

With the use of a proper grade of fine salt and a better knowledge of packing, Canadian butter would speedily take the lead here.—English opinion.

BUTTER-MAKERS, USE THE BEST SALT. IT IS IMPORTANT.

Shippers say so, and common-sense clinches it; the English buyer says so, and your reputations as makers of good butter that will sell at remunerative prices in the old country markets depends upon its use. Poorly salted butter will not keep. It would be hundreds of thousands of dollars in the pockets of Canadian farmers if they would attend to this matter of salt.

Now that the American market is practically closed to the Canadian farmer for many articles of produce, it is particularly necessary to study the requirements of the English dealers. Canadian Cheese occupies a front rank—there is no reason why Canadian Butter should not also be sought for in preference to that of other countries.

For some years past we have made it a point to keep a reliable article of fine Dairy Salt—Ashton's—with satisfactory results. It comes a little higher in price, of course, than the common, coarse article so generally used and condemned, but it pays in the end. There's really more money for us, as dealers, in handling the coarser grades, but it would not be like us—we always aim to keep the best. Try a sack of it this spring.

TEAS AND SUGARS.

Its surprising the values we have to offer you in Teas and Sugars, the poor man's luxuries. Brands of Teas equal to what formerly sold at 50c and 75c a pound can be had at 25c and 25c. Teas and Sugars we make a specialty of, buying the 100 chests and the latter by the hundred barrels.

A. CAMPBELL, FAMILY GROCER

Spring Opening

NEW CARRIAGES, WITH TOP OR OPEN

L. O'CONNOR has ready for his customers a full line of the finest and most substantial

Carriages, Buggies, Gladstones and Phaetons

to be found in this part of the Province. His work is so well-known that it is scarcely necessary to say that he uses the best material and workmanship in the construction of all kinds of Vehicles, and consequently will not keep on hand an article that he cannot guarantee.

FARM WAGONS AND ROAD CARTS,

which cannot be beaten for easy draft, material or workmanship. All he above will be sold at the lowest living prices. Call and examine article and prices and be convinced.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

L. O'CONNOR.

Lindsay, April 5th, 1892.—14-1f.

WATCHMAN

PRINTING OFFICE,

William - Street

LINDSAY.

—FOR ALL KINDS OF—

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

JOS. COOPER,

PROPRIETOR.

KNOWLSON BROS.

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE & FINANCIAL AGENTS. FIRE INSURANCE.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., incorporated 1819, losses paid in 71 years about \$65,000,000, assets over \$10,000,000, absolutely the strongest American Co. in existence.

The North British and Mercantile incorporated 1809, paid up capital \$3,500,000, total assets \$50,376,064. The N B & M is the largest and strongest Co. in existence.

We also represent other Fire Companies of high standing, and can give safest security for the lowest rates.

KNOWLSON BROS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Confederation Life Association, of Toronto, issues Policies incontestable after three years. FREE FROM ALL RESTRICTIONS as to RESIDENCE, TRAVEL or OCCUPATION. The New Annuity Endowment Policy affords absolute protection against contingency of early death, provides an income in old age, and is a good investment.

Rate 15 to 20 per cent lower than ordinary rates.

KNOWLSON BROS.

REAL ESTATE.

We have a large list of valuable Building Lots, Brick and Frame dwelling houses, Farm properties, and choice lots on Sturgeon Lake, which can be had cheap for cash, or mortgage at a low rate of interest.

MONEY TO LOAN at a low rate of interest.

Persons desiring to place their property in the market can have it advertised free of charge and will be sold or exchanged by us at a small commission.

KNOWLSON BROS.

Represent the Beaver Line of Steamships plying between Montreal and Liverpool. Boats large and well equipped and cheap rates of passage.

Represent the Norwich & London Accident Insurance Co. Capital \$1,000,000. Rates extraordinarily low and security unsurpassed.

OFFICE WILLIAM-ST. NORTH OF KENT STREET. Lindsay, Nov. 19th, 1890.—45-1y.

BE A MAN!

W. E. MURPHY.



VIGOR and STRENGTH!

For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of BODY AND MIND, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to ENLARGE and strengthen WEAK UNDEVELOPED ORGANS and PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unerring HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from fifty States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) FREE. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

POT-POURRI.

"When Pain and Anguish Wring the Brow."—The Minister—"Well, Janet, how did you like your new doctor, Dr. Elizabeth Squills?" Janet—"Well, sir, only pretty well. Ye see, sir, Dr. Elizabeth isn't so leddylike as some of our ain men doctors!"

