E. E. Smith & Co.

"THE ORIGINAL" SAWS

E. E. SMITH & CO., St. Catharine, Ont. Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada. Send for Price list. 998-1y.

Tuckett & Millings.

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1879

FARM AND FIRESIDE

(CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.)

Where the Blackbird sings.

[illegible]

Improving a Farm.

"What an endless job the improvement of a farm is!" remarks the agricultural editor of the London Advertiser, writing from his beautiful London bank farm, near Crinolph. On a place that has been long neglected there are so many of these improvements all clamoring to be made "right away" that you are quite bewildered. And improvements do so hinder the regular work of the farm. You undertake one that must be done, and presto! your work is thrown behind by it. The job takes longer than you expected; being begun, it must be finished, and before you know it you are engaged in a stern chase after lost time. But the satisfaction is great when such an undertaking is completed. "The desire accomplished is sweet to the soul." I pity farmers who have no spirit of improvement in them. They are destitute of one of the chief charms of the business. For though the clamor of many improvements on a neglected place is often perplexing, every one that is made adds a feature of interest to the farm. You feel that you are doing something; that your estate is getting better on your hands; and I can fancy the pleasure one must experience when he has to devise improvements; when, instead of their crowding upon him, he can deliberately plot and plan, undertake and accomplish them to his heart's content.

Pickling Butter in Salt.

We find the subjoined article in the N. Y. Independent's agricultural department, and give it for the benefit of our readers. There's a good deal of salt about the plan recommended:

"I have pickled butter in brine for thirty years; washed fresh butter in brine ten years; packed jars in dry salt one year. I am of the opinion that butter can be carefully made, packed, preserved, that it will so clean and improve that it is really better at six months old than it was at six days or six hours old. As a proof of my opinion, I send you a sample made and packed in June last. After supplying two families besides my own with butter from one cow, there was a surplus at the end of each week left to be saved and packed for my winter use. I used three gallon stone jars. After pressing down the butter at the time any was put in, I poured on about two quarts of brine. At each addition poured off the brine, put in the butter, and returned the brine. When nearly full, left brine about an inch in depth. Prepared a box, the inside of which was about two inches in diameter larger than the jar, placed at the bottom of box about an inch of common salt; set in my jar; on all sides filled in with salt. Many farmers' cellars are poorly drained and ventilated cellars are the common place of storage on the prairie; and if this certainly is not enough there is added a taint of cabbage and onions. Driven to desperation, some resort to hanging the butter in a well, as few have good springs. The important item to the farmer for butter purposes is a deep cellar, not less than twelve feet, sides of stone and bottom well connected. Windows should be arranged to give good ventilation, open at night and closed during the day. Such a cellar will vary but little in temperature. Next to the cool, dry cellar is a spring house, and some prefer this to the cellar, a spring house can be cheaply constructed near the well, and with a wind-pump would be easily operated. Where there is considerable descent from the well the spring house may be walled with stone and covered with dirt, making it bank house, with tile pipes for ventilation. All things considered, the deep, dry cellar, well ventilated, is the best for butter.

General Farm Notes.

HENS V. PIGS. A poultry breeder says farmers will find it pay best to raise pigs. Pigs six pounds of pork, worth 60 cents, while the cost would keep a hen. She would lay at least eighty eggs, which, at average 15 cents a dozen, would equal $1.10, and she would rear a brood of chickens worth much more, making a total of over $5.

DRAIN PIPES. For use of tiles in draining land has been found the most effective and in the end the cheapest method. They are now very generally adopted. Parties wanting drain tiles should send in their orders at once to S. J. Fox, Tile and Brick manufacturer, Lindsay P. O. A sample of tile can be seen at the hardware store of McLennan & Co., Lindsay. 1073-tf

HOOPED FOR HEAVES. A most valuable remedy for heaves, and said to be a sure cure. Forty ounces buds, one pound of resin, one pint of ginger, half a pound of mustard, one pint of unslacked lime, one pound of epsom salts, four ounces of gum guiacum, six ounces cream of tartar. Mix thoroughly and divide into thirty powders, and give one every morning in their feed before watering.

