We Shall Spend $500,000

To Give Liquozone Away.

This Company, after testing Liquozone for two years in the most difficult germ diseases, paid $100,000 for the American rights. That is the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We are now spending $500,000 to give the product away—one bottle to each of a million sick ones. We are doing this so that every sick one may let Liquozone itself prove what it can do.

Kills Inside Germs

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease, as every physician knows.

Liquozone will do for sick humanity more than all the drugs in the world combined. It does what no skill can accomplish without it. It cures diseases which medicine never cured.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone, which—like oxygen—is life to an animal, is deadly to vegetal matter. It is carried by the blood to every cell of every tissue, and no touch of impurity, no germ of disease, can exist where Liquozone goes.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphillis
Dandruff	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is .....

I have never tried Liquozone or Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

B T .....

C I ..... Give full address—write plainly

Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquified Ozone.

ENG. RODGERS STATES FACTS

WITH REFERENCE TO ADVANTAGES OF TRENT WATERWAY.

Grain Shipped by the Trent Would Cost 8-10c. Per Bushel, Which Would Effect a Great Saving.

Mr. R. B. Rogers, of Peterboro, Superintending Engineer of the Trent Valley Canal, writes a letter to the Belleville Intelligencer, in which he gave some interesting facts relating to the Trent Waterway. Mr. Rogers' letter is as follows:

"A copy of Mr. Flint's letter of enquiry regarding some facts mentioned in my lecture on the Trent Waterway has just been sent to me. I shall gladly give the information asked for to the best of my knowledge. The estimated cost of transhipping at Midland is from 1-4 to 1-2 cent per bushel. The depth of water in the waterway when completed will be 8 feet 4 inches. The present barges on the Erie Canal are about one-third the capacity of those intended for use on the Trent. The distance from Georgian Bay to Trenton will be about 200 miles, of which only about one-tenth of the distance will be actual canal. The Erie Canal is about 352 miles long from Buffalo to Albany, about all of which distance is actual canal, and 150 miles of river navigation from Albany to New York. In comparing the length of time required to go from Midland to Montreal, and from Buffalo to New York, many different points have to be taken into consideration — but a single steam barge from Midland to Montreal would take 60 hours, and from Buffalo to New York, on the Erie Canal, about double this time. Regarding freight rates by rail or by water, of course the rate on the Trent Canal can only be arrived at by comparison with the rates on other barge canals, for instance on the Erie Canal. The distance from Midland to tide water at Montreal is 445 miles. From Buffalo to tide water at New York is 503 miles. Freight is delivered now at Midland from the western ports at 1 cent per bushel, and at Buffalo at from 1-42 to 2 cents per bushel. By the new Erie Canal Major Symonds, who is perhaps the most expert barge engineer in the United States, calculates that wheat can be taken from Buffalo to New York at 8-10 of one cent per bushel. Now if they can do that on the new Erie, we can do it on the Trent Canal, being, as I have mentioned above, a waterway, not a canal. This 8-10 of a cent added to the 1 cent rate to Midland, and 1-2 cent for transhipping charges, will make a rate of 2.3 cents from the western ports to Montreal. The rates from western ports to Montreal via Depot Harbour are 5 cents via Midland 5 to 6 cents. Rates from western ports to New York via Buffalo by water and rail, 6 3-4 to 7 cents; by water about 5 1-2 cents.

Regarding the difference in distance from Port Arthur to Liverpool, that via the Trent Canal is 737 miles shorter than via the Erie Canal, which on the return trip amounts to 1,514 miles, not 1,425 as mentioned by Mr. Flint. Regarding the purchase of water power, that depends from what point you get your power. There are both private and Government owners of power.

Hoping the above will be satisfactory.—Yours truly,

R. B. ROGERS.

Peterborough, March 18, 1904.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen!

To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co. Mfrs.

Saturday's Market

The market was very slimly attended on Saturday, owing to the roads being in bad condition. Eggs sold at 17c. and 18c., butter 18c., 20c., chickens 60c. to 70c. per pair. No geese or turkeys were offered, and there were only a couple of loads of pork outside, the prices being 8c. per lb. by the quarter and $7.25 per 100. Hay is quoted at $8, $9 and $10 according to quality.

