

E. Woods. DAIRY SUPPLIES! E. WOODS is now manufacturing the very best description of MILK CANS. PANS AND PAILS. E. Woods. SEEDS! SEEDS!

EDMUND GREGORY. ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEEDS. Turnip, Carrot, Mangold, Clover and Grass Seeds. VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS. Crushed Oil Cake for Spring Feeding.

EDMUND GREGORY. The Rural Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1883. FARM AND FIRE-INSURANCE. Across the Year.

At one-quarter, three-eighths, one-half, five-eighths and three-quarter inch bit, with one or two gimlet bits, and a screw driver bit, will enable you to make any hole necessary; finer holes must be made with breast drill, and larger ones with augers. Do not buy cheap bits with the idea that a poor thing is good enough for a farmer. Get a good article and use it carefully; keep it in good order. A jack plane (better with double iron, because most wood repairs on the farm need hard wood) and fore plane, will be sufficient. Buy two of the very best saws—a rip and cross-cut, about nine teeth to the inch. If you choose, have a coarser cross-cut, 7 or 8 teeth to the inch, for green lumber and wide soft-wood boards. To keep the saws, bits and chisels bright, have a good sized bottle of kerosene near by (better an oiler) and accustom yourself to throw a few drops of oil on the saw, bit or chisel nearly every time you use it. Get five or six firmer chisels, the same width as the above bits, with an inch, inch and a half and two inch chisels, the largest and heaviest shaving knife you can find—no ratchet handles. So, too, of the brace; avoid the ratchet, but buy the large size; do not be afraid of it. Get the best steel square, not nickel plated, and compare it every year with other new squares to see that a false has not made it untrue. I saw a carpenter two years ago laying out the last stick of a barn, and said: 'That mark you just made is not square with the stick.' To his surprise it was proved; a fall had bent his square badly, and the whole frame showed the consequences when it was raised; so look after your square. Have a piece of punice stone and a piece of fine sand paper, a scrubber, a scrubber, a scrubber (a long one made from pitch-fork tyre), screw drivers, large and small, an adze-eye hammer, wrenches, crow-bar, sandpaper and a good hand axe for the hewing block. This will do for a good beginning. Now, overhead have shelves all around, with drawers and secured places; a jug of linseed oil, five pounds of dry paint, and a brush kept in oil. Make them over for various articles, and store them over. Make small open boxes for assorted sizes of nails, and provide small tin cans (baking-powder cans, pepper boxes, etc.) for brids and screws, and keep them in a cupboard so arranged that you can find a certain size in the dark. This is an imaginary description. This letter is written on my own work-bench, in a comfortable shop on a small farm. The articles named are here ground me, and a good turning lathe, home made, stands at the end of the work bench. In the lathe is a small grindstone used dry. It has been its constant use all winter. It is with sincere delight that a rainy day shuts me within doors, and every now and then some new tool is turned out; or old ones refitted, long before it breaks. Everything is mended and kept so, when I want to urge the field work, I am not afraid of the tools. Then, too, there is no end of convenience and real labor-saving accomplished by the use of the shop on rainy days. Even without fire in winter, I can keep warm and turn off work to advantage. Have a clear head and willing mind; go slow on a new thing, and you will commend to you as possible your own new shop on your mind.

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There are different modes of saving manure on the farm. The common or careless farmer remarks the Country Gentleman throws out the clearings of his stables, and allows his cattle to run in the yard, their droppings and the stable manure being washed away by rains, and all the liquid portions wasted except such as may be incidentally absorbed by the straw and litter. Others, more careful, secure the liquid manure by means of gutters in the stable floors, or by the use of enough litter and absorbents to prevent its waste. If much straw is employed, the manure heaps are left exposed to rain; if there is but little litter, the heaps are sheltered to prevent washing. These various modes of treatment are mostly confined to the accumulations during winter; but to obtain the largest amount, the required care should be continued through the whole year. Too often a waste of manure is permitted in summer. The amount of manure might be greatly increased by saving all that may be had the year-round. Compost heaps may be formed for securing liquid as well as solid matters that are often permitted to become lost. Housekeepers are sometimes puzzled to know what to do with the various refuse substances at house-cleaning, and straw beds have been actually emptied into the public streets. Weeds from the garden share the same destination. The tops of early potatoes are left scattered over the ground to the annoyance of the future plowman, instead of devoting them to the manure heap. To these might be added the scraping of gutters and ditches, dooryard leaves, waste from the kitchen, bones and fish, the daily cleaning of the pig pen, pebbles, vault cleanings which have been mixed by daily additions of coal ashes or road dust, and droppings from the hen house; and then throwing over the compost medley a sufficient amount of water and other liquids to promote some fermentation; and in a few months the heap may be worked over after some decomposition has taken place.

