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"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grev. thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

" Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

## Thick and Strong. It has apparently come to stay. The

Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature." J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."-Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has cansed my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Drnggiste and Perfumers.

Medical.



INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors Price: \$1.00 

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1892.

BEASONABLE HINTS FOR CANADIAN AGRICULTURISTS.

Belping Worn-Out Fields to Fresh Fertility-Effects of Fallowing-A Hen's Production-Sow Oats Early-The Hot-

bed and Cold Frame-Good Feeding. It is best to attempt the restoration of the use of fertilizers and manure, but where the object is to concentrate the manure over a small space, or where manure or fertilizers are beyond the reach of the farmer, he will have to use nature's method, but, of course, with the application of considerable labor. The farmers of former generations resorted to the following system. They know that when a plot of land was not cultivated and was allowed to "rest," it recaperated and became capable of yielding more than before, but from whence the increased fertility was derived or by what process the land partially recovered was not perfectly understood, but that it was a fact had often been demonstrated.

EFFECTS OF FALLOWING. When the land was abandoned, and pertermed, the weeds and plants indigenous to that particular field asserted their right of occupancy, and with the aid of the nitrogen gained from the atmosphere and the disintegration of the soil by chemical action, which assisted to supply a proportion of plant-food, the natural weeds would, in the course of time, cover the ground. As they fulfilled their mission and were returned to the soil to give place to a newer growth of plants, the elements of their composition were added to the soil to serve as plantfood for the succeeding growth, which would be heavier, and in this manner the land gained fertility, especialy in nitrogen, while the shading of the soil also served to assist in converting the insoluable mineral matter of the soil itself into plant-food, as well as aided in the conversion of the substances brought down by the rains into plant-food by chemical action.

A QUICKER PROCESS.

But fallowing is too slow a process for the present generation. To gain time the Sarmer plows the land early, applies ten or twenty bushels of lime per acre, and seeds down to eats and peas for the earliest crop. This crop must not bear seed, for that would cause a drain on the soil, but the crop is turned under with a plow and chain just before the peas begin to bloom, and as soon as this is done the land is sown thickly with millet seed, when of sufficient height, the crop being also turned under in the green condition, to be followed by rye, which remains on the ground during the winter, to be plowed under in the spring. If five or ten bushels of lime be applied per acre, after each plowing, it will be of advantage. By this process the farmer keeps the ground shaded a great portion of the time, causes a greater number of plants to grow and seek nitrogen from the atmosphere and exposes a larger extent of surface of the soil to chemical action, the lime serving as a re-agent for quickly reducing the green crops to plant food.

Sow Oats Early. Oats are not half appreciated by the majority of people. But nothing will give strength to