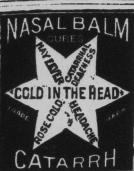


ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE.

PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

Medical.



CLEANSING HEALING. CATARRH, HAY FEVER. STOPS. Droppings from

excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sent pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1. Address FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

The Canadian Lost. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1888. TOPICS FOR FARMERS.

WEST VICTORIA FARMERS' (Continued from first page.)

Why do so many farmers fail to be successful fruit growers in Mariposa? This was answered by Mr. GLENDENNING. He strongly advocated craining the land and procuring the proper trees for the mate. Mr. Fee also answered this question, that a good many failures arose from fraudulent dealers misrepresenting the OES PARMING PAY? - PLAIN TALK TO FAR-

MERS. Mr. H. GLENDINNING of Manilla read following paper:

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The question is often asked, "Does farmng pay!" and nearly always answered in he negative by those asking the same, and in proof of this assertion they point to the creasing indebtedness of the farmers. ernit me to state that that is not suffient evidence to establish the case. Merhants might answer the question "Does percantile business pay?" in the same way pointing to the large number of failures onstantly occurring amongst their class. out the farmers would not accept that as lusive evidence that the mercantile iness was a failure, in general and they uld be wrong in doing so. Farming like ther callings in life will pay just in prortion to the amount of knowledge, capi-, skill, economy and labor put in the iness. Many farmers sigh for the good times they had and when they made ney. Let us go back twenty-five or irty years ago. What had the farmers ep and wood. Except in the case of heat can he not raise as much per acre as er. But even this point is questionable. me farms the average has been highwithin the last ten years than it was at

hat time. Pork can be sold for as much in the average now as then. Cattle can be d for more. A better price and demand thorses. Wool will not bring as much, tlambs realize better prices. While on the control of the control enues opened up to him to make money Notably among them is barley, clover seed and potatces. Also a better demand and an be obtained for poultry, butter valve. He also has the advantage of allways, enabling him to sell in the best markets when he is ready. He has larger learings; his fields are free from stumps id stones, which permits him to work his de more easily and to better advantage ing labor-saving machinery.

t wearing apparel for less money. Yet hall these advantages many farmers uplain that they cannot make ends For this there must be a cause, h I think can be accounted for largely he following facts. For nearly twenty s, with only short intervals during period, the farmers had large crops high prices for most of their products. ith their increasing prosperity many an undertook the purchase of land edit at high prices either to enlarge own domains or farms for their sons, ous years came. All, or nearly all, more extravagant habits of living h they have not learned to curtail. In cases too much farm machinery has ought, simply because some machine omes out with high praises and flashy sint. After a time the purchaser finds at that he could have done nearly as good ork with the old discarded machine that gave to the agent or lies rotting in the corner. This brings us to another Many farmers have not provided ient house room for their increasing nplements and vehicles, consequently bine of them have to stand out in the weato rust, warp, rot and break when ed to, which operation tends to break temper and break them financially. ner who have not contracted heavy s and who live within their income generally tell you that farming pays be satisfied with their position in life.

as twenty five or thirty years ago.
I will ask how many farmers at that sported a carriage with fine harness, ley and their families wore as expendintly as they do now? o not wish to deny farmers and their les, for I think there is no class of people in the Dominion who should enjoy the tood things of this life more than the armer; but when we find a top buggy and rappings to match for himself and each cy that is grown up, and other things hat are just as ridiculous, is it not time for him to stop and ask himself the question, an I make farming pay at this rate? One rawback the farmer has to centend with the use and luxuries of those artiback the farmer has to contend with is the high price of labor; but that is part off-et by labor-saving machines, hich enables him to do a greater amount work with the number of hands em-

is sometimes very hard to make far-

ng is different and more expensive than

lieve that their present mode of

Now, if you will permit me, I will give a the first thing to do is to look carefully tour surroundings with a retrospective a well as a prospective eye. What were last year's hat Year's crops in your neighborhood?
That were overdone, and what found a
eady market? What treatment does your
and need this need this year compared with last earl As regards the prospective part of his subject the following questions may rove pertinent: What new industries are ere in our country that will create new emands or destroy old ones? What are he products needed to supply those dehands: What are cannot be products needed to supply those dehands: What are our neighbors likely to lant he most of? Sometimes it is policy oplant the prevailing crops in a neighborod and sometimes it is not. We want to exarguland not lose our heads on someting that one man raised last year. Just ecause he got a good thing our of it is in

no sign we can all do it. On the contrary, let us see if we can't be of the lucky num-ber who start the rush instead of those who follow in the wake of others, and this

at too late an hour.

