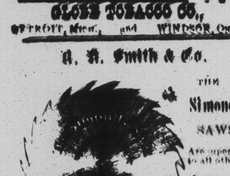
Scissors.

CLOSS & TOLMAGE CO.,
DETROIT, Mich., and WINDSOR, Ont.

A. R. Smith & Co.



THE Simonds SAWS
Are superior to all others
More work, Better work, Less power, Uniformity in temper.

A. R. SMITH & CO.,
St. Catharines, Ont., Sole manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada. Send for pamphlet. Our Hand Saws, Cut Nails, Files, Hammers and Hatchets Unequalled. Mention this paper.
St. Catharines, May 15, 1880.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Private funds to lend at

6½ PER CENT.

PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

No delay in to report title, and the saves the borrower from the expense of submitting loan opinion and interest to a Solicitor.

McINTYRE & STEWART.

Lindsay, Dec. 1, 1880.

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

[CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.]

Be Content.

It may not be one lot to yield
The delight in the ripened field;
Or, cutting before the reaper, gives
The reaper song among the sheaves

Yet where our duty, God has wrought
To confine with fair and great thought
The page and future blend in one,
And who refuse to yield to shun

Feeding and Management of Sheep.

We continue our selections from the report of the agricultural commissioners on sheep feeding. These hints are very valuable and ought to incite the farmers to take better care of their sheep. Our selections this week are on feeding and general management. The report says:

Mr. Robson buys lambs largely for fall feeding. His plan is described by him as follows: I generally take 400 lambs and upwards for fall feeding. I feed them largely on rape, and also on oats and turnips when the weather gets bad. They pull very well last year; the increase in price at which I sold them was about $2 a head. The average weight at which I sold them has been a little over a hundred pounds. The last lot I sold on the 17th December averaged 107 lb. The London which the rape is raised I manure fallow, but do not manure. The manure of these sheep is valuable, and an important consideration in feeding them. I usually sow the rape during the first damp weather after the haying is ding, about the first week in July. I sow it with a drill and ridge it, though I think it is fully better to sow it on a flat. I keep sowing it thinner and thinner every year. I would not sow more than three quarters of a pound to the acre, the smaller quantity you sow the better. I usually have in view a partial cleaning of the land at the same time. I vary in the number of acres which I sow in rape. I usually sow from ten to twenty acres; sometimes as many as thirty acres. I generally have a very heavy crop of rape. I very commonly use plaster on the land, and I believe, taking one season with another, that 100 lbs. of plaster will double the crop of rape.

Mr. Benson says: "I think sheep farming is a profitable branch of industry. But for the sheep much stuff might go to waste, and they are very useful in the wilder parts of the land in preventing noxious grasses from coming up. They nibble the grasses that cows want touch; and in winter they eat very little to feed, as you can feed them almost entirely upon straw and hay. You can keep a hundred or two sheep and not feel it. They eat up the offal, and if you feed them on turnips as the English farmers do, it is a grand way to improve the land; but the nature of the climate here is against feeding turnips to them as they do in the old country. I would sell them as lambs if I could get good prices for them, but the wethers can be kept for the following year.

"Mr. Benson farms from 1000 to a thousand acres of land, representing some half dozen contiguous properties with buildings thereon. Hence his ability not only to keep a large number of sheep but to divide the sheep into small flocks of fifty ewes to one ram. The latter kept separate from the ewes. His treatment of sheep in winter is in accordance with the plan of most other witnesses. He says: "I never enclose my sheep in winter. My yards are very comfortable, and there are sheds accessible to them where they can run in and out at liberty, and I think they keep better in that way than any other. So long as they are protected from the winds and storms they are better in the open air than shut up. They have been out sometimes when the thermometer is as low as 20 to 25° below zero; but that is generally upon bright days when the sun is shining warm, and the sheep like to be in the open air. I feed them hay in racks into which they can put their heads. If we are feeding them on straw we throw it to them in the yards and what they waste is used for bedding. I have never had more than fifty or sixty in one yard; my buildings are numerous, owing to there having been a number of farms on my place. The open sheds for the sheep are built beside the barns. The thorough bred lambs are never put to the ram before they are one year old. The most of the early common lambs may go to the buck in the fall, this seems to save a year and I do not think they are very much the worse for it. I usually pick out the worst of the ewe lambs and sell them; I only keep the best for breeding purposes. I could either not use ram lambs for breeding I found the second year. I have no particular time for selling my lambs; I always sell them whenever I can get a good price for them.' Mr. Benson's situation is one subject to low temperature, and therefore if the sheep were in need of warm housing it would be there.

