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Pogue

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 120 prescriptions for all acute and chronic discusses, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 25 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound is beautiful French muslin, embosed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense than any other work sold is this country for 15.00, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample free to anybody. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the president of which, the Hori. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the board, the reader is respectfully referred. A Great Medical Work on Man

officers of the board, the reader is respectfully referred.

The Science of Life is worth more to the young and middle-aged men of this generation than all the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevadacombined—S.F. Chrowicle.

The Science of Life points out the rocks and quicksands on which the constitution and nopes of many a young man have been fatally wrecked.—Manchester Mirror.

The Science of Life is of greater value than all the medical works published in this country for the past 50 years.—Allanta Constitution.

The Science of Life is a superb and masterly treatise on nervous and physical debility.—Detroit Free Press.

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth parent, quardian, instructor or clergy.

Man.—Aryponaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or man. Aryonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, of Dr W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfineh Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failers. Mention The Post, Lindsay, Ont.—85-19.

The Canadian Lost LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1886.

LINDSAY, PRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1886,

FARM AND FIRESIDE. [CONDUCTED BY A PRACTICAL AGRICUL

The Promise of Spring.

O'er moorland and meadow the sky is still

For Winter has yet a last challenge to fling: A veil of gray mist the wide hill top iscrowning, But softly through all comes the promise of The boughs of the forest though barren and

Beneath the keen breath of the tempest they Have heard 'mid the whirlwind the rapturous

And thrilled with new strength at the promis of Spring.

The blackbird is ready to give her good morrow The skylark is waiting a welcome to sing, All nature will stir from her slumber and bor-

Fresh vigor, fresh life, at the promise of Spring. The north wind may rave, and the storm clouds may rally. In vain are the forces that Winter can bring,

For over the imland and down through the val-There comes like a sun-ray the promise of

Spring.

-|Sidney Grey.

The Farmers' Institute.

The large attendance at the farmers institute at Little Britain Tuesday week was very gratifying and encouraging. An interch age of ideas and experience by farmers will always prove most beneficial; and if there are only a dozen present, and some new ideas are given or some three or four are set a thinking time and labour will not have been expended in vain. . . . Mr. Phopps gave an admirable address on tree planting and forestry. The matter was good it was sound, sensible and practical all the way through. Some farmers may consider Mr. Phipps a bookish man. So he is, but he is not that merely. He has devoted much time to forestry and has much practical experience in it. Every farmer should read up on this important subject, and do something in the way of tree-planting, even if he only plants two or three dozen trees about his house, And if he should do this, for goodness sakes do not plant them in straight lines, but in clumps here and there, and not too near the house . . . Mr. Mover evidently thought tree-planting was of not nearly as much account as butter making. His address, too, was an admirable one. It was full of practical information and sensible suggestion. It would pay to have Mr. Moyer address school section meetings, and have present in full force all the ladies. They all make good butter, of course, and don't need solvices but then ninety per cent of Canadian butter is not good, and much of it is hopelessly buil. The first steps ed, we to be taken by the men in furnishing better appliances; in seeing that the say would give that much—no matter what the market prices may be—for a supply delivered weekly throughout the idea of the great effect upon the labors of season! Are there ten, or twenty! Let the farmer to have these pools of water them write to Titk Post, and give their standing on the soil if he is obliged to

foreign market in, of course, the most im- the boiling to the freezing point of 180 portant; but it will require great improvement in quality, and greater care and discrimination by local pure and discrimination by local purchases, to advance the reputation of Canadian batter from its present low point to the highest. There is no reason why it should not stand in the front rank. The establishment of creameries will no doubt help this desirable advance; and the well-to-do farmers of the Little Britain neighborhood could hardly do better than to invest in the establishment of a creamery. It would be an excellent local undertaking. One has been started at Bethany under most fav. been started at Bethany under most favorable auspices. Let the Mariposa farmers show that they have the pluck and enterprise to lead in the work. If their example were to be followed by a dezenother sections it would not harm them, but would tend to improve the butter market of the districts.

Ground Bone for Poultry.

