Wm. Howe.

TO BUILDERS.

EAVE-TROUGHING

AND JOBBING.

WILLIAM HOWE

can give you better satisfaction, and good work in the line of Eave troughing, Plumbing and General Jobbing than any other establishment in the county.

Estimates given for new work or repairs.

STOVE & TINWARE DEPARTMENT

Constantly stocked with every line needed.

CALL SOLICITED.

Wm. HOWE,

Kent St., Lindsay.

Lindsay, April 19, 1883.

E. Gregory.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

EDMUND GREGORY.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEEDS,

Turnip, Carrot, Mangold, Corn and Grass Seeds.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS.

Crushed Oil Cake for Spring Feeding.

EDMUND GREGORY,

Corner Kent and William sts.

Lindsay, March 16, 1883.

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

[Contributed for the Canadian Post.]

Contentment.

[illegible]

Editor Canadian Post.

Prof. Brown's Report of Model Farm Experiments.

Prof. Brown has issued an advance report of the results in cattle feeding and other experiments at the Model Farm at Guelph. We extract a few facts of the highest interest to farmers. We could not tell it in half as pleasant a way as the Professor himself has done it, he is at least as amusing as instructive in many respects; and whoever may differ with him in his conclusions, they will enjoy the trouble of a careful perusal of what he has to say.

[illegible]

Prof. Brown discusses at some length the question of how much stock a farm should keep, and he has experimented to a result. He says: "Corn fodder, cut while still green from the field, when [illegible] lengths, packed in a common stone or brick cellar built under ground, and weighted with 1,000 lbs. per superficial square yard, can be preserved, except a few inches at the walls, for an indefinite time, and is perfectly fit for animal food at a cost of expenditure of one dollar per ton, exclusive of cutting. In competition with a similarly preserved corn crop, fifteen per cent. less milk, 30 per cent. less butter, and a poorer market for the butter were obtained." The specific gravity of the milk obtained from the two kinds of diet differed but little, but the yield per cow per day was considerably from turnips, and only from Bone ensilage. The percentages of fat obtained respectively 12 and 13 per cent. Hay and bran were fed with both. Mr. Brown, it would seem, is not yet convinced of the use of ensilage as a supplementary food and a relish in fact. The value of the experiment would, we may remark, have been greater had the results been derived from the quantity of corn fodder put into the silo been also given.

Feeding Dried Wheat.

The practicability of profitably feeding damaged wheat, or even good wheat when the price of it is very low, is the subject of another of last winter's experiments. The result is thus stated: "Damaged wheat can be very economically used in the fattening of cattle. Nine pounds per day gave a daily increase of two pounds per head per day, at a cost of four and a half cents per pound of live weight." The subject is one of no great practical importance to farmers. The value of the experiment, as stated, is somewhat impaired by the fact that the farmer does not know how much damaged the wheat was that was used in this test, or the price it would bring in the market. Mr. Brown estimates its value in his case at half a cent per pound.

Feeding Fat Cattle.

A series of experiments in feeding, carefully and very intelligently conducted, were also made with rice meal, barley meal, corn meal, and pea meal. We have not space to enter into the interesting details of these experiments. The general results with reference to food, increased weight per head per day, and actual cost of production, are thus given in tabular form:

	Rice Meal.	Barley Meal.	Corn Meal.	Pea Meal.	Daily Increase.	Average Weight of Animal.	Actual Cost of Production.
	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	per lb
Wheat, damaged	10	46		9	2.00	1000	4½c
Rice Meal	9	35	32	6	1.81	928	7
Barley Meal	12	16	5	11½	2.14	947	7
Corn Meal	12	34	16	9½	2.31	970	5½
Pea Meal	9½	36	37	8½	2.28	968	[illegible]
Mean	10	30	1	9	2.11	973	6

It is unnecessary to say that in the selection of the animals for these tests, and in the uniformity of their treatment, every care was taken to make the comparisons fair. The results as to actual cost are, however, to be taken with due allowance for the varying prices of grain, and, in regard to corn, for the low price of that staple in recent years.

