WAITE'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

CURES EFFECTED by them are rational and permanent. They do not cure one disease and produce another. They still cure a large majority of cases, and to less time than any medicine known.

NUMBERS	CURES	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation	25
2.	Worms, Convulsions, Paroxysms	25
3.	Teething of Infants, Wakefulness	25
4.	Mother's, Nursing, Sore Nipples	25
5.	Diarrhœa, of Infants or Adults	25
6.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
7.	Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	25
8.	Coughs, Colds, or Neuralgia	25
9.	Toothache, Faceache	25
10.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
11.	Dyspepsia, Biliousness	25
12.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	25
13.	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	25
14.	Croup, Hoarse, Difficult Breathing	25
15.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever Ague	50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding Piles	50
18.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Brick Dust	50
19.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness	$1.00
20.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	50
21.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	50
22.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Influenza	50
23.	Ear Discharges, Hardness of Hearing	50
24.	Diseases of the Bladder, Palpitation	50
25.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50

Forwarded free by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, Toronto, Ontario.

A liberal discount to agent dealers.

Stock Notices.

Go to Headquarters for Norman Horses

THE GREAT HORSE CENTER OF AMERICA

We have imported more that were government approved and prize winners in France, and have taken over two thousand prizes at various fairs in the United States.

All stallions warranted breeders

86 Illustrated, weight 1800 lbs.

E. DILLON & CO.,
Importers and Breeders of
NORMAN FRENCH HORSES
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

100 head of Normans arrived in August, 1881; the finest lot of stallions ever imported to America. Come and see them. 47-1f

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1881.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.

Under Draining

(Continued from last week.)

Mr. James Black of Ramsay (Lanark) who has drained extensively, says: "I have under drained a good deal with tiles, stones and wood. I prefer tile. The effect of under draining on the wheat, especially the Fife, was very good. I thing drainage is profitable. My farm was in fair good until it was drained. My success with wheat, formerly, was on the higher, dryer portions of the farm. The lower portions were entirely useless until they were under drained. After draining the lower portions were the most profitable."

Mr. Andrew Cochran, another Lanark farmer, who has under drained, says: "I would never have got such crops as I have mentioned but for the drains."

Mr. James Thomson of Brooklin, Ontario, who has expended $3,000 on underdrainage, says: "I have carried on a pretty thorough system of under-drainage, having spent $4,000 or thereabouts on it. My drains are all three feet deep and it depends entirely on the nature of the soil whether it would pay to make them deeper. On my land, with drains about a rod apart, the cost is about $40 an acre. *I have no reason to regret the money I have expended on drainage, for previously it depended entirely on the season whether I had a crop or not, and now a good crop is a matter of certainty.*"

Mr. Smillie of Vaughan (York), says: "Under draining has favorably affected the produce of my wheat. The effect of under draining is that it takes away the under water, and of course the surface is dry and the wheat is not so apt to be winter killed. The cause of wheat being winter killed, is the fact of its having a damp, cold bottom. We have met sometimes. *The drainage helps to keep down the rust a great deal. We have always found low places the worst for rust.*"

Professor Buckland says: "I do not think it necessary to attempt any reinforced system of draining what in England would be called thorough drainage in this country, neither do I think it would generally pay. In England, and I have no doubt it has proved profitable there, the system is to run drains up and down a field at uniform distances, with little reference to what parts may be specially wet, or comparatively dry, but in this country I think we should treat nature in draining. Nature is the great drainer and we should avail ourselves of the means she places within our reach, such as clearing out creeks and facilitating the natural egress of water by surface furrows and deep ditches. The value of drainage to a farm depends much on the capability of the soil, and its marketable value. Good soils, that are wet, repay expenditure for drainage much more rapidly than moderate or poor soils in a similar condition. I certainly would not recommend our farmers to go into any stereotyped system of draining, such as that in vogue in many parts of the old country, both because they have not the requisite capital, and because I do not think the land requires it. I do not mean that if we drain even what may be regarded as a dry field we shall not improve it, but that the idea that we shall make it injuriously drier is fallacious. I remember in clearing up the old University park in Toronto where the soil in many places was very wet, we had a number of drains made, and the ground afterwards sown with grass seed, and wherever these drains were put through dry as well as wet ground, the earth having been moved, and the moisture getting in when the grass seed was sown, little belts of green might afterwards be seen all through the driest summers for many years, indicating that we need not fear over draining so far as bringing the land into a good state for the sustenance of crops is concerned. There is, of course, a limit beyond which expenditure cannot be profitably carried."