Brown—"Dear, dear! how unfortunate I am in everything! It nearly drives me mad! Smith—"Don't take it so much to heart, old chap; it's always best to take things as they come." Brown—"That's just it! I wouldn't mind taking things as they come. What I object to is parting with things as they go."

A train came along as an old woman was standing near the entrance to a tunnel. Its sudden disappearance was a surprise. Meeting another woman, she asked, "Did you see the train?" "No, were ye feared at it?" "No! but lo! it was ye feared at me; for fan ever it saw me it gaed a great scraich an' flew into a hole!"

THE HEAD SURGEON.

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting from many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids, and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the chest, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc. are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension every function warms in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart, with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonell Ave. Toronto, Canada.

Human character is shown by little things. We are so largely the result of our environment that it often seems that in the grasp and grab which characterizes this present age, we lose sight of many little things all along our pathway, which, being attended to, would help to promote taste, enterprise and comfort and so improve the character of the people. It is not the intention of the writer to argue that crime generally germinates in the mud-holes in the roads, nor to admit that godliness comes as the natural result of the smooth running of the family carriage over the nicely gravelled road; but it will be admitted by all that the pleasures of driving over a well kept road are proper and legitimate, and also that it is in the general interest that we should have good roads.

Now the road building is upon us. Let all of those who work upon the road take an interest in what they do. Let them feel that their labor is for their own good. Let each section rise in friendly rivalry to have the best roads in the district and then satisfactory improvement will be the result.—Parkhill Review.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cure for Tuberculosis. Sold by druggists.

HAVE YOU BEEN WAVERLY HOUSE,

The dining room is first-class, accommodation unsurpassed. People stopping at this house will be used nicely. Large sheds, ample room. Welcome to all that stop at Geo. Carr's Waverly House, Kent Street, East. TERMS—\$1 per day.

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM WITHIN Two miles of Haliburton being composed of Lot No. 23 in the 5th concession of Dysart, containing 100 Acres, 60 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and in a good locality. There are on the place all necessary buildings in a good state of repair. Apply for further information to Wm. BEAMISH, On the premises. Lindsay Dec. 30 1890-1-f.

NEW RESTAURANT.

99 Kent Street, two doors East of the Post Office.

Come Ladies and Gentlemen, let us go to the New City Restaurant, where you will find the premises thoroughly renovated and nicely fitted up for the comfort of Mr. W. E. Murphy's customers. The choicest chocolates and creams always kept in stock, and all kinds of Home-made Pastry. Wedding Cakes a Specialty. W. E. MURPHY. Lindsay, April 20, 1892.

R. RICHARD HUMPHREY'S

Having removed to the South End of Skitch's Cove WILLIAM ST. Lindsay, will receive pupils there for PIANO ORGAN, VIOLIN, ETC, or will visit pupils at their homes.

The attempt to replace oats cannot succeed even though economy be the desired aim. Beans approach most to oats in point of nutriment. Indian corn, peas, rye and barley are foods that readily produce derangement in the health of the horse. Rye should be given only to those horses that suffer most from fatigue. It is employed steamed or cooked, but not crushed. Though horses appear to relish Indian corn they do not derive from it the strength and endurance requisite for stiff work. Corn-fed horses are very liable to stomachic troubles. Peas ought to be given prudently, as they bloat the stomach and induce constipation. They are not the less a fortifying food and go well with oats.

TALKS FOR THE FARMER.

TIMELY INFORMATION FOR CANADIAN AGRICULTURISTS.

A Very Sensible Article on Road Building—Statute Labor and What It Ought to Mean—The Pleasures of a Good Road—Work for All.

The subject of the state of the roads throughout the country is one of great interest to the travelling public. In a new country like ours fast routes cannot be laid down for the building and improvement of the country roads. The special circumstances of the people and the place must in every instance be taken into account. Yet it often does seem as though the condition of the country roads receive less attention than the importance of the subject demands.

We have far too long looked upon the performance of statute labor as a sort of punishment inflicted by Her Majesty, and upon the Queen's Highway as a property in which we had no claim and for which we had no care.

The keeping up of the roads should be looked upon as a profitable investment paying large dividends. We are constantly on our travels reminded by the sight which meets us on every hand that this is so, and that those communities which take most to the enterprise of road building, draw the largest dividends.