Some of our farming friends appear to hens need no food but corn in some of its stood first, but now our alsike clover brings forms. But we ought not to forget that 25 per cent more; our red clover, 5 to 10 food means the material for everything per cent more; and our timothy 15 to 20 that comes out of the system, and that if more than Germany or any other seeds. any particular race takes up any special branch of manufacture they must have the aw material. All animals consume more or less lime; it is one of the principal elements entering into the composition of the ones, but the hen needs an extra supply. The domesticated hen also needs more than wild stock of any sort, since she is stimulated to a greater production of eggs. In consequence we must give her more than is contained in the various grains.

The most useful forms in which to give lime are in the shape of coarsely ground bone and ovster shells: feed these articles nost abundantly at the time when the hens are laying most freely, and anticipate possible, by begining early in the season, least your fowls cat a shelless egg and acquire bad habits. The importance of providing a liberal supply of ground bone and oyster shells for fowls, is less understood than it should be by breeders of poultry. Raw bone, coarsely ground. say half as large as grains of corn, is greedily eaten by fowls, especially if they are not allowed to run at large; and wellconducted experiments have proved that it is not only beneficial to the health of the fowl, but it also certainly stimulates and promotes laying to a very great extent.

and not a newly claimed merit, we have there is any trouble with regard to the shells of the eggs, we have found it speedily remedied by a liberal use of ground raw bone and oyster shells. Every person who keeps even a few fowls should own a little grain morning and night, both lots mill for grinding such food, as it will soon being fed alike. In the spring the lot repay its cost. Bone and shell should be in the stable had gained 115 lbs per head; fed to fowls by putting it in a narrow box the lot wintered at the and nailing it to the side of the coop; we lost 10 lbs each." prefer this method, as it is less wasteful han throwing it on the ground. To use fine bone beneficially, it is necessary to mix it with the soft food, and we have found it very useful in cases of diarrhoes in fowls, having cured bad cases of this disease in green fowls, in a single day, by the use of his article; to promote laying, however, it is necessary to have it ground coarse. -| American Rural Home.

Drainage in the Spring.

In the course of an address on farm drainage, at a recent agricultural convention in Boston, Col. H. W. Wilson said : There is another point in regard to this drainage of the soil which we ought to consider, and that is that it would be very beneficial in the spring of the year. You can tell by the appearance of the land whether it is a good subject for drainage. For instance, in hauling your manure upon the field, if you notice that the ruts hold the water tenaciously and it remains there until it dries up by evaporation, but not by percolation through the soil, that land, no matter how tenacious the soil, even if composed of blue clay, can be made so porous by drainage that the water will soak away rapidly and easily and the field can be early entered upon for tillage. We find wet grasses oftentimes on upland and on knolls where one would expect to see dry land. The grass grows in little tussocks. The drainage is not good, and so these bad grasses come into the soil. Wild grass continually comes in. There is usually no reason in the world why that land will not pay to drain. In some places there will be a broad sheet or lake of water which will stand on the surface all winter long. It makes a good play-ground for the children who use it for coasting and skating. There is frequently a large body of ice in the winter, towards a remedy, as Mr. Moyer indicat- followed by a standing pool of water in the spring. It remains on top of the ground and there is no percolation through cattle and stables are cleaner; that the the soil. The most useful thing that can water is pure and fresh; that the salt is be done is to drain that land, and it can the mest and best; that the dairy appli- be accomplished for very small expense. ances are of the most modern kind, or at The extraction of heat by the evaporation my rate the best that are going; and that of water is really a serious loss, and this their wives and daughters are not called goes on from the top of the ground. In upon to do too much drudgery. The passing from the solid to the vaporous, butter interest is one of the most impor- form by evaporation, one gallon of water tant we have; and something must be done will absorb as much heat as will be given all along the line to rescue it from its al- out by five gallons of water in cooling most hopeless condition. Sweet, fresh, from the boiling to the freezing temperagilt edged butter should be worth 20c to ture. That seems to be a wild statement, 20c per lb. How many families in Linds but it can be demonstrated right before

P-CAWADUAN RUNE GA

great imwhen we look those figures in the face,
we see what an immense refrigerating effect this water will have on farms that are
the swaters of thosogle drain advantage to him.

Minor Farm and Garden Notes.