It is well to have a variety of crops on our farms, for if we depend solely on any specialty we may have to record a failure.

It is well to be thinking over these things, and now after maturing plans go to work, get ready your seed, see that the tools are in proper order, and be ready for nature when nature is ready for us. By the way, are you making the largest possible amount of manure with your facilities? Manure is the key that unlocks the earth, and the man that has pienty has his success half assured. Look well to the leaks. They may be the avenue to a competency or may be the avenue to a competency or ruin.

H. GLENDINNING.

Manilla, March 15, 1886.

The question drawer was again opened, and the first question, Is light barley as good as standard weight, was answered by Mr. LOWNSBOROUGH, who considered it

Mr. FRE was next called on to criticize Mr. Glendenning's paper but found nothing to disagree with him. He fully agreed with him and more too. The farmers were to be greatly blamed for their extravagance in buying too much machinery and not taking proper care of it. A great many farmers bought farming machines they did not need.

Mr. Lake answered Mr. Fee as he was one of the machine agents. He found Mr. Fee one of those unfortunates who had been indulging in superfluities. Quite a heated discussion took place between Mr. Fee and Mr. Lake in a very good-natured way.

Mr. Lownsborough said he thought from an honest standpoint farming did pay. Mr. Glendenning thought the wages paid by farmers were too high. He could not agree with the assertion. The farm hands had only about half of the year to earn wages, or at best not more than eight months, and had to go idle the rest of the year. Mr. Glendenning called Mr. Lownsborough's attention to his paper that he had not said farmers were not paying too much.

Mr. D. CARMICHAEL next spoke at length and fairly demolished the arguments of a number of the previous speakers. The next was a song, "The Old Church Bell," by Mr. Coade, which was sung in

Bell," by Mr. Coade, which was sung in capital style.

Reeve Bowes was then called on and gave a very neat discourse, advising the educating of our young people in bookkeeping.
The next was an instrumental trio by

Miss Cunnings, organ, Mr. Cunnings, concertins, and Mr. Cole, violin, which was rendered with fine effect. Mr. GEO. GRAHAM was the next speaker and made a good practical address. His remarks were listened to with close attention.

Mr. J. A. Gillogly rendered a song in excellent style, which was well received. Mr. Short was next called and highly commended there meetings. He thought farmers were too backward in coming Mr. WM. GRANT being called on said that farmers had not confidence enough in

each other, as in the matter of cattle, when

they often could get as much from their neighbor farmer they preferred to deal with a foreign dealer. Mr. Cunnings delivered an appropriate speech, eulogizing the life of the farmers.

The affair terminated with a chorus by
the choir and the singing of the national

MR. GEORGE LAIDLAW ON AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

What is to be done for the Farmers-A Plea for the Improvement of Ontario Butter-Model Creameries Needed-Suggestions for Stock Improvement.

From the Empire, March 16.1 A reporter of The Empire called upon Mr. George Laidlaw yesterday, to ask his opinion as to the best methods to be adopted to improve agriculture and enhance the value of the Canadian farmer's products. Mr. Laidlaw has mixed with our Ontario farmers during the greater part of his life, and is regarded by them as having their interests at heart. Hence the interview.

"You ask me," said Mr. Laidlaw, "what is the best thing to be done to promote the farming interests of Ontario. I suppose you mean in a public way-that is, what can legislation or the government do? Before we discuss that let me point out what the government and parliament are asked to do in various other directions at the present moment. It seems to me that extraordinary pressure is being brought to bear on the government to expend public money in every direction-except for the advantage of the farmers. Let us look at some of these proposed expenditures. Montreal wants a ship channel debt of two millions assumed by the government, so that the interests the harbor commissioners are paying on it may go to local harbor improvements. I am free to say that Montreal, as the great port of shipment for

