

L. F. HALSTED, M. D.
—PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.—
Holland Centre
Will be at Berkeley every Tuesday and Friday afternoon from one to four o'clock. 390-ly.

Dr. Sproule,
—PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—
MARKDALE.
Office—Manley's Drug Store.

C. A. McBRIDE, M. D.,
L. R. C. P. & S. EDINBURGH,
Office at Stephen's Drug Store.
Late of the London Hospital, England.

P. McCullough,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c
OFFICE—OVER McFARLAND'S STORE,
MARKDALE.
Money to Loan.

MASSON & MASSON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
OFFICES—Owen Sound, in Vickler's Block, Front St. Branch office in Markdale, over McFarland's Store, on Friday and Saturday every week.
J. MASSON, Q. C. S. MASSON. W. MASSON.
N. B.—Private and Company's funds to invest at from 6 to 8 per cent.

WM. BROWN,
DIVISION COURT CLERK.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses, &c.
Commissionary in B. H. &c.
Conveyancing in all its branches promptly attended to and carefully executed.
N. B.—Money to Lend on Real Estate security.

WILLIAM STUART,
KIMBERLEY,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Money to Loan on Real Estate at low rates.
A few Farms for sale. Terms easy.

J. P. MARSHALL, L.D.S.
—DENTIST—
GRADUATE OF TORONTO SCHOOL of Dentistry, will be at the Markdale House, Markdale, on the 1st and third Wednesday of each month and also at Munshaw's Hotel, Flesherton, the day following the third Wednesday in each month for the practice of his profession. Commencing on the 7th September.

MONEY TO LOAN.
ON real estate security, at low rate of interest, no commission charged. Business Strictly Confidential.
J. S. BLACK,
190 Pomona, P. O.

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT No. 24, con. 4, N. D. R. Glenelg, 100 acres, will be sold cheap and on easy terms of payment, for further particulars apply on the premises, or by letter to
J. S. BLACK,
190-4f. Pomona P. O.

MARKDALE HOUSE,
MARKDALE. ONT.
J. E. Marsh, - Propr.

W. C. RICHARDS,
BUILDER, CONTRACTOR, & ARCHITECT, Markdale.

R. J. SPROULE,
FLESHERTON.
Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on shortest notice. Charges very low. Apply to
R. J. SPROULE,
Money Lender & Postmaster, Flesherton.

Will Stoddart
THE TAILOR,
is prepared to make your clothes neat and trim. The latest Fashion Plates always on hand to choose from.
Remember, over McFarland's Store, Markdale.

6 PER CENT.
Money loaned on Farm or Town Property at lowest rates of interest. Apply to
R. J. SPROULE,
Conveyancer & Postmaster, Flesherton.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Private and Company's funds to invest in Real Estate at current rates of interest.
FARES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
All business private and confidential. Appraiser for Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.
408-51 JOHN WHITBY, Markdale.

A. FOGERTY,
LASTER AND STONE MASON
MARKDALE.
Is prepared to take contracts in town or country. Calcimining and Whitewashing a specialty.

Monthly Fairs.
Orangeville—The second Thursday in each month.
Dundas—Tuesday before Orangeville.
Flesherton—Monday before Orangeville.
Markdale—Saturday before Orangeville.
Durham—Third Tuesday in each month.
Chatham—Monday before Durham.
Holland Centre—Tuesday before Durham.
Priced—Tuesday before Durham.
Holland Centre—Tuesday before Durham.

COME and SEE

The DISPLAY

—OF—

Christmas Goods

—AT THE—

Popular Drug STORE,

It will do you GOOD.

Yours respectfully,

R. L. STEPHEN

THE TOP BIKER

Our County Collegiate Institution,
We have much pleasure in making plain for the following:
EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR SEATH
—ON THE—
OWEN SOUND Collegiate Institute

The Grading ranges from I. the highest to IV. the lowest.

