Scott's Emulsion.

**Bermuda Bottled** "You must so to Bermuda. If you so not I will not be Puponish bie for the consequences," But, doctor, I can assure notine the time nor the money," "Well, if that is impossible, ir?

## OF PURE NORWEGIAN

COD LIVER OIL from citines call it bermuda Bot lied, and many cases of CONSUMPTION. Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Coki or Nevery Cold

1 have CIRRD with it; and the
advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Agother
thing which commends it is the
stimulating properties of the Hypophosphiles which it contains,
you will find it for sale at your
bruggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be
sufe you get the genuine."

OCOUNTY & BOWNE, Belleville.

W. W. Logan.

## REMOVAL

BRYANS & COS NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE First Door East of the Daly House.

ORGANS, PIANOS, and SEWING

MACHINES of all makes and best qualities at lowest prices. W.W. LOGAN

## GENERAL AGENT LINGS. OUL Linday, June 17, 190.

The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1890.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Feeding for Pork in Winter. Is the Editor of Time Post.

I'ne marked increase in the exthe various classes for swine at the formto Industrial exhibition, which has must closed, ma sure indication of the Increased interest which the farmers are in this profitable branch of farm.

so should be all pleased that such is the see, for this province has never hitherhand pork to one-half the extent When our farmers genmy set to work in earnest in the prodivision of lambs for the American marbarley, whether the duty is ten or thirty bushel, or indeed whether we grow parley at all for exportation. For the lest eight years I have been saying to my fellow farmers, Keep your coarse grane at home and turn them into meat, will bel it my duty to thank you, Mr. Kiror, for permitting me through the diction of your paper to say this to

logo farm last winter which makes it "y de ir that, it the prices then paid for | 50 5. I cal pork respectively, money can be mele at feeding for pork in winter. The princey object of this experiment was to no the relative values of corn enclare and roots as factors in swine feed is a meared with a suitable grain I've full summary of details will even in a bulletin which is now going

The experiment commenced January and closed March 28th, having conword for 77 days. The animals consistree groups of three in each group. Trey were bred on the farm; and in all ects the conditions in which they entered the contest were very similar. They winghed about 200 pontide each when the er criment commenced.

Much that is useful for a farmer to snow was brought out in this experiment. an ng other things it proved the followconsisting of 35 pounds of meal and 35 counts of corn ensulage they are fed at a treet loss all round when allowanes has made for the cost of labor and the rein of the manure. (2) That when three igs of the same weight are fed daily 5; this are fed on a meal ration averaging

minds per day for ... days there is a eximent was \$3.38, not taking into account the cost of feeding, the value of be delayed for 15 minutes after stirring manure, or the further profit on the food is commenced; and the temperature should be raised to 98.5 and maintained at that hat of growing it and the market value, This meal ration consisted of one part each of ground cats, ground barley, wheat middlings, and two parts of ground peas. The market value of the mixture the heat and perform the stirring that

the heat and perform the stirring that the winter was estimated at \$100. Per pound. When the pigs entered the contect they were valued at \$100. Per pound live weight; and at its close they were sold for \$100. Per pound live weight.

The profit on those fed only on meal was very handsome indeed, being no less than \$280 per cent. On the amount invested, and it should be remembered that this profit was made in \$77 days. If the value of the manuse was added, less the cost of \$100. After the way is drawn off the stirring that the curd particles will be so dry, before the development of said is perceptible, that after a handful has been pressed into a lump they will separate readily.

6. The curd should be stirred before and after the removal of the whey is so well separated out of combination with its particles that they produce a squeaky sound when bruised between the teeth or otherwise. profit was made in 77 days. If the value of the manure was added, less the cost of leeding, the percentage of profit would be still further increased.

