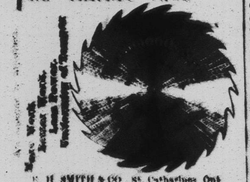
J. H. Smith & Co.

THE "SIMONDS" SAWS



J. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines, Ont. Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada. Send for Price List. 976-ly.

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1879

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.

A Biblical Alphabet.

A was a traitor hung by the hair. 2 Samuel xviii. 9.
B was a folly built high to the sky. Genesis xi. 4.
C was a fountain of living water. 1 Kings xviii. 45-46.
D was a wretch buried under a tree. Genesis xxxv. 4.
E was a fine town built from his youth. Hebrews xi. 10.
F was a ruler who trembled at truth. Acts xxiv. 25.
G was a messenger sent with good wonder. Daniel x. 21.
H was a mother who prayed to the Lord. 1 Samuel i. 27-28.
I was a name received of the Lord. Genesis xxvii. 21-28.
J was a shepherd in Arabian land. Exodus iii. 1.
K was a king who sought the secret of such. Deuteronomy i. 10.
L was a prisoner begging his bread. Luke xvi. 20, 21.
M was a child, an object of dread. Leviticus xx. 2, 3.
N was a architect ages ago. Genesis vi. 14-22.
O was a serpent to keep out the foe. 2 Chronicles xxvi. 8, 9.
P was an idle shepherd who looked above. Revelations i. 10.
Q was a Christian elected to love. Romans xvi. 22.
R was a shower, yet a mother of kings. Matthew i. 5.
S was a Danite, who did wonderful things. Judges xiii. 5, 6.
T was a city that was strongholded. 2 Samuel xxvi. 6.
U was a country productive of gold. Jeremiah x. 9.
V was a queen who a king set aside. Esther i. 19-22.
W was a place where a man school to help. Genesis xxi. 1.
X stood 2 Timothy iii. 15.

Some Practical Ideas from a Fenelon Farmer.

(Written for The Rural Post.)

SIR,—I have much pleasure in congratulating you on your success as a journalist, and can safely say with higher authority, that THE POST ranks second to none outside of cities in our fair Dominion. I perceive you have taken another step in the right direction by adding to its columns instruction, and courting correspondence for the agriculturist of our country. I have often thought that too little was done by local papers, to encourage Agricultural considering the seven-tenth interest they hold in this country. They therefore should receive at the hands of the Press instruction and encouragement proportionate to their interest. Now, sir, the Grange will in a measure supply this want, though we need the press to disseminate knowledge. To discuss subjects alone in the Grange Hall would only benefit a few, whilst the mass would remain unbenefitted. The plan I would advocate is to give to the newspapers our own experience, successes or otherwise, so that the mass may be warned or guided to profit by. The man that causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, is to be commended; how he did so should be known by others, unless he wants a patent for his discovery. I contend that in this progressive age the husbandman must advance, increasing his productions at less cost, and growing such things by improved methods as will add to his own comfort, and those who have to buy. Taxes have increased 50 per cent. in the last twenty years. Groceries and many other things we have to purchase, have also increased. Our mode of living is more costly; we must have costly equipages so as to appear as the townspeople. In the days of "Auld lang syne" we had duck and Brin contented and happy and felt no need of such turn outs. Natural consequences, you say. All very well, will this pay? Taking failure of crops, low prices and general depression in view, to succeed we must turn our attention to raising such things as meat, fruit, &c., and less grain. The county of Victoria is not as favourable for raising fruit as some others; in consequence of that we are purchasers. I hold every farmer should produce what he really needs and requires for his own use at any rate, and I would propose to show that the hardy fruits can successfully be grown here and elsewhere by proper methods of cultivation. Thousands of dollars have been thrown away upon worthless trees alone in this county, and you will rarely see an acre of good orchard unless on some gravel hillside; but it is my firm conviction that by proper management fruit growing is possible upon heavy clay if drainage is possible. We must do away with pedlars, and deal direct with reliable nurserymen. We are averse to lightening rod and tree pedlars, and aim as much as possible to deal direct with the producer. We pay cash, consequently as a general rule we purchase at cash value. I may here remark that this method of doing business must be brought about by our Fraternity. It is next to impossible for business men to accomplish it, for they must sell, and if they cannot get cash they will have to give credit or keep their wares. Business men are aware of this, and they give us credit for our innovation on the old credit system. I will not trespass on your valuable space and time, as I intend to show in the near future in my humble way how the hardy fruits may be grown to pleasure and profit. We can do without gravel hills, but we must have fruit. GRANGER.

