J. S. Smith & Co.

THE "SIMONDS" SAWS

J. S. SMITH & CO. St. Catharines, Ont. Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada. Send for Price List. 1076-1y

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT 12, 1879

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

[CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.]

Watchwords of Life.

Hope,
While there's a hand to strike;
Date,
While there's a young heart brave!
Toil,
While there's a rock unwrought!
Trust,
While there's a God to save!
Learn,
While there's a God to love!
Feel,
That there's strength in feel!
Know,
That there's a room reserved!
Wait,
Though night clings and rolls!
Do,
When there's a work for you!
Help,
When there's a brother, need!
Pray,
When there's a tempter near!
Pray,
Both in word and deed!

Suggestive Notes on Ope Farming.

[To the Editor of The Rural Post.]

We are finishing as good a harvest as we have had for some years. The past bad years are not without their benefits; they will serve to make us more thoughtful and more careful, and make better plans for the future. What is most needed in this section is more manure and more drains.—I will make the assertion that we have not a hill of clay soil in Ope but would be benefited by draining. Our uplands need drains as well as the low lands. For the manufacture of manure we must have plenty of sheep and cattle, the latter for low lands and the former for high. The great advantage of sheep is the even manner in which they distribute the manure. Our farmers say cattle do not pay for keeping. The reason is quite clear to my mind. We have not the right kind to make money with. I was conversing with a cattle-buyer a short time ago, and he said he could not do well with the cattle of this section as they are too light in the hind quarters. We want more Durhams and select them of a good milk or family so as to be profitable in two ways. When prosperity returns to England and her million of working-men can earn money to buy cheese we will have a better price, for cheese is the best form in which our dairy produce can cross the Atlantic safely. Selling butter is too hazardous. Our live stock trade is immense and must increase. When we can raise a supply it will find a ready sale. I am really ashamed to have any one from the front ride home with me and see the kind of cattle we keep. If my cows were no better than the average I would feel ashamed to own them when anyone visits me, and only having a strong aversion to lying would keep me from saying they belonged to a neighbor. Geo. Calvert's suggestion about raising steer calves is a good one. They grow so much faster than heifers and make more beef. We have had an excellent fruit year. Plums are a grand crop. This year's experience makes us feel the necessity of planting more trees. We are raise fruit with care and judgment. Let every farmer order 200 root grafts of the "Iron clads," put them in about the same as corn rows and he will have an orchard to put out in three or four years.

Lower Ontario, Ope, 9th Sept. 1879. S. G.

Live Stock in Europe.

We have on more than one occasion pressed upon our readers the growth of the live stock export trade of Canada to England and urged the farmers of this section to secure their share of this profitable trade. We have now some figures that show the increase this year as compared with last. Since January 1st up to August 31st of the present year the following live stock has been shipped from Montreal in comparison with the same period last year:

