Science.

UNCLE TOM,

Waite's Specifics.

WAITS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

CURES EFFECTED by them are rapid, they do not cure one disease by producing another, they will cure a larger number of cases and in less time than any other medicine.

DISEASES.	PRICE.
Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation	25
Worms, Teething, Colic	25
Cramp Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
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Waite's Specifics.

NOTHING SENT C.O.D.

Stock Notices.

Headquarters for Norman Horses.

IMPORTATION OF NORMAN FRENCH HORSES

ARRIVED AT CODERRE'S, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

The Stud of Normans mentioned in American Agriculturist, January, 1881, is my importation.

For Sale Cheap.

A GRAND BLACK STALLION, 5 years old, 16 hands high, weighs 1,200 lbs. Stands 5 feet 2 inches in his stockings. Is a sure foal getter. Will be sold very cheap if taken before the 1st of April. Apply at this office.

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1881.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Valuation

A Visit to the Ontario Model Farm and Bow Park.

veterinary surgeon. This animal was a beautiful model to look at, but where the $11,000 was in him we could not see. Other horns not teeth were gold or silver. We would think him near a $2,000. This is all the building of importance with the exception of the dairy and a barn or two, the employees dwelling house, etc. They have 30 acres of land with the Grand river for a fine fence, nearly all around, and plenty of water the year through. Their market for stock is mostly in the states, and at their branch farms in Illinois. From here we left by Grand Trunk railway for Stratford, passing Paris, Paristock, and several other stirring places. We arrived at Stratford after dark, stayed about two hours and left for Sarnia, where we stayed all night. We started in the morning for Mr John Kelley's about three miles out, on foot. The country here was beautiful, the land being good and the farms well cared, mostly straight cedar fences. Some farmer's are setting out hedges which look very handsome. The out buildings are generally good and the dwellings chiefly of stone. We found Mr. Kelley at home attending to his stock. He showed us his imported Border Leicester. They were the best lot of sheep of this breed we have ever seen in any one's flock. Considering the number, he imported eight this summer seven ewes and one ram, they are all first class. Mr. Kelley deserves much credit for his importations. He has a grand selection and has been very successful in prize taking in the last few years. He keeps high grade short horns and feeds them when one year old, some of them two years old. He sells them with from 1,200 lbs to 1,400lbs. Mr. Kelley could not supply the demand for sheep this year.

From here with Mr. Kelley we left for Mr Cook, about three miles distance. We found Mr Cook threshing with the Tuttle's hot thresher, all under cover. This is the way a great many thresh in this part of the country, but we thought it a little expensive compared with the machines in Maripa. We saw steamers threshing but they were using coal on account of the fire. They said they performed them so they could thresh in the rain, and if they wanted to move closer to a wood take off a rod or two rods. Mr Cook had some good short horn cattle. He also feeds at one year old, steers that pays best. He had one steer that would weigh 1,900 lbs. She was sold for beef for 9 cents, live weight. We called on several others but have nothing to write any more at present. I. D.

Lindsay, Jan 12th, 1881.

The Whitby Farmers' Club on "Winter Feeding."

Subjoined is the concluding portion of the address of Mr. John Dryden, M. P., before the Whitby farmers' club, on winter feeding, and a summary of the discussion that followed. Speaking on the feeding of calves Mr. Dryden said he preferred rather early calves than those coming along in May or June, there was more time to attend to them in the winter months than in the busy season. It was better to nurse them well in the cow, but this need not necessarily be done, nor was the new milk necessary. An early calf might be fed for two or three weeks liberally from the cow. After that, a little additional feed might be given. His preference was for giving oatmeal porridge, prepared the same as for the family. As soon as the animal got used to that, the new milk might be taken away gradually and skimmed milk substituted. Calves soon got to eat a little grain, root, &c, and he would let them have all they could eat. They never got up well, if stunted the first year. As much depended upon the care and attention paid to calves the first year as upon the quantity and quality of the food. Economies always came into play in favor of those practising them. Feeding for the butcher took three long years to accomplish the object. It was a long time to have to wait for a return, compared with a grain crop, which only took some four or five months. Those engaged in the feeding of cattle had to wait in patience. Does it pay? was the question. He answered Directly, it does not, indirectly it does pay. Of course if you could sell hay and grain and straw at good prices and could continue doing so from year to year, it would be more profitable. But that could not be done. Mixed farming paid better in the end. Farmers took the coarse grain, hay and straw to the cattle sold or invested it to the best advantage, and that was their money market. If on this, one man produced a steer worth $50, and another produced one worth $100, the latter sold his hay, grain and straw for double the money the first got in putting it into the animal. He asked them to look over the farmers of the county, and it would be found that those who gave most attention to cattle would be found the most prosperous. As a matter of necessity farmers were obliged to give attention to this branch of farming business. Having opened the subject for the meeting, he now left it with them and hoped they would continue the discussion (Applause).

