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, Brantford, Sept. 1877, namely, for the

Best Family Machine,
Best Machine for General Purposes
Best Finished Machine.

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

Also, as usual,

Seeds and Implements

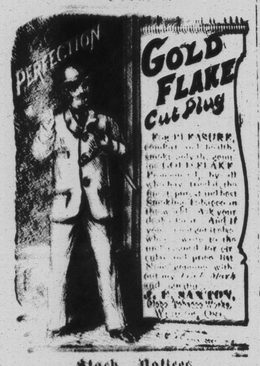
(Of all kinds on hand)

Money's Fanning Mills, that have taken the first prize this Fall, also first prize last day Central Fair. Also agent for the Provincial Association. Coal delivered in any part of the town. Shop East thoroughly opened and at the lowest living rates. Call and examine for yourselves. Remember the

Sign of the Plow No 38, Lindsay.

JAMES KEITH.

Tobacco.



Stock Notices.

THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORN BULL

"SENECA the THIRD"

Fruit Trees.

CANADIAN FRUIT TREES for Sale.

Healthy Young APPLE TREES.

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1880

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

(EDITED FOR THE POST BY A PRACTICAL FARMER.)

The Poetry of a Root Crop.

[illegible]

Hints for Work in May.

May is a very busy month and there is much work crowded into it, says American Agriculturist, that farmer is in danger of being in a hurry. Every hour of work should be so planned that it will tell most effectively, and this requires considerable thought in order to do the most urgent and important work first, and leave undone those things which may be done almost as well by and bye. As we now so do we reap, and as this is the month of sowing, the work now will in great measure determine what the harvest of the year shall be. Keep holding on, but with a plan.

Plowing. It must be admitted by every one familiar with farm work, that the labor problem is a difficult one, and it may fairly, from its importance, claim the first consideration in deciding upon the plan of operations for the year. The largest possible crops may not return a profit, if the labor in their production has not been well planned. One of the most important advantages obtained from a systematic rotation of crops consists in the judicious distribution of labor throughout the year so that there may be a surplus at one time, and a deficiency at another that will require the employing of extra hands at the best wages.

Manure may be sown early this month. One practice has been to sow in drills 30 inches apart, using six pounds per acre. A liberal supply of manure is required to secure an even stand, and the plants should be thinned by striking a broad hoe directly across the drills so that single plants will stand 12 to 16 inches apart. Root crops are often a failure from defective thinning.

Grass. An early rolling of clover with the roots that have been raised by frost will be especially appropriate after the open winter just passed. Fifty pounds per acre will often have as good effect as the larger doses of 100 and 200 lbs. that are recommended. Wood ashes on many soils will be found an useful application.

Meadows. Pick up any stones that may have been raised above the surface from the action of the frost. The roller may be used to bring the surface into good shape for the mower. Meadows are frequently injured by the tread of cattle before the ground is fairly settled. The grazing of meadows in spring is at the expense of the hay crop. It is better to keep cattle in the barn until the pastures are ready to furnish them a full ration.

Corn Fodder. This great fodder crop of the Southern States, which is renovating land there, takes the place of clover, and is worthy of more attention than it has yet had from northern farmers. Though we cannot plow under two crops the same season, we can easily get one and a heavy one, whether for feeding or turning under. Two bushels of rye sown in the acre, and plowed under with a shallow furrow, is the usual quantity. Another method practiced at the South is to put in the seed, at the last hoeing of a field of corn, and as soon as the corn is off the ground the rye or pea is plowed under.

Jerusalem Artichokes are growing in favor; they are relished by all domestic animals. They may be left in the ground all winter, and dug in early spring are crisp and fresh and the most acceptable change in the feed. The round, short variety called "Brazilian" is best. The seed is cut the same as potatoes, furrows made three feet apart and the pieces dropped about 12 or 15 inches apart in the furrow and covered with a few inches of earth.

Manure. None of the valuable substance should go to waste. Any manure scattered over the yards should be raked into a heap and secured from exposure to rain, or put at once upon the field.