"Mr. Stone of Guelph says: 'In the winter time the sheep are too much confined in this country; it would be better if they were allowed to be more in the open air. I would leave them outside and let them have plenty of exercise till the lambing season comes on. Our ram lambs last year, although they were allowed to run out of doors last winter did very well. In all these things I judge very much by the habits of the animals. In fine, dry, freezing weather the sheep like to be out in the snow, and I believe they are better to be outside than to be shut up. I do not feed tur. nips every day to the breeding ewes. I find you we stopped doing so and I think we had better luck. If we give them turnips, we may feed them an odd mixed row, but that's all. We give them bean sometimes. I think turnips are bad for breeding ewes if you allow them to eat all they can. They are likely to be themselves, and that injures the lambs. I do not give them grain very often; but, about a week after lambing, we of course feed them turnips and grain (oats and peas) it wont hurt them.' Mr. Stone adds that, in his belief, a great many sheep have been spoiled in this country by poor feeding."

"Mr Snell does not appear to dread the effect of keeping sheep in large flocks, but thinks, as the other witnesses do, that they will do better in small lots than when kept in large lots. His system of feeding is as follows: 'In the winter time we keep the sheep in open sheds, with doors that can be closed in case of stormy weather so that they can run in and out of the yards at pleasure. We feed them in racks in the house, principally on clover hay. We feed a good deal of pea straw to our breeding ewes; to the young sheep we feed clover hay and roots. I think from the experience I have had that to feed roots to ewes with lamb is injurious to the lambs. It makes the lambs weak. Old country shepherds say that when they have a big crop of roots they have a poor crop of lambs.' We feed them plenty of turnips after they have lambed. During the winter time we also give our young sheep a little grain peas and oats mixed and two or three weeks before lambing time we give the ewes a mixture of peas and oats and bran."

What Women Have Done

Ten years ago a woman who lived in a large New England village was left a widow with four children and a little less than $300 in money. Friends, after the fashion that friends have at such times, advised her to "put the children out, and perhaps she could support her self by sewing or teaching;" but like the plucky New England woman that she was, she made answer:

"My children shall not be separated while I have health and strength to work for them."

She rented a house with a few acres of land adjoining, invested the greater part of the $300 in poultry, feed, and "fixtures," and went to work.

The friends predicted a speedy failure. "Did she expect to support a family of five from the profit on a few chickens?"

"Yes, I expect to do just that," she answered. "When I was a girl I always managed the poultry on father's farm, and as I made it pay then, I see no reason why I cannot make it pay now."

"You'll see," said the wise ones. "It's one private opinion that you have thrown away the little money that you had. Five dollars for a rooster!" and eyes were rolled up and heads shook over the "silliness" of the woman who paid "five dollars for a rooster." Last winter I met this woman at a poultry show, and she told me of her success. She had educated her children, paid for her little farm (worth $800), and had $900 in the bank.

Another woman whose husband fell from a building and was crippled for life, took up poultry raising because it was the only thing she could do at home, that was thirteen years ago, and to-day she owns a fine farm well stocked, has money in bonds in the bank.

A young woman whose health failed in the close confinement of the school room, went to raising poultry because she was obliged to do something for a living, and because the doctors advised mental rest, and as much active outdoor exercise as possible. In two years her health was firmly re-established, but in the meantime she had found poultry-keeping so pleasant and profitable that she refused to teach again. She has been in the business five years, and is earning a fortune as fast as over a pair of woman's hands earned one.

Last year the writer made a clear profit of almost $1,000 on a breeding stock of some 300 chickens, ducks, and turkeys. I do not publish this to boast over my success, but to show other women what a woman can do under the most favorable circumstances. The favorable circumstances in my case were a splendid stock of breeding fowls, a healthy location, a thorough knowledge of my business in all its branches, and nearness to a first class market.

Of course, some doubting individuals stand ready to declare that it is impossible to make five dollars profit on every individual fowl kept, but if they will stop and consider that I get spring chickens into market during the months of April and May, when they sell readily for $1 each; that I sell ten and twelve pound capons for 30 cents a pound; that I manage to have eggs to sell in winter when I can get from 30 to 50 cts. per dozen, and that I sell a few trios of exhibition birds every year, they will see where the big profit comes in.