Mr. Arthur Johnson having been called upon, said he rose out of respect to those who called upon him, and because he believed that every farmer should be able to rise and respond in a meeting of this kind. Mr. Dryden in going over the ground had left little room for him, and he was not prepared to deliver a lecture, but to confirm what Mr. Dryden had said. The subject of winter feeding was one that had cost him (Mr. Johnson) much thought and money, and there was not a single subject connected with farming upon which there was so much popular ignorance he would not say popular neglect as the winter feeding of cattle. He took in review the early history of the province of Canada, his want of capital, with perhaps a single cow and a pair of oxen, allowed to run round the straw stack or in the woods, and how mistakenly those who followed them, with better means and more stock, followed in the wake of their predecessors. He blamed farmers for giving a comparatively idle life in the winter months, and saw no good reason why they should not be employed profitably in winter as well as in summer. He should calculate the quantity of his straw, hay, peas, etc, according how much stock he could bring through with it, and if he should have more of one kind of feed than another, to feed in an intelligent way, so as to make the most out of what he had. He quoted Professor Brown of the Agricultural College as to the tremendous waste of straw, and gave some length his own experiences and methods of feeding. He had fed most of thirty cattle without any bedding, but admitted that he did not consider it a good plan. He found cut straw mixed with grain and other feed answer well. He condemned the want of economy in allowing an animal to lie idle at any season, his plan was never to lose an ounce of flesh. He also advised frequent and regular feeding and the feeding of some grain, etc., to sheep in winter. Winter feeding began with him when his animals could not get enough outside. He advised the growing and feeding of American corn, and found it answer better than the best hay. In cattle the shorthorn had his preference. (Applause.)

Mr. Heron also referred to the early mode of winter feeding, or rather no feeding, said the better cattle were used the better hay were for the farmer. The better class of cattle was the cheapest, and the best animal paid the best. His opinion was that in keeping young things and allowing them to lose flesh was losing money. His preference, too, was in favour of the shorthorn, or shorthorn grade for the butcher. He recommended quick fattening from the start.

Mr. George Hickingbotton gave his experience as to feeding. His object always was to get a good breed, and he considered labor and feed lost in feeding common cattle. He believed in feeding well three times a day, and always fed his fat cattle so. He found it paid well, and that he made more out of feeding cattle than on grain. He did feed about cutting and feeding straw, and was in favour of straw for bedding as the best manure. And he thought farmers wanted a little rest in winter after the hard work of the summer (Laughter). He did not believe a great deal in artificial manure, but he did in giving farming.

Mr. Wm. Forrester, in response to calls, said he would like to have some thing with which he could differ, but he agreed with all that had been advanced. The better bred the animal was, the easier fed and the more the farmer got for it. The farmer got a return from cattle every year in the increased value and in the value of the manure. He was in favor of mixed husbandry.

Mr. Jeffrey, also in response, said those who had spoken touched upon all the topics upon which there was anything to say. He advanced the benefit of sowing corn, and also in the fall sowing in dry ground some early rye, which would give a good start in the spring and save grain.

Mr. H. Wilcox, in giving his experience, said that besides the profit, at which all were aiming, in raising cattle he liked to have something to look at. His experience, of a purchase of a pair of steers to feed was not encouraging; that was before the shipment of cattle to England. He learned a lesson that, from the birth of a calf, they should improve it and push the improvement.