Another point was brought out in this experiment that must be of great interest and of much value to the farmer. It was this, that as food prices ranged last winter, judicious pork-making was much more profitable than judicious boef-making. We carried on a feeding contest here last winter in beef-making, which another point was brought out in this ing. We carried on a feeding contest according to the degree of acid development in beef-making, which we recoverful in a marked degree, as above in Bulletta XLIX., invest on the victs of the vector over the vector of the vect

only 91 per cent., while that on making p rk was 26; per cent. in 77 days. It should be borne in mind, however, that these experiments were conducted under circumstances that were favorable, both as regards suitability of the food fed and the facilities for feeding. The animals were also kept perfectly comfortable as

I have met with the practice of keeping pigs on a maintenance diet in winter, consisting of finely cut clover hay and a little grain. In regard to this I have simply to say that if the farmer wishes to waste both food and time he will adopt this or some such similar course. In meat-making there is no place for a maintenance diet. The animal should be kept pushing ahead, unless in the case of those kept for breeding purposes.

The readers of this letter must not con-

clude hastily that corn ensilege or roots cannot be used profitably to any extent in producing pork in winter. Our experiment does not say that. It simply proves that neither corn ensilage nor roots are profitable for making pork in winter when the proportion of meal fud along with these is relatively small.

The many points of interest brought out in the experiment and not touched upon in this letter will all be given in the bulletin. I may also mention before closing that this experiment will be repeated the coming sinter, and on the same lines, with the difference that the proportionate quantities of corn ensilage and roots to be fed will be decreased. -Yours, etc., Thos. Shaw. Untario Ag'l College, Guelph, Sept. 20th, 1890.

Notes for Cheese-Makers for October,

(By JAR. W. ROBERTSON, Dairy Commissioner, A few years ago "October cheese" of Canadian make were deservedly in bad repute in the English markets. Their soft, porous body made them liable to go off in flavor quickly; they did not possess the keeping qualities, combined with that richness of body and flavor, which are so much desired by English merchants and consumers. During the last two or three years a decided improvement in the quality has been effected, and with the finer quality has come a better reputation in the markets. By the exercise of due care on the part of the cheese-makers throughout the remainder of this season, the reputation of our "October cheese" may be so well established that hereafter they will be counted equal to "September's." Cheese can be made as firm and fine during October as at any other time of the year. Suitable conveniences for controlling the temperature of the curd from the milk vat until the cheese is ripe are required. MILK.

The milk delivered at factories during October has a higher per cent. of fat and other solids than during summer months. its tlayor will be equally rich and nice, when the cows are stabled during the two weeks, does little damage; but a distinct lambs for the American marwhen the cows are stabled during the
sold nights and fed liberally on fodder
steady temperature and constant curing
hands high, prize by Copland Brewing nutritious feed. Turnip tops and rape should not be fed to cows whose milk is furnished to a cheese factory. After the milk is drawn it should be strained immediately and forthwith aired as thoroughly as during the hot weather of July. The aeration will improve its flavor and prepare it for the manufacture of a finer quality of cheese than would be obtained if that treatment is neglected. The milk should not be cooled below 60 5 Fah. A milk-house or the farm kitchen will be a more mitable place for keeping it over night than the milk-stand, when the temperature of the outside air goes below

The construction and equipment of the making-rooms of some factories are still defective. At the cost of a little labor and building paper, almost any room can be made so close in its walls that the uside temperature may be regulated at will by the use of store or steampipes. Thorough ventilation once a day should be secured. The following paragraphs will be of service in refreshing the experienced cheese-maker's memory and in in structing the others in the best practices.

1. Let the milk be ripened by the application of heat before the rennet is put into it. The ripening should be allowed to proceed to such a degree that not more than three hours will be requir ed between the addition of the rennet and That when three pigs averaging the development of acid perceptible to the common acid percept taste or discernible by the hot iron test,

2. The use of sour whey to hasten the ripening should not be resorted to. Old se on the food given, and probably at a milk, which has become nearly sour to rect loss all round when allowance has the taste, may be added, but loppered or thick milk should never be used.

3. Rennet should be added in quantitres sufficient to coagulate the curd into a annuds of a similar meal ration and 60 state firm enough for cutting in 45 to 35 enness of roots there is only a trifling minutes at temperature of 86 to 88 - Fah. I test gam on the food fed. (3) That It should be diluted with water to the hen a like number of pigs of equal volume of at least one gallon of liquid for every vat.

pounds per day for ... days there is a 4. After coagulation is perfect the volsome profit. The profit on this excurred should be cut finer than in the point until the whey is all drawn off. After the middle of the month a temper-

ature of 100 5 will be preferable.