COSTIVENESS IN A FATTENING OX. An ox I was fattening became costive and failed very much since. Administer three times a day a quart of strong ale, adding one drachm of gentian, one of ginger and two of anised. If the bowels continue costive, give occasionally a quart of raw linseed oil with about four ounces of whiskey. Put him on good pasture, where there is plenty of spring water.

KILL 'EM EARLY. At the Massachusetts Agricultural College farm are three acres of potatoes in blossom and nearly out of reach of the bugs. In early hoeing the students crushed the eggs of the bugs, and this saved them the potatoes, not the bugs. On the same farm is an experimental garden in which are nearly 40 varieties of grass and forage crops, in patches of about three feet square, and as they are clearly labeled one can learn a great deal in a short time.

BARBED WIRE FENCES. A farmer in Champaign Co., Ill., writes to an agricultural paper to the effect that two barbed wires, the top one being 3 feet 8 inches from the ground and the low one 16 inches below, stretched between common oak posts 30 feet apart, have, on his farm, been demonstrated to be a sufficient barrier between the street and town cows on one side and a corn field on the other. This seems to be reducing fence protection to its farthest limit, and its cost to its low est terms, which could not have exceeded 50c. per rod.

KEEPING HENS FROM STEALING. I have tried many ways of curing sitters, and can safely say that the easiest, most expeditious and effectual one I have ever used is to put about two or three inches deep of water in the bottom of a barrel, or tank, and place the hens in it, letting them stand from 18 to 24 hours. The water will prevent their sitting, and when placed back in their runs they will the sooner return to that portion of their legitimate business of helping to fill the egg-basket. Neither will the hens become frightened, as when docked or treated in any of the old fashioned ways.

RELATIVE INTELLIGENCE OF FARMERS. While we shall continue to insist, until new light breaks in upon us, says the Rural New Yorker, that there are a good many profitable things in their business yet to be learned by the farmers of America, and that a good education of the right kind is required by every young man who aims at excellence in the pursuit of agriculture, while we hold these statements to be self-evident, yet well worth being kept before the people, we still believe that the farming class really give as much attention to the science of their art, and read up as well on their business as any class in the country, and much better than some. Looking over the whole field in this way, we are compelled to award to the farmers a very high comparative position. While they are far behind where they ought to stand, and where they might easily stand, they cannot be regarded as laggards when put in comparison with most other classes. To be sure, in a country where land is so plentiful and cheap, and where consequently it is so easy for every industrious laborer to become the owner of land, we necessarily have a vast number of illiterate men engaged in tilling the soil. But with all this, a close investigation will show that the farmers as a class compare favorably with any others as lovers of knowledge, and as progressive workers in their art and business.

TALL GRASS.—In reply to a question as to the best kind of grass to sow to make a lawn, and what time of year is best for sowing, the Farmer's Advocate says: The best kind of grasses to make a good lawn are "Creeping Bent Grass," sweet scented vernal; "Rhode Island Bent," created dogstail; with a slight mixture of White Dutch clover, and when purchasing ask for "Fine Mixed Lawn Grass," and you will get the proper seed required to make a good lawn. The seed may be sown in either spring or fall, but if sown in hot weather a slight sowing of oats among the grass, which vegetates quickly, will serve to protect the springing grass. For forming new lawns 20 to 30 lbs of seed are required per acre, and should be regularly and evenly distributed.

LUCERNE IN CANADA. Mr. Romeo Stephens, of Sloonn Ledge, St. Lambert's, near Montreal, informs the Farmer's Advocate that he commenced cutting his first crop of Lucerne on Monday, the 2nd day of June. Some of the crop was two feet five inches high, yet not a drop of rain had fallen on his farm this spring up to that time. Mr. S. cut four crops of this valuable fodder from the same ground during the season, and six cuttings are often taken from it in England. We have frequently called the attention of our readers to this valuable forage plant, says the Advocate, but very few have yet seen it. It is only to be seen on the farms of a few of the most enterprising as yet. We hope to see it grown on every concession. It is known in the States as Alfalfa or Chilian clover.

