

James Hamilton.

JAMES HAMILTON STEEL 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.

R. Sylvester.

TRIUMPH REAPER

NOW AT WORK

AND

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.

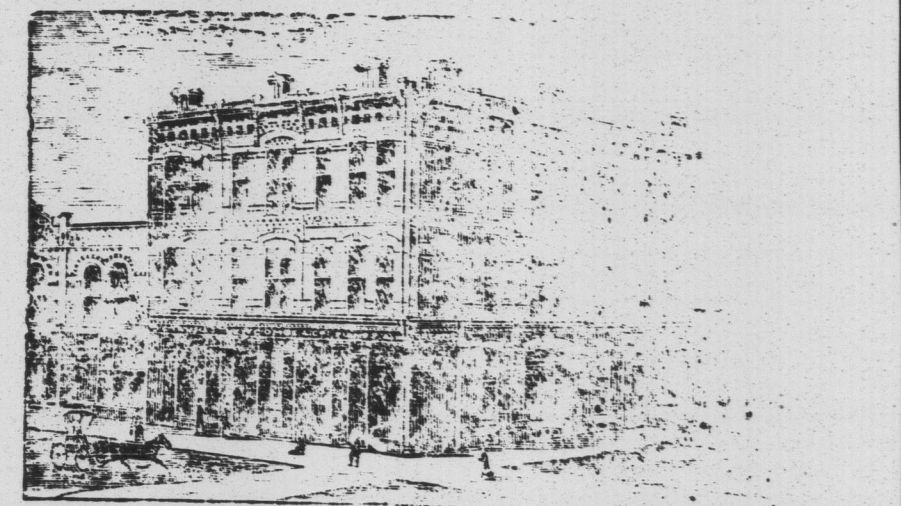
RICHARD SYLVESTER.

Lindsay, August 7th, 1883.

Octavius Newcombe & Co.

OCTAVIUS NEWCOMBE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Upright and Square Pianofortes

FACTORY... 107 and 109 Church and 66 Richmond Streets. WARE-ROOMS... 109 Church Street, Toronto. The best materials are used in the NEWCOMBE PIANOS and their general construction and tone, and the appreciation of purchasers is shown by their constantly increasing sales. Prices as Low as Consistent with First-Class Work. Terms Easy. Should these instruments not be represented or kept in your locality, address the undersigned.

OCTAVIUS NEWCOMBE & Co.

John Anderson.

UNDERTAKING!

In all its details carefully carried out by the skillful hands of our Undertakers. Caskets and Burial Cases ready on hand. A FIRST-CLASS BEARER ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

A large and well assorted stock of Household Furniture always on hand. Parlour and Bed-room Sets a Specialty. JOHN ANDERSON, Kent-st., Lindsay.

LOCAL NEWS-LETTERS

MIDLAND.

PARALYSED.—On Monday morning Mrs. W. J. A. Johnson met with a very serious accident, in which she lost her life. She was engaged at work in Mr. Clark's planing factory, and while putting a belt on a pulley was caught in a shaft, and so badly lacerated that she lived but twenty minutes.

SUNDELLAND.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunderstorm of Wednesday evening the house of Mrs. J. B. Johnson, at Sundeiland, was struck by lightning. The lightning struck the chimney, splitting it in two, and made its way down to the stovepipe where it descended to the floor, making three holes in the floor. It then shot over into the pantry and there entered the ground. Two of Mr. Doyle's children were for a time paralysed. It was a miracle the family escaped as they were all sitting in the room where the flash occurred.

THE APARTY.—Mr. Michael McMullen, who once resided in Lindsay, has a five that swarmed three times in a week. Mr. McMullen has been very successful in bee-raising.

UXBRIDGE.

NEW RYE.—Mr. James Cannon bought fifty bushels of rye on Tuesday from Mr. C. Rhinard of Scott, paying 50c. per bush. This is the first new grain brought here this season and was a fine sample. Mr. Cannon shipped 3,000 bushels of wheat Tuesday from this station and 1,900 bushels from Sundeiland.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday morning, 10th inst., during a heavy storm, the brick residence of Mr. John Lemon of Sundeiland was struck by lightning, which did considerable damage. It litting one of the chimneys and breaking most of the glass in several of the windows. Fortunately the family were not hurt, but received a slight shock.

MAPLE HILL-FENELON.

A CORRECTION.—(To the Editor of THE POST.)—Sir, I notice that your Glenora correspondent has taken the people of Maple Hill to task for their failure to remember that Maple Hill would be a fair field for him to work in. He writes a few lines about its inhabitants and their disregard for the truth. In one place he says, "Our young Mr. D. is home. He is making a different use of his profession, as he is taken to driving mules on the farm." Now, sir, the gentleman referred to is home spending the summer vacation but is not at the occupation mentioned, unless he attempted to do so. The Glenora correspondent from Maple Hill to his residence on the outskirts of Glenora. Other items, sent by him to THE POST, could be mentioned as false also. In future I trust the Glenora correspondent will discontinue ridiculing the inhabitants of our vicinity.