Fenelon, Feb. 4, 1879.

Books and Papers for Farmers.

Now that Farmers' Clubs and Granges are getting thick as blackberries it will be necessary to read more, as well as talk; and, we may add, those who write occasionally will not regret the time. Agricultural papers are numerous and excellent, and every farmer ought to take at least two. The *Farmer's Advocate*, published in London, Ont., is an excellent paper; the agricultural department of the weekly *Globe* is alone worth the subscription price; and if a paper from the other side is wanted, as is often the case, there are the *Rural New Yorker*, the *American Agriculturist* and the *Country Gentleman*—all standard publications and in the main suitable for this climate. A few standard volumes should be on the shelf as well, and we find a list recommended by the Stratford *Beacon* as follows:

1 Arnold's American Dairying.
2 Cook's Manual of the Apiary.
3 Darwin's Animals and Plants under Domestication
4 Harris' Talks on Manures.
5 Henderson's Gardening for Profit.
6 Johnson's How Crops Grow.
7 Quinby's The Selling of Stock.
8 Randall's Sheep Husbandry.
9 Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
10 L. Tucker and Sons' Rural Affairs.

Of course, adds the *Beacon*, this list could be indefinitely extended, as there are very many other desirable books; but the ten given are modern and valuable, and not costly.

General Farm Notes.

DOES FARMING PAY?—The history of any ten or twenty farmers in this country, if correctly known, would prove that good farming pays, while poor farming does not.—[Practical Farmer.

ORANGE COUNTY ONION PATCHES.—The production of onions is now only second to the production of milk, butter, and horses, in this famous county of the Empire State. Within a radius of thirty miles or more from this place are probably over 1,000 acres of land devoted almost exclusively to the culture of the onion. Thirty years ago those lands were worthless; now they are valued at from $450 to $900 per acre.

RETURNING TO THEIR FARMS.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* states that the hundreds of farmers who, during the flush times a few years since, rented or sold their farms and moved into the city, are now returning to the country, many of them sadder and wiser men. Their sons and daughters have no doubt during their brief stay in town had better opportunities for obtaining a polished education, but not one that will be useful in getting a living upon a farm.

"STRETCHES" IN SHEEP.—The disease known as "stretches" in sheep is a kind of colic which causes the animal to stretch while endeavouring to obtain relief from intense pain in the intestines. In all cases laxative medicines should be given immediately. For a sheep an ounce of Epsom salts dissolved in warm water, with a drachm of ginger and a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint is a safe dose and will generally give relief in a few moments. Castor oil may also be used if the salts are not readily obtainable; in fact, almost any kind of physic will do. Sheep liable to colic should always have some salt where they can get it when the appetite craves saline substances.

AN EYE-TRAP.—One of the worst eye traps known is the abominable hayrack, where a horse has to reach up and pull the hay down, filling his mane, forelop, and, the worst of all, his eyes with hay-seed, chaff, or whatever may be mixed with the provender. These traps are met with nearly everywhere throughout the land. These throw the horse in the most unnatural position for feeding, as the natural position is to reach down and pull up, not to reach up and pull down, as these hay racks make him do. In reaching up to eat it exposes the forelop, face, and eyes to seed, chaff and dirt, which in getting on the head once is liable to get into the eye at any time.