After a few words further from Messrs. Willcox and Johnston as to the care and feeding of lambs, in which grain was recommended to be fed, in proportion of one gallon of peas or oats to ten lambs,

Mr. Nelson Chapman arose in reply to calls. He was a pure Canadian, but he considered Canadian farmers the greatest fools in the world!—

Mr. Dryden—No, no- I disagree there as a Canadian farmer. (A laugh)

Mr. Chapman went on to say that he was considerable of a reader, but a poor farmer. His experience was that bad feeding and poor stock did not pay. He found that by one cross of good stock he could sell a beast for twice the price of an animal of inferior breed. He had sold a fourteen months' old heifer that day a poor thing that he had only given a little feed to the past two months for $20 the two months feeding increased its value from $16 to $20. He had at one time believed that the great breeders of shorthorns made their money by speculation (A laugh) but he found out that was not the case but that it was by feeding. Feeding paid. Crossing the breed of horses by using imported sires he also found to pay, and instead of having to peddle his colts at a miserable figure as formerly now the American buyers were glad to come after his colts and buy them at a high price, the difference in prices being from $40 to as much as $100. He advised that the fogies of the old stock breeders be followed.

It having been urged that the discussion of the subject was not exhausted, it was proposed that of "Manures how and when best and most profitably employed in connection with the feeding and raising of cattle," be taken up at the next meeting Mr. Arthur Johnson undertook to lead off.

Mr. J. Dixon wanted to decline, Mr. Dryden insisted that his excuses could not be accepted, and the meeting agreeing, the proposition carried.

Mr. Dryden intimated that this brought the meeting to a close, and expressed himself quite delighted with and interested in the proceedings. All learned something. Such gatherings and discussions set all thinking, and that was the chief good. He wanted to carry those ideas into practice. The old idea that any one was fit for a farmer had been long since dissipated. Brains it was now admitted, were wanted. Things were changing and changing in agriculture, requiring the highest degree of intelligence. He concluded by advising all to put the ideas they had heard into practice.

Mr. Burnes, before the meeting broke up, urged a few words upon the great breadth of the subject. To day it was principally confined to cattle; he recommended that others be appointed to lead off in different lines, sheep raising and horses, with a notice of the Percheron horses.

The chairman having vacated the chair the meeting was brought to a close. Next meeting, Saturday, 21st January, at 2 p. m.

Epizootic Cellulitis or "Pink-eye."

[To the Agricultural Editor of The Post.]

SIR, This disease has been freely discussed through the press but few seem to understand the true natural symptoms of this disease. The following may prove interesting to many of your readers, more particularly as there are a number of cases in this locality. In England and Scotland it frequently prevails during a continuance of cold wet weather; it undergoes various names, as pink-eye, mucoenterites, rheumatic influenza, etc. Some veterinarians in this country say it is the same disease that visited Canada and the United States in 1872-3, but there are many distinct, different symptoms, although in all epizootic diseases there are a similarity of symptoms. Influenza or catarrhal fever attacks the mucous membrane and is often followed by serious pulmonary complications, such as pleurisy, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc., whereas pink-eye never seriously affects the respiratory organs. Sometimes there may be a loud cough, at first dry but soon becomes moist; if the bowels are active the visible mucous membranes in pink-eye assume a rusty color, resembling the carbonate of iron; in influenza they are a livid hue. The primary symptoms of this disease are fever, dullness succeeded by swelling of the eyelids, discharge of tears from the eyes, pain in the limbs and swellings more particularly around the joints; as the disease advances the swelling is superficial, involving the subcutaneous areolar tissue and the swelling appears to give relief to the pain. The pulse is hard in this disease and the impulse strong; the temperature of the body is elevated to 103° or 104°; and when blood is withdrawn it coagulates firmly, showing an increased quantity of fibrin. The disease runs its course and terminates favorably in from four to six days if not meddled. Prof Williams says he has seen several instances where the animal seems to be rapidly recovering. The pulse would soon become feeble and the horse would suddenly die. In others the recovery would seem to have taken place and the horse would continue well at work for weeks and even months when death would suddenly occur from rupture and degeneration of the liver. In others death had taken place from coagulation of the blood in some of the bloodvessels of the brain, liver and heart.

TREATMENT. If spontaneous diarrhœa, which sometimes does take place on the second day, nothing more need be done only keep the animal warm, for recovery is not so prolonged as when the animal has suffered from inflammation of some important organ, as in influenza, but if the bowels become constipated and the pulse weaken, apply to a competent veterinarian.