5. Care should be taken to so apply

7. After the whey is drawn off the curd should be kept at a temperature above 945. If it becomes colder than

ting of a few pails of hot water in the lowered end of the vat will maintain the temperature.

the curd should be hand-stisfed until after the whey that will run has been drained off. After the curd is dry and firm it may be allowed to mat into one man, but not before that condition is reached. All stirring should be performed so as to avoid wasteful bruising of the

10. It may then be frequently turned and packed close, till the layers of curd are four or five deep. Whey should never be allowed to collect in small pools on it at this stage. The close packing in layers four or five deep, with frequent turning, prevents the cutside of the matted pieces from becoming chilled or more deeply colored by the action of the air than the rest of the curd.

11. The hot fron test is almost indispensible for determining with certainty, from day to day, the exact stage of acid development at which the whey should be drawn off. The filaments—thred-like processes—should be about one-quarter of an inch long. The proper degree of change for the cutting and salting of the cut has taken place when it feels mellow, velvety and "slippy," and shows a texture passing from the flaky or leafy into the stringy and fibrous. If it be too moist and soft, it should be cut or ground at a rather earlier stage and hand stirred until dry enough, before the addition of salt. The most of the hand-stirring

should precede the salting.

12. Not less than 3 lbs. of salt per 1,000 lbs. of milk should be used, and when the curd is on the soft or moist side, 3 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. of milk should be added; the 3 lbs. rate is also preferable during the latter part of the month, when

cold weather prevails.

13. Immediately after the application of salt the pieces of curd become harsh and gritty on the surface; then in from 15 to 25 minutes the harshness gives place to a mellow condition. At the second stage—and the temperature should not be under 88°—the curd should be hooped and pressure applied. Delay at this point or coldness of the curd destroys the desirable rosy flavor, and imparts to the thesees the bitter taste of the salty white

14. Particular care should be taken to se only pure warm water when turning the cheese for bandaging, before the rinds are fully formed.

15. Especially in a cold press room, pains should be taken to apply heavy pressure to the cheese before they are 16. All cheese should be finished in

symmetrical shape and kept in the hoops antil the rinds are smooth and the edges free from any projecting "shoulders." CURING THE CHEESE.

The temperature of the curing room should be kept as nearly regular at 65° as possible. Where the September cheese are kept in the same room with those of October make, the latter should be kept on the warmer shelves. A slight chilling. after a cheese has been curing at 65 - for cheese are usually the result of chilling in either the making-room, press-room or curing room. If the cause be prevented, the consequence will be unknown

TO FACTORY MANAGERS. As this is the last bulletin of notes for heese-makers for this season, I desire to counsel managers of factories to guard against tendencies that appear to menac the permanent success of our chees

industry, viz.:—
1. The employment of inexperienced incompetent men to manage the insid work of factories.

2. The conscienceless cutting down of the remuneration of the makers, until the able men are leaving the occupation. 2. The inevitably penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of using factory furnishings of poor quality because they happen to be a little lower in price.

So much additional trouble, loss, worry and disappointment result from the putting of men without aptitude or experience in charge of large factories that I strongly urge the proprietors to exercise the utmost care and caution, and invariably to inform themselves as to the fitness of an applicant by inquiry from a reliable expert or cheese-buyer. No factory should incur needless risk of a loss of reputation, of patronage, of prestige, of price or of profit.

A LEVEL HEAD.

During the late strike on the New York Central railroad, the militia were ordered to be in readiness in case of a riot, but they were not called out. In an interview, Gov. Hill said the troops

were not to be called upon except in case of an emergency. The emergency had not arisen, therefore they would not be ordered out. He remarked that this was the first great strike with which he had had experi ence, and he did not propose to lose his

then been serious trouble was at Syracuse, and there a deputy-sheriff had lost his head raid precipitated an encounter.

The strike continued several weeks, and there was riotous action at various points along the road, but the civil authorities were able to cope with it without cailing on the milities.

