W. D. Matthews & Co.

GRAIN AND WOOL

The undersigned will pay the

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

FOR

Barley, Wheat, Peas and Oats, and Wool,

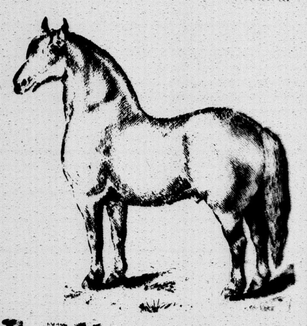
Delivered at the Whitby and Lindsay railway storehouse.

W. D. MATTHEWS & Co.

Lindsay, March 1st, 1883.

Norman Horses.

GOOD TERMS OFFERED ARTIFICERS for NORMAN HORSES.



E. DILLON & CO.,

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Have for sale one hundred extensive importers and breeders of Percheron-Normans

NORMAN HORSES,

Have their stables in Bloomington and Normandy, and are devoted exclusively to breeding and handling NORMAN HORSES. Have imported and bred over 1,000 Head, and have never yet failed to win premiums, $20 Bond deposited within 12 months.

NEW IMPORTATION of 100 NORMANS ARRIVED JULY 29, 1882.

Have now on hand over 200 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported stock selected by members of our firm in person. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native foals entitled to record for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see us. We can please any lover of a good horse.

Bloomington, Sept. 15, 1882. 1-yr. 8.

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1883.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

[CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURALIST.]

A Lovely Scene.

We stood on the hill as the sun went down
Behind the hills on a summer day
Hay was were tall and big and brown
Her breath is sweet as the new mown hay.

For over the Western [illegible]
Glow of a [illegible] golden hair.
Those calm, deep eyes were turned toward [illegible]
And look [illegible] rested there.

[illegible]

Mariposa Farmers' Club.

The Mariposa Farmers' Club was to have discussed the best means of restoring the fertility of worn out lands on Tuesday last evening, but the snow blockade, as already stated in THE POST, prevented a full attendance. One of the members of the club sends a few notes on the question and has acceded to our request to insert them in print as follows:

The subject which we have under discussion to-day is one that should occupy the attention of every farmer and causes him a great deal of thought, that is, How to work his land to make the largest returns with the least expense. We do not believe there is one present who believes that land will not wear out by continued cropping. You can no more continually take plant food from your land without giving it back something in return for what you are taking, than you can fill a cask with wheat and then commence and take from it time and again without replenishing it and expect the barrel always to remain full. Well, now, when we know that our crops are taking substance from the soil, and in order to keep up its fertility, we must put back in some shape that which we are taking from our land. Now when the land is new we receive good crops, and we can take a good many crops without much labor, but you will soon see that you can exhaust your soil, and if you work it properly you will find that the main bulk of your crop will be thistles and weeds. But our subject is land that is run out either by hard cropping, or by neglect, or by poor farming. If I were asked does it pay to work land and crop it until it is what we call hard run, I would answer, No. And you might ask why? Because in the first place, our land costs us money and we should look for some return from our money expended. If we put our money out at interest, when the year comes round we look for that interest. So if we put our money in the land we expect some return. If our land only gives us enough returns to pay for the labor expended upon it, and we get nothing for the money expended in purchasing our land, it would be a losing business. Then again our taxes are the same, whether we work the land well and get a good return or whether we get almost nothing for it. You are required to have the same machinery almost, to work your land well as when you half work it. There are a good many reasons why our land is not as productive as it ought to be. One reason may be that it needs draining i. e., that it has too much surface water and we all know that wet land is not very desirable, especially if you cannot get sufficient fall to drain it easily. If land is low and wet, and happens to be clay soil, and you work it while it is wet you will generally get a small return for your labor. Then again it may be that you are trying to work too much land for the help you have employed, both as regards teams and men. Farmers should put great confidence in this idea, "doing the right thing at the right time." There is no use shovelling snow in July; nor much use in looking for a change of seed grain the day you want to sow it. The best way that I know of to reclaim worked out land is to give it good tillage, and give it plenty of good barnyard manure made by stabling your young cattle and cows, and by liberally feeding them so as to make the richest manure, also giving them a good bed of straw which will catch the droppings and help to enlarge the manure heap..... If any other member of the club has prepared a few notes or would like to jot down a few pages we shall be pleased to print them. Keep the ball rolling.—ED POST.]

