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The Canadian Lost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1888. MARIFOSA FARMERS CLUB.

farmers' club was hold at the town hall, Oakwood, on Tuesday afternoon, Februsey 13th, the presid at Mr. S. Metherell in the chair. The had state of the roads prevented many from being present. After a mine femarks the president said the anbject for discussion would be that of had been referred to at a former meeting and brief opinions expressed. He would sak a very full discussion and invited all ; the members present to give their views.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL, jr., said he thought the scope of the subject should be enlarg. ed so as to embrace feeding and fattening of all breads of cattle. This would give a batter opportunity for an expression of a greater variety of opinions.

Mr. STRUKEN WASHINGTON being anked by the president to give his views said he had spoken two weeks ago and would like to hear what others thought about the

Mr. 180. Ronentson of Ope said he had not much to say and preferred keeping in the backeround

It was decided by the vote of those present to take up the list of members and call on all those to speak who were pre-

Mr. Ww. Lownsnonor on suggested that If any farmers were not members they should now become so. The idea was thought a good one, and several new men same forward and placed their names on the list. Mr. Lownsborough, speaking with fogard to stock-feeding, said that he understood it meant fattening cattle. He was glad to find the subject enlarged so as to take in all winter feeding, He knew that certain classes of cattle would pay to fatten. The rever s was the case with other breeds. He had kept an account of one beaut he fed from first week in February until the next May. He kept secount of all he fed the animal. He sold her for the per lb. live weight. He had an offer to sell in April, but kept the animal over. She weighed 060 the and he made \$12.60. But in making an estimate of what he fed he might have as well sold her for \$13. It cost about \$13 to fatten her. On the other hand he had the manure to the good. The con was an ordinary grade heifer He had sold a calf, half sister to the cow, when six necks old for \$6,50. The cow that he fatted was three years and four months old. Fattening poor grade cattle did not pay. In three years after he fatted another cow, and the butchers made an offer for the animal of \$20, Its sold the animal to a neighbor who had a reputation, and in less than a week the animal was sold for \$12. A man must use good judgment in buying his roung cattle. His experience was that he could never get a good mileh cow and an animal that was good for beef at the same time. This year s got \$30 for a helfer two years old. the animal was good stock. He urged the point of keeping good stock. There was not so much profit in feeding cattle, but it the power of drawing a man on and making him take an interest in his work,

in his vards, his barns and all his surfoundings. If the farmer got down below
five cents live weight in selling he did not
see that there was much profit in it. Mr. J. CAMPBELL, if., of Woodville took the point of fatttening cattle up. He took the point of fattening cattle up. He referred to the value of turnips as a fattening food. He had been up in the country of Welland when they were shipping turnips at life, per bushel. He read on extract from the Witness bearing on the commercial price of the roots, and maintained that turnips were worth at least to par bushel to the farmer using them in feeding. In the model farm they charged roots at life, per bushel. The object of fattening cattle was to make money. On that he did not doubt all agreed. He said that near Elora each one hundred acres turned out about 200 worth of cattle each year. What was the reasonf it lay in the breeding and feeding. There they were at least twenty years shead of us. They feed took the point of fattening cattle up. He referred to the value of turnips as a fattening food. He had been up in the country of Welland when they were shipping turnips at the per bushel. He read an extract from the Witness bearing on the commercial price of the roots, and maintained that turnips were worth at least to per bushel to the farmer using them in feeding. In the model farm they charged roots at 10c, per bushel. The chiect of fattening cattle was to make money. On that near Klora each one hundred acres

their cattle-not like we do-but keep thant going all along. Stall-feeding of all cattle would pay. Stall your young

att cattle would pay. Stall your young stock. Each one would get its share. In three-year old cattle we could gain a year in growth. They would distance these now fed thirty-six months on the average principle. This saved a year's rick, a year's feeding, and we get our money back earlier. We get increased growth if fed in good stables where the cattle get the use of their food. If poorly sheltered it took a certain amount of food to seep up heat. The more we could get an animal to eat the quicker it would put on flesh. He believed that it was a poor policy to allow an lieved that it was a poor policy to allow an animal to loss flesh. If the calve flesh was once lost it was impossible to regain rapid

Mr. J. YEO of Little Britain said that the routine of fattening was a great benefit to a farm. He spoke of the breeds of cattle kept in western Canada and urged the farmers to purchase better breeds.

