& Oreat Medical Work on MAREGO Rehammed Vitality, Norvons and Payelesi

Dobility, Promuture Decline is Men, Arrow of Pouth, and the untold interior resulting from Indiagnation or excession, A hook for every Indiscretion or excesses, A book for every man, young, middle aged and old, it contains 138 ; coarseptions for all some and chronic discrete, and contains and chronic discrete, and contains and chronic discrete, and the second of the second second of the second second

sionen of Life is worth more to the The Science of Life is worth more to the general on the and it is a state agost man of this generation them all the gold mines of California and the sliver mines of Nevadacombined. S. F. Chronicle.
The Science of Life points out the rocks and publicands on what the constitution and hoper of many a voung man have been fainly wreaked. Accombined Mirror.
The Science of Life is of treater value than all the manual case with the country. The stream of life is of speaker rains than all the method forter published in this counse. Sy for the past of years of the states to asketation. The stoicness of life is a superb and masterly tractic on an event and physical debility. Patron Fice Fices.

There is no member of society to whom The statement of life will not be until whather youth prient countilm instructor or clergy man. It is not be the control of county.

tropolar Peabody Medical Institute, of it Parker No. I Initiate Street, Hoston who are the consulted on all disciplination of the control of thy actions a specialty. Such to without an instance of fail-

PARM ADPRESIDE. To Parente M. Acmeria

o mon of little Faith.

many a starmer dars of hight Man beat of homen the noonday skies!

deep

Samuel's his wing to bate, the dayning break o begin and barmful thing. The tarries Shropshires.

made in thee Stock Journal for the mouth represents a Charling thick, exhibest to the Compboll, ic., Fairview Firm, V . A. . , one, from a sketch by out to the neupon the exhibition The former, named war in had been place it a this head of the pen which wen this or O constants I though shown at afteen a that a line fairs of the province, in all he red noted on every cocasion and the line aves, "Popey" and I medicinatera, an I when no Productal, Guelph, Prove State and Nancy sound. These

Canbe . his sound the pen poor and the six of model referred to below. Mr. Cingoell began breeding Shrops in 1851 in company with Mr. D. Grant, since where his exteer has been one of alon it is an armored triumph in Ontario

there is a corractional brought to Mr.

other is llowed from an importation by more were pided from Mr. H. H. Spencer's selections of the same place. In 1884 this hem made an importation from the Conous il clas of T. S. Minter and Messrs. Craw & Farmer of England, including the rim Lord P., which cost 10 gumess in

when Mr Campball showed at the Prothe Toronto Industrial he carried I hesta again, and the pen prize; and at the Provincial Guelph of firsts and two silver menals. Also at Hamilton Censides numorous other prizas.

This remarkable success cannot be acordental, as Mr. Campbell has been squally successful in the show ring with stock of his own breeding as with that brought from beyond the sea.

sheep Husbandry.

By John Campbell, jr., Woodville, Ont.

This very practical paper was read by the writer at the Wentworth Farmers' Institute in February, 1886, andianow given to our readers by the kind permission of

of farming, is at present suffering from ton for home use, and for the market prothe general depression that prevails not

