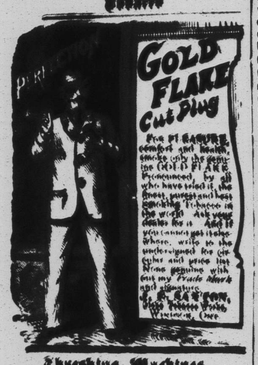
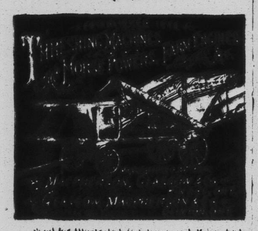
Johnson



Threshing Machines.



Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free.

Stumping Machine.

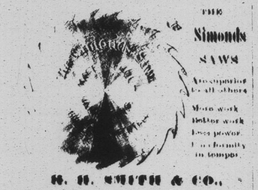
PULLING STUMPS AND MOVING BUILDINGS

The undersigned having purchased Mr. Jacob Hess's STUMPING MACHINE are now prepared to execute all orders for pulling stumps, moving buildings, &c. Mr. Hess will be here for some weeks yet to assist in the business, parties requiring stumps pulled or buildings moved will please apply promptly and will satisfy themselves that they can be obliged by.

MARSHALL & COLE.

Lindsay, March 24, 1880. 1075-3. Lindsay Post Office.

H. H. Smith & Co.



THE Simonds SAWS

Are unequalled by any other make. More work, better work, less power, less liability to temper.

H. H. SMITH & CO.,

86 Colborne, Out. Sole manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada. Send for price list. Diamond and Hanlan Cut Saws 10c. per inch. NEW CIRCULAR.

Cobourg, May 1, 1880.

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1880.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

[CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.]

Fond Memories.

Pass the bottles gently, Mabel,
Shove it briskly, thro' the air.
In the corner of the dish there,
You will find a tight brown hair.

What fond memories it awakens
Of the days we used to spend
When upon my knee sat rather
Off was that your little head?

Laughingly I looked thro' tears,
In this happy day gone by,
Now I drink to them as every
In the bottle or the pie.