BLINDNESS IN HORSES.—The number of horses' eyes hurt by the slipping the collar over the head would surprise us all if known. A horse's head, with a good eye setting out boldly on a square face, is a hard thing to slip a stiff collar over without rubbing and bruising the eye. Next we have the stable to contend with, and it produces more weak eyes than any other one thing we know of. The gases arising from the excrementitious material thrown off from the body are injurious to the eye. Let a man stand over a pile of warm, decomposing manure and see how quickly it affects his eyes. But he never thinks about the horse in his closely confined stall, with no ventilation either above or below to carry away this poison. Set your stables up from the ground, give ventilation underneath so as not to confine this gas and compel it to arise through the cracks in the floor. Also put good ventilation high up above the horses' heads, to cause a current of air to carry off this poison. Always give the horse plenty of light but not through a small hole. Make it large so as not condense the rays as they come through a small opening. Never whitewash a stall, as white is very hard on the eyes. Take a sheet of white paper and hold it before your eyes a short time and see its effects; but you can turn your head and look away from it, while the horse cannot as he is tied up with a white sheet all around him. Never whitewash a stall, but always use blue, as it will never hurt the eyes.—[T. D. Cole, M.D., V.S., in Practical Farmer.

Domestic and Useful.

BREAKFAST CAKE.—Two eggs, two cups sugar, two dessert spoons of butter, heat well; add one cup of sweet milk, four teaspoonfuls cream tartar and two teaspoonfuls soda mixed with five cups of flour.

FOAMING OF CREAM.—The foaming of the cream when attempting to churn may be caused by its being too cold, or because it has been too long in a warm room. Use a thermometer in testing the temperature of the cream before attempting to churn again, for it is difficult to get it just right without one of these instruments. Plunge the thermometer into the cream, and when it shows a temperature of about sixty-five degrees it is ready for churning. If your milk is kept in a moderately warm room and the churning done two or three times a week, you should have no trouble in making good butter.

SLICED MILK.—Dr. Morfit of England, proposes to dry milk and furnish it in slices to consumers, instead of in the condensed or granulated form. His method of preserving consists in dissolving one pound of gelatine in a gallon of milk when heated to a temperature of 140° Fah.; this solution assuming the consistency of thick jelly which is cut into slices and dried. This jelly is used to gelatinize a second gallon of milk, and this again a third, and so on until the one pound has been incorporated with ten gallons of milk. This preparation is said to keep well, and answer every purpose of pure fresh milk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating round us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets (labelled James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly, London." 999-1y.

The Great Shoshoneen Remedy

is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the juices of a variety of remarkable medicinal plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, so as to constitute a perfect and simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., reviving their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegetable, is as harmless as nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In presenting this medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do say, that it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far ahead and unequalled among the hundreds of competing medicines of the day. It has stood the test often years, and is to-day, more popular than ever. As a summer restorative it stands unrivalled; it enables the system to bear up against the constant drain to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to Bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the Shoshoneen Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, $1; Pills 25 cents a box. Sold by all medicine dealers. 1000-8

WHAT THEY ARE OF IN A FEW WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of those is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced: Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all." J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, P.Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it is equally as good for horses as for man." A. Maynes, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public 'one of the best medicines they have ever used.' It has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence." Joseph Hunsn, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a great public benefit."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the name of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrified. 1000-y

MOLLY BAWN.

(CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.)

"However, they were something; a proposal is always an entertainment. But the present is a married man; so that makes it impossible for this year. There was positively nothing to which to look forward. So you may laugh with what rapture I hailed your coming."

"You are very good, says Luttrell, in an uncertain tone, not being quite sure whether he is intensely amused or outrageously angry, or both. "But you—any other lovers?"

"Yes. There was the last doctor. He poisoned a poor man afterwards by mistake, and had to go away."

"After what?"

"After I declined to assist him in the surgery," says Molly, demurely. "It was a dreadful thing—the poisoning, I mean—and caused a great deal of scandal. I don't believe it was anybody's fault, but I certainly did pity the man he killed. And—it might have been me you know; think of that! He was very much attached to me; and so was the Lefroy's eldest son, and James Warder, and the organist, to say nothing of the baker's boy, who, I am convinced, would cut his throat to oblige me to-morrow if I asked him."

"Well, don't ask him," says Luttrell, imploringly. "He might do it on the door step, and then think of the horrid mess! Promise me you won't even hint at it until after I am gone."

Well, I promise," says Molly, laughing.

Onward glides the boat; the oars rise and fall with a tuneful splash. Miss Masereene, throwing her hat with reckless extravagance into the bottom of the punt, bares her white arm to the elbow and essays to catch the grasses as she sweeps by them.