The farmer and gardener who takes the pains to secure these fertilizing materials accomplishes two objects in one. He cleans away offensive matter, and he saves his yearly supply of manure. By carefully preventing any waste at his barns, besides adding all these resources, the amount of home-made fertilizer may be at least tripled, as compared with the amount obtained by the careless farmer. Quite coarse and apparently unpromising materials may be converted into fine fertilizer by means of some of the following methods: working over after rotting together for some months. In this connection, and for illustration, the mode by which fine manure is sometimes made for the nicer gardening operation, may be alluded to. The various coarse and fibrous matters, or common manure, is alternated in layers with road-dust, turf, leaves, etc., and made into a square heap. A depression is made in the top in the form of a shallow kettle, to receive some of the rain water. The heap should be kept moist by the applying in the reservoir, but not so wet that the air cannot be trated it to promote fermentation. In the course of a few months the heap will be ready to work over. In large quantities, this manure will be a capital thing for top-dressing the ground when sowing winter wheat; on a small scale and finely pulverized with a due amount of sand, it will answer well for window gardening.

Farm and Fireside. THE AR A SUMMER DRINK.—Tea made as strong as you like it, well sweetened, with cream in it of sufficient quantity to give it a dark yellow color, and the whole mixture cooled in an ice-chest to the temperature of ice-water, is the most thirst-allaying drink you can have in the summer time. Make a note of this now, and when the summer fever visits you, and you feel with Sidney Smith, that for the sake of coolness you could get out of your flesh and sit in your bones, try ice cold tea. Of course, the sugar and cream are optional; some prefer the tea without either. The New York Post says that lead tea should be made with cold water; pour the water on the tea and let it stand until drawn.

THE "PINK-EYS."—Frores attacked with the disease now known as "pink-eye" are affected differently, but they are often quite stiff in their joints, look dull and languid, have little appetite, pulse affected but slightly, and the mucous membrane of the eye is of a pink color from the commencement. The eyelids become much swollen and sore; sometimes only one eye is badly affected, but usually both are closed together. It is not a new disease, as many suppose, but was known in Europe nearly or quite a hundred and fifty years ago, and has appeared in this country several times under different names. Sometimes it appears as an epidemic influenza, and when in a mild form very simple remedies are sufficient. Give rest and cool in diet, which should drink and small doses of saltpetre. If the animal have sore throat, apply liniments or even blisters; but treatment should differ according to the various complications of the case.

Mr. M. R. Allison, of New York, cured his horse of consumption, which caused him to sweat a large bottle, which completely cured him when other doctors' change of climate and every other means failed. Asthma, bronchitis, cough, sore throat, all throat and lung diseases, it is guaranteed to cure. Write for particulars to Dr. Allison's drug-store, Large...

LYMAN'S CANADIAN FARMERS' GARGLING OIL. Guaranteed to be the History of Medicine as a most remarkable External Remedy for Flesh Wounds, Gash of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringworms, Stiffness, Scratches, Fomander Feet, Horn Distemper, Spavins, AND Any Other Diseases of Horses and Horned Cattle.

ONTARIO CROP REPORT. The Report on the wheat crop of the province, made to the Bureau of Industries on the 1st August, are not wholly satisfactory. They show that as regards both the quantity and quality much of it is inferior to last year's crop—that, in fact, its market value at present quotations must be less by several millions of dollars. But it should be borne in mind that last year's crop was an extraordinary one, and consequently that comparison with it as the standard cannot be accepted as fair. We have not yet sufficient data to ascertain confidently what an average wheat crop in Ontario is. For this purpose it is necessary to obtain returns for a series of successive years, giving as accurately as possible the acreage and the product for each year. The present harvest is probably below an average over the whole province, but no one can state positively whether it is or not. Last year, according to the statistics collected by the Bureau, the area under wheat was 1,775,367 acres, the produce 40,021,201 bushels, and the average yield per acre 22 bushels. This year the area is 1,811,033 acres, the produce (as estimated by correspondents) 38,293 bushels, and the average yield per acre 21 bushels. For the two years the average would therefore be 18.7 bushels per acre. It is possible, however, that the results of the thrashing season may modify to some extent the figures for this year. The uneven character of the crop makes it difficult to estimate the yield of fall wheat, and spring wheat is liable to be affected by rust and the attacks of insects.

FALL WEATHER. The Report of the Bureau showed that the western part of the province during the winter months—being either frozen or under a coat of ice and sleet in the north, or under a heavy covering of ice-cold snow in the southern part—was also injured in some localities by exposure to spells of cold after the snow and ice had disappeared. The low temperature of April and May made the condition of the soil a disheartening one to the farmer, and much snow was in consequence ploughed up or shown in the area of fall wheat, but in this way are somewhat imperfect, but in the Lake Erie, Lake Huron, West Middle and Georgian Bay counties it was not less than 40,000 acres. In the eastern part of the province the wheat wintered remarkably well, and the crop is not much below that of last year. The heavy rains of June and July were favorable in promoting a vigorous growth of straw, but in all sections of the province correspondents say the excess of moisture has been accompanied with rust. In the eastern part, where there is a great depth of alluvial soil, the rust has produced its worst effects, the grain is considerably shrunken. In the eastern part the rust is comparatively slight. Insects are not numerous, but the presence of some localities, like the Hessian fly, is noted in some localities. With the favorable harvest weather of the past three weeks the crop will no doubt be housed in good condition.

