Sunlight Soap.

IF YOU USE SUNLIGHT YOU'RE RIGHT.

world-renowned Soap stands at the Laundry and Household Soap, both and extent of sales.

ccording to directions, it does away the old-fashioned drudgery of wash ay; you won't be disappointed.

UNLIGHT SOAP has been in use in Castle for the past 3 years, and its ervice have been specially appointed

OAPMAKERS TO THE QUEEN

SUNLIGHT SOAP — GUARANTEED PURE AND TO CONTAIN NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS

Awarded 11 Gold Medals

Canadian Post.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18 1893

NEW BRUNSWICK DAIRYING.

Increase in the Business of Creameries and Cheese Factories

Province of New Brunswick is noted for dairying, although our have been rather slow to realize The climate is good. The heat summer is never intense, like other places in Canada, the nights are quite cool, which greatly the dairyman's work. Our season is one of the best in the Vegetation is very rapid, and always find an abundance to drink. Until a few years ago was carried on a very small The butter and cheese that was home market was of a very inferior quality, well was all of domestic and for many years this did not manufacture enough for her own consumption Dominion from the sister provinces always a market to be for all dairy produce, and this Legislature, when it receives attention, yields good returns. Provincial government has dedicated to the cause, while the government has established a of dairying stations and travel-

Cheese is second in quality to none world, and it will thus be seen at this time forward there will be a demand for New Brunswick cheese, where a few years ago province of Ontario occupied the position in this line. In 1891 cheese factories were built and successfully operated in this province. The year averaged about 15 tons per or an aggregate of 75,000 In 1892 there were eight cheese in operation in Carleton County four in Kings County, while at Lake, in York County, a creamery was a government experiment through the summer, while last year the government has operated the dairy at Sussex, N.B. The creamery at Sussex, however, has not shut but is being operated by the com-

There are now 13 cheese factories and creameries in this province, with prospect of eight or ten cheese factories and two or three creameries erected this year. Heretofore the many of our farmers made no attempt to keep superior breeds of cows. They have little pride or interest in their care to milk them, and that was a very heavy job as the cattle never much milk. But since they have induced to look into this very important subject, and to thoroughly consider all the benefits that must accrue from careful attention and a systematic feeding of the whole machinery, they are endeavoring to raise into thoroughbreds, and the old scrubs are disappearing. The possibilities which the dairy within its reach, in this province, but few of its inhabitants clearly realize.—J. H. McCrady, St. Johns, N. B., in Pacific American.

ALL AROUND THE FARM.

Good Roads Are a Necessity and a Paying Investment.

The public to-day demands a variety products unheard of a generation ago the stickels will be his who caters that demand be it what it may. The Old Reliable is devoting a couple years to raising a steer for sale and feeding him to market up and down miles of mud, the merchant has sold $100 worth of celery and $5000 worth of onions hauled from Jersey over several roads which dropped a commission two or three hands en route. That is the trouble! Jersey witn its railroad was nearer the customer than the farmer but 10 miles removed. The production grain and cattle that made a revenue for our fathers is now raising the mortgage of the western farmer. Good highways like most good things cost money. It is also true that the best things are worth all they cost.

A man with an income of $3000 a year can more conveniently pay a tax of $100 a year than if his income was $1000 and his tax $35, other things being equal. I travel fertile fields in this state 10 miles from the market for sale at $50 an acre. I found the Quakers and Dunlards in Pennsylvania the same distance from market and much further removed from any great city refusing to sell for $200 per acre when their farms were bounded by the stone pike. If good roads are profitable for Pennsylvania, will they not prove invaluable for us? Last spring, when all of the dirt roads were wrong side up and a higher rate of speed than four miles an hour would be impossible for anything but a Pegasus, I was informed by a gentleman, who was having a large quantity of manure carted from a town eight miles distant, seven miles of the haul being over a good, macadamized road, the last mile over a good dirt road, as good as the majority in the town, that his teams drew two tons with apparently little effort over the seven miles of macadamized, then removing half of the load, his teams were more wearied and strained with the last mile and half-load than with the seven miles and full load. Doubtless the comparsion was made at a time unfavorable for the dirt roads. Men and teams cost money and every idle day or work performed at a disadvantage is a draft on our exchequer.