DARKWOOD.

C. M. PULPIT.—Rev. Mr. Dooce gave a good discourse on Sabbath evening, 10th inst., in the C. M. church taking for his subject, "The Christian's Duty." Dooce is a good expounder, and his earnest, plain speaking is well calculated to impress his hearer with his subject.

UPPER GROVE.

LOVERING LAKE SIMCOE.—A large party of the farmers and others interested in the lowering of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching visited Washago on Saturday last for the purpose of tearing away the obstructions in the outlets of those lakes. They found upon their arrival that the men standing at their appliances, such as cant hooks, crowbars, etc., that it was impossible to remove any of the obstructions owing to the height of the water without opening a dam, which would require much skill, money and labour, and therefore they concluded to return and again go back and do the job when the hurricane times would be over and when, in all probability, the water would be somewhat lower. When at Washago the party met with Mr. Thompson of the town of Orillia and Mr. Johnston, who kindly promised any assistance that the people of Mara might require when again going to open the outlet. The fact is there are thousands of acres around those lakes utterly useless and which could be reclaimed were the lake kept at low-water mark. The reason of the outlets being blocked is from the fact that the owners of Washago, where there are four water-mills, use those lakes as a pond for their own use. It is without exaggeration to say that the outlet of the Mara is one of the worst in the township around those lakes, and I think the Ontario government ought to take the matter in hand and not only remove the obstructions but with the outlet in order to carry off the spring freshets which are unusually large. The people in this vicinity feel keenly in the matter.

HUMOROUS.

—Young lady to fellow passenger: "Can you tell me what station that is, please?" Foreigner (looking out of the window at the advertisement): "I think it is a Colman's mustard."

Happy Commemoration.

Discovered, the means by which any lady may wear slippers or shoes one or two sizes smaller than usual. Every one who has used Putnam's Fatness Remedy is pleased with the result. Very few persons are exempt from suffering great discomfort and pain from corns, but corns are of such frequent occurrence that they may be removed by a few applications of Putnam's Fatness Remedy. Beware of cheap substitutes and bad counterfeits. Putnam's Fatness Remedy is sold everywhere by druggists. Putnam & Co., Kingston, proprietors.

E. Woods.

is rich in fertilizing elements and should be grown on all early harvested fields. With plaster the greatest effect can be reached here on early harvested fields— an effect that will change a comparatively poor soil to one that produces well. Not only is one crop benefited; it is seen also that the soil has been improved, mechanically, and the green crop has had an effect upon the crude matter of the soil. Humus has been introduced, and that is what the land all over the older part of the country is crying and waiting for. The dairy helps it some in the soil. Green manuring is adding to this, and in connection with it is the only way to fertilize and improve land that is inaccessible to barnyard manure. Where the grain crop is harvested late, rye, a fall growing plant, also highly enriching, should be sown.

Farmers, Arbitrate, Don't Litigate.

The American Agriculturist for September contains some sensible advice on this topic, which we reprint and commend to the attention of our readers: "The law favors arbitration as a peaceable and inexpensive method of settling difficulties. In many of the states there are statutory provisions by which a judgment of the court may be rendered on the award of arbitrators concerning a matter duly submitted to them. It is almost always impossible to take a case out of court and submit it to referees at any stage of its progress. In the absence of any statutory provisions it is always for the parties to agree to submit their differences to arbitrators and abide by their decision. The agreement to do so may be either oral or written, but the latter is the best way. The form is not essential, except that the meaning should be carefully expressed. It is customary, in addition to the agreement, for the parties to execute to each other an arbitration bond, conditioned on each party performing the award given by the arbitrators, whatever it may be. If the award is properly made, it then becomes binding on the parties. Arbitration is well worth considering by farmers, who find themselves in dispute about some simple question of fact, as, for instance, the amount of damage which a sheep which cattle have done to B's corn, or as to what was the value of A's sheep which were killed by B's bad dog. Such questions can generally be quickly, cheaply and justly settled by one or more fair-minded neighbors, and the expense, delay, and aggravation of a suit in court may thus be avoided."

Feeding Steers Young.

