

IT WILL PAY

You if you intend building this season to consult me before making contracts. I have an up-to-date planing mill, and can supply every thing that is needed for housebuilding at the very lowest prices. The best workmen, the driest lumber and satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Enlarged premises, and new machinery just added. All orders turned out promptly.....

The Lindsay Planing Factory.

GEORGE INGLE

BANKERS AND BROKERS

GEO. SKALLER & CO'Y

CONSUL STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG.,
60-62 Broadway, New York

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can be made through speculation with deposit of \$30 [thirty dollars] upward [or 3 per cent. margin upward] on the Stock Exchange.

The greatest fortunes have been made through speculations in Stocks, Wheat or Cotton.

If you are interested to know how speculations are conducted notify us and we will send you information and market letter free of charge.

Usual commission charged for executing orders.

Government, Municipal and Railway Bonds quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale and exchange.—45-6m.

R. BRYANS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

—The most convenient yard in town for Lumber and Shingles of all kinds.

—Lath, Lime and Drain Tile.

—Glazed Sewer Pipe, with all connections.

—DRY HARDWOOD, long and short

—Fresh Mined Lehigh Coal, Egg, Stove and Nut, coming direct from the mines regularly, and no old bins of coal to be cleaned out at reduced prices.

—Charcoal for kindling.

—Blacksmith Coal a specialty.

Orders promptly delivered to any part of the town.

R. BRYANS & CO.

Office and Yard, Phone No. 56
No. 9, Victoria Ave.

A GREAT CLUBBING OFFER!

The Watchman-Warder

AND.....

FARM AND HOME

THE CANADIAN EDITION

The Best and Most Practical Farm and Family Paper Published.

FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Believing that every one of our readers should have at least one good agricultural and family journal, we have perfected arrangements whereby we can send that practical and instructive journal **FARM AND HOME**, in connection with **THE WATCHMAN-WARDER** and the **HANDY ATLAS OF THE WORLD**, on remarkably liberal terms as given below. Lack of space forbids a brief description of the contents of **FARM AND HOME**, which is unequalled for variety and excellence. Prominent among its many departments may be mentioned the Farm and Garden, Market Reports, Fruit Culture, Plans and Inventions, The Apiary, Talks with a Lawyer, Around the Globe, Live Stock and Dairy, The Pottery Yard, The Question Box, Plants and Flowers, The Veterinary, Fashions and Fancy Work, Household Features.

FARM AND HOME is published semi-monthly, thus giving you 24 numbers a year, the whole making a volume of over 500 pages, teeming with all the latest and most reliable information that experience and science can supply.

Address all orders to.....

GEO. LYTLE, LINDSAY

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS FOR DISTRICT

Office Managers in this section to represent me in their own and surrounding counties. Willing to pay yearly \$500, payable weekly. Desirable employment with unusual opportunities for advancement. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. S. A. PARK, 329 Canton Building, Chicago, 48-5.

G.T.R. LOCAL TIME-TABLE

DEPARTURES.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Bellefleur Mixed | 5 50 a.m. |
| Port Hope Mixed via Bethany | 6 15 a.m. |
| Toronto Mixed via Whitby and Port Perry | 5 50 a.m. |
| Toronto Express | 8 55 a.m. |
| Port Hope Mail via Peterboro. | 11 00 a.m. |
| Toronto Mixed via Lorneville | 12 10 p.m. |
| Halliburton Mixed | 2 40 p.m. |
| Toronto Mail | 6 17 p.m. |
| Coboonk Mixed | 6 30 p.m. |
| Port Hope Express via Peterboro. | 8 05 p.m. |

ARRIVALS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Halliburton Mixed | 8 40 a.m. |
| Toronto Express from Port Hope | 8 50 a.m. |
| Port Hope Mail from Toronto. | 11 00 a.m. |
| Coboonk Mixed | 10 10 a.m. |
| Port Hope Mixed from Port Hope | 2 05 p.m. |
| Toronto Mail from Port Hope | 6 13 p.m. |
| Port Hope Express from Toronto. | 8 32 p.m. |
| Whitby Mixed | 8 58 p.m. |
| Bellefleur Mixed | 10 20 p.m. |

The 11.05 mail for Port Hope closes at the P. O. at 10.45 a.m.