The Law Concerning Stray Cattle.

We have taken from an exchange the subjoined summary of the law relating to stray cattle, the requirements of which cannot be too fully understood among the community. We advise our readers to clip this out and paste it in their hats:

Properly speaking all stray animals should be taken to the nearest pound-keeper, but stray horses, bulls, oxen, cows, sheep, goats, pigs or other cattle, may be retained by any person, providing no claim for damages is made, and due notice of their detention is given. The owner if known, must be notified in writing. If unknown, the clerk of the municipality must be supplied with a written notice containing a description of the cattle. The clerk is required to enter the notice in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and to post a notice in a conspicuous place, or near the door of his office, for one week. If the animal is worth more than $10, the distrainor must also publish a notice in a county newspaper once a week for three weeks. The distrainor must feed the animal, and can recover value for the same, as well as for time, trouble and attendance. If the "stray" is not claimed within the time mentioned in the notices, an affidavit to that effect must be made before a justice of the peace, and notices of sale given. The sale can be conducted by any pound-keeper, but not by private individuals, and the animal must be sold by auction. Notices of sale for pigs, goats or sheep, may be given one month after the animal is taken up; though for horses and other cattle the notices may not be issued until after two months. All charges are deducted from the amount realised by the sale, and the surplus, if any, must be paid over to the treasurer of the municipality. If the charges of the distrainor are disputed any three fence viewers are empowered to act as arbitrators.

The Mariposa Grange on Sheep-Farming.

A discussion on sheep-raising took place at a recent meeting of Mariposa Grange No. 380. The worthy master having read a paper on the subject in a few brief remarks presented the matter to the meeting and called on Bro. Short to open the discussion.

Bro. SHORT said that he had not had much experience in sheep-raising, but it was evident that we require a finer wool sheep than we are in the habit of raising, as the finer wool brings from 8 cents to 14 cents per lb. more in the market. He had supposed that the Oxford and Shropshire downs were fine wool, but it was evident from the paper just read by the worthy master that they were considered as medium; but we must in selecting our sheep give due consideration to which class of sheep are best adapted to our climate, and likewise which are least liable to disease. In comparing Oxford-down and Leicester he said that Oxford-down lambs that appeared to be the same size as Leicesters weighed much heavier, which certainly was a point in their favor. His personal experience had been with Leicester and Cotswold, and he very much preferred the former. He spoke particularly of the mutton being of very superior quality. He usually made about $3 per head from his sheep. It was necessary to give them frequent changes of pasture; and although the change might be at times for the worse, they appeared to enjoy it and to thrive the better for it.

Bro. J. C. ROGERS thought it strange that there were not more Merino sheep raised in this country. He had visited a portion of Michigan last fall, and had been very favorably impressed by the accounts he there received of that breed, which were raised almost exclusively in that section, and indeed quite extensively, as he had seen as many as four or five hundred in a flock. Now, it is well known that from fifty to one hundred is the largest number of other breeds of sheep that will thrive well together, which certainly argued in favor of the Merino. He mentioned an instance of one person who drained a large tract of swamp land and placed on it four thousand Merino sheep from which he realised $4 per head per annum, which is a pretty good profit. If he were going into sheep farming he would certainly try the Merino.

