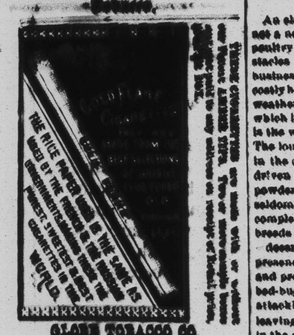
Tobacco.



GLOBE TOBACCO CO.,
DETROIT, Mich., and WINDSOR, Ont.

Wait's Specifies.

WAIT'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC.

CURES EFFECTED by them are rapid and certain. They do not cure one disease and produce another. They will cure a larger percentage of cases, and in less time than any other remedy known.

Specific No.	Cures	Price
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation	25
2	Teething, Teething Paregoric	25
3	Crying, Colic, or Griping of Infants	25
4	Diarrhœa, Of Children or Adults	25
5	Dysentery, Bilious Colic	25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	Toothache, Face-ache, Neuralgia	25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	Suppressed or Painful Menses	25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	25
13	Croup, Hoarse, Difficult Breathing	25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague	50
16	Piles, Blind or Bleeding Piles	50
17	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Renal Colic	50
18	Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa	$1 00
19	Suppressed or Painful Menses	25
20	Dyspepsia, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
21	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Influenza	50
22	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	50
23	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dropsy	75
24	Dropsy, Scanty Secretions, Dropsical Swellings	50

If your Druggist does not keep them, send price to Humphrey Medicine Co. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for Circular.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE MANUFACTURING CO., 562 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Proprietor.
Stapler, Agent.

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1881.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

(CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.)

Root Crops.

(Concluded from last week.)

Mr. Douglass of Blantyre, (Grey) says: "In preparing my land for a root crop to lay down grass I take the manure out in the fall and plow it under, and in the spring work it up as early as I can. I generally plow it twice in the spring. I gang-plow it, but not very deep, and then I plow it again with a gang-plow or single plow, plowing about five or six inches deep. After that I drill it up and sow it. I don't use any artificial manure, nor have I tried any. I have sown salt on wheat. I have never grown any mangolds, but grow Swedish turnips. From 300 to 600 bushels per acre is my average crop of Swedish turnips. In cultivating roots we give them at least three horse hoeings, and we generally hoe them twice by hand. I think it is good to grow roots in connection with grain-growing. With the turnips I generally fatten from six to seven head of cattle. I don't think a root crop such as turnips is very exhaustive on the soil. I generally put about twenty loads of manure to the acre of turnips."

Mr. Cochrane of Kilsyth, in the same county, says: "I may mention that roots do well with us. Our township society has been in the habit of offering prizes for the best acre of turnips. Last year the acre which took the first prize produced 1,016 bushels, and the acre that took the second prize 1,000 bushels, and the acre that took the second prize was somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 bushels. They calculated this quantity from weighing the turnips that were grown on one square rod, taking up that quantity in three different parts, and the average of these parts as the average of the field. I believe the man that got the first prize had a hundred bushels more to the acre than they gave him credit for. With good culture I don't think there is any difficulty in raising 800 bushels to the acre in my neighborhood, with farm-yard manure alone. I sow plaster on my turnips a week or so after thinning. We are not troubled with the turnip fly much unless we sow very early. I never sow mine before the 15th of June, and I have never lost a crop by the fly. The varieties we sow are the old East Lothian, Sutton's Champion, and the King of Swedes."

