, especially during the warm days, they soon take full possession of the ground and crowd down the weeds. A crop of Hungarian grass will clean a piece of land of weeds as well as though cultivation had been given, and if, after the final mowing, the crop be turned under and a dressing of lime applied to the plowed soil the labor of cultivating the land the following season will be materially lessened, while the land will be fit for almost any kind of crop.

**A VALUABLE SOW.**—A sow that tenderly cares for her pigs is more valuable as a breeder than one of better breeding but careless. The number of pigs annually lost by careless sows is very large, and it is important to observe the disposition of a sow with her first litter. Some sows, however, improve with age, and an old sow should never be replaced by a younger and untried one until her usefulness is impaired.

**THE CARE OF MANURE.**—If manure is thoroughly composted with rations, sod or other refuse, it will be of better quality than if heaped and allowed to decompose rapidly. There is sometimes quite a loss of ammonia from manure that is exposed, or that is too closely packed, and the addition of substances which absorb the gases and prevent over-heating not only prevents loss but improves the whole.

**How to Get Good Milk.**—The milk from cows fed on wholesome grain and good pasture is of better quality for food than that from stall fed animals that are permitted to eat refuse from granaries and factories without regard to breed. Choice breeds to produce a choice article.

**HERB AND THERE.**

A Georgia editor in announcing his marriage says: "We have taken this step for the better or for the worse, but it is a poor woman that can't support one editor."

**Miscellaneous.**

**On William street north,** the most progressive part of the town.

**\$700**—Each—Two new frame houses, 18 x 26 ft., with additions 12 x 16 ft. Good dry stone cellar all complete.

**\$1,200**—A new brick veneered house, 24 x 31 ft., with sheds and outbuildings all complete. Several other houses in course of erection in same vicinity will be offered for sale when erected.

**\$1,400**—Will buy a good brick house and outbuilding in North Ward.

**\$1,100**—Brick house and half an acre of land in same vicinity. A large number of other town and farm properties for sale. In all cases a reasonable portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

For further particulars apply to **BARRON & McLAUGHLIN,** 98 St. Barristers, Lindsay.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

**SPS.**

§ 1/2 of 2d, 3rd, 4th, 100 acres.

§ 1/4 of 2d, 25, 5th, 6th.

§ 1/2 of 2d, 10th, 20th, and 30th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

must be provided with food of the best quality for that purpose.

**A BAD PLAN.**—Breeding from immature stock every year will sooner or later tend to deterioration. It is better to use animals in their prime than to replace them with young stock. If a change is desired reserve the younger stock until each is matured and fully developed.

**LOOK AFTER THE WEEDS.**—When moisture is plentiful and the rains come at the proper time it must not be overlooked that the weeds are benefited by the favorable conditions as well as the crops. The rains increase the work of destroying weeds, but much of the labor may be saved by using the cultivator after each rain so as to destroy the weeds as soon as they appear above ground.

**PLANT SMALL TREES.**—By planting small trees they can be better started and will be less liable to the effect of drought, compared with older trees. Too much top on young trees is a frequent cause of loss, they not possessing sufficient roots to nourish the many new shoots that are produced on tops that have never been cut back.

**FEEDING GRAIN TO COWS.**—Grain may be fed liberally to cows when they are in full flow of milk, but if the cows are drying off previous to calving it is better to withhold all grain if the animals are in good condition, in order to avoid milk fever at calving time. Plenty of grass is sufficient for dry cows, grain being unnecessary.

**Farm and Garden.**

It is a mistake to suppose that peas, beans and corn should be covered heavily. Ashes increase the quantity of the strawberry crop and make it better colored and firmer.

Have your seed ready before the day you wish to plant or sow. Only use the best and purest.

Smaller seed of a kind germinates first but are afterward slower in development than the larger ones.

Many animals appear sick and refuse food, when the cause may be due to the toothache.

As a precaution against weevil in grain the granary ought to be entirely cleared every year and old grain stored elsewhere.

The difficulty when cream will not raise, in nine cases out of ten, is the temperature. Every butter-maker should use a thermometer.

Of the new varieties of cantaloupes the emerald gem is one of the best. It is of medium size and drops away from the vine as soon as ripe.

A pound of bran makes within seven-pence per cent. of as much milk as a pound of ormeal, which usually costs much more; but ormeal makes richer milk.

A Rhode Island farmer raises veal calves to weigh 190 pounds when four weeks old by allowing them warm skim-milk and oatmeal gruel. Such calves should pay well.

Mix one level teaspoon of gunpowder with a quart of ormeal, after the latter is scalded. Feed once a day for three days to cure gapes in chickens, and again five or six days.

It has long been observed that sheep prefer a hill to a plain on which to spend the night outdoors, but if they graze on hillside they will invariably choose a southern exposure—probably the grass is more palatable to them.

**MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES.**

**THE BEST BAKING POWDER**

McLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND

No Alum. Nothing Injurious. RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

**D.A. MCGASKILL & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF JAPANESE CARRIAGE VARNISHES & JAPANESE 4 SILVER MEDALS AWARDED

**CHADWICK'S LEATHEROID**

STEEL-LINED TRUNKS In Sample, and all other kinds. Lightest and Strongest TRUNKS In the World. J. EVELL & CO. Sole Mfrs. for the Dominion

**HOTEL BALMORAL**

Notre Dame St., one of the most central and elegantly furnished Hotels in the City. Accommodation for 400 guests.

Rates: \$2 to \$5 per day. S. V. WOODRUFF, Manager.

