Barley, Wheat,

Pens and Oats, and Wool.

a Whithy and Lindsay sallnas W. D. MATTERWS & Co.

Norman Horses.

GOTO DEADQUARTERS for NOR-



#### E. DILLON & CO.,

BLOOMINGTON, ILL and most extensive importers in America of

NORMAN HORSES,

evo two large stables in Bloomington and

NEW IMPORTATION OF 166 NORMANS ADDRESS DO ALLS 39, 1882.

bow as can be found in the world. All im-ported animals selected by members of our firm representation of the present of the firm of present the firm of the present the representation of the present of the present

#### The Canadian Lost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1888, PARM AND FIRESIDE.

so as to obtain the very should be the leading although my neighbor wish he does well which he does, suctually so much waste land. "fliculty is his land is but half fed. actore or do but half the work. But, Combin, land loes much less than this, and Decland to his, the interest, taxen, and rematested, and this loss a constant drain. firstead of disposing of half of their land, be working to it. full capacity what they have, grasp after more, thus increasing the waste, and too often decreasing the fi. with sometimes loss of the land in washally a relief. If you may be that round about them or orostable crops, on land condition.

and profitable crops. The management In the passes ale mount to much. This everything class and the farmer cannot only in a percent was, but as directly apobison a land. He may grow large props the large t if you please that will cost not a fine hey are worth, ask often | \$1.00 per ton. the sile, or particularly where chemical terial zers are used. The ground, w ry highly ad deeply enriched, will lose some of its manure before it can be appropriated, twill g years to do it, with loss of the interest and the risks which accommight, on the whole, have grown as good espe with lose loss. The best way is and a merenco met largely decide to use one o enough as grow full crops, or such to will secure the most advantage, all this considered, in which case there will always ne di manue left in the soil to favor tal fortility to grow it, depending upon M's grown, some crops requiring less num, and to some excent a changed master, but there should always be enough to tax the full capacity of the soil, so that the greatest profit, all things considered, may be realised. What is more than there, waste, to some extent, of observed what is less is a lack and implies western in a

History will felt." A face adersed with history, but's, blotches, etc., is not a particular pledicular state, and invariably betokens as superiority of the shoot. Dr. Careon's Stomers and Constipation litters free the gratem from all gross burners, conders the blood pure and cool, adds disperiors and gives a healthy apporting the state of the capture.

The Ensilage Question.

This new idea, or rather modern adaptation of an old practice, is receiving great attention in all parts of the states. It has apread as far west as Nebraska. We have seen a great deal printed for and against mellage, or, as some call it, "eaur-traut," but it has not been more clearly or concisely stated than in the following description of the methods pursued in Nebraska by the West Point creamery association and at the state agricultural college. The West Point building is 54 by 43 feet, being unbet antially built, the posts and plates being of pine timbers 12 inches square. It is set in an excavation on a side bill, so that the north side is against a bank 20 feet deep, while the south foundation is level with the roadway. The studding of the walls and the partitions between the four siles into which the building is divided in 2 by 12 inches, planked on each side with two-inch pine, and the 12-inch space between is packed with clay. This renders the sides perfectly air-tight. The building cost about \$3,000, and Mr. King, the superintendent, ways if they were building again they would use bricks, and coment the walls, which would save the inconvenience of cross-beams in each silo. Each silo is 12 by 10 feet, and 19 feet deep, holding 180 ions, at 60 pounds to the cubic foot. Last ear they commenced August 20th to fill with green corn fodder, cut three-eighths of an inch long with a Cycle cutter, run by a ten-horse portable engine. Five days vere required to till each sile.

This corn was drilled in rows 23 inches apart, and cut when it was in flower. In one part of the field, which was manured, the stalks were twelve feet high. Still the cowe ate the soft ensilage from this as readily as that made from smaller corn. The stalks were out with a self-raking reaper. The cut corn was not weighted till the sile was full. After each sile was full it was covered crosswise with 1j-inch planks, and on these three rows of boxes, 1 by 13 feet and 18 inches deep, were placed lengthwise and filled with earth. The weight on each silo is estimated at 30 tons. The same quantity was put in last year in like manner.