At the Model Farm, Guelph, Professor Brown puts the average of the root crops taken from a five years' experience as follows:

Mangolds	798 bush.
Turnips	614 "
Carrots	349 "

The returns received give the averages all over as, turnips 453, and other root crops (not including potatoes) 318 bushels to the acre. This, including districts where the area cultivated is hardly worth mentioning, and the soil not at all adapted to roots, will fully justify the conclusion that 400 bushels of turnips can be grown under ordinarily favorable conditions, and rather more than less than that quantity of mangolds. When, therefore, Professor Brown puts the average of mangolds and turnips at 670 bushels he is claiming far less than many good farmers have accomplished, and no more than any one with proper judgment can attain to. The information as to carrots, except in a few isolated cases, is too meager to discuss averages upon. Mr. Brown in putting his return at 349 bushels is giving an experience rather different from that of many who expect a larger yield of carrots than of other roots. But even that estimate shows in Mr. Brown's calculations that carrots are a highly profitable crop. Of an acre of mangolds or turnips he makes the cost of manuring and cultivating to be $28.50, against a yield of 670 bushels valued at nine cents per bushel, and showing a balance in favor of the crop of $31.80. He adds: "If I were to credit the crop with what is left of the tops of the turnips, which are said to be equal to what is taken off the soil in the bulbs, the result would show a greater profit still, although I will not go that length."

The cost of an acre of carrots he puts at $31.80, the value of the crop 349 bushels at 15 cents per bushel being $51.00, showing a balance in favor of the grower of $19.00. As already noticed Mr. Brown does not charge rental or interest in these estimates. But few farmers will be prone to doubt their ability to grow crops as large as those stated, with such an expenditure as Professor Brown charges them with. It is said that roots are an exhausting crop. Some object to entering into their cultivation, to a large extent, on that ground. If the commissioners were reporting upon an investigation into the principles and science of agriculture this would be able to show that these fears are exaggerated. But, basing their report as far as possible on their results as evidence, they prefer strictly practical ground. Root crops be expected that, let alone the root crops be exhausting or not, the farmer who produces root crops form one of the most prominent factors in the years operations, are the richest farms, the crops the best crops, and the farmers the most prosperous, both as to their current operations and the gradual accrual in value of their real estate. The cultivation of roots in Ontario might be enormously increased with corresponding profit. To what our farmers with proper management, will do in this respect, every agricultural show in this province bears witness, and it is easy for others to pursue the same course, and as these who have been so far successful to achieve the same results.

Poultry.

An elaborate and expensive house is not a necessity, but a disadvantage, in poultry keeping. The two great obstacles in the way of success in this business are vermin and cold. The costly house affords no protection against weather. Of the three kinds of insects which infest the common fowl the mite is the worst and hardest to get rid of. The louse, body or feather, is rolled off in the dust bath and may be killed or driven away by applying Persian insect powder to the fowl, and, besides, they seldom breed in such numbers as to completely overrun a fowl; but the mite breeds in the house and not on the fowl doesn't even appear to need the presence of a fowl to continue in life and propagate. It is analogous to the bed-bug, and partakes of its habits in attacking its victims while at rest and leaving them when they are out again in the morning. This is the insect which is so destructive to setting hens. They have no chance to be free from it in the daytime. A thorough dusting with Persian insect powder once or twice a week is a great help to the hen; but it does not destroy the myriads which dwell in every crack in a board, or joint between, or the crevices of a stone wall which frequently forms the foundation of the house. The first time the hen leaves her nest, she shakes the insecticide from her feathers, and then the insects renew their depredations.

The sitting period, as every poultry man knows, frequently tears a hen all to pieces. She comes out of it a mere skeleton. The large, high-colored comb which she carried when she began her task is sickly and shriveled and the bright color faded out. Her feathers are about in the same condition. The destruction of the hen is not necessary, as many a hen will prove that has set her three weeks in some out-of-the-way place, at a distance from the poultry-house. She has lost her weight, her comb and feathers are somewhat dull and smudgy, but a week or two will put her in condition again. Few chickens are hatched in infested nests. The hens can't sit closely enough to keep up the requisite temperature. The constant twisting about of the head, to pick the bitten spots, lets a little cold air to the eggs, and the embryo dies, in consequence. And when an egg gets rotten (its rottenness being due in nine cases out of ten to the death of the chick from lack of heat), its contents begin to exude through the pores of the shell, and the mites hasten to the feast. Seasons in which eggs fail to hatch well (the poultry journals inform us that there are such) are probably seasons favorable to the propagation of the mite. Now, the larger and more complicated the poultry house, the more small cracks and hiding places for the mites to breed in and the more difficult to apply any insecticide effectively. Such houses require more attention and work than one man in a hundred will ever devote to them and more than the profits from the poultry would pay for, if it were done. If we wish to raise healthy, quick-growing chicks, they should never be allowed to approach such a structure.