Now don't stop right here and give up all thoughts of raising chickens just because you cannot get such prices in your locality, but wait until I give you a few hints from my experience.

I have kept poultry in the west where eggs sold at the stores for 8 cents a dozen in summer, and poultry sold in the fall for 7 cents a pound, live weight, but I made it pay. We lived on a line of railroad, 300 miles from a city market, but I soon found out that all the poultry and eggs from our place went to the city, and I could not for the life of me see why I could not ship such things just as well as the merchants, so I spent a thirty dollar package of fresh eggs to a commission house in the city; "These small packages of eggs, every one warranted fresh, is just what we want," wrote the commission man. I did some more thinking and then put on my good clothes and went to the city. Once there it did not take me long to find a grocer who wanted thirty dozen of fresh eggs every week, so I shipped the eggs direct to him, and saved the commission man's profits. In the fall I sold my poultry the same way.

There was no thoroughbred poultry in the vicinity except that in my yards, and when people began to find out that my chickens were superior to the common mongrel fowls they bought a great many eggs for hatching. There was not one pair of any of the improved varieties of ducks in the county. I sent a thousand miles for a pair of Pekins, and within a month after they arrived every. body had duck fever, and I was overrun with orders for ducks before a single egg hatched. I also procured some bronze turkeys, and sold every egg that I could spare, and every turkey that I raised at good prices.

Every woman who goes into poultry raising may not be able to get in these "extras," but every woman who desires to earn money by raising poultry, and goes into the business with a determination to succeed, will be sure to make it pay, even if she sells every egg and every chicken at market prices.

General Farm Notes.

BETTER WOOL WANTED. The demand this year for common Canadian wool, remarks an Oshawa exchange, is likely to be very limited, and the price paid at the opening of the market, which will be in about two weeks, is not expected to exceed 28 cents per lb.; this being two or three cents less than was paid at the opening of the market last year. The great demand of late is for a finer grade of wool, and if the farmers would only raise Leicester and Southdown sheep the wool would command from five to ten cents per lb. more than the common wool, which most of them now produce. It would be well for farmers to consider this fact. Those who have discarded the coarse breeds and commenced raising a finer class of sheep find it more profitable. At present the dealers in this town find it very difficult to dispose of the common grades of wool at anything like paying prices. This is a matter that should receive the prompt and thorough attention of one farmers.

Stricklen's Arnica Salve,

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, 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. Pearce, Lindsay.

Not to be deceived.

In these times of quack medicine advertising everywhere, it is truly gratifying to find one remedy that is worthy of praise, and which really does as recommended. Electric Bitters, we can vouch for as being a safe and reliable medicine, and one that will do as recommended. They invariably cure Stomach and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Difficulties. We know whereof we speak, and can readily say give them a trial. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by all druggists. 20w.

A Healthy Man

never thinks of his stomach. The perfect thinks of nothing else. Indigestion is a constant reminder. The wise man who finds himself suffering will spend a few cents for a bottle of Hop-Bitters, the new and remarkable compound for cleansing and toning the system, for invigorating the digestive apparatus and the liver in property order. Hop Bitters is accomplishing the best results in the cure of Liver and Kidney complaints, the new remedy, of your druggist, or Hop Bitters, A few doses will surprise you. 32-1f.

LADIES!

If you are suffering from weakness do not fail to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balm which is daily relieving the hundreds throughout our dominion. It is pleasant and palatable. 2-29.

Do not drug the system with nauseous mixtures that only debilitate. Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's own authority, it acts at once upon the bowels, the skin, the liver and the kidneys arousing all the secretions to a healthy action. It purifies the blood and cures all humors, even the worst form of scrofula, and tones up the nervous and debilitated. 30-2.

The most miserable man in the world is the dyspeptic, and dyspepsia is one of the most troublesome difficulties to remove, but Burdock Blood Bitters always can cure it. It stimulates the secretions, regulates the bowels, acts upon the liver, aids digestion, and tones up the entire system. Trial bottles 10 cents, large bottles $1.00. 30-2.

Reader have you tried every known remedy for chronic disease, impure blood, disordered liver or kidneys, nervous and general debility, constipation of the bowels, with the manifold suffering pertaining thereto? Have you given up in despair? Try Burdock Blood Bitters; it will not fail you. A trial bottle only costs ten cents, regular size $1.00. Any dealer in medicine can supply you. 30-2.