The 8.55 mail for Toronto closes at 8.30.

The 11.00 mail going north connects with the I. B. & O. Rv.

The 8.00 p.m. north train carries no mail.

I. B. & O. RAILWAY.

G. T. R. SERVICE.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Leave Lindsay | 11 10 a.m. |
| Leave Junction | 2 40 p.m. |
| Arrive at I. B. & O. Junction | 1 35 p.m. |
| Arrive at Lindsay | 5 15 p.m. |

I. B. & O. SERVICE.

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Leave Bancroft | 11 00 a.m. |
| Leave Junction | 2 30 p.m. |
| Arrive at Junction | 1 45 p.m. |
| Arrive at Bancroft | 5 15 p.m. |

STUDENT'S CORNER.

This column will be open for the publication of questions, answers, discussions and original articles of an educational and literary character. Our readers who are or have been students are requested to contribute.

Canadian Patriotism.

W. H. VANOE.

Patriotism is love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve it either in defending it from invasion or protecting its rights, and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity.

In every age and in every clime people have instinctively loved, to a greater or a less extent, the country which has afforded them a home. England's colonial wars have afforded conclusive and oftentimes very costly evidence that it is natural to cling to one's home and institutions, however crude and primitive they may be, and to defend them at any cost. It has been universally true that people will fight and die and in many other ways show the price at which they hold the land of their birth or adoption.

Goldsmith says:

"The naked negro panting at the line,
Boasts of his golden sands and palmy wine,
Basks in the glare, or stems the tepid wave,
And thanks his gods for all the good they gave."

We have no reason to believe that the people of Canada have not to a very great degree this instinctive love for their Dominion and added to this, are many reasons conducive to the greatness of their love for Canada. It is true Canada is a young nation. She cannot boast of many centuries of existence, of many great battles fought or conquests won. She cannot claim to have freed downtrodden people of heathen or other lands; but, she has many characteristics of which she may be proud and for which she should be dear to the hearts of her countrymen. Her territory is almost unbounded, her soil rich in mineral, forest and agricultural wealth, her lakes well supplied with fish, her climate varies from that of "the Sunny South," to that of "the frozen North" yet healthy in all its stages, her people happy and though of varied parentage and traditions, united and loyal, her laws equitable and just, her educational institutions first among the nations of the world; and she has the affection and parental protection of England, the greatest nation the world has yet seen, and whose flag has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze—ever an honored emblem of freedom, advancement and justice.

That Canada has not been found wanting in patriotism has been abundantly shown in the history of the past. In 1776 she showed her unwavering loyalty to Great Britain, in 1872 her willingness to defend her country from toes without and in 1837 her hatred of insurrection within her borders. But during the last month she has done herself proud in abundant evidence of the unflinching patriotism of her people. In fourteen days she raised a contingent of one thousand volunteers and had them in readiness for embarkation to assist mother England in her conflict for English freedom and justice, against the Boers.

We look back with pride upon the lives of such noted patriots as Cartier, Tilley, Brown, Mackenzie, Macdonald, and Thompson. We may fully trust our future with such able men in our parliament as Laurier, Cartwright and Fielding and Bowell, Tupper and Foster. Then we have had in the past, and still have, thousands of honest, loyal and true citizens who consider their part in the upbuilding of our nation to be the improvement of our farming communities, manufacturing industries and mercantile operations and by daily attention to the duties of their several spheres exhibit quietly it may be, though none the less truly, their unbounded love for Canada and their ardent hopes for her future success.

May the patriotism of the past be a stepping-stone and an impetus for the future; may our love of freedom of thought and speech, responsible government and religious liberty, ever increase and may each Canadian, realizing that he has a share in the upbuilding of the nation, express in action as well as in song the sentiment:

"God save our Queen and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever."

SHOOT SWIFT AND STRAIGHT MINE ENEMY

D. G. CAMPBELL

Now shoot you straight, mine enemy
And spare a bullet still for me;
A bullet still to set me free—
So you shoot straight, mine enemy.

The clouds of war above me roll—
Beneath is all a bloody sea—
The clouds of war above me roll
And echoing from pole to pole
Like the Bell of Ages, toll on toll,
Loud crashes the artillery.