Competent authority has estimated the increased expense to the farmers of Iowa incident to bad roads at 20 per cent. In like proportions our state is to suffer directly or indirectly from the same cause. In these days when Niagara is being harnessed to drive the wheels of machinery from Buffalo to Chicago, shall dirt and mud baffle Yankee ingenuity?—W. H. Burr, in Farm and Home.

The Silo a Modern Farm Necessity.

The silo is not unlike a tomato can or preserve jar; it is simply an air-tight, water-tight compartment in which green, succulen-herbage may be placed and preserved. Nearly all sorts of farm crops may be preserved by the exclusion of air and moisture, but for profitable stock feeding, the best crop is fodder corn. From 10 to 20 tons can be raised to the acre, this being equivalent to from 3 to 6 tons of hay. In feeding, 40 to 50 lbs. per day should be allowed each mature animal. When building a silo aim to secure the greatest convenience in filling and feeding. To estimate the capacity of the silo, allow one cubic foot for each animal and multiply by the number of days to feed. By means of the silo, stock of the farm may easily be increased one-half and in some cases doubled.

Briefly, the silo means more stock, which means more manure, thus making more and better crops. The great danger to our system of farming is the loss of fertility. There is too much cropping; too little manure. What is needed is a more intensive system of farming and the more we get out of our soils and the more we return the more will be our returns and satisfaction in feeling the soil is being pushed to its utmost capacity.—Farm and Home.

A Remedy for Cucumber Bugs.

One night a few weeks ago, upon going into the garden we found numerous black beetles on the small cucumber plants, which were being eaten by them The thought that the smell of turpentine might drive them away matured into action and we immediately placed a small piece of cloth saturated in spirits of turpentine on eace hill. In the morning not a beetle was to be seen. The plants kept on growing and were looking fine, when a few days ago we found the striped bug just swarming on them. We again applied the same remedy and in a few moments not a striped pest was to be seen.—Martna of Maine.

Proverbial Dairy Philosophy.

Milk adulteration may be brought about in many indirect ways.

The dairyman who keeps his milk pure can be trusted as an honest man.

As hay is made when the sun shines, so is money increased to that dairyman who managed so that his cows yield milk abundantly when the dairy prices are high.

Some people seem to forget that the amount of profit on a pound of butter often depends as much on reducing the cost of production as in obtaining an enhanced price.

The dairyman who dumps a mass of decayed garbage before his cows for economy's sake, is injuring his customers more than if he diluted his milk half with water.

His milk and butter bring just as much in the market as if the food that produced them was grown on western prairies, and the difference of cost adds materially to his dairy profits.

He commits an equally injurious act against his fellowmen when he leaves the carcass of a dead animal unburied in the cow pasture, or daily milks with manure-begrimed hands.

The milk manufacturer who habitually has rich buttermilk, and whey on which a thick blanket of cream will arise, is a costly individual to employ, even when working for his board.

It always pays a dairyman better to stand by a manufacturer who is doing honest work for him, than to take up with a new man who builds a factory for the purpose of "running out" the old proprietor.

The provident dairyman mentally weighs the food requirement of his herd of cows for a year in advance. In most cases he can raise fodder and grain more cheaply than he can buy them, and he plants and sows accordingly.

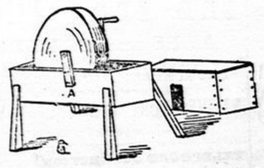
The dairyman's responsibility for the care of his cows is not all gone when he is able to turn them out to grass in the early summer. The more he feels his responsibility in this direction, and acts upon it, the more valuable will his dairy become to him.—Scientific American.

Cleanly Summer Dairying.

Indoors, particular attention is necessary in midsummer to keep everything sweet about the creamery. See that the water is changed often in the water tank of the creamery, and the cans well cleansed and scalded. Watch closely that the cloth used about the milk cans does not become rancid. It should be frequently changed for a fresh one, and each wash day all soiled ones should be put through the wash. For milk strainers, nothing is so good as bleached butter cloth. If folded twice, a four-fold strainer will be made, which will be just right over the wire strainer, and be held in place with a tin band.

In Setting a Grindstone.