Bro. R. WILLOCK said he was there to learn and had about come to the conclusion that he did not know how to raise sheep, as he had at different times made lamentable failures. If he bought a good sheep and fed it well it was sure to become poor or die on his hands. His sheep would become poor on good pasture while his neighbors did well on the road-side. During one wet harvest several of his sheep had died, for which he could see no reason. He had thought perhaps his locality was bad, his land being low. His experience had been mostly with the Leicester breed, whose mutton he spoke highly of.

Bro. ROGERS suggested that Mr. Willock try Merino as they did well on low land.

Bro. S. HANCOCK said they had been moderately successful in sheep-raising but thought if they would feed better the weight of fleece would be improved. He referred to a person of his acquaintance who was a liberal feeder and sheared from fifteen to sixteen pounds per fleece. He favored the Cotswold as the yield of wool was larger than the finer breeds. It had been said that they were hard to keep, but that had not been their experience. He generally fed oats, but preferred peas. He referred to Brother Willock's difficulty and cited several similar cases. He thought it was some weed the sheep got in grazing.

Bro. P. MCCORVIE said he had enjoyed the discussion very much. He had no had much experience but raised Leicesters mostly. They were his choice, but a cross with the Downs might improve them. He did not like the appearance of the Merino, in fact had never seen a good looking sheep among them, but of course if we could get a high price for the wool it would go far towards making them allowable.

The discussion then closed with a few remarks by the secretary. Owing to the rough weather and some other local causes some of our best speakers were not present, in fact the attendance was much smaller than usual, but all appeared to feel that their time had been well spent. A. N. CODY, secretary Grange 380.

General Farm Notes.

THE SILO IN JACOB'S TIME.—At a Connecticut farmers club meeting one of the speakers traced the silo back to early Bible times, and argued that it was probably a deserted pit of this description into which Joseph was dropped by his wicked brothers.

OATMEAL FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Robert Collyer, who is pretty well advanced in life, and still in blissful ignorance of a stomach, explains that "one great reason why he never had a really sick day in his life was that as a boy he lived on oatmeal and milk, and brown bread, with butter once a week, potatoes and a bit of meat when we could get it, and then oatmeal again."

BITING HORSES.—Horses have been successfully cured of this vice by putting a piece of hard wood, an inch and a half square, in the animal's mouth, about the same length as an ordinary snaffle-bit. It may be fastened by a thong of leather passed through two holes in the ends of the wood and secured to the bridle. It must be used in addition to the bit; but in no way to impede the working of the bit. Rarey adopted this plan with the zebra, in the Zoo, which was a terrible brute at biting. Mr. Rarey succeeded, however, in taming and training him to harness and drove him through the streets of London. Animals with this vice should be treated kindly in the stable, and not abused with pitchfork handles, whips, etc. An apple, crust of bread, a piece of beet, etc., and a kind pat, but firm, watchful hand and eye, with the use of the above wooden bit, will cure the most inveterate biter. The fact that he cannot shut his mouth or grip anything soon dawns upon him, and then he is conquered.

TO CURE FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.—The Ohio Farmer says. The preparation of the foot is just as essential as the remedy, for if every part of the disease is not laid bare the remedy will not effect a cure. A solution of blue vitriol as strong as you can bear your hand in for a moment, having the liquid three or four inches deep, or deep enough to cover all the affected parts; then hold the diseased foot in this liquid ten minutes, or long enough to penetrate to all the diseased parts; put the sheep on a dry barn floor for twenty hours, to give it a chance to take effect. In every place where I have tried it it has effected a cure, and I have never given a sheep medicine internally for foot rot. This remedy I call a dead shot when the foot is thoroughly prepared: but a more expeditious way, and where you hardly hope to extermi ate the disease, but keep it in subjection, is this: After preparing the feet as for vitriol cure, take butter of antimony, pour oil of vitriol into it slowly until the heating and boiling process ceases, and apply with a swab. This remedy works quicker, is stronger than the vitriol, and is just as safe, but its mode of application renders it less sure.