Cauadian produce to Europe and the entrepot of Canadian imports for these upper provinces, should be made as cheap a port as possible; and in this connection I would also express my conviction that Quebec should be made the point of departure for the shortest passage across the Atlantic from America to England for Canadian travel. Then there is a pressure for the enlargement of existing canals, the shipping interest claiming that they should be widened and deepened at the expense of the country (the farmers paying the greater part of the dominion revenue) to the tune of many millions more. This, I consider unnecessary at present; our farm sider unnecessary at present; our farm products have little use for the canals, the sider unnecessary at present; our farm products have little use for the canals, the railways being the principal means of transportation. At all events the St. Lawrence canal should not be enlarged at present unless the traffic is made to hear the cost. There are other reformers—I don't speak of politicans—who want all the tolls removed from the canals and all the shipping dues of every kind removed from the St. Lawrence, from the head of the lakes to the ses, and more expense thrown upon the country, including the farmers generally—and this is done to cheapen the cost of United States North-west products on their way to England to compete with Canadian products. Then we have the great scheme of the Trent Valley canal that is wholly uncalled for, and would cost ten million dollars before it could be completed, and when completed there will be nothing for it to do. These are only a few of the schemes involving many millions that are being pressed on the government —saying nothing of the movement to secure a few millions more of public expenditure in Manitobs. There are in these heavy burdens for the farmers, however much the shipping interest, which is small compared to the farming interest, and be benefitted by some of them."

"Well, Mr. Laidiaw, what do you proposed Would you discontinue or arrest these expenditures?"
"It bink the country should have a breath-

posef Would you discontinue or arrest these expenditures?"

"I think the country should have a breathing time after the great expenditure on railways, canals, public buildings and other things. We ought to call a halt is this direction at least."

"But what about the farmers' interest?"

"Well, when you arrest for a time this great expenditure you are doing well for the farmers, who bear the brunt of taxation no matter in what form it reaches them. Now, if I had the ear of the government I would urge them to do something for the farmers of a practical kind. We have a department of agriculture at Ottawa, but most of the time the title has been a misnomer. I am glad to see that John Carling is bringing the department nearer to the farmer than ever before. What the government wants all round is to get near

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

the farmer, to make our agricultural population see that the Dominion government is really interested in the progress of agriculture. A bold policy in this direction is absolutely needed and would be popular. The Duminion government in now interesting itself in experimental farms, testing seed grain and as forth. Of course, the government locks well after the non-introduction of cattle disease into Canada and sees that our cattle interests in England are not sacrificed. That is right. But I wish it would get still nearer to the farmers by manifesting a lively interest in their home work. There are the dairy interests. See how high our Canadian cheese stands in England and the enormous development of sales over there. Two men of enterprise, Messra, McPherson and Balantyne, have done more for the cheese interest than all other agencies combined. Why have our exports of butter to England fallen off so miserably? Because we are neglecting the art of butter making and losing millions every year by this neglect. An enormous quantity of bad butter is made, and this has almost destroyed the demand abroad. Now this must be changed, and the government can do much to put our butter interest on a first class basis. After the Daniah war with Germany, when Denmark was almost reined financially, and the people had to cast around for a way to increase their resources, active measures were taken to increase they remained they have their model farms and splendid dairies among the nobility, but Danish butter is now in consumption in palaces and castles and other aristocratic residences there, bringing great prices. I maintain that our Canadian government abould take hold of this butter question with a will; establish first class model creameries, schools of instruction for the farmers' wives and daughters if necessary, and give many who do not see the newspaper ocular demonstration of the right way to make butter. Or let them spend some money to help the agricultural societies throughout the Dominion to establish these model crea the farmer, to make our agricultural popuof horses for cavalry purposes; information on this subject should be circulated broadon this subject should be circulated broad-cast showing the class of animals that is required; and in this connection the government could use its influence with the English military authorities to have purchasing agents located in the principal centres in Canada. In a hundred ways the government can assist the farmer, and I think it is now the farmer's turn. For it the government can assist the farmer, and I think it is now the farmer's turn. For it is always well to keep in mind that here in Canada the social and aristocratic forces which have kept agriculture to the front in England, are wanting, and it is but right for the government to take their place and supply the stimulus that is needed to deepen the interest in agricultural pursuits and secure the needed improvements. The shipping interest, the manufacturing interest, the fishing interest, the railway interest, the workingman's interest, the commercial interest generally, have all been pretty well looked after, and they can afford to stand aside for a time while the greatest interest of all, the farming interest, which is the basis of the country's prosperity, receives some con-

"Would it cost much, Mr. Laidlaw?"
"I think that if the government would spend a half million or million in this way they would find it the best investment the country ever made. The interest on a mil-lion would be only \$40,000 a year. And you know a half million or a million goes a short way in railway subsidizing or canal

"What do you estimate would be the result of your recommendations, if carried out, in regard to the butter product?" out, in regard to the butter product?"