On the same point Prof. Roll remarks: "Drainage is very necessary in this country, and sometimes as much so in dry as in damp soils, as the moisture is drawn from beneath the drain as well as from above."

Professor Brown says: "The proper drainage of land cannot produce drought; it has the very opposite effect. *Well drained land holds moisture longer than any other land, only it holds it evenly.* Upon the model farm we have had many practical proofs of the value of drainage. I can now point to fields from which the removal of what is called superfluous water has produced wonderful results. Drainage allows of the free access of air into the soil, and renders available material which otherwise would have been useless."

While uttering the caution that drainage alone, without good farming in other respects will not suffice, but rather represent money wasted, Mr. Brown goes on to say: "When land is properly drained, we can get upon it earlier in the spring, and this is a saving of time, labor and seed. Much of the seed sown in the spring is destroyed by various causes, and more is destroyed by water, and this destruction is avoided by proper drainage. It further assists us in pulverising and cleaning our soils as well as quickening the action of manures....Drainage, therefore, hastens the harvest. It also increases the nutritive value of wheat and other grains. Another valuable effect of it is the removal of causes of disease among certain animals. It improves the general health of the district, renders the water purer for animals, and altogether effects improvements which cannot be overestimated."

As to the effect of underdrainage on the value of lands Prof. Brown goes on to say: "With regard to the increased value and productiveness of land by under drainage, I may say (1) wet land, such as swamps, is of no agricultural value; (2) half wet land, such as meadows, is worth fifty cents per acre in rent; (3) partially wet land, all over, is worth $1.50 per acre; (4) land wet in spots to the extent of one tenth of its area, is worth $2.50 per acre; (5) drained land, of naturally dry land, is worth $3.00 per acre; land wet all over will cost $30 an acre to complete; in new townships, therefore, under draining doubles the cost of land, and in old ones half the cost. *Drainage repays itself in four years, if followed up by good farming.*"

The Shropshire Sheep.

As some attention will be attracted to this breed by the purchase made by Messrs. Donald Grant and John Campbell, junr., of Mariposa, alluded to in THE POST last week, we reprint the subjoined paper by a noted American breeder and writer.

One of the most successful instances of cross-breeding sheep is the Shropshire. It presents itself just now in a pertinent and timely manner to those shepherds who are looking out for an excellent ram for breeding lambs of grade sheep for mutton and medium wool. For early market lambs there is no better stock ram than the Shropshire, for its lambs are stocky, hardy, fat, good feeders, of good size, and carry the so much desired smutty faces and legs. For mutton for domestic use or for the butcher, the half-bred Shropshire equals the South Down cross in quality, and it excels it in size and early maturity, while the fleece is heavier and of longer wool than that of the South Down, and equally available and desirable for the country carding mill or for the wool buyer. It rivals the South Down, and the Cotswold, and for the farmer's use it surpasses either. This quality, which is by no means inconsiderable, it derives from its parentage, which is made up of both these excellent breeds, with a foundation of a hardy, long-established breed, known as "Morfe-Common sheep."

This original parent was a fine, short-wool sheep, horned and black faced, which was kept on a large tract of land known as Morfe-Common in England. It was very hardy and thrifty, and as long ago as 1792 became the chosen material upon which to found a series of improvements, by some of the shrewdest and most enterprising breeders of that enterprising period. The Cotswold was the first improved breed used, and after a good mixture had been procured the South Down was used. In fact, the original sheep was about bred out entirely, being used chiefly as a vehicle for combining the blood of the Cotswold and South Down and the result was the Shropshire, which is for all purposes and to all appearance a cross of these two breeds. It is an enlarged South Down with a longer and heavier fleece, retaining the fineness, compactness and rounding of this breed, mingled with the larger frame, and longer, looser and more open fleece of the Cotswold.

The Shropshire has been very carefully bred and continually improved during the long period which has elapsed since its foundation; and, notwithstanding that fashions change and the exigencies of the business of breeding require a constant accession of novelties, it has retained the position in England as a popular farmer's sheep. The "rent payer" is a frequent title given it to distinguish it as a safe and trustworthy source of the most important part of the profit of a mixed farm, and which the production of mutton and lambs has a very large share.