The conclusion is being forced on many farmers and stock raisers that it pays far better to feed the calf well and keep the steer in prime condition so as to fatten and sell him as a two-year old than to let him run about and "kinder grow up any way" and then put on fat as a three-year old. The former is the opinion and the practice of a good many of our best cattle-raisers; but most farmers let their calves get along anyway the first year. On this subject Mr. John D. Gillett, the Illinois "cattle king," says: "We have passed the time when there is any profit in growing steers first and fattening them afterward. That answered every purpose when we had such a range that the actual cost of keeping was covered by the hire of a herdsman and the cutting of a few tons of prairie hay to winter them. It takes an immense capital to carry a herd of steers to three years old, and then commence the fattening process. I am done with it. I turn off that lot of three-year olds this fall, and will never have another three-year old on the farm. Those calves there I shall put on to oats before weaning, and keep hog fat as they grow. During the fall and winter I shall increase the oats, and run them on the corn before spring. This feeding I shall continue, and make a 1,000 pound steer at from 20 to 25 months old. The tendency to take on fat is always vigorous in youth, and by feeding in this way I not only take advantage of that tendency, but save the loss of capital during at least two years, danger of accident, disease and other losses. Older cattle are always more restless; it takes better fences to keep them, and they are more unmanageable customers. I have sown 1,100 acres of oats; all of which I expect to feed. Calves will do better on unground oats than anything else; but by the time they are a year old corn is the thing. Next spring I shall spray half of my heifers, and will make as fine heaves at two years past as I can from the steers. I practiced feeding on grass eight years before any one else would try it, and was obliged to overcome the prejudice that existed. They said I was a fool; but the testimony is that I am right. Now, no one disputes it. Those who want to continue in the practice of growing steers for feeding must go further west."

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 a rapid cure. My electric Bitters are the purest best medicine known, and are positively curative of liver complaints. Putnam's Fatness Remedy is the best family can afford to put in their medicine chest. I will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by A. Higginbotham."

They Do Not Wash Them.

Dealers in wool state that the number of sheep washed before shearing diminishes every year. The practice is regarded as cruel by most shepherds, and unsatisfactory to both sellers and buyers of wool.

Disease of the Skin.

Cattle are sometimes affected with inflammation of the skin, which appears as small pustules or pimples, on the neck, shoulders and abdomen chiefly. In other cases it appeared as small vesicles or blisters, which ran together and form scabs, which fall off and leave spots which crack and bleed and form sores. The disease is caused by disordered blood arising from indigestion or from sudden chills when heated, or from impure water, and a variety of other unhealthy conditions. It is really a form of eczema, or what is known as herpes in the case of the larger pimples. The treatment proper for such cases is to give cooling laxatives and alteratives, as one pound of epsom salts, followed after its operation by one-ounce doses of hypophosphite of soda, given daily for two or three weeks. Contaminated doses of one dram of flowers of sulphur given daily

E. Woods.

DAIRY SUPPLIES!

E. WOODS is now manufacturing the very best description of MILK CANS, with improved Canadian IRON-GLASS BOTTOMS. No better can be found in the market. All kinds of PANS AND PAILS on hand and made promptly for order.

E. WOODS.

Call and see our Bird Cages.

Lindsay, April 10, 1883.

James Wetherup.

JAMES WETHERUP

For the best stock of BUILDING HARDWARE AT THE LOWEST PRICES ALL SHADES OF MIXED PAINTS READY FOR THE BRUSH.

Nails, Putty, Locks, Paint Oil, Hinges, Lead, Glass, Dry Colors, Table Cutlery.

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

The Rural Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1883.

FARM AND FIRE-SIDE.

CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST.

"Well Done."

Not what you say, Or wish or hope, While through the darkness Here you grope; But what you are, And what you are, In heart and thought, And character, This only makes you great; And this, if I should in Jesus' righteousness, Will open heaven's gates.

Growing Crops for Manure.

The practical Fort Plain (N. Y.) contributor to the Country Gentleman writes as follows on a question worthy the attention of all our farmers. The benefits of "clovering" are well known, and it is quite clear that the plan recommended in the subjoined paper is worthy of general adoption. Farmers must devote time and means to an intelligent system of fertilizing the soil, so as to increase largely the yield per acre of whatever the crop may be. Herein is the secret of successful farming. The grain crop being gathered, farmers should not fail to take advantage of the time to sow their reaper fields with the seed of some rich, fast-growing plant to protect the soil from the heat of the sun and enrich and improve it. This is getting to be more and more the practice, for the reason that it is found to be a decided advantage benefitting the land in many respects as a preparation for the next year's crop. Some soils have become hard and will require the cultivator and perhaps the plow. Of course such a condition has been a check upon the crop growth. If allowed to lie bare to the sun, and perhaps cattle allowed to pack it harder, it will be in the same condition or worse, next year. Land does not improve itself; improvement is the business of the farmer, and he cannot do so much good with so small an outlay as to grow a crop upon it during the usual unoccupied period, and give it to the land. This breaking up of the soil, or working the surface with cultivator and harrow, or if mellow enough, the harrow alone, is almost equivalent to summer fallowing, if the land has been plowed in the spring. If plowed in the fall preceding it needs it all the more now. But whether plowed or not, some such much loose soil at the surface can be conveniently be done, and now sown and cover the seeds. Sometimes the sowing of the crop harvested (from being over-ripe) will seed the land sufficiently or nearly so. If the land is mellow, simply harrowing it will then suffice. I have known a heavy growth to result in this way, where the surface was mellow and was covered.

Well Done.

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