The liability of fowl or chick to take cold is the other drawback in this business. Years ago it was much more common to see fowls roosting on trees in winter than it is now, and, if the evidence of old people is to be taken, roup and cholera were unknown diseases; but to keep a lot of fowls and allow them to roost in the trees in winter, even admitting that, by so doing, they would never contract roup and cholera, is too outrageous to be tolerated. Will birds live out of doors all winter? We cannot help it and are not responsible for it; but when we come to the common fowl, we are dealing with animals either educated or susceptible of education, and, if they are decently educated, there will be no difficulty in inducing them to sleep indoors. We should provide a roosting-house for them which will retain the healthy conditions of the trees and at the same time protect them from winds and storms. A very large amount of fresh air is absolutely necessary, and a close house will not admit it. If we build partially underground, to secure warmth, it will be more or less damp and a damp roosting-place is a fruitful source of roup and cholera. Fowls are disposed to huddle together as closely as possible on the perches. By so doing, they become overheated, and when they go out in the morning the sudden cool of the change of temperature induces colds. Hence, in arranging perches, space enough to allow a good circulation of fresh air should be left between them.

Clover as a Fertilizer.

All plants draw much of their food from the atmosphere, and of those used in agriculture none are exceeded by clover in the large proportion of nutriment thus derived. In this respect other leguminous crops are much like red clover. Here we include all the clovers, vetches, beans, peas, sainfoin, lupins and lucerne.

To keep up the fertility of our soil, we must restore to it phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen, and other substances which are found in farm crops. Of the three very important and valuable substances just named nitrogen is the most precious and costly to obtain. In various places there are abundant supplies of potash and phosphoric acid. As may be said these are "in sight." Agricultural chemists are now studying on the problem of the future supply of nitrogen for agricultural purposes. So far, clover seems to be the important factor in this problem.

Whole crops of clover are often plow ed under, to restore or keep up the fertility of the soil; but I am safe in saying that it has been proven a better practice to cut off the clover, feed it, and use the manure than to plow under the whole crop. In other words for various reasons, all of which may not seem plain it has been shown that plowing under a clover stubble is followed by about as good results (often better) as though the whole crop was turned under. Again Voelcker shows that "land on which clover has been grown for seed in the proceeding year yields a better crop of wheat than it does when the clover is mown twice for hay, or even once only, and afterward fed off by sheep."

Says Dr. Voelcker, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural society of England:

"1. A good crop of clover removes from the soil more potash, phosphoric acid, lime, and other mineral matters, which enter into the composition of the ashes of our cultivated crops, than any other crop usually grown in this country.

"2. There is fully three times as much nitrogen in a crop of clover as in the average produce of the grain and straw of wheat per acre.

"3. Clover is an excellent preparatory crop for wheat.

"4. During the growth of clover a large amount of nitrogenous matter accumulates in the soil.

"5. This accumulation, which is greatest in the surface soil, is due to decaying leaves, dropped during the growth of clover, and to an abundance of roots, containing, when dry, from one and a half to two per cent. of nitrogen.

"6. The clover roots are stronger and more numerous and more leaves fall on the ground when clover is grown for seed than when it is mown for hay. In consequence, more nitrogen is left after clover seed than after hay.

"7. This crop causes a large accumulation of nitrogenous matters, which are gradually changed in the soil to nitrates.

"8. Clover not only provides an abundance of nitrogenous food, but delivers this food in a ready available form (its nitrates) more gradually and continuously, and with more certainty of a good result, that such food be applied to the land in the shape of nitrogenous spring top-dressings.