When doctors disagree who shall decide? The people often decide by "throwing physic to the dogs," and trying Burdock Blood Bitters, and the result is always satisfactory. Burdock Blood Bitters is the Multum in Parvo of Medical Science, curing all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. A trial bottle only costs 10 cents. A dollar bottle may save you many dollars in doctor's bills. 30-2.

The Liver is the grand purifying organ of the system; when inactive or obstructed bad blood and ill health are certain results. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all diseases arising from disordered Liver, Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys, purifying, restoring and strengthening. It regulates the Bowels, cleanses and enriches the Blood, and imparts tone to every organ of the body. Trial bottles 10 cents. 30-2.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum.

The best known remedy for all affections of the chest, lungs or throat is Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum. It is constantly used by thousands of persons suffering from all the above diseases and in nearly every instance it affords immediate relief. In cases of troublesome, tickling cough, where the patient passes sleepless nights, one or two doses of the syrup has such a quiet, soothing effect that rest ensues and the cough speedily disappears. Try it and be convinced. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 29-1.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. 20-1y.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Horsehoud Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of pain or ache. "It will need surely quicken the blood and cures all humors, even the worst form of scrofula, and tones up the nervous and debilitated." 30-2.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Sure Relief.

The weak and emaciated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected parts after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate impoverished blood with richer materials, resulting from thoroughly assimilated food, wanting which, the removal must inevitable sink into feeblemess, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies. 28-1.

Advertising itself wherever it goes by its wonderful and gratifying effects which it produces, that sterling medicinal preparation, Thomas' Eclectric Oil, is winning "golden opinions" in all parts of the United States. Its remarkable celebrity is due to its demonstrating its superlative efficacy, in a manner as pleasing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to those who resort to it for the public pulse, the extraordinary popularity and genuine worth. Never was there a remedy which received simpler or more satisfactory testimonials; never was there one which better deserved it. It is a tried remedy. Experience has demonstrated that it not only relieves, but eradicates the most obstinate coughs, colds, and other ailments of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, numbness, pins and needles, and other troubles, external hurts and sores, and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That it cures in every instance, is not pretended, but that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, it will remedy it, is fact established. Sold by all dealers. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont. 28-8.

Coquetting with Consumption.

Some people troubled with coughs seem absolutely to coquet with consumption now encouraging it by a total neglect of medicine, and again attempting to shake it off with a cheap cough remedy. How much wiser to at once decide it at the outset by using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Recognized as the cure of this terrible disease cannot be too strongly urged upon those consumptively inclined, in a climate so severe during the winter as ours. The public generally as well as the medical fraternity, is acquainted with the value, as a remedy for lung and throat troubles, of the purified oil of the Cod's liver. United with it in this standard Emulsion are the finest tonics in existence, namely, lime and soda hypophites, of which the chief component, phosphorus is an unsurpassable nutrient of the blood and invigorant of the system. Nothing builds up a broken down system and enables it to resist the inroads of pulmonary disease like the healing preparation. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, soreness and weakness of the chest, are among the bodily troubles which it promptly cures, and in scrofulous affections it has been used as a great success as a remedy. Sold by all druggists, at 50c. and $1 per bottle. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Canada. 28-8.

Eli Williamson.

IF YOU WANT

A FIRST-CLASS PICTURE

GO TO

E. WILLIAMSON.

He has just purchased

New Back Ground and Rustic Scenery

The finest ever exhibited in Lindsay. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. PRICES LOW.

GALLERY, corner opposite Chas. Belton's.
Lindsay, 1881.
Lindsay, May 5, 1881.

Public Notices.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

To CREDITORS of THE

Victoria Railway Co.

Pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery made in the cause of LEE v. VICTORIA RAILWAY COMPANY, the creditors of the Company are on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1881,

To send by post prepaid to Messrs. McMICHAEL, HORN & QUINN, Solicitors, Toronto, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor whose claim is disputed will be notified of the time and place when and where his sole claim will be considered and he will have an opportunity of establishing his claim.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1881.

30-1 T. W. TAYLOR,

CHANCERY SALE

OF

Town Property

IN THE

TOWN OF LINDSAY,

In the County of Victoria.

Pursuant to the decree and final order for sale in the suit of Manson v. Phillips, there will be sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the

Court House, in the Town of Lindsay,

ON

Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1881

At the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following town property, viz.:

LOT No. 6, in BLOCK D, on the north side of Colborne st., laid down in a subdivision of Lot NUMBER 25, and the East half of Lot NUMBER 26, in the 5th Concession of the township of Ops.