WAKELY & FORD'S OPENING

LOVELY SUMMER GOODS ON SHOW EVERYWHERE.

Hundreds of Visitors Crowded the Store Last Thursday Evening.

If the presence of a great crowd of people, the manifestation of a deep interest and commendatory expressions heard on all sides have any part in that which contributes a successful store opening, then the members of the hustling and enterprising Wakely & Ford firm must have been reasonably well satisfied with the success of their Thursday night's display of spring and summer goods.

Unusual care had been devoted to the decoration of the neat and well-fitted premises, and the good effect was enhanced by the varied colors of the goods on display. The finest effects were to be seen upstairs, where Miss Fairles, head milliner, and her assistant, Miss Parkin, had accomplished wonders. They presided over a bower of beauty, in which twelve sweet-throated canaries contributed to the charm felt by all visitors, who lingered to inspect the many beautiful hats and bonnets on view.

Miss Patterson, who presides over the mantle department; Miss Bradshaw, the bright and vivacious young lady to be found at the ladies' wear counter downstairs, and her clever young assistants, and Mr. Geo. Schwalm and Mr. Sam Ferguson, dress goods and men's clothing salesmen, were all kept busy answering the enquiries of prospective buyers. The members of the firm also put in a busy time during the opening, meeting and welcoming old customers and new friends.

Encouraged by their continued success since starting in business here, Messrs. Wakely & Ford have purchased on a large scale for this season's trade, and claim that by means of syndicate buying they are able to undersell most of their competitors. Be that as it may, they certainly enjoy a very large patronage, and buyers as a rule flock to the spot where they can buy the best goods for the least money.

A Mother's Recommendation.

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

Good Progress is Being Made on the Lindsay End of the Line.

The work of moving houses, building the new station, and more particularly, the job of grading the track of the new railway in the east ward, is being pushed with every appearance of vigor. The track coming into town from the north-east has been graded as far as Dovey's mill, about 9 feet high all along. An overhead bridge about 10 feet high has been constructed opposite Mr. Fremont Crandell's residence, so as to let the traffic pass through to Rathbun's mill and the lower wharf. Some fourteen or fifteen men are at work on the grading.

A number of houses still remain to be moved or torn down. Mr. Matt. McDonald is moving his residence across the road, but down a little further. Work on the new station, which is going to be a large and neat building, is being rushed ahead by Mr. Pilkie and his men. They are now constructing the roof. The work of building the foundations of the new track along the river front of R. M. Beal's tannery is being carried on rapidly by about a dozen or more men. In the course of a week or so the number of men employed on the work in town will be largely increased.

LITTLE JAPAN, BIG RUSSIA

THE ISLAND KINGDOM LEADS HER HUGE ANTAGONIST

In Education, Manufactures, Shipping Postal Facilities and Other Things.

(New York Sun)

Japan, with her 47,000,000 population, has 4,302,623 pupils in her elementary schools, or 91 in every 1000, while Russia, with 130,000,000 population, has only 4,193,594, or 32 in every 1000. Similar disproportion in favor of Japan applies to secondary schools and universities.

Japan has 4852 postoffices, equal to one postoffice for each 9700 people; Russia has only 6029, or one for each 21,500 people.

Japan bought of us last year $21,000,000 worth of goods, while Russia was our customer for only $17,000,000.

Japan has a commercial marine of 734,413 tons, against Russia's 633,822 tons. That is, 100,591 tons more for 83,000,000 less people.

Japan has about the same area as Montana, with more than half as many people as there are in the whole United States.

Japan raises sufficient agricultural products to be fed her own people and leave a good quantity for export.

Japan had a foreign commerce in 1896 of $145,000,000, while in 1903 it was $313,000,000, more than 100 per cent. increase in seven years.

Japan has gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and mercury in abundance, besides coal and iron.

Japan has every kind of manufacturing—cotton goods, telescopes, microscopes, watches, knives, spoons, electric machinery, matches, clocks, woollen goods and a host of other lines. In 1870 manufacturing in Japan was almost nil; now she has over 8000 factories of various kinds.

Japan has railroads gridironing the empire, electric light plants in nearly all the cities and telegraph lines all over the country.