An Essex Farmer's Views

The Ontario Agricultural commission is continuing its labors and has taken further very interesting and valuable evidence. At a recent session Mr T. O. Hoy, of Colchester, Essex, gave his views on general farming. He said he had 315 acres of land, of which 150 was under cultivation, the rest being in bush. He followed mixed husbandry, and had a general knowledge of the agricultural resources of his county. Fall wheat was their principal crop, spring wheat of late had been a failure. The acreage of corn was about one half that of fall wheat. The Scotch and Clawson were the favorite varieties of fall wheat. When they had a failure of the fall wheat crop it was generally by being frost killed in open winter. Salt was used to some extent, and was considered a preventative of the ravages of the cut worm. They generally turned over clover for fall wheat, plowing it in July or August, harrowing it, and cultivating it until sowing time. Very little was sown on summer fallow, but a good deal on stubble or pea or corn ground, though they could not always get the corn off in time from the 10th to the 20th of September was the proper time to sow fall wheat, under draining was yet in its infancy in his county, and very little artificial manure was used; including rent or interest, the cost of sowing, reaping and harvesting fall wheat was about $11 per acre, exclusive of manure, and the average yield all over the country about 20 bushels, though his own average for two or three years back had been 25; first-class farms could be purchased for $40 an acre with fair buildings, but not allowing anything for under draining, which made a great difference in the profitableness of the land; a great deal of marshy land had been reclaimed by open drains, and was now growing wheat, after having first been cropped with corn; after sowing fall wheat on sod he would sow corn, then oats and then wheat again; the yield of fall wheat was sometimes 40 or 50 bushels an acre; barley did not succeed very well, and its cultivation was decreasing, oats succeeded well, but owing to the low price were chiefly grown only for use on the farm; average yield, 40 bushels to the acre; very few peas were grown owing to the prevalence of the bug; the average yield of corn was about 40 bushels per acre, and the crop was little liable to failure; it was used for stock raising on the farm, and also sold to local dealers and distillers; the average price realized, taking one year with another, was about 50 cents; they fed a great deal of pork with corn, and it was a profitable branch of industry so long as the price of pork did not go below $5 per cwt., which was about the average price; about 10 hogs were generally kept on a hundred-acre farm for fattening and stock 20 for each purpose; they were generally well-bred animals Essex, Suffolk, and Berkshire; some were paying attention to the Poland China, but he preferred a cross between the Berkshires and Essex; they had a small pork-packing establishment in Windsor, but he thought it would be better if they had the packing industry carried on in their own district; cornstalks were fed to cattle in the winter; they were not cut for that purpose; only a few of the best farmers were giving much attention to the utilization of hog manure, but there had been considerable improvement in the stock, and the mode of fattening it; the fodder from an acre of corn well saved is equal to an acre of hay; in his township they had had about $60,000 worth of drains under the Municipal Act; land which sold for $6 or $8 an acre before it was drained was now selling for $30 without improvements; for local drainage three inch tile was generally used; the cattle in his district had been greatly improved by the use of thoroughbred males, mostly Shorthorns though some had introduced Ayrshires, Devons, and Galloways; the Galloways were not general favorites, but the Devons were used for the production of draught oxen by giving them a mixture of Durham blood; cattle were mostly raised for beef, and dairying was not carried on to any extent, though they had some small cheese factories; he bought most of his cattle for feeding, but he bred a few, and used only thoroughbred males; it was not profitable to raise the common animal to three years of age if they could get grades of one or two crossings; these grades at two or three years old would weigh about 1,000 lbs. live weight; the common system in his county was to starve the cattle pretty well for three years and then give them all they could eat the last few months of their lives; the system was not very profitable, and he did not think their cattle were exported to England; the favorite breeds of sheep were the Cotswolds and Leicesters, though the Southdowns were now being introduced; the average weight of their fat hogs at about twenty months was about 300 pounds, dead weight; he believed in having them come in early and selling them the same season, though some kept them over winter, letting them run on the clover in the summer and fall; he thought a hog that could be brought to 200 or 250 lbs at one year was more profitable than one at 300 lbs. the next year. He then gave his experience in horse-raising, and mentioned that some valuable Percherons had lately been imported into the country from France, the idea being that they gave the Clydesdale breed more "snap" and action. They hoped thus to produce a distinct breed.

Some Practical Hints for Generic Farmers about the Export Trade.

Mr. John Stone, a large farmer and cattle dealer near Edinburgh, who came out last year as one of the farmers' delegates, has written the subjoined letter to Senator Carvell of Prince Edward Island on the subject of stock-raising. What Mr. Stone has to say is of special value to our farmers and we present his letter for their perusal

PINKERTON STOW, SCOTLAND, 25th June, 1880.

DEAR SIR, You wished me to give you my opinion of the cargo of cattle landed here by you from Prince Edward Island. I may say they were up to the average we get from the Dominion. Thirty per cent were fit for the best butchers, 40 per cent. medium, while the remainder would do for contractors, feeding soldiers, sailors, poorhouses, &c.

There is no doubt that Canada in the future is to supply a large portion of the butcher's meat required here; and, while we can consume all and every sort she likes to send, the big prices can only be got for prime stuff; and I am sure you and your friends will not be offended if I point out where you are at present deficient, and what steps you should take to come to the front. I claim a practical knowledge of the subject, for my father, self and sons have been butchers in Edinburgh for over sixty years, while latterly I have been farming to a large extent more to loss than profit, I am sorry to say.

To take a practical illustration of what I mean from this cargo. You had steers weighing say 1,350 pounds, aged 5 and 6 years, while in other cases, you had the same weight at 3 years, while the beef of the latter is worth 1d per pound more. Now, how is this managed? The owner of the first lot must have starved the calf flesh off. Next summer, by the end of the grass season, it would have gained some flesh, only to lose it by next spring; and so spring after spring a bag of bones would be turned out, until the final result would be like a mason's trestle high in the bone, low in the flesh.

