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Medical.

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THE SCIENCE OF

LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, nervous and physical Debility, Premature Decine, Errors of Youth, and abe untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 3 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, enly \$1.00, by mail, sealed. Hulstrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send bow. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or DR. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty Diseases of man, Office, No. 4, Bulfinch-st.—92-ly.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1889. VICTORIA FARMERS INSTITUTE.

A Successful Meeting at Lindsay. A very successful meeting of the West Victoria farmers' institute was held in the council chamber, Lindsay, on Friday afternoon and evening of last week. Among those present were: Messrs. S. H. Metherell, Wm. Lownsbrough, P. S. Mark, T. Fee, Wm. Short, John Ray, E. H. Hopkins, off. C. Birchard, Thos. Beall, D. J. McIntyre, W. Blaylock, G. Ray, T. Ward, D. Ray, D H. Corneil, W. N. Res, J. F. Dix, A. Jackson, and many others.

The president, Mr. Donald Jackson, opened the meeting with a short address. and attributed the somewhat slim attendance of farmers to the bad state of the roads. He then introduced Mr. J. J. Hobson, chairman of the board of agricultural college, Guelph, stating that he had on in a paper an item stating that seed been one of the judges of prize farms for the past seven years. Mr. Keith, secretion of the judges of prize farms for in order that the fresh cut might be coated over; if planted fresh the soil extracted sary of the meeting, then produced the following queries from the

QUESTION DRAWER.

What is the cheapest and best way to manura land? Mr. Horson thought the cheapest and best manure was that made on the farm, and gave a number of reasons in support What is the best plan to pursue in sum-

mer fallowing to keep thisties well under or allow them to grow to the height of seven or eight inches? Mr. Hosson said to keep tham down

by all means.

Is buck wheat good to sow as manure? Mr. W. Lownsbrough said he had always sown buckwheat and found it profitable to do so. With regard to rye, he would now it more for the purpose of pas-ture, and grow buckwheat after....Mr. FEE said that some farmers thought that barnyard manure was the cheapest, but he did not hold that view...Mr. Lowns. BROUGH supported Mr. Fee upon this point....Mr. HOBSON said that while green manure may be cheapest in some localities it certainly is not in others, and considered that to keep a farm in a proper considered that to keep a farm in a proper state of fertility it is necessary to give back to the soil what has been extracted from it by the growing crop...Mr. Dix agreed with Mr. Hobson as to the superior value of barnyard manure...Mr. Hopkins thought that when straw was meetings held had been well attended. worth the price it was now selling at it would he better to dispose of it than to place it back upon the land.....Mr. S. METHERELL believed in using barnyard manure and gave some proofs of practical experience...Mr. Thompson upheld the use of barnyard product, and was opposed

cow for the season, and proved that the proceeds of the amount of cheese manu. factured would not pay for her keeping.
....Mr. Horson said he was much interested in this subject. He knew one man—a Mr. McPherson. man-a Mr. McPherson-who was engage in the dairying business and who had 300 patrons, all of whom said that they nd the business a most profitable one. The averages of cows depended greatly upon a proper selection of animals and proper feed and treatment. In Oxford county, which enclosed as fine soil as there is in the province, a number of dairies were in successful operation.....Mr. DIX said that his experience had been vastly different to that of Messrs. Fee and Hop-

The next item on the program was an address on "Summer Fallowing" by Mr. Hobson, which was listened to with deep interest. At the conclusion of the discourse Mr. Fas criticized some of the arguments advanced, and Mr. Lownsbrough gave his opinion upon the subject at some length, and so also did Mr. Hopkins.

DR. HERRIMAN was asked to explain to Mr. Hopkins why his barley crop had been failing yearly, and, complying with the request, the doctor gave a very reasonable explanation, going fully into the chemical features concerned.

Mr. However said scientists held that such a change does not takes place...

Mr. Hepkins thought the question sould be decided conclusively if the proper means were taken, but he believed the change does take place under certain elecunstances, and instanced a case when fall wheat had been left in the spouts of a drill, and chees grew up where the graine had filtered out. He believed that chees springs from degenerated wheat. [Mr. Hobson—Then you believe that chees under favorable circumstances would develop into wheat? No, Mr. Hopkins did not think so.