W. KENNY, V. S.

Lindsay, Jan 20 1881.

The Care of Milch Cows.

The owner of a moderate sized farm in one of the central counties of New York State, has become so successful in the quantity of milk which he obtains from his ten cows, as to induce the particular enquiry how, or by what process he obtained more milk than from an equal number in the best dairies in that region of country. The answer in substance was, by the perfect care which the animals received. The management is divided between the owner and his son. Firstafter does the whole of the milking, the cows are well acquainted with him and with his gentle treatment, and the milk is not diminished by their being frightened with the presence of strangers. The son does all the feeding and knows just how much each animal will eat, and distributes the amount accordingly. Every one has enough, and none are surfeited by wasted food. Each one attends invariably to his own department, and no attraction at the neighboring city or demand on their time will draw either away from the care of the cows at the regular time for feeding or milking. The fine condition of these animals when we saw them, and the comfortable quarters provided for them, showed the careful attention which they received.

Farm Notes.

How to "Stay." A rural subscriber wants to know if it makes any difference in the lastingness of fence-posts whether you set them "top end up" or the same way the trees grew, or "top end down." Not a bit. A fence post will stand just as long set top end up or top end down. In setting a hen, however, there is a vital importance in this distinction which the careful plutterer will do wisely to observe.

P. T. Barnum Falls into Line.

Scanning our various exchanges, we notice especial distinction given in prominent New York dailies to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson's strong endorsement of St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-reliever. They too, have fallen into line, it would seem.—Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer.—63-1.

Unsolicited Testimony.

Fairfield, Me., April 8, 1881.

Gentlemen, Seeing numerous certificates in the Maine Farmer, endorsing the merits of the Great Lung Remedy, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I am induced and I take great pleasure in giving publicity to the great cure it accomplished in my family in the year 1878. During the summer of that year my son, Henry A. Archer, now postmaster in this place, was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "scated consumption." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much I obtained another, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I can safely recommend the remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—the great lung remedy for the times. The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal. Very truly yours, ANDREW ARCHER. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.—63-1.

Never neglect a Cough or Cold as they are very apt to lead to serious Lung troubles. Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops have a wonderful effect in relieving and curing Coughs, Colds and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. As Dr. Carson is a well known Canadian physician of over 20 years successful practice, there is little wonder that the remedies are so popular with the Canadian people. A. Hightenbam, agent for Lindsay.

MINT-MAST.

—No slouch—The stiff felt hat.
—Free of charge—An empty musket.

Lame Back.

Lumbago, Kidney complaint, Neuralgia, Rhumatism, and all pain and inflammation are speedily cured with Haggard's Yellow Oil. Croup, sore throat, colds, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, chilblains and all wounds of the flesh are quickly healed by Yellow Oil. 67-2.

—Never be so foolish as to ask a lawyer if fees satisfied with his emoluments.

"Don't Give up the Ship"

were the memorial words of Commodore Perry. We repeat "don't give up the ship," poor, despairing invalid, but try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures others why not you? It renovates, regulates and tones all the organs of secretion, and restores lost vitality. 67-2.

—The Indiana secretary of state received an application from a justice of the peace who wanted an appointment as "noter republic."

Had Suffered Many Physicians

and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. D. A. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., after dismissing his physicians, tried nearly half a gross of the various blood and liver remedies advertised, with no benefit; when one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of paralysis and General Debility. At the advanced age of 60, he feels young again, and is overjoyed at his wonderful recovery.—67-2.

"Ah, my pet, do you not realize the real comfort I find in you there's nothing half so good as a little wife. I believe I'll get another."

How to Cure a Cold.

Upon the first feeling of cold or shivering remain indoors if possible, bathe the feet in tepid water, gradually increasing the heat as it can be comfortably borne, drink freely of warm ginger tea or sage tea, to induce perspiration, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam according to directions on the bottle. Hagyard's Balsam cures coughs, asthma and bronchitis. 67-2.

Pat junior (in answer to inquiry by Saxon tourist) "There's folve of us, yer honor, an' the baby." Saxon "And are you the eldest?" Pat junior "I am, yer honor-an priesint!"

Timely Warning.

Now is the season for sudden colds and distressing coughs, treat them with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, it cures influenza, asthma, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints leading to consumption. 67-2.