"I believe it would result in a saving to Ontario alone of at least four millions of dollars a year, hesides the incidental improvement of agriculture which would necessarily follow. Is this not a matter worthy the consideration of the members of our parliament respecting agricultural constituencies, as well as the government?"

COMMUNICATIONS.

Orillia's Proposed New County—Facts vs. Guesses—A Protest from Mara.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.] SIR,-As you are aware, a large deputation went from Orillia to ask the Ontario government to permit them to form a new county out of the following:-Mars, Orillia, Matchedash, Medonte, Tay, Rame, Morrison, Muskoka, Wood, Gibson, Baxter and six concessions of Oro, the villages of Gravenhurst and Midland, and the town of Orillis. The government promised to give the scheme due consideration. As soon as this scheme was made known to the public just so soon were we enabled to form an intelligent opinion on the matter. That scheme is the one I am fighting. It will be time enough to discuss any other scheme when it is laid before the government. I claimed in a letter published in an Orillia paper that the assessment of the proposed county was under six millions, and bere is the proof:-Mars, \$1,001,450; Orillia town, \$818,055; Medonte, \$522,520; Orillia and Matchedash, \$509,642; Tay, \$565,000; Midland, \$346,773; Gravenhurst, \$213,602; Rama, \$199,704; Morrison, \$102,190; Muskoka,\$73, 358: six concessions of Oro, 6-14ths, which will be about the amount, \$225, 383; to which must be added Wood, Baxter and Gibson say \$200,000, and we get a total of \$4,777,077 as the whole county assessment. Call it \$5,000,000 for argument's sake. In order'to make their assertion good that the new county would have over six millions the Orillians were forced to take in Thorah, Beaverton, Penetanguishene and all of Oro. But they will no doubt say the scheme is changed. How are we to know that? Has a new scheme been placed before the government? If so, when and by whom? Did O'ro, Thorah, Beaverton, etc., ask to be interested in the scheme? The Orillia News-Letter cannot change the scheme without condemning, the originators of it. The News-Letter accuses the of boing without information on this question. I will leave it to public to judge winsther this should be reversed or not. The News-Letter will notice I that the local assessment in each instance, but it matters little whether the lotal or squalland be taken. The assessment of the proposed county is under five millions. The figure given by Mr. Grant are wrong so far an Mara is concerned. Our county and educational tax combined was \$1,312.00; our county and educational tax for 1850 was \$1,150. Those are the exact amounts we paid. The county-deucational rate should not be included in discussing the actual cost of running the county. You will thus see Mr. Grant made a serious error—one of \$327—in our county educational tax for 1850 was \$1,150. Those are the exact amounts we paid. The county-deucational rate should not be included in discussing the actual cost of running the county for \$4,228.00 per annum or up goes our taxes. If so they need revising, Now. our county tax, as attack above, is \$85.00. Either Orillia must run the new county for \$4,228.00 per annum or up goes our taxes. It is only need revising, Now. our county tax, as attack above, is \$85.00. Either Orillia must run the new county for \$4,228.00 per annum or up goes our taxes. It is only need revising, Now. our county tax, as attack above, is \$85.00. Either Orillia must run the new county for \$4,228.00 per annum or up goes our taxes. It is only near the new county for \$4,228.00 per annum or up goes our taxes. It is only not propose to run it for less than \$7,500. Even at that small sum our county is the first train. The first train the first train. But they will no doubt say the scheme is changed. How are we to know that? Has