The bullets whistle through the air,
Whizzing so near, so near to me;
The bullets whistle through the air
Killing my comrade who stood there—
But the bullets flashing everywhere
Have ever failed to set me free.

I stand so still for days and days,
But, God of war, it seems to me
That though I stand for days and days,
Or seek for death in other ways,
Thou, God of war, control my days,
And will not end mine agony.

The flash of war is fierce and strong
And cannon thunder crashingly—
The flash of war is fierce and strong,
But fiercer far and lasting long
Were a bitter smile, a trifling song
And a girl's eyes flashing angrily.

Well shot! well shot mine enemy!
That bullet found the life of me—
Right truly shot, mine enemy,
You'll bury me quite cheerily
So deep—so deep and thoroughly
And then you'll think no more of me.

For lead kills life, mine enemy
(But what is life to me? to thee?)
Yea, lead kills life, mine enemy
But Hate kills Hope, and what to me
Is hopeless Life? So cheerily
I'll smile and thank mine enemy.

Right bravely shot, mine enemy
So lay me out now, decently
And heap the earth up over me
And then—oh think no more of me!

Will anyone please answer the following in Student's Corner of the Watchman-Warder:

At what times of the day is one's shadow exactly the same length as one's self? Do these times vary with the seasons?
J. C. M.

[We publish this question by J. C. M. without having his name. Will correspondents kindly sign all communications to this column. It is desired that the names of contributors will give it. Ed. Watchman-Warder.]

DAIRY FEEDING.

How Much Land Is Needed to Keep a Milk Cow?

With good, rich land kept always in grass, two, three and even four acres will be needed to winter and summer a cow, says The American Cultivator. Where the land is rocky or poor it may require five acres to a cow, besides buying some grain or meal as extra feed in winter. It is always true economy to purchase bran, wheat middlings or grain meal to feed to cows that have a hay diet in winter. It makes the hay go further, and whenever a farmer makes close calculations he finds that for milk production at least hay is the most expensive feed he can purchase. Among the cheapest of all cow feeds are linseed and cottonseed meal, though neither can be fed in large amounts nor without being mixed with chopped hay or straw, to give more bulk with the same nutrition. Even corn and oats should be ground and mixed with cut hay or straw to get the best results from feeding them. If the whole mess is well steamed and a little salt added, it makes the cow eat it with avidity, and the moisture from steaming the feed greatly stimulates the secretion of milk.

With the introduction of the silo to keep green cornstalks in succulent condition for winter feed there came a revolution in the feeding of cows. It enormously increased the amount of fodder that could be produced on an acre. Instead of taking two, three or four acres or more to keep a cow through the year, as with grass, a cow might be kept on an acre or perhaps three cows on two acres if some winter crop can be grown, like rye, to be cut and fed in the spring just before the grain begins to head out. Fifteen, 20 or more tons of corn fodder can be grown per acre if the corn is fed green. Twenty and even 25 tons of large southern corn can be grown per acre, which, made into ensilage, would make a daily ration of 100 pounds or more of ensilage per day for 365 days in the year. This is more than any cow should or could eat.

Fifty pounds of ensilage per day is, except for short periods, all that can be profitably fed to cows giving milk. The remainder of the food required should be dry hay, clover, if possible, and some bought grains. Though these require the expenditure of money from the farm, they pay better than trying to grow on the farm everything that has to be fed, as used to be the motto with old fashioned farmers. It is only since eastern farmers learned to supplement their home grown rations with cheap western grain that they have been able to produce milk and butter as cheaply as the west.

Feeding succulent food instead of dry hay and dried corn fodder in winter has greatly helped to develop the milking capacities of our leading dairy breeds. All of these originated in mild and moist climates, where succulent and nutritious food is plentiful at all seasons. The Channel Island cows, the Friesian-Holstein and also the Ayrshire cattle originated not far from salt water, which is deep enough to keep open in winter. In an arid country the best milk producing breeds rapidly deteriorate in dairy qualities. Where there are plenty of springs of water, so as to keep the air moist, the milk producing breeds can be most profitably produced, because, other things being equal, they can be bred to produce more milk and butter in each succeeding generation than in the one which preceded it.

Missed His Vocation.

Patient—You should have gone into the army, doctor.
Doctor—Why so?
Patient—Judging by the way you charge your friends, you would be able to completely annihilate an enemy.—Chicago News.