Sheep. Sheep should be tagged before turning out to grass. Dry ewes may be fattened and marketed as soon as possible. Lambs that are for early market will need the best care and extra feed. The good shepherd will look well to his flock and count it every day, so that no animal may get strayed far away and lost. The best way to kill ticks is to dip the lambs shortly after the sheep are sheared in tobacco water to which sulphur is added.

Washing Sheep. A deduction of about 1 c is made by the wool buyers for all unwashed fleeces, and this is right if the washing is properly done. Take it all in all it is best to wash the sheep, though there may be cases where it is not convenient, expedient, or even safe.

Live Stock. Keep live stock of all kinds in a thriving condition. The chance from hay to grass is critical, often resulting in loss of condition.

Crows. These birds in the main are farmer's friends; but at just this time when the corn is coming up it is hard to think so. Crows are great lovers of young corn, but for most of the year they feed on insects that are injurious. Leave them off the corn field, but it is not wise to kill them.

Machinery. See that all haying and harvesting machines and implements are in good condition for service, that they may be ready when wanted. If any portions need replacing, procure them well in advance of the time when they will be needed for use.

Money in Cattle

There is not much likelihood that the farmers of this county will go to extremes in cattle raising, but a point is well taken by the Seaforth Expositor in some sensible comments on the question of improving stock, now under discussion in many of our exchanges. Our Huron contemporary says: "The question for our ordinary farmers to consider is where to draw the line. A spirit of rivalry and ambition often prompt men to extend it so far as to cover more ground than they can properly or profitably utilize; in fact to go beyond their legitimate means or sphere. A farmer who wishes to make money out of his stock must guard against this extreme. To meet the requirements of the market at home or abroad is what every farmer should endeavour to do. *The market now demands a first class quality of beef. This can be produced only by raising good well bred cattle.* Any expenditure made to accomplish this end, that is, to meet the requirements of the market, will return a good profit for the outlay, but beyond this it is not safe for any to go save those who can afford to speculate. Every person should aim at accomplishing this, and the nearer they approach the point the more profitable will they find their occupation, and in endeavouring to reach this goal all will find ample scope for their utmost energy and legitimate ambition."

Manures (No 8) Swamp Muck and Night Soil

[To the Agricultural Editor of the Post.]

Swamp muck is chiefly composed of partially decomposed vegetable matter. It is therefore useful on all soils deficient in organic matter. It is generally used as a top dressing for mead ows. Sometimes it is made into a compost with lime and salt, in which state it is thought by some to be as valuable as an equal quantity of farm yard manure, with which it is also composted. But perhaps the best use to which it can be put is as an absorbent for liquid manures in the stable. When so used it will be the means of saving the most valuable part of the manure, much of which would otherwise be lost. In all cases it is advisable to have the muck dug up out of the swamp and exposed to a winter's frost before being used.

Night soil is one of the most powerful fertilizers. On the continent of Europe, especially in the cities, it is very carefully gathered and sold to farmers. In China it is the principal manure used. In some of the cities of the United States there are men who make their living by collecting and selling it. There are some I know who object to handling it on account of the smell, but that can be very easily avoided by mixing the night soil with some good absorbent such as charcoal dust, gypsum, coal ashes, swamp muck, or dry earth. There should be one of these substances kept in the privy ready to be used when necessary. The bad smell caused by privy vaults is injurious to health and for this reason and no other an absorbent should be used.

Night soil may be used with advantage on all crops. Farmers try it once and you will be astonished at the result. A.

Pendon, April 24th, 1880.

Some Suggestions for Planting.

[To the Agricultural Editor of The Post.]

As the planting season is now at hand a few words on the subject may be acceptable. Early planted potatoes are generally the best. As a rule they escape the bug which of late years has been very destructive. They are also ready for the market fully two weeks before the general crop is fit for use, consequently a far better price is obtained. We will venture to say that George Calvert has had potatoes planted for two weeks. In preparing the seed not more than two eyes should be left on a piece, and not more than three pieces should be put in a hill. This will give six good stalks to each hill which is quite sufficient. The plan that some people have of preserving the eyes when cooking is a very bad one as the piece on which the eye is, is then only skin deep. Allow as much of the potatoes as possible to go into the ground, as the germ will then take root far quicker. Trying to live on the same potatoes that you plant is a poor policy. Some people argue that it is better to plant the potatoes whole. This is not only a lazy practice but a very expensive one, as it not only takes more seed but brings poorer crops. Plant in rows three feet apart each way, and by taking a little time in planting by making a hole three inches deep in which to put the seed, they can be cleaned just as they are coming through the ground by a pair of harrows. This saves once cultivating and rules hoeing by planting potatoes in April people in town will be thinking of new potatoes by the middle of July.