MILK FOR POULTRY. So far this year, I have had an abundance of milk and swill. As we had disposed of all the swine last fall, we had no means of disposing of the milk and slops. I kept an old iron kettle full all the time where the hens could obtain a full supply at all times. I used to put bran in the kettle once in a while, but the most they received was the milk. My hens are mostly Light Brahmas; a few Plymouth Rocks and Black Partridge Cochins, 51 in all, and some of the Brahmas were four years old. When the weather began to be warm, sometimes for days I would get 15 eggs, or near that, daily, milk being their principal food. I do not write because I think this yield so superior, but because I attribute it to the milk. My hens also continued laying, and refused to sit. Most of them kept up the production of eggs until so late in the season that I was obliged to forego the raising of chickens.

LICE IN ARKANSAS. The editor of the Farmer's Advocate has been "down in Arkansaw," and thus describes a what he saw: "The landlady of the house at which we stayed had a brother a minister of the Gospel; he never used to enter the pulpit without his loaded revolver. Her daughter, quite a child, had seen two people shot. At the railway station we heard the report of a pistol, saw a crowd rush at a man and screech a pistol out his hand; he tried to shoot a railway official that had conpined his place by another person. For low racing Stakes gentlemen do carrying of firearms, but we avoided all the chances in position and power. The Sunday after our departure was announced by the sheriff, who, alas, was not murdered. A friend of mine assured us that a case of revolvers exposed to blind the eyes of the world, but the law breakers were allowed to go unpunished. The tone of the people was this: 'It is their own business and leave them alone.'"

A POINT IN HAYING. The fact is grass should be cut when the juice is all in it, and when there is nothing hard or innutritious in the stalk. The blossoming is the period when grass should be cut. Clover, at all events, should be cut before more than one-half of the heads have turned brown, in order that the hay made may be of the most value to the feeder. "When green grass or clover approaching to maturity," says Prof. Johnston, "is first cut down, it contains a considerable portion of starch, sugar, and gum, still much of it is woody fibre, as it would mostly be were the plant allowed to become fully ripe. After the grass has attained its full size and height, it loses by delay in cutting, and becomes less in the stems and leaves, of poorer quality as it grows riper. Red clover in full blossom contains of albuminoids 12.4 to 9.4, when the clover is fully ripe. Timothy, when cut in blossom, contains 9.7 of albuminoids, but, when fully matured, 8.2. The feeding value of hay depends upon the amount of albuminoid in it."

PASTURE AND BUTTER AND MILK. It is this inferiority of clover as green feed, which is one chief difficulty in soiling cattle. I doubt whether anything usually cut for soiling is as good for a milch cow as the tender grass which she grazes in May and June. The herbage, is short, but sweet and nutritious, and is especially adapted to milk production. There is a difference in pastures in butter making, not only in quantity but in quality, and I think also in the length of time required for churning, though this last may depend more on circumstances that I have overlooked. Gravelly upland is not so favorable for making milk and butter as alluvial loamy lowlands. Perhaps of this something also is due to the fact that the upland has been most cropped, and especially with grain which has removed its mineral constituents. When a farmer runs his land till he can no longer grow grain, he cannot safely depend on making money by dairying. If he has taken the cream of fertility from his farm, he cannot expect to see it again on his milk.

Something more on the Butter Question.