Mr. Washington referred to an animal mentioned in The Poer last winter and

asked Mr. Yeo to give the plan upon which he fatted the animal.

Mr. Yeo replied that it was Mr. J.Campbell who owned the animal spoken of. In reply to an enquiry from Mr. Washing-

Mr. Campurer, said that he would give Mr. Campert, said that he would give all information he could. He was sure if attention was given that in ten years the township would be the best stook-raising place in the province. His method of raising caives was much as the matter was usually done. Let them suck, and then feed on skim milk and oats and peas mixed and fed warm. He did not turn out to grass until late in the spring and kept them in the stable. For raising cattle for the butcher, say two years old, get your calves in the stable. For raising cattle for the butcher, say two years old, get your calves to come about the end of the year. Then they would turn out about 28 months old and average about 1,400 lbs. He remembered that cattle of his at thirteen months weighed over 900 lbs. During the second winter of fattening the animals would take on about from 60 to 70 lbs. per month. An average gain for six months feeding on good cattle would be about 75 lbs. per month. One pair turned out about this time last winter had paid well. With regard to an enquiry as to how much chop. part to an enquiry as to how much chop, pean, etc., he would feed to a young calf he said about 5 lbs, per feed. He always mixed meal with other food. He advocated

kept the system open.

Mr. Wu. Coan, jr., said he thought the prices for fat cattile should be higher. For export an animal that cost here \$60 would sell at a profit to the dealer of about \$50.

Mr. Is. For of Little Britain said he agreed with the contention that the profit all depended on the breed and feed. If after fattening an animal it could be sold for seven cents per pound it would pay. He differed from Mr. Lownsberough in that the best cattle he ever had were good milkers and made splendid beef. The cows

Mr. Wu. Tuomas of Woodville said he had fattened many animals but had kept no record of the outlay. He considered the manure was worth all the labor. He had kept record of the profit but always calculated to sell for enough to cover expenses and cost of animal.

Mr. Wu. Shour of North Mariposa rallted the members on not being ready to speak when called upon. He hoped to see this thing cultivated and he knew if every one gave some information many valuable facts would be brought to light. Fattening PERIENCED FEEDERS SUBJECTS FOR interesting branches of agriculture, He looked for a marked improvement in stock A well attended meeting of the Mariposa did take an interest in it and it benefitted their neighbors. Those who commenced had always to take the heavy end of the burden. The best way was to get good grade cattle and improve the stock. Another thing was that better buildings were hold a first place in supplying the foreign markets with meat. He was satisfied that The Stall feeding of Cattle." The subject good feeding from start to finish was what was needed to make fattening cattle a

> Mr. W. GHERNAWAY, Maripona, said he had lietened to what had been said about feeding generally. He wanted to know how much feed it took and what was the best kind of feed. This was the point for learners like himself to pick up. He was only a hestinger and was not outle clear on only a beginner and was not quite clear on whether roots should be boiled or fed raw. to knew that warm comfortable stables were a first thing to be considered or else the feed was wasted. Did the feeders feed once, twice or three times a day? Did they

> Mr. WM. Tuonas of Woodville said he fed turnips twice a day and peameal at noon at night, about a gallon of the feed. He fed all the cut hay and oats that the animals would eat. He had kept so record of the cost, but put the profits as returning him about double what the animal cost, He made it pay him and when it did not he

> would guit.
>
> Mr. Washington, in reply to Mr. Greenaway's question, said that to do the feeding best and cheapest he would make the
> animal just as comfortable as he could. Keep him just warm enough; feed as much roots and meal as the animal wanted. He could lay down the above as a reliable general rule. If one kind of grain did not suit change the feed and watch the effect. Animals were something like men and liked a little coddling. But the work must be looked to yourself. Never trust to the

hired boy.