A STEP-MOTHER FOR CALVES.—Mr. G. F. Nutting, Randolph, Vt., has invented, but not patented, what he calls "a step-mother for calves," which the N. E. Farmer describes as follows:—"To build one, erect a shelf in some convenient corner of the calf-pasture about as high above the ground as an ordinary cow's udder, or a little higher. Cut out round holes in the shelf, of sufficient size to receive the bottom of a milkpail or other tin vessel. In the bottom of such vessel prick a small hole with an awl, and directly beneath it solder on a piece of lead pipe or other small tube, an inch or more long, over this tube draw a piece of rubber hose and wire it tightly to the tube. With warm milk poured into the pail, insert the rubber teat into the calf's mouth and let him suck. To make the deception still more perfect, strips of old buffalo skin may be tacked to the under side of the shelf for receiving the bunts of the calf, before he learns that bunting is a superfluous operation, which he soon will, as the flow of milk is constant till the supply is exhausted. This artificial mother allows the calf to take the milk in a more natural way, the usual amount of saliva is swallowed with the milk, and the calf is not as likely to acquire the disagreeable habit of sucking the ears of its mates."

Well Rewarded.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of liver, kidney or stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All blood diseases, bili ousness, jaundice, constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by A. Higinbotham.—28-c.

—Headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, etc., promptly relieved and cured by the use of Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. As a family medicine they are superior to pills. In large bottles 60 cents.—26-4.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—It is expected that emigration to Canada during the ensuing season will be unusually extensive. The steamer Parisian which sailed from Liverpool for Halifax on Friday took 450 emigrants. A large number of Scandanavians and Germans will proceed to the Northwest of Canada in the course of the next five weeks.

STARVATION AMONG THE IRISH PEASANTS.—The Nun of Kenmare has addressed a letter upon the state of Ireland to the Bishops of Newark and Detroit. It appears from her statements that the accounts of the present famine which have reached this country have not been exaggerated. "Men and women and children are literally dying, dying by inches." The suffering is especially severe in Donegal, Clare, Mayo, Galway and Connemara. Outdoor relief is refused unless the applicant brings a doctor's certificate.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.—It is reported that despatches from Moscow announce the discovery in the basement of the imperial opera house in that city of a large quantity of dynamite and other explosives. The report has caused a feeling of consternation in court circles, as showing that the nihilists have not relaxed their activity, and the outlook for the czar's coronation is considered a gloomy one. It is reported that an attempt has been made to blow up the house of a banker with dynamite at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov.

"NUMBER ONE'S" IDENTITY.—This sensational story comes from St. Joseph, Mo.: Considerable excitement exists among the Irishmen of St. Joseph over an interview published in the Herald purporting to give information that the mysterious "No. 1" is a wealthy citizen of Canada, and that a large sum of money was to be raised on St. Patrick's day with which the "Invincibles" are to strike very serious blows at the British government. They denounce the story as false, and utterly repudiate the sentiments expressed by the party interviewed, who claimed to be a member of the "Invincibles."

GUBERNATORIAL SPECULATION.—A Winnipeg despatch says: Great complaints are being made by settlers and traders regarding the conduct of Lieut.-Governor Dewdney at Qu'Appelle and other places to benefit Regina and Indian Head, in which he is largely interested. At a meeting of settlers in Qu'Appelle, when over seventy were present, just held, all but three of them conservatives, it was proposed and decided that if Dewdney was appointed governor of Assiniboia to resist his entry into the province by force, as McDougall's entry was stopped in 1870. The settlers say the days of grumbling are over and that Dewdney must go.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST FIASCO IN PARIS.—A Paris despatch on Monday says: "The police have dispersed several groups of socialists in the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. They made no resistance. Fifteen hundred persons afterward reassembled, but the police and mounted municipals again dispersed them and arrested five persons. The crowd is now marching to the place du Trone, which is guarded. To-day's arrests number fifteen. At a meeting of Masons to-day Yves Guyot, who presided, said that the Benapartists held a meeting on the Esplanade des Invalides on Friday. This was followed by an uproar and free fight, during which Guyot was assaulted. At a meeting of socialists yesterday it was determined to invite all socialists to a great meeting in the Champ de Mars on the 18th instant. Violence towards the police and troops was urged. Louise Michel is hiding to avoid arrest. The cavalry charged the crowd twice, knocking down and crushing several men and boys.