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for pneumonia lung fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family, or yourself. Consumption, asthma, pneumonia, croup, hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true German Syrup is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will test your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest till you have tried this remedy. Sample bottles, 10 cts. Regular size, 75 cts. Sold by your druggist. 23-1f.

Sweetser'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 b x. For sale by S. Freeman, Lindsay.

THE BEAUTIFUL WAVE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Reclining in the cushioned stern of the boat, in the shelter of the awning, they could hear the bells on shore faint and distant. Or they walked in that long alley leading from one end of the gardens, the double line of shoot overhung offering cool and pleasant shadow, the water lapping along the stone parapet beside them, and between each two of the stems a framed picture, as it were, of the lake and the velvet-soft slopes beyond. It was all very pretty, they said. It was a trifle commonplace, perhaps; there were a good many hotels and little excursion steamers about; and perhaps here and there a suggestion of the toy shop. But it was pretty. Indeed, toward sunset it was very nearly becoming something more. Then the colors in the skies deepened; and the mountains, growing more and more sombre under the rich gold above, began to be almost fine. One half forgot the cockneyism and familiarity of the place, and for a moment had a glimpse of the true loneliness and solemnity of the hills.

As the dusk fell they began to bethink themselves of what was before them.

"It would have been a bad thing for the musicians from La Scala if they had attempted to go out last evening," Miss Berenicod remarked.

"It will be a bad thing for us," said Edith, who was the musical one, "if we attempt to go on board their steamer this evening. It will be far too loud. You should never be too near. And, especially where there is some water, music sounds so well at some distance."

"You can hire a small boat, then," said Nan. "They are putting up their Chinese lanterns."

"Oh, I wouldn't advise that," Frank King said, quickly. "I don't think it would be safe."

"A sailor afraid of boats!" said Miss Edith, with a laugh.

"Oh, as for that," said Nan, warmly, "every one knows that it's those who are most ignorant of boats are the most reckless in them. It's easy to be brave if you're stupidly ignorant. I know papa always said it was the most experienced sportsman who took most care about unloading his gun on going into a house."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Various Causes

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers. C17-1f.

There is no better family medicine than Dr Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. They act taken alike by both old and young. They invigorate the system. They should invariably be used instead of those little well-known nauseous purgatives called pills. In large 8 oz. bottles at 50 cents. A. Higinbotham, special agent for Lindsay. 44-1.

FIZZ AND FOAM.

Never address your conversation to a person engaged in footing up a column of figures. There is nothing so deaf as an adder.

The First Step.

Self respect is the first step in all reformations, and when your blood is laden with impurities and you are suffering from biliousness or dyspepsia, the first step to a radical cure is to take Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents. 47-3.

Gum arabic dissolved in whiskey will keep the hair curled in damp weather. A little sugar dissolved in it has the same effect on the legs.

A Safe Remedy.

Many medicines check too suddenly attacks of bowel complaints, inducing dangerous inflammation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, cleanses, strengthens and heals the diseased and weakened mucous surface of the stomach and bowels, and safely cures every form of summer complaints.

A receipt for lemon pie vaguely adds, "Then sit on a stove and stir constantly." Just as if anything could sit on a stove without stirring constantly.

Be Prepared.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery and cholic come suddenly in the night, and the most speedy and prompt means must be used to combat their dire effects. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.—47-2.

A block of ice melted in an Indiana man's refrigerator the other day and released a large frog, who appeared quite lively. There is nothing like ice to keep things fresh.

Virtue Acknowledged.

Mrs. Ira Mullholland, Oakville, writes:—"For several years I have suffered from oft-recurring bilious headaches, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your Burdock Blood Bitters I am entirely relieved.—47-2.

A little bit of a girl living near one of our cities ran to her mother from the roadside with some early spring blooms in her hands, and full of the outside glow, exclaimed: "O mamma, how nice it is to live where somebody doesn't own everything!"

Canadian Cholera.

This terrible disease is but little less fatal than real Asiatic cholera, and requires equally prompt treatment. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will cure it as well as all other forms of bowel complaints of infants or adults if used in proper time.—47-2.