CANADIAN CLOVER SEED. - Within the last ten years the reputation of Canada's clover seed has advanced in pace with her reputation in cattle and dairy products, water supply for rivers and lakes; in modiand to-day our leading grasses stand in all other countries, both in quality and be deeply impressed with the notion that cleanliness. Germany and France latelyWhy could not our farmers give Canadian butter as high a rank in the English market as clover seed? The butter interest is fifty times more impor-

WINTERING ANIMALS. - A writer in the Country Gentleman bears out in the following exactly what Mr. D. Scully, Mr. Barclay and many other of our farmers are doing:-"From repeated experiments, I am satisfied that I can put on a welwintered animal more flesh in May and June than in any other four months of the year, and at much less cost. Any one who expects to do this, however, must not overlook the two words, well wintered. Now, the fact that to winter an animal well, requires good warm shelter ought to need only the stating, for it is a matter easily understood that food can not perform two offices at once, or rather that the food used in maintaining animal heat cannot build up the waste of the system or increase growth. Feed and milk your cows for one week of bad winter weather in an open lot, allowing them to sleep (?) in the snow or slush; then put them in a warm stable with comfortable bed, (give the same amount of food,) and note the difference in the quantity of milk, and you will get at once a forcible illustration of the fact that food cannot maintain vital Now, while this effect of producing an heat and produce milk, and the same is ncrease in the number of eggs is certain, just as true, though not so quickly demonstrated, as to flesh or fat. In the winter arrived at the conclusions that it also in- of 1883-4. I had some nice yearling steers creases the size of the eggs; and where that I divided into two lots, and wintered one lot in the stable, and the other in the barnyard where they had the protection

Health Hints.

Lemon juice with sugar mixed very thick and taken at intervals relieves coughs. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

A remedy for hiccough for young and old is granulated sugar moistened with pure vinegar. For an infant give from few grains to a teaspoonful.

The more clothes a man wears, the more bed-clothing he uses, the closer he keeps his chamber, the closer he contines himself to his house, the more readily will he take cold; as the more a thriftless youth is helped the less able does he become to help

The best remedy for bleeding at the nose, as given by Dr. Gleason at one of his ectures, is in the vigorous motion of the aws as if in the act of chewing. In case f a child a wad of paper should be inserted and the child directed to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood.

A table-spoonful of fine bran in bread and milk, night and morning, is said to be a good method of combating constipation in children, and it is very useful in conreying to the child silica and phosphates. The bran may be allowed to soak up to a little below boiling point. It should be poured on bread.

Prof. Crudelli claims that lemon-juice is as good a cure for malaria as quinine. One lemon, peel and all, should be cut up, put in three tumblers of water, boiled down to one glassful strained, and put to cool. When cool the liquid is to be drank all at once, and the practice to be repeated daily, or every other day, according to circumstances of location or constitution.

Water drawn through lead pipes frequently contains traces of that metal. To determine its presence, add to a tumblerful of the water two or three drops of a solution of sulphide of soda or potash; if the water becomes dark colored, add two or three drops of hydrochloric acid. If the color does not disappear, lead is present; but, in case it does, then the first discoloration was due to iron.

A large glass of milk swallowed suddenly will form in the stomach a lump of dense, cheesy curd, which may even prove fatal to a weak stomach. Under the action of the stomach this cheesy mass will turn over and over like a heavy weight, and as the gastric juice can only attack its surface. it digests very slowly. But this same milk taken slowly, or with dry toast, light rolls or soft, dry porridge, forms a porous lump through which the gastric juice can easily pass, and which breaks up every time the stomach turns it over. Milk should be slightly salted, and eaten with preadstuffs or sipped by the spoonful.

Whenever I feel out of seets, bilious, on liver not working right, or racked with a headideas as consumers. The local market is an important one; and local consumption could be quadrupled if a first-class article of butter were, always produced. The

TOTAL PARTY

three weeks or a month for ploughing and planting in the spring is of incalculable Phipps, Mr. Moyer and Mr. T. Fee. FORESTRY TREE PLANTING.