TREASURER EGAN IN AMERICA.—Patrick Egan, the former treasurer of the Irish land league, arrived in New York Monday. He refused to give the name of the vessel on which he arrived or the port from which he sailed, on the ground that it would give a clue to his private matters, which he did not wish made public.....A reporter interviewed him and among other things said it had been charged that the land league funds had been contributed towards the conspiracy. "That is most certainly not so," replied Mr. Egan. "Not a penny of the land league money was supplied for that purpose. On the contrary, money was expended preventing outrages to the extent of sending men to the localities where there was danger of attempts against the the landlords. By that means many crimes were prevented. Amongst those who owe their preservation to the land league are Lord Ardilaun, formerly Sir Arthur Guinness. But for its protection he would have fallen a victim to his harshly treated tenants. The game of the castle officials is to connect the land league with the commission of outrages, and thus damage the party. To accomplish this they will stop at no villany, however black."

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE COMPLICATIONS.—The New York Sun's London cable says: New embarrassments have been developed during the week for the Irish party. Mr. Egan's alleged flight has added to the complications arising from Carey's evidence, and with the release of Byrne by the French government has served to intensify the hostile feeling which exists. That the treasurer of the land league should have been in active correspondence with Carey, as the government claims to have established by the letter surrendered by Mrs. Carey, is eagerly used in support of the general attack upon the land league but is open to serious doubt. Mr. Egan's return from Paris, and the fact that the government made no attempt to molest him, had done not a little to confirm the belief that the land league was wholly dissociated and out of sympathy with the organizers of assassination. The friends of the Irish party among the ranks of the English liberals are greatly shaken by all these developments. They have not lost confidence in Parnell or respect for him, and they have not changed their views as to the main question of Irish reform and its importance as a measure of political economy and progressive civilization, but they are again in serious doubt whether they have gone the right way about instituting it. In the house during the debate on the distress and in London on Thursday night, when Parnell was appealing on behalf of the suffering people, he was asked why he did not apply the land league funds. He made a very spirited reply, stating that the funds of the league were only £27,000, that they were subscribed to stem the tide of landlord oppression, and that they would continue to be used for that purpose, and they would be inadequate to relieve a fifth part of the distress existing. Attention was called in the house to the cost of recent Irish prosecutions, amounting already to $630,000, and consisting not only of extravagant fees to the counsel prosecuting, but of lavish retainers to counsel in order to deprive the defence of their services, which Mr. Labouchere described as bribery of the bar. This expenditure was attacked in the house on Friday night with great vigor and effect.

Miscellaneous.

THOROUGHBRED DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a thoroughbred DURHAM BULL, 2 years old and of good color. Address, S. BARCLAY, Lindsay. March 12, 1883. 27-tpd.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

If you wish to purchase a FIRST-CLASS ORGAN or PIANO and will take the pains to call at my residence on Adelaide-st., first house north of the Agricultural Park, we shall be pleased to show you samples of the best instruments made in Canada. And as our expenses are less than the majority of agents, and our instruments bought for cash on the dot, we are confident we can quote you prices lower than the lowest, and give you any make of instrument.