O'Donovan Rossa says the "work against England will hereafter be done on the other side of the water." His dynamiteness should be careful not to go into such close quarters with the enemy. He might get hurt, perhaps killed! And then what good would the skirmishing fund be to anybody?

Delays are Dangerous.

And none more so than to neglect the incipient stages of bowel complaints in infants or adults. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and pleasant remedy to administer and is always reliable to cure cholera infantum, dysentery, cholic, cramps, and and all summer complaints. For sale by all dealers.—47-2.

Holloway's Ointment, Menalen, Scarlatina.

These are the first great trials after birth to which our children are subject. Both diseases are very infectious, and both require judicious management. In one the chief, in the other the throat is most likely to suffer, but the mother or nurse will find in Holloway's Ointment a sovereign remedy for these distressing complaints. When rubbed upon the throat, chest, and back, and it is absorbed, the respiration immediately becomes more tranquil, the cough less troublesome, the lips grow less livid, the eyes brighten, and the countenance loses that anxious gaze which often betokens a serious result on the constitution and nervous system. This invaluable ointment not only cures the urgent symptoms, but dispels all dangerous sequelæ.—47-1

Age of Enlightenment.

In an early age of enlightenment like the present, the value of electricity, and of compounds containing an electro principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter both as regards the thoroughness and safety of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, are Thomas' Eclectric Oil, a widely popular external and internal remedy for cough, colds, sore throat, croup, quinsy, and other affections of the breathing organs; an invaluable outward specific for lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitly depend in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, piles and kidney complaints, inflammatory affections, dysentery, and many other ailments. Its persistent use eradicates the most obstinate of the diseases to which it is adapted. Physicians speak of it in the highest terms. Moreover, horsemen and stock raisers admit that it is with the greatest success for diseases and hurts of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. 47-3.

The Medical Faculty

were among the first to recognize the value of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as a remedy for throat and lung affections, premature decline and general debility. Physicians not only recommend it for incipient consumption, bronchitis, asthma, and minor pulmonary and bronchial troubles, but speak in the highest terms of it as a means of enriching the blood and counteracting a hereditary tendency to consumption. In every part of the Dominion and throughout the United States it has attained a popularity as wide-spread as it is deserved, and the evidence attesting its efficacy is voluminous and convincing. The Cod Liver Oil, which is its pulmonic constituent, is absolutely pure and does not nauseate the stomach, while the Hypophosphites, superadded to and chemically blended with this ingredient, possess invigorating properties which render it most desirable in diseases involving such a tremendous waste of tissue and loss of bodily substance as incipient consumption, which it combats with a promptitude truly marvellous. In addition to its pulmonic effects, it imparts tone to the whole system, and being a fine blood depurent, counteracts a tendency to scrofula. Moreover, it is sold at a reasonable price, the cost of the smaller bottles (the consumptive of one often suffering to break up a bad cold) being 50 cents, and of the larger, $1.00. Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.—47-3.

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.—26-1y.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD 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 most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as the setting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family ready for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 26-1y

Miscellaneous.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

DR. G. S RYERSON,
L.R.C.P.L.R.

Lecturer on the Eye, Ear, and Throat, Trinity Medical College, Toronto; Surgeon to the Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, Consulting Surgeon (ex officio) to the institutions for the Blind, Brantford, and for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, Ont.; late Clinical Assistant, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, and Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, May be consulted at his residence, 347 Church Street, Toronto. Hours: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2 to 4 p.m.
Toronto, June 11, 1881.—21-1y.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A. DUMAS,
—HAS THE—
LATEST STYLES of BOOTS & SHOES
On hand and made to order.

FINE SEWED WORK A SPECIALTY
Repairing done with neatness and despatch by a practical hand.
Shop in Adam's block, one door east of Faucher's Restaurant. A. DUMAS,
Kent-st., Lindsay.
Lindsay, Aug. 26, 1881.—1140-3mos.

Stock Notices.

SURPLUS STOCK FOR SALE by private bargain at any date before the 15th of SEPTEMBER, 1881.