There are on the property two frame dwelling houses, a frame stable and a good well.

The property will be offered for sale in two parcels.

PARCEL No. 1.—Consisting of the East half of said lot, one-quarter of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a frame dwelling-house 16x24, one and a half stories high, with addition, 14x18, one story high, and containing 8 rooms.

PARCEL No. 2.—Consisting of the west half of said lot, containing one-quarter of an acre, more or less, on which is a frame dwelling house, 16x36, one and a half stories high, containing four rooms; a frame stable, 18x18, and a good well.

The property is situate in a very desirable portion of the town, adjoining the North Ward School.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. down, and the balance in four equal instalments, without interest. Possession of Parcel No. 1 can be given at once. Possession of Parcel No. 2 can be given on the 1st day of October, next, 1881.

The property will be sold subject to a reserved bid.

The other conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned Solicitors for the Vendors, Lindsay.

DATED this 18th day of April, A.D. 1881.

O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Vendors' Solicitors. 27-4. W. H. MAHON, Master.

C. L. Baker.

THE LARGEST,
THE BEST,
THE CHEAPEST.

C. L. BAKER

HAS NOW ON HAND AND ON THE WAY THE

LARGEST STOCK OF GROCERIES

EVER BROUGHT TO LINDSAY.

This is no idle boast, and any person inclined to doubt the statement is requested to call and be convinced. The stock now comprises

400 PACKAGES OF TEAS,

RANGING FROM 20c. PER POUND UPWARDS. This is unquestionably the largest and best stock of Tea ever brought to Lindsay.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

GENERAL GROCERIES,

Comprising everything usually kept by this well-regulated house.

16 CAR-LOADS OF PLASTER,

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

1 CAR-LOAD SEED CORN.

Another Stock of Apples, the last of this season, prime quality

TO ARRIVE IN MAY,

A CAR-LOAD FINE LIVERPOOL DAIRY SALT

In 56 lb. bags. This salt is indispensable to good butter and cheese. Farmers should await its arrival before laying in a stock.

There are still a large number of unpaid accounts which should be settled at once, or costs will have to be incurred. All kinds of Farm Produce taken in payment at the Highest Cash Price.

C. L. BAKER.

Lindsay, April 13th, 1881.

Wm. Howe.

SCRAP IRON WANTED.

The undersigned will pay the highest price in cash or trade for

All Kinds of Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron

delivered at the store, next door to the Post-Office, Kent-st., Lindsay.

W. HOWE.

Lindsay, May 19, 1881.

Lindsay Woollen Mills.

1881 WOOL WANTED 1881

AT THE

LINDSAY WOOLLEN MILLS.

The subscribers beg to announce that they have the largest and best stock of

Full Cloths, Tweeds, Flannel, Blankets, Yarns, &c.,

that they have ever had and are determined to sell at prices to ensure satisfaction.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURING

As usual, also Roll Carding, Fulling and Cloth Dressing on shortest notice. Wool shipped from a distance shall receive prompt attention.

—DON'T FORGET—

that this is the best place to bring your wool to sell for cash, trade for goods, or have carded or manufactured. Call and examine goods and get price list for manufacturing.

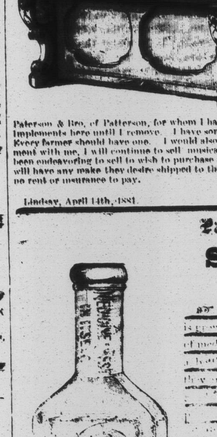
WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR ANY QUANTITY OF WOOL

NO MARKET FEES. DRIVE YOUR WOOL STRAIGHT TO THE FACTORY.

WALLACE & DUNDAS.

Lindsay, March 10, 1881.

J. M. Beekie.



REMOVAL.

Having removed my place of residence and business to the building

Over Mr. John Lyons' Shoe Store,

(Entrance first door down the alley, between Lyons' and Milne and Graham's,) where I would be pleased to have a call from any person wishing to purchase at exceedingly low figures,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,
PIANO BOX,
ONE BEDROOM SUITE,
Several BEDSTEADS AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
ONE HORSE.