Men with level heads have the staying qualities which do not falter in the face of deager. Otio A. Cole of Kinsman. O., June 10th, writer: "In the fall of 1880 I was feeling very ill. I consulted a doctor and he said I had Bright's disease of the hid-seys, and that he would not stand in my shoes for the state of Ohia." But he did not lose courage or give up; he says: "I now the testimonial of Mr. John Coleman, 100 Grogory-st., New Haven, Conn., and I wrote to him. In due time I reserved an answer, clustug that the testimonial that he gave was punuine and not overdrawer is any particular. I took a good many testies of Warner's Safe Cure; have not taken say for one year."

Gov. Hill is accounted a very successful man; he is coul and calculating and belongs to the class that do not love their heads when consequencies arise.

BROCK FALL PAIR

Owing to the heavy rain which fell on the first day of the Brock township fair at on the second day a very creditable display in live stock was made. In horses and cattle the competition was been. In Durham bulls Mr. Wm. Shier showed his fine thoroughbred; Wm. Humphreys also exhiited in the same class. Mr. J. A. McGillivray had on the grounds a herd of Jerseys and some full bred Ayrahires and Holsteins. Mr. McGillvray disposed of a number of these animals on the grounds. The show of horses in the different classes was unusually large and the different classes were fully represented. A large display of sheep was made, Messes, Fallowdows, McMillan, Logg and Bagshaw being large exhibitors. In the inside exhibits were choice, but a number of the entries were not filled owing to the very inclement weather. The event of the day was the competition for the honor of being the best lady driver. A number of ladies contested; Miss Humphrey took first prize and Miss Switzer second. For best gentleman's outfit Mr. A. E. Micks took first prize and Mr. J. Adams second. The prize list will appear next week. teins. Mr. McGillyray disposed of a

BLDON FALL SHOW.

PRIZE LIST. T. Rossano-1 team general purpose, brood mare, foal by side, prize by E. Birmingham, \$2; 1 fool of 1890, prize by T. Edwards, \$2; 2 thorough-bred cow, 1 thoroughbred heifer.

A. Barrett-1 collection from artist's studio, I off painting. studio, I oil painting.

J. Jordan—I variety apples, discretion—
ary crab apples, 2 crochet work, 1 and 2 village of Brechin, do solemnly declare that the painting water colors, 1 crayon drawing, facts as set forth in the above testimonial are discretionary lady's underclothing, bead

work, pillow sham, embroidery. R. Prouse-1 boar and sow under one

D. H owkins-1 aged boar, berkshire, sow aged, 1 spring boar, 2 spring sow, 1 pair sows, T. Saulter's prize of pig valued at \$10, 1 pen boar and sow over one year and boar and sow under one year, being S. Coxworth's prize of berkshire pig valued at \$10, 1 and 2 black spanish fowl, 1 and 2 light bramah, 1 and 2 plymouth rocks, 1 and 2 buff cochins, 1 and 2 poland, 1 houdens, 1 variety fowi, 2 fail apples, 2 roll butter, 2

winter apples, 1 and 2 brown leghorns. W. McKee—1 colt one year old general purpose, 2 aged berkshire boar, 2 aged berkshire sow, 2 spring boar, 2 spring wheat, 1

field peac, 2 white beaus, 2 variety of apples, discretionary pea harvester.

T. Rear—I suffolk sow under one year, 2 bronze turkey, 1 black seed onlone, I tomatoes, I water melons, I tub butter 50 pounds, prize by D. McLachlan silver butter dish valued at \$3.

A. Shaw—I colt two years old, general

Mrs. Brunker—2 berlin wool raised. J. Barnes—I long blood beet, I musk melons, 2 celery, I force pump, I pump superior. 2 common pump, discretionary rabbits, I selection of rabb to grave by Jas. Gibbs one bushel onions from seed, I cauli-

Miss Barnes—2 fancy quilt, 1 counterpane, 1 carpet, 2 socks, 2 mitta, 1 hair work, 2 hearth rug, 2 crayon drawing, discretionary oil painting.

hands high, prize by Copland Brewing
Co. \$1 and Lindsay Watchman.