Japan did not have a single battleship in 1895, while now she has six of the first class and many war vessels of inferior classes.

Japan has facilities for making everything necessary for the construction and equipment of railroads except locomotives.

Japan runs her railroads with native labor entirely, from the general superintendent down, including the train dispatchers.

Japan has over 3000 miles of railway and 1500 miles of telegraph lines in operation. Twenty-five years ago not a mile of this system existed.

Japan is mining over 2000 tons of coal per day, nearly 1,000,0000 tons yearly, and the supply is of fine quality, apparently inexhaustible. Twenty-five years ago the output was only 300 tons per day.

Japan has 201 cotton mills, with 887,000 spindles. Including cotton growing, this industry employs 1,000,000 people. The average cotton production is 360 pounds to the acre, against 250 pounds in our southern States.

Japan does weaving in 660,408 dwellings or establishments, containing 924,123 looms and employing 1,042,866 persons. The weaving is done in cotton, silk and silk and cotton mixed.

Japan has 573,000 men in its regular army, beside an immense number in the reserves and militia.

A Good Word for Chamberlain's Gough Remedy.

"In December, 1900, I had a severe cold and was so hoarse that I could not speak above a whisper," says Allen Davis, of Freestone, N.Y. "I tried several remedies but got no relief until I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, one bottle of which cured me. I will always speak a good word for that medicine." For sale by all druggists.

New Rule for Boiling Eggs.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Cooks are often accused of want of method, but the Aunt Dinah in Howard Paul's new egg story is not open to any such reproach. Invariably, when she put the eggs in the saucepan she began singing "Rock of Ages," and sang through two verses, "Aunt Dinah," asked Mr. Paul, "are there not three verses in that hymn?" "Dar is, massa, but I sings only two when I wants 'em soft an' three when I wants 'em hard."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Just ask your doctor all about it. He will tell you "It is the best blood medicine you can possibly buy."

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A LECTURE ON "GERMANY."

REV. J. W. WALLACE, MINISTER OF ST. ANDREW'S,

Who Visited the Land of the Kaiser Last Summer, Gives Some of His Impressions.

Rev. J. W. Wallace, B.D. pastor of St. Andrew's church, gave a second interesting lecture on "Germany," in the schoolroom on Thursday evening, 24th inst., to a goodly number of people.

In opening Mr. Wallace said that, having spoken on the same subject before, he would try and not repeat himself. The military system of Germany is probably one of the most thorough in the world, and their soldiers, if not the best, at least one of the best drilled, also their infantry most efficiently equipped. All men must serve a certain time in the army. The pay of soldiers is only about six cents per day. The Germans are very proud of their soldiers and military glory. The people do not engage very much in physical exercise of any kind, and although enforced military service is irksome, yet it has by the compulsory exercise done a great deal to maintain the physical standard. The splendid army music and patriotic songs also the close connection of Royalty with the military people do a great deal to engender love of the native for their army. The military spirit is inculcated even in the small boys.

The Government is a limited monarchy, but in many respects it is almost absolute. The emperor is a man of great ability and self-confidence, and uses his power to further the interests of his people. The empire is divided into 25 states, each of which is ruled by a king, and the whole by an Emperor. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members elected by the people, each member must have two-thirds of the number of votes cast before he can be elected. There are 15 different parties in the Reichstag to-day. The Bundesrath partly corresponds to our Senate or Cabinet; members are not elected but appointed by the kings of the different States according to population, and the Premier is always chosen from the representatives from Prussia. The laws really come from the Emperor with the advice of the Bundesrath, but the Reichstag, although they have no power to make laws, may veto those made by the Bundesrath.

The post office, railways, insurance, education and religion, are regulated by the Government. All laborers must have an insurance policy, he paying part of the premium and his employer the balance, so that if he is taken sick, he gets half-pay.

The Jewish problem is causing a great deal of trouble, for while the Jews are quite numerous and influential, as the bankers and nearly all rich men are Jews, yet there is great antipathy to them among the German people, who claim they are after the "almighty dollar."

The Protestant church is separated into the Reform and Lutheran, and in nearly every church you will find each party has a pastor, probably one taking the service in the morning the other in the evening. The attendance is rather poor, but in the Catholic churches the attendance is better, as hardly any of them are Socialist. Very little effort is made by the church to reach the common people.