This topic was naturally discussed at considerable length at a recent meeting of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, and from a paper read by a Mr. C. C. Bull, of Rock Falls, Wis., we make the following extracts: On summer butter be so launched and packed that it will retain its freshness and sweetness for winter use? Whether butter can run thus preserved as to be good, sweet, old butter, without rancidity or bad flavor, is a question which we believe to be answered in the affirmative, and we propose to discuss it under six heads, viz: As to the place of storage, the package, and the contents. 1. As to the place of storage. The real requirement is that it must be a cool place. A cellar or other apartment of the temperature of which rises above 60 degrees Fahrenheit, we do not believe will keep butter good under any conditions. Most cellars show a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees. A deep cellar, protected from the heat rays of the sun, and remains uniformly below the temperature of 60 degrees, if cool and properly ventilated, is without doubt one of the very best places of storage for butter. 2. The package. Butter, to remain sweet, no matter what the temperature, must be preserved from contact with air. In midsummer, even, butter exposed to the air, will become bad; in summer this will occur in much less time. The perfect butter package, therefore, will be air and water tight. The butter must be immersed (surrounded) by very strong, pure brine, or possibly, as some recommend, by strong brine with a little saltpetre and refined sugar added. It matters little what the shape, size or material of the package is provided this object is obtained. As it was intimated at the beginning of this paper, butter can only remain sweet, and must be expected to lose a certain aroma and freshness of new butter. No long kept butter can be expected to remain in the class of fancy butter. A fancy or expensive package, therefore, is hardly in place in handling butter of this grade unless it is really better than a cheaper one, and is so accepted by the trade. We know of no style of package so acceptable to the trade in butter, all things considered, for accomplishing the end desired, than the old style oak firkin. Properly prepared by soaking in hot brine, afterwards in cold, and handled on the approved methods, we consider it quite as reliable as any other, and probably cheaper than any other we know of. We express this opinion with our present knowledge of the trade upon this direction. 3. As to the contents. The first thing to be and under this head is that butter to keep must be good butter. Butter well handled from the milking to the pack ing, and nothing but butter. It is well understood that rancidity comes from that in the butter which is not butter, from the butyric acid which develops chemically, and the development of which is greatly hastened by bad handling, by the presence of cheese, buttermilk, water or other foreign substance not butter. The shallow, and packed down salt, over the jar placed on earthen plate, then over the top of that placed about two inches of salt, then a board, and set the box away. In this way the butter had an additional protection against the access of air, where it may be in a common cellar, the butter being thoroughly protected from all sides. When in about time, we find it at our fate something now bad made its appearance in our communities. The butter was hard as a flint, made, and retained all the rich aroma it ever had, and became well cured. The new butermilk crock is first had to be repaired. Here I have a case in point, very expensive in the use of the jar, more than outside of the package, by keeping an even good temperature in the butter, and the butter in a place that it could lose none of its natural dampness. Thus salt proved to be cheaper and better than ice.

Farcler & Johnson.

THE LAST DECISION WAS that **Arnica and Oil Liniment** combined the most healing and curative properties and is at once so acknowledged by all who have ever used it. **Arnica** alone is good, but combined with the valuable Oil affords the greatest and surest means of curing Wounds, Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Cases, Bruises, Burns and Ulcers of every kind, including Skin Diseases generally, it has no equal. Rub it in well with the palm of your hand. It is adapted for either man or beast. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

WHY NOT USE THE BEST — **Baxter's Mandrake Bitters** are a genuine preparation made from the Mandrake and other well known vegetable medicines, combining Blood Purifier, Liver Stimulant and Invigorator of the System. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. It is the duty of every one that has ever used **Bourne Bitters** to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends. In curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all Throat and Lung diseases, no person can use it without immediate relief. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in all cases or money refunded.—1034-y.

Foot as well as Medicine.

[illegible]

Scott's Emulsion [illegible]

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." 1012-1y

Henry Gain.

CHEAP SOAP. THE GREAT MYSTERY SOLVED AT LAST.