Although too early for corn planting a few words even now may not come amiss. In the first place let me express a hope that the corn on the cars that the groceries are showing in their windows are not offered for sale as seed corn, although I was told on Saturday that such really was the case. In the whole lot I did not see one ear that would be considered as fair corn in husking time. If you plant poor seed you must expect a poor return. I believe that the failure to grow good corn in this county is owing to the fact that the farmers do not know how to plant it; how to attend to it; and more than all they do not know what kind of soil is best adapted to corn. A good field of corn is of more profit to a farmer than almost any other crop that he has. Any animal that the farm produces is fond of corn and the stalks when cut at the proper time make the very best feed for cattle during the winter. I will admit that what is known as the western corn will not mature this far back, but Indian corn can certainly be grown with profit. CORN PLANTER.

What is the True Money Value of Leached Ashes?

Farmers have been so long accustomed to compare leached ashes with wood ashes (*i. e.*, "live ashes") and to regard them in some sort as a weaker representative of, or substitute for, wood ashes, says Prof. Storer in the Rural New Yorker, that the real significance of the leached product seems to be not clearly understood. In point of fact, leached ashes and wood ashes are not comparable as fertilizers. They belong to totally distinct classes. Wood ashes are clearly to be classed among the potassic fertilizers, while leached ashes cannot be so classed; they fall naturally among the calcareous fertilizers. Wood ashes do indeed contain other valuable constituents besides potash lime among others and they have certain peculiar qualities which need not be discussed in this connection, but the fact remains that they differ so decidedly from leached ashes that the two materials do not admit of any close comparison. It has long been known to chemists that leached ashes contain hardly any potash, and this truth was exhibited most emphatically some eight or nine years since by a number of analyses made by Professor Johnson of New Haven. Yet to this day most experiments with leached ashes are made, as they have been from the times of the first settlers, with the view of testing the old question: "Are leached ashes as good as unleached?" I would not the least undervalue such experiments. It has appeared indeed that upon not a few soils the question has been answered in the affirmative. It is important any way for every farmer to learn by trial whether his land is specially grateful for lime, or lime-carbonate, for potash salts, or for the caustic, alkaline effect of wood ashes, and so forth. But there is another kind of experiment which might be made in many places, and that is the comparison of leached ashes with lime, applied in various forms, with the view of obtaining in the cheapest possible way results as good as those afforded by leached ashes. Professor Johnson's analyses show that the average composition of leached ashes, as brought into New England from Canada is

Water	25.31
Sand, clay and charcoal	11.17
Iron oxide	1.40
Lime	45.99
Magnesia	3.30
Potash and soda	1.27
Phosphoric acid	1.11
Sulphuric acid	0.11
Carbonic acid	17.49
Silica (soluble)	2.09
	100.00

And that a struck bushel of leached ashes, weighing 55 pounds, contains pounds of

Water	13.91
Sand, clay and charcoal	6.31
Iron oxide	0.83
Lime	11.30
Magnesia	1.81
Potash and soda	0.70
Phosphoric acid	0.60
Sulphuric acid	0.06
Carbonic acid	9.61
Silica (soluble)	1.15
	55.00

In views of these analyses, and of the facts so often asserted: 1st, that unleached ashes have been found to be as useful as leached upon some soils; and 2nd, that excellent results are sometimes obtained by using comparatively small quantities of leached ashes in connection with dung or some other fertilizer, it is hard to escape the conviction that the fertilizing effects of leached ashes must depend primarily upon the 24 or 25 lbs. of carbonate of lime that are contained in each bushel of the material.