Her Intellectual Career.

"Miss Jinks is literary."
"What has she written?"
"She doesn't write at all. She just asks authors to give her their autographs."—Chicago Record.

MILK FEVER

New Treatment Explained
State Veterinarian Pearson of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Leonard Pearson, state veterinarian of Pennsylvania, in an article on milk fever and its treatment, says: "Two years ago a Danish veterinarian suggested that milk fever may be a poisoning of the animal due to the absorption from the udder of abnormal substances produced there under certain conditions. It is known that by the fermentation of certain organic substances poisonous compounds, known as ptomaines, may be produced. These sometimes develop in sausage, cheese, ice cream, preserved meat, etc., and in such cases produce illness when eaten. Such poisonous substances are the product of bacterial action. It has



been shown recently by Dr. V. A. Moore that bacteria may be found even in the deep parts of many udders. It is not impossible, therefore, that poison producing fermentations may occur in the colostrum and that the animal may be poisoned by the absorption of this material from the udder.

"If we accept this as a working theory, does it explain the known facts in regard to milk fever, and does it harmonize with all of them? If injurious bacteria enter the teat, they will have greater opportunities to become distributed by the prolonged manipulation and through the wide passages of the productive udder of the rich milker than through the unmanipulated udder of the heifer or the more confined passages of the poor milker. After distribution also they will find more secretion upon which to feed and work in the udder of the rich milker than in that of the poor milker. If the cow is kept milked out prior to calving, there will be little opportunity for any injurious substance to accumulate in harmful quantity.

"The conditions that tend to prevent milk fever are the conditions that tend to repress the activity of the udder, as bleeding, purging and low feeding. That high condition without an active udder does not predispose to milk fever is shown by the fact that this disease is so rare among Hereford, Galloway and Angus cattle, although the cows of these breeds are usually in higher condition than Jerseys or Guernseys when they calve. It appears, therefore, that there is some force in this new theory, and it remains to determine whether a plan of treatment based upon it will give better results than have heretofore been obtained. Milk fever has always been looked upon as a very fatal disease, and in different places and different seasons the mortality has ranged from 50 to 90 per cent.

"If milk fever is produced by the absorption of a poison developed in the udder, the injurious material in the udder should be removed or neutralized as soon as possible. Frequent milking, every hour or so, has for years been looked upon as a very important part of the treatment in all of these cases. But the new treatment goes further than this. It provides for washing out the udder. Pure water and many solutions have been experimented with, and it has been found that a 1 per cent solution of iodine of potassium has given the best results. About one-half pint of this solution is injected into each teat and distributed by rubbing and manipulation through each quarter of the udder. The solution is allowed to remain for 15 to 30 minutes and is then milked out. This is repeated in four hours if necessary. In making the injection a milking tube is used to which a piece of thin rubber hose two feet long is attached. In the loose end of this hose a small funnel is inserted. This is held above the udder, and the solution is poured into it and allowed to run slowly into the milk cistern and ducts.

"Most careful attention must be paid to the cleanliness of the udder and hands and the sterility of the instruments and solution. The solution must be made with freshly boiled distilled water and in a sterile bottle. The instruments—that is, the milking tube, the rubber tubing and the funnel—must be freshly boiled and kept in a perfectly clean dish until used. The udder must be washed and the teats disinfected and the hands disinfected before the milking tube is inserted. All of these extraordinary precautions are necessary to prevent injury to the udder. If foreign matter or certain bacteria are introduced with the instruments or medicine, the udder will become inflamed and perhaps will be destroyed."

Keep Cows Quiet.

Keep the dairy cow as quiet as possible if you want the best results.