The other would let the calf suck the cow, or give it sweet milk to keep on the calf flesh for lose that and you never can replace it. Then in winter, turnips and hay to carry it forward to grass. It should next fall be a sweet nice beast, and if well attended to in winter should be in condition to be shipped to this country in June; and if well bred, so as to have little offal, and the flesh on best parts that is full of flesh along the back, loins and rump would command the best price here.

As to breed, the Shorthorn must be generally used; and it is mistaken economy for a farmer to use a cross-bred bull. Some may say I have too few cows to afford to purchase a pure Shorthorn bull. Well do as they do in Aberdeenshire. Two, three, up to half a dozen neighbors join in purchasing one. They keep it in rotation, or arrange for one keeping, and all getting the use. Then it is sold when fat, and his price goes a long way towards buying his successor. The last sale I attended at Cruickshanks, Aberdeenshire, the largest breeder of Shorthorns in Scotland, having about 400 head I fell in with four men who had bought a bull two years before for £40, and it had turned out so well that they sold it to Cruickshanks for £60 to act as a stock bull.

A breed I very much admire, either as a pure breed or the cows crossed with a Shorthorn bull, is the Angus or improved Aberdeen. No kind gives as good a price as these when fat. They are the bean ideal of a butcher's beast. A heavy full-fleshed carcass, plenty of lean meat well and evenly covered with fat, little offal and a good hide. The only objection might be the strong sun acting on the black skin; but your island would I think suit them admirably. The most famous herd in this country, or I may say, in any country that of the late Mr. McCombie, of Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire is to be sold in August; so if any of your farmers have the pluck and the means to go in for some of them, they may command my service; and I think they would do themselves and country a benefit by purchasing a few.

To sum up, your farmers should strive to turn out an ox, at three years old, from 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., (live weight); and a wether or limmer sheep, once clipped, good fat, with plenty lean meat, from 70 to 80 lbs., dressed. These are the articles that always command the top figure, and in this country a large number of people can afford to pay for, and will have this sort of thing. As I said before, you can send us bulls, cows, rams, or ewes, everything can be sold here. But the man who wants to make the best of it, should strive to excel should study what is the article that is most fitted for the market and bring the best prices, and if he goes on the lines I have pointed out, he will find it to his profit.

In going through Canada last fall I found mutton and lamb fat enough, but great want of lean meat. Your main breeds or rather mixture of breeds, seem to be Cotswold or Leicester. Now here, no first-class butcher would have either. They are too coarse in the grain, carry too much fat, and too little lean meat. In their part of the country the popular butcher's sheep is cross out of a Cheviot ewe by a Border Leicester tup. The mother gives the lean flesh, the father the adaptability to fatten. But I don't think Canada adapted for Cheviot. The best sheep, I think, would be the Oxford down the Shropshire down, and the Southdown, and I put them in their respective degrees of merit as far as my opinion goes.

Sweet Corn.

Mr. Sydney Bellingham, formerly local representative of the county of Argenteuil, but now residing in County Louth, Ireland, has an interesting letter in the Lachute Advertiser on general topics. Among other things he alludes to a matter of very great importance to farmers and gardeners—the destruction of insectivorous birds. At one time America was a garden of Eden till insect pests were introduced from Europe; at present no crops are safe from their ravages. Referring to his residence at Montreal, Mr. Bellingham says his garden and fields suffered in common with his neighbors; no expenditure or labor saved fruit trees or vegetables from the ravages of insects. This he attributed to the fact that so-called sportsmen shot everything in the shape of a bird, especially at the nesting season, when all birds can be approached and destroyed. He is confirmed in this opinion by his experience in Ireland; his present garden swarms with birds, the trees are bending under the weight of fruit; vegetables that he could not protect in Canada from pests are clean and healthy, while the birds inflict no damage, at least none to attract attention. The inference from this comparison is obvious. In America, unfortunately, there is what may be called a craze for destroying birds. In the country it is no uncommon thing to get up shooting matches, at which a dozen or more young men on each side scour the country for a day, killing everything with a feather on within reach of their murderous shot guns. The cities, too, send forth their crowds of sportsmen (!) whose mission is simply one of murder.