The calcareous constituent is so predominant and the esteem in which leached ashes are held is so great and peculiar, in the localities where they are largely used, that it may fairly be inferred that their merit depends chiefly upon the lime-carbonate. But if this inference is correct, the question is at once opened, why should not the farmers use other forms of the lime-carbonate, which may be had at cheap rates, instead of importing leached ashes from abroad? This is a question which can be answered only by experiments, such as can best be performed on the large scale by the farmers themselves, and each of the experiments should be made to last for several years, or until a definite result has been made by it.

Theoretically, the question to be determined is simply: cannot some cheaper form of carbonate of lime be used to replace leached ashes? And if a chemist were to test the matter he would be apt to use powdered chalk or perhaps even the prepared chalk called "whiting," taking for his trials quantities of chalk equal to the amount of lime carbonate contained in the dressing of leached ashes with which the chalk was to be compared. But practically the question is not so simple. It divides into several subordinate inquiries looking to the practicability of getting the useful lime compound in some cheaper form than chalk, by using shell-lime or some other of the cheap limes that are sold for agricultural purposes.

There are several ways of testing the matter, and each of them are worthy of being tried on the large scale in the districts where leached ashes are esteemed. One way would be to "lime" a part of a field outright, by burying small heaps of quick-lime at proper intervals upon the field in spring or autumn, and spreading as soon as practicable, the fine powdery product which is formed after a little time from the slacking of the lime by the moisture of the soil. By dressing another part of the field with leached ashes and leaving yet another portion unfertilized it would be possible to gain some just conception as to the comparative merits of the fertilizers. The slacked lime obtained in the manner just described, would naturally soon be converted into carbonate of lime by absorbing carbonic acid from the air and the soil; but the experiment, considered as an experiment will of that for a certain space of the time caustic lime is in contact with the soil. It could never be told with certainty precisely what part of the good, or perhaps the bad, effects of the liming operation were to be attributed to the slacked lime or the lime carbonate from it. The failure of such an experiment would in no way prove that carbonate of lime cannot be used to replace leached ashes; but, on the other hand, from the very simplicity of the trial, any successful results obtained by means of it would so specially valuable; and the answer are that it many cases the lime would turn out to be a better application than the leached ashes. There can hardly be a doubt that many comparison of lime with leached ashes, in the sense of the foregoing proposal, have actually been made already by American farmers, and it would be well if all of them could be collected and studied anew in the light of what is now known of the composition and modes of action of both these fertilizers.

Reconcreting Chilled Lambs.

The season of early lambs is at hand, and it is a season of the year when they are liable, in some instances, to be chilled. When lambs are chilled it is difficult to revive them, even by gentle rubbing, warming by the stove, wrapping in old flannel, and other old-time methods. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman suggests another plan of treatment. The old flannel and bushel basket, or substitute, will still be required after the lamb is taken out of the bath. When the lamb is chilled prepare a pail two-thirds full of warm water, say 90° F., or as warm as the foot (not the hand) will comfortably bear. Put the lamb into this bath, all except its head, for five or ten minutes, according to the effect it has on him. If he revives in five or six minutes take him out; if he revives slowly keep him in about ten minutes. He will show any revival by kicking or struggling. Of course the head must be held by some one while the rest of the body is under water in the pail. When the lamb is taken out hold it up gently in a warm place by the fore legs and head, allowing the water to drain off; then wipe over gently to dry; wrap in old flannel or other woollen, and put in the basket in a warm place. I think this plan of reanimating chilled lambs will work pretty well (best in the hands of the farmer's wife), because the warm water will quickly and equally warm every part of the skin, thus equalizing the circulation in all parts quickly and effectually. The lamb should not be exposed to cool or cold air till thoroughly dry. If the lamb is able to suck the ewe may be brought to the lamb, or the lamb to the ewe, in such a way as to prevent chilling again. By means of a warm bath the heat of the water extends to every part alike, and quickly, while such is not the case in warming by the fire, and I do not see why the warm bath is not as good or better than any other means for the purpose indicated.

General Farm Notes.

PROFIT IN FARMING.—The real profit arising from farming consists in the attention to details. He who looks closely after small things is the one who finds farming to pay. Neglect in the smaller items leads to carelessness in larger. In directions for the milking of cows, we always notice that emphasis is laid upon "saving all the strippings, as therein lies great richness." It is the last item which is added to any given product that yields the profit.