HENRY GAIN

Has been for two years back manufacturing what is called

VICTORIA WASHING SOAP,

And can safely say that he has succeeded. He has made about $5,000 worth of it, and can now guarantee it to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. He now respectfully solicits the patronage of wholesale buyers far and near to give it a trial. They are capital soaps for removing grease or stains or washing in any way. They will do more washing than any other soap manufactured at the same price and will make white clothes as white as snow. Delivered on board cars at Lindsay station for

Yellow Soap, per box of 70 bars $2.00
Toilet soap, per box of 70 bars 3.00

Boxes returned; 10c. each paid for them when sent in good order. Tallow taken as cash for soaps. Also soft soap for sale at 25c. per pail. Manufactory at second house south of the canal.

H. GAIN, Lindsay Soap Manufacturer.

ICE delivered to customers every morning, if required during the coming season at lowest rates. 1022-1y.

W. M. Robson,

LINDSAY TEA HOUSE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN TEAS

W. M. ROBSON

Has just received a

FINE STOCK OF NEW TEAS

Fresh and Fragrant.

In consideration of the times a special price list has been prepared. Call and see them.

	Previous prices.	
Fine Moyune Hyson	$1.00 per lb.	80c
Finest Plingsuy Hyson	75 "	60c.
Good Hyson	50 "	40c

Japan, sweet and good, 3 lbs. for $1.00, good value. Good mixed Tea, 4 lbs. for $1.00. Finest Black Tea, 50c. per lb. worth $1.00.

Scented Orange Pekoe and other grades at reduced prices. Also a complete of stock

FRESH GROCERIES

A call is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Note the address

W. M. ROBSON, Kent-st., Lindsay.

1008-1y.

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.

Orders by M. HOYD, 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 width and lengths or cut to order on the shortest size. All manufactured in Gang Mill by

Green & Ellis, Fenelon Falls

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

1008-1y

Navigation.

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER.

On and after Monday, the 28th April, the Steamer

NORSEMAN,

(W. SHERWOOD, Master,)

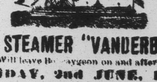
Will make her regular trips on this route, leaving Oshawa every morning at 7.30, and PORT HOPE at 10 o'clock, on arrival of G. T. R. trains from East and West, connecting at Rochester with the New York Central, Northern Central, and Erie Railways, and Lake Ontario Shore Division of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railway, for Ilion and East, West and South. RETURNING will leave CHARLOTTE (port of Rochester) daily at 9 p.m., except Saturdays, when she will leave at 5 p.m. for Port Hope direct.

Dealers in stock, &c., will find this the cheapest and most expeditious route to Boston, Albany, New York, etc. For further information apply to

or C. F. GILDERSLEEVE, W. SHERWOOD, 1030. Kingston, Port Hope

E. C. TAYLOR, Freight Agent, Lindsay.

1879. 1879.



THE STEAMER "VANDERBILT"

Will leave Bobcaygeon on and after

MONDAY, 2nd JUNE, 1879

At 6.30 a.m. for Lindsay, calling at Sturgeon Point arriving at Lindsay at 1.30, making direct connection with the Midland and Toronto & Nipissing Railways.

FOR TORONTO

And all points on Midland R'y north of Lindsay. Returning, the Steamer will leave Lindsay at 10.30, on the arrival of the trains of the Whitby, P. P. & Lindsay R'y, and Midland R'y, for Sturgeon Point, where she will remain until 4.30 p.m., reaching Lindsay again at 6.00 p.m.

The Steamer will then leave for Bobcaygeon, calling at Sturgeon Point, arriving at Bobcaygeon at 8 p.m.; taking passengers on arrival of Midland train at 4.15 p.m., and the Whitby, P. P. & Lindsay railway at 10.30 a.m.

FRANK CHANDELL, Proprietor.

Lindsay, May 29, 1879. 1029

Holloway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet unobtrusively on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels, giving tone, energy and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

For Scorbutic and Scaling Dermatitis are known throughout the World.

For the cure of **Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers**, it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout and Rheumatism and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

The Trade Mark of my Pills and Ointment are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington.—1021-52.