Hints for August Work.

We subjoin some extracts from the valuable and suggestive hints in the American Agriculturist for the work of the month. Some of these are ahead of time, but they are none the less useful for that. The Agriculturist is an excellent paper and our farmers would do well to take it in club with THE POST.

Drilling is far the best method of wheat sowing; it secures uniformity in depth, and saves seed by putting all the grains in the proper place for growth. Five or six pecks of grain is sufficient seed per acre when the drill is used. Of late some farmers are testing the value of cultivating wheat, and their results are almost uniformly in favor of the practice. In sowing the alternate spouts of the grain drill are closed and the seed sown in rows about 16 inches apart. It is not difficult to construct a cultivator that will work between these rows by means of which the soil may be kept loose and free from weeds. We wish to receive full reports from those who have been cultivating their wheat the past year.

Seed.- Much depends upon the variety of wheat sown. Of the several kinds now "in the field," the Clawson takes very high rank, and is the one found to be generally preferred in the wheat regions we have recently visited.

Early sowing is best except when there is danger from the Hessian fly, when the late sowing is preferred, but owing to the poor growth made in autumn only an average crop may be expected from sowing late to escape the fly. It is a choice between evils, the lesser of which is sowing the seed late.

Fall fodder. White turnips may be sown this month. With the use of manure or artificial fertilizers, an oat stubble may be made to produce a crop of 600 to 800 bushels per acre. These roots make excellent feed for all kinds of stock, and will keep in good condition until January.

Swamp lands. This month and the next are the best for cleaning up the wet, low lands. The thick growth of grass and weeds is first to be cut and burned, when the soil will be ready to break up with a plow. So soon as the soil has been made fine by thorough harrowing it should be sown to grass seed. Frequently it will be necessary to run one or more

Drains before the soil is prepared for the seeding. During dry weather drains can be dug at much less expense than when the soil is full of water. In making a drain it must be remembered that its value largely depends upon the thoroughness with which the work is done. A drain to be a paying investment must be a permanent improvement. It is better to make a single drain that will last than a large number, with the same money, that are imperfect and will be constant sources of trouble.

Muck. This valuable material for the barn-yard, stable, and compost heap, can be dug with greatest ease and profit at this season. It may be drawn out into a heap near by, with a team and a dump scraper, where it can get dried out, and afterwards drawn to the place where it is to be used.

Composts.- There are many waste matters about a farm, and they should be gathered into a heap and there rotted into a valuable fertilizer. Weeds of all kinds that do not contain ripe seeds and refuse of crops, should go into the compost heap.

General Farm Notes.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.—A riddance of rats and mice, it is said, may be effected by leaving a dish on the floor containing equal parts of flour and plaster of paris. Leave near it a flat dish of water, and the rodents will drink after eating. The plaster will "set" in their stomachs, and they will die without running to their holes, which is an important item in the business.

PHOSPHATE is a rich fertilizer, not only for wheat on strong clay land, but also for crops in general on all worn-out land, whether clay or sand. It is a strong and enduring fertilizer, good for all crops, whether grass or grain, correcting the acidity of some, restoring the wasted elements of fertility of other lands, a means of heat to the soil, and causing an earlier growth and a better quality of produce whether grain or roots. It is especially valuable for grape vines and fruit trees.

A SURE INSECTICIDA.—Valuable hints are given by a correspondent of an exchange. He says: For the last five years I have not lost a cucumber or melon vine or cabbage plant. Get a barrel with a few gallons of gas-tar in it; pour water on the tar; always have it ready when needed; and when the bugs appear, give them a liberal drink of the tar-water from a garden-sprinkler or otherwise, and if the rain washes it off and they return, repeat the dose. It will also destroy the Colorado potato beetle, and frighten the old potato bug worse than a thrashing with a brush. Five years ago this summer both kinds appeared on my late potatoes, and I covered with the tar-water. The next day all Colorado-ites that had not been well protected from the sprinkling were dead; and the others, though their name is legion, were all gone. I am aware that many will look upon this with indifference, because it is so cheap and simple a remedy. Such should always feed both their own and their neighbor's bugs, as they frequently do.