per cent. Those are true and unassailable facts. In my previous letter I said it cost about \$21,000 to run an ordinary county. I should have said a county similar to the proposed one. I still adhere to that statement. It was no idle guess on my part, but made after due consideration. These is only one way of getting at the cost of running a new county, and that is by comparing it with enother similar county. Peterboro I claim to be a similar county in almost every particular except the assessment. Peterboro contains 514,427 acres; the proposed county a little over that number. The character of the land is very similar, while the population and assessment of Peterboro is greater. The levy of Peterboro for 1887, apart from county educational rates, was \$20,875.21. The assessment was \$8,789,566. How does this compare with Orillia's \$7,500! Again the proposed county is larger than Ontario county (which has 498-030 acres), and our levy was \$21,132 for 1887. Our assessment \$21,132,000 in roud numbers. The levy for the united counties of Durham and Northumberland and Durham don't separate? They have six times the assessment of the new county and each has a good town in its midet. Here is what Mr. E. A. MacNachtan, their clerk and treasurer, said:—"I don't think the counties will separate for some time. It would make a vast difference in the total to run them separately." Mr. MacNachtan has been clerk and treasurer of those counties for twenty-five years. He ought to be good authority, but I want the Orillians to know that I got my figures as to the cost of running the above counties from the minutes and auditors reports of the respective counties, hence there is no guess work about it. It cannot be considered a fair argument to compare the costs of running the should be their size. Such comparison cannot carry conviction. There is not a township in Halton but is assessed for even a million? One only. You can name those fair comparison with a county nearly fit not quite double their size. not a township in Halton but is assessed for over one million. How many of the new county townships are assessed for even a million? One only. You can name seven that in all will not count up a million. It costs much more to run a large county than a small one. There is no denying that. Now, how can any one be found to say that the new county can be run for \$7,500 when it cost the little county of Halton \$9,432 last year. None of the counties that the Orillia News-Letter gives have any expensive bridges to maintain. have any expensive bridges to maintain. How is it the News-Letter selected the three smallest and most compact little coun-tles in Ontario? I am fairer, and wish to get at this matter on its merits. At present Mara pays about one twentyof the entire levy for this county. In the proposed county we would have to pay at least one-fifth. What a difference! Why should we want to leave a rich county with anould we want to leave a rich county with an assessment of over \$20,000.000 in order to join one with scarcely \$5,000,000. It is out of the question. I will grant you that for two or three years you can run the new county for from \$14,000 to \$18,000, but it must eventually come up to what I state if the experience of similar counties counts for anything. Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry are united for county purposes. Glengarry are united for county purposes.
Why do they not separate if they could carry on separate counties for the same cost? Present your case in any shape you like and it is weak. Should you throw overboard Baxter, Gibson, Wood, Morrison and Muskoka, and take in Thorah, Beaver-ton, Papatanguishana and all of the your and Muskoka, and take in Thorah, Beaverton, Penetanguishene and all of Oro, your case would be much improved but atill weak. I will refrain from saying anything further on this question, as we are going to debate it here on Friday evening, at 7 p.m.

—Very truly yours, F. J. GILLESPIE, Uptergrove, March 13th, 1888.

J. W. C Fegan's English Boys.

[Correspondence of The Post.

From time to time in your valuable paper you speak most favorably of our boys. Your farmer readers will be interested in knowing that our spring party for this year is expected to arrive early in April, numbering one hundred coys varying in age from 10 to 20 years, and boys varying in age from 10 to 20 years, and composed of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, from all parts of the old land. We wish it to be distinctly understood that these boys are not of the criminal class, but chiefly orphans, the sons of wido as atruggling for a living, crowded dut, (poor but deserving), only wanting a chance such as the broad acras and christian homes of this great country offers to grow into useful men. This is proved by the record of the past four years, the gradual advance in weges fram year to year, the eagerness of farmers to re-engage and the reputation the home is getting for selecting the right boys for Cansdian farm service. For the last party of 127 boys we received applications to the number of over 230. In writing to the Christian Guardian, the Rev. J. Totten, of Markham, says:—"Mr. Brace has found homes here for a number of boys from the home under his care in Toronto, and as far as your correspondent can learn they are giving as good satisfaction as could reasonably he hoped for. We commend him and the noble work in which he is engaged to the christian people of this grand Dominion." About this time in the year a few boys whose term of service has expired are changing; these having rendered them capable of handling a team, ploughing, etc, Numbers have joined our Christian churches and are active christian workers. Any information respecting them may be had from A. H. Brace, 255 George St. Toronto, or from the "Canadian Council," H. P. Dwight, (Great North Western Telegraph Company, Turonto); W. Gooderham, Esq., (liquidator of Central Bank); and J. Healey, (Monetary Times Office, Toronto). composed of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh.

Mrs. T. H. Hern never uses anything but White Pine Balsam for coughs and colds.-88-3.

Excursions to the Northwest. Excursion trains for the Canadian Northwest every Tuesday during March and April. Apply for tickets to F. C. TAYLOR. Lindsay. -86-4. VARIETIES.

Mrs. Biggings-Ah, Mrs. Stiggins, it's not every voman who has a husband like yours. They say he very indulgent. Mrs. Stiggins-There! I told Joshua that if he kept on indulging on the sly somebody would find it out.

He ate green cucumbers:
They made him quite sick;
But he took a few "Pellets"
That cured him right quick.
An easier physic
Yon never will find
Thun Pievre's weall! "Bellets"

Than Pierce's small "Pellets,"
The purgative kind.
Small but precious, 25 cents per vial,—80-1.