The great and permanent importance of root crops in Ontario agriculture increases the interest of the experiments in feeding sugar beet, mangolds, and turnips to young cattle. The results do not show any very marked differences between mangolds and turnips in the daily increase of beef. The animals experimented upon were all nearly of the average weight, 1,061 lbs. Three pounds of hay, 6 pounds of grain, about 55 pounds of roots were fed, where sugar beet was used 10½ pounds of hay were fed; with mangolds 11½ pounds; and with turnips 12 pounds. The average increase per head over 84 days, was as follows: With sugar beet, 2.31 pounds; with mangolds, 2.38 pounds; and with turnips, 2.30 pounds. One of the cattle while upon its third term with sugar beets lost considerably in weight through sickness. This diminishes the apparent result, which had it not been for this untoward circumstance would, Mr. Brown calculates, raise the average increase under sugar beet diet to 2.70 pounds per day.

Comparisons were also made in fattening between Hereford and Aberdeen Poll grade steers. The principal conclusions drawn are included amongst the following chief deductions on the general subject of feeding:

Rice meal, in the fattening of cattle, gave a daily increase of 1.81 pounds per head per day, at a cost of about seven cents per pound.

Barley meal in cattle fattening requires a large amount of other foods in association, and 11½ pounds per head per day gave a daily increase of 2.14 pounds per head per day, at a cost of seven cents per pound live weight.

Corn meal took the highest place in a daily rate of increase in the fattening of cattle. 6 pounds per head daily gave 2.31 pounds per head per day, at a cost of 5½c per pound of the added animal weight.

Pea meal gave the second best daily rate of increase at the least cost of all the regular cattle feeding grains. Eight and one half pounds per head daily gave a rate of 2.28 pounds, at a cost of five cents per pound of the weight added to the animal.

A pure bred Shorthorn steer can be brought to a weight of 1,700 pounds when one month under two years old, or a daily rate of increase equal to 2.11 pounds per day.

Hereford grade steer calves can be made to average 611 pounds in 238 days, or a rate of 2½ pounds per day.

Aberdeen Poll grade steer calves can be made to average 720 pounds in 273 days, or a rate of 2⅝ pounds per day.

During winter a 1,000 pound steer will consume daily ten pounds hay, thirty-nine pounds turnips, four pounds bran, and nine pounds of a mixture of grain, upon which it will add 2.11 pounds to its live weight.

One pound of added weight to a 1,000 pound steer can be obtained from the use of various materials that contain eleven pounds of dry substances, chemically.

By a large variety of experiments with several classes of cattle, and many kinds of food, we find the actual cost of adding one pound to the live weight of a 1,000 pound animal is six cents to the feeder who grows his own materials, and nearly twelve cents when the food is bought in the regular market—manure and management not considered.

Sugar beet, weight for weight with mangolds and turnips, and in association with equal kinds and quantities of other food, gave the highest returns in feeding cattle, or 2.70 pounds per head per day.

Mangolds gave 2.38 pounds per day under similar conditions to the sugar beet.

Turnips (Swede) added 2.30 pounds per day to the average steer that weighed 1,061 pounds, under conditions similar to mangold and sugar beet.

There is either a simple natural reason, or a hidden chemical one, in the fact that by the use of less grain and more roots, cattle gain a greater daily return in live weight.

Which Is the Best Breed.

Prof. Brown calls attention in well chosen remarks to the importance of determining the value of different breeds of cattle in their adaptation to Ontario, not by their reputation abroad or by the results attained with them elsewhere, but by actual experience and comparison under the conditions of our Canadian climate. Climate, he holds, exercises a very marked influence in modifying certain characteristics of certain breeds, and the fact that they possess these characteristics elsewhere in any stated measure is not evidence that they will retain them as fully in this country. Ten breeds of cattle have been experimented with at the Model Farm in recent years. To complete the list Guernseys and Holsteins are needed on the farm, the latter, we think, especially as its qualities as a dairy cow for cheese-making districts are the subject of general interest in several counties in the province. From nearly 5,000 observations, the following notes have been obtained as evidence of peculiarities, characteristics, or other indications of breeds of cattle:—That there is no such class as a "general purpose" breed—one to do the best for the dairyman and the butcher. An average cow for dairy purposes should give 20 lbs. of milk per day during 200 days every year; 5 lbs. of cream for every 100 lbs. of milk; 4½ lbs. of butter from every 100 lbs. of cream, and fully 10 lbs. of cheese for every 100 lbs. of milk. Bulk, volume, or per cent. of cream, is no safe criterion of the quantity of butter in that cream, weight alone is the proper mode of judging. Breed, as much, if not more than food, affects the quantity and quality of milk, cream, butter, and cheese. In Ontario experimental farm experience the Shorthorn is an average milker, short in duration per season, low in specific gravity, high in per cent. of cream, proportionately high in butter, and also high in cheese production. The grade of this breed approaches the nearest of any others to what is called a "general purpose cow." The Aberdeen Poll is low in quantity of milk and the second highest of any in specific gravity. The grade of this breed is much improved in milking properties, giving a greater weight of cream, though a lower per cent. of it. The Hereford is not more prominent than the Shorthorn and Aberdeen Poll in regard to milk, except in proportion of butter from cream, in which it is highest. The grade is very prominently in advance, particularly in proportion of cream, but one of the lowest in cheese. The Devon is most distinct in highest specific gravity of milk, and the weight of cheese from milk. We have no experience with the grade of this breed.