I would like to sell off the balance of my stock as soon as possible, in order to remove to Sunderland, where I intend to give my attention to the sale of agricultural implements of all descriptions, and will continue to sell Paterson & Bro. of Patterson, for whom I have sold for the last fifteen years, the best implements here until I remove. I have some of the celebrated Spring Tooth Harrows on hand. Every farmer should have one. I would also state that as Mr. Marshall has diverged from his agreement with me, I will continue to sell musical instruments in this vicinity. Where parties I have been endeavoring to sell to wish to purchase a Piano or Organ, by letting me know at Sunderland I will have any make they desire shipped to them direct from the factory, and sell very cheap, having no rent or insurance to pay.

A. M. BEEKIE.

Lindsay, April 14th, 1881.

Pain-Killer.

SUBSTITUTES!

The public are cautioned against a custom which is growing quite common of late among a certain class of medicine dealers, and which is this: When asked for a bottle of Pain-Killer, they suddenly discover that they have just run out of that have another article just as good which they will supply at the same price.

The simple fact of the deception is transparent. These men care not to sell on the great reputation of PAIN-KILLER, but have some cheap concoction of their own, which they desire to palm off upon the unsuspecting public, hoping to realize a few cents more profit by the imitation article than he can on the genuine.

BEWARE

For CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS, AND ALL SUMMER OR BOWEL COMPLAINTS PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER IS UNEQUALLED, IT CURES ALMOST INSTANTLY.

The PAIN-KILLER is put up in 20c. and 50c. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively, extra bottles are therefore cheapest.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

W. Herlihey.

AXES! AXES!

W. HERLIHEY

IS NOW MAKING HIS CELEBRATED

CHOPPING AXES

And men going to the woods will do well to give him a call and inspect his stock before purchasing their axes elsewhere. These axes are warranted to be of the very best cast steel.

Wagons, Carriages, Cutters and Sleighs

On hand and made to order. Horse-shoeing a specialty. General jobbing promptly done. Miltyles dressed in first class style. I also gum circular saws. Jumping axes will be promptly attended. Canoes made to order.

SHOP NEAR NEEDLER AND SADLER'S MILL, LINDSAY-ST. EAST.

LINDSAY - - - ONTARIO.

Lindsay, Oct. 15th, 1880.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

The only Medicine that successfully purifies the Blood, acts upon the Liver, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, while at the same time it allays Nervous Irritation and strengthens the Debilitated System, perfectly and speedily curing Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Nervous and General Debility, Female Complaints, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and every species of Chronic Disease arising from Disordered Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels or Blood.

THE ONLY BLOOD PURIFYING TONIC IN THE WORLD.

Manufactured only by T. MILBURN & CO., THE ABBEY, TORONTO. Regular Size, $1.00.

Mem. Hennessy's "Ne plus Ultra" is a safe, sure and efficient stimulant of wine in sickness. Mem. Hennessy's Brandy. Use no other. Mem. Hennessy's Brandy. Use no other. For lightness and delicacy of aroma, Hennessy's Brandy is unsurpassed. 1109-1y.

Jer.

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

—CHEAP ICE—

Families supplied by the Season at

$1.00 to $3.00;

Hotels and others using large quantities at proportionately low rates.

Orders (accompanied by the cash) left at the

LINDSAY PACKING HOUSE

will be promptly attended to.

Lindsay, May 12, 1881.—31-4.

Stock Notices.

DURHAM BULL FOR SERVICE.

I keep for service on lot 9, 13th con. of Mariposa, a THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM BULL. Color, dark red. Bred by T. W. Umphrey of Scott. Terms liberal. JAMES McINDOO, lot 9, 13th con. Mariposa.

Mariposa, May 3, 1881.—30-4.

THE THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM BULL,

"CHAMPION ROAN,"

The undersigned has a first-class Durham Bull, which will stand for a limited number of cows for the season.

PEDIGREE.—CHAMPION ROAN, calved December 2nd, 1879, bred by Robert Callaout of Darlington, (4066); got by Doctor Miller; dame, Cherry Bloom by Burnside(10644); g. dam, Louisa, by Prince Bourbon [568] 7141; gr. dam, Beauty by Canadian Punch [103] 5415; g. g. r, Flora Wood [497] g. g. g. dam, imported Louisa by Baron Kinbank (11156); g. g. g. g. g. Jane by Remus (11367). You will find this Champion Roan is something more than a bull with half a dozen registered crosses.