But we have far more to do with the question of its adaptability for American agriculture than with its popularity in other countries. It is well that a breed sheep should come to us with "the highest references" and most encouraging testimonials. But we want to know what place it will fill among our farms.

This question has fortunately been satisfactorily settled. The Shropshire has been tried from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, in Canada, in Georgia, in Tennessee, in Mississippi and in Texas, and has failed nowhere. Upon mountains and upon plains, in the miles' luxurious pastures, and with but sparse and scanty vegetation, with the wealthy amateur, and the working, practical farmer, it has never gone back upon its friends. The appearance of the sheep is good and even attractive. They have the look of solid, hearty, contented sheep, and with moderately good care have proved hardy and easily acclimated. As a rule, our sheep have to rough it, and are never or hardly ever coddled or petted, and on this account the best hardy kinds usually come to grief in a short time. The Shropshire, however, hobbles down with the Merino and the "iron clad" natives. But no American farmer will fail to find money in or out of a flock of pure Shropshires, and few will do so even with a cross with an American Merino. These sheep are profitable, first, to the breeder who raises rams for the supply of the farmers, and second, to farmers for the production of grade lambs and mutton sheep only, and this is a profitable and secure business. It is not an El Dorado exactly, but it pays better than money in bonds and mortgages, and is equally as safe, always providing that the owner of the flock will give as much care to his sheep as he would to his hunks. For at three months old a half bred Shropshire will easily weigh fifty pounds, and at two years it will yield to the butcher a carcass of 100 to 120 pounds, and to the owner a yearly lease of seven pounds of easily marketable wool. Its close fleece enables it to resist storms and rain and snow, and its thrifty habits and good feeding qualities make it easily kept and cheaply fed. And what more can a sheep do for its owner than this?

Farm Notes.

GET OUT DOORS. The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetites, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicines in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. [Christian Record. 47-3.

Fashionable Fripperies for Maids and Matrons.

Fine plush is the latest fashion for winter wear.

Winter cloaks and redingotes have rich brandebourgs passementerie appliques.

Cloth skirts will be perfectly plain or plaited, with silk scarfs taken across the front.

Silk corkings, rich "cordelieres," and tags will be more used for trimmings than ever before.

During the autumn season there will be worn a number of long redingotes of broche goods in the colors of the dress.

When the hair is light it is most becoming to have it crimped and bushy, and when dark the flat styles are more suitable.

Woollen goods continue in use for ladies' suits, and with the addition of a little silk, some very tasteful dresses are made.

A turban hat has the crown of cockscomb and a brim of fine puffed velvet. Fastened on the left side of the crown is a bird.

Deshabilles now made for fashionable Parisian ladies are so elegant that ordinary walking suits appear quite plain when compared to them.

Fine English fabrics are in various colors and serve well for large polonaises, to be worn over stripped "limousine" skirts, in the same tint as the polonaise.

Brunettes with light complexions can improve their general appearance by the use of powder on the hair, but if the complexion is dark and olive-color, powder should never be employed.

The old-fashioned leg of mutton sleeves are to be the style, but they are modified, and the balloon shaped puffs replaced by smaller ones on the upper part of the sleeves.

A becoming wrapper may be made of sky blue cachemire de l'Inde, trimmed with navy blue plush. The vest and apron are of "racouliere" surah. A "casaque matinee" is made in Louis XVI. style, of ruby colored plush. The vest and bows are of pink surah. The pink bows of the cash are arranged like a postillion, and raise the ends of the habit.

Solid colored stockings of very dark garnet, browns, or blues, as well as black are used instead of striped hosiery for both boys and girls. The ribbed merino hose are commended for winter. Some of these have double knees that wear well, and o'hers have cotton feet that are best for children whose feet perspire when too heavily clad. But toned boots without heels are worn by all small children.

Kidney-Wort.

—"The effects of" that kind of talk has infected the street gamins, one of whom, after picking up a fellow that usually frequented it, thus exclaimed to his friend Jack: "Jack, this is quite too positively bully!"