No man who wants to buy a farm cares to go into a community which imposes upon him an impassable road, with all that that implies. It implies not only inconvenience and discomfort, but positive loss in the working of his farm. It keeps the traveller away from his place. It makes every improvement he makes upon his place for the purpose of improving its appearance seem like waste. A community with poor roads generally means a community which is backward in its tendencies.

On the other hand, a community with well improved public highways means a community of enterprise and spirit; it means to the intending purchaser of farm lands that he will have for neighbors men who keep abreast of the times in thought and deed.

Human character is shown by little things. We are so largely the result of our environment that it often seems that in the grasp and grab which characterizes this present age, we lose sight of many little things all along our pathway, which, being attended to, would help to promote taste, enterprise and comfort and so improve the character of the people.

It is not the intention of the writer to argue that crime generally germinates in the mud-holes in the roads, nor to admit that godliness comes as the natural result of the smooth running of the family carriage over the nicely gravelled road; but it will be admitted by all that the pleasures of driving over a well kept road are proper and legitimate, and also that it is in the general interest that we should have good roads.

Now the road building is upon us. Let all of those who work upon the road take an interest in what they do. Let them feel that their labor is for their own good. Let each section rise in friendly rivalry to have the best roads in the district and then satisfactory improvement will be the result.—Parkhill Review.

Peas as Sheep Food.

There is no better sheep food than peas, and as about as many peas can be grown on an acre, if mixed—so as to be half oats—as when grown alone, and as the oats will, in ordinary years, hold the peas up so they can be cut with a mower, it is better to mix them in the proportion of two bushels of the small Canada field pea to one bushel of oats, choosing a kind of oats with pretty stiff straw. The best way to prepare the ground and sow the peas is to use good land. Corn stubble, if one has it, is best, but if good ground is used have it fall-plowed, or plowed as early in spring as possible, and, as soon as it is in good working order, harrow lightly and sow two bushels of peas per acre; immediately plow from four to six inches, so as to cover the peas at least four inches deep. Wait a week and sow one bushel per acre of oats, and take a thorough harrowing. This will leave the peas deep in the soil, and the oats near the surface, just as they should be. If the ground is used have it fall-plowed, or plowed as early in spring as possible, and, as soon as it is in good working order, harrow lightly and sow two bushels of peas per acre; immediately plow from four to six inches, so as to cover the peas at least four inches deep. Wait a week and sow one bushel per acre of oats, and take a thorough harrowing. This will leave the peas deep in the soil, and the oats near the surface, just as they should be.

When the peas are harrowed, and it will leave it smoother for the harvesting. Soon after the peas get beyond the eating stage, and while still green enough so that the pods will dry down holding peas, cut the crop with a mower, and when cured, so they will not mold, but not enough so as to lose the leaves, put them into cocks of 200 or 300 pounds, and after a week of good curing weather they can be simply aired out and put into mows; or they can be put into good-sized stacks without cocking, but the stacks should be topped, or capped, with any cheap hay or swamp grass, put on when not more than half cured; otherwise, they will wet half through, and much will be spoiled. This crop may be threshed with a machine, but for sheep feeding it will be better to feed without, as the sheep will eat everything clean; and the farmer can feel according to his judgment, and the haul will not be broken.—American Agriculturist.

Feeding Horses.

During my long career as a breeder I acted on the old motto, "A horse well groomed is equal to half-fed." When a horse on returning from work is heated I never allow it to enter the stable till it has been walked up and down for a little time, to allow the agitated lungs to return to their normal state. In order to possess horses of strong and resisting constitution, it is essential to give them suitable and substantial food, of which oats constitute the type. The attempt to replace oats cannot succeed even though economy be the desired aim. Beans approach most to oats in point of nutriment. Indian corn, peas, rye and barley are foods that readily produce derangement in the health of the horse.

Rye should be given only to those horses that suffer most from fatigue. It is employed steamed or cooked, but not crushed. Though horses appear to relish Indian corn they do not derive from it the strength and endurance requisite for stiff work. Corn-fed horses are very liable to stomachic troubles. Peas ought to be given prudently, as they bloat the stomach and induce constipation. They are not the less a fortifying food and go well with oats.

Carrots and Jerusalem artichokes act on the digestive glands and so promote the health of horses.

Besides carrots, when they cease to be available due to the advance of spring, the artichokes that keep well during frost come then as a grateful relief. Potatoes often produce colic, and should always be well washed. In any case, whatever food substitute is employed, it should never replace more than the moiety of the food of oats.—Farm and Home.