CHARGES.—Registered cows, $5.00; common cows from $2 to $2.25, according to the number; to be paid on the 1st of October, 1881. SIDNEY BARCLAY, lot 25, con. 2, Ops. May 3, 1881-30-3.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS wishing to improve their stock. The thoroughbred Durham bull

SERAPH 4th.

will stand for service during the season on the North half of Lot 23, Con. 4, Ops, one half mile from Lindsay. He was bred by and bought from Mr. Donald Jackson of Stonefield. His sire, Seraph 3rd, was purchased from F. W. Stone, Guelph, by Messrs. Campbell McKay and Grant of Mariposa. His dam, Cambray Maid, is one of the finest thoroughbred cows in the Province. PEDIGREE,—4th Seraph No. 1324, calved July 15th, 1879, got by 3rd Seraph [448 Rec.] dam Cambray Maid by Little John [1650] g. dam Fan by Halton [344], gr. g. Dam Daisy Dean by Young Ethelbert [235] do. do. see Herd Book. TERMS,—$2.00 for first and $1.00 for each additional cow, payable at time of service.

EUSTACE H. HOPKINS,
Ops, May 12, 1881.—31-3. N 1/2 3 x 4 Ops.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED PERCHERON NORMAN STALLION,

"DEFIANCE."

Purchased this season by the undersigned from Mr. M. H. Dunham of "Oaklawn," Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois, the largest importer and breeder of Percheron-Norman horses in the world.

The only Percheron-Norman Horse in the District.

DEFIANCE 649, was imported 1873 from France. He is a beautiful grey and weighs 1,300 lbs.

He will stand for mares during the season of 1881 as follows, health and weather permitting:—

MONDAY, May 2nd, will leave the stable of John Hickingbotham, Lot 2, Con. 10, Mariposa, one mile north of Manilla, and will proceed to Manilla Station for noon, thence to Smith's hotel, Little Britain, for the night.

TUESDAY, proceed to McKinnon's Hotel, Oakwood, for the night.

WEDNESDAY, proceed to O'Neill's blacksmith shop, Lot 10, Con. 13, Mariposa, for noon; thence to Edward's Hotel, Woodville, for the night.

THURSDAY, proceed to Smith's Hotel, Cannington for the night.

FRIDAY, proceed to hotel, Derryville, for the night.

SATURDAY, proceed to his own stable at Manilla where he will remain until the following Monday morning.

TERMS: To insure a foal, $16; season, $12. GEO. JOHNSON, Wm. HICKINGBOTHAM, } Proprietors.
Manilla, April 27, 1881.—28-8.

THAT SUPERIOR AGRICULTURAL STALLION

YOUNG GLANCER,

The property of Mr. Wm. O. Bryant, Ashburn, Ontario.

Will stand for mares this season, 1881, as follows:

MONDAY, May 2, he will leave his own stable, Brock House, Sunderland, and proceed to Grass's Hotel, Beaverton, thence to Thompson's Hotel, Little Britain, and remain all night.

TUESDAY, proceed to Dennis Caughlin's, Middle Road, for noon; thence to Carr's Hotel, Lindsay, and remain all night.

WEDNESDAY, proceed to J. McNeil's, at noon; thence to John Tomkin's Hotel, Cambray, and remain all night.

THURSDAY, proceed to Jos. Tamlin's, lot 13, con. 14, Mariposa, at noon; thence to Edward's Hotel, Woodville, and remain all night.

FRIDAY, proceed to Argyle, at noon; thence to McKinnon's Hotel, Beaverton, and remain all night.

SATURDAY, proceed to Harrison's Hotel, Derryville, at noon; thence to his own stable, Sunderland, and remain until the following Monday morning.

The above route will be continued during the season, health and weather permitting.

Description and Pedigree.

YOUNG GLANCER is a dark dapple bay, rising 5 years old, stands 16½ hands high, weighs 1,520 lbs., with good bone and splendid action. He was bred by Mr. Wm. O. Bryant, Ashburn. He is really a first-class stallion. At the South Ontario Agricultural Society's Fall Show in 1879, he took 1st prize, beating 1st and 2nd prize stallions shown at Toronto Home Fair. At the North Ontario Agricultural Society's Fall Show held in Uxbridge in 1879, he took 1st prize and a diploma. The Spring (1881) he took 1st prize at Manchester, and 2nd at Lindsay.