	1879	1878
Cattle	12,969	10,841
Sheep	45,540	30,063
Horses	1,194	918

It is stated that the food alone for live stock crossing the Atlantic from Montreal this year has cost over $10,000, the total value of live stock shipped being estimated at $1,740,000. Last Saturday six steamers took out cattle and sheep, and all the regular lines of cattle steamers are engaged up to October 1st. Some further idea of the probable magnitude of this trade may be formed from the following: article for which we are indebted to a recent number of the New York Commercial Bulletin. It is singular that while there is such excitement just now in England, France and Germany with regard to American competition in supplying the home markets with animal food, there is a positive decrease in the number of cattle in most of the European States, so that the ability of America to make good the deficiency ought to be accepted as a blessing, and not a misfortune. There is, however, nothing surprising in this falling off, even to the superficial observer, as far as Great Britain is concerned. Ireland, it is well known has been turned into one vast pasturage. Denmark derives most of its revenues from feeding bullocks for the English market, while France, Germany, Spain and Hungary have all been increasing their shipments of late, and yet the gigantic British maw is not satisfied. Even now with American shipments and the influence of unpropitious times, there is no appreciable decrease in the price of butcher's meat. But England is not the only country in Europe where the demand for cheap meat is not fully responded to. It must be remembered that the population of all the European States has enormously increased, while the purchasing power, consequent upon higher wages and the accumulation of wealth, has risen even in a greater degree. Meanwhile, however, the quantity of land has not been augmented, nor has the area under cultivation or pasturage been extended to any appreciable extent. The supply on every hand, however, is falling short of the steadily increasing demand for consumption. The evil for such it has become of a short supply of meat, it is not surprising, is now attracting much attention throughout all Europe. Prof. Lambl, of Prague, has just written a book on the subject and coined the word *Depecoration* to denote what is now come to be recognised as the cattle dearth. Another writer, M. Zundel, fortifies the statements of Lambl. France, especially is falling behind-hand in its domestic supply and is obliged to import largely. In 1877 these imports were: 210,000 oxen, 2,500,000 sheep and 798,000 hogs. The importations of oxen from Algeria have especially increased. In France there is, in fact, an absolute falling off in the home supply, at the same time that there is an increased consumption of meat per capita, along with an increased and increasing population. The importation of cattle into Germany (principally from Russia) shows an increase of 20 per cent. from 1872 to 1878; that of hogs 110 per cent. and of sheep 214 per cent. How this increased consumption of meat on the part of the Germans is to be satisfied under the new tariff is one of the problems the near future will have to solve. Except in Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, there is an absolute decline in the number of cattle in Germany. Even such countries as Belgium, which has heretofore maintained the number of its live stock from year to year, cannot now, owing to the augmentation of population, supply its own wants, and, by consequence, heavy imports are necessary. Russia and Austro-Hungary are the only nations which can furnish their neighbours with surplus cattle, and it is proposed now to ship dead meat from Russia. We conclude, therefore, that with increased facilities of transportation, there is opening up in that quarter an almost unlimited field for whatever surplus of bacon, beef and mutton we may have to sell. The American cattle trade, for that matter, as regards both the domestic and foreign markets, never had a more encouraging outlook than at this moment, and it but remains for the large class of interests engaged in it to improve their opportunities.

Fairs without Premiums.

Our readers are doubtless aware that across the border far too many of the agricultural fall shows have degenerated into horse trots and mountebank exhibitions from which the farmers derive no benefit. So extensive has the evil become that farmers are waking up to the necessity of reform, and have in many places made the necessary change. A writer in the Country Gentleman closes an article urging this course upon farmers by going a step further and proposing a fair without prizes. That would no doubt be the best way, but people are hardly ready yet for that plan. However, we may give his suggestion and argument in its support: "Many refrain from exhibiting because they think they have nothing worthy of a premium, but premiums are not the great object of a fair. These are all right enough, and are a legitimate object of ambition, but if nothing else were obtained by the exhibitor, he would generally pay dear for his whistle. The premium seldom pays for the labor and expense of exhibiting, but the knowledge acquired in the careful examination and comparison of the different herds, products and implements exhibited, does pay, and to make the means of acquiring this knowledge as extensive as possible, it is the bounden duty of every one to show whatever he has worthy of notice. Securing approbrium is a selfish consideration. Securing a good exhibition, one deserving attendance and careful study, is a public benefaction. Many fairs are run without premiums. Committees are appointed to examine and pronounce upon the merits of the stock, etc., exhibited, and the honor and advertisement of the announcement, added to the knowledge given and received, are considered a sufficient reward for exhibiting. Let the coming fairs attest that farmers are alive to their own interests, and avail ourselves of the advancement of their calling." The American Agriculturist has the subjoined remarks on the same topic, and we commend the concluding sentences to the boys of the Dominion that read The Post: "If you have something that you can exhibit, or intended to take to the fair, do not leave it at home because you are afraid that some one else will have something better. It is bad enough for some selfish older persons to do this. If only those exhibited who were sure of a prize, our fairs would be small affairs. Try and help your fair by showing the best you have. If you are so fortunate as to take a prize, that will be well; but it is quite as well to have tried to deserve it. You will learn why you failed, and that will be useful. If you try for a prize, do not set your heart so much upon it that you will be disappointed if you fail to get it, and be cross over it. Recollect that but one can take the premium, and if that falls to another, see why, and try to do better next time. But the chief object in going to the fair should not be to get a prize, though that is a good thing to do, but to learn something, and there is always much to be learned at a good fair. Do not run about from place to place without any object in view, for you will then be too tired to enjoy anything. It is very easy to get tired at a fair; indeed sight-seeing is a most fatiguing work. Make up your mind what kind of things you most wish to see, and see them thoroughly, and then, if you have time you can look at others. If it be implements, the poultry, the cattle, or the horses, the sewing machines, or the fancy work, take time and see what any of these have to tell you that you did not know before. At a state fair many years ago, in Ohio, we think it was, the most interesting objects we saw at the fair were two boys of about 12 and 14 years of age. We met them among the implements, and the way in which they examined these, and compared them with those they had at home, and their bright remarks as they came across something new, induced us to keep near the little fellows for a long time. Those boys are men now, but we have never been to a fair since without thinking of those boys. They made the fair very useful, and went home that night with tired legs no doubt, but with their heads filled with useful hints, and probably had enough to think about and talk over for many a day thereafter. We call to mind those two boys as their manner of seeing the fair is one that we hope all our youngsters will adopt. Those youngsters that hang about the catch-penny sideshows, or think that the most attractive objects are upon and around the refreshment stands, fail to make the best of the Fair."