A GREAT WASTE.—It is the practice of many dairy farmers to kill the calves at a very early age, long before they can be—or should be, of any use as food. This is a source of loss, which, take the country through, says the American Agriculturist, whose views in this question agree with those of George Calvert, is some thing enormous. An animal already grown to the weight of 60 to 80 pounds, and which might, through a few weeks of proper feeding, be made to yield a large amount of food, is killed, and all that is saved is the skin. There are cases when it is the best economy to get rid of the calves as soon as they come, but these are exceptional, and in the ordinary dairy of a farm practising mixed husbandry, there is seldom, if ever, a call for such an untimely and unprofitable removal of the calves. It will pay well in many cases to grow the calves until they are six months old, and thus produce an animal weighing 500 pounds, and of the best quality, commanding a ready sale in the markets.

BULKY HORSES.—Among the suggestions said to be published by some anti-cruelty to animals society, are these: If the horse when he balks, can have his attention diverted there is usually no trouble in starting him. This may be done in various ways of which the following are a few that have been employed: Take the horse out of the shafts and turn him around several times quite rapidly. This will make him entirely dizzy and lead him to forget that he does not wish to draw the load. A stout twine twisted around the fore-leg has been used as a remedy with good results. A string tied around the ear has the same effect. We have seen horses of the balkiest sort started in a moment by putting a lump of earth into their mouths. Even a piece of sugar or a handful of fresh grass will so divert the attention of a balker that he will often start off without trouble. Some mild treatment like these that set the animal to thinking of something foreign to his work is vastly better than any amount of whipping, and is much easier of application.

SHEEP DISEASE IN ENGLAND.—The American consul at Gloucester, England, reports a serious outbreak of a disease among sheep in several localities. In this instance it is "rot," or "sheep rot," and quite distinct from foot rot. The rot is due to "flukes," which are leech-shaped worms, often found in the gall-bladder, or ducts and liver of sheep. Small numbers of these may be present without manifest injury to the sheep, but when they occur in large numbers the whole system of the animal is so disorganized that the term "rot" best expresses its condition. It is caused by poor food, low damp pastures, and water from ponds and pools. When it occurs, its course is rapid, and no treatment will save the animal. Prevention is possible by avoiding the causes. One part of the life of the fluke is passed within the bodies of fresh water snails, etc., and from these it in time reaches the interior of the sheep; for this reason it is important to supply sheep with well-water or other water free from these animals. Sheep in which the attack does not amount to rot, have been cured by a mixture consisting largely of salt and spirits of turpentine. Indeed the free use of salt is regarded as an important preventive. A correspondent in Oregon states that he has within a short time made its appearance in some localities in that state.

Sage's Cocoa. Pleasant and Comfortable.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of the 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." 1073-1y.

$500 Reward

was for years offered in every paper of the land by the former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh it would not cure. It cures by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. Snuff or dust of any kind drives an catarrh and sends it to the lungs. This remedy has stood the test of time, having been a popular remedy for a quarter of a century. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.—1077-1.

To Ladies Only.

The strength, brightness and durability of the colour produced by Mme. Pomeroy's New Diamond Dye is almost incredible. The process being so clean and simple there appears no reason why every lady should not be her own dyer, by her glowing her experiments on a ribbon or piece of of goods in a small earthen crock or basin of boiling water, and proceeding afterwards to larger articles of dress or utility. They are put up in 25c packages, and give full directions. Price 15c for all colours except Magenta, which is 25c.—1077-2.

C. Y. Baker.

CHARLES L. BAKER

Begs to thank his friends and customers for their liberal patronage during the holidays, and informs them that he is constantly replenishing his stock, and has always a large and

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES,

Comprising, to enumerate a few of the leading articles,

IN SUGARS.
Pulverized Sugars,
Redpath's Yellows,
Redpath's Ground,
Redpath's Broken Loaf,
Barbadoes and Porto Ricos.

IN FRUITS.
London Layer Raisins,
Black Basket Raisins,
Blue Crown Raisins,
Valentia Raisins,
Currants,
Figs in mats and boxes.