Which is the most profitable way to

feed potatoes and grain to stock,—cooked or raw?

Mr. Horson said that the most profitable way to feed grain is in the raw state—potatoes it is safer to feed soft.

Does it pay to raise beef while letting the calf run with the cow?

Mr. Horson—No, calves can be raised very successfully on boiled linesed and skim milk, and it is sheer waste to let the calf run with the cow. Before given the mixture should be heated to the temperature of new milk.

ture of new milk.

Which does mixed farming or specialty farming pay best?

Mr. Hobson said it depended largely upon localities and conditions. One district is found to be best fitted for dairying, another for cattle raising, another for aising horses and thoro'-bred stock, and

When winter wheat is killed out and spring wheat sowed in its place is it true that the spring wheat is generally a fail-

that the spring wheat is generally a failuref

Mr. LOWNSHOROUGH said he never sowed spring wheat where fall wheat was killed out, as he believed that the fall wheat took out the soil constituents required by the spring wheat, and he was aware of several instances in support of the view...Mr. Free said the reason why spring wheat was so often a failure was that farmers hesitated too long before making the change. They forced themselves to believe that the killed out field was sprouting, and only accepted the inevitable when too late...Mr. Keith stated that Mr. Thorndike had sowed spring wheat after fall and never cut a better crop.

wheat after fall and never cut a better crop.

Which is the better way to cultivate potatoes—in the hill or flat?

Mr. Hopkins took the view that, judging from the price offered, it would be better not to cultivate them at all....Mr. Lowns-Brough said he did not believe in hilling at all....Dr. Herriman said it was contended by a great many that it was far better not to hill at all, but to cultivate freely between the rows. It was the small roots which gathered up the nutriment, and when the earth was scooped away from them the potato could not flourish...Mr. Hopkins asked whether it was right to cut the potato for planting or not. He found that when he planted them whole there was a better growth....Mr. Lownsbrough said he cut the seed ends off, rubbed the cut with gypsum Lownsbrough said he cut the seed ends off, rubbed the cut with gypsum to peal the surface, put them by for planting and ate the rest.....Mr. Dix said that after trying both methods he found that whole petatoes produced the best crop....Mr. Beall said that Mr. Dumfrey, the originator of the famous Dumfrey potato, adopted the flat system of culture....Mr. Fee said he had planted part of a field with seed cut about eight days, and another portion with seed cut fresh, and the old seed came up first and held the lead all through. In explanation of this he had seen later on in a paper an item stating that seed

the molature from the potato.

Mr. Dix's paper on "The Farm Garden,"
printed elsewhere, was here read.

Considerable discussion took place upon the subject of the paper, Dr. Herriman, Mr. Beall, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Lownsbrough and Mr. Hopkins taking a hand in. Mr. BEALL commended Mr. Dix's paper, but said that there was one thing that he had not mentioned in a doct it was How. not mentioned—i. e., does it pay. How-ever, he (the speaker) could answer yes. He had only 2½ acres of a garden but he could affird to hire an experienced man the year round and still make money, and

Mr. Hobson than delivered an eloquent

address upon matters relating both to the farm and the farmer. He thought that a very interesting meeting had been held during the afternoon, and he could readily This was cheering news and removed a stigma from farmers, who have not always evinced a proper appreciation of the advantages afforded them by a zealous government. The speaker then alluded to the prices of grain, and went on to use of bardyard product, and was opposed to taking any straw to the market even if the price was a seemingly fair one.

What grass would be best to sow in the spring as a substitute for summer hay?

Mr. Hobson wished to know what the farmers of this locality thought of Hungarian grass....Mr. J. Keith said he found great difficuly in procuring pursed...Mr. Lownserough spoke strongly in favor of millet...Mr. Hobson suggested oat straw as a good substitute to to the grain growing territory being opened up in various quarters of the globe he could see very little to justify a hope for increased prices in the future. It was necessary, therefore, that farmers should learn how to economiae in every possible way, and towards this end scientific farming would be a great help. Hundreds of farmers who were possessed of no scientific knowledge were to-day working upon correct scientific principles, but these were the men who were not too penurious to subscribe for the best agricultural papers, nor to self-proud to take advantage of the advice there given, and who could look around and take a leaf from the book of a neighbor. show that owing to vast expanses of new

Mr. Holson stated that he was not a believer in permanent pasture. He believed in sowing clover and other grasses and changing from one field to another.