The Galloway milk appears to be of a peculiar texture—rich, or so small in butter globules as to rise very slowly and very indistinct in the test tube.

The Ayrshire is a particularly heavy, long milker, giving five times her own weight per season. The milk is somewhat low in specific gravity and per cent. of cream, but is over the average in cheese production. The Ayrshire grade has not improved in any respect except in duration of milking season.

The Jersey is remarkable for proportion of cream, averaging 35 per cent.; and giving a value of dairy products incomparable to any other breed in our experience.

The native, or common cow of Ontario, not Canada properly, because Quebec in particular stands distinct in her class of dairy cows, takes a high place in value of annual produce for ordinary dairy purposes and, along with the Shorthorn grade, is peculiarly the dairy cow for the country.

Sheep.

Twelve classes of sheep are kept on the farm. The average weight of the fleeces of ten of these are taken as follows: French merino grade, 10 lbs.; Southdown grade, 9 lbs.; Shropshire grade, 17 lbs.; Oxford down grade, 13 lbs; Leicester grade, 14 lbs.; Cotswold grade, 14 lbs. Without particularizing as to the value of the fleeces and of the mutton of these grades, the values of the fleeces and the carcasses of which, according to the figures of Prof. Brown, vary almost inversely, we extract the following table of the annual produce of each, which shows that Emerson's doctrine of compensations applies with sheep as with other things. The prices are based on estimates of values last April.

Shropshire Down grade	$11 18
Cotswold grade	10 71
Leicester grade	10 71
Oxford Down grade	10 46
Southdown grade	10 15
Merino grade	10 70

The following general conclusions with respect to sheep are thus stated: "The present market for wool and mutton in Ontario is best supplied to the profit of the farmer by the Shropshire Down shearling grade, which gives annually 14 per cent. more value than any other in our experience. There is a remarkable uniformity in the annual value of wool and mutton from the grades Cotswold, Leicester, Merino, Oxford Down, and Southdown, resulting from differences in weight and value of both products.

Preparing Wool for Market.

The attention of farmers is again called to the importance of presenting wool on the market in good salable condition, because the price they will receive depends so largely upon this that it can not be too strongly urged. Let it not be forgotton that the margins for profit in manufacturing are not what they have been, hence manufacturers look closer than ever to the condition of shrinkage of wools, and the cost of wool to them when, thoroughly scoured is the basis on which they must necessarily make their estimates. To bring full current prices, wool, whether washed or unwashed, must not only be in good condition, but should be tied up in fleeces, each fleece carefully but lightly tied up by itself. Tag locks should be cut off when the wool is sheared, and all pulled, dead, chaffy, burry, and poorer wool be kept separate. Wool tied in fleeces will bring more than if united, for the reason that if united it becomes more or less broken and mixed in handling, and more difficult to sort. Other facts should be recollected: quality is an important element, as the poorer bred and weaker staple wools will waste more in being carded, and will not make as good quality of goods as the high-bred, strong, healthy wool, hence are not worth as much. Therefore in a flock where there is considerable difference in the quality of the fleeces, it will pay to separate it into lots. Washed wool should be thoroughly washed, else it may not bring its value, but to avoid this constantly recurring question as to whether a given lot of wool, or some fleeces of a lot, are properly washed, some believe it is much better not to wash at all, as it will sell just as readily at its full intrinsic value, and the result will be much more satisfactory to the seller.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by A. Higinbotham. 25-.

A bread famine is threatened in Vienna. This comes of scattering the Vienna bakeries all over the inhabitable globe.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

This is beyond question the most successful cough medicine we have ever sold. A few doses invariably cure the worst cases of cough, croup and bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. S. PERRIN, wholesale and retail agent.—13-cow-26.

HUMOROUS.

A maiden in Vassar
Was a terrible crasser,
And always paraded her learning;
Since her pa lost his rocks
Through a rumble of stocks,
She studies the science of churning.