Mr. Morrison—1 and 2 factory cheese.
D. C. Ross—1 grade cow B Jeweil's prize
allver plated lamp valued at \$4, 1 and 2
heifer calf, I general purpose filley two
years old, prize by E. Birmingham \$2,
Lizzie Gilchrist—1 crochet work, 2 crazy
cushion, discretionary berlin weol flat,
embroidery on silk, French decorative art
work.

Lillie Glichrist—I crazy work, discretion-ary plush panel, fray cloth, table scarf. Aunie Glichrist—Discretionary toilet set, outline work, ottoman.

D. Morrison—I one year old draught colt,
H. Wilson's prize crystal set valued at \$2,

coveriet.

J. Gibbs—I shearing ram cotswold,

J. Gibbs—1 shearing ram cotswold, 1 ram lamb, 1 and 2 ewe, 1 ewe lamb, 1 and 2 shearing ewes, I aged suffolk sow, 2 spring sow, 2 sow under one year, 1 geese, 2 poland fowle, 1 silver hamburga, 2 seed onions, 1 top onions, 1 celesy.

A. McMillan—1 road and carriage team, Daily Mati one year, 1 bronze turkeys D. Howkins prize \$1, 2 aged shropshire ram, 2 shearing ram, 2 ram lamb, 2 aged ewe, 2 yearling ewe, 2 ewe lamb, 1 blankets, 1 full-cloth, S. Fead's prize of one pair of vases valued at \$1.25, 1 flannel, 1 berlin wool raised, 2 crock butter 10 lbs., 1 roll butter, prize by J. R. Prior one sett glass dishes valued at \$1.30, 2 thoroughbred bull calf, 2 garden carrots.

garden carrots.

A. Carmichas I—2 field carrots, I citrons, 2 butter 50 lb. tub, prize by D. McLachlan, eliver butter dish valued at \$3.

Miss McKinnon—1 and 2 berlin wool

work flat.

G. B. Maybee—I brood mare with foal by side road and carriage, prize by T. Brunker \$2, 1 one year old general purpose colt, 2 draught colt IS90, I saw under one year.

Mrs. J. Daynes—I honey in comb, I honey strained, 2 flaunel shirt.

J. Currie—I thorough-bred buil, one year ald.

S. McKenzie-1 variety wheat, 1 barie S. McKenzie—I variety wheat, I barley two rowed, I white cam prize cluster, I white beans, I believe potatoes, I selection potatoes. I white russian spring wheat, I swede turnips, I and 2 pumpkins, 2 field peas, I best selection of grain, prize by J Campbell, three bushels two rowed barley—J. C. Fairman—I single driver over 151 hands, prize by Copland Brewing Co. \$1 and Canadian Poet one year, 2 colt one year road and carriage,
D. Walker—I draught brood more with foal by side, prize by R. Rirmingham \$2.

D. Walker—I draught brood more with foal by side, prize by R. Birmingham \$2, 1 draught foal 1890, prize by T. Edwards \$2, 2 colt two years old road and carriage.

M. J. Stoddart—2 houdens, discretionary variety fowl, wild ducks, guines pig.

N. Gillis—I bull one year old thorough-

N. Gillie—I bull one year old thoroughbred, 2 swede turnips.

W. J. Coad—2 general purpose team, 2 long blood beet, I squashes, I butter 10 fb, crock, prize Dr. McKey, M.P.P., \$2.

Dr. Grant—I single driver under 15½ hande, prize by Copland Brewing Co., \$2, and Woodville Advocate.

J. Stuart—2 ram lamb leicester, I ewe aged, I single harness.

R. Love—I barley.

W. Reid—I coit two years old, road and carriage prize by R. Birmingham \$2, 2 mangolds, I field carrots, 2 draught team.

J. Bagshaw—2 english gesse, 2 watermelons, I shoarling ram leicester, I ram lamb, 2 aged ewe, I and 2 shearling ewe, I

of Dagenson-2 comming game, 2 watermelone, I shearling ram leicenter, I ram
lamb, 2 aged ewe, I and 2 shearling ewe, I
and 2 ewe lamb, 2 squash.