It is no use to have rickety frames or to leave them out of doors uncovered and with water in the trough. That part of the stone standing in the water becomes soft and is easily worn away, while that exposed to the snow is con-



tinually hardened and wears out of a true circle so that no tool can be properly ground upon it. The cut shows a well-seasoned piece of timber 1 foot square and 3 feet or more long with a trough cut in the top, 8 or 10 inches deep, and thoroughly coated with hot oil or coal oil several times before using. Make the legs of 3x4 inch scantling beveled at the top and firmly nailed on. The shaft can be supported by wooden boxes attached to friction wheels that often come with the stone. Make a good solid cover and keep it on the stone when not in use. A plug at A fills the hole used to run the water off.—Farm and Home.

CAUSE OF TORNADOES.

The Meeting of Head Winds From North and South.

From the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole and from the lakes to the Rocky Mountains is a vast extent of country crossed by no mountain chains to intercept or retard the velocity of air currents. The extent of this country is equaled by none on earth. Cold air being heavier to the square inch than warm air, the cold air, when coming in contact with a warm current from the south, always predominates, forcing the warm air into the upper currents.

The cause of cyclones is the meeting of a headwind from the north with a headwind from the south. They meet like two vast armies of men. The pressure at the point of meeting is so great that the air, by compression, becomes heavier to the square inch than wood or the human body, hence either one will float in the same manner that wood will float in water—it floats because it is lighter to the square inch than water. Place water in an ordinary wash bowl and remove the plug and it will be observed that in passing out the water forms a circular reaction. Air being a liquid does the same in passing either upwards or downwards; hence the tunnelshaped spout of the cyclone center. When two immense bodies of air coming from opposite directions meet, the only egress is upwards and sideways, and in passing upwards it forms the funnel the same as water passing out of a washbowl downwards. The theory that a cyclone forms a vacuum is absurd. Withdraw air from a glass jar with an air pump, and a feather within the vacuum formed will drop with the same velocity as lead, or, on the other hand, you can compress air until it is heavier to the square inch than wood, in which case wood will float in the air. The lifting power of a cyclone is caused (1) by the compression or density of the air, and (2) by its velocity. Combining the power of density with that of velocity, which occurs at the center or funnel, no power can resist it. The feeling of suffocation or difficulty in breathing when near the track of a cyclone is caused from the compression of air.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Good Cooks and Happiness.

The cook of the future will come in the morning and leave again in the evening when her work is done, to secure greater independence than she can have when living under her employer's roof; or even if central kitchens for the cooking of dinners were to be established generally (such institutions could only supply the needs of a certain number of people in towns), cooks will always be wanted; there will always be abundant employment for capable persons. One of the chief causes of friction between mistress and maid would be removed. The cook would no longer work in the dark, harassed by the want of knowledge she has had no means of obtaining, and which she is at present so unjustly blamed for not possessing.

A good cook is a treasure a mistress rarely wishes to offend. How often does one hear a woman say something like the following, after recounting faults of a most serious character on the part of her cook: "Still, I cannot afford to part with her, for she is a far better cook than I can get elsewhere. She satisfies my husband better than any we have had; and you know how difficult he is to please. There is no peace if his dinner does not please him."

A great cause of friction between husband and wife would also be removed. "If a woman is at the mercy of the cook, and she is not good," as a writer I have already quoted has remarked, "her table will soon become intolerable. Bad soup, soft and flabby fish, meat burnt outside and raw within. The husband will soon fly from the Barmecide feast, and take refuge in his club, where he will not only find food he can digest, but at the same time fly from the domestic discord that usually accompanies ill-cooked vituals at home."

Bad cookery may seem a small thing in comparison with other evils, but the results are as dire as those that followed the proverbial lost nail in the horse's shoe—wasted incomes, impaired health, drinking habits, family discord. Bad cookery, more often than not, causes "the little rift within the lute" which, and by, makes the music of married life mute. "Whom God hath joined in matrimony ill-cooked joints and ill-cooked potatoes have often put asunder."—The Nineteenth Century.

ALUMINUM CAR TICKETS.

They Are in Use on a Michigan Street Railway and Are Quite Popular.