Accommodations.	
Water Supply.....	I.
School Ground.....	I.
School Buildings.....	II.
Class Rooms.....	I.
Halls.....	I.
Cap Rooms.....	I.
Teacher's Private Rooms.....	I.
Desks.....	I.
Blackboards.....	I.
Lighting.....	I.
Heating.....	I.
Ventilation.....	I.
Equipment.	
Library.....	I.
Apparatus.....	I.
Charts, Maps and Globes.....	II.
Appliances for Physical Education.....	I.
Organization and Discipline.	
Organization.....	I.
Discipline.....	I.
Character of the Teaching in the Different Departments.	
English.....	I.
Mathematics.....	I.
Science.....	I.
Classics.....	I.
French and German.....	I.
Drill, Calisthenics and Gymnastics.....	I.

REMARKS:
The character of the teaching is generally excellent; the Science teaching is especially admirable.
This School is in excellent condition; I consider it one of the very best in the Province in organization, discipline, staff, equipment and accommodation.
September 22, 1888.

NEW GROCERY.

I hereby draw the attention of the public generally to the fact that I have opened out a select stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

next door to Manley's drug store. My stock is all new, fresh goods comprising all that is usually kept in a first-class grocery, also Flour from Ford and Plewes' roller mills, same price as at the mill; Graham Flour, Oatmeal, Bran, Shorts, &c., &c.

PRICES LOW AND TERMS CASH.

Produce taken in exchange.
A call is respectfully solicited.
Wm. Stephens,
MARKDALE.



FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Let East 15, con. 10, Holland, containing 100 acres, 60 acres cleared, well fenced, and in a fair state of cultivation, balance 5 acres hardwood and 35 swamp, heavily timbered with pine and cedar, good frame house, frame barn and stables, young orchard, bearing; watered by well, and never failing springs. Post-office at present on the farm, and school next lot. Three miles from Berkeley and 4 1/2 from Holland Centre. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to
JAMES BRUCE,
354-40 Lily Oak P. O.

MARKDALE CARRIAGE WORKS.

R. McNally, practical manufacturer Wagons, Buggy, Engines, Blight, Cattle and everything in the line. The best material used and first-class workmanship. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Repairing, Painting and Trimming
promptly attended to. A call respectfully solicited.

Dairy Farming in Canada.
A SERIES OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC OF CANADA, BEING A CAREFUL STUDY OF DAIRY METHODS AND PRACTICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE, DURING A FOUR MONTHS VISIT IN 1888.

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At the British Dairy Farmers' conference there was no fact brought out more clearly than that of the severe conditions of successful competition. It will surprise many to learn that it is a veritable problem with the British farmer himself how to get his butter placed in his own market. In spite of all the advantages which he ought to possess over his competitors, some of the latter—always with more or less extent of water-way to market—seem to possess more or less present advantage over him in actual competition. Apparently the old state of things when dairying was a domestic industry and the producer was in close and easy touch with the consumer has completely changed, and the British farmer has not readily adapted himself to the new conditions. My friend Mr. D. Tallerman, of London, probably the best authority on such matters, (author of "Agricultural Distress and Trade Depression" just published), explains it thus: "Notwithstanding all the changes that have taken place in the social institutions of the nation, and the concentration of large masses of the population in distinct localities during the present century, farmers still adopt and carry out the usages and customs of their predecessors, as practised from time immemorial." Mr. Tallerman thought it a "curious trait in the character of agriculturists," of the leading commercial country of the world that they do not realize that a practical knowledge of the science of the matter is essential to profitable distribution as well as to profitable production! This slowness of agriculturists to adapt themselves to new conditions is not a characteristic of the English agriculturists alone. We, too, in Canada, have much to learn and to do, to keep pace with the enterprise and the progress which is a characteristic of some of our competitors. We may truly say of ourselves as one of the English speakers said of themselves, that, in some particulars, "continental nations surpass us." While the British dairy farmer has been asleep, some of his neighbors have sensed the opportunity, and have evolved a system of marketing suited to the needs of the case, by which he has made immense profits out of the great consuming British public. In France, as I shall show in later writing a principal characteristic of their flourishing butter trade is a trade system suited to the conditions of the market. Denmark is fully alive to this phase of the industry. We should profit by this fact. If it be difficult for the butter-maker within a half-day's journey of London to get into his own market, how much more difficult to supply that market, for us who have ten days' water travel to accomplish. If the Englishman who is on the spot is distanced by the foreigner, who has a better market system, how may we expect to get a foot-hold in the face of active and intelligent competition, by ambling along serenely, in a free and easy way, trusting to chance rather than to intelligent, well-directed effort? The not very creditable answer to this question is an expiring Canadian butter trade. The lesson to be learned is the necessity to rouse ourselves, and by our energies to put new life into that which is too valuable to lose without a struggle to save it.