An essay prepared by Mr. T. Fee, entitled "The Dairy Business," was here read, which, owing to its length, has to be left over for a week.

Mr. Holson stated that he was not a believe in prepared an excellent paper on full function of Apples," Mr. D. J. Mc-Inverse delivered a short address upon several topics, and after votes of thanks had been tendered to Mr. Holson, to the president and to the gentlemen who had prepared papers, the meeting adjourned.

-"THE DISEASE proceeds silently amid apparent health." That is what Wm. Roberts, M. D., Physician to the Manchester Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, Professor of Medicine in Owen's College, says in regard to Bright's Disease. Is it necessary to give any further warning? If not, use Warner's Safe Cure before your kidney malady becomes too far advanced. -Some few weeks ago Mr. John A. Rock left Mitchell for the southern states. When in New Orleans he put up at an hotel and

imenta advanced, and Mr. Lownsbrough parts his opinion upon the subject at some ength, and so also did Mr. Hopkins.

Dr. Herriman was asked to explain to the request, the doctor gave a very resconsible explanation, going fully into the chemical features concerned.

Evening Secolor.

In the evening the members re-assembled about 7.30, and after a social chat and smoke in the council chamber got to work

Touris Mr. Fee criticized some of the arg.

—A scheme of postal insurance has been perfected in the United States whereby the safe delivery of registered letters and parcels, whether the parcels be registered or not, is guaranteed on an open policy insurance leasures of the edible podded, a variety the pods of which can be dried and saved for winter use when they recemble green beans and the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when they recemble green beans and are equally as good.

A portion of the garden should be set and the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled by a well-when the management of the postal service. The scheme is controlled

FARM AND FIRESTOR. A Reply to Mr. Thos. Pec.

[To the Billion of THE POST.] your issue of March 1st. How, sir, I annot commend too highly his manly person's duty as soon as they are aware of it, but it is equally a duty to be certain is de it is a fraud before they attempt to ex-

any business in which they have to invest gems. Some, believing canning so expensive, use meat rather than fruit. Now capital, it is natural and proper they should see their way clear to get their money back again, and investing in a cheese factory is no exception to the rule. Therefore it is necessary they should have some guarantee that milk will be supplied before investing, and hence the necessity for an agreement, that Mr. Fee is pleased to term a grave. Now, sir, if there is any which will amount to about ten cents are to term a snare. Now, sir, if there is any snare about that I fail to see it, and for fraud and delusion we have only to look over the country at the great number of cheese factories in operation and enquire of the farmers supplying the milk if they are either a fraud or delusion, or take the returns of exports and see what a vast amount the export of cheese has grown to amount the export of cheese has grown to the series will be the sugar which will amount to about ten cents per two quart gems, which will be 140 gems or 280 quarts of healthy delicious fruit as a substitute for the unhealthy pig. What same man would not prefer the fruit to the pork. Thus far I have only two delicious fruit to the pork. Thus far I have only two quart gems, which will be 140 gems or 280 quarts of healthy delicious fruit to the farmers supplying the milk if they are either a fraud or delusion, or take the returns of exports and see what a vast

under the factory system.

Now, sir, unless Mr. Fee has grossly libelled his cows, I think most certainly THEY are a fraud and a delusion, for he tells us he sent the milk of ten cows and the cheese cleared 6½c. per lb., a very low price for 1837, (or else the expenses were very high,) and he only got \$95. The Bobcaygeon cheese that year sold at an average of 11 11-100c. I don't know just now what it cleared to the patrons, but feel sure

what it cleared to the patrons, but feel sure it was considerably more than 6 c. per lb.