If you suffer from any chronic disease arising from impure blood, sluggish Liver, disordered Kidneys, or inactivity of the Bowels; if your Nervous System is debilitated from whatever cause arising, do not despair, but procure a trial bottle of Kidney-Wort. Standard size; it will only cost 10 cents. Large bottles $1. For sale by all Medicine dealers. 57-2

"No, ma," said a Philadelphian maiden, "I don't like Charley Jones coming every night. But I don't want to tell him so just yet. He is so fat and heavy that, placing my autumnal leaves on his chair, I'm getting them nicely pressed."

Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it. 57-3

It was a Boston lad who, walking one day with his guardian, saw a drunken soldier lying in the street, and pointing to the recumbent figure, remarked: "Papa, I guess he doesn't belong to the standing army."

Do not let prejudice stand in the way of relief if you suffer from any lingering disease. Burdock Blood Bitters cure others, why should it not benefit you? It is a specific for all forms of Blood, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Nervous Headache, General Debility, Scrofula and all Diseases of the Secretory system. Trial bottles 10 cents. 57-2

Blanche is a five year old. The other day an old hen about the place, with two children, lost one. Blanche found the dead one, and bringing it in, remarked: "Poor little thing, it's dead, such it is! An' it's such a pity, too, cause it was a twin."

For all purposes of a Family Medicine it surpasses Yellow Oil, or at the head of the list. It is used with unprecedented success both internally and externally. It cures Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites; relieves, and often cures Asthma. 57-2.

A mercenary little boy overheard a conversation concerning a wedding that was soon to come off, and recalled the subject at the breakfast table the next morning by asking the following questions: "Papa, what do you want to give the bride away for? Can't you sell her?"

Ask your druggist for trial bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, it will only cost 10 cents, and a few doses will prove its efficiency as a health restoring Tonic regulator of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. It is specific for all diseases arising from impure blood and disordered secretions. 57-2.

A young Frenchman who had sowed a heavy crop of wild oats, determined to get married and settle down. On the wedding day his mother-in-law said to him: "I hope, my dear son-in-law, that you will be guilty of no more follies in the future." "My dear madam," he replied, "I will promise you that this shall be my last!"

A Mistake.

It is a great and often fatal mistake to take repeated drastic purgatives for constipation of the bowels; they induce piles and cause debility of the bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters is a safe and perfect regulator of the Bowels, arousing the torpid Liver and all the secretions to a healthy action, acting on the Kidneys and renovating and toning the system in the most perfect manner. 57-2

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Hoursehound Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Earache, and any kind of pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy 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. 20-1y

Pitzsmythe was out? again, worrying the life out of the chickens with his shot-gun. He took away at some ducks, and an unseen shot on the other side of the pond rose up, threateningly, with a long gun, and called out: "Did you shoot at me?" "Did any of the shot hit you?" inquired Pitzsmythe. "Yes, they did," replied the man, rubbing one leg. "Then you may be certain I don't shoot at you. I never hit anything I shoot at."

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.

A little girl, three years old, living in Des Moines county, Ind., accompanied her mother and step-brother to church. The child was left in the pew with the grandmother, while the mother went to the communion table, and having partaken of the bread and the administration of wine, she attempted to follow the mother. Being detained she cried out, "I want some of that too, too." The consternation of the friends may be imagined.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Multitudes suffering from a complication of disorders might obtain relief through these healing and purifying remedies, which should be employed without a day's delay. When the weather is variable and colds and influenzas are prevalent, this Ointment, rubbed upon the throat and chest, gives the greatest ease, and checks all tendency to inflammation in the lungs and other organs. The Pills assist the curative action of the Ointment, inasmuch as they purify the Blood and so quicken its circulation that consumption is rendered almost impossible. Holloway's treatment fails most successfully, too, in that very troublesome and often tedious ailment, indigestion, which is the bane of thousands in this overwork and fast living in the present day. 57-2.

Why Allow a Cough to Lacerate Your Throat and Lungs?

When under the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly short space of time, and for comparatively a trifling sum, you may procure Piso's Cure for Consumption, the business thereof might, I think, be often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy arrests with equal certainty swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, sores and sores in the back, tumors, piles, blindness and a variety of other painful and harassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with safety, and is sure to give satisfaction in every case, whether of man or beast, in cured by it in about twenty minutes. Sores, excoriations and abrasions of the skin are healed by it with surprising rapidity. All medicine dealers sell it Price 75 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. Nov.—Eclectric—Selected and Eclectical—57-8.