ANOTHER GRAIN PEST.—Another grain destroying insect has made its appearance in Ontario and is the cause of widespread complaint. From the description it is believed to be the "wheat stem maggot," Meroyzma Americana of Fitch. In the mature form this insect is a fly, shaped like the common house fly, but much smaller and rather more slender in proportion to breadth. The larva lives in the stem of the wheat, and destroys the plant by devouring the substance of the stalk. Of course, when the stalk is nearly discovered the head of wheat dies prematurely. This insect will attack oats, barley or rye, but prefers wheat. It is difficult to indicate a remedy for such a pest. Probably burning the straw known to be affected will be the most practical plan. No doubt the fly is usually kept in check by parasites, and it is to be hoped that the parasites will soon regain the upper hand. The same insect is complained of in New York state.

Epps's Cocoa—Fragrant and Comforting.

"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 flavored 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 our selves 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."—1012-19.

Use "Castorine" Machine Oil
For all kinds of Machinery. 1069-13.

"Castorine" Machine Oil
is warranted perfectly free from gum, which has been so very destructful to Farmers' Implements, Reapers and Mowers. For sale by all dealers generally. 1069-13.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry
cures summer complaints, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, sour stomach, colic, nausea, vomiting, canker, piles, leucorrhœa, and all manner of flux.—1021-2.

Burdock Blood Bitters
cures scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, piles and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, headache, nervousness, female weakness and general debility.—1021-2.

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., 29 Ann St., New York. 1067-26.

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. Vandell & Co., 29 Ann St., N.Y.- 1067-26.

The most pleasant, rapid, reliable and effectual remedy yet discovered for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum and all summer complaints, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is unsurpassed as a reliable specific in the above diseases, is well known as a great remedial agent, and is more highly valued the longer it is known. Travellers and tourists should carry a supply in their haversacks. For sale by all dealers in medicine. 1021-2.

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 cents, stamp. VAN DELF & CO., 29 Ann St., New York. 1067-26.

By the timely use of the Extract of Wild Strawberry, you may avert all disagreeable summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., nothing is so pleasant in its cure, so rapid, reliable and effectual as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. And the value of this medicine as an antidote in our stomach, colic, cramps, sea-sickness, vomiting, and other irritations of the stomach and bowels is incalculable. It is safe and sure, and should be carried in the haversack of every traveller and tourist. 1021-2.

A Blessing for Needle-Women and all others engaged in Sedentary Employments.
A large proportion of the female sex may trace their suffering of insuperable debility to some irregularity of nature. These are permanently relieved by the Peruvian Syrup, which contains the protoxide of iron, and the only form by which this indispensable element of health can enter the blood, the want of which causes paleness, dizziness, headache, debility and every form of ill health. Sold by all druggists.—1021-1.

To Consumptives.
The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread 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, 149 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N.Y.—1067-26.

An ever Recurring Horror Averted.
Time was when the very mention of medicine in a household was received with bated breath, and the most efficacious of all—Castor Oil—was looked upon with a feeling akin to horror. Now that is all happily averted. Thanks to Messrs. Scott & Bowne who have prepared an Emulsion of Palatable Castor Oil that the children long for. It is a delicious morsel, and the great trouble is not to get them not to take it but to prevent them taking too much. Price 25 cents. 1020-4.

Great Distress
is often suddenly experienced from an attack of cramp in the stomach, colic or other painful affections for the relief of which nothing is superior to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed or Water-Pepper, compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, and anodyne gums. For diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody flux, cholera-morbus, its warming, soothing, astringent and healing properties render it a perfect specific, unsurpassed as an anodyne and stimulating embrocation or liniment. Should be kept in every family. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.—1001-1.