Now allowing ten lbs. of milk to make one lb. of cheese, and he sent the whole season or 156 days, Mr. Fee's cows only gave 1,461 lbs. each or about 9 lbs. per day, less by half than the standard fixed in this section of country, which is far lower than we should aim to attain. I am credibly informed that men in Eastern Ontario have attained twice the standard, or 6,000 lbs. per cow, and that from large herds. Mr. Fee also tells us he sent more milk per cow than any other man in the section. Now if Mr. Fee is not libelling all the cows in the section they are certainly a fraud and delusion and the sooner the people make a change in their stock or else in their way of keeping them the better for themselves, for the prosperity of the farmer and the benefit of the

attention, but after careful consideration it will be found to be worthy of far more thought than is generally given by farmers in this country. Now let us note the year round and still make money, and a farmer could make much more. He advised farmers to beware of the vegetable oyster, describing it as the vicest weed that grows, and one that would spring up anywhere and everywhere.....Both Mr. Lownsbrough and Mr. Dix said they had no trouble with it....Mr. Beall said he must have some different quality....Dr. Herriman then alluded to the healthfulness of vegetables in enthusiastic terms, and said farmers were far too careless about this important matter.

mers in this country. Now the definition of the farm is attended to by the average farmer for nearly every one has a place near the house he calls the garden, sometimes protected by a fence but often not. In this plot of ground will generally be found among the rubbish a few onions, beets, carrots and perhaps a few cabless. bages, some vines of melons and cucumbers, each of little value. The little gardening that has been done has been the work of the children, teaching them to do things in a careless manner, and when the winter months come there is

little produce of the garden to store away, and that of an inferior quality.

The garden that should be found on the farm of every industrious and progressive farmer should be very different from this. In the first place the site should be carefully considered and be selected with particular reference to the exposure and quality of soil. If both of these are good, there will be little trouble in having a good garden. The soil should be deep, dry and loomy, and kept rich by under-drains and repeated manuring with well-rotted manure applied in the fall, and in this part of the country where labor is expensive the land should be laid out so it can be worked by a horse as much as possible. The land should be plowed in narrow and high ridges in the fall so the winter can get off early in the spring, and also to expose more surface to the action of the frost which acts as a pulverizer. In the spring these ridges can be plowed back and ridged up again. When the plow leaves, the land will be ready for making into beds. If handled in this way one man with proper tools can plant a good garden in one day, always having an eye to system, making the rows straight and even. At this point it may not be out of place to give a list of what should be

grown in the farm garden. As soon as the land will permit some early potatoes should be planted. Beets, carrots, onions, parsnips and radiales should be planted very early in the spring or better still in the fall. Cabin New Orleans he put up at an hotel and handed his money, some \$1,500, to the land-lord for safe keeping. In the morning both man and money were gone, and Mr. Rock found himselt in a new country without a cent in his pocket. He sent home to the executors of his late father's estate for assistance to relieve his temporary wants until he gets work. His American experience has been rather expensive, but if his health holds good he hopes to be able to retrieve his loss before long.

—A scheme of postal insurance has been

notice may be mentioned but if the afore said are grown the garden will pass as far as vegetables are concerned. In addition to all these we should find in every farm garden a sufficient quantity of small fruit, such as raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., which can be grown in this part of the country far more successfully than the larger fruits. Now go with me in the month of December into the cellar of the farmer who has paid attention to his garden and you will find he has stored away large quantities of fruit and vegetables for use during the winter months when all vegetation is dormant,

vantage of the canning system made so complete, simple and inexpansive by the invention and use of the self-sealing glass which will amount to about ten cents per amount the export of cheese has grown to under the factory system.

Not live for the almighty dollar alone.

With little labor and very little expense every farmer may have in addition to his kitchen garden, a flower garden and lawn containing ornamental trees and shrubs, a few gravel walks, rustic seats, hammocks, etc. Wandering through these the most fastidious taste can be satisfied. The senses are gratified by the perfume of the flowers and blossoms blooming in profusion, the sights most pleasing to the eye, the songs of the birds flitting to and fro among the many shrubs and buzzing of the bees, making our homes and surroundings beautiful and attractive. This would tend to stimulate the rising generation to follow farming and make it what it should be, the highest and most independent position on the globe.

Why Boys leave the Farm.