The latest use for aluminum is for street car tickets, and it must be conceded that the metal is singularly adapted for the purpose. A Michigan street railway has just made its first issue of these light and ornamental tokens, which are about the size of a silver quarter-dollar. One is round, for ordinary fare; the other octagonal, for children. The adult's ticket is sold by the railroad company to the public at the rate of six for a quarter, and the child's ticket at the rate of ten for a quarter. The company does not allow its employes, either conductors or motormen, to sell tickets to the public, but disposes of them in $10 lots to the several storekeepers, who handle them exclusively. This method of distributing the tickets overcomes to a certain extent the difficulties which have always attended the sale of tickets by employes in connection with the receipt of cash fares. The aluminum ticket has also the great advantage of requiring no cancellation. As soon as the tickets are turned in by the public to the railroad company they are done up in packages and sold again.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Shade for Stock.

Stock of all kinds are not unlike mankind in some respects, and seek the shade whenever possible during the extreme heat of summer. To gratify this desire, shade should be provided wherever practicable, and the cheapest manner of doing this is through the medium of shade trees. One or two should be set out in each pasture, and be protected by a fence until thoroughly established. If the field be tilled, set the trees along the south line, selecting those of rapid growth and spreading branches. If they be fruit trees, they should be trimmed to a height of at least seven feet, and then allowed to branch out. While the trees are growing, it would be simply humane to provide a temporary shelter of some kind, such as setting a few posts, and covering with poles upon which are thrown branches of evergreens, or even limbs of oak or other trees in full leaf. This will afford a useful shelter, and if located upon a knoll or other naturally poor portion of the field, it will thoroughly enrich the soil. By changing its position yearly, various portions of the field will be benefited. All this takes but a little time, and can be done when other work is not pressing. By boarding up, late in the summer, the side from which the prevailing winds blow, a fair protection from the chilling blasts will be obtained, and the stock will return you the cost.

A Marriage in Cairo.

There was a young girl married while I was in Cairo. The streets around the palace of her father were hung with flags for a week; the garden about his house was enclosed with a tent which was worth in money $30,000, and which was as beautiful to the eye as the interior of a mosque; for a week the sheiks who rented the estates of the high contracting parties were fed at their expense; for a week men sang and bands played, and the whole neighborhood feasted; and on the last night everybody went to the wedding and drank coffee and smoked cigarettes and listened to a young man singing Arabian love songs. I naturally did not see the bride. The women who did see her described her as very beautiful, barely sixteen years old, and covered with pearls and diamonds. She was weeping bitterly; her mother, it appeared, had arranged the match. I did not see her, but I saw the bridegroom. He was fat and stupid, and over sixty, and he had white hair and a white beard. A priest recited the Koran before him at the door of the house, and a band played, and the people cheered the Khedive three times, and then the crowd parted, and the bridegroom was marched to the door which led to the stairs, at the top of which the girl awaited him. Two grinning eunuchs crouched on this dark staircase, with lamps held high, above their heads, and closed the door behind him. His sixteen-year-old bride has him to herself now—him and his eunuchs—until he or she dies. We could show similitude, between this wedding and some others in civilized lands, but it is much too serious a matter to be cynical about.—Harper's Weekly.

Britain and Germany.

But, although there is no longer any danger of war from the foolish proclamation of an unlawful blockade, the moral consequences of the incident will be lasting and momentous. The eagerness of the French government, which, in this respect, did but reflect the temper of the French people to do England an ill turn, has been unmistakably revealed, and a reciprocal feeling of distrust and animosity has been kindled in the English mind. On the other hand, the promptness with which Germany came forward to combine with England in curbing French insult and aggression, has done more than any other event which has occurred in 80 years to revive the friendliness of those epochs when the victories of Frederick the Great foreshadowed the British conquest of Canada, and when Englishmen and Prussians fought side by side at Waterloo.

Public sentiment is a tremendous force in a country like England, where the people practically rule. The day may come when France will find that the revolution in English feeling with regard to Germany is an outcome of the Siamses affair, which, in its possibilities of harm, far outweighs any gain of territory on the left bank of the Mekong river.—New York Sun.

Hope.

Yes, death is at the bottom of the cup,
And every one that lives must drink it up;
And yet between the sparkle at the top
And the black lees where lurks that bitter drop
There swims enough good liquor, heaven knows,
To ease our hearts of all our other woes.