Mr. R. JULIAN said he could lay down no general rule, but it must be a matter of personal judgment. The advice of many of the previous speakers was good and

worth following.
Mr. S. METHERELL, president of the club, briefly gave his experience regarding mixed feed and with regard to turnips. He watched closely the behaviour of the animal, and if the food disagreed he stopped feeding them for a few days. He urged cleanliness of the animals feeding place. Mesl and other matters if left around a manger-box became sour and had a bad effect on the animal's health.

Mr. J. GREENAWAY asked which was the best way to feed meal, dry or in cut feed and again wet. He had seen it mixed with cut feed and peameal and in other

Mr. Mermenen, said he kept out food in a box beside the manger. He then sprink-led the meal on top of the cut food when

feeding.
Mr. J. F. Dix, speaking of the best way of feeding, said that following out a method of a man named Ross he used to mix it with water or steam it or as a dry chop. His own experience this winter had turned him from feading wet feed to giving it to the animals dry. He spoke of the way in which feeding was done at flow Park and said that good results followed their method of pulping. With regard to weight from feeding, about three pounds per day was the best he knew of. The feed given to this animal was a mixture of flaxmeal and hay and peameal. To specify the amount of turnips per day was rather awkward. About two pails per day with hay would be a respectable average. Taking up the text of "stall-feeding" he asked that the phrase be defined. Did it mean stall-fed in good warm stables! That he believed was the construction. Many maintained that a good warm yard where it did not freeze done just as well as in stables. But he knew that when the animals were tied up each one got was given them and were more contented. He advocated stall-feed-

move than three to one of the old way of feeding. There was probably a profit all round—on the meat, on the milk and on the manure. He was impressed with the idea that the old system of farming for grain in this section was about exploded. We must make a change and it would come from practical men. Mr. Dix pointed out the fact that it was only lately that cattle buyers had come through this section picking up beef cattle. This indicated that there was something here to attract them, and the more we had to offer the better it would pay. With regard to the point of weight he thought that the higher grades of cattle were the heaviest weighers. -The safe in the office of the Hastings county attorney was entered on Thursday and \$22 stoles.

Mr. For asked if stall-fed cattle required

much water?
Mr. CAMPRELL said it was well to offer cattle all the water they would drink.

Mr. For said that he frequently gave each animal three pails of water.

Mr. Dix asked if Mr. Foy fed clover

Mr. For said he did—a good deat of it. He also fed ground flax and cut cat sheaves. He would give about one quart

of flax per day.

Mr. Campbell, in regard to feeding, said he believed in doing it by rule. An animal which was fed regularly was always ready for feed. He fed first about five o'clock and five times per day. The meal was fed dry. It was a good deal of trouble to feed it wet, and the chances was that the nortions left around the box trouble to feed it wer, and the chances were that the portions left around the box soured. He also gave about one bushel of turnips per day and turned the animals out once during the day. This ensured their being well on their feet when being handled for shipment. This was an important point as well as regular feeding. To provide feed he sowed oats and peas together and then plucked the gent Between To provide feed he sowed oats and peas together and then plucked the crop. Between turnips and mangolds he preferred turnips. The mangolds required more water. It was a useful change to feed oil cake with turnips at intervals. In reply to an enquiry as to the cheapest way to feed cattle he thought that turnips alone was the most expensive and at the same time the process. poorest. Take one-half the turnips replace the other half with meal and the results would be much better.

This closed the subject, and a committee from those present retired to select a subject to be taken up at the next meeting. After a brief deliberation the committee announced that the question of "Which was the best mode of increasing the fertility of worn out land" would be taken up at the meeting to be held on the second Tuesday in March. The club then adjourn-

Live Stock Notes.

We take following sound suggestions from the March Number of the American Agriculturalist. No doubt many of our farmers carry out many if not all of the methods advised; still there are good ideas

Horses should come through the winter in good flesh, and be in fine trim for the hard work of spring. Horses' feet need special care at this time of slush and mud. When the horses are brought in from work they should be rubbed down, and the feet and legs thoroughly dried. If left covered with mud, the skin may soon become dis eased, and cracked heels or foot fever may result. Look well to the horses' feet.