Baths for Farmers.

One very great reason why farmers become "stiff and old" before their time, is from their lack of bathing and thorough muscular exercise. The professional man who is fatigued in body, seeks to restore his wasted energies with cold water, and the use of the dumb-bells, which, no matter what a man's occupation may be, straighten out the muscles and bring them all into action as nothing else does. But the farmer when he is fatigued what does he do? asks a writer in the Rural New Yorker, who proceeds to answer the question in this sensible fashion: In nine cases out of ten he seeks his recuperation in inactivity. He goes to bed without a bath, and begins his day's work without a bath. Once a week, like Aunt Chloe, he has a "clar in up time," by making himself clean. And what is true of the farmer, is, in part true of the farmerine. To take a bath requires times and trouble. So does everything else that is of value. It should not be taken when one is extremely fatigued at night. But in the morning, after a night's rest what is more invigorating! Salt should always be added and with freshly drawn water one has no need to go to the seaside for sea bathing. A sponge or towel bath agrees with many people much better than the immersion of the body in a tub-full. But what is very satisfactory—especially after one has become accustomed to it—is the bath tub, in which one may sit and with a mug, or pitcher, pour the water over the shoulders. The largest size of these tubs should be chosen, and the material should be strong and well put together. Zinc is the best. Those of tin are not worth buying. A good zinc tub costs about $6.50. If in daily use it will need to be taken once a year probably to the tinsmith to have a small leakage in the bottom stopped, unless indeed, the owner has the happy faculty of doing his own "tinkering." To be able to solder basins and pots and pans, is an accomplishment well worth the trouble of boys and girls to acquire, and the tools necessary for the work are few and inexpensive. Hair mittens are excellent for producing a friction on the skin, after a bath, but the bath towel, which is of large size, of heavy quality in cotton, is preferable for every-day use. It costs from 25 to 30 cents. A pair of hair mittens costs $1.50. It is a custom in some parts of Germany for the head of every household to pay the family physician a certain sum per annum to keep his family well. It is a good plan. The doctor drops in now and then, asks about the diet and sanitary habits of the various members of the family and so has it in his power to apply the ounce of prevention. It is quite true that if people took half the trouble to keep in health that they take to get well when once ill, there would be comparatively little disease. And one of these sanitary "troubles" is the daily morning bath, which soon becomes a luxury. The time consumed in taking it, is quickly made up by the strength and vigor it imparts. And if one cannot afford the bath tub, use a large basin that will hold at least six quarts. But have the tub if you can. One had better go without a Sunday suit than a bath tub. Cold water will do more for the religion and morals of most persons than will the Sunday sermon. And like obedience to the fifth commandment, let your acquaintance with it be intimate so that your days may be long in the land.

Teach and Learn.

One man cannot thoroughly, safely, and wisely conduct many experiments at the same time. Hence, it is very desirable for neighboring farmers to help one another in this respect, says the Rural New Yorker. So of all classes engaged in productive pursuits. Ten men can, in one year, try a number of theories that one man could not put to the test in less than ten years. If one makes an experiment that proves unprofitable, it is his duty to let his friends know it, that they may not suffer by repeating it. If one possesses special knowledge about varieties of articles of produce, peculiarities of culture, methods of preserving or utilising what is raised, or anything else of importance to success and prosperity, he ought to be kind enough to inform his neighbors, at least, so that they may be wiser and more successful. In a certain community the farming was unimproved, and, hence, unprofitable. A progressive man of intelligence and skill moved in from a distant state, introduced more advanced ideas, and rapidly converted the poor land into a fertile and profitable farm. His neighbors were kindly enlightened, adopted his wise example, and soon brought up the whole community to much greater prosperity. Of course, the man who taught and those who learned are much happier. Let it be known that selfish monopoly of useful information is suicidal as well as ignoble and uncharitable; and that few men are to be pitied more than those who refuse to learn by the experience of others. To further these suggestions, it is recommended that farmers, gardeners, fruit culturists, etc., visit one another more frequently, talk together more freely, publish their experiments more carefully, and in every legitimate way, try to teach more and learn more.