IN CANNED FRUITS.
Tomatoes in gallon cans,
Tomatoes in 3 lb. cans,
Walker Tomatoes in 3 lb. cans,
Green Corn,
Peaches, 2 and 3 lb. cans,
Pine Apple,
Apples in gallon cans

IN FISH.
New Labrador Herrings,
White Fish,
Trout,
Mackerel in kits,
Finnan Haddies,
Kippered Mackerel,
Boneless Codfish in 30 lb. boxes,
Boneless Codfish in 5 lb. boxes.

IN CANNED FISH.
Lobsters,
Salmon,
Mackerel,
Fish Chowder,

IN CANNED MEATS.
Ham, Tongue and Chicken,
Potted Tongue,
Potted Game,

IN TEAS.
Teas in caddies of 5 lbs. and upwards, suitable for family use. The stock is the largest and best assorted in Lindsay and comprises
Black,
Green,
Japan,
Oolong,
and Pekoe

IN COFFEES.
Java,
Dandelion,
Plantation,
English Breakfast,
And MOCHA, the new and popular beverage.

PORK, &c.
Mess Pork,
C. C. Bacon,
Long Clear,
Hams—sugar cured,
Roll Bacon,
Breakfast Bacon,
Lard

MISCELLANEOUS.
Condensed Milk in 1 lb. cans,
Tumblers Red Currant Jelly,
German and French Mustard,
Nabob Pickles and Sauce,
Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles,
Crosse and Blackwell's Chow-chow,
Crosse and Blackwell's Piccalilli,
Crosse and Blackwell's Sauces,
Dundee Marmalade,
French Capers,
Curry Powder,
Farina,
Anchovy Paste,
Shrimp Paste,
Wooden Ware,
Fine and Coarse Salt,
Coal Oil,
Christie, Brown & Co's Celebrated Biscuits,

A very large stock of CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Also self-raising Flour, self-raising cornmeal, self-raising Buckwheat Flour and Granulated Oatmeal, put up in 5 and 6 lb. packages.

Besides a full assortment of various other goods too numerous to mention. The general stock is about the largest Mr. Baker has ever offered to his customers, and has been very carefully selected. Purchasers for the holiday season are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices before buying.

Remember, we always sell at the lowest living rates, and will not be undersold.

C. L. BAKER,
Lindsay, Dec. 4, 1879 Doheny Block, Kent-St.

Money for Agents and Salesmen.

New and Staple Goods. Quick Sales! Large Profits! Steady Demand! Don't miss this opportunity to make money but send at once for circulars. HUNT & CO., 20 Ann St., New York. 1067-26.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For sale by S. PERRIN. Lindsay.—1033.

Pimples.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or a smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandeff & Co., 20 Ann St., N.Y.—1067-26.

Hagyard's Cattle Spice

Is put up in pound packages, and is just the medicine wanted at any season of the year for horses, cattle, sheep or pigs. It cleanses the blood, tones up the system, and opens out the water passages, giving relish for food, rapidly improving the condition of the animal fed with it. A purely vegetable preparation; 25 cents a package. Sold by all druggists and dealers.—1075-2.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N.Y.—1067-26.

There is Scarcely any Disease

in which purgatives and opening medicines are so beneficial, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. For this purpose the NATIONAL Pills are convenient, mild in action, and certain in their effects. They cleanse and invigorate, purifying the blood without hindrance to occupation. Sold everywhere by druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents.—1077-2.

Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy

Is put up in two colours, one containing a purgative and the other without, which combination no other Candy has. This alone makes it very valuable in case your child requires an opening medicine. It is the most effectual WORM DESTROYER known, pleasant to the taste, and as they contain no mineral, may be administered to the most delicate constitution. Full directions accompany each box. Price 25 cents, or 5 for one dollar.—1077-2.

Fat and Lean.

If you are too fat or too lean and want to know how to change your condition, send for a copy of the work, Fat and Lean. It contains complete Hygienic, Dietetic and Therapeutic instructions that will enable anyone to reduce their flesh if corpulent or increase it if emaciated. It is written in a clear yet comprehensive style and its directions can be easily understood. It should be read by every fat or lean person. Send for three cent stamps. VAN DELF & CO., 20 Ann St., New York.—1067-26.