Mr. PHIPPS of the Ontario fore

practical and instructive address on For

estry—on the preservation of our forests

and tree-planting. He shewed the benefi-

branch, Toronto, gave a highly interes

cial effect of trees and foreste in preserving fying rain-falls, so as to make them more the London market above the product of frequent and less violent; in acting as shelter-belta-for wind storms; and especially in northern countries in keening anow longer on the ground. A practical question now was-what was the best plan to secure shelter without extensive tree-planting. He suggested young even greens now on the farm could be trans planted to the north and west sides, there by making in a few years a valuable shelter belt for winter and summer. Great care should be taken in transplanting, which could be done best in the first week in June, to protect the roots from drying for if the resinous substance dried up even a little the tree would not live. In the a little the tree would not live. In the western states they were planting ever greens from the nurseries by the millions. The little shoots from seeds were sold at \$3 and \$4 a thousand; and no doubt the same plants could and would be supplied in this country. They could be planted as thickly as one liked in a garden, and then transplanted in a couple of years, either close together or a distance of eight feet apart. If Norway spruce are planted close together and trimmed it would make a together and trimmed it would make a beautful hedge. If a few acres of wood or trees already existed he advised farmers to keep cattle out so that the young shrubs and trees might grow up and perpetuate the forest. This would keep a good supply of wood and maintain the vigor of the old trees. Mr. Phipps gave several illustra-tions from what he had seen of the benetions from what he had seen of the benefits of planting walnut groves, and of groves in the western states. He dwelt upon the importance and value of shelter by forests to land and to crops, and said it was held that if one-fourth of the land was devoted to forest shelter the produce of the other three-fourths would be increased to an extent that mould accord the module. au extent that would exceed the production of the whole land without the shelter He related how the early settlers had clear ed all the trees off the coasts of Massachusetts and incourse of time the land became a barren waste. A few years ago some gentlemen had planted white pine seeds and young forests had now grown up pro-ducing the required shelter, and the shores had become more pleasant and populous, and the soil was now fertile again. Though we had many woods still left the time had come for us in Canada to provide additional forest and shelter, and not go on with indifference until it was too late. Within the last year we had made remarkable advance with the aid and co-operation of the local government. At the arbor day instituted last year he had been informed by Mr. Ross, the minister of education, that 110,000 trees had been planted. It was important to protect those newly-planted trees, and he advised that they should be protected from cattle and mulch ed around the roots with straw or chir manure so that the moisture would be re-tained in the summer for the roots. As a result of researches he had made last nummer there was now a staff of forty inspectors to look after the timber of the northern districts and prevent its destruc-tion by fire. Twenty of these men were

paid by the government and twenty by the umbermen, and as a result of this care and protection millions of dellars would be saved from destruction.
In reply to Mr. Fee, Mr. Phipps said the heat time for transplanting evergreens was the first week in June or the last week in August—just before the growth commen ed and just after it had finished.

Mr. PEE said he had transplanted ever greens early in June and also in the fall. The latter had nearly all died; but those planted in the spring had done well. This subject was then closed and the next was taken up.

CREAMERIES AND HOW TO RUN THEM. Mr. M. Moyer of Georgetown was next called upon and gave a very practical address on "Creameries." At first Mr. Moyer said he had great difficulty in attracting attention to this important but greatly neglected subject, but he found very little difficulty now. He was sorry that there were no ladies present, for they were great-Is interested in it; but many did not come because they thought the creamery men had nothing else to tell them than that they did not know how to make good butter. Mr. Moyer dwelt upon the injury done to the butter interest by the storekeeper or the buyer not having the courage to discriminate between good and bad butter. The storekeeper took all the butter because his object was not so much to buy butter as to sell dresses to the ladies.

Laughter.)
A FARMER—And the storekeeper puts the butter in his cellar with his oils and other stuff and spoils it. (Laughter.)