SPRING WEATHER. The breadth of spring wheat is nearly the same as last year, although seeding operations were hindered by rainy weather. In all high or well-drained lands it made fine progress throughout July, and unless injured by rust or insects it promises a larger yield than last year's crop. The recent cool and bright weather has been very favorable to its maturity, but it is regarded in all the best spring wheat districts. The extent of the damage done by insects is, however, cannot be fully known until the grain is ripe. In the Lake Ontario district the harvesting season will open about the 15th inst., and in the northern and north-easterly districts about the 20th or 25th. This is about two weeks later than the usual period of spring wheat harvest.

Miscellaneous. STRAY SHEEP.—Came into my enclosure about the middle of July, three sheep and one lamb. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away. Mariposa, 7th Aug. 1883.—63. HEALTH IS WEALTH.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A guaranteed specific for Epilepsy, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Debility, Headache, Neuritis, Migraine, Menstrual Disorders, Nervous Prostration, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Paralysis, Stuttering, Deafness, and all other Nervous Diseases. It is a powerful and safe remedy for all cases of Nervous Prostration, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Paralysis, Stuttering, Deafness, and all other Nervous Diseases. It is a powerful and safe remedy for all cases of Nervous Prostration, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Paralysis, Stuttering, Deafness, and all other Nervous Diseases.

LYMAN, SONS & CO. PATENT FLOUR—NEW PROCESS. Having introduced the new process for the manufacture of flour they are now prepared to supply all orders for the patent flour. They have secured from J. G. EDWARDS, hardware merchant, to take orders for them. All orders received from him through the telephone will be attended to promptly. NEIDLER & SADLER, Lindsay, Oct. 18th, 1883.

JAMES HAMILTON. STEAM WAGGON AND CARRIAGE WORKS, LINDSAY, ONT. KENT STREET. TO THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

Every Farmer knows how well work can be done on a farm by the proper use of Machinery. It is the same way with the manufacture of WAGGONS. They are made to RUN EASIER AND TRUER IN EVERY RESPECT, and what is to every farmer an advantage, are SOLD CHEAPER. Every farmer at this time of the year is in want of an EXTRA WAGGON. I beg to inform them that they do not require to wait until one is built but can get one at any time as we have on hand THE FINEST STOCK OF FARM WAGGONS IN CANADA, and for CASH are sold at A LOW FIGURE. To convince the public that the Waggons they buy are made of FIRST-CLASS TIMBER AND THOROUGHLY SEASONED, I invite inspection of all timber used in their manufacture.

JAMES HAMILTON. Agricultural Implements. SECTIONAL VIEW OF MILLER'S "NEW MODEL" VIBRATING THRESHER. MANUFACTURED BY THE JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OSHAWA, ONT. The most Perfect Thresher, the most perfect Separator, the most perfect Cleaner ever offered to the public. The only true Grain Saver.

OPR. JANUARY 9th, 1883. 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. Flurey. 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 any kind of ground, separates the grain thoroughly from the chaff and straw and cleans it better than any other machine I have ever seen. I have seen all kinds of threshing machines 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. Lindsay, February 22, 1883.—24-cow-13.

Miscellaneous. A BOON TO MEN. FARMERS, THRESHERS, MILL-OWNERS should use McCOLL BROS. & Co's LARDINE MACHINE OIL. Guaranteed not to CLOG or GUM Machinery. LUMBER AND SHINGLES. SHINGLES of any grade, the same can be delivered at a point. BOBCAYGEON LIME.—Also large quantity of lime from the new celebrated Bobcaygeon LIME. Orders for Lumber and Lime can be left with Mr. S. WALKER, at the yard below Peel's Mill, Lindsay. M. BOYD, Bobcaygeon, Ont. 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 supply all orders for the patent flour. They have secured from J. G. EDWARDS, hardware merchant, to take orders for them. All orders received from him through the telephone will be attended to promptly. NEIDLER & SADLER, Lindsay, Oct. 18th, 1883. R. Sylvester. TRIUMPH REAPER NOW AT WORK WORKING WELL. For lightness of Draft, Ease in Operating, Strength, Durability and Delivering a sheaf it has no equal. Farmers! wanting a Machine will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase a TRIUMPH REAPER Will Guarantee it the Best Machine in the market or no sale. Only a few on hand. Order at once. RICHARD SYLVESTER, Lindsay, August 7th, 1883.—48.