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the Throat, Chest or Lungs we know of none we can recommend so highly as Dr. KISO'S New DISCOVERY for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, Loss of Voice, etc. This medicine does *positively cure*, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For asthma and bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. Trial bottles free. Regular size, $1. For sale by S. PERRIN, Lindsay. (4)1045.

Hope for All.

When the oxy-hydrogen microscope was first exhibited in Edinburgh, a poor woman, whose riches would never hinder her ascent into the kingdom above, took her seat in the lecture-room where the wonders of the instrument were shown, and which were for the first time to meet her sight. A piece of lace was magnified into a salmon-net, a flea was metamorphosed into an elephant, and other like marvels were performed before the eye of the venerable dame, who sat in silent astonishment, staring open-mouthed at the disk. But when at length a milliner's needle was transformed into a poplar tree, and confronted her with its huge eye, she could "hold in" no longer. "My goodness!" she exclaimed, "a camel could go through that! There is some hope for the rich folks yet!" Hope! Yes—there is *absolute certainty* that there is relief to be had from the effects of Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Sprains and Bruises. But do not look for this relief from any other source than by using Hagyard's Yellow Oil.—1077-2.

The Great Shoshonees 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, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring 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 prescribing this medicine we do not say 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 of ten 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 Shoshonees Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, $1; Pills, 25c. a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.—1074-5.

WEST FAIRLEE, Vt., Jan. 11th, 1871.

Dear Sir:—For seven or eight years past I have been in poor health, and for the past year or more very feeble. My health continued to decline, and my flesh and strength wasted away, until I was unable to work or even go up stairs without great exhaustion. I suffered from frequent and distressing attacks of palpitation of the heart, my food distresses me, causing acidity and pain in the stomach; and I suffered from extreme nervousness, constipation and debility of the system generally, my blood being thin and poor and sluggish in circulation, and I was for years suffering all the tortures of a confirmed dyspeptic. About six months since I concluded I would try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and received so much benefit from it that I purchased five bottles more, and have continued the use of the SYRUP until quite recently. It has restored my health to such an extent that I feel myself as good as new. My digestion is good and my weight has increased in the past four months from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty-eight pounds; my strength has returned, and my general health has thus wonderfully improved, and I can say truly I owe it all to your PERUVIAN SYRUP. I earnestly recommend all sufferers from dyspepsia and debility to give it a trial, hoping it will do them as much good as it has me. Yours very truly, MRS. S. S. BRUSH. 1077-1.

Electricity! Thomas' Eclectric Celeric 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 crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical: J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes: "Send me a dozen Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; have sold all I had from you, and want more now, its cures are truly wonderful."—Wm. Hutchins, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left; it sells like a charm—it was slow at first, but taken splendidly now.—H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "Please forward a dozen Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out, nothing equals it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes, "Send me as soon as further supply of Eclectric Oil. I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Wilkinson, Woodbridge, writes "Send me some more Eclectric Oil, I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it.—Miller & Reid, Ulverton, P. Q., write, "The Eclectric Oil is going a great rapid, settles here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay."

BURNAM & INNAMAN.—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 thrown in the bottom of the bottle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. 1074-5.

Geo. H. Bertram.

FENCE WIRE.

The undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the sale of the

LYMAN Four-Pointed Steel Barb FENCE WIRE,

Is prepared to supply Farmers and others at the MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICE.

He has also on hand a FULL STOCK OF PLAIN FENCE WIRE, Galvanized and Annealed, which he offers for sale very low. His stock of HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE is well worth the inspection of intending purchasers. A CALL SOLICITED.

GEO. H. BERTRAM,
March 31, 1880.—1073. HARDWARE MERCHANT, LINDSAY

John Chisholm.

VICTORIA GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE

The Subscriber begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he has always on hands a complete stock of

Staple Groceries, Cured Meats, Herrings, Cod-Fish and Mackerel.