Ar. Moyer went on in a humorous and practical way to give the storekeeper's experience with butter-makers. Anothe cause of bad butter was the unwillingner of the men to provide proper utensils and means. They would get a new binder or reaper and trade off the old one; but or reaper and trade off the old one; but when something new was required for the dairy it was held to be too expensive. Mr. Moyer said millions and millions of dollars were lost to this country, for in England Canadian butter had lost its reputation altogether. The Outario cheese was now shead of anything in the world; and there was no reason why our butter should not take an equally high rank. Every pound of bad butter sent over to England took so many cents off the good butter, for they have lost all confidence in our butter and will not take it alongside of Swedish or Danish butter, though the sample may be equally good. The cows were not as productive as they ought to be. Onegood cow would yield as much as three of the ordinary cowe and farmers should go in fer the best. Mr. Moyer gave an interesting comductive as they ought to be. Ourgand this would yield as much as three of the ordinary cowe and farmers should go in for the best. Mr. Moyer gave an interesting comparison of the cheese and butter industries and shewed the greater advantages of the creamery plan. Mr. Moyer explained the working of a millicean for getting the cream. Ice is a matter that should be put up by every farmer. Of two hundred patrons in Georgetown nearly all had icehouses. They were cheaply constructed and the ice wasput away at a time when farmers were not very busy. If you have cream all right it makes no difference what churn you have. Many peoplechurned a little tos long and injured the butter. He upped farmers to use fine dairy salt. An ordinary course salt will not do. You estit common salt. It will only east 30c. a barrel more. Farmers have not trasted their wives properly in this respect. They should have a little laver on a little table to work the butter. Let them have that; it will be easier, and you must render their werk easier. You get on your costly self-binder and drive merrily through the field, while you keep them to the old-fash-

agreeature of from 58° to 64° as in the Squeent of the maker might seem best. In temperature would naturally very a

Am PARMERS' IMPLEMENTS

AND APPENDED 2: 1997

Mr. THOS. FRE read acharacteristic on farmers' implements, how to buy them. and use them. He took the line that there were too many implements made and sold and that they were too expensive. Farmers bought far too many implements, and should buy less and work less expansively. Heicompared the cost of the outfit of a farmer with that of the wheatgrower of India, which was only \$13.90. Mr. Fee's address provoked a good deal of merriment, as it went for agents and manufacturs in a racy and personal way.

At the close votes of thanks were tendered the speakers and acknowledged. Several farmers became members of the insti-tute. There is some talk of changing the cheese factory at Little Britain into a creamery.

What is Needed. By every man and woman if they desire to secure comfort in this world is a corn sheller. Putnam's Corn Extractor shells corns in two or three days and without discomfort or pain. A hundred imitations prove the merit of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which is always sure, safe and painless. See signature of Polson & Co. on each bottle. Sold by medicine dealers.—86-1.

Davis & Lawrence Co.

PERRY DAVIS **PAIN-KILLER**

IS RECOMMENDED BY Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, -in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND

A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CON-GESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS. PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUM-MER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS. SORE THROAT . &c. APPLIED EXTERNALLY.

EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMA-TISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE. BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c. 25cts. per Bottle.

Beware f Imitations.



THE remedy for curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. No better remedy for Whoeping Cough can be found.

CAUTION.—Don't experiment with new and untried medicines, but always keep on hand this safe and sure remedy.—Allen's Lung Balsam.

MOTHERS, have you delicate, weakly children, who are always TAKING COLD, and subject to CROUP? Remember, there never was a case of CROUP which did not originate in a COLD.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM IS YOUR REMEDY.
Physicians who have failed to cure their patients

Physicians who have failed to cure their patients should try this medicine before they give the case up, as we know many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial.

Do NOT DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed, buttry this remedy, and you will not be deceived. It will cure when all others fail Allen's Lung Balsam is now put up in Three Sizes.

Price 25c., 50c., and \$1 per Bottie. The 25c. bottles are put up for the accommodation of all who desires imply a Cough or Croup remedy. Those desiring a remedy for Consumption or any Lung Disease should secure the Large \$1 Bottles, Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CAMPBELL'S

This agreeable yet potent prepara tion is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Paipitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, its action on the stomach being that of a gentle and harmless tonic, exciting the organs of digestion to action, and thus affording immediate and permanent relief. The carminative properties of the different aromatics which the Elixir contains render it useful in Flatulent Dyspepsia. It is a valuable remedy for Atonic Dyspepsia, which is apt to occur in persons of a gouty character.

For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases

lant is required, the Elixir will be found invaluable. In Fevers of a Malarial Type, and the various evil results following exposure to the cold or wet weather, it will prove a valuable restorative, as the combination of Cinchona Calisaya and Sementaria are universally recognized as specifics for the above-named disor-

where an effective and certain stimu-

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines. Price, \$1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5. Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited) SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL P.O.