Boys first attend common school, then gymnasium, until about 19 years of age, when they graduate to the university, where they spend six terms. They have no written examinations except the writing of a thesis at end of term. Duels are quite common among students, but are rather tame affairs.

A number of views were shown and explained, which added considerable interest but extended the time rather much. Misses Rankin and Gross sang solos, and Mr. Gordon rendered a violin instrumental, which were all very pleasing to the audience.

For Sale or To Rent

Cards printed neatly at The Post.

Mrs. Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen many cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

No other medicine for women has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

March, April, May

There is a best time for doing everything—that is, a time when a thing can be done to the best advantage, most easily and most effectively. Now is the best time for purifying your blood. Why? Because your system is now trying to purify it—you know this by the pimples and other eruptions that have come on your face and body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Are the medicines to take—they do the work thoroughly and agreeably and never fail to do it.

Hood's are the medicines you have always heard recommended.

"I am deeply grateful for the benefit I have received from Hood's Sarsaparilla. It tones the system and gives renewed and permanent health." MISS FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

THE TRENT VALLEY CANAL

ARGUMENTS ADDUCED BY THE DEPUTATION FROM LINDSAY.

Opening of the Canal would Reduce the Cost of the 12,000 or More Tons of Coal Consumed in Victoria County.

We take from Friday's Peterboro Review the following report of the remarks made by Lindsay's representatives at the meeting of the Royal Transportation Commission held in Peterboro on Thursday:

Mr. Thos. Stewart, of Lindsay, was called to give evidence. The main object of the deputation from that town was to impress the importance of the completion of the canal in the interests of Canada and of many institutions concerned. He read statements from Mr. Flavelle, representing a milling company, and Dundas & Flavelle Bros., from R. Sylvester, representing the Sylvester Manufacturing Co., from Robt. Kennedy, president of the Kennedy, Davis Milling Co., and from Alex. Horn, manager of Horn Bros. woollen manufacturers, who stated that the present freight rates made it impossible for them to use Northwest wool, while others claimed great benefit in the reduction of freight rates, would result from the completion of the canal.

Mr. R. B. Rogers pointed out that his instructions were to give the remainder of the canal a depth of 8 feet, 4 inches. The locks already built could be easily changed by the construction of a small addition.

Mr. Flavelle stated that he had been going on the basis that the canal would not have that depth. The saving effected by its completion would therefore be largely augmented.

Mr. Bertram observed that the manner in which the Cereal Co. had figured it out left room for very little doubt. One of the most dangerous arguments, he said, was that of analogy.

Mr. Richard Sylvester stated that he had greater faith in the value of the canal to the country, and that he concurred in the evidence submitted. His firm had an extensive business in the Northwest. He could readily understand that the canal, if operated, would reduce the freight rates, and hence, while he would not ship goods by water, for the reason that the breaking of shipment was not desired, there would be quite a benefit in the reduction of freight rates.

Mr. Robert Kennedy said he had not prepared any concise statement with regard to local business. The Rathbun Co. was interested in navigation, and what was very important was that there should be facility for bringing raw material to different factories along the Trent Valley system. If the latter were opened it would effect the rates to the benefit of the shipper, and eventually to the consumer, and Mr. Kennedy stated that the reduction in some cases would be fully one-third. There were industries such as the manufacture of lime, which required just such encouragement as better facilities for shipping. He was satisfied that the country was in need of the canal. In reply to Mr. Reford, who asked: "Do you use coal in Lindsay?" Mr. Kennedy replied, "We use 10,000 tons of coal per year in Lindsay for general and domestic purposes." He was of opinion that it would be possible to bring coal into Lindsay from Oswego at a saving of 50 cents a ton. There was a very large quantity of hardwood in the north country which, adjacent to the canal, would be immediately and quite easily available for the market.

Mr. A. H. Ryder gave evidence with reference to the Excelsior business. Many enquiries were received from the Old Country in regard to this product of basswood, used for packing and upholstering, but on account of railroad charges, a market at any distance could not be reached.

Mr. F. C. Taylor said he had one opinion, and that was that the canal should be immediately completed.