Cors. - Any cow that is out of condition will need the best of care now. Warm bran slop, with a little ginger is excellent. If the animal is poor and weak, there is danger of feeding largely of rich food. Calves infested with vermin are known by their rough coats. A mixture of lard and sulphur rubbed along the back, with a dose of a teaspoonful of sulphur and molasses once or twice a week, is effective.

Sheep. - Ewes should have dry and clean pans and yards, with a plenty of good, wholesome food. If the wool is falling, a nd cream of tartar will relieve the irrata tion of the skin. Early lambs may be pushforward with fresh cow's milk, givenwarm, a quarter of a pint to a meal. Do not run any risks in over-feeding.

Strine. Breeding sows should be separated from other pigs, and provided with leaves or straw. A rail fastened to the wall, eight inches from the floor, will prevent the young pigs from being crushed. It is well to feed the sow some raw linseed oil a few days before the pigs are born.

Poultry. - Unless well kept, vermin may e expected as the weather gets warmer. If lice are present, apply kerosene to the perches, from which it will spread to the fowls. Sitting hens should have a warm and quiet room. Feed young chickens

Mr. Andrew Ross's Sale of Cattle. This sale which took place on the 22nd February in the township of Reach, Ontario county, was perhaps the most remarkable of its kind that has been heard of in this province. Mr. Ross's herd of highgrade cattle have had a provincial reputation, and though he did not exhibit at the leading exhibitions it was not because he had not the stock with which to make a clean sweep had he so desired. Considering that he has been a tenant farmer and began only seventeen years ago it was a surprise to many, and perhaps to himself also that his thirty grade cattle (not counting young calves sold with dams) though five of them were yearling steers, realized the very fancy sum of \$3,049; five thoroughbred cattle, \$1,085; thirteen horses and colts, 182,2 W, besides implements, etc., 2512. He has yet unsold a fine lot of sixteen fat cattle, worth about \$100 each, which with

proceeds of sale will amount to somewhere about \$8,000. The high average of over \$100 for eighteen breeding cows and heifers, four yearling heifers, five yearling steers and three heifer calves has never been equalled in this or perhaps any other country. The five June bred shorthorns nade an average of \$217; one imported bull two years old bringing \$165. Some individual grades brought higher prices than the pure-bred females. For instance, a seven-year old grade cow brought \$225, while the highest price paid for a pure-bred cow or heifer was \$185. A very fine fourcross Clydesdale mare made \$475, having been bought by Mr. Fothergill, near Hamilton. It was reckoned about 1,500 people

Mr. Ross has shown what pluck, perse verance and enterprise can do even on a rented farm, and should be an encouragement to those who rent, and cause many farmers who have cultivated their own lands for many long years to hang down their heads with shame when they compare the value of their stock, etc., with that which Mr. Ross has received for his. Most of the cattle were bought by his neighbors, the reason no doubt being that they saw a chance for investing profitably. even at what appeared to many to be speculative prices, because they are making sales of fat cattle this winter at high fig. ures and Mr. Ross's cattle were the kind to breed fine stock from. Several of the cattle were brought to go to the county of Bruce, some for Beaverton and a few for Mariposa and Eldon.

—if you only used Dr. Carson's Ritters you would not be always telling everybody that enquired after your health how dreadful mean you felt; had a terrible headache; no appetite, etc. On the contrary, you would return the greeting with a bright smile, a hearty grip, and look as you would feel—first-rate. They are for sale by all druggists in large bottles at 10 cents, —21-1.

MIDIAND DISTRICT NOTES.

-Wolves are reported to be very numer-ous in the woods in the rear of Hastings

—S. Corban Dean, aged 31 years, one of se oldess settlers in the tewnship of Ham-ton, died at his residence last week.

-Sixteen persons were injured by the fall of the floor at the East Hastings nomination at Thurlow's corners on Tuesday, the

-Two boys in the Belleville high school were recently punished by being suspended for four days and compelled to study a portion of "Marmion." -A Frenchman who went to Belleville from Norwood on Saturday night was knocked down by a tramp near the Grand Trunk station, and twenty-five dollars taken from his pocket.