Last summer our own boy, a stout young fellow of 16, who had worked from early spring with scarcely a day's intermission, or without a word of complaint, side by side with another man much older than himself, then through four or five weeks of harvest until a day or two before it was over, came into my room (I was ill at the time) looking so sad and worn that it frightened me, and I said to him: "What is the matter, dear, don't you feel well? "Oh, ma," he said, "I am just nearly dead, my head aches so, just look at my hands," holding up his hands, perfectly covered inside with callouses and blisters, while his lips quivered and tears stood in his dark eyes, something that I had not seen for years; for he is usually too proud to complain. "Yesterday my nose bled until I could hardly go. Much has been said about almost afternoon; won't you ask him to?" How I do wish father would let me off this every branch of interest to the farm, but it went to my mother heart to have to my boy and his sorrowful face.

His father did not mean to be hard. down with illness he would then have counted his grain of very little worth beside the life of his boy, but he only thought then of the work on hand and that the resting could be done some other time. But that is one reason why so many boys leave their homes so soon and so thoroughly despise farming, when a little good judgment, tempered with mercy for them, would do more good than all the stern commands that were ever uttered.

"EDITOR'S BACK STAIRS." The Interesting Views of the Late Dr. J. G. Holland.

The colums of the newspapers appear to be flooded with proprietary medicine advertisements. As we cast our eye over them, it brings to mind an article that was published by the late. Dr. Holland in Scribner's Monthly. He says: "Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day were more successful than many physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered, were at first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue, and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them."

Is not this absurd? This great man appreciated the real merits of popular remedies, and the absurdity of those that derided them because public attention was called to the article and

its of popular remedies, and the absurdity of those that derided them because public attention was called to the article and the evidence of their cures.

If an ulcer is found upon one's arm, and is cured by some dear old grandmother, outside of the code, it will be pronounced by the medical profession an ulcer of little importance. But if treated under the code, causing sleepless nights for a month, with the scientific treatment, viz., plasters, washes, dosing with morphine, arsenic and other vile substances, given to prevent blood poisoning or deaden pain, and yet the ulcer becomes malignant, and amputation is made necessary at last, to save life, yet all done according to the "isams" of the medical code, this is much more gratifying to the medical profession, and adds more dignity to that distinguished order than to be cured by the dear old grandmother's remedy.

One of the most perplexing things of the day is the popularity of certain remedies, specially Warner's Safe Cure, which we find for sale everywhere. The physician of the highest standing is ready to concade its merits and sustain the theories the proprietors have made—that is, that it benefits in most of the ailments of the human system because it assists in putting the kidneys in proper condition thereby aiding in throwing off the impurities of the blood, while others with less honesty and experience deride, and are willing to see their patient die scientifically and according to the code, rather than have him cured by this great remedy.

The discoverer comes boldly before the people with its macrits, and proclaims them from door to door and is in our opinion much more honorable than the physician open catastruphe, and is permitted to set a boue of an arm or a finger, which he does with great dignity, yet very soon after takes the liberty to climb the editor's back stairs and at 2 c'clock in the morning paper takes the liberty to climb the morning paper takes the liberty to climb the editor's back stairs and at 2 c'clock in the morning paper takes

call on

CASTORIA

THE CHIPAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

John Making.

Iron Founder and Machinist. MANUFACTURER OF

Saws and Shingle Mill Machinery, Flour and Mill, Steam Engines and Steam Pumps.

HERE AND THERE.

If you are billous,

Try Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.

If you are Dyspeptic,

Try Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.

If your Liver is sluggish,

Try Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters,

A Chicago woman has just married a man nar Nail. There's one woman, then, who can h Nail on the head every time.

"There is nothing that does me so much good when I am feeling out of sorts as a teaspronful or two of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters," writes a gentleman who has used this remedy in his family for years.—32-tf.

Piano playing is like the medical profession

Cockle's Pills for headache. Sold everywhere, Why is coal the most contradictory article known to commerce? Because, when purchased, instead of going to the buver, it goes to the celler.

J. Riggs.

HOUSE-KEEPERS and all others should acquaint themselves with the virtues of

The Great Labor Saver.

as yet the farmer's garden has not had tell him that father said, "No, must try kitchen use, doing away with all scrubbing and the attention to which it is entitled. At first sight some may think the subject very insignificant and worthy of little that latter said, No, must try and get through while the fair weather lasts," only a mother can know, and there was a good deal of bitterness in my thoughts that afternoon as I thought of etc.; cleans soiled coat collars easily and quickly and a thousand other things. It is also a first-class toilet article. Family rights sold at for if he had been sunstruck or stricken | \$1 each. 50 lbs. can be made for 80c. Call and

J. RIGGS, Kent-st.

"'I don't know

Anglish. Some Wild

tink. He's good for

ting like dat."