—Edison's Electric Light is a wonderful discovery, but not as wonderful as Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sold by all druggists. 28-13.

"It was in the oasis of Ben Schnechkerab last year," says a bronzed and weather-beaten soldier, modestly, after his comrades had finished their recitals of heroism, "and I was posted far in advance, when suddenly I saw three Arabs approaching me all armed to the teeth. They had not perceived me, which was a point in my favor, so I quietly took out my bayonet, fixed it on my rifle, sprang out as they drew near and ran." "Ran 'em through?" asks a breathless auditor. "No, ran down the path to the picket-yard and escaped."

—Women with pale colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.—37-2.

"It is quite really amusing," remarked a New York dude after landing in Philadelphia. "I am used to being admired by the women, you know, but to-day as I came down the steps of the Broad-street station a dozen men began exclaiming, 'hansom,' 'hansom,' 'hansom,' in such a loud tone of voice that I could not help overhearing.

The Great German Invigorator

is the marvel of the medical world. It never fails to completely cure nervous debility, impotency, mental depression, and all diseases caused from excesses. The testimony of thousands can be had by writing to F. J. Cheney, Toledo, Ohio, sole agent for the United States. Price $1 per box; six boxes for $5. If your druggist does not keep the remedy send to headquarters and get the medicine by mail. Circulars and testimonials on application.—28-13.

Said a self-satisfied young man: "Really I don't know what I shall do with the girls all after me so. A fellow can't be absolutely rude to them, you know, even if they do follow him up and constantly force opportunities to propose, you know. I really can't marry them all, you know, and what can I do, old boy?" "Easy enough: skip out to Utah and telegraph for the whole gang," answered his practical friend.

—Medical men recommend their patients to use Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. It is a mild, yet effectual laxative, freeing the stomach and bowels from all impurities, restores the appetite and aids digestion. In large 8 ounce bottles, 50 cents.—35-1.

Green apples will soon be here; but in the meantime the small boy continues playing with the toy pistol.

Street Talk.

"How much better you look, Mr. S." "Yes, I have gained 32 pounds on Hall's Catarrh Cure. Have not felt so well in twenty years. It has made a complete cure and is worth $50 a bottle to any one that has the catarrh."—28-13.

Unless the Russian police keep their eyes open, the coronation of the Czar will be a bang-up affair.

Druggists throughout the country all speak highly of Dr. Carson's Bitters. The general opinion expressed is that it gives the best satisfaction of any medicine they sell, and they hesitate to recommend it in all cases of disordered stomach, biliousness or indigestion. Price 50 cents bottle.—35-1.

The Irishman's motto: If you have a thing to do—form out what your dynamite.

A Moral Power.

Stove polishes are supposed to motive the most profound desire to achieve that is possible for man to experience. Be that as it may, we venture the opinion that corns produce as many startling exclamations and the introduction of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor should be hailed as a moral influence in the world independent of its power as a reliever of physical suffering. Sold everywhere. Take only Putnam's Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Proprietors.—38-1.

Why is a dog on like a [illegible]? Because he chases around the leg.

A Blessing to all Mankind.

In these times when newspapers are flooded with patent medicine advertisements, it is gratifying to know what to procure that will really cure you. If you are bilious, blood out of order, liver inactive, or generally debilitated there is nothing in the world that will cure you so quickly as Electric Bitters. They are a blessing to all mankind, and can be had for only fifty cents a bottle from A. Higinbotham.—25-.

What is the worst thing about riches, asked a teacher. "Their scarcity, replied a boy, and he was immediately awarded a prize.

The demand for spring poetry is slight, remarked the editor as he touched a match to a pile of "words that burn."

A Wide Awake Druggist.

Mr. A. Higinbotham is always wide awake to his business and spares no pains to secure the best of everything in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. The only certain cure known for consumption, coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, or any affection of the throat and lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Will give a trial bottle free. Regular bottle $1.00.—25-.

Miscellaneous.

ENVELOPES OF ALL KINDS from the cheapest to the finest and most expensive at THE POST PRINTING OFFICE. A very choice and extensive assortment at lowest rates.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for

WHEAT AND OATS.

The undersigned are prepared to pay the Highest Market Price for WHEAT AND OATS delivered at their mill at Lindsay.

PATENT FLOUR NEW PROCESS

Having introduced the new process for the manufacture of flour they are now prepared to fill all orders for the patent article. They have arranged with J. G. EDWARDS, hardware merchant, to take orders for them. All orders received from him through the telephone will be attended to promptly.