The bubbles rise in sunshine at the brim;
That drop below is very far and dim;
The quick fumes spread and shape as such bright dreams
That in the glad delirium it seems
As though by some deft slight, if so we willed,
That drop untasted might be somehow spilled.
—W. D. Howells.

Small Talk.

Sensible towels, are in style again. The towel made for show has seen its day.

A round or octagonal sofa pillow, consisting of a strong case of unbleached cotton, stuffed to plumpness and securely sewed up, with decorations to suit the maker, is a pretty novelty.

Nothing is better than common hard soap, it is said, for washing the hair, particularly oily hair.

Cover chairs with Turkish toweling in pure white.

Black hosiery is soon to be replaced by brown.

Exit the bang. Only one was noticed at Queen's Victoria's latest drawing-room reception.

Again the hairpin. It is a suggestion from a woman who has suffered that the stiff shirt waists and fronts may be buttoned with a hairpin.

Floral Flytrap.

"Come inside a minute," said a Fourth avenue dealer in pianos yesterday afternoon. "I have discovered the greatest flytrap on earth, and I want to show it to you." He led the way to an instrument at the rear of the store, on which was a newspaper. On the paper had been placed a bunch of sweet peas. At least 1000 dead flies were lying on the paper in the immediate vicinity or in the bunch of flowers. "I threw these here by chance," he continued, "and in about ten minutes I happened to notice that every fly that alighted on the flowers died in a very short time." Even as he spoke a number of the insects which had stopped to suck the deadly sweet had toppled over dead. They alighted with their usual buzz, stopped momentarily, quivered in their legs, flapped their wings weakly several times and then gave up the ghost.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To Keep Bees From Stinging You.

If one holds his breath he is proof against the sting of a bee. It is also said the bee may be held by the legs and he will try to sting, but will never succeed until the breath is expelled, and then he will accomplish his purpose with speed and certainty. — Country Gentleman.

VARIETIES.

Since the introduction of electricity the street-car horse has been gradually losing his pull.—Buffalo Courier.

Many A Young Man.

When from overwork, possibly assisted by an inherited weakness, the health fails and rest or medical treatment must be resorted to, then no medicine can be employed with the same beneficial results as Scott's Emulsion.

The poultry-dresser is a lucky fellow. That is, he always gets the pick of the flock.—Troy Press.

Investigation Invited.

Of course it is proper to inquire about what any man says, Is it true?

The most rigid investigation is invited into the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Special attention is called to the high character of the persons whose testimonials are published by the proprietors of this medicine, evidenced by their occupations or indorsements. In fact, no matter where a testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla may be from, it is reliable and as worthy of confidence as if it came from your most trusted neighbor.

"We met by chants," said the organist who was engaged to the soprano.—Washington Star.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Warranted by E. GREGORY, druggist.—Ly.

Castoria.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ar.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Navigation.

TRENT VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

1893. TIME-TABLE. 1893

COMMENCING ON THURSDAY, JUNE 1ST,

THE STEAMER

ESTURION

PLYING BETWEEN

Lindsay and Bobcaygeon

CALLING EACH WAY AT

STURGEON POINT,

Will run as follows, until further notice:

Leave Bobcaygeon at	6.30 a. m.	and	3.10 p. m.
Arrive Lindsay "	9.00 "	"	5.30 "
Leave Lindsay "	11.30 "	"	5.45 "
Arrive Bobcaygeon "	1.45 "	"	8.00 "

Excepting on Saturdays, when the steamer will leave Lindsay at 8.23 p m., (instead of 5.45 p. m.,) upon arrival of Toronto train.

Single tickets between Lindsay and Bobcaygeon 75 cents, return tickets $1.
Single tickets between Lindsay and Sturgeon Point 35 cents, return tickets 50 cents.
Single tickets between Bobcaygeon and Sturgeon Point 40 cents, return tickets 50 cents.
☞ Family Tickets at reduced rates can be procured at the POST OFFICE, BOBCAYGEON and on the boat.

Arrangements can be made on very favorable terms for EXCURSIONS of from 100 to 200 persons on regular trips of the boat. For terms apply by letter addressed to Secretary T. V. N. Co., Bobcaygeon.