Prevention of Yellow Fever by Inoculation.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a paper was read on the preventive inoculations of yellow fever by M. Domingos Freire. The author has inoculated 10,881 persons with cultures of Micrococcus amaril. The mortality of those so vaccinated was 0.4 per cent, although the patients lived in districts infected with yellow fever, while the death rate of the un inoculated during the same period was from 30 to 40 per cent. These results have led the government of the Brazilian States to found an institute for the culture of the virus of yellow fever and other infectious diseases, and to appoint M. Freire the director.

Why Women Were Chosen.

On account of the prevalence of intemperance among the men in Holland, women have been employed at the road switches with great success. Not an accident has occurred since the women were installed in their unique office. If the precedent becomes established that a sober woman is a more valuable servant than a tipsy man, there will be a great revolution in the industrial world.

Gossip About Women.

Frances Willard denounces the word "female." She says "it applies equally to a hen or to the mother of Abraham Lincoln," and she regards it as a "term of reproach." Apparently Miss Willard, from her illustration, thinks the word reprehensible.

A Boston philosopher explains that the reason the men in that city never give their car seats to ladies is that the ladies are so quiet and confident that they do not make the men uncomfortable.

Not Exactly a Failure. "Marriage was a failure with them then?" "Well, you could hardly call it a failure. Suspension would be the better word." "Suspension?" "Yes; they mutually agreed to separate."

Brave Boy!

Mrs. Twickenham—Your son is earning his own living now, isn't he?" Mrs. Withorby—Oh, yes, indeed. His father provides him with his clothes and, of course, he lives home in the house, but otherwise he supports himself entirely.

A Slight Error.

He came into the counting-room and left an advertisement, which read: "Ten lady typewriters wanted; state wages. Apply by letter to A. B. & Co." Then he went out and four days later he came back. "What's the matter with the paper?" he asked the clerk. "Nothing that I know of." "Did you put that ad. of mine in?" "Of course. Didn't you see it?" "No, I haven't had time to look it up, but I haven't had a single reply. Are you sure you put it in?" The clerk got down the file and turned to the "wants."

"There it is," he said, whirling the paper around so the advertiser could see it. He read it over carefully and his face lighted up. "No wonder I didn't get any answers," he said, curtly. "What's the matter with it?" asked the clerk, hauling it around before him. "Read it," commanded the advertiser; and the clerk read: "Ten lady typewriters wanted; state wages. Apply by letter to A. B. & Co." The clerk apologized, made the correction and next day the advertiser received ninety-nine replies, and they are still coming.

He Kept His Word.

"My dear," said a young and fashionable New York lady to her plain old-fashioned husband, "I hope you are not going to talk at dinner before all the company about how you went barefooted when a boy. Every time we have company you shock the people by talking about your bare feet when you were a boy."

"My dear," I'll not mention my bare feet."

He kept his promise. He did not say a word about his bare feet, but he talked long and eloquently about having been obliged to walk backward out of church on one occasion, owing to the dilapidated condition of his unmentionables consequent on his indigent condition.—Texas Sitings.

Compensation.

When Eve her paradise forsook, She cast a swift despairing look At Eden in its loveliness. Then, conscious of her sad distress, From heaven she stole a bit of sky To beam forever in her eye. A star that circled in a dance She seized to radiate her glance; A tiny rose that blossomed there She plucked to make her cheeks as fair, And snatched a trembling drop of dew To purify her heart anew; And so, amid all hopes and fears, A bit of Eden woman bears.

An Inherited Attitude.

Father—Your school report is generally good, but you are marked very low in deportment. Why is that?" Boy—I always forget and stand on one foot and rest the other on a railing or something when I recite and teacher marks me for that. I told her I couldn't help it and she said maybe I inherited it.

"Inherited it?" "Yes, sir. She said that's the way men stand when they are talking over a bar."

No Need of Dying Young.

Bismarck declares that he owes his rugged old age to the practice of bathing regularly and freely in cold water. Gladstone ascribes his longevity to the simplicity and regularity of his habits. Tenyson believes that his having celebrated his 81st birthday is due to his not having worried or fretted over the small affairs of life. Von Mohke thought his ripe old age was owing to temperance in all the affairs of life, and plenty of exercise in the open air. De Leseps thinks he owes his advanced age to like causes. Taking all these life-giving agencies together, and considering how easy they are of attainment, there doesn't seem to be any good and sufficient reason why we should die young.