NEEDLER & SADLER.

Lindsay, Oct. 13th, 1881.

THE FASTEST HORSE OWNED IN THE DOMINION. Great Thoroughbred Stallion,

HUCKLEBERRY,

CURTIS & WETHERUP, proprietors, Ops. This celebrated horse will make the season of 1883 as follows:—

MONDAY, will leave his own stable, Ops, and proceed to Valentia, for noon; thence to Seagrave, for the night.

TUESDAY, will proceed to Saintfield, for noon; thence to Port Perry, for the night.

WEDNESDAY, will proceed to Manchester, for one hour; thence to Epsom, for noon; thence to Uxbridge, for the night.

THURSDAY, will proceed to Valentine Corners, for noon; thence to Sunderland, for the night.

FRIDAY, will proceed to Little Britain, for noon; thence to his own stable, for the night.

SATURDAY, will proceed from his own stable, Lot 12, 11th con., Ops, to Carr's Hotel, for noon; thence to his own stable, where he will remain until the following Monday morning.

PEDIGREE. Huckleberry is a dark bay, about 16 hands, by Imported Hurrah, by Newminster, 1st dam, by Miller's Wagner, formerly Pickaway; 2nd dam, Bonnie Lass, by imported Bonnie Scotland; 3rd dam, Kit Clover, by Woodpecker; 4th dam, Cremona, by Seymour's Spread Eagle; 5th dam, Gastena, by Boxer; 6th dam, Rose of Sharon, by imported Pantaloon; 7th dam, Queen of Diamonds, by Mead's Ola; 8th dam, Philadelphia, by Mead's Pilgrim, etc. More extended pedigree of Huckleberry in 4th volume, Osgoode's D. BRUCE, Cam. His colts are turning out very superior, several being shown at the Lindsay spring show of the present year, and which took first prize over more favorite aged horses.

(From the Goodbee Stud Calendar, page 41.)

Hurrah was bred by the Rawcliff Stud Company, near York, in 1862, and is a brother in blood to Hermit, winner of the Derby, 1858, and is by that celebrated sire Newminster, out of Jovial, by Bay Middleton; 2nd dam, sister to Gray Momus, by Comus; 3rd dam, by Cervantes; 4th dam, Emma, by Don Cossack; 5th dam, Vesta, by Delphi, by Highflyer, by Herod; 6th dam, Faith, by Pacolet; 7th dam, Atalanta, by Matchem; 8th dam, Lass of the Mill, by Oroonoko.—P. Collins, Sporting Times, Toronto.

TERMS.—To insure a mare, $10, payable 1st Feb., 1884; single leap, $6, payable at time of service. Mares must be returned regularly to the horse. Persons trying their mares and not returning them to the horse will be charged the full insurance whether in foal or not. All accidents at the risk of owners. Groom's fee, 50 cents. ARCH. STEWART, Groom. Ops, May 2, 1883.—34-8.

A. Campbell.

WANTS IN OUR DIRECTION!

WHICH WE CAN SUPPLY.

NEW, FRESH AND SEASONABLE GROCERIES.

The monthly Grocery Bill of the average family is no small item. Be the weather what it may the table must be kept supplied.

Where can this be done to better advantage than by buying from A. CAMPBELL!

Except a large business is done a dealer cannot afford to sell at the Closest Prices. There must be a business profit in each transaction to make business pay—the dealer to sell—and the customer to buy.

The large quantity of GROCERIES I handle is the best possible proof the quality of my stock is always good and fresh. That the prices are sufficiently low the approval of customers testifies.

If you have not yet bought GROCERIES, or CROCKERY or GLASSWARE, or TABLE GOODS from us we would like you to give the shop a trial and become acquainted with our way of doing business

We feel sure that you'll find great convenience and positive money advantage in the selection of our store where everything needful in the line of GROCERIES is kept. All goods delivered promptly and in perfect Condition.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

Family Grocer, Doheny Block, Kent-st., Lindsay.

Lindsay, May 17, 1883.

Simon Byrne.

IT PAYS

To Cross the Street.

ARRIVAL OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

LADIES' French Kid Button Boots.
Dressed Calf " "
" Gypsy Ties and Slippers
GENTS' Calf Skin Oxford Ties,
" Low Walking Shoes.
Misses' and Children's Shoes in Endless Variety.

Heads of Families are invited to inspect our goods. A visit to our store will repay you.