**PEARS' DOMINION LEATHER BOARD COMPANY.**

Manufacturers of ASBESTOS MILLBOARD Steam Packing. FRICTION PULLEY BOARD. This is a Perfect Friction

**RECKITT'S BLUE.**

THE BEST FOR LAUNDRY USE.

**PAPERS**

Wrapping, Manila, NEWS, ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS TO ORDER. J. BARRON & McLAUGHLIN, 98 St. Barristers, Lindsay.

**H. G. Root's Remedy.**

**I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.**

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return. I mean a RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Convulsions a life-long study. I have seen many cases where others have failed to see a reason for not receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Invaluable Remedy. Give Express and money to least address: H. G. Root, 65, Market Street, Toronto, Ont.

**Frank Lazarus.**

**HOW TO USE OUR EYES**

BY FRANK LAZARUS, (Late Lazarus & Morris).

And how to preserve them from infancy to old age. To be had free by calling or sending to:

**J. RIGGS, Agent.**

This book is thoroughly practical. Gives useful information to those enjoying good sight and wishing to retain it.

All agents use Lazarus' improved method of fitting the Best Spectacles in the World. They save the eye and last many years without change.

For sale by J. Riggs, Jeweller and Fancy Store, 101-103, Lindsay, Manufactured by FRANK LAZARUS (late of Lazarus & Morris, Hartford, Conn.) 28 Maryland Road, Harrow Road, London, England.

**Jos. Riggs.**

**BICYCLES.**

CALL OR SEND FOR NEW OR SECOND-HAND LIST FREE.

**TERMS:** Good discount for Cash, or part Cash and balance on approved notes.

**J. RIGGS,** Lindsay, Agent for Victoria Co. Lindsay, March 20, 1890.—93.

**Miscellaneous.**

**GUNNISON'S LIVERY STABLES,** 107 York Street, Lindsay. Comfortable cars, hayrack and good horses on hire at reasonable rates. **BRIAN GUNNISON.**

**THE CANADIAN POST WILL BE** sent to any address in Canada, Great Britain or the United States for One Dollar a Year. Address: THE POST, Lindsay, Canada.

**LUMBER AND SHINGLES.**—I am prepared to furnish Lumber and Shingles to those requiring same. Barn Lumber a specialty. Reasonable terms. E. ARMSTRONG, Kirkfield, Dec. 14, 1889.—50-47.

**THE OLD RELIABLE BRICK YARD.**—Established 1870—I have now on hand my yard at Cannington a choice quantity of BRICK which I will sell at the yard or deliver at the Cannington station or Woodville station. My brick for color and quality cannot be beaten. JOHN WAKELIN, Cannington, Dec. 3, 1887.—74-17r.

**WANTED**

Reliable Fishing Man to sell choice NURSERY STOCK. Complete outfit. Splendid opportunity offered for Spring work. My salesmen make good success, many selling from \$100 to \$200 per week. Send for proof and testimonials. A good pushing man wanted here at once. Liberal terms and the best goods in the market. Write FREE! E. YOUNG, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.—2-2pd.

**THEOS. A. MIDDLETON,** General Agent. Office: Immediately north of Warder Office, on Cambridge-st., in R. Smith & Son's new block. Agents Wanted—Good Terms. Fire and Accident Insurance effected in the Best Offices. March 15, 1890.—31

**Marriage Licenses.**

**RICHARD BRANDON,** Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office, Cameron Street. Residence, corner King and Murray-sts., Cannington, Ont.—74-17r.

**GEORGE DOUGLASS,** ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, MANILLA, ONT.

**R. S. PORTER,** ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, LINDSAY, ONT. Lindsay, Oct. 29, 1884.—12.

**J. BRITTON,** (of the firm of Britton Bros., Jewellers, Lindsay.) ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES FOR THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

**Miscellaneous.**

**FOR SALE.**—A large two-story White Brick House, with 1 acre, situated on the corner of Russell and St. George's streets. Apply to MISS EDW. M. HARRIS, Downsville, or HUGH O'LEARY, Barrister, Lindsay Jan. 25th, 1888.—84-47.

**CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.**

Doors, Sash and Frames for sale. Flat Roofs put on and old roofs repaired. Iron or tin roofs repaired. Orders solicited. Shop: Lindsay-st. south of Bannan's Hotel, Lindsay. Lindsay, March 20, 1889.—41-17r.

**300,000 RED BRICK.**

The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of choice Red Brick at his yard north of Cannington, or at the Cannington railway station, which he will sell at reasonable rates to make room for his summer stock. Apply to JOHN SACKVILLE, Cannington, Cannington, April 24, 1888.—16

**RE COMBINATION FENCE PATENT NO. 3678.**

This is to certify that Mr. WILLIAM CAMERON of Woodville has purchased from me the right for the County of Victoria and has the exclusive right to sell and put up this fence in said county. I wish to inform the farmers of said county that the reports which have been circulated in said county regarding the validity of said Patent are incorrect and steps are being taken by me to deal with the authors thereof according to law. Any person found infringing this patent will be prosecuted according to law. Dated this 10th day of June, 1890. CURVIS CRABEN, Rights for the Township of Emily, Verulam and Bexley are still for sale by W.M. CAMERON, Woodville.—29-17r.

**HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.**

The undersigned are prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR WHEAT at their Elevator and Woodville Roller Mills. Having introduced the latest improved Roller System for the manufacture of FLOUR they are now prepared to fill all orders with the patent article. Chopping done at all times. DOBSON & CAMPBELL, BEA