General Farm Notes.

ONIONS chopped up fine are good for chickens. Give once a week. The green leaves of mustard plants answer both for pepper and green food.

DRAIN TILES. Order your Drain Tiles now, in order that you may get them this fall and winter. S. J. Fox, Brick and Tile maker, south of Lindsay. 1044-4.

A VALUABLE COW.—A New Haven, Conn., farmer has a three-year-old Jersey cow that gave three times her own weight in milk in June last, the milk yielding 58 lbs. of butter.

AN ASYLUM for aged domestic animals has been opened at Gonesse, in France. There are already a cow 36 years old, a hog aged 25, and an 18-year-old goat. The senior member of the family is a mule 40 years of age.

HARD TO PLEASE. "Yes," says the horny handed Granger, gloomily, "last year we hadn't anything to put in our barns, and this year there is so much stuff that we can't take care of it, and a heap's bound to be spoiled. There ain't any luck for us farmers, anyhow." There is no pleasing some people.

FROG FARMING. What will not our enterprising Yankee neighbours go into next. We read that a man in Illinois now in his third year of frog farming is marketing his first crop. He has an acre and a quarter devoted to this industry, and cultivates the "Goslin" common sort. He expects to supply the Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati markets.

CLOVER CATCHING.—It has seemed to us that the word "catch," as applied to clover seed germination, is unfortunate, because misleading, since it justifies the impression that a good deal rests upon the chance. It may be observed that if the seed is good, and properly sown, there is no chance about the "catch" if the soil is in a proper condition to insure it. If the soil is too dry, it may germinate, but the young plants may dry up and die for want of moisture. If the soil is too poor, they may germinate all the same but starve to death. It may be safely acted upon that if the soil is mellow and rich, clover sown either in fall or spring will prove a "good catch," the same as any other seeds, and that when it fails, the cause, except it may be exceedingly dry weather, is within the control of the farmer.

HOEING CABBAGES.—An old farmer informed us that he once tried an experiment to prove the advantage of keeping the soil well stirred among his cabbages. He had he and his hired man were engaged in a contest which should have the best crop. He hoed his once a week all summer, and yet the hired man's cabbages grew best, for which we could not account, as we never saw him at work among them. But accidentally we found out the secret. The man rose every morning at four o'clock, and did the hoeing before sunrise, when no one saw him. He hoed not once a week but six times a week. This experiment shows the importance of planting the crop where a narrow cultivator drawn by a horse can be readily run, and the work done rapidly, often, and at little cost of labor.

THE PLOW IN GARDENS.—A common reason why farmers of moderate means have not had better kitchen gardens is that they had not learned how to cultivate them at little expense. Going through once a week, to keep the crops clean and in the best growing condition, could not be performed by hand. Many are imitating the practice of the large market gardeners, and do the work by horse labor and with the drill, plow and cultivator. There are but few crops that need planting in beds, and a small portion of the garden may be devoted to these. All the rest may be arranged for horse work. The great advantage here is that no care or skill is required in laying out. All that is needed is a turning ground at each end, twelve feet wide, for the horse, which may be a smooth grass walk. Rows of currant, gooseberry and raspberry bushes, and dwarf fruit trees may occasionally extend across the garden parallel with the rows of vegetables. After the plants have a fair stand the horse will do nearly all, and the garden may be kept cleaner than ever before at a tenth of its cost. By passing the plow through once a week and keeping the ground constantly mellow, the crops will make a fine growth.

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.

That's The Way They Used To Do It.

With a thumb and finger on the nose, a bright silver dime on the table as a bribe, and the Castor Oil bottle in the other hand is the way our mother had to approach us when she was about to attack a severe case of colic that had tied our little intestines in knots. Those days, and that scene, come no more to us, neither will our little ones ever be obliged to tread in the rough path their parents trod in their childhood. Now we take **Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil** as complacently as we do condensed milk, and it is just about as cheap—25 cents a bottle. 1043-4.