1. Thorough-bred Short horn bull, rising three, from the "Elmhurst Herd" in England.
2. One yoke of heavy old oxen.
3. One yoke of young working oxen.
4. Three 3-year-old steers.
5. One thorough-bred Berkshire boar and 12 young pigs, Berkshire.
6. One thorough-bred Cotswold ram, imported by the Messrs. Craig of Burnhamthorpe, County of Peel. Cost present owner $110 and carriage.
7. Two handsome well-bred Cotswold Cotswold rams.
8. Five imported thorough-bred Cotswold ewes. Cost owner $60 each and carriage; and five thorough-bred Cotswold ewes. Cost owner $60 each and carriage.
9. Eight shearling thorough-bred Cotswold ewes.
10. Twenty-six shearling cross-bred Cotswold ewes.
11. Seventy-seven cross-bred stock ewes, very good.
12. Three shearling thorough-bred Cotswold rams.
13. Five ram lambs, thorough-bred Cotswold.
14. Ten thorough-bred Cotswold ewe lambs.
15. Thirty-five cross-bred Cotswold ewe lambs.
16. Thirty cross-bred wedder lambs.
17. Twenty-seven shearling cross-bred wedders.
18. One thorough-bred Shearling Southdown ram.
19. Four thorough-bred Southdown ram lambs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for young heifers or steers, ONE HEAVY STRONG OLD HORSE, lame on one hind leg.

The Southdowns are from the well-known stock breeder, Mr. Wm. Hendrie of Hamilton, and are warranted thorough-bred.

The stock have had no preparation or feeding for show or market, only the run of a dry pasture, and although in fair condition are not fat enough to do justice to their breeding.

The subscriber having a flock of Southdowns, and wishing only to keep one sort offers the above for sale at reasonable, not fancy prices for cash. The stock will be shown and sold by Mr. ROBT. OSWALD, foreman at "The Fort," Victoria Road.
G. LAIDLAW.
Victoria Road, Aug. 10, 1881.—44-4.

Public Notices.

VICTORIA RAILWAY IN CANADA.

SATURDAY MARKET FARES.

Until further notice RETURN TICKETS will be issued on Saturdays from all Stations to Lindsay at Single Fare, good to travel on that day only.
T. B. TATE,
Lindsay, Aug. 15th, 1881.—45-tf. Manager.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We hereby certify that W. W. LOGAN is our only authorized agent for the sale of our instruments in the Counties of Victoria and Peterborough.
DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY.
JOHN WESLEY, Secretary.
Bowmanville, July 12th, 1881.

☞Parties who have been going around the country representing themselves as being able to tell Dominion Organs in said Counties, to deceive the public, will do well to note the above and govern themselves accordingly. The public should beware of dealing with such parties.
W. W. LOGAN, Lindsay.
Lindsay, July 14, 1881.—46-3 mos.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the shareholders of this company will be held at their offices, Exchange Buildings, now Imperial Bank buildings, on Wellington street, in the city of Toronto, on
Tuesday, the 13th day of September
next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of receiving report of the directors, with statement of accounts for the past year, to elect directors for the ensuing year, and dispose of any other business that may be brought before the meeting. By order
JOS. GRAY,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Toronto & Nipissing Railway.
Dated at Toronto this 9th day of August, 1881. 44-4.

MORTGAGE SALE
— OF —
FARM PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in certain mortgage, dated the First day of June, 1880, (which will be produced at the time of sale), there will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at
CLARKE'S HOTEL, IN THE VILLAGE OF OMEMEE,
ON
FRIDAY, the 16th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1881,
at 3 o'clock, p.m., the following desirable farm property, viz.:

The East Half of the West Half of Lot Number Thirteen, in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Emily,

in the County of Victoria, containing Fifty Acres of land, more or less, and lately occupied by Mr. William O'Brien. About 30 acres are cleared, 30 acres being almost totally free from stones and stumps. There is a good cedar log house on the premises, nearly new, and the fences are in good condition. The soil on the south end of the lot is a sandy loam, but the north forty acres is composed of a good clay loam, well adapted for growing wheat and other grains.