Treasurer's Sale of Land
—IN THE.....
COUNTY OF VICTORIA,
For Arrears of Taxes, to be held in the Court House, LINDSAY, on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1900
At 11 o'clock A.M.

| Part of Lot, or Street. | Lot | Con. | Acres | Arrears | Costs of advertising & Commission. | Total |
|---|-----|------|--------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| N. W. 1/4 | 9 | 7 | 50 | \$13 24 | \$1 02 | \$14 26 |
| N pt. of S 1/4 | 11 | 7 | 32 1/2 | 9 36 | 1 85 | 11 21 |
| S pt. of N 1/4 | 11 | 7 | 35 1/2 | 9 37 | 1 85 | 11 22 |
| West half 7 | 8 | 7 | 100 | 54 01 | 2 05 | 56 06 |
| 11 | | | 116 | 19 54 | 2 09 | 21 63 |
| Birch Island Balsam lake situate at north-westerly point of Cameron or Big Island assessed to B. G. Greeney | | | | 2 24 11 | 2 20 | 29 31 |
| VILLAGE OF BOBCAGEON | | | | | | |
| W of Bobcageon street, S of North street, known also as W of Main street | 7 | | | 4 53 | 1 85 | 6 38 |
| W of John street 12 | | | | 34 | 1 85 | 2 19 |
| West half 3 | 3 | 2 | 179 | 21 37 | 2 13 | 23 50 |
| East half 7 | 4 | 3 | 100 | 13 67 | 1 94 | 15 61 |
| 18 | 6 | 203 | 31 30 | 1 85 | 4 36 | 34 20 |
| TOWNSHIP OF DALTON. | | | | | | |
| South half 4 | 1 | 50 | 11 52 | 1 89 | 13 41 | 15 30 |
| North half 1 | 12 | 50 | 23 87 | 2 29 | 26 06 | |
| TOWNSHIP OF DIGBY | | | | | | |
| 28 | 4 | 100 | 15 15 | 1 98 | 17 13 | |
| TOWNSHIP OF ELDON | | | | | | |
| North half 15 | 1 | 100 | 15 52 | 1 99 | 17 12 | |
| VILLAGE OF BOLSOVER IN E' DON. | | | | | | |
| King-st. south 32 | | | | 12 73 | 1 92 | 14 65 |
| TOWNSHIP OF LAXTON. | | | | | | |
| West half 11 | 4 | 100 | 8 75 | 1 85 | 10 60 | |
| West half 5 | 6 | 100 | 27 18 | 2 28 | 29 46 | |
| East half 9 | 8 | 100 | 22 52 | 2 16 | 24 68 | |
| 7 | 11 | 20 | 3 14 | 1 85 | 4 99 | |
| VILLAGE OF NORLAND IN LAXTON. | | | | | | |
| 46 | | | | 4 91 | 1 85 | 6 76 |
| VILLAGE OF OAKWOOD EAST IN MARIPOSA. | | | | | | |
| S of King-st 6 | | | | 3 22 | 1 85 | 5 07 |
| S of King-st 7 | | | | 3 22 | 1 85 | 5 07 |
| TOWNSHIP OF OPS | | | | | | |
| N 30 acres of S E 1/4 24 | 9 | 30 | 6 34 | 1 85 | 8 19 | |
| W pt. of N E 1/4 being pt. not heretofore sold for taxes | 24 | 10 | 40 | 31 82 | 2 40 | 34 22 |
| 28 | 11 | 118 | 85 56 | 3 74 | 89 30 | |
| TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE. | | | | | | |
| North half 9 | 4 | 100 | 27 32 | 2 28 | 29 60 | |
| North half 1 | 6 | 100 | 40 18 | 2 60 | 42 78 | |
| Block A, part 13 | 6 | 5 | 113 48 | 4 44 | 117 92 | |
| Block B, part 13 | 6 | 9 | 44 40 | 2 71 | 47 11 | |
| 47 | 7 | 6 | 23 84 | 2 20 | 26 04 | |
| South half 6 | 8 | 100 | 23 08 | 2 18 | 25 26 | |
| South half 1 | 9 | 100 | 19 01 | 2 08 | 21 09 | |
| 15 | 10 | 200 | 69 41 | 3 34 | 72 75 | |
| 10 | 11 | 200 | 26 70 | 2 27 | 28 97 | |
| South half 5 | 12 | 100 | 30 37 | 2 36 | 32 73 | |
| 10 | 13 | 175 | 68 98 | 3 32 | 72 30 | |
| South half 4 | 14 | 100 | 8 20 | 1 85 | 10 05 | |
| VILLAGE OF COBOCONK IN SOMERVILLE | | | | | | |
| E of Elizabeth-st. 6 | | | | 18 75 | 2 07 | 20 82 |
| VILLAGE OF KINMOUNT IN SOMERVILLE | | | | | | |
| S of Fenelon-st. 7 | 7 | | | 45 34 | 2 73 | 48 07 |
| S of Paul-st. 1 | | | | 18 02 | 2 05 | 20 07 |
| E of Queen-st. 3 | | | | 3 11 | 1 85 | 4 96 |
| E of Queen-st. 4 | | | | 4 80 | 1 85 | 6 65 |
| TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM | | | | | | |
| West half 31 | 3 | 100 | 24 80 | 2 22 | 27 02 | |