J. Britton.

COME AND SEE

NEW GOODS,

WATCHES,

CLOCKS

AND JEWELLERY.

Monogram Jewellery ANY STYLE Made to Order.

J. BRITTON.

J. Easton.

CROQUET, LACROSSE, and BASE BALL CLUBS, furnished.

Next door to G. L. BAKER'S New Grocery.

BOOK PAPER and WINDOW BLINDS. GREAT VARIETY. Room Paper, 5c. per Roll.

At E. EASTON'S Stationery and School Book Depot, and Life, Accident, Fire and General Agency, 3 doors West of William Street.

CROQUET. 6-BALL SETS A SPECIALTY.

BOHENY BLOCK, LINDSAY.

Great Stock of FANS. Fans for 5 cents.

James B. Knowlson,

MONEY TO LOAN.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

Loans may be obtained on most favorable Terms.

NO LAWYER'S OR APPRAISER'S FEES.—NO REGISTRATION FEES.

The following Loan Table covers all ordinary expenses.

Amount of Loan.	3 years.	5 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	15 years.	20 years.
$800	320 03	208 12	160 23	145 29	124 97	111 68	98 73	86 67
1000	398 93	258 88	199 31	180 85	155 45	138 92	122 31	107 31
2000	797 17	514 45	398 07	359 38	308 91	276 07	244 05	214 25
3000	1194 67	768 25	591 47	536 68	461 31	412 27	364 45	319 95

Tables showing instalments to be paid for larger or smaller loans may be had as my Office.

Straight Loans granted on advantageous terms, and at lowest rates.

Highest price paid for good Mortgages.

JAMES B. KNOWLSON, Appraiser.

Hamilton's Carriage Works.

VICTORIA CARRIAGE WORKS.

A large stock of first-class

BUGGIES, PHÆTONS, AND WAGGONS

On hand and in course of construction, made of the best material and Warranted. Also a heavy Stock of our Celebrated

STEEL PLOUGHS.

GANG PLOUGHS,

SEED DRILLS,

And all kinds of IRON HARROWS.

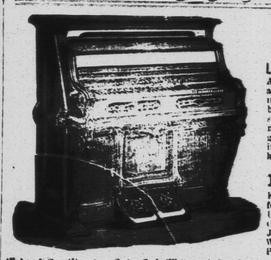
The merits of the articles manufactured in this establishment are so well known they need no comment.

A Call Solicited.

JAMES HAMILTON, Proprietor.

Old Iron taken in Exchange.

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 firms:—The Uxbridge Organ Co., Uxbridge, Ont.; W. Bell & Co., Guelph, Ont., W. Doherty & Co., Clinton, Ont.; T. J. Bales & 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 nice 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.

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 Purposes.
Best Finished Machine.

Also, first prize at Central Fair, Lindsay for best machine. No doubt this is the best family machine in the market.

Also, as usual,

Seeds and Implements

Of all kinds on hand.

Mossey's Fanning Mills, that have taken eleven first prizes this Fall, also first prize Lindsay Central Fair. Also agent for the Toronto Fuel Association. Coal delivered in any part of the town. Stove Coal thoroughly screened, and at the lowest living rates. Call and examine for yourselves. Remember the

Sign of the Plow, Kent St., Lindsay.

JAMES KEITH.

William Howe.

1878. WINTER. 1879.

WILLIAM HOWE

Would call attention to his stock of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOUR STOVES

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

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Rodney Block, next door to John Chisholm's.

Lindsay, Oct. 18, 1877.—1008-1y.

G. H. Reeve.

SIGN OF THE DUTCH FLAG.

TESTIMONIAL.

MR. G. H. REEVE:

DEAR SIR,—Since you have always given me the best satisfaction in repairing my watch, I send it to you again with the beaver, hoping you will have it in first-class order, more especially as I am going to Manitoba, where I would like it to keep correct time while I am travelling. As I am going away almost immediately, I would want it the middle of next week, (which is April 3rd and you will oblige,

Yours truly,

JOSEPH EYRES.