"Look at those lilies," she says, eagerly; "how exquisite, in their broad, green frames! Water sprites! how they elude one!" as she makes a vigorous but unsuccessful grab at some on her right hand.

"Very beautiful," says Luttrell, dreamily, with his eyes on Molly, not on the lilies.

"I want some" says Molly, revengefully; "I always do want what don't want me. Oh! look at those beauties near you. Catch them for me."

"I don't think I can; they are too far off"

"Not if you stoop very much for them. I think if you were to bend over a good deal you might do it."

"I might: I might do something else too," says Luttrell, calmly, seeing it would be as easy to grasp the lilies in question as last night's moon; "I might fall in."

"Oh, never mind that," says Molly, with charming though premeditated unconcern, a little wicked desire to tease getting the better of her amiability.

Luttrell, hardly sure whether she jests or is in sober earnest, opens his large eyes to their fullest, the better to judge, but seeing no signs of merriment in his companion, gives way to his feelings a little.

"Well, you are cool," he says, slowly.

"I am not, indeed," replies innocent Molly. "How I wish I were 'cool' on such a day as this! Are you?"

"No," shortly. "Perhaps that is the reason you recommended me a plunge; or is it for your amusement?"

"You are afraid," asserts Molly, with a little mischievous, scornful laugh, not to be endured for a single moment.

"Afraid!" angrily. "Nonsense! I don't care about wetting my clothes, certainly, and I don't want to put out my cigar; but"—throwing away the choice Havana—"you shall have your lilies, of course, if you have set your heart on them."

Here, standing up, he strips off his coat with an air that means business.

"I don't want them now," say Miss Masereene, in a degree frightened; "at least not these. See, there are others close beyond you. But I will pluck them myself, thank you; I hate giving you trouble. No, don't put your hands near them. I won't have them if you do."

"Why?"

"Because you are cross, and I detest cross people."

"Because I don't throw myself into the water head-foremost to please you?" With impatient wrath. "They used to call that chivalry long ago. I call it folly. You should be reasonable."

"Oh, don't lose your temper about it," says Molly.

Now, to have a person implore you at any time "not to lose your temper" is simply abominable; but to be so implored when you have lost it is about the most aggravating thing that can occur to any one. And so Luttrell finds it.

"I never lose my temper about such trifles," he says, loftily.

"Well, I don't know what you call it, but when one puts on a frown, and drags down the corners of one's mouth, and looks as if one was going to devour some one, and makes oneself generally disagreeable, I know what I call it," says Molly, viciously.

"Would you like to return home," asks Mr. Luttrell, with prompt solicitude. "You are tired, I think."

"Tired! Not in the least. I would like to remain here for the next two hours, if——"

"Yes?"

"If you think you could find any amusement for yourself—elsewhere!"

"I'll try," said Tedcastle, quietly taking up the oars and proceeding to row with much appearance of haste towards the landing-place.

By the time they reach it Miss Masereene's bad temper—not being at any time a lengthened affair—has cooled considerably, though still a very handsome allowance remains. As he steps ashore, with the evident intention of not addressing her again, she feels it incumbent on her to speak just a word or so, if only to convince him that his ill-will is the worst of the two.

"Are you going home?" asks she, coldly.

"No" his eyebrows are raised, and he wears an expression half nonchalant, wholly bored—"I am going to Grantham."

Now Grantham is nine miles distant. He must be very angry if he has decided on going to Grantham. It will take him a long, long time to get there, and a long, long time to get back; and in the meantime what is to become of her?

"That is a long way is it not?" she says, her manner a degree more frigid lest he should mistake the meaning of her words.

"The longer the better." Ungraciously.

"And on so hot a day."

"There are worse things than heat." Getting himself into his coat in such a violent fashion as would make his tailor shed bitter tears over the cruel straining of that garment.

"You will be glad to get away from ——" hesitates Molly, who has also stepped ashore, speaking in a tone that would freeze a salamander.

"Very glad." With much unnecessary emphasis.

"Go, then," cries she, with sudden passion, throwing down the oar she still holds with a sudden bang, "and I hope you will never come back. There!"