J. Campbell—I draught team prize Daily
Globe one year, \$5; I sensoral surpose team,
I thoroughbred built calf, I thoroughbred
hetter, I thoroughbred hetter one year old,
I grade heifer two years old, I smalle heifer
one year old, 2 grade heifer one year old, I
aged ram shropshire, I shearling, I ram
lamb, I aged owe, I shearling owe, I gwe
lamb

Donald Grant—I draught cell two ye 2, prize by T. Brunker, 92. Mrs., Theraton—2 fell cleth, 2 flame may quilt, 2 blanbat, I coverist, 2 count me, I patch quilt, I fine ablet, 2 flam

Thirt, 2 years, 2 carpet, 1 socks, 1 mitts, 1 leange mat, 1 choose homemade, prize by T W Dodds, one china set \$3; discretionary, cannod fruit, fruit jelly, underelothing, pillow shams, lady's dress, chairy tidy, pillow shams, 1 lady's dress, 2 citrons.

Mrs. McNell—2 painting on piacque, 2 patch quilt, 1 painting on piacque.

H. Strickland—1 winter apples.

G. Comphell—1 market slaigh, 1 lumber.

aleigh.

D. N. Smith—1 single driver over 15½ hands, prize by Copland Brewing Co. \$2, and Cannington Independent one year; 2 variety spring wheat, 2 hebron potates, 1 fall apples, 2 bariey, 2 cats.

W. Thorndike—1 brood mare feel by side general purpose, prize by T. Brunker \$2; 2 foel 1890, 1 pekin ducks.

W. McKenzie—Thoroughbred aged bull, 2 heifer two year old grade, 2 milch cow, 2 milch cow.

J. Vanstone—1 mangolds, 1 fall wheat.

J. Vanstone—1 mangolds, 1 fall wheat.
J. Birchard—1 waggon, 1 single buggy.
D. Jackson—2 colt one year old gener

"PECTORIA" will cure that cold. "PECTORIA" has no equal. "PECTORIA" lossens the phlegm.

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true in every particular. H. S. Thompson.
Signed and declared before me at Brechin,
this loth day of December, 1889. W. R. McPhen.commissioner for taking affidavits.—81-tf.

Miscellaneous.

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Inflammation of the Eyes and all Seretuleus Affections such as Eczema, Salt Rheum, Piles, etc., Catarrh and all Throat Affections, Etc.

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about five or six acres each. Near town and bounded by the river. Terms easy. W. McDONNELL. Lindsay. July 3rd. 1890.—8-tf. FOR SALE. - A large two-storey White A Brick House, with a are, situated on the he corner of Russell and Simcoe sts, Lindeay, Apply to MRS. EDW'D MORRISKY, Downey-ville, or HUGH O'LEARY, Barrister, Jindsay Jan. 25th, 1898.—81-tf.

MORTGAGE SALE Valuable Farm Property

in the TOWNSHIP OF EMILY in the In pursuance of powers of sale contained in a mortgage, which will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Anction, at the RENSON HOUSE, in the Town of Lindsay, on

SATURDAY, 25TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1890, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the follow-ing lands and premises, namely:

The Morth Half of Lot No. 3, in the 7th Con., Township of Emily, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Contario, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less. This farm is about aine miles distant from Lindsay and three miles from Omemee, About 35 acres are cleared, well feaced, and in good cultivation; soil is clay less. The buildings consist of a frame barn and an excellent log

Terms—Ore-tenth cash on the day or sale, balance in one month with interest at six per cent, from day of sale. All except \$1,000 of the purchase money may remain unpaid if secured by a mortgage on the property.

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Vandor's Solicitors.

Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated the 23rd day of September, 1890,—20-5 LANDS FOR SALE

hf 23, 3rd com, 180 acres. S 150 acres 25, 6th con. E hf 23, 10th con, and 3, 11th con, 122 acres EMILY.

VERULAM Whf 25, 3rd con, 100 acres, Whf 3t. 3rd con, 100 acres, Whf 18, 3rd con, 35 acres. Let 2, 3rd con, 250 acres. Whf 5, 3rd con, except village lets, Whf 5, 3rd con, except village lets,

Alto a large number of other value for sale or to reas. A large sale of to reas.

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