The Port Perry council have passed by-laws prohibting any one jumping on aleighs on the street or snowballing. Anyone per-mitting anyone to jump on his vehicle is liable to the same fine as the one jumping

-When the Midland train arrived at Toronto last Tuesday night Detective Brown arrested on a telegram from Wood-ville, Annie Couter, a rather pretty young girl of 18. No particular of what she was wanted for were given.

The Madoc Review says that Capt. James of Lake Superior, and Mr. A. Coe of Madoc have taken a contract to mine 200,000 tons of ore at Coehill. The diamond drill lately sent out to the Emily mine by Mr. Coe commenced boring last week.

—A society has been organized at Claremont for the suppression of the treating custom. Rev. T. Booker, Baptist, and Rev. P. Flint, Primitive Methodiat, with a large number of prominent residents of the village, are taking much interest in the

—A despatch from Midland says:—"The spring boom in land sales has commenced. Large sales of lots have been made within the past few days at greatly advanced figures on last season's sales. Some parcels have increased three times in value within

-The Campbellford Herald says that Mr. The Campbelliord Heraid says that are.

Thos. Cooper of Cramahe, threshed 360 bushels of wheat from eight acres, an average of 45 bushels per acre. He sold the greater part of it for seed at \$1.25 per bush. It was a superior sample of grain of the

-A fatal accident occurred at Marmora Monday morning in the boarding-house of Munford & MacMahon, contractors on the Ontario and Quebec railway. Mr. King. their clerk, was drying dualine, which exploded, killing him instantly and hurting Mr. Buckley very badly. also blowing the house to pieces.

-Messrs. Jeffry Bros. recently sold a span of their first class Clydesdale mares for the handsome sum of \$1,600 to Messrs Fair and Armstrong of Millbrook. One of the mares took first prizes at Toronto and Kingston, also one of the three mares that took first prize for best three mares of any age at Kingston and Whitby.

-At Belleville, on Thursday of last week, James McConnell was killed by the caving of a bank on the Ontario and Quebec railway. On Saturday, in the township of Kaladar, on the same road, a bank fell, killing a man named Sweeney, and seriously injuring two others named Kehoe and and Derouse—the latter wil lprobably die.

-Mr. W. Irwin of Millbrook has purchas ed from the Fairview stock farm a span of heavy draught imported Percheron horses with registeded pedigrees, which were rewarded second prize at the Toronto indus-trial exhibition in 1882, and had received figure.

-The question having been raised in Port Hope of abolishing the high school. the head master shows that such a proceed ing would be a great financial loss to the to the town, not only of the grant of \$1,900, but the keeping of about 50 non-resident and 100 resident pupils in the town. He estimates that the total loss would be about 3200 a week. -The Uxbridge Journal says the excite-

ment in that village over the London lot-tery was great. Some residents held tickets and were anxious to see if any of the prizes fell to them. The \$500 prize was drawn by eight men of the organ factory, who had clubbed together and bought some tickets. The money is divided among them equally \$62.50 falling to each of them.

-The Belleville Ontario says that on Monday R McNeil, of the Windsor house, was fixing a clothes line on the top of the house, in which act he was standing on a hoard extended from the stables to the In falling he struck his head against the stone wall, fracturing his skull. Slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

-A Kingston item states that the rural municipalities are pleased with the regula-tion of Mr. Crooks permitting of the issue of temporary certificates to teachers of country schools and to arrange for special examinations, if desired, and met by local councils. There are a great many fair scholars in this and the adjoining counties who will be greatly benefitted by the new

-A man named Thomas Williamson died at the hotel in Gravenhurst immediately on Tuesday of last week immediately after the arrival of the stage from the north, on which he was a passenger from Huntsville. No person knew anything about him, and the above address is only obtained from old letters in his valise. From other letters in his possession there appears to be a par-tially written letter to his wife in Eng-