His sire, Glancer, is a bright bay, stands 16½ hands high, with immense bone and splendid action, free from all blemish, imported by Mr. Joseph Thompson, and said to be one of the best colts that ever left Scotland, and has proved himself in Canada a sure foal getter. His colts took 1st prizes at Whitby, Bowmanville, Port Perry, Uxbridge, &c., in 1876 and 1877. Glancer was bred by Alexander Drummond, Mitchelton, Fifeshire. His sire Young Lord Haddo, the property of Mr. James Drummond, Blackhow, Dumfermline. Young Lord Haddo when three years old gained the prize at the Northern Agricultural Society's Autumn Show; the same year a prize of 15 sovereigns at Forfar, beating 14 others; in 1868 the prize of 10 sovereigns at Aberdeen, beating 13 others; in 1869 a prize of 10 sovereigns at Aberdeen, beating 11 others; in 1868 the 1st prize 15 Sovereigns and Challenge Cup valued at 30 guineas, from the same Society; in 1869 the prize of 30 sovereigns, at Perth, to travel in the Kinross District. His grand sire was the farfamed horse Lord Haddo, the property of A. Lam, Esq., Keith Hall, Aberdeen. Lord Haddo gained the following prizes, viz: The Royal Northern Agricultural Society's second prize when 3 years old; in the spring of 1858 he gained the 1st prize at Aberdeen, beating 12 others; the same year he gained the 2nd prize at the Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen, beating 13 others; in 1859 he gained the Royal Northern Society's 1st prize, beating 14 others; in 1859 he gained the second prize at the Highland Society's Show at Edinburgh beating 28 others; in 1860 he gained the Royal Northern Agricultural Society's Show 1st prize beating 14 others; in 1861 he was awarded the £40 prize for the Mid Lothian Agricultural Association to travel in their district. Glancer's dam was Maggie, by Laird Jock, bred by Mr. B. McKean, Lumlock, and was half sister of the Prince of Kilbird, sold to Ruby Fraser, Cumberland, for £1,000 when three years old. Maggie was the winner of 22 first prizes. Glancer was awarded the first prize at the Provincial at Ottawa, as a three-year-old.

YOUNG GLANCER'S dam, Fancy, is a superior coach mare by the imported Exhibition horse, one of the best stock getters ever known in Canada, Grand dam by imported horse Golden Pippin.

TERMS.—To ensure, $8; single leap, $4, cash at time of service; season, $6, to be paid the last round.

R. K. BRYANT, Groom.
Sunderland, April 30, 1881.—31-3.

IMPORTED STALLIONS.

Young Hero and St Elmo

Imported by W. Sadler, in May, 1881, will stand for mares this season as follows:

MONDAY, May 16, will leave Veitch's Hotel, Lindsay, and proceed to Wm. Webster's, on the Little Britain road, for noon; thence to Smith's hotel, Little Britain, for the night.

TUESDAY, proceed to Banks's hotel, Oakwood, for the night.

WEDNESDAY, proceed to John Cruess's, Friend's Settlement, for noon; thence to Cliff's hotel, Cambray, for the night.

THURSDAY, proceed to Geo. Moore's, 2nd con., Ops, for noon; thence back to Veitch's hotel Lindsay, for the night.

FRIDAY, proceed to P. Murphy's, lot 11, 5th con. Ops, for noon; thence back to Veitch's hotel, Lindsay, where they will remain until the following Monday morning.

The above route will be continued throughout his season, health and weather permitting.

ST. ELMO

is a grand specimen of the English Coach Horse. Was foaled in May, 1876; was bred by Mr. Joseph Flintham, of Abbehurst Hall, Suffolk, England, and sold to William Sadler, of Toronto, Canada, in March, 1881, and imported by him. St. Elmo is a beautiful bright bay, with black points, stands 16½ h. h., and weighs 2,016 pounds, with good feet and legs with splendid action.

St. Elmo's Dam was a very wide and superior English Cart Mare, bred by Mr Flintham. His Sire was Mr. Flintham's celebrated Prize Stallion Young England's Glory, winner of the First Prize at the East of England Horse Show, open to all England, at Halesworth, Suffolk, Sept. 22nd and 23rd, 1869, prize value £25. His Grandsire was Mr. Roche's very celebrated Prize Stallion England's Glory. His Great Grandsire was that Prize Horse, England's Glory, the property of Mr. B. Taylor, of Peterborough, who obtained a prize five years in succession, at the Peterborough Agricultural Show, and in 1850 took the Royal Society's First Prize at Warwick; the Huntingdonshire Society's First Prize at Huntingdon; the North Lincolnshire Society's First Prize