Rheumatic Remedy.

There is no better cure for Rheumatism than Haggard's Yellow Oil used according to directions on the bottle. It also cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Bruises, Lameness, and all wounds of the flesh. All dealers sell it, price 25 cents.

A writer advises that girls who wish to have small mouths should repeat at frequent intervals during the day: "Fanny Finch fried five floundering frogs for Francis Fowler's father."

Holloway's Pills

can be confidently recommended as a domestic remedy for the ailments of all classes and conditions of people. Young and old of both sexes may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving benefit from its use, when disorder or disease is making them miserable. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for their purifying aperient, and strengthening properties. They remove indigestion, palpitation, and headache, and are specially serviceable in complaints peculiar to women. Each box is wrapped with printed instructions for the guidance of invalids who will readily understand, from carefully studying them, the best way of recovering health! Holloway's Pills will work a thorough change in the constitutions of the weak and nervous.—68-1.

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 its acting 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 handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds;" and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 29-1y

—A sweet girl graduate in New Hampshire is learning the watch cleaning trade. Just as we expected. One of these tender, sentimental young things cleaned us out of a watch once, and now the art is to be more thoroughly developed.

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.—29-1y.

The Facts Fully Justify

every claim put forth in behalf of Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Testimony of the most convincing nature to which publicity has been frequently and widely given, and which can easily be verified, places beyond all reasonable doubt the fact that it fully deserves the confidence which the people place in it as an inward and outward remedy for coughs, colds, catarrh, sore throat, incipient bronchitis, and other disorders of the respiratory organs, as a means of removing pain, swelling and contraction of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disorders, excoriation and inflammation of the nipples, burns, scalds, bruises, corns and a variety of other diseases and hurts, and of abnormal conditions of the cuticle. It is inexpensive and safe as well as prompt and thorough. Its merits have met with the recognition of physicians of repute, and veterinary surgeons, horse owners and stock raisers administer and apply it for colic, galls, affections of the hoof, sweeney, garget and troubles incident to horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP and LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.—Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Eclectrical.—63-3.

Testimony of an Eminent Physician.

The proofs which authenticated the claims of Northrope & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites to be regarded as the finest pulmonic in use, emanate in many instances from physicians of eminence. Dr. J. Corlis of St Thomas writes as follows:—

"During ten years of active practice, I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since your preparation came under my notice I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or nervous system."

What can be more convincing than this. Here is a professional man of long practice and high reputation bearing direct and positive testimony to the value of a remedy which he has thoroughly tested. Who can read and doubt? Assuredly no one of common sense.

This matchless specific for throat and lung diseases is also most serviceable in scrofulous cases. Purchasers should be careful to observe that each wrapper has a fac simile of the firm's signature upon it. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont.—65-8.

Canada Life.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

RESULTS OF DIVISION OF PROFITS

In 1876 1878 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, these existing prior to 30th April, 1876, have been increased **Thirty-seven and a half per cent.** in amount, in addition to any previously declared profits.

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

In 1879 ..... 30.63 per cent. } Of all premiums
In 1875 ..... 35.00 per cent. } paid since
In 1880 ..... 49.30 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 1879 ... 36.00 per cent.
" " 1875 ... 44.34 "
" " 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.

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SALE OF LANDS

FOR TAXES IN THE

TOWN OF LINDSAY.

TOWN OF LINDSAY. } By virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor and To wit: } the seal of the Corporation of the Town of Lindsay, bearing date the Tenth day of November, 1881, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list, for arrears of taxes due thereon, and costs as therein set forth, I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge such arrears of taxes and all lawful charges incurred, by public auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Lindsay, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of February, A. D., 1882, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

All the undermentioned lots are patented.