25c. At Higinbotham's. Lindsay, Feb. 18th. 1889.-37.

G. A. METHERELL'S

PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

School Requisites of every kind kept constantly on hand and sold at the

Agent for the celebrated Uxbridge Organ and other instruments; also the famous Singer Sewing Machine. Insurance.

BARTHOLOMEW.

ns' Insurance Co., Montreal refederation Life Association, Teronto. Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, \$30,000 To Loan at 6 per cent.

Office at residence, corner of Lindsay and Glenelg Streets, Lindsay. Lindsay, March 15, 1888 -88-tf. T A. MIDDLETON'S

LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE
Is on the south side of Kent-st. 3rd door east
of the Railroad. I now extend an invitation
to those thinking of insuring their lives. The
ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE was my first choice
and I have no desire to change it. Come in
and "let us reason together." In Fire Insurance I represent THE GORE of Galt. Ontario; THE WATERLOO MUTUAL of Waterloo, Ontario; the aged and wealthy ATLAS
of London. Eng. and THE NATIONAL of
Dublin, an old and reliable office. Accident
Insurance—The number of claims paid inthis town by THE MUTUAL OF MANCHES
TER and the promptness with which they were
paid are the best proofs of the excell-nce of this
firm company. Real Estate will receive my
attention in my new office. Labor Burean—
This is new in town and I hope to make it a
great convenience. I mean to help those who
wish to purchase or sell labor, for a moderate
fee.—T. A. MIDDLETON. Jan. 15, 1889.—32-1yr.

Miscellaneous.

GOOD SERVANT GIRLS WANTED at the BENSON HOUSE, Lindsay. High est wages paid. Nov. 22, 1888.—24-tf. QEE THE POST'S WEDDING INVI-TATION CARDS with envelopes. A dozen different styles. Charming, elegant, popular. "All the go." New and elegant type. Prices

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.
Engine, 25 horse power; boiler, 40 horse
power. These have been only six months in
use and are about a good as new. Will sell
cheap. SYLVESTER BROS. & CO., Lipdsay,
Ont.—March 6th, 1889. 39-3.

HORSES WANTED.—Parties having sound horses to sell will find a ready purchaser by applying to the undersigned at the Central House, Lindsay, or at his house en Lindsay.st. I buy all kinds of sound horses. W. WEESE. Lindsay, May 18, 1888.—97-tf. THE OLD RELIABLE BRICK YARD.—Established 1870—I have now on hand in my yard at Cannington a choice quantity of BRICE which I will sell at the yard or deliver at the Cannington station or Woodwille station. My brick for color and quality cannot be beaten. JOHN WAKELIN, Cannington, Dec. 3, 1887—74-1yr.

JOHN WILSON, Auctioneer for the County of Victoria; Agent for Live Stock. Insurance; also for the most popular plan of Sickness and Accident Benefits; Agent for Nursery Stock. John Wilson buys Rags, Iron. Bottles, Rope, Canvas, Books, Copper, Brass, Lead, Old Stoves, Scrap, Printers Scrap, Wiping Rags, Waste of all kinds and Cast-off Clothing; and Old Furniture bought and sold. JOHN WILSON, opposite Alex. Fisher's Grocery store, William-st., Lindsay. N. B.—Any person wishing to dispose of second-hand articles will be promptly waited upon by dropping me a postal card. Jan. 30, 1889.—34-12.

CANNINGTON

BRICKYARD. The subscriber has now on hand a large quantity of first-class brick, of good coler and strength, and is prepared to supply all orders, large and small, at lowest prices. Brick will be delivered to purchaser at the yard or at Cannington station. JOHN SACKVILLE

Cannington, Oct. 14th, 1887.—67-1y. Grain and Produce.

The undersigned are prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT at their Beaverton and Woodville Roller Mills. Having introduced the latest improved Roller System for the manufacture of FLOUR they are now prepared to fill all erders with the patent article.