Give Heed to a Cough.

If we except those tremendous epidemics which sometimes run half depopulate the regions of country where they prevail, no disease is destructive as those which affect the breathing organs. Unfortunately also, there are few maladies which at the outset are so frequently disregarded as a cold. No wonder is thought with greater meaning than this: Give heed to a cough! To neglect it, is simple madness. So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen that often in a few short weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption, that terrible enemy to human life. The best pulmonary remedy which medical science has developed, and which seems peculiarly adapted to the suppression of a cough or cold, Asthma, Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, or other threat or lung complaint, is Northrop and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Experience has shown that the oil obtained from the Cod's liver exercises a powerful control over pulmonary diseases. In the above preparation, not only in this main ingredient specially pure, but its efficacy is greatly increased by addition to it of these hypophosphites which are the most invigorating and blood fertilizers known to materia medica. While the lungs are soothed and healed by the Cod Liver Oil, the rapid physical decay attending lung disease is stayed and the system built and fortified by the hypophosphites. Ample evidence proves this. Ask for for Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. 57-8.

John McTaggart, Kirkfield,

JOHN MCTAGGART, KIRKFIELD,
Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c., Drawn on short notice.

MONEY TO LOAN

At a low rate of interest, on good farm security and on easy terms of repayment; either on the existing fixed system, or on straight loans. A yearly payment of $100.70 will pay off a mortgage of $1,000 principal and interest in 20 years.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effected in the following reliable companies:

The Lancashire, Capital	$10,000,000
Standard, "	3,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe, "	14,000,000
And the Ontario Mutual of London, Ont.	

☞ The Celebrated Wilson & Lockman Sewing Machines for sale. LAND AND GENERAL AGENT.

Kirkfield, Feb. 5, 1879.—1013.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

RESULTS OF DIVISION OF PROFITS

In 1870 1875 1880.

BY BONUS ADDITION.

Twelve and a half per cent. having been added to the amount assured under full payment life policies at each of the above periods, those existing prior to 30th April, 1836, have been increased **Thirty-seven and a half per cent.** in amount, in addition to any previously declared profits.

BY CASH PROFITS.

The profits upon an ordinary life policy, age 30 at entry, were:

In 1870	30.63 per cent.	} Of all premiums
In 1875	41.90 per cent.	paid since
In 1880	48.30 per cent.	previous divisions.

Showing an increasing profit at each division.

BY TEMPORARY REDUCTION.

The premium on life age 30 at entry, payable by ordinary life rates,

Was reduced in 1870	30.00	per cent,
" 1875	41.34	"
" 1880	50.00	"

Showing an increasing profit at each division.

For forms of application and all other information apply to

F. C. TAYLOR,
AGENT, Lindsay.

Lindsay, Oct. 26, 1881.

WANTED.

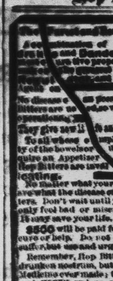
60,000 Railway Ties.

The undersigned are prepared to pay the highest price in Cash for 60,000 Ties, delivered on the Victoria Railway, banks of Burnt River, or Cameron, Sturgeon, Pigeon and Scugog Lakes. The ties to be Hemlock, Tamarac, Elm, Cedar. Also

100,000 Cedar Posts,

For further particulars apply to S. SWANTON Fenelon Falls, or to JOHN ROSS, Lindsay. Oct. 5, 1881.—40-10.

Hop Bitters.



A Medicine and not a Medicine Drink.

Made of the purest and best Medicine ever Made.

The Question of Health, Happiness, Life, Success, Failure, Misery, Death, Sickness, Pain, Suffering, Poverty, Rags, Shame, Ruin, Drunkenness, Drunkards, Delirium Tremens, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Fits, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Kidney, Liver, Urinary, Blood, Skin, Female Complaints, Weakness, Impurities, Poisons, Wakefulness, Inebriety, Opium, Tobacco, Narcotic Habits, Hop Bitters will answer.

Hop Bitters will cure or relieve all sufferers and prevent all diseases.

Hop Bitters will keep you well, and are worth their weight in gold.

Hop Bitters will cure any case in the world they do not contain a particle of alcohol or whisky, or any intoxicating quality.

Hop Bitters will cure any case that can be cured by medicine, no matter what your feelings are, or what ails you