Street.	Lot.	Part.	Acres.	Arrears.	Prop. Costs of Advertising and Commission.	Total.
Block GG.	6		½	$11 35	$2 13	$13 48
" "	7		½	11 88	2 15	14 03
" "	8		½	11 88	2 15	14 03
Block HH.	1		½	21 64	2 39	24 03
" "	2		½	21 63	2 39	24 02
" "	19		½	15 69	2 24	17 93
W. Logie	1	1 a	509 79	14 59		524 38
" "	2	1 a	473 65	13 69		487 34
Park G., E. Sioux	2	S.pt. 30 ft. frontage	7 66	2 04		9 70
" " "	3	½	7 79	2 04		9 83
Park St, E. and W. Logie		3 a	18 49	2 31		20 80
N. Melbourne E.	1	S.pt. ½	10 27	2 11		12 38
S. Melbourne E.	11	½	8 12	2 05		10 17
N. Durham E.	6	C.pt. 15 ft. frontage	2 44	1 90		4 34
" "	16	C.pt. 12 ft. frontage	75	1 87		2 62
E. St. Lawrence	8	½	19 33	2 33		21 66
W. Huron	8	C.pt. 30 ft. frontage	7 97	2 05		10 02
E. Simcoe	2	½	6 18	2 00		8 18
E. Georgian	7	S.pt. ½	1 51	1 89		3 40
" "	8	S.W.pt. ½	1 51	1 89		3 40
" "	9	S.W.pt. 3/16	2 29	1 91		4 20
E. Water	17	½	4 83	1 96		6 82
S. Kent E. & W. St. David	2	½	10 75	2 12		12 87
" " " "	3	½	12 37	2 16		14 53
N. Kent E. & E. St. David	19	½	5 34	1 99		7 33
S. Kent E. & E. St. David	1	½	7 66	2 04		9 70
" " " "	2	½	6 94	2 02		8 96
" " " "	3	½	6 94	2 02		8 96
S. King W. St. David	12	13 ft. frontage	5 34	1 99		7 33
N. Queen	24	½	18 12	2 30		20 42
E. Lindsay N.	10	1.5	23 35	2 43		25 78
Sub-div. Park 17 W Crandell	3	½	2 29	1 91		4 20
Sub-div. Park 17 W. St. Patrick	3	C.pt. adjoining N. 20 ft.	7 feet frontage	3 06	1 93	4 99
W. St. Peter	1	½	24 56	2 46		27 02
N. Peel	14	½	33 50	2 60		36 10
S. Wellington	14	W.pt 56 x 138	6 11	01		8 12
Block D.	1	½	25 73	2 49		28 22
"	2	½	20 56	2 36		22 92
"	7	½	16 46	2 26		18 72
"	8	½	15 83	2 25		18 08
"	9	½	13 62	2 19		15 81
"	10	½	14 64	2 22		16 86
"	15	½	15 14	2 24		17 68
"	16	½	20 56	2 46		22 02
" G.	1	½	23 90	2 45		26 35
"	2	½	22 63	2 42		25 05
" M.	5	½	17 19	2 30		20 29
" N.	5	½	21 11	2 37		23 51
"	12	½	14 36	2 21		16 57
" O.	3	½	15 14	2 24		17 68
N. Russell	4	W.pt. 50 x 196	28 17	2 56		31 03
"	5	C. pt. 50 x 112	40 68	2 87		43 55
N. Glenelg	6	N.pt. 65 x 112	14 25	2 21		16 46
S. Melbourne	21	½	36 00	2 75		38 75
Sub-div. Park C., E. Albert	4	N. pt. 22 ft. frontage	3 30	1 93		5 23

JAMES B. KNOWLSON, Town Treasurer.

Town Treasurer's Office, Lindsay, Nov. 10th, 1881.—38-14.

Hazen Morse.

MALTOPEPSYN,

(REGISTERED AT OTTAWA.)

AN ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE.

This is not a patent medicine (secret remedy), the formula is printed on the label attached to each bottle.

MALTOPEPSYN cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, intestinal and Wasting Diseases, Constipation, Nausea, Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and most of infants troubles, which generally arise from the stomach.

50 CENTS FOR 48 DOSES, OR ABOUT 1 CENT PER DOSE.

Regular sized bottles containing 14 ozs., with dose measure attached, 50 cents, for sale by all Chemists throughout the Dominion.

Avoid taking liquids of any sort, more than is absolutely necessary to quench thirst, as the excessive use of liquids is the cause of half the Dyspepsia in the world. Maltopepsyn is a powder, agreeable and easily taken, supplies to the stomach the actual Gastric Juice.

Prescribed by the leading Physicians throughout the Dominion, in their regular practice, Maltopepsyn is also used to a large extent in Hospitals Dispensaries and infirmaries.