The land is partly rolling, and is watered by a good well.

The property is about four miles from Omemee on the travelled concession line, and is in a thriving farming community, offering a good opportunity to those in the neighbourhood to enlarge their property, or to a man with a small family to commence farming.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, the balance in one month thereafter without interest, or, in the option of the purchaser only, one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, the balance being secured by a first mortgage on the premises, with interest thereon at 7 per cent. per annum, payable yearly. There will be a reserved bid. Further information can be obtained from Messrs. POUSSETTE & ROGER, Peterborough, from JOHN A. BARRON, Esq., Lindsay, or from
THOMAS MITCHELL,
Auctioneer, Omemee.
POUSSETTE & ROGER, Peterborough,
Vendors' Solicitors.
August 24th, 1881.—46-4.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.
D. C. I. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and snuff.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

James Watson.

Remember Us

WHEN MAKING YOUR PURCHASES OF

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Gents Furnishings,
Hats and Caps.

WE HAVE EFFECTED THE CHANGE FROM A GENERAL TO A SPECIAL TRADE IN THE ABOVE LINES.
Prices are a prime consideration with every customer. Our prices are right.
JAMES WATSON,
CORNER OF KENT AND WILLIAM STREETS

Thexton Bros.

HARVEST TOOLS.

Forks, large variety, Rakes, Hoes, Scythes, Snaths, Cradles, Binding Mitts, Pure Paris Green, White Lead, Paints, Oils, Paint Brushes, Rent Goods, Hubbs, Spokes, &c., Machine Oils of all kinds.

HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE of all kinds.

—PRICES LOW.—
THEXTON BROS.
Lindsay, July 7, 1881.

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. Milpicks dressed in first class style. I also gum cross-cut 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. 13th, 1880.

A. Horn & Son.

EDEN STEAM WOOLLEN MILL, MARIPOSA.

TO FARMERS, WOOL-GROWERS AND OTHERS. The Eden Steam Woollen Mills are still on the "hum," complete in every department. We manufacture and have on hand for sale or exchange for wool.

All kinds of Woollen Yarn, including Single Yarn, Warp and Fulling.
Our Price List for manufacturing is as follows:
ALL WOOL CHECKED BLANKETS, from 6 to 10 lbs., per pair, $3 to $6.50.
CARPET YARN, 2 or 3 ply, double and twist, 20c. per pound.
STOCKING YARN, white or grey, double and twist, 20c. per. pound.
SINGLE YARN, 15c. per pound.
FULL CLOTHS, from 30c. to 40c. per yard.
TWEEDS, double and twist warp, 40c. to 45c. per yard.
SATINETTS, 35c. per yard.
ALL WOOL CHECKED FLANNEL, 28 inches wide, 25c. per yard.
WHITE or GREY FLANNEL, on cotton warp, we furnish the warp, 25c. per yard.

We make a specialty of CARDING and SPINNING. We also make a reduction of 2 cents per pound when wool is picked and greased. For the convenience of our customers in Fenelon we have made arrangements with Mr. B. J. Lytle of Cambray, and all wool for yarn or rolls left at his store will receive prompt attention, and will be taken to the mill and returned free of charge. By personal attention to each department we hope to turn out good work and merit a share of public patronage.
TERMS CASH AND NO CREDIT.
☞Don't forget the place—Three miles south-west of Cambray, one half mile north of the Quaker Meeting house. Correspondence solicited from parties who have wool to make up.
ALEX. HORN & SON,
BARCLAY P. O., MARIPOSA.
June 6, 1881.—35-13.

W. H. Pogue.

W. H. POGUE,
LITTLE BRITTAIN.

The subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal share of patronage bestowed, would say that we have just purchased one of the finest and most extensive stocks of

STAPLE NEW GOODS

that has ever been brought to this place. FACTORY COTTONS and FLANNELS by the piece CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST. TIN TEA we profess to beat any pedlar from Dan to Beersheba. CALL AND SEE before buying. ☞We won't be undersold in STAPLE GROCERIES.
N. B.—DON'T FORGET THAT WE PAY CASH FOR PRODUCE.
Little Britain, Aug. 18th, 1881. W. H. POGUE.