Last year they opened the first allo Feb. 15th, and commenced feeding 60 pounds per day to cows, at two and sometimes three feeds per day, mixing it with five it quarts of wheat bran and three quarts of line corn meal, occasionally giving dry ground feed. Previous to this they had been feeding out corn folder with the same ration of bran and meal. There was little increase in the quantity of milk, but where it took 28 pounds of milk for a pound of butter, it only took 22 to 23 pounds with ensilage. This shows that any one who asserts that there is an increased flow of milk at the expense of quality is wrong. of milk at the expense of quality is wrong. Ensilage was fed until May 27th, when there was abundant pasture on the prairies there was abundant pasture on the prairies of the best native grasses, and then both milk and butter increased 50 per cent. Mr. Links the first in Land.

It is not come than in the following and it is sufficient, though the cows would eat more if it was fed to them. When it comes out of the sile it has a pale green color and is slightly moist, with a decided acid send. It has been satisfactorily fed to bulk, but never tried with hoge or horses. In feeding cut corn fodder there is always some waste, but every particle of the ensil.

N. Y. Time The subject is related to

age is eaten. Last year the cost of the ensilage, including plowing, planting and cultivating the corn, putting it into the silo, weighting, etc., was 33 cents per ton, which was much less than the cost of corn fodder, which had to be cut and shocked, and hauled to the barns and cut; and the latter requires two to four pounds more milk to make a pound of butter. This year the feeding of ensilage will commence about the same date and continue until All dairymen know that a change from dry feed to grass is not beneficial to the health, while from ensilage there is no visible change. The cows at the cream-ery, of which they are milking 250, are registered Jerseys, Guernseys and grades of both, and are holding up to their average of one pound per cow per day for the year. The state agricultural college farm built the first silo last year under the direction

of Prof. Culbertson, who is a thorough practical man. The sile is 22 by 12 feet feet 8 inches below ground, and 5 feet inches above, so that when the silo is tilled, weighted and the ensilage settled it will be below the surface. The lower part is narrower at the bottom, walled up with bricks on edge and comented, but Prof. (Tuberteen says there would be no difficulty in comenting directly on court well.) culty in comenting directly on earth walls in this losse formation which, exposed to the air and storms in railroad cuts and similar situations, stands for years with-out crumbling. This is great saving in expense. The total cost of the silo was \$125, and the capacity is 60 tons. The corn was drilled 6 inches apart, in

rows 3 feet 10 inches apart, and cut when the cars were half-filled. The yield per acre was 16 tons. The corn was cut up with a kumsey cutter, five-eighths of an inch long—a common four-horse power driving the cutter. As soon as the silo was full the cut corn was covered with this was covered to the depth of 12 inches with soil, giving a weight of 100 pounds to the square foot. The sile was opened Dec. 2nd, and the ensilage was found in good

ginally as no ras the land they comdirect.

In feeding to cows 10 pounds was given
per day with the addition of a peck of
corn ground to meal. A slight increase of
milk was noticed, but they had no means
of testing its quality. To fattening steers
they feed thirty pounds of ensilage and a
half a bushel of ground corn. This experiment has not progressed far enough to
give the results, but they will be earefully noted. In fattening cattle with corn an antmal is sometimes off his feed, but never with ensilage. They eat it well, and it seems to increase their appetites. The feeding was done in open boxes in yards, and no inconvenience was felt in handling it in cold weather. In cold stormy days cattle are not obliged to go to hay stacks, but can be fed in the sheds with little

trouble.

The total cost of the enetlage, including rent of land, seed, expenses of cultivation, ten dollars for wear and tear of machinery, wages and board of men, etc., was

Minor Farm Notes.

a supply of ice for summer use will never ) "pet theory" that during the last twenty afterward be without it. Ice is indispensible for dairies, either for butter or cheese, and is valuable in any cellar for keeping fresh meat in warm weather. A good ice. house of moderate size can be built for \$30 or \$40, and the interest on the cost, with the trouble of filling it are trifles compared with the convenience of having

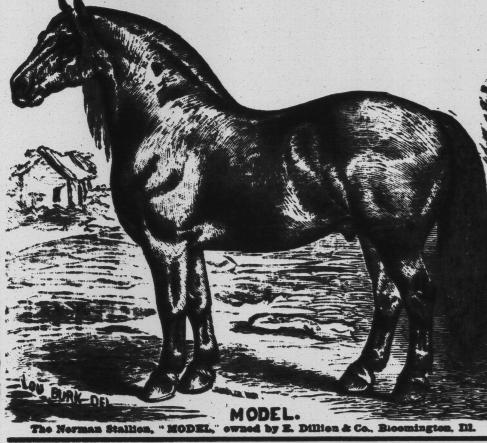
stone or gravel.