J. W. DIAMENT, —60-tf. PURSER. M. LANE, CAPTAIN.

Lake Ontario Steamboat Co'y.

STEAMER

NORTH KING

NEW, FAST, AND ELECTRIC-LIGHTED.

DAILY FOR ROCHESTER.

On and after May 1st will leave Cobourg at 8:00 a.m., Port Hope at 9:45 a.m., daily, on arrival of G. T. R. Trains. Except Mondays at 12:30 p. m. and 1:30 p. m., respectively.

Returning, leaves Charlotte at 11:15 p.m., except Tuesday at 9:45 a.m., and Saturday at 4:15 p.m., arriving at Port Hope at 6:30 a.m., (Saturday at 9:00 p.m.) Will call at Colborne on Wednesday and Friday at 4:00 a.m., and Brighton on Monday and Wednesday at 2:00 a.m.

Ask your local agent for Through Tickets to any point on the N. Y. C., Penn. R. R., Lehigh Valley, West Shore, R. W. & O., D. L. & W., B. R. & P., W. N. & P., and Have Baggage Checked Through.

C. F. GILDERSLEEVE, Gen. Manager, Kingston. C. H. NICHOLSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Port Hope.

F. C. TAYLOR, Agent, Lindsay.

Jos. Riggs.

J. RIGGS

DEALER IN

Pipes, Tobacco and Cigars, Jewellery and all kinds of Fancy Goods.

Bicycles, Velocipedes, Express Wagons and Sporting Goods generally,

ALSO

Manufacturer and Proprietor of

The Patent Revolving and Folding Clothes Reel,

For House and Yard Purposes.

No. 6 Kent-st. - - Lindsay.

Lindsay, July 20, 1893.—54.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE —OF— Farming and Wood Lands, Village Lots, Cattle, Horses, Farm Implements, Lumbering Plant.

The undersigned are instructed by MOSSOM BOYD & CO., (dissolved by the death of a partner) to offer for sale by Auction, at the office of the firm, in the Village of Bobcaygeon, on

Wednesday, September 6th,

Commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a number of good farming and wood lots in the Townships of Verulam, Harvey, Somerville, Snowdon and Glamorgan, including the farm in Verulam worked by the firm and Big Island in Pigeon Lake, containing 1 200 acres, and well known as the Big Island Stock Farm Also Village and Park Lots in Bobcaygeon, including a number of Beautiful Sites for Summer Residences. Also all their herd of Pedigreed Polled Angus Cattle, and all the remainder of their horses not sold at Toronto Also farm implements and second hand lumbering tools, such as axes, saws, chains, wagons, sleighs, etc.

For particulars app'y to Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon, or to Wickham & Thompson, Canada Life Building, Toronto. —69-4.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of John Masterson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 110, Sec. 38, that all persons having claims or demands against the estate of John Masterson, late of the Township of Dalton, in the County of Victoria, woman, deceased, are to send by post prepaid or deliver to Messrs. McIntyre & Stewart, Barristers, Lindsay, the Solicitors for the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, on or before the

23rd day of August, 1893

their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, accounts or demands properly verified and the nature of securities (if any) held by them. And notice is hereby given that after the said 23rd day of August the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims to which he then shall have had notice, and that he will not be responsible for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim he then shall not have had notice.

Dated at Lindsay this 27th day of July, A. D. 1893.

McINTYRE & STEWART, Solicitors for John J. Thompson, the said Administrator.—68 4.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of JOHN DUGGAN, late of the Township of Verulam, in the County of Victoria, farmer, deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sec 36 Chap. 110. R. S. O., 187, that all persons having claims against the estate of the above deceased are to send by registered letter or to deliver to Allan S. Macdonell Barrister, etc., Lindsay, Solicitor for Jeremiah Twomey, jr., and Isaac Naylor, the executors of the last will of the said deceased, on or before the

4th Day of September, 1893

their Christian and surnames and addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims and of any securities they may hold for the same. And notice is hereby further given that after the said 4th day of September, 1893, the executors shall proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among those entitled thereto having regard only to those claims of which notice shall have been received, as aforesaid.

Dated at Lindsay the 4th day of August, 1893.