AFChopping done at all times. Th DOBSON & CAMPBELL. BEAVERTON and WOODVILLE. N. B.—Baker's trade a specialty. Jan. 15, 1888.-32-tf.

Marriage Licenses. RICHARD BRANDON.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Office, Cameron Street. Residence, corner King and Munro-sts., Cannington, Ont.—74-ly. GEORGE DOUGLASS, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. MANILLA, ONT.

R. S. PORTER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES LINDSAY, ONT. Lindsay, Oct. 28, 1884.—12. BRITTON.

of the Arm of Britten Bres., Jewellers Lindson.) ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES FOR THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

S. Cornell.

Gov. Deposit NOTHING INSURA LE EXCEPT Farm Property and Private Residences

"ORDINARY CONTENTS," including Live Stock, insured under one sum. Rate on first-class dwellings 59 cts. per \$100, and on frame dwellings in town 80 cts. per \$100, for a three years' risk. Send postal card to

8. CORNEIL. Lindsay, Jan. 24, 1886.

> S. Perrin THE GREAT Cough and Cold

REMEDY A Compound from the Pure Pine Tar, is confidently recom-mended for Coughs, Colds, Hoarsene Whooping Cough

Bronchitis, Asthma

Breathing --AND ALL--Throat and Lung Complaints

Dimouit

Read the following Testimonial. Cakwood. Jan. 16, 1889.—This is to certify that I have been troubled for a number of years with cough, cold and as:hma, and will say without hesitation the Pine Tar Cordial was the only remedy I could find to give me any relief. I feel quite sati fied that were it not for Perrin's Pine Tar Cordial I would be in my grave. It's worth more than its weight in gold. I therefore take much pleasure in recommending it to any one troubled with the same disease. Yours truly, — EDWARD KING, Oakwood, Ont Oakwood, Ont Lindsay, Jan 3, 1839.—30.

Machine Oil.

USE

MACHINE OILS -AND-COPPERINE.

FINEST IN THE LAND. ALONZO W. SPOONER, Manufacturer. Port Hope Feb. 9th. 1888 - 83-8mo.

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Wholesale and retail dealers in all WINGS OF LUMBER, BILL STUFF AND WOOD.

Lumber of every description, Dry, Dressed and Matched, ready for use. 1800 Stuff of all kinds in stock. Framing Timber and Joists of all lengths. Saingles of all grades cheap.

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F. C. TAYLOR. Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria. SALE BY TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to and inclusive of Friday, the 29th Day of March, 1889.

HIGHET CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT. Addressed to Mesers, BARRON, CAMPBELL & McLAUCHLIN, Barristers, Lindsay, for purchase of the following VALUABLE PROPERTY:

I.—The Elliott Falls' Mill privilege, being Lot number 9 in the 11th Concession of Laxton, (except about one acre sold off) containing about twenty acres of land. This property is situated on the Gull river, one mile from Norland and six miles from Coboconk. It is one of the best mill privileges in the county—dam and flumes all reary for a mill.

II.—The following Saw Mill Machinery, situate on the above premises: one Turbine Water Wheel, one Saw Mill Carriage and a large quantity of Shaftirg, being the machinery of the mill recently burned on the premises.

III.—The following Carding Mill Machinery: one Carding Machine one Wool Picker. (These were not injured by fire.)

IV.—The West half of Lot 12 in the 10th Concession of Laxton. This is a bush Lot and there is considerable valuable timber and some good farming land en it.

ood farming land on it. CONDITIONS. Each tender must be accompanied by an undertaking signed by the tenderer and one other responsible person that the tenderer will carry out the purchase in case his tender is accepted. Tenders are to be put in for the parcels separately, but the purchaser of Parcel 1 shall have the right of refusals of Parcels 2 and 3, on either of them, in praference to all others. No tender will be necessarily accepted.

TERMS. The purchase money of the chartols and 49 per cent of the purchase money on the real estate is to be paid within thirty dars after the acceptance of tender. The balance of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at per cent, interest, payable in three annual interest.

stalments.

For further particulars apply to the under-signed or to John Bailey, Esq.. Reeve of Laxton. Dated Lindsay, Feb. 16th, 1889, BARRON, CAMPBELL & MoLAUCHLIN.

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