Freding Pies.—Pigs cannot be wholly fed on grain and keep healthy. One of the first indications of failing health is a depressed appetite. To avoid this it would be

The Norman Horse

We print on below this week an illusration of the Norman stallion "Model," owned by E. Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, the well-known breeders and importers, whose advertisement will be found in another column. We learn from a western exchange that the registering committee of the National Norman Horse association met in Bloomington, Ill., on the 24th of January, to examine and perfect proof of the second volume of the National Register of Norman Horses, published for the association by their secretary, Mr. T. Butterworth of Quincy, Ill. This volume was printed in February and contains a registry of eight hundred Norman horses that have been imported and bred in the United States since the first volume contains, in addition to its registry, an interesting history of the Norman horse, obtained from the most reliable French and English historians. Some idea of the increasing popularity of the Norman horse in the States may be had when we state that the owned by E. Dillon & Co., of Bloomington,

two volumes of the National Register contain a registry of about two thousand imported and native full-blood animals, all but about twelve of which have been imported and bred in that country during the last twelve years. The National Register is the only authority recognized by the National Norman Horse association for the importations and correct pedigree of full-blood Norman horses in the United States. The association numbers now nearly one hundred members, composed largely of the leading importers and breeders of Norman horses in the United States. They are engaged in no individual enterprise. Their's is a great national work, in which all importers and breeders of Norman horses are equally interested, and it should have their united support and hearty co-operation. There is, says our cotemporary, "a grand future awaiting the Norman horse in this country; he is destined to be the future work horse of the United States, and a reliable register, clear of false pedigrees and misrepresentations will be of great value now, and a lasting favor to generations vet to come."



well to give some potatoes boiled with the grain and fed cold. Some cut hay may be also boiled with the feed. That food is ed with the excrements shows that the digestion is out of order and a change of food and, perhaps, some medicine are required. Give a half pint of linseed-oil and use some potatoes or turnips

BLACK LEG IN CATTLE. Black leg is a blood disease which is caused by poverty or plethora. It is practically incurable, because the first indication generally is the death of the animals. It is easier to prevent it by good and generous feeding, if it

to cause this bad habit, and fowls that are supplied with corn, wheat, scalded bran practice this vice. Once it is contracted there seems to be no cure. A frequent provocative of the habit is giving egg-shells to the fowls; they eat these with avidity, and then learn to break the eggs. Another cause is too close confinement in a house or yard and the leaving of eggs in

DRAINAGE.-A writer on drainage savs: 'In a porous soil, the deeper the drain is laid the farther it will draw; but clay soils cannot be thoroughly drained unless the drains are within twenty or thirty teet of each other, however deep they may be laid: and in any case, the farther the water has to pass through soil to reach the drain. the longer it will be in doing it. In regard to the depth of drains, three feet is the least that should ever be admitted, and no man who has ever tried three and a half or four feet will ever stop at less without a feeling of self-reproach. But in some cases the depth must necessarily be governed by the amount of fall. The first point to be ascertained is the lowest point at which an outlet can be secured without tiple of backwater but the secured without riak of backwater by the rising of the stream or pond into which it empties, for it is obvious that the grade of all the drains must be dependent on this, and the folly of attempting to arrange any portion till this is established is plain."

RESULT OF THOROTOR CULTIVATION. The Hon. F. P. Root raised last year 2.500 bushels of wheat on eighty acres of his farm in Munroe county. "and all of it wasown on land after a spring crop had grown." This is about 1,800 bushels more than the average yield in our whole country (the "inexhaustible" West included) from an equal area, and suggests at once the advantage of thorough tillage of smaller surface. On reference to the subject. this excellent farmer comments as follows in the Empire State Aericulturist: "In Western New York, since our lands have become in a degree exhausted of their virgin fertility, we are rising even better crops than in earlier days which is due to had all its native fertility, which is due to better cultivation and the use of fertilizers. It is one of the anomalies in agriculture that a rich, fertile soil is poorly and slight rops from exhaustion of soil forces u the farmer the necessity for better cultiva-tion will be avail himself of its advan-