The paragraphers, some weeks ago, declared that the backbone of winter was broken. For a broken-back institution, it seems able to bear up a pretty respectable sized blizzard.—[Albany Argus.

Casteria.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

recommend it as superior to any prescriptions to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUTTAY Street, N. Y.

J Connolly.

## CASH WANTED.

I MUST RECEIVE

### By 4th next Month \$1000.

In order to get the above amount our whole stock of Ladies, Gents and Misses Boots and Shoes, as well as Ladies' and Gents' Overshoes, &c., &c., must be sold AT COST and under. Notwithstanding the large amount of Goods sold during the last month you will find my Stock assorted.

Ist horse in duplicate \$3,000 each prize. \$6,000 well assorted.

newly fitted up with plate glass, three doors east of William street,

J. CONNOLLY.

Ingle & Co.

SASH

The practical way to make your house warm is to keep the cold out. To this end FROST SASH are a great help.

We manufacture Sash to fit any size or shape of window and guarantee a close fit and

perfect stop to draughts of cold air. Send in your orders early or call at the factory.

Prices the lowest consistent with good work.

GEO. INGLE & CO'Y, Lindsay Planing Mill.

Lindsay, Oct. 19, 1887.-67.

Laraine Machine Oil.

Farmers, Threshers and Millmen!

For all kinds of Machinery use

#### McColl's Celebrated Lardine Machine Oil

It is without doubt the Best Lubricator in the market. BEOS. & CO., Toronto, sole manufacturers.

For sale by --- Jos. Head, Fenelon Falls; R. D. Thexton, Lindsay; McLennan & Co., Lindsay.

Lindsay, May 12, 1886.—92.

A. Higinbotham.

## OLD ENGLISH CONDITION POWDER.



placed before the farmers and horse-owners of this vicinity. It has proved itself to be one of the most honest preparations of its kind in use, and at the same time one of the GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIERS in the country.

It is perfectly harmless, in fact Rain or Shine it wont hurt any animal, and has been used with grand success by such reliable men as Joseph Staples and John Cairns, Manvers; Geo. Wherry and Albert Ware, Fenelon; Geo. Skuce, Ops; and Happy Jack, Henry Gain, Jack Dunsford and Eugene Fee, Lindsay, and thousands of others.

25cts, Each or Five for \$1.00 A. HIGINBOTHAM, Druggist, Lindsay Lindsay, Sept. 1, 1887.-60.

J. G. Edwards. WHOLESALE.

AND

**BLACKSMITHS** I have now on hand for the Fall and Winter Trade a full and well-amorted Stock of

Sleigh and Cutter Shoe Steel, Bar, Hoop and Band Iron in all the

different sizes.

Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Rasps and Files of all kinds.

Bolts, Muts, Rivets, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL. Sleigh and Cutter Runners, Shafts

Peles, Neckyokes, Whiffletrees, And everything in the Carriage-maker's and Blacksmith's line of business.

Please call or send for Prices.

Lindsay, Oct. 3rd, 1887,-65.

Miscellaneous.

ROOMS TO RENT.—On South side of Kentst. Apply to MRS. KEENAN, Lindsay. Feb 29, 1888.—88-tf. WANTED. - Good General Servant WRS. H. B. DEAN, Ridout-st. Lindsay, March THE CANADIAN POST WILL BE L sent to any address in Canads, Great Britain or the United States for One Dollar a year. Address THE POST, Lindsay, Canada. NOTICE TO PAY.

All unpaid accounts must be paid at Lindsay, Feb. 15, 1883.—84-4.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL

Life Assurance Company 22 to 28 King-at West, Toronto EON. G. W ROSS, MINISTER OF EDU-CATION, PRESIDENT.

HON. S. H. BLAKE, ROB. McLEAN, Esq., Vice-Presidents. Authorised Capital, Guarantee Fund, Government Deposit, Reasons why you should insure in the Temperance and General are:

1st. It is purely Canadian, confining its business to the Dominion.

2nd. Its security is unquestionable.

3rd. Its management is careful and eco

nemical.

4th. Is rates are low, risks carefully selected; its plans popular, and to suit everyone, its policies clear, simple and definite,

5th. It gives to temperance men all the benefits of their superior iongavity either in lower rate or increased profit.

6th. It has done over two million of insurance in its second year, the largest amount ever reached by a Canadian company. H. O'HARA.

Toronto, March 4, 1888.—83-26.

Miscellaneous

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