Margarine! Margarine. This poetic word is, to the British farmer, full of ghastly meaning. He awoke one morning to find the British public eating this strange thing, under the impression that it was butter. When he got fairly awake he uttered a stout John Bull protest. The latter took the form of an appeal to British law, making the exceedingly reasonable demand, not that the consumer be actually forbid to eat the stuff, but that he might know when he is eating it. He succeeded in making him know when he is buying it. How much the hearty British public eats of margarine it knows right well—as a public, but not individually. Some think the law is not effectively enforced. "Although the English wholesale houses probably sell margarine as such, the name may get lost before the product leaves the village grocer." So said Mr. Smith at the conference; but one will notice everywhere in England, side by side with butter, in nearly all the provision shops, an article labelled "margarine," of several qualities, and at various prices, always lower than butter. From this fact I was led to infer that, though there may have been, and doubtless is yet, more or less illicit sale, the law must be enforced somewhat thoroughly, for, otherwise, such labels would not be used so conspicuously. I would attach more weight to a statement like the following:—Although the grocers probably sell margarine as such its name and identity is probably lost before it appears as butter on a great many English tables—boarding-house tables especially. If my Canadian readers, few of whom have ever seen margarine, have any curiosity to know how good an imitation of butter it is, let them visit England and they will easily and often see it as they pass through the streets of towns, and—whether they will or not—will be likely to eat it. One thing is assured; in England margarine has come to stay—as long as the law will allow it. The British public—a large portion of it—has made up its mind to eat margarine, knowing it to be such; because they know it to be cheap, and believe it to be wholesome. The present condition of things—the unwelcome intrusion of the thing, the inclination of the few to accept the situation and make what they can of it, and the general temper of the British farmer to protest and to wash his hands of the whole inquiry—are well seen in the following, editorial in the Liverpool Echo of May 30, 1888: "At the Dairy Farmers' conference just held in the eastern counties an extraordinary piece of advice was given in a paper read by Capt. Long. 'It,' he said, 'the public taste for margarine is increasing, it will be a question for dairy farmers to discuss whether they should not participate in the profits of that trade, which, were it to become a more legitimate than these very problematical profits, would be a most desirable thing.' At this point, Mr. Long, being representative of the Dairy Farmers of the West, and other respectable dealers in milk, and other dairy produce, who were present, rose and said: 'I have no objection to the dairy farmer's participating in the profits of that trade, but I have a strong objection to his participating in the profits of that trade, if it is to be a trade in which the consumer is to be deceived, and the producer is to be ruined.'"

THE REEVE was authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the sum of \$20 to pay Mrs. John Wright as per award of arbitrators when the Deed shall be executed in a satisfactory manner. The Reeve's orders were issued on the Treasurer to pay as follows, viz.: Mrs. Ann Sparling, \$25, gravel purchased; James Lawrence, \$11, cutting down hill, con. 4, side line 3 and 4; Andrew Dawn, \$5, repairing culvert, side line 27 and 28, con. 1. The Reeve, Treasurer and W. H. Dodson were appointed a committee to prepare the report required by law up to date. Council adjourned until the last Friday in December inst.

R. DUNLOP, Clerk.
THAT HACKING COUGH can be quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by R. L. Stephen.
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure For sale by R. L. Stephen.
SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by R. L. Stephen.

NOTICES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS twenty five cents.

MARRIAGES
Tucker—Trenshaw.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Geo. Buggin, Mr. J. Tucker, of Fort Williams, to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Thibault, of Grand, about and sundry.