PRICES TO SUIT YOUR POCKETS.

The wearing qualities of our goods are unsurpassed.

REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed.

CUSTOM WORK

in latest style, made to order at short notice. No trouble to show goods.

SIMON BYRNE,

Practical Boot & Shoemaker.

South side of Kent-st, opposite Campbell's grocery store

Three doors west of Watson corner.—33-12.

F. C. Taylor.

UNION RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE.

Grand Trunk Railway.

—o—

Great Western Railway.

TICKETS ISSUED TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA and THE UNITED STATES AT LOWEST RATES.

Passengers for

Manitoba and the Western States

Have their choice of route, either

By the Grand Trunk or by the Great Western and Michigan Central,

Connecting with all the principal railways at Chicago.

For every information apply to

F. C. TAYLOR,

Ticket Agent, Lindsay.

Lindsay, April 23, 1883.

E. Woods.

SPRING.

DAIRY SUPPLIES!

E. WOODS

is now manufacturing the very best description of

MILK CANS,

with improved Canadian IRON-CLAD BOTTOMS. No better can to be found in the market. All kinds of

PANS AND PAILS

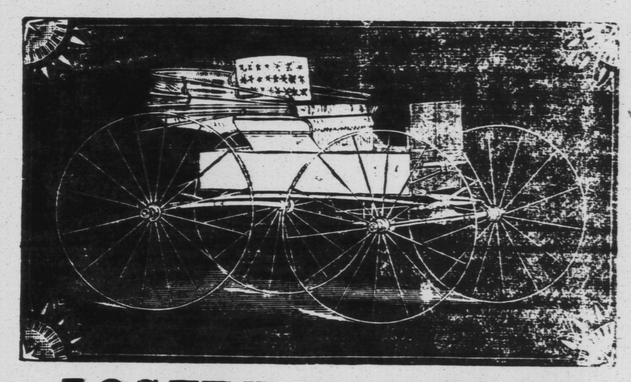
on hand and made promptly to order.

E. WOODS.

Call and see our Bird Cages.

Lindsay, April 19, 1883.

Joseph Maunder, Little Britain.



JOSEPH MAUNDER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Carriages, Waggons, and General Blacksmith, Little Britain, Ont.

Would call the attention of the public to the fact that he has secured the right to use the

BAMBRIDGE'S PATENT BUGGY.

patented 15th June, 1881. See above cut. If [illegible] are made and sold at one price. Warranted second growth wheels and Sweat's steel tires, hickory bars, and the best cast steel end springs. Neatly trimmed and well finished throughout. They are the cheapest and most durable buggy made. Open buggy, $85 to $95. Top Buggy at $108, according to quality of trimming. First-class Waggons from $65 to $75. Patent Harrow from $11 to $17. Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to. A full stock of [illegible] always on hand to choose from. Give a call and examine quality before purchasing. N. B.—Sweder feet relaid as good as new.

Little Britain, April 5th, 1883.—30, —30-13.

JOSEPH MAUNDER

J. W. Wallace.

WOOL! WOOL!

WANTED.

I bought 35,000 pounds of wool last year. I WANT 50,000 POUNDS THIS YEAR. *I must have it, and will pay the Highest Market Price for itin Cash. In trade I will pay 2 cents per pound extra over cash price. Bring in your wool. Rush it in.*

J. W. WALLACE,

Also 50,000 dozen fresh eggs wanted at Current Prices.

Lindsay, April 21, 1883.

L. O'Connor.

Carriages, Buggies, Phætons, Democrats,

AND FARM WAGGONS.

L. O'CONNOR,

Manufacturer of the above lines of wheeled vehicles. Guarantees strength, durability, workmanship and superior finish.

SHOW ROOMS—Opposite the Benson House, Kent Street,

where can be seen the best display of light and heavy work in carriages, &c., ever shown in Lindsay. I am using the

CELEBRATED EUREKA BUGGY GEAR

unexcelled for ease of riding, quality, style or finish.

Comparison of work and Prices invited. Repairing done Promptly and Cheaply

L. O'CONNOR.

BABY CARRIAGES, all styles, just to hand.

Lindsay, April 20, 1883.—32.

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.

Rx No 66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine

FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE URINARY ORGANS, caused by indiscretion or exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive cure in one to three days. Local treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Copaiba. INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE, price $1.50, including Bulb Syringe. Sold by all druggists, or sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont. Sold in Lindsay by A. HIGINBOTHAM.—23-1y.