Electricity.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Worth ten times its weight in gold—pain cannot stay where it is used! It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma, and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured a bad case of chronic and blood dyspepsy. One teaspoonful cures colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of piles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of excoriated nipples or inflamed breast. For bruises if applied often and bound on, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a burn as soon as applied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts and corns, and wounds of every description on man or beast.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the name Northrop and Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.—1042-8.

NOTE.—*Eclectric* Selected and Electrized.

The Unprejudiced Physician.

It is very pitiful to see the blooming girl or seemingly stalwart youth suddenly succumb, as the unexpected seeds of consumption begin to develop in their system. The Physician knows that Cod Liver Oil is the only known cure, and if he be unprejudiced he will recommend **Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda,** as it is not only a much better remedy, but being perfectly palatable can be taken continuously till full health is restored.—1043-4.

Railways.

TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY.—TIME-TABLE. Taking effect on Monday, July 31st, 1879.

GOING NORTH.	Mail.	Local.	Mixed.
Toronto, depart	7:00 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	
Uxbridge "	9:45 "	6:15 "	12:15 p.m.
Cannington "	10:45 p.m.	7:12 "	2:18 "
Woodville "	10:53 "	7:25 "	2:45 "
Midland Junction	11:00 "	7:30 "	2:55 "
Coboconk, arrive	12:20 "		5:15 "
GOING SOUTH.	Mixed.	Mail.	Local.
Coboconk, depart	5:00 a.m.	12:35 p.m.	
Midland Junction	7:45 "	1:35 "	6:00 a.m.
Woodville "	8:15 "	2:06 "	6:40 "
Cannington "	9:00 "	2:18 "	6:53 "
Uxbridge "	10:50 a.m.	3:20 "	7:55 "
Toronto arrive		5:45 "	10:30 "

Passengers leave Lindsay at 12.10 p.m. and reach Toronto at 5.45 p.m. Leave Toronto at 7.00 a.m. and reach Lindsay at 4.30 p.m.

W. GOODERHAM, JUNR.,
Toronto, July 19th, 1879. Managing Director

VICTORIA RAILWAY.—TIME TABLE. Summer Arrangement. Taking effect on Friday, August 1st, 1879. Toronto Time.

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. MIXED	MAIL.
Toronto, via G.T.R. ...leave		7.12 a. m.
Lindsay, via W. P. P. & L. R'y ...arrive		11.50 a. m.
Toronto, via T. & N. R'y leave		7.00 a. m.
M. R'y Junc. via M. R. arrive		4.30 p. m.
Lindsay ...leave	6.00 a.m.	3.00 "
Mal. R'y Junction ... "	6.15 "	3.10 "
Hall's ... "	6.48 "	3.40 "
Fenelon Falls ... "	7.15 "	4.00 "
Kelly's ... "	7.33 "	4.17 "
Rettie's ... "	7.57 "	4.40 "
Kinmount ...Arrive	8.30 "	5.10 "
Minden Station, ...leave		5.45 "
Ingoldsby ... "		6.00 "
Dysart ... "		6.08 "
Gelert ... "		6.20 "
Haliburton ...arrive		6.30 "

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. MAIL.	MIXED.
Haliburton ...leave	7.30 a.m.	
Gelert ... "	7.40 "	
Dysart ... "	7.52 "	
Ingoldsby ... "	8.00 "	
Minden Station, ... "	8.15 "	
Kinmount ... "	8.35 "	5.20
Rettie's ... "	9.25 "	5.55 "
Kelly's ... "	9.50 "	6.15 "
Fenelon Falls ... "	10.12 "	6.50 "
Hall's ... "	10.22 "	7.02 "
Midland R'y Junction, ... "	10.52 "	7.35 "
Lindsay ...arrive	11.00 "	7.45 "
Mid. R'y J'c, via M. R. leave	12.10 p.m.	
Toronto, via T. & N. R'y arrive	5.45 p.m.	
Lindsay via W. P. P. & L. R'y ...leave	4.40 p.m.	
Toronto, via G.T.R. ...arrive	10.52 p.m.	

Lindsay, July 29, 1879. JAMES ROSS, Manager

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA AND WHITBY, P. P. and LINDSAY R'Y.

TIME-TABLE taking effect Monday, July 14th, 1879. Trains run by Port Hope time, which is twenty minutes slower than Montreal or G. T. time.

Georgian Bay Division.