However, as years passed on, conditions thanged. The American was cased, so that there was again time to different action fields, the product the fourteen action fields, the product the wool, the consequence being that wool fell off in price, and sheep-farmers in the fixates—as George Waring, ir., says in his "Handy-book of Flusbeaudry"—alaughtered hundreds and thousands of sheep for the pelts alone, and the farmers turned their attention to other banches of industry. With us such wholesale for some time the business was but fairly profitable. A few years later on a change for the better took place, when the British markets became available for our surples beef cattle and mutton sheep. Since then the production and carly-maturing sheep has been the aim of those who breed from a financial standpoint. It is all very well for wealthy independent farmers, or for men who restired the standard point. It is all very well for wealthy independent farmers, or for men who restires and financial standard point. It is all very well for wealthy independent farmers, or for men who restired the farmers of those who breed from a financial standpoint. It is all very well for wealthy independent farmers, or for men who restired the farmers, or for men who restired the farmers of good quality, prolific name in a few powers are good size, full size of good quality, prolific name in a few powers are good size, full class. The with a surprising the good flock of ewes are: good size, full class of good quality, prolific name of good quality, prolific name in the farmers of good quality, prolific name in the company which the farmers were in foreign menters, we shall all may be in the farmers of the standard points. It is all very well for wealthy includes the farmers of good quality, prolific name in the farmers of good good quality, prolific name in the farmers of good quality, prolific name in the farmers of good quality, prolific name in the farmers in the farmers of good quality, prolific name in the farmers in the farmers of good Peabody Medical Institute. However, as years passed on, conditions P.R. is doing us in Outurio a present independent farmers, or for men who retire from business and farm for pleasure, to broad whatever class of animals they take a fancy to, but for those of us who are obliged to farm for profit fancy must be buried out of sight, and that class bred which is most in demand, providing that we have the facilities to do so. For various reasons but comparatively few farmers can raise pure-bred shoep with success. One reason is that breeders, like poets "are born, not made." Another that esnable persons have not the necessary copital, or having the capital, are not located in a district suitable for the breed which they wish to invest in. It cortainly is a fact that all parts of our province are not equally suitable for the different breeds, and I have no doubt the time will come when each will find its place, just as they have found it in Britain. To say which is the best of the existing breeds,

should be used.

Breeding Age. Ewes should not be bred until they are about 10 months old, and except in the case of valuable ones should after two or three years be fed off for the buttley.

Breeding Age. Ewes should not be would soon find their way into it.

Docking.—This should be done when they are about ten days old. A good way is to rest the tail on a block, and while for the butcher. Rams are used from the one person holds the lamb and pulls the age of eight months to eight years and skin back towards the body another with over. There is a great difference of opin-ion about using lambs. I think that an within I inches of the body. If it is obcarly well-developed lamb is quite as capable, without injury, to serve a limited number of ewes as a late ill-cared for shearling. I have known one—a Shropshire tight around the stump, but it should be son and to be useful the next, but fifteen ger of its injuring the tail if left on too ewes is the outside number to which one long. should be used, and if moderately worked as a shearling will be in his prime when form this operation on the early lambs in-

either pure, or for crossing purposes would require great courage, but this February and March, and the person who sims at supplying the market with early a low price for a lot in which he sees a per on the "Breeding of draught horses." much can be safely said that when wool made the money long-wooled heavy-shearing sheen gave the best returns, but now

chest, well-spring rib, medium bone, heavy fleece of good quality, prolific nature, and a disposition to mature early. If a flock is deficient in any point, a ram in which this point is fully developed

Down-to get % strong lambs in one ses- removed in two hours, as there is a dan-Custration. -It is not necessi

tended for the spring markets, but for from two to four years old.

Time of Coupling.—Much depends on later lambs, even if to be sold off in the the object of breeding. He with the fall, the neglecting of it often causes much thoroughbreds who figures in the show ring vexation and loss. For suppose a feeder will have the ewes served in September goes to the market to buy a lot of lambs and October that the ... nos may drop in to fatten in the winter, or to carry over

James Keith.

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Lindsay, Feb. 15, 1887.-32.

very clearly explained by Mr. Rennie. Mr. Dryden was called on to give his experience on the "Proper way of manuring," and gave a very thorough explanation of

Mr. John Campbell, jr., read a paper on "Sheep-raising," which was ably discussed by Messrs. Dryden, Annis and others. The

mode of fertilizing was ably discussed and | filled with foul seeds. To realize the highest market price for our grain the quality must not only be good but it must be pure and clean. Wheat containing even a small mixture of barley, peas or cats, is depreci-ated in value; also barley with a mixture of other grain will not command the high-

est price for malting.