Mr. J. H. Sootheran stated that if the Commission were so inclined, they could meet in Lindsay, where further evidence could be given.

Mr. Jas. Graham, representing Victoria County Council, said he spoke as a farmer, and to impress, as far as he could, the fact that the county was greatly interested in the Canal. There were 12,000 tons of coal burnt in the county, where, on account of freight rates, the price was from $1.00 to $1.25 per ton in excess of what it would be if there was water transportation.

Mr. Bertram—"It only costs a dollar from the bridge to Lindsay."

Mr. Graham remarked that the figures were approximate. Coal sold at $7.50 a ton in Lindsay and the dealers said they made no money at that.

WEAVING IS REVOLUTIONIZED.

A ROTARY LOOM TO TURN OUT FIVE TIMES THE QUANTITY.

How Will This Affect Operators in the Weaving Trade?—150 Yards Per Day, the Product of One Loom.

(American Engineer.)

Following close on the introduction of the turbine steam engine, which has done away with the waste of power involved in the reciprocating motion, there is an announcement of a rotary loom that is said to turn out five times as much cloth as the looms now in use. The driving of the shuttle back and forth between the alternately lifted threads of the warp has been the principle of all weaving as far back as the art can be traced. The rotary loom introduces a new principle, the idea of which was derived from the knitting machines now in general use. While the ordinary loom turns out from 25 to 30 yards a day, it is claimed that the rotary loom can turn out 150 yards. With the new loom there is no stopping to fill the shuttle. It occupies less floor space, is comparatively noiseless, simpler in construction and more easily operated. The attempt to require each weaver to operate two of the old looms led to a strike in the New England mills, but it is claimed that one operator can attend to five of the new circular looms. The patent for this invention was issued in June last, and one machine has already been built and put in operation in Providence, R.I. Another claim for the new invention is the greater variety of patterns and weaves it can produce, and the many ways in which it can blend different grades of yarn.

It may not be satisfactory for the cotton interests to contemplate a revolution in their industry. But if the claims for the new loom are reasonably sustained it will effect a complete transformation. Better work, more varied in pattern, at many times the speed, and requiring far less skilled attendance, are achievements that would change the aspect of this country. John Stuart Mill doubted whether labour-saving machinery had ever shortened the daily toil of a human being; and it would be over-sanguine to anticipate any such result from the perfecting of a new process of weaving. But all such changes must ultimately bring more or better cloth within the reach of the average citizen. The object of all economic changes and all economic legislation is to increase the personal results and rewards of effort. As a promise of a manifold increase in the productive power of labour in woollen and cotton mills the new device will be regarded with deep interest.

FARM LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage or any term from 5 to 10 Years at Lowest Current Rate of Interest, with privilege of repayment in instalments when required.

Expenses kept down to the lowest notch. All business of this nature kept strictly private and confidential.

Come and see me if you want money and get my terms.

J. H. SOOTHERAN

Land Agent, 91 Kent-st. Lindsay

FARMS FOR SALE.

Farms to purchase. I have three parties who want to purchase 100 acres each of first-class land and goed buildings, either in Ops or Mariposa. Parties having such farms for sale, communicate with ELIAS BOWES, Real Estate Agent, Lindsay.

117 acre farm, Lot 16, Con. 2, Hope, for sale. All under cultivation. Spring stream across north end and flowing well at the house. Two frame barns 30 x 70, one with stone foundation and cattle stable the whole size; horse stable and all suitable outbuildings. Comfortable brick house, six acres of choice apple orchard, (the apples have paid the rent for a number of years). Will be sold cheap. Location, two miles from Port Hope.

100 acre farm one mile north of Manilla in Brock. Good stone house, frame barns, orchard, 95 acres cleared, all tillable land.

173 acre farm near Valentia, 125 acres cleared, frame house and frame barn with stone cellar, convenient to school, church, post office, store and blacksmith shop.

125 acre farm, 2 miles south of Omemee, 90 acres cleared, fair buildings, well fenced and watered, for sale cheap.

200 acre farm in Mariposa for sale, good brick house, large frame barn with one of the best cement cellars in the county. Situation is everything that could be desired, orchard, 150 acres cleared.