ALLAN S. MACDONELL, Lindsay, Solicitor for the Executors —69-5.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE —OF A— VALUABLE FARM —IN THE— TOWNSHIP of DALTON.

TENDERS will be received for the purchase of the farm of the late JOHN MASTERSON, deceased, being Lot No. 19, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Dalton, in the County of Victoria, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, more or less.

The soil is clay loam in a good state of cultivation; 50 acres cleared and cultivated; the remainder is timbered with maple, beech, birch, elm and hemlock. There are on the said premises a frame dwelling, storey and-a-half, about 18x24 feet, in a good state of repair, built about four years ago; frame barn; a good well and pump. Head river runs across the north end of this lot. The farm is convenient to a school house and church; farm good for stock or grain.

Sealed tenders addressed "JOHN J. THOMPSON, Cresswell P. O.," and marked on the outside "Masterson Tender," will be received up to

22nd AUGUST, 1893.

No tender necessarily accepted.

TERMS:—One-tenth cash, and the balance on 1st October next without interest.

For further particulars apply to JOHN THOMPSON, Cresswell, or the undersigned.

McINTYRE & STEWART, Solicitors for the Administrator.

Dated 21st July, 1893.—67-6.

Geo. Bryan & Son

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 solicited. Shop: Lindsay-st., south of Bannan's Hotel Lindsay.

Lindsay, March 10, 1893.—41-1yr.

R. Kennedy.

R. KENNEDY,

—DEALER IN—

WOOD, LUMBER, SHINGLES LATH and LIME, ETC.

Has on hand the largest stock of

Good Dry Hardwood

IN TOWN.

OFFICE and YARD No. 8 WELLINGTON-ST. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Lindsay, Nov 22, 1892.—32.

Miscellaneous.

GUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES, York Street, Lindsay. Comfortable conveyances and good horses on hire at reasonable rates. BRIAN GUNIGAL.

AGENTS WANTED—On salary or commission—to sell Singer Sewing Machines and collect in the Counties of Victoria and Haliburton. Apply to JOHN HOSE, general agent, office in Adams Block, Lindsay. July 27, 1891.—53-1y.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.—At the old reliable brick yard—established in 1876—I have now on hand a large quantity of CHOICE RED BRICK, which I will sell at the yard or deliver at Cannington or Woodville stations as desired. For color and quality my make of brick cannot be beaten. JOHN WAGKLIN, Cannington. March 8, 1892.—96-1yr.

WOOD AND COAL.

Order Your WOOD AND COAL from Jos. Killaby who has on hand the very best quality. Orders left at J. P. RYLEY'S Hardware Store will be promptly attended to.

JOS. KILLABY.

Lindsay, Aug. 25, 1892.—20

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FIRE AND LIFE.

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Accumulated funds	30,000,000
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Rates and premiums as low as any other responsible company. The settlement of losses prompt and liberal. The resources and standing of this company afford those insured in it perfect security against loss.

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Assurance effected with or without profits. Moderate rates. Four-fifths of profits given to policy holders. For particulars of rates apply to

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PETERBOROUGH Tent, Awning and Tarpaulin Factory

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Waterproof Goods, Horse and Wagon Covers, Leg Bags, Leggings, Oil and Rubber Clothing, Mitts, Gloves, Hats, etc., Tents, Awnings, Sails and all kinds of Camping Goods, Spring Roller Blinds in all Shades, Union Jacks, Canadian Ensigns, British Ensigns, Flags of any description made to order. Tents to Rent. English and American Oakum, Navy, United States Navy, and Best. Cork Life Belts and Life Buoys.

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Telephone day or night.

J. P. RYLEY, Agent, Lindsay.

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53-13.

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The undersigned have for sale a large number of

Grain and Stock Farms —IN THE— Counties of Victoria, Durham and Haliburton.

These farms will be sold cheap. A small payment down is all that will be required and the balance may remain on mortgage at very lowest rates of interest.

Why pay rent when you can buy a house and lot from us and pay for it by monthly payments, and thus the rent will pay for the house and you will own a home! We have a number of good houses, mostly new, which we will sell on monthly payments, which will not amount to more than a reasonable rent.

We have a large list and can suit all classes intending purchasers.

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