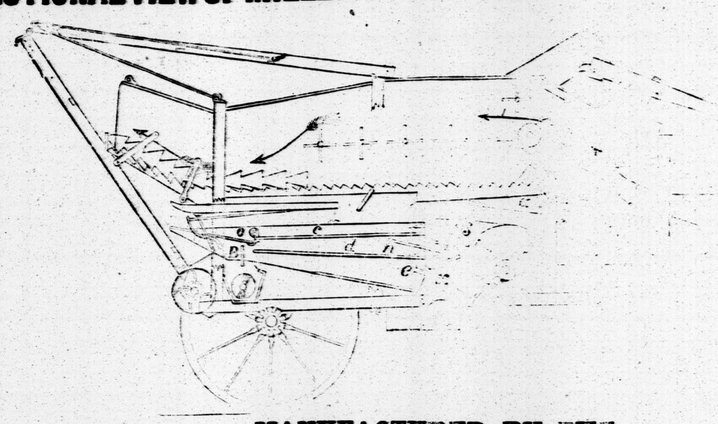
THE THOMAS ORGAN never fails to give the best of satisfaction. Don't fail to call and see it before purchasing. You will save money by doing so.

D. F. BOUGHTON.

Lindsay, Nov. 22nd, 1882.

Agricultural Implements.

SECTIONAL VIEW OF MILLER'S "NEW MODEL" VIBRATING THRESHE



MANUFACTURED BY THE

JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OSHAWA, ON

The most Perfect Thresher, the most perfect Separator, the most perfect Cleaner offered to the public. The only true Grain Saver.

OPS, JANUARY 9th, 1883.

[*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—A short time ago I purchased a new threshing machine called the New Model Vibrator, made at the Joseph Hall Works in Oshawa, of their agent, Jas. Fleury. It is the only machine of the kind in this vicinity. I bought it upon a guarantee given me by the company that it would give me entire satisfaction. I have now thoroughly tested the machine and am entirely satisfied with it as a thresher, a separator and a cleaner. It is easy on the team, threshes rapidly, not liable to choke up in any kind of grain, separates the grain thoroughly from the straw and cleans it better than any other machine I have ever seen. I have seen all kinds of machines, and have been threshing myself for the past eighteen years, and the "New Model" is the best one I have ever seen or used.—Yours truly, THOS. WETHERUP.

Descriptive Circulars giving full information, sent free to all applicants.

BLACK CREEK, SEPT. 17th, 1882.

F. W. GLEN, Esq., Oshawa:—

Dear Sir,—Talk about threshing! I have threshed and have been around threshing machines the last fifteen years, and I have seen some good machines, but this "New Model" I got of you is ahead of any I ever saw in Canada. It is perfect in every respect. I never was as well satisfied with a machine as I am with this. I could say more but think that this is sufficient.—Yours very truly, HENRY M. WEAVER.

PRINCE ALBERT, Dec. 18th, 1882.

(*To the editor of the Port Perry Standard.*)

SIR,—I desire to call the attention of the farmers of this vicinity to a new Threshing Machine made by the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co. of Oshawa, called the New Model Vibrator. Mr. Joseph Vickery bought one of these machines, and threshed for me four days this winter, and gave me entire satisfaction. With the construction of the screens, vibrating motions, and other attachments, I think it utterly impossible for any grain to be wasted, and am fully convinced in my own mind that [illegible] this season. I would say to any [illegible] thresher I have seen [illegible] grain saver. Yours truly, [illegible]

BRAMPTON, [illegible]

MR. F. W. GLEN,

Dear Sir, I thought I would write and let you know how I [illegible] Model Thresher I bought of you will fill up the measure [illegible] truth, the machine has given [illegible] faction wherever I have [illegible] begin to thresh for myself [illegible] could have had jobs enough for it if I had let it go. I have [illegible] threshed or say that I have [illegible] only one of machines [illegible] for them.—Yours truly, [illegible]

Be Sure and Examine the New [illegible] before your purchase.

JAMES FLUREY, *Agent, Lindsay, Ont.*

Miscellaneous.