And—will you believe it?—even after this there is no deluge.

So she goes to the right, and he goes to the left, and when too late repent their haste. But pride is ever at hand to tread down tenderness, and obstinacy is always at the heels of pride, and out of this "trivial cause" see what a pretty quarrel has sprung up.

"The long and weary day" at length has "passed away." The dinner has come to an unsuccessful end, leaving both Lutt. and his divinity still at daggers drawn. There are no signs of relenting about Molly, no symptoms of weakness about Tedcastle; the war is civil but energetic.

They glower at each other through each course, and are positively devoted in their attentions to Jane and Letitia. Indeed, they seem bent on strewing all their conversational courtesies on these two worthies, to their unmitigated astonishment. As a rule, Mr. and Mrs. Masereene have been mentioned to occupy the background; to-night they are brought to the front with a vehemence that takes away their breath, and is, to say the least of it, embarrassing.

Letitia—dear soul—who, though the most charming of women, could hardly be thought to endanger the Thames, understands nothing; John, on the contrary, comprehends fully, and takes a low but exquisite delight in compelling the antagonists to be attentive to each other.

For instance:

"Luttrell, my dear fellow, what is the matter with you this evening? How remiss you are! Why don't you break some valuable Molly? I would but I don't wish Letitia to feel slighted."

"No thank you, John"—with a touch of asperity from Molly—"I don't care for walnuts."

"Oh, Molly Bawn! what a tarantiddle! Only last night I quite shuddered at the amount of shells you left upon your plate. 'How can that wretched child play such pranks with her digestion!' thought I, and indeed felt thankful it had not occurred to you to swallow the shells also."

"Shall I break you some, Miss Masereene?" asks Luttrell, very coldly.

"No, thank you." Ungraciously.

"Luttrell, did you see that apple tree in the orchard? I never beheld such a show of fruit in my life. The branches will hardly bear the weight when it comes to perfection. It is very worthy of admiration. Molly will show it to you to-morrow: won't you Molly?"

Luttrell, hastily: "I will go around there myself after breakfast and have a look at it."

John: "You will never find it by yourself. Molly will take you; eh, Molly?"

Molly, cruelly: "I fear I shall be busy all the morning; and in the afternoon I intend going with Letitia to spend the day with the Leytons."

Letitia, agreeably surprised: "Oh! will you dear? That is very good of you. I thought this morning you said nothing would induce you to come with me. I shall be so glad to have you; they are so intensely dull and difficult."

Molly, still more cruelly: "Well, I have been thinking it over, and it seems, do you know, rather rude my not going. Besides, I hear their brother Maxwell (a few more strawberries if you please, John), is home from India, and—he used to be so good looking."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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HEALTH IS MORE VALUABLE THAN WEALTH is the exclamation of the invalid. In using any remedy for the restoration of health, it is a duty in ourselves to use those that have stood the test of trial and never been condemned, but always spoken of in terms of the highest praise by every one that has ever used them. **Baxter's Mandrake Bitters** for the Conversion of the Liver, such as Jaundice, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, can be used with a guarantee of perfect success. 1004-3. Price 25 cents.

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Oshawa, Feb. 26th, 1878.

Publications.

33RD YEAR—THE WITNESS—33rd YEAR.

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Daily Witness, $8, circulation, 14,000.
Weekly Witness, $1.10, circulation, 28,000.

In addition to these, the publishers of the WITNESS issue the MONTHLY MESSENGER, a semi-monthly illustrated family journal, which is regarded with great favor all over North America, as its circulation of over 50,000 testifies. Its price is but 30 cents a year, including postage. To Sunday Schools and clubs it is sent at the following rates:—

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Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c., drawn on short notice.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At a low rate of interest, on good farm security, and on easy terms of repayment; either on the sinking fund system, or on straight loans. A yearly payment of $105.70 will pay off a mortgage of $1,000 principal and interest in 20 years.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in the following reliable companies:—

THE LANCASHIRE, Capital.....$10,000,000
STANDARD, " 3,000,000
IMPERIAL RISK, " 600,000
And the ONTARIO MUTUAL of London, Ont.