DEATHS
Mr. Mark Arlano, son of Mr. N. Campbell, died at his residence on the 30th Dec., at the age of 70 years. He was a native of Scotland and had resided in this country for many years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was a very kind and generous man. He is survived by a wife and several children. The funeral will be held on the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased. Burial in the cemetery.

the ditches they turn off, because a high price. Let them universally resort to the devices suggested by the above named (British) guide, and their reputation will speedily disappear, and after that the ruin of British dairying will not be far off. The production of butter which is 80 per cent. animal fat, of cheese composed wholly of the same material of lard composed of vile, if not absolutely unwholesome, compounds, had better be left to the inventors and designers of this species of enterprise. On the ground of sophistication and adulteration, home producers cannot hope to compete with their smart cousins. Mr. Long's advice to dairy farmers to use margarine is said to have been received with sorrow and regret, and to have been heartily condemned. The professor had better pass on to the continent and set what the French and Danish butter makers will say to him should he counsel them to coolly and deliberately 'ruin their trade.' All we care about here is to see that margarine is always sold as such; and that our best home brands of butter get fair play."

One almost wonders why the British dairy farmer does not feel inclined actually to prohibit the sale of margarine, and admires his pluck in submitting to the irrefutation, upon principle. Whether or not it would be a wise action to prohibit, I do not know; but it seems to have been a good thing for Denmark to do, for it is said to have had the effect there of "driving the article entirely out of the market, and of creating a good home demand for pure butter." It also seems to have been a good policy for Canada, for it is a part and parcel of the general policy of Canadian dairymen, whose tamper is to stamp their feet on every suggestion of the ghoul of adulteration and deception in the manufacture of dairy goods. Under that policy, at least one branch of our industry has flourished, while under a different policy the Americans have come to lament a certain measure of failure. It will be noticed that the Liverpool Echo in its scathing remarks, has reference to the "smart cousins" of "New York" and "other States," not to its Canadian brethren. There is a market as well as sentimental value to us in the milder attitude of the English writer towards ourselves. As in our dairy history it always has been, surely our best and grandest policy always shall be—unadulterated honesty.

W. H. LYNCH.
Danville, Que., Dec. 14th, 1888.

Euphrasia Council.

The council met pursuant to adjournment on Dec. 15th, 1888. Members all present; minutes of last session of council read and confirmed. The Treasurer was instructed to receive from Mr. Erskine the sum of \$15, amount of fence-viewer's award re line fence between John Overland and Thos. Muxlow.

The Treasurer was instructed to receive from Mr. McAusland the sum of \$2.25, said amount being paid by this municipality for work on the town line, Collingwood and Euphrasia, Collingwood having now refunded the said amount.

The Treasurer was instructed to remit to C. W. Rutledge, printer, Markdale, the sum of \$8.50, being payment for road notices, advertising road deviation and printing nomination notices.

The Treasurer was instructed to pay the following named members of the local board of health, for services rendered throughout the year the amounts hereinafter placed opposite to their names, viz.:

Thomas Gilray, chairman,..... \$5.00
Robert Dunlop, secretary..... 8.00
Charles Devitt..... 4.00
Albert C. Paterson..... 4.00
Alexander Erskine..... 4.00

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NOTICES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS twenty five cents.

LOOK!

AND YOU WILL

COO

Suitable

BENS

Cheaper than from
between Orangeville
We have just a
display of XM
ever shown in
in Markdale in F
GLA
VASES, CHILL
SAUCERS, MO
AND SAUCERS
large stock to c
Setts, Toilet Set
we will sell cheap
in Markdale.

In the Grocery
on Orange and
Prunes, new Dat
Raisins, all kinds
have the largest s
brought into Mar
berries, Digby
Haddie. Fresh
times a week.

WINES
Those requiring
Crater" can depe
god and pure at
Bottled Gin, B
Scotch and Irish
cheap" for XM
trade. Good Ale
Compliments of

R. H. BENSON.

PHO

Secure the
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This is a good se
have your picture
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J. HAM
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CARD O
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it is to be regretted
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