Going NORTH	Mixed.	Express.	Mixed.
G. T. Junction ...		9.45 a.m.	
Port Hope, depart	6.00 a.m.	10.00	5.30 p.m
Millbrook ...	7.25	10.55	7.00
Bethany ...	8.00	11.15	7.30
Brunswick ...	8.07	11.20	7.37
Franklin ...	8.15	11.25	7.45
Omemee ...	8.35	11.40	8.05
Reaboro' ...	8.45	11.50	8.20
LINDSAY ...arrive	9.10	12.10	8.40
...depart	10.10		
Vic. R'y & W.P.R. & L. Junction ...	10.20	12.20	
Cambray ...	10.49	12.33	
Oakwood ...	11.00	12.50	
Woodville ...	11.50	1.05	
		1.15	
Beverton ...	12.20 p.m.	1.35	
Gamebridge ...	12.33	1.45	
Beeton ...	12.50	1.55	
Schepler ...	1.00	2.03	
Uttergrove ...	1.15	2.12	
ORILLIA ...arrive	2.00	2.30	
...depart	2.50		
Washaushene arr	4.00	3.30	
Midland ...arrive		4.10	

Going SOUTH.	Mixed	Mixed	Express.
Midland ...depart			12.25 p m
Washaushene, dep		4.10 a.m.	1.00
Orillia ...		5.35	2.00
Uttergrove ...		6.00	2.30
Schepler ...		6.15	2.40
Beeton ...		6.25	2.48
Gamebridge ...		6.40	3.00
Beaverton ...		7.00	3.15
Woodville ...		7.45	3.35
Oakwood ...		8.00	3.47
Cambray ...		8.20	4.05
Vic. R'y & W.P.R. & L. Junction ...		8.35	4.20
LINDSAY ...	5.45 a.m.	9.10	4.30
Reaboro ...	6.05	9.30	4.48
Omemee ...	6.20	9.45	5.00
Franlin ...	6.40	10.05	5.15
Brunswick ...	6.47	10.12	5.20
Bethany ...	6.55	10.20	5.25
Millbrook ...	7.25	11.10	5.45
Port Hope ...	8.15	12.25	6.40
G. T. Junction ...	8.20		6.45

Peterboro' Division.

Going NORTH	Mixed	Express.	Express.
G. T. June, depart		9.45 a.m.	8.15 p m
Port Hope depart	6.00 a.m.	10.10	8.30
Millbrook ...	7.40	11.10	9.30
Peterborough ...	8.25	11.50	10.10
Lakefield ...arrive	9.00	12.25 p.m.	

Going SOUTH	Express.	Mixed.	Mail.
Lakefield ...depart		9.20 a.m.	4.30 p m
Peterborough ...	6 45 a.m.	10 05	6.25
Millbrook ...	7 25	10.45	7.00
		11 10	
Port Hope arrive	8 15	12.45	7.55
G T. June, arrive	8.20		8.00

H. G. TAYLOR,
Supt. Georgian Bay and Peterboro' Divisions

Whitby Division.

Going SOUTH	Express.	Mail.
Mid. R'y & Vic. R'y June. ...		4.20 p.m.
LINDSAY ...	7.00 a.m.	4.40
Ops ...	7.08	4.49
Mariposa ...	7.21	5.02
Manilla ...	7.40	5.22
Sonya ...	7.52	5.37
Seagrave ...	8.00	5.45
Port Perry ...	8.30	6.15
Prince Albert ...	8.36	6.22
Manchester ...	8.43	6.32
Summit ...	8.50	6.40
Myrtle ...	9.00	6.50
Brooklin ...	9.13	7.05
Whitby ...	9.30	7.25
Whitby Junction ...	9.35	7.35
Toronto ...	11.00	10.55

Going NORTH.	Mail.	Express.
Toronto ...	7.12 a.m.	4 37 p.m.
Whitby Junction ...	8.35	6.35
Whitby ...	8.45	6.45
Brooklin ...	9.15	7.05
Myrtle ...	9.30	7.18
Summit ...	9.40	7.28
Manchester ...	9.50	7.38
Prince Albert ...	10.00	7.44
Port Perry ...	10.30	8.00
Seagrave ...	10.42	8.20
Sonya ...	10.50	8.28
Manilla ...	11.05	8.38
Mariposa ...	11.27	8.55
Ops ...	11.40	9.07
LINDSAY ...	11.50	9.15
Mid. R'y & Vic. R'y June. ...	12.10 p.m.	