An Inspiration.
When a poet composes a set of verses that stir men's hearts, we say he is inspired. So indeed he is. When celebrated students of hygiene, after careful study, give us a panacea for many of the ills that flesh is heir to, we say they have made a lucky hit. We are wrong, it is equally an inspiration. Debility; bronchial affections, and consumption number their victims by the thousands, but how soon these difficulties could be ameliorated if we only knew it. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is the remedy precisely adapted to such conditions, and if taken long enough is almost sure to effect a cure. It is also perfectly agreeable to the taste. 1020-4.

It is a Pitiable Sight
to behold a young person, enfeebled, nervous, pale and obviously sinking into a premature grave. Yet how often do we see men and women long are the sufferers of life is reached, in the condition described. The best invigorant for the nervous and weak of all ages and of both sexes is Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine, a highly sanctioned and widely popular remedy for general debility, dyspepsia, an irregular habit of body, and depression of spirits. It is also a specific of matchless efficacy for fever of a periodic type. The doses in cases of bilious, remittent and intermittent should not be taken during the fever fit, but if the directions are followed a cure may be confidently looked for. Both nauseous and nerve power is increased by this celebrated tonic, which also renews the appetite and yields refreshing slumber. Its flavor is aromatic, and free from medicinal taste, and the stimulant united with it is the purest and choicest sherry. Many persons are deterred from the use of otherwise valuable medicines by the presence of some ingredient unsuited to a delicate constitution. No such objection as this can be urged against the Quinine Wine, which is eminently wholesome. It is not a mere palliative of the disorders and disability to which it is suited, it re-establishes health upon a permanent basis by entirely removing the cause of its loss. When purchasing see that you get the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto. Sold by all druggists.—1001-2.

Remarkable Results Follow.
Fine cows, swellings subside, force abates and a healthy state exists after using this great and wonderful preparation known as Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Economic locally in its application, nothing from the use of this preparation. Why not purchase a bottle at once. The cost is trifling and effect sure. 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 has healed old sores. Mark well. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters received from different parts, which we think should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical:

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, writes: "I have suffered with Rheumatism for the past ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried 'Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil,' and cannot speak too highly of it. I would recommend it to all."

See what the medical faculty say. Dr. Bourne, Bolton, P.Q., says—"I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for two years, and I never sold a medicine which has given more thorough satisfaction. I have used it in my own family for a broken leg and dislocated ankle with the best results."

A. H. Green, superintendent of mining machinery Truro, Nova Scotia, P.Q., says—"My thumb was caught in a machine and badly injured. Being away from home for two days I was obliged to apply such remedies as I could get, but without relieving the pain. Immediately upon reaching Truro I had the Eclectric Oil applied, and in a short while I have had no trouble of any description, and your Oil has convinced me that it is a reputable medicine, and every one I meet hears it."

Healing of lameness—Job Ivey for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. "Sir, the last of the contents of E. T. Thomas' Oil was used on my mare, and her lameness is entirely gone. I shall be happy to recommend your Oil to any person in need of it." 1020-4.

C. L. 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.
Fulvo and Demerara,
Barbadoes Crushed,
Redpath's Granulated,
Redpath's Broken Loaf,
Barbadoes and Porto Rico.

IN FRUITS.
London Layer Raisins,
Black Basket Raisins,
Blue Cluster 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 Gage,
Peaches, 2 and 3 lb. cans,
Pine Apple,
Apples in gallon cans

IN FISH.
New Lobster Herrings,
White Fish,
Trout,
Mackerel in kits,
Panan Haddies,
Kippered Mackerel,
Boneless Codfish in 20 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 KAGHA, 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,
Parlins,
Anchovy Paste,
Shrimp Paste,
Coal Oil,
Wooden Ware,
Fine and Coarse Salt,
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,
Doheny Block, Kent-St.

Lindsay, Dec. 4, 1879

Pain-Killer.