Fenelon, March 28th, 1879.—1022.

Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL CLUB RATES FOR Scribner's Magazine and St. Nicholas.

Subscribers of THE POST resident in the Dominion only can obtain these popular magazines at the following specially low club rates in cash, postage prepaid:

Scribner's and The Post, One Year $6.00
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The regular subscription of Scribner's is $6.00 per annum; of St. Nicholas, $5.00, and of THE POST, $1.50, so that any one can compute the advantage of the club rate. St. Nicholas is the best children's magazine published; and contains reading matter that will be enjoyed by children when the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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Carriages Varnished (warranted) always on hand and made to order.—1000-1y.

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GUNS, GUNS.

Double Rifles, Martini Henry bore Breech Loaders; Breech Loading Snaiders, 3 lengths; Muzzle Loaders, Enfield Bore, Damask Barrels; Octagon Barrel Muzzle Loaders, air triggered. Shot Guns—Double Breech Loaders, 10 and 12 bore Damask and Scalp Twist, Laminated Steel Barrels, action top lever, side snap and under snap lever double grip; Single Guns, 4 feet barrels. Duck Guns—Small Fowling Pieces, all lengths from 3 feet 6 inches down to 2 feet. Muzzle Loading Double Barrel Guns from 3 feet barrels downwards, 10, 11 and 12 bore. Guns stocked with English Walnut, and all other repairs neatly done. L. ROBINSON & SONS, William St., Lindsay.

More than 100 Guns to choose from. Prices to suit the times. Come and see. 1004-1y.

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A composition of six Best Indian Roots, each one renowned for its medicinal virtues, the whole forming a compound unequalled by any other medicine. Guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sick Headache, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Fever and Dumb Ague, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Diseases of the Stomach and all Female Complaints. For Scrofulous Diseases it is invaluable, as it is the greatest known Blood Purifier. 50,000 packages sold within the last twelve months without a failure. Purify your Blood. Price of Roots 50 cents per Box. Directions on each box. Extract of a letter from E. Gifford, Wholesale Druggist:—Prof. Gray's Roots, Ointment and Healthy Pills are in high repute here, having cured several of Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases, where every other remedy failed.

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OLD PAPERS FOR SALE.

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Apply at the office of THE POST.—1012.

MOLLY BAWN.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

shall attempt to fathom a woman's heart?

"You saw him last night," says Molly, rising with a brilliant blush to receive her visitor. "Cecil, did you know he was coming! You might have told me."

"So I should, my dear, directly; but the fact is, I didn't know. The stupid boy never wrote me a line on the subject. It appears he got a fortnight's leave and came post-haste to London to find you. Such a lover as he makes! And where should he go by the merest chance, the very first evening, but into your actual presence! It is a romance," says her ladyship, much delighted; "positively it is a shame to let it sink into oblivion. Some one should recommend it to the Laureate as a theme for his next production."

"Well!" says Molly, who at this moment is guilty of irreverence in her thoughts towards the great poet.

"Well, now, of course he wants to know when he may see you."

"You didn't give him my address!" With an amount of disappointment in her tone impossible to suppress.

"I always notice," says Cecil, in desinair, "that whenever (which is seldom) I do the right thing it turns out to be the wrong thing. You swore me in to keep your secret four months ago and I have done so religiously. To-day, solely against my will, I honestly confess, I still remained faithful to my promise, and see the result. You could almost beat me—don't deny it, Molly; I see it in your eyes. If we were both South Sea Islanders I should be black and blue this minute; it is the fear of scandal alone restrains you."

"You are quite right." Warmly. "I admire you for it; only——"

"Yes, just so. It was all I could do to refuse the poor dear fellow, he pressed me so hard; but for the first (and now I shall make it the last) time in my life I was firm. I'm sure I wish I hadn't been: I earned both your displeasure and his."

"Not mine, dearest."