A choice assortment of Pale and Dark Brandy, Port and Sherry Wines, Holland and Old Tom Gins, several brands of Whiskey, Bottled Ale and Porter, &c. The attention of hotel keepers and others is invited to this stock. Plaster and Seeds of all kinds always on hand. The cash system will be strictly adhered to. ☞ CASH FOR FARMERS' PRODUCE

JOHN CHISHOLM
1008-1y. Next to the Globe Hotel, Kent Street, Lindsay

L. O'Connor.

L. O'CONNOR

Begs to thank his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage during the past six years, and to inform them that he has in stock and is manufacturing a fine stock of

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES & WAGONS,

which for quality of work and material cannot be surpassed, and which will be sold at moderate prices. The buggies and carriages are all of the latest styles and of the best material, the wagons are light, strong and durable and easy running. All the vehicles are made of the best of seasoned timber under my personal superintendance and having none but experienced workmen in my employ and having had thirty-one years experience in the business customers can rely on getting a first-class article from me. My work has always carried off the highest prizes when exhibited. Repairing done on the shortest notice and at moderate prices. White's Patent Plow (Peterboro) always in stock.

L. O'CONNOR.
Lindsay, March 3rd, 1880. 1069.

John Makins

JOHN MAKINS,

MANUFACTURER OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW and GRIST MILL MACHINERY,

Jointers' Shingle Machines, Shafting, Hangers & Pulleys, Ploughs, Fanning Mills, Horse Powers, and General Castings.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Lindsay, February 26, 1880.

Hamilton's Carriage Works.

HAMILTON'S CARRIAGE WORKS

The Oldest in the County.

We are manufacturing a larger stock than ever—our spacious show rooms now filled with

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARRIAGES, AND WAGONS.

All made of the newest patterns, of seasoned timber, and by the most skilful workmen. We can make the price right, having a large stock of material on hand before the rise in prices. We have also in stock a large supply of our celebrated STEEL PLOUGHS, warranted to clean in any land; also GANG PLOUGHS, SEED DRILLS and IRON HARROWS. Our repairs is warranted to each and every purchaser. A call solicited. Old Iron taken in exchange.

JAS. HAMILTON.
Lindsay, March 23, 1880.—1055.

John Anderson.

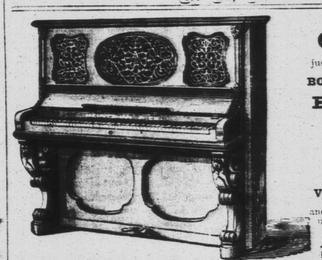
UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned wishes to intimate that In addition to the FURNITURE BUSINESS, He has resumed the UNDERTAKING, And would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Those requiring his services in that line may rely on his very best attention. Having purchased a First-class Hearse and a large stock of Undertaker's Goods, And by keeping on hand every requisite that the business may require, he will endeavour to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with a call. Charges moderate.

JOHN ANDERSON.
Lindsay, January 28, 1880.

J. M. Reekie.



A FULL STOCK OF ORGANS just received, which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES for CASH.

Excellent Pianos

Always on hand,

Music Books and Sheet Music

in great variety.

VIOLINS. CONCERTINAS,

and all kinds of musical goods in abundance. An inspection solicited.

A. M. REEKIE.
Lindsay, March 24, 1880.

McLennan & Co.

COAL DEPOT.

STOVE, GRATE, FOUNDRY AND BLACKSMITH COAL,

At lowest Prices. We have in stock and to arrive a large stock of

PLASTER OF PARIS, SCOTCH DYNAMITE AND BLASTING POWDER.

Also, a full line of

IRON, STEEL AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Bought strictly for CASH. We would solicit inspection of goods and comparison of Prices.

McLENNAN & CO.
Lindsay, Nov. 29, 1879.—1054.

James Watson.

1879. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

The undersigned begs leave to notify his customers and the public generally that he has now on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, Staple and Fancy,
READY-MADE CLOTHING a Specialty,
GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S WEAR,
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS, Etc., Etc

Which he will offer at the very lowest possible rates for cash. A call solicited.

JAMES WATSON.
Lindsay, Oct. 30, 1879.

G. W. Stephens.

G. W. STEPHENS

If you would save your money buy your

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery,
School Books, Berlin Wools, Small Wares and General Fancy Goods of
G. W. STEPHENS

I keep reliable goods at bottom prices. I also have a fine lot of

PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS

The best in the market at lowest prices.

Special attention given to repairing Watches and Jewellery and all work guaranteed.

G. W. STEPHENS