-On Wednesday night the residence of Judge Fralick, Belleville, was entered by burglars, who made their way to his bedside, took \$6 from the pocket of his troustook jewellery valued at \$80 from a drawer in the dressing stand, and decamped. On the same night an attempt was made to enter the residence of Mrs. Hagar, Rear-st., by sawing a hole through the back door, but the burglars abandoned their attempt. -At the East Hastings nomination at Thrasher's corners, whilst the audience Thrasher's corners, whilst the audience were applauding one of the speakers, a portion of the hall floor gave way, and subsequently the remainder followed, precipitating about two hundred people amongst a number of horses below. Many people and a number of horses below. were hurt, one dangerously. Following is a list of those injured:—Thomas Kelly of Thurlow, leg broken and internally injured S. M. Palnier, Thurlow, leg broken; Mr. Lawrence, Thurlow, cut about the head:

W. C. Thompson, Thurlow, containing the content of the c C. Thompson, Thurlow, seriously hurt; H. Millburn, shoulder dislocated: John sakin, Thurlow, seriously hurt; William Moon, N. Vermilyea, W. Copeland, N. G. Brintnell, Charles Hudson, J. F. Caldwell, Jos. Brown, all of Thurlow, slightly injured. None of the horses were seriously hurt and but two cutters, belonging to Mr. John White, M. P., and Mr. Thrasher, were

-An accident occurred at Port Hope on Saturday night whereby Mrs. Wm. Ray met a most painful death, due to carelessmet a most painful death, due to carelessness in carrying a coal oil lamp. The lady was aitting by a table when one of the children took the lamp into another room. Upon bringing tt back the child, when reaching to place it on the tab'e, struck the globe convaing the oil against the table. The oil spilled on Mrs. Ray's dress, saturating it thoroughly, the burning wick fell with the oil, and immediately set the woman's dress on fire. She screamed and her husband, who was in bed in an adjoining room, rushed out, saw what was the matter, and grabbed the bed clothes to smoother the flames. His wife, however, became excited and rushed from his grasp to the outside, and tried to bury herself in the snow. When she was outside a couple of persons who were passing tried to put the flames out with the snow, but the wind Bradburn & Company.

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BRADBURN & Co.

Lindsay, Feb. 22, 1883.-21.

fanned the flames, so that before they could be smothered the poor woman had received injuries, which resulted in a most painful death a few hoursafterwards. -The Port Hope News says: "The sense-less manner in which Mr. David Marshall went out of his way, in his anxiety to make a point against the Crook's act, to at-tack Mrs. Lang's hotel, Bethany, was not calculated to advance Dr. Brereton's inter-interests. If there is a well kept hotel in the riding, where an excellent bill of fare is always laid on the table, where the wants of the travelling community are always attended to, that establishment is Mrs. Lang's at Bethany. It will be news to the large connection of the Langs to know that the Lang hotel is a disgrace to

-On Thursday night last afearful tragedy was enacted on lot No. 26, 3rd concession of Hope. A man named John Buller, aged between 85 and 90 years, was living with his wife Bridget, who is some 65 or 70 years of age. They were both pensioners on the township funds, and did not live very agreeably together. About 11 o'clock on the night in question the house they lived was discovered to be on fire, and a couple of the neighbors. of the neighbors who saw the conflagra-tion got there just as the roof feil in. After some time they discovered the body of the old man in the burning building. They shovelled snow on the place and subdued the fire. On examining theremains it was found that his throat had been cut. The woman was not near, but was found afterwards in a neighbor's house a quarter of a mile away. She says the old man cut his own throat and set fire to the house. Corner Maxwell held an inquest in the B. C. church, Zion, on Friday last, T. M. Welch, foreman, when the jury returned a verdict in substance as follows:—"That the deceased came to his death at the hands of his wife Bridget, who had set fire to the house to hide her crime." The old woman was committed under the coroner's war rant to Cobourg gaot to stand her trial.

Miscellaneous. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for

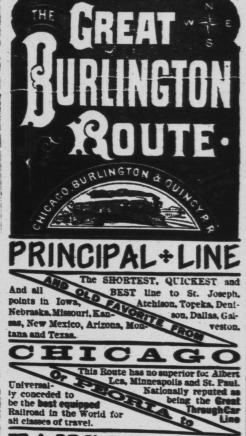
WHEAT AND OATS

board extended from the stables to the hotel. The board broke letting him fall to the ground, a distance of about sixteen feet.

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