"Besides; another motive for my determination was this: both he and I doubted if you would receive him until the four months were verily up—you are such a Roman matron in the way of sternness."

"My sternness, as you call it, is a thing of the past. Yes, I will see him whenever he may choose to come."

"Which will be in about two hours precisely; that is, the moment he sees me and learns his fate. I told him to call again about one o'clock, when I supposed I should have news for him. It is almost that now.' With a hasty glance at her watch. "I must fly. But first give me a line for him, Molly, to convince him of your fallibility."

"Have you heard anything of Sir Penthony!" asks Molly, when she has scribbled a tiny note and given it to her friend.

"Yes; I hear he either is in London or was yesterday, or will be to-morrow—I am not clear which." With affected indifference. "I told you he was sure to turn up again all right, like a bad half penny; so I was not uneasy about him. I only hope he will reappear in better temper than when he left."

"Now confess you are delighted at the idea of so soon seeing him again," says Molly, laughing.

"Well, I'm not in such radiant spirits as somebody I could mention." Mischievously. "And as to confessing I never do that. I should make a bad Catholic. I should be in perpetual hot water with my spiritual adviser. But if he comes back penitent, and shows himself less exigeant, I shan't refuse his overtures of peace. Now, don't make me keep your dear Teddy waiting any longer. He is shut up in my boudoir enduring grinding torments all this time, and without a companion or the chance of one, as I left word that I should be at home to no one but him this morning. Good-bye, darling. Give my love to Letitia and the wee scraps. And—those—bonbons—I had almost forgotten them."

"Oh, by the bye, did you hear what Daisy said the other day, a propos of your china?"

"No."

"When we had left your house and walked for some time in a silence most unusual where she is, she said in her small solemn way, "Molly, why does Lady Stafford have her kitchen in her drawing-room?' Now, was it not a capital bit of china-mania. I thought it very severe on the times."

"It was cruel. I shall instantly send my plates and jugs and that delicious old Worcester tureen down stairs to their proper place," says Cecil, laughing. "There is no criticism so cutting as a child's."

Chapter XXXIV.

"Ask me no more: thy fate and mine are sealed. I strove against the stream, am all in vain."
—THE PRINCESS.

Almost as Cecil steps into her carriage, Sir Penthony Stafford is standing on her steps, holding sweet converse with her footman at her own hall-door.

"Lady Stafford at home?" asks he of the brilliant but supercilious personage who condescends to answer to his knock.

"No, sir." Being a new acquisition of Cecil's, he is blissfully ignorant of Sir Penthony's name and status. "My lady is hout."

"When will she be at home?" Feeling a good deal of surprise at her early wandering, and, in fact, not believing a word of it.

"My lady won't be at home all this morning, sir."

"Then I shall wait till the afternoon," says Sir Penthony, faintly amused, although exasperated at what he has decided is a heinous lie.

"Lady Stafford gave strict orders that no one was to be admitted before two," says the flunkey, indignant at the stranger's persistence, who has come into the hall and calmly divested himself of his overcoat.

"She will admit me, I don't doubt," says Sir Penthony, calmly. "I am Sir Penthony Stafford."

"Oh, indeed! Sir Penthony, I beg your pardon. Of course, Sir Penthony, if you wish to wait——"

Here Sir Penthony, who has slowly been mounting the stairs all this time, with Chawles, much exercised in his mind, at his heels, pauses on the landing and lays his hand on the boudoir door.

"Not there, Sir Penthony," says the man, interposing hurriedly, and throwing open the drawing-room door, which is next to it. "If you will wait here I don't think my lady will be long, as she said she should be 'ome at one to keep an appointment."

"That will do," sternly. "Go! I dare say," thinks Stafford, angrily, as the drawing-room door is closed on him, "if I make a point of it she will dismiss that fellow. Insolent and noisy as a parrot. A well-bred footman never gets beyond 'Yes' or 'No' unless required, and then only under heavy pressure. But what appointment can she have? And who is secreted in her room? Psh