In the present depressed state of agriculture, when prices are unusually low, it is of the utmost importance that we should grow pure and clean grain, which alone will command the highest market price. With regard to growing grain for seed the farmers of Ontario, and more especially those in the vicinity of Toronto, are most favorably situated. Our climate and soil are all that could be desired for the full development of cereals of all kinds; the summer season is short and warm which summer season is short and warm which hastens vegetation so that our crops are rapidly matured. It has been proved beyond a doubt that our grain sown south in the United States and Great Britain matures earlier than their home grown seed grain. So much importance is being attached to this matter that for a number of years a large quantity of garden peas have been grown in this province to supply the market garden trade in the United States

and England.

I am satisfied that at no distant day there will be a large demand for pure seed grain grown in this province from our Northwest territories and the Western States. In those districts the season is so short and dry from end of harvest until the ground is frozen that a large portion of the grain 1-ft on the land does not germinate until the following spring. And, provided that me other grain is sown on the the following spring, there will be a quantity of the previous years grain harvested with what was sown. So far spring wheat has been the principal crop in the west sowing the same variety of wheat on the same ground year after year. It is when the land becomes exhausted and a rotation of crops necessary that this difficulty of keeping the grain pure will arise. Our tarmers should be alive to their interests, and sow only oure and clean grain of the best quality. There is a growing demand for pure seed grain. The seed houses in Toronto now handle large quantities and could handle much more if they could get it pure and clean. The fact of our spring grain receiving the highest award at the Paris exhibition in 1878 in competition with grain from different parts of the world is a ufficient guarantee that we hold the first place for growing seed grain, and we should take advantage of our favorable position. A change of seed from one section of the province to another is an important matter that should receive mere consideration. It not only improves the quaiity but increases the yield very materially, even if only a distance of a few miles, provided the soil is of a different nature. A lesirable change is by taking seed from the lake shore to the interior and vice versa. Some kinds of grain, especially oats and barley, imported from Great Britain give satisfactory returns after the first year.

The varieties of grain we should cultirate is a matter that may be governed ac cording to circumstances, namely, such kinds as are most suitable to our soil and locality and are likely to command the highest prices. Frequently good profits have been realized by growing new kinds of grain. Sometimes it turns out that the name alone is new, the grain being some old variety returned with renewed vigor. Considerable attention has been given by specialists to hybridizing different kinds of rain and introducing them to farmere, but so far with little success, as the produce is liable to be a mixture of the parent varieties. To produce the best quality of grain only the fully developed kernels should be sown. I strongly advise thin seeding for all kinds of grain, wheat, cats and barley about 11 bushel per acre. I have proved to my satisfaction that we have been sowing our grain to thick for the best results either to quality or quantity. The last matter that I wish to call attention to is the necessity of keeping our farms en-tirely free from all foul seeds if we expect to grow grain for seed. The best preven tion, in my experience, is to plow lightly or cultivate the land immediately after harvest, which will germinate and destroy all foul seeds that; are on or inear the sur-

Miscellaneous.

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taning fruit and ornamental trees; a small
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estiring farmer. Apply to WM. FOLEY, retiring farmer. Apply to indeay. March 2, 1887. -33 8.

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Miscellaneous.

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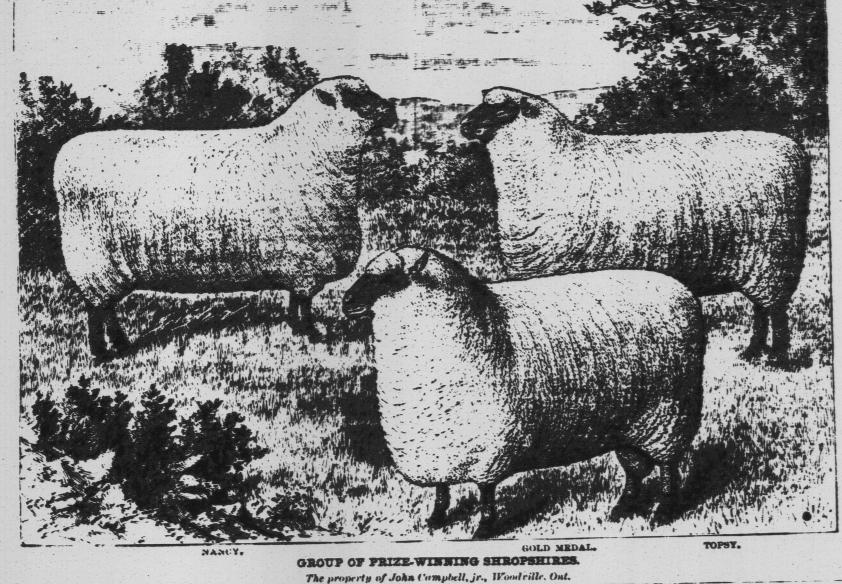
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MR. GEO. DRAKE having purchased that well-known farm from Mr. Jas. Walls is going nto the manufacturing of