Treasurer's Sale of Land
—FOR TAXES IN THE.....
TOWN OF LINDSAY

TOWN OF LINDSAY. Whereas by virtue of a Warrant issued by the Mayor of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, and authenticated by the Corporation of the said Town, bearing date the 9th day of November, 1899, and to the commanding me to levy upon the following lots or parcels of land, for the arrears of taxes due thereon and costs. I hereby give notice that unless the said taxes are sooner paid, I shall, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1900, at the Public Auction, noon, at the Court House in the Town of Lindsay, proceed to sell at Public Auction the said lands, or as much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the arrears of taxes and all lawful costs incurred.

All the undermentioned lots are Patented.

| Street. | Lot. | Part. | Acres. | Arrears | Costs of Advertising & Commission. | Total |
|--|------|-----------|----------|------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| N. King | 38 | | | \$14 32 | | \$14 32 |
| S. King and E. St. David | 16 | | | 6 20 | | 6 20 |
| S. King and E. St. David | 17 | | | 6 21 | | 6 21 |
| S. King and E. St. David | 23 | | | 1 66 | | 1 66 |
| N. Kent E. and E. St. David | 16 | | | 4 38 | | 4 38 |
| N. Kent E. and E. St. David | 17 | | | 4 39 | | 4 39 |
| W. Logie | 3 | | | 9 25 | | 9 25 |
| W. Logie | 4 | | | 2 R. 35 P. | | 6 77 |
| W. Logie | 5 | | | 2 R. 35 P. | | 7 96 |
| Park 1 E. Logie | | | | 2 62-100 | | 17 00 |
| Park 2 E. Logie | | | | 2 62-100 | | 17 00 |
| Park 3 N. Russell | | | | 3 22-100 | | 62 63 |
| Park 10 W. St. George | | | | 34 | | 7 17 |
| E. St. Paul | 6 | | | 8 83 | | 8 83 |
| Block "N. N." | 3 | Cpt | | 58 56 | | 58 56 |
| N. Glenelg E. | 21 | E pt | 2 1/2 ft | 2 90 | | 2 90 |
| N. Ridout | 3 | | | 1 5 | | 46 94 |
| N. Ridout | 4 | | | 1 5 | | 46 94 |
| N. Ridout | 24 | | | 1 5 | | 46 93 |
| S. Russell E. | 21 | | | 8 78 | | 8 78 |
| W. St. Lawrence | 4 | N pt | 20 ft | 12 47 | | 12 47 |
| E. Water | 8 | | | 7 07 | | 7 07 |
| Park "A" W. Adelaide | 6 | N pt | 1 1/2 | 28 84 | | 28 84 |
| Park "A" S. Durham | 1 | Cpt N | 1 | 28 78 | | 28 78 |
| Sub-div. Park "C" E. Albert | 2 | | | 6 82 | | 6 82 |
| Sub-div. Park "E" W. Lindsay | 2 | | | 6 82 | | 6 82 |
| Sub-div. Park "E" W. Lindsay | 2 | | | 6 82 | | 6 82 |
| Park "G" E. Wolfe | 6 | S pt | 7 1/2 ft | 11 41 | | 11 41 |
| Park "O" W. Duke | 5 | | | 9 39 | | 9 39 |
| Park "O" W. Duke | 6 | | | 9 39 | | 9 39 |
| Park D1 E and W R.R. Track | | 5 a. 0 r. | 27 p. | 17 00 | | 17 00 |
| Park P1 | | S pt | 1 1/2 | 2 90 | | 2 90 |
| Sub-div. Pks 8 & 9 W. Adelaide & W. Jane | 6 | S pt | 37 ft | 2 18 | | 2 18 |
| do | | N pt | 1 1/2 | 4 88 | | 4 88 |
| S Peel | 15 | E pt | | | | |