The Celebrated Wilson A and Lockman Sewing Machines for sale.

LAND AND GENERAL AGENT.

Kirkfield, Feb. 5, 1879.—1013.

Lumber.

BALSOVER MILLS.

LUMBER

Will be cut at the

McRae Saw Mills, Balsover,

By the undersigned, at

$2.00 PER THOUSAND

Good Logs bought for cash, at from $2.00 to $3.00. Bill stuff for houses and barns,

FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

D. B. McNAB, Woodville and Balsover.

Jan. 29, 1879.—1012-tf.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

LUMBER

Of all kinds, suitable for building and retail purposes, can be had cheap in quantities of 20,000 feet and upwards; also

SHINGLES

Of any grade. The same can be delivered at any point.

BOBCAYGEON LIME.

Also a large quantity of Lime from the now celebrated Bobcaygeon kiln.

Orders for Lumber and Lime can be left with Mr S. WALKER, at the yard, below Fee's Mill, Lindsay.

1009-1y. M. BOYD, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

LUMBER YARD.

The subscriber has on hand and for sale at their

LUMBER YARD, LINDSAY,

ON

BANK OF RIVER EAST SIDE WILLIAM ST. IN REAR OF WOOLLEN FACTORY.

All kinds of

Lumber, Shingles, Scantling, Lath, Flooring, Joist, Pickets, Plank

all widths and lengths or cut to order on the shortest notice. All manufactured in Gang Mill by

Green & Ellis, Fenelon Falls

A. W. PARKINS, Agent, Office opposite Woollen Factory.

1008-1y

Public Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At the

COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY,

ON

Saturday, the 15th Day of February, 1879,

At 12 o'clock noon, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Eldon, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Ontario, known and distinguished as the West Half of Lot Number Nine, in the Eight Concession of the said Township of Eldon, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less.

There are a log dwelling house, log barn and stable, erected on said premises.

There are 35 acres or upwards cleared on said farm, in a fair state of cultivation, well fenced and watered with a never failing stream and spring.

The soil is rich clay loam, and is an excellent farm, well drained.

The vendor reserves to himself the right to bid.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had from D. J. McIntyre, Solicitor, Kent Street, Lindsay, or at time of sale.

D. J. McINTYRE, Vendor's Solicitor.

Lindsay, Jan. 15, 1879.—1010-5.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Victoria, } To Wit: }

On

Saturday, the First day of March, A. D. 1879,

At the hour of twelve o'clock noon, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, and issued out of the County Court of the County of Ontario, in the suit of

THE ONTARIO BANK, Plaintiffs,
and
PROSPER A. HURD, ABNER HURD, AND M. G. ROBSON, Defendants,

I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At my office in the

COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY,

In the said County, all the right, title and interest of said defendants in the following lands and tenements, that is to say,—

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Eldon, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Ontario, being composed of forty-five acres of Lot Number Twenty-four, south of the Portage Road, in the Township of Eldon and also Lots Number Twenty-five and Twenty-six, south of the Portage Road in the Township of Eldon.

GEO. KEMPT, Sheriff Co. Victoria.

Sheriff's Office, Lindsay, } 29th January, A.D. 1879. }

First published 31st January, 1879.—1012-5.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Victoria, } To Wit: }

On

Saturday, the First day of March, A. D. 1879,

At the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, by virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, and issued out of the County Court of the County of York in the suit of

FRANCIS H. MEDCALF, Plaintiff,
vs
NEIL McFARLANE AND GEORGE McFARLANE Defendants,

I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At my office in the

COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY,

In the said County, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in the following lands and tenements, that is to say,—

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Eldon, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Ontario, being composed of forty-five acres of Lot Number Twenty-four, south of the Portage Road, in the Township of Eldon and also Lots Number Twenty-five and Twenty-six, south of the Portage Road in the Township of Eldon.

GEO. KEMPT, Sheriff Co. Victoria.

Sheriff's Office, Lindsay, } 29th January, A. D. 1879. }

First published 31st January, 1879.—1012-5.

William Howe.