Miscellaneous.

BUCKNER & SONS, PLASTER veste of experience, the subscribers are pre-pared to do all kinds of Phatering and Stone-work at reasonable rates. All workguarantood, C. BUCKNER & SONS, Kirkfield. July 14, 1816. 48-Nr. Miscellaneous

NOR SALE _A number of good Stocks of BEES in frame hives; also a number moveable frame hives complete. Will be id chees. Apply to ALERED TAYLOR, interial East, Ont. March 20, 1886, -85-Spd. OTE LOST. In October last, a note

for \$45, made by Samuel McGahey in favor of Colin McRae, due in one year from date of nate, about October 15th, 1886. The nate was in an old packet-book, which was also lost. All parties are hereby forbid negotiating said note. COLIN McRAE, Kirkfield. March 17, 1886.—84-1pd. WHE CANNINGTON BRICK YARD.

The subscribers beg to intimate to the public that they have purchased a new brick machine and intend going into the brick-making the coming season on an extensive scale. Having procured all the facilities for manufacturing first-class brick they will be in a position to compute with any yard in the country. Brick delivered at Cannington station at lowest rates. HALL BROS. March 25, 1886.—85-1y. MARM FOR SALE.

A GOOD CHANCE.

The East half of lot 1 in the 11th Con., Township of Mara.

containing 100 acres clay loam. There are 29 acres cleared, the balance in heavy timber land. Good log house and stable on the premises. Will be seld at a bargain on easy mises. Will be terms. Apply to J. A. GILLOGLY, Lindsay. or to L. M. HAYES, Barrister,

Feb. 8, 1886,-79-8. Beaverton MOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

In the matter of the estate of ALEXAN-DER MITCHELL of the Town of Lindsay in the County of Victoria, marble dealer.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Alexander Mitchell did, on The 24th Day of March, instant, make an assignment to me, Archibald Campbell, of the town of Lindsay, in the county of Victoria, in pursuance of the act of the legislature of Ontario, 48 Vic., Chapter 26, intituled "An Act respecting Assignments for the benefit of creditors."

A. CAMPBELL, Assignee in Trust. Dated at Lindsay this 25th day of March, 1886.—85-4.

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE .-- Pur-A suant to Rev. Stat. Ont., Chap. 107, Sec. 34, and amending Act, creditors and others having claims against the estate of JAMES FANN-ING, late of the Township of Ops, in the County of Victoria, yeoman, deceased who died on the 2nd day of May, 1885, are notified to send to the undersigned Solicitor, at his office send to the undersigned Solicitor, a in Bigelow's Block, Lindsay, on or

THE 30th DAY OF APRIL, NEXT, a statement of their claims, and the nature of the securities held by them (if any), after which date the administrators of the personal estate and effects of said deceased will proceed to distribute the assets of said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been received as aforesaid, and the said administrators will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claims such notice shall not have been received at the time of said distribution.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1886.

H. R. DEAN.

H. B. DEAN. Solicitor for the Toronto General Trusts Coy., Administrator of the estate of James Fanning,

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE MARY CALLAGHAN.

Late of the township of Ops, in the County of Victoria, widow, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

creditors, if any, of the said MARY CAL-LAGHAN, who died on or about the 7th day of September, A. D, 1884, are on or before the 18th Day of April, 1886,

tosend by post to Messrs. O'LEARY & O'LEARY of the town of Lindsay, aforesaid, solicitors for the executors of the estate of the said Mary Callaghan, deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. After the said 18th day of April the executors of the said estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate April the executors of the said estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate or any part thereof among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to such claims and such claims only of which they may have had notice, and the said executors shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to are recorded, where all in such as tributed to any person of whose claim such ex-ecutors had not notice at the time of distribu-tion of the said assets or any part thereof, as

he case may be. Dated at Lindsay this 18th day of March, O'LEARY & O'LEARY,

Solicitors for the Executors. NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the goods of ALEXANDER MCPHADDEN.

deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to section 34 of chapter 107 Revised Statutes of Ontario, that all creditors or other persons hav-Ontario, that all creditors or other persons having claims against the estate of the late Alexander McPhadden of the township of Brock, county of Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 1st day of March, 1886, are hereby required to file such claims with NEIL Mc-PHADDEN of the village of Sunderland, merchant, one of the executors of the will of the said deceased, on or before the

Fifteenth day of April next, with a statement of such claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities held by them, if any, giving their full names and addresses;

which date the executors of said estat will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, regard being had only to such claims as may have been filed as aforesaid, and of which notice shall have been received, and the said executors will not be liable for the assets or any next thereof to any next hereof to any next thereof to any next thereof to any next thereof the said executors. any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not have had notice at the time of Dated at Sunderland this 17th day of March, A. D. 1886.

NEIL McPHADEN, MALCOLM McPHADEN, ALEXANDER McPHADEN, Executors.

Bricks! Bricks! Bricks!

AN IMPORTANT FACT

-TO ALL-

INTENDING BUILDERS.

MR. GEO. DRAKE having purchased that well-known farm from Mr. Jas. Walls is going nto the manufacturing of BRICK

on an extensive scale. Mr. Drake fermerly carried on the manufacturing of brick on these premises and the clay is noted for making

A SUPERIOR OUALITY.

Mr. 1 Drake having been for years in the bus-iness thoroughly understands his work and personally supervises it. He hopes by strict at-tention to his business and straightforward dealing to merit a share of public patronage. The Yard is the one nearest to

the station. DRAKE & CO.

Miscellaneous. MENTION THE POST.-Parties reading advertisements in this paper and ring them, or making purchases, will con-

TO THOMAS AND ANN GAINOR. or their Heirs.—There is a legacy here for you from the estate of MARIAM BROWN Full particulars can be given by addressing A. L. WALTERS, Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y.

DUNN'S THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

NOT FORGET

THOS. ROBSON.

at the old stand, Wellington st. Bridge, is ready and willing as ever to pay the highest price in cash for all the

Beef Hides and Tallow that may be offered.

THOS. ROBSON. Lindsay, Dec. 10th, 1885,-70tf.

ANDERSON & NUGENT, UNDERTAKERS.

Kent-st. - - Lindsay. Residence (Mr. Nugent), South end Fee's Terrace, Cambridge-st.

Lindsay, Sept. 8, 1885.-57. THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

The Largest Fire Insurance Company in the World.

LIFE DEPARTMENT Assurance effected with or without profits at

moderate rates. Four fifths of profits given to policy holders. For particulars or rates apply to R. C. TAYLOR.

Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

WIZARD OIL

The Best Cough Remedy.

BRITTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

CHARLES BRITTON. DRUGGIST, FOOT OF KENT-ST.

Lindsay, Sept. 16th, 1885,-58. TO FARMERS AND HORSEMEN!

I have removed BLACKSMITH SHOP

from Peel-st. to L. O'Connor's old stand. Lind HORSESHOEING AND CENERAL-JOBBING

M HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY. DENNIS C'CONNELL Lindsay, Feb. 7, 1886.-65-13. TOTICE TO MEMBERS

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE AND COLLECTING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

As sufficient time has been given to all par-ties indebted to our members since they were notified to pay up, and still some have neglect-ed or refused to pay, we now request that each member in Lindsay will send in at once to our office, Hamilton, the names of all such parties for publication, as per the notice which has been sent to cach debtor. All persons that owe our members take notice that your names will appear as delinquents unless an immediate settlement is made. Yours,

J. BIDWELL MILLS & Co., Managers for Canada N. B .- Merchants and others wishing to become members can do so by remitting \$7.00 a the managers, when all necessary supplies will be forwarded.—Dec. 3, 1885. 69.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

TUCHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, BRON-CHITIS, CHOUP, WHOOPING GOUCH, ETC.

Best thing I ever used for coughs and colds ROBERT HARDING, Jr. It cured me of a cold that I could not get any-It is really an excellent preparation for oughs and colds. I believe without doubt it is the best preparation made for coughs and colds.

GEO, LAING. Sar Mister, that's the best thing for coughs and colds I ever saw or heard tell cf. STRANGER.

PRICE 25c. A HIGINBOTHAM.