BRICK on an extensive scale. Mr. Drake former carried on the manufacturing of brick on the premises and the clay is noted for make

Drake having been for years in



when mutton of fine quality, and wool of lambs does well to have them drop about | number of rams among the ewes, the medium fineness, are in greater demand, the same time. For those who are with- chances are that if he buys them, and few will dispute that the Downsarothe best in reach of a good market I think the profit and that they have come to stay. Of shove a capital plan, as the ewes not hav- also for carrying over. As to the operathe Downs three varieties are bred in On- ing lambs to suckle during the summer | tion itself it should be done early, but not The Southdown was the first improve in condition and so require but brought in, and they are quite numerous. light feeding in winter, and the culls are have all a have brought Mr. Camp. The Shropshire ca nenext, and have rapide easily fitted for sale; but for the farmer which we have but few flocks Each of them over till the following year, the pro-For test purchase consisted of a select these has its a tvocates, but it is well to per time to couple them is after the middle remember that at the experimental farm, of November. The lambs then drop late from a stage let of sheep imported by timelph, year after year the Shropehire in April when the grass is soon ready for the ate W M Mailor of Carement; an Downgrade in competition with the grades | them. In this way a flock can be cheaply of other breeds, all having similar care wintered, and with plenty of grass, but

Mr John Dryden, Brooklin, and a few in England the Shrops have taken the this method are, that it is somewhat diffilead, and are known as the "rent-paying" cult to have the swes in good wintering sheep. It may be said by some that at condition and also to get the culls into present there is nothing made in raising good shape to sell well. These are, howsheep of any kind, for the home or Bri- ever, more than counterbalanced by the sheep of any kind, for the home of British market. While this may in a certain facts that less care, less grain, and less exsense be true, still there is a very good reason why at least in the British markets.

Care of Rame.—If the ram is young, or reason why at least in the British markets In 1885 the pastnership was dissolved, the shippers of our Canadian live sheep when Mr Campbell showed at the Pro-calcul, a minug four birsts, including spe-calculation or Canadian bre t pen. This serve, mutton carcases from New Zealand and other countries. Have we produced the class of mutton which shippers can ship with advantage! It costs the same to send across the ocean a third-rate beast tral, six firsts, including first on flock, be- as a first, so that when times are dull and

margins small, the former will be handled with loss unless bought at a low price from us in the first place. Have we not often read the advices given by commission men discarded rame, or mixed lots, but to send good young ewes and wethers to dress 70 they show dark faces and legs so much the better, astheold country butchers in dressshow their customers, which is proof to them of superior quality, and for which they will pay an extra penny a pound.

though fall grown, if the flock is large, he should be kept separate, fed moderately with grain when on service, and turned to the ewes for an hour or two daily. In a small flock I do not think it necessary keep the ram apart except when being fed.

t'are of Pregnant Ewes.—If put into
winter quarters in good flesh there is no
reason why the ewes should be lightly fed. I fully believe that more loss of valuable sheep and lambs is caused by stuffing than by starving at that time. Pea straw a little green and well saved, fed in morning, not more than two pounds of turnipe each as noon, and good clover hay (if mostly alsike all the better) fed at night will give satisfactory results. Mangolds fed previous to lambing are injurious; timothy hay is not good, and the design of the d feed for sheep at any time. Breeding ewe

when only partly fat, they will drop lambs which he does not want, which spoils them until the docked tail is healed.