J. J. ROSS, Supt. Whitby Division.

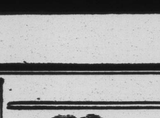
Through trains between Toronto and Midland, and vice versa, via Whitby and Lindsay.

Through coaches twice daily between Toronto and Peterboro', and vice versa, via Port Hope.

JAS. HOLDEN, Man. Dir. W., P.P. & L. R'y. GEO. COX, Man. Dir. M.R. of C
A. WHITE, General Traffic Agent.

1066.

John Anderson.



BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

JOHN ANDERSON,

Invites inspection of his large stock of ALL CLASSES of FURNITURE, which he is selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

SUPERIOR PARLOR AND BEDROOM SETS VERY LOW.

The Stock is NEW, of the most fashionable design, and highly finished. ☞A CALL SOLICITED.

JOHN ANDERSON.

1010. Three doors East of C. L. Baker's, Kent-St.

J. Britton.

COME AND SEE

NEW GOODS,
WATCHES
CLOCKS
AND JEWELLERY.

Monogram Jewellery ANY STYLE Made to Order.

J. BRITTON.

A. M. Reekie.

PIANOS AND ORGANS ARE SELLING

Very Cheap at the Music Emporium.

Call and see them. Any make required can be supplied on Short Notice. A large stock of

MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC ON HAND

as usual, and almost anything in the music line from a Jew's harp to a piano.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS ALSO AGENT FOR THE

Patterson Reapers, Mowers, Hay Rakes

Etc., and having made arrangements with Mr. JAMES KEITH, to keep a stock of repairs on hand for the Patterson Machines, the farmers can get their repairs without delay or expense.

A. M. REEKIE,
Music Emporium

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.

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.

Honey'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 "Guerney 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.—1008-1y.

G. H. Keere.

SIGN OF THE DUTCH FLAG.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. G. H. KEEVE:

DEAR SIR,—Since you have always given me the best satisfaction in repairing my watch, I send it to you again with the bearer, 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 mme lately, 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.

Subs. rbers 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 ... $4.00
St. Nicholas and The Post, One year ... $3.50

The regular subscription of Scribner's is $4.00 per annum; of St. Nicholas, $3.00, and of THE POST, $1.50, so that anyone 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 from 4 to 44 years of age. Subscriptions must be left with or sent to

CHAS. D. BARR,
THE POST, Lindsay.

W. Berlikey.

BLACKSMITH AND

CARRIAGE SHOP.

W. BERLIKEY

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally that having re-built on the Old Stand Kent Street East, he is now prepared with increased facilities to do all kinds of

Blacksmithing & Repairing and making Cutters, sleighs, Waggons and Buggies at reduced rates to suit the hard times.

☞ Chopping Axes (warranted) always on hand and made to order.—1008-1y.

W. A. Sherwood.

W. A. SHERWOOD.

PORTRAITS IN OIL.

From life or photographs. Orders solicited Charges moderate.

STUDIO over Jas. Watson's store, corner of Kent and William-sts., Lindsay. Entrance on William-st.—995.

Photography.

RENOVATED AND REMODELLED.

Scott & Andrus

Have had their premises enlarged and thoroughly renovated. With new fixtures and improved light, they now claim the

Best Photographic Gallery

IN THE COUNTY.

Prices reduced to suit the hard times.

☞ A CALL SOLICITED. ☜

All kinds of Copying and Enlarging promptly done, and finished in Water Colors and India Ink.—1022.

Guns.

GUNS, GUNS.

Double Rifles, Martini Henry bore Breech Loaders; Breech Loading Sniders, 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.

Gray's Medicines.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF

PROF. GRAY'S ROOTS & PILLS,

Nature's Great Restorative.

A composition of six East Indian Roots, each one renowned for its medicinal virtues, the whole forming a compound unequalled by any other medicine. Guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Fever and Dumb Ague, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Disease 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. Extract of a letter from S. Gibson, Winnipeg, Manitoba:—Prof. Gray's Roots, Ointment and Healthy Pills are held in high repute here, having cured several of Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases, where every other remedy failed.

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale by T. W. GUY, Kingston, Ont.—1022.

John McTaggart, Kirkfield.

JOHN McTAGGART, KIRKFIELD,

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. Lend on easy terms of repayment; either on the sinking fund system, or on straight loan. A yearly payment of $106.70 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, " ... 2,000,000
IMPERIAL FIRE, " ... 600,000
And the ONTARIO MUTUAL of London,