1878. WINTER. 1879.

WILLIAN HOWE

Would call attention to his stock of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOUR STOVES

Including the celebrated "North West Cook Stove," and the "Gurney Wood Cook," the two best Cook stoves in the market. Also Coal Stoves of different varieties.

The Tinware Department is replete with every article required in the line

Eave Troughing and Galvanized Iron Roofing executed in the best style on short notice. Best brand of Coal Oil at lowest rates. Lamps and Chimneys in great variety. Liberal discount given to pedlars.

Doheny Block, next door to John Chisholm's.

Lindsay, Oct. 18, 1877.—1000-1y.

G. H. Keeve.

G. H. KEEVE

Having given up his idea of going to the Old Country on account of hard times there, gives notice that having purchased a

NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and a SUPERIOR STOCK OF JEWELLERY, ROOM PAPER, &c.,

Will dispose of them at a lower price than any other jeweller in town.

Give me a call, make no mistake, look for the Sign of the OLD DUTCH FLAG, which has waved in Lindsay for twenty-two years, and still waves.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery REPAIRED and WARRANTED as usual. All repairs done by myself. Feb. 5, 1879.

Buck & Co.

GO TO

BUCK & CO.'S

FOR BARGAINS IN

Fall and Winter Goods.

Doheny Block, Kent-st., Lindsay.

Hamilton's Carriage Works.

VICTORIA CARRIAGE WORKS, KENT STREET, LINDSAY.

CUTTERS AND SLEIGHS

SIX FIRST PRIZES, At the Central Fair, Cobourg, and at the County Fair, Lindsay, ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS.

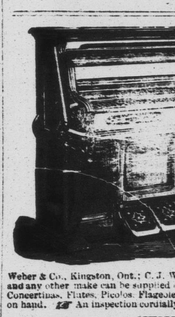
The largest Stock of Cutters and Sleighs at the above Works in Lindsay made up of the latest and most improved styles and best material.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

A CALL SOLICITED. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

JAMES HAMILTON.

A. M. Reekie.



REMOVAL.

A. M. REEKIE

Has gone West to

LOVELL'S BLOCK, 35 KENT-ST. WEST

And while thanking his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, hopes by strict attention to business and keeping a large and well selected stock of Musical Merchandise and meeting the wants of musical people in general, to share largely in their patronage in the future. He would also intimate that he has now in his warerooms the best stock of

PIANOS & ORGANS

Ever shown in Lindsay. Organs from the following first class makers: The Uxbridge Organ Co., Uxbridge, Ont.; W. Bell & Co., Guelph, Ont.; W. Doherty & Co., Clinton, Ont.; T. J. Dales & Co., Newmarket, Ont.; George Woods & Co., Boston, Mass.; Peloubet, Petton & Co., New York. Pianos from Weber & Co., Kingston, Ont.; C. J. Whitney & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Chickering & Sons, Boston, Mass., and any other make can be supplied on short notice. A very fine assortment of Violins, Guitars, Concertinas, Flutes, Piccolos, Flageolettes, Music Folios, Music Books, Sheet Music, etc., etc., always on hand. An inspection cordially solicited.

MUSIC EMPORIUM, LINDSAY. 997.

G. W. Stephens.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Having decided on moving my place of business (in the forepart of January) to the Store at present occupied by the Montreal Telegraph and Express Companies, I will give decided bargains in the above lines of goods from now until I move into my new premises, (which I intend to have fitted up in first-class style). Do not be humbugged with people that are leaving town giving you bargains in Christmas Goods, as I can do better than they can and warrant my goods. I have a large, well-assorted Stock, so call early and see for yourselves.

GEORGE W. STEPHENS,

NEXT DOOR NORTH OF THE POST OFFICE.

Sign of the RED WATCH, Foot of Kent Street.

N.B.—Special attention to repairing in all its branches. And all work Warranted to give Satisfaction. 963-1y

James Keith.

SEWING MACHINES.

High honors for the

LIGHT RUNNING ROYAL

International Exposition, Sydney, Australia, April, 1877, Prize Medal and Diploma; also three first prizes awarded at the Provincial Exhibition, Quebec, Sept. 1877, namely: for the

Best Family Machine,
Best Machine for General