☞Parties who have been going around the country representing themselves as being able to tell Dominion Organs in said Counties, to deceive the public, will do well to note the above and govern themselves accordingly. The public should beware of dealing with such parties.
W. W. LOGAN, Lindsay.
Lindsay, July 14, 1881.—46-3 mos.

James Keith.

HARVEST QUEEN. HARVEST QUEEN.

MANUFACTURED AT BEAVERTON.
is on exhibition at
KEITH'S WAREHOUSE, KENT-ST.,
she is the best Machine in the market for 1881, has the largest drive wheel made. She is none of your four rake machines, she has five rakes, is very simple in construction and easily handled. The best proof that this machine is the best is that six different shops have bought the right to manufacture the Harvest Queen for 1881. Repairs of all kinds kept on hand, also as usual all kinds of Seeds and Implements. The Celebrated WILKINSON PLOW which carried the field at Toronto Exhibition, taking eight first prizes and one second prize. SEWING MACHINES CHEAPER THAN EVER at the Sign of the Plough, Kent-st.
Lindsay, June 23, 1881. JAMES KEITH.

Morse's Pain Relief.

MORSE'S PAIN RELIEF.

A favorite prescription of a celebrated New York Physician for the immediate RELIEF OF ALL PAIN.

Twice as powerful as any known remedy, four times as quick in its action, and so at the low prices of 25 CENTS a large bottle.

Knowing its value, from the reputation it acquired in the United States, I have given away, with the kind assistance of the following druggists, over 50,000 sample bottles, with the best results. I will publish a few of the testimonials received in a future issue of this paper. Read them.

Any of the following druggists can give you information on samples given away, and can always supply you with the Relief, etc.

Dr. A S Taylor, Allenford
J E McGarvin, Acton.
Wm Wylie, Ayr.
J B Campbell, M D, Belmont.
A L Geen, Belleville.
J J Bernard, Brechin.
Wm Graham, M D, Burgoyne.
C F Casselman, Chesterville.
Hayden & Ryan, Camden East.
John Harris, Caledon.
M Williams, Cromarty.
Estate of J W Lapum, Centreville
J C Bright, M D, Chatham.
J F Smith, Dunnville.
J M Garvey, Delhi.
W C Nibletb, Dundas.
Jas H Rose, Dunbar.
Jos Edmonds, Eastwood
Calvin Lutz, Exeter.
Alex Purdy, M D, Eugenia,
J R Dargavil, Elgin.
W J Thompson, Pingal.
W H Lutz, Galt.
W G Smith & Co., Guelph.
J C Munro, Grantsby.
G & J A Preston, Harriston.
A Hamilton & Co., Hamilton.
John Gaviler, Ingersoll.
C Snure, jr, Jordan
N C Polson & Co., Kingston.
Robert Paxton, Kinloch.
Robert Mellis, Kippen.
McGregor & Sander, Kemptville.
Hatton, Wilmot & Harrison, Lisle.
J A Hacking, Listowel.
W H Berney, P M, Millgrove.
Z A VanLuven, Moscow.
S H Christian, Manchester.
Lavrason & Hodge, Mitchell.
L F Selleck, Morrisburg.
W W Stephen & Co., Meaford.
M. Wedrick, junr, Nanticoke.
Geo Craig, North Gower.
W S Detlor, Nanaaee.
W S Atkinson, Orillia.
N F Snider, Odessa.
C B Alliston, Picton.
Wm Leslie, P M, Puslinch.
R H Platt, P M, Phelpston.
S E Allison, Port Perry.
John Scoor, Parkhill.
Ormond & Walsh, Peterboro.
J U Clemens & Co., New Dundee.
Rob Wightman, Owen Sound.
J R