ENTIRE HORSE FOR SALE.—The property of B. DOWNEY, Downeyville, the fine draught horse, "FRENCH NETHERBY," 8 years old and weighing about 1,800 lbs. The horse is known to be a good sure foal getter and his stock sells for good prices. Terms liberal, and made known on application to the owner, Downeyville P. O. Feb. 11, 1883.—28.

FARMERS, THRESHERS, MILL-OWNERS should use

McCOLL BROS. & Co's

CELEBRATED

LARDINE MACHINE OIL

Guaranteed not to CLOG or GUM Machinery.

Ask your dealers for it and use no other.—1236 ly.

C. M. FERRY & CO. ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883. This valuable book is mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers FREE of charge without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, with illustrations, prices, accounts of new and valuable directions for planting and culture of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it! C. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

ATTENTION!

SIMON BYRNE,

Boot and Shoemaker.

Although only in business in Lindsay for the past few months is now doing an excellent trade in ordered as well as ready made work. All those who patronize him will find everything as represented.

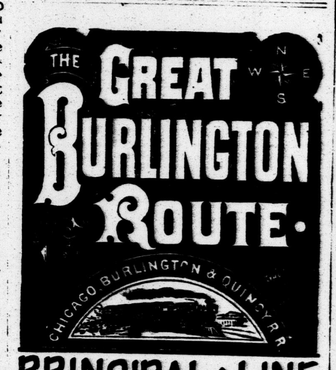
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Shop—Opposite Campbell's grocery store, Kent-St., Lindsay.

SIMON BYRNE.

Lindsay, Jan. 27, 1883.—21-26.

Great Burlington Route.



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The SHORTEST, QUICKEST and BEST line to St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, Denver, Dallas, Galveston, and all points in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana and Texas.

AND OLD FAVORITE FROM

CHICAGO TO PEORIA,

This Route has no superior for Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Universally conceded to be the best equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of travel. Nationally reputed as being the Great Through Car Line.

KANSAS CITY

OMAHA, DENVER, LINCOLN, CALIFORNIA

All connections made in Union Depots.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the U. S. and Canada.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury, instead of a discomfort.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc., cheerfully given by

E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill. PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE

50 cents per Hundred.

Apply at the office of THE POST

John Makins.

MILL MACHINERY.

JOHN MAKINS,

WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY,

Iron Founder and Machinist

MANUFACTURER OF

Saws and Shingle Mill Machinery, Flour and Mill, Steam Engines and Steam Pumps.

Have a large assortment of General Patterns for the above description of work.

Lindsay, Aug. 17th, 1882.—97.

Octavius Newcombe & Co.

OCTAVIUS NEWCOMBE & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Upright and Square Pianofortes

FACTORY.....107 and 109 Church and 66 Richmond street.
WARE-ROOMS.....109 Church Street, Toronto.

The best materials are used in the NEWCOMBE PIANOS and [illegible] of the most thorough and substantial character [illegible] and tone, and the appreciation of purchasers is shown by [illegible]

Prices as Low as Consistent with First-Class Work. Terms [illegible]

Should these instruments not be represented or kept in your locality address the [illegible]

OCTAVIUS NEWCOMBE & Co.,

107 and 109 Church-st., Toronto.

James Hamilton.

VICTORIA CARRIAGE WORKS

LINDSAY, - ONTARIO,

JAMES HAMILTON

PROPRIETOR.

—FINE WORK IN—

PHÆTONS, BUGGIES,

CARRIAGES. DEMOCRATS

And light work generally.

Strong Farm Waggons

A SPECIALTY.

—Comparison Invited.—

Ordered Work guaranteed perfect Finish and best Workmanship.

Lindsay, June 1st, 1882.—86.

Thexton & Company.

HARDWARE!

CARRIAGE MAKER'S SUPPLIES

—AND—

BUILDER'S MATERIAL

—WILL BE—

OFFERED AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES

SEE OUR STOCK OF WHEELS, ETC.

Lindsay, March 6th, 1883. THEXTON & Co.