66 acre farm in Mariposa, good buildings, 60 acres cleared, 6 acres hardwood bush.

200 Acre Farm 5th con., Eldon. Two frame barns, brick house; mostly cleared—a good farm.

200 Acre Farm, 6th con., Eldon. brick house, good frame barn and underground stable, orchard; mostly cleared.

50 acre farm, all cleared, 14th con. of Brock, first-class buildings; 2 miles from Woodville, 3½ miles from Cannington.

50 acre farm, all cleared, first-class farm on 7th con. of Mariposa, near Cresswell; good frame barn, stone cellar, log house. Blacksmith shop, two houses and outbuilding, about ¾ acre land, and in good locality, for sale cheap

Farm for sale, 1¾ miles from Kirkfield, containing 178 acres, more or less; 100 acres cleared, 75 acres under cultivation, balance timber. Soil mostly a rich clay loam. Frame house, frame barn 55 x 70, pig pen 18 by 24; 5 acres of orchard and garden good variety of apples and small fruit. Land well adapted for grain. Possession given at once or party would pay $325 for use of farm for one year.

A number of other farms for sale, also some desirable buildings in town.

For Sale.—South half of Lot 7, con. 6, Mariposa, 100 acres, property of the late Emanuel Wallis. Frame house, frame barn 46x80, stone wall; well fenced, good orchard, well watered. Privilege to plough after harvest; possession on March 1st.

50-Acre farm for sale in the Township of Brock, one mile from Cannington, all cleared and under cultivation. Good house and barn, good stabling, well fenced, good orchard, apples, pears, plums, cherries, mulberries, crab-apples; two never failing wells. A desirable farm.

Apply to ELIAS BOWES, Real Estate Agent, Lindsay.

BUSINESS CARDS

W. F. O'BOYLE, Clerk of the Municipality of Ops. INSURANCE AGENT Fire, Life and Accident—best companies. MONEY TO LOAN. Private and other Funds at lowest rates.

General Accountant, Real Estate Agent &c. Office: OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, LINDSAY.

CAVANA & WATSON

Ontario and Dominion Land Surveyors

Engineers, Land, Loan and Insurance Agents. Money to Loan at 5 to 6 per cent. Orders by mail for surveying or engineering receive prompt attention. Offices: Margaret Block, Mississaga Street, Orillia Ont.—63-w

McLAUGHLIN & PEEL

Barristers Solicitors Etc., Lindsay and Fenelon Falls

Lindsay Office: Baker's Block, Kent-st.

We are loaning money on real estate, first mortgage in sums large and small to suit borrowers, on the best terms and at the very lowest rates of interest. We do not lend on notes or chattel security.

R. J. McLaughlin J. A. Peel

EDWARD MOSGROVE,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Insurance Agent, etc.

Money to loan on Real Estate, first Mortgages, etc at lowest rates of interest.

Box 14, Kirkfield.—6w6m

TO BORROWERS

We are loaning money on real estate mortgages at the lowest current rates. The business is done in our own office and the principal and interest is repaid to us without any expense of remitting. We also purchase mortgages and debentures.

TO INVESTORS

We invest money for clients on mortgages also on municipal debentures, investment stocks and bonds.

McLAUGHLIN & PEEL, Barristers, etc., Baker's Block, Opp. Butler's Hotel, Lind

GEO. SMITH, O. L. Surveyor and Draughtsman, Engineer for the County of Victoria and Townships of Ops, Mariposa, Eldon and Georgina, Woodville, Ont.

Boundaries between lots accurately defined. Plans of towns and villages made for registration as per Registry Act. Municipal drainage under the Drainage Act a specialty. Levels and Grades taken for all kinds of tile and open drains. Plan, Elevation and Detail Drawings made and construction supervised of bridges, school buildings, etc. Mechanical drawings of any kind for patents neatly executed. Will be at the office of Mr. O'Boyle, Clerk of the Township of Ops, Kent-st., Lindsay, every Saturday.

McSWEYN & SMITH,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.,

Kent-st, opp. Pym House, Lindsay.

We are loaning money on real estate, first mortgage, in sums large and small to suit borrowers, on the best terms and at the very lowest rates of interest.

J. McSWEYN. W. E. SMITH

DENTISTRY

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