SPECIMENS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED FROM PHYSICIANS.

WALLACE, N.S, Oct. 4, 1880.

"The Maltopepsyn was given in a marked and distressing case of Indigestion with the most rapid pleasing and benificial results."

Z. W. KEMPTON, M. D.

ATHLONE, ONT. Jan. 20, 1880.

"The Maltopepsyn I obtained from you has far more than answered my anticipations. Having tried it in two old and very obstinate cases of indigestion, found it to act like a charm."

C. MCKENNA, M. D.

CAMBRAY, ONT., JAN. 20, 1881.

"I have used your Maltopepsyn in severe cases of indigestion and malnutrition in adults, and diarrhœa of children, and am so well pleased with the results that I have instructed my druggist to keep a supply on hand.

T. W. READE, M.D.

ATHLONE, ONT., Dec 30, 1880.

"After giving your Maltopepsyn a trial in some of my worst cases, for which it was recommended, I am well pleased with the way in which it acts. Continue to make a good article like that now in use and it will be a universal favorite."

H. HAMILTON, M. D.

HAZEN MORSE, Sole Proprietor - - - TORONTO.

For sale by all druggists. 51-3.

USE HAZEN'S CABOLIC DOG SOAP.

Jas. Hamilton.

HAMILTON'S CARRIAGE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

THE BEST AND OLDEST SHOP IN THE COUNTY TO GET THE BEST SATISFACTION IN

Sleighs and Cutters of all Kinds.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE, and is the largest ever held in the County of Victoria, consisting of a large variety and designs of

Cutters, Farm Sleighs and Bob-sleighs,

All made of SEASONED AND FIRST-CLASS TIMBER.

We are bound to SELL AT PRICES UNHEARD OF to make room for our large stock of

BUGGIES AND WAGGONS,

which we are busily manufacturing,

Farmers Moving to Manitoba this Spring

would do well to LEAVE THEIR ORDERS FOR WAGGONS NOW with us, as we have now a number of Cutters for Manitoba waggons, and can give you a waggon suitable for that country.

☞ Don't Forget to Call and See our Large Stock Before Purchasing Elsewhere. You will always find me at my place of business.

JAS. HAMILTON.

Lindsay, Dec 27th, 1881.

THE MANHATTAN FEED,

For Horses, Cattle, Milch Cows, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry.

COWS fed on this Feed will give one-quarter more and richer milk than when fed on the old system. This has been proven by actual experiment.

HORSES fed on this Feed, if used as directed, will fatten in a surprisingly short time, and a considerable saving will be effected in preparing animals for the market. The flesh of such animals is much better and firmer than when fed in the ordinary way.

Read These Recommendations!

I have used and am using the Manhattan Feed, and can say that I find it all that it is claimed to be a first rate article of feed. It gives the animal a healthy coat and glossy appearance. I am of opinion there is no better feed used. THOS. POLLOCK, Fenelon.

I have purchased a couple of bags of the Manhattan Feed for my pigs and must say that since I commenced using it the animals thrive rapidly. I believe it a splendid article of feed, and can recommend it as such. P. SENNETT, Miller, Lindsay.

Messrs. Dundas & Cooper, Sirs:—Having given the Manhattan feed a trial, I can recommend it as the best feed I have ever used. I fed it to my horses and pigs, and never knew the animals to improve so fast. It gives them a clean, sleek skin, and I otherwise improves their appearance. JAS GILLOLY, Farmer, lot 10, con. 7, Ops.

FOR SALE BY DUNDAS & COOPER, LINDSAY.

Dealers Supplied on Reasonable Terms.

B. Mowry & Sons.

B. MOWRY & SONS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

General Mill and Farming Machinery.

—CONSISTING OF—

LAND ROLLERS PLOUGHS, SAWING MACHINES, &c.

☞ REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. CALL AND SEE THE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

Lindsay, June 2, 1881.—34.

Wm. Howe.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

The Largest and Best Stock of Stoves in Town to choose from

—AT—

HOWE'S STOVE AND TIN DEPOT.

The Countess Base Burner, The Duchess Range, The North-West, The Gurney Wood Cook, The Granger, The Forest Beauty and thirty other Varieties to choose from which will be sold at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICE,

Wm. HOWE.

Lindsay, Sept.