The PAIN-KILLER

Is recommended by *Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,*—in short, *everybody everywhere* who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore cheapest.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE.
PROPRIETORS.
MONTREAL AND PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Public Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA, } To Wit: }

On Saturday the 28th day of August, 1880,

at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, and issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, in the suit of

WILLIAM LLOYD RUSSELL, PLAINTIFF;
AND
HENRY J. DEVITT, DEFENDANT,

I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at my office in the Court House in the Town of Lindsay, in the said County, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the following Lands and Tenements, that is to say.—

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the town of Lindsay, in the county of Victoria, and province of Ontario, being composed of lots numbers one and two, north of Bortle street, being subdivision of park lot number eighteen, east of St. Patrick street.

GEORGE KEMPT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lindsay, May 20, A. D. 1880. } 1069-td.
First published May 21, A. D. 1880.

Education.

PICKERING COLLEGE

To persons who wish to secure for their sons and daughters a thorough and practical education, and to young men and women who purpose preparing for Second and Third Class Teachers' Examinations, or for Matriculation into the University, or into the Law Society, or into the College of Physicians and Surgeons, this Institution offers peculiar advantages. Its special features are:—

1st. Although endowed and maintained by the Society of Friends, it is open to young people of both sexes of all denominations. All students are expected to attend some place of worship, but it may be that which they or their parents or guardians select.

2nd. It aims to give a first-rate education at the lowest possible cost. The fees are only $15 per annum, or a proportionate amount for a shorter time; and they include tuition, board, washing, fuel, light, etc.—every necessary expense except text-books.

3rd. Its curriculum and studies are precisely the same as in our best High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. But students attending this College have many advantages not to be obtained in most High Schools: such as board in College buildings, a reading-room well supplied with the best current news and literature, comfortable study rooms, parlors, bedrooms, etc., gymnasium, playgrounds, etc.

4th. It is aimed to make the Scientific Department as thorough as possible. A very complete chemical apparatus has been purchased in Philadelphia, suitable for Second Class and Intermediate work. Every student in the department will be required to become a practical experimenter.

5th. A Commercial Form is established in which students are thoroughly taught Commercial Arithmetic, Composition and Book-keeping. Any student in the Commercial Form may take any other subject in addition.

6th. Students who do not wish to prepare for any examination may take an optional course, devote their time to special subjects.

7th. The terms offered for musical recreation are simple. Pianos are to be rented to students at $1 per fortnight which meets once a week, and a course of lectures by leading educationists and others will be delivered during the winter.

8th. The College building is so arranged that the sexes are separate except during recreations and while the classes are in session, and young men and young women have access to the Reference Library and Reading Room.

The Committee and Teachers hope to make this a good moral home for the school. Bible classes are held every Sunday afternoon. On Sunday morning the Bible is read in class, and conduct are delivered by the Principal.

The management hope, by dealing fairly and honestly with all that it may be fortunate to secure a good class of students. Those who are willing to do work for its own sake are invited to attend. The idle and vicious, other than reformed, will be got rid of. There are no prizes, rewards, or rewards; no marking system or competition.

The management are confidently refer to the work done in the College during the last year, as evidence that it is entitled to a share of the Patronage and Liberal Support of the Public. The Principal and Teachers will be at their post all the year, and at the beginning of each term there will be a special effort made to keep the school full. Students can enter any time they may be ready, and will be classed according to their standing. The Spring Term will be ready on August 9th. Special attention is given to the Government Examinations, and it is hoped to keep the record for perfect satisfaction held in the Province.

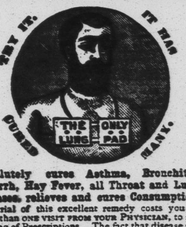
For full particulars send for the "College Announcement," apply to

J. E. HUNTER, M.A.,
Principal, Pickering P.O.

Pickering, 20th July, 1880—1074.

The "Only" Pad.

The "ONLY" LUNG PAD.
Manufactured by the
"Only" Lung Pad Co., Detroit, Mich.



Absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, all Throat and Lung diseases, relieves and cures Consumption.

A trial of this excellent remedy costs you no more than one visit from your Physician, to say nothing of Prescriptions. The fact that disease can be cured by Absorption is well established. The "Only" Lung Pad contains the embodiment of the research of some of the best medical students and writers in the world, and does cure. Sold by all druggists throughout the Dominion.

H. HASWELL & Co.,
148 & 150, McGill-st., Montreal, P.Q., General Agents for the Dominion. —1069-1y.

J. Britton.

ORNAMENTAL AND PLAIN

ENGRAVING

—ON—

Table Ware, Jewellery, &c.

Monograms,
Cyphers,
Inscriptions,
&c., &c.,

Done in first-class manner on the shortest notice and at

LOWEST PRICES Compatible with GOOD WORK.

J. BRITTON,

Practical Engraver and Watchmaker.

JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

Call and see samples of ENGRAVING.

Lindsay, April 29th, 1880.—1076.

Navigation.

THE STEAMER

VANDERBILT.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Steamer VANDERBILT will, on and after THURSDAY, JULY 29th, run as follows, excepting on excursion days, of which due notice will be given:

LEAVE LINDSAY at 11.40 a.m. on arrival of trains from Whitby, Port Hope and Toronto, reaching Sturgeon Point at 12.45, Bobcaygeon at 2 p.m.

RETURNING,

LEAVE BOBCAYGEON at 3, Sturgeon Point at 4.30, and reaching Lindsay at 6 p.m.

This time-card will be strictly adhered to in all cases, excepting on excursion days as above, of which due notice will be given.

Family Season Tickets, for balance of season, $6

Cheap Saturday Excursions
Sturgeon Point and return, 25c.; Bobcaygeon and return, 50c.

F. CRANDELL, Master.

Lindsay, Aug. 4, 1880.

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER.

1880. THE STEAMER 1880.

NORSEMAN,
(W. Sherwood, Master.)

Commencing THURSDAY, April 15th, will make her regular trips on this route,

Leaving Cobourg at 7.30 and Port Hope at 9.30 every morning (Sunday excepted), on arrival of trains from the east, west and north, connecting with railway lines at Rochester for all points in the United States.

Returning, leaves Charlotte (Port of Rochester) at 5 p.m. for Cobourg and Port Hope direct.

Dealers in stock, etc., will find this the cheapest and most direct route to Boston, Albany and New York.

For further information apply to

F. C. TAYLOR, Agent, Lindsay, or to CAPT. SHERWOOD, Port Hope.
C. F. GILDERSLEEVE, Kingston, Ont. 1075-tf.

BOBCAYGEON, PETERBORO' & LINDSAY.—SEASON OF 1880.—On and after Tuesday, May the 4th, and until further notice is given, the

STEAMER MAPLE LEAF

Will make the following trips:—

PETERBORO'.—Leaving Bobcaygeon on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 7.30 a.m. for Peterborough, connecting with Midland trains for all points east, west, north and south. Returning, will leave the Steamer Hence at 2 p.m. for Bobcaygeon, connecting with Express for Bobcaygeon, arriving 6.15 p.m.

LINDSAY.—On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, will leave the upper wharf at 7.30 a.m. for Lindsay; Bell's Landing, 8.20; Stanhope Point, 8.45; Lindsay, 10.15 a.m. Returning, will leave Lindsay at 2 p.m., calling at Sturgeon Point, arriving at Bobcaygeon 6.45. Further leaving Bobcaygeon in the morning will have dry goods in Lindsay by 1 p.m., calling at Sturgeon Point, arriving at Bobcaygeon 6.45. These connections made with railway trains north and south. The boats the property of these lines connect by telegraph.

E. BOTSFORD, Capt.
Bobcaygeon, May 19, 1880.—1064-tf.

James Keith.

SEWING MACHINES.

Highest honors for the

LIGHT RUNNING ROYAL

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

Best Family Machine.
Best Machine for General Purposes
Best Fin