When it is considered that sheep in Ontario are so very free from disease of every kind, that the labor in attending them is so light, compared with that required for cattle, that they give returns twice a year, that it is so convenient to have a sheep or lamb at hand to dress during the warm weather, when fresh meat is a luxury in many farmers' homes, and that the Americans draw so largely upon our flocks for breeding stocks, the wonder is that any farm throughout the length and breadth of our fair province could be found without its flock.

WEST VICTORIA FARMERS' IN-STITUTE.

ecessful Meeting at Woodville—Interesting Papers by Messra. John Dryden, M. P. P., Henry Glendinning, William Rennie, John Campbell, jr., A. Gunn,

The regular meeting of the West Victoria farmers' institute was held in the town hall, Woodville, on Monday last, as advertised in THE Post, and was a most success ful and interesting gathering, quite a large number of farmers and others interested in agriculture being present. Amongst those present were Mesers. John Dryden M.P.P., of Brooklin: William Rennie, vicepresident Toronto industrial exhibition; John Campbell, jr.; Thos. Beall, Thos. Fee and Jas. Keith, Lindsay; H. Glendinning, Mannilla; F. Dix, P. McCorvie, Wm. Cameron. A. Gunn, Wm. Grant, J. Beacham Norman McLeod, Wm. Junkin, Donald Graham, Wm. Strickland, James Stewart, Campbell and others. Mr. D. Jackson, in

A lively interest was manifested by all present in the discussion, and it was after six o'clock when the institute adjourned to meet again at half-past seven in the Spencer hall. As Profe. Saunders and Robertson were unable to be present the meeting was not held on Thursday as ad In the evening a program was arranged consisting of essays, vocal and instrumenta music. The Woodville brass band, under

music. The Woodville brass band, under the leadership of Mr. Stewart, played several selections in a very creditable manner. Miss Maggie Gilchrist presided at the organ. Miss Gilchrist, Mrs. McNeil, Mr. Stodd rd and Mr. McSweyn ably assisted with their solos and duets. A telegram was read from Mr. J. A. Barron, M.P., expensions his prograt at his inability to pressing his regret at his inability to attend. Mr. H. Glendinning read a paper on "Successful fruit raising." Mr. David Annis gave a very touching temperance recitation. Mr. John Dryden gave a very instructive lecture on "How to make farming pay." Mr. Dryden in the course of his ing pay." Mr. Drygen in the course of his address expressed much pleasure at seeing so many of the ladies present, as he considered the first and most important step for a young man in starting life was the selection of a good wife. He was pleased to see so many present at these two meetings, and considered this one of the finest meetings of the kind he had ever attended. The subject he had to deal with was a very large one, and to explain it fully would require a great deal more time than was allowed him this evening. He thought the best way to answer this subject to young farmers was to closely watch the career of the successful farmers living in the com-munity; though they must not make a rule to copy after any particular farmer, as different farms required different treatment.

They must be self-reliant and guided to a They must be self-reliant and guided to a great extent by their own common sense. He would advise them not to be in too great a hurry in the mode of farming they would adopt. Possibly last year barley would command a high figure, if so then he would not consider it wise the following year to sow all in that crop, for in all probability the prices may have dropped in that article and raised in some other classes. He would advise a mixed or general husbandry. He would like to see more home life on the farm, and that a greater interest would be taken in making their homes more attractive. Many he feared lived too high, not but he would wish to see every man live comfortably as his means would afford. He would like to see them well educated. He would encourage them to raise the best bred stock, as they were just as easily fed

DVANTAGES OF PURE CLEAN SEED GRAIN. By W. Rennie, Toronto. to the farmers of Outario. Of a truth, like