THE VALUE OF ENSILAGE. - Mr. Edward Atkinson sets a much higher value on the virtues of ensilage than was accorded to them even by the members of the ensilage congress recently held in New York. In a letter to a director of the Southern exposition, at Louisville, Ky., he submits as a years three events have occurred within the United States of trancendent importance in their effect upon the material welfare of the people. The first was the establishment of personal liberty, without distinction of race, color or condition; the second the consolidation and extension of the railroad service; and the third, the adoption of the rediscovered method of savconcerning Ring-Bones.—A veterinary professor says that "the great majority of the ringbones in young horses comes from the failure to shorten the toes." To this may be added that ring hone is apt to be formed if colts are allowed to stand on a plank floor, or anywhere eine where the footing is hard, during the first eighteen months of their age. Whether in stable or yard during this period, let them have earth for standing or walking, free from stone or gravel.

Freding Pigs.—Pigs accordingly of the rediscovered method of say-ing green crops in pits, known as ensilage. To the first, he says, is due the doubling of the cotton crop, and what is more important the growth of a diversified system of agriculture and the introduction of varied arts and manufactures in states where previous conditions had forbidden them. To the second he ascribes the eaving in a single year (1881) of a sum amounting to not less than \$500,000,000, or \$100.

Out of the rediscovered method of saving green crops in pits, known as ensilage.

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FILLING AN ICE HOUSE.-Mr. A. A. Storrs, Randolph, Vt., has filled his icehouse in a novel way for four successive years, at an expense this season of "fifteen minutes work." The plan (which we quote from the Manchester Mirror), or some modification of it, is doubtless within reach of many of our readers similarly circumstanced as to water supply: "I built icehouse directly over pipe which conveys water from spring to buildings, the head of spring being high enough to force water to top of icehouse. I dug down just outside and cut the pipe in two, and inserted a piece long enough to extend to the top and into ice house and back again connecting with the main pipe; thus the stream of water runs to the top, enters and flows back to main pipe and on to buildings. I then pierced this pipe with small holes at the top inside the building, directions similar to a fountain, and as the result I have an icehouse full of solid, pure ice which will last as long as wanted. Should the weather be so warm that water will not freeze, I plug up these holes made in the pipe and remove when it is colder. When full, I remove the extra branch of pipe and the water runs as before. I al-

ways cover the bottom of icehou

sawdust, and sometimes put it around the

sides as it fills up, but am not very par-ticular about that. Have had it filled up half-way, tight to the walls and not affect

the icehouse. As it melts away from the walls I fill around and over top with saw-

GLEANINGS .- A thorough system of underdrainage would, the Prairie Farmer maintains, "double the productive capacity of Illinois."....Some revelations in St. Louis concerning oleomarzarine butter made of fat of animals that died of disease are said to have been "enough to rouse the wrath of every honest citizen."... Mr.G.F. Nutting, Randolph, Vt., tells the Montpelier Freeman that, having fed ensilage since November 4, he is inclined, until he sees a better way, to make this his "main line of farming."....The Iowa sheep breeders' association lately resolved that the state ought to offer a bounty of \$10 to \$15 each for wolf scalps, and also pass a stringent law taxing dogs....There is much complaint in many quarters, especially of the west, of lack of vitality in seed corn. Which suggests the importance of a seaonable test in advance of planting time.

... A correspondent in the Poultry Yard tells that his chickens, hens, ducks and poultry thrive wonderfully on all the skim milk they will drink, and what is left is made into Dutch cheese and fed to them, sometimes mixed with potatoes, beets, pumpkins, corn and barley meal....Prof. G. E. Morrow, referring to the exceptionally well attended and apparently very useful annual agricultural institute at the Illinois industrial university, adds the sig-Illinois industrial university, adds the significant remark: "But I grow more and more to see that the press is not only mightier than the sword, but also than the voice."... The flocks of sheep killed in his neighborhood by dogs during a few years are mentioned by a correspondent of the Connecticut Farmer, and among other depredations twenty-one fowls slaughtered by a prowling pointer last Christmas day during the family's absence from home. He would like to see the whole tribe of murderous curs taxed out of existence.

—Headache, billiousness, dyspepsia, constipation, etc., promptly relieved and cured by the use of Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Ritters. As a family medicine they are superior to pills. In large bottles 60 cents.—364.

Miscellaneous.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT-MENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions. Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Losses and Spermatorrhæa, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box; six boxes for five dol ars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by A. High-Botham, sole authorized Agent, Lindsay, JOHN C. WEST & Co., Sole Proprietors, Toronto, Ont.

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Correct as to Quality! Right as to Quantity!

# SPRATT & KILLEN

Return hearty thanks for their liberal Christmas patronage and wish their friends and customers a Happy New Year, beg to state that they have a splendid assortment of

## GROCERIES, Choice FRUITS, PRIME TE

And Delicious Canned Goods.

Many New and Unique articles in stock, including among others our

#### FAMILY CHINA TEA & DINNER SETTS & FANCY TABLE WA

The finest assortment ever brought into Town.

Another carload of our celebrated Teas just arrive

The Compliments of the Season to all. Lindsay, Dec. 6th, 1882.

I School section No. 6, Carden and Mara, third class certificate. Duties to commence on the 2nd of April to JAS. HUTCHISON. Brechin P. O., Ont. Feb. 28, 1883.—25-2pd.

ENTIRE HORSE FOR SALE.—The

property of B. DOWNEY. Downeyville, the fine draught horse, "FRENCH NETHERBY," 8 years old and weighing about 1,300 lbs. The horse is known to be a good sure final getter and his stock sells for good prices. Terms liberal, and made known on application to the owner, Downeyville P. O. Feb. 14, 1883. - 23-8.

YMAN'S CANADIAN

Flesh Wounds.

Sprains,

Sitfast.

Ringbone,

Scratches.

Gas of all kinds.

Bruises, Cracked Heels,

Foundered Feet,

Horn Distemper,

Any Other Diseases of Horses and

Horned Cattle.

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The Genuine has the Proprietor's name over

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Nationally reputed as accided to being the Great land in the World for Line assess of travel.

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Reapers, Mowers, Sulky Hay Rake.

Single Plows, Gang Plows, One Horse Cultivators, Str. Cutters, Root Cutters, Grain Crushers, Steam Engines.

#### Saw Mill, Shingle Mill and General Machiner Castings and Forgings of all descriptions. Agent for the

HANCOCK INSPIRATOR Co The Hancock Inspirator is fast surpassing the pump p

feeding locomotives and Stationary Boilers. Agent; THE CHAMPION

COMBINED DRILL AND BROADCAST SEEDE

Farmers wanting their Seeders repaired will do w to bring them in at once. We can relay the feet with ne steel and you can get them home with you the same da. Bring in all your old Iron.

R. SYLVESTER

E. Woods.

#### PAY UP! PAY UP!

All parties indebted to E. WOODS are notified to pay up before the 15th March. Money is wanted and those who are owing should settle promptly.

E. WOODS.

Lindsay, March 2, 1883.

McLennan & Co.

COAL DEPOT AND GENERAL HARDWARE. Stove, Grate, Foundry and Blacksmith Coa

At lowest prices. We have in stock and to arrive a large stock of PLASTER OF PARIS AND BLASTING POWDE:

Fine Steelfand Shelf Hardware, Bought Strictly for Cash-

We would solicit inspection of goods and comparison of prices, McLENNAN & CO.

A. Higinbotham.

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der that has not this cut on. JOSEPH STAPLES, Manvers, writes used horse powder all my life, but this is tainly the best I ever used." GEO. WERRY, Manvers, says: " New! " HFNRY GAIN, butcher, Lindsay, sa, swithout exception the best Condition Powde wer used. Always does good, never does have

25 CENTS A PACKAGE & HEINBUTHAM'S DRUG STORE, DOHENY BLOCK, KENT-ST., LINDSA

Watches,

MANDSOME MALLE Clock and Water MR Next duor to Lindsay . Dec. 1

, Publish THE CANE L19" ADVE fret meerte. Contract Adapplication.

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The Ca LINDSAY LIGHT

Taller Tru

Windo v

part your hair . s of yourself wages that well laundryman on enough balance just because it the eyes of the vents them for wood, and whom

> What luck Bester, two for that matter 'Didn : hab hickens in reas hangin' on a h inclement das was fruse to poll em f. de wind to de si de wedder so I

than one of

de line ef dey a Wby didn't ends, and go wa Bruder Whan sept upon per

den away elerk hal them. After young farmer and regularly that time he Well, any Jennings! At his last

yer replied afte 'Do you live u 'Only one farm : And she has Well, not exa

taken it upon m Widder Jenning the 1st of April Yearn to marry I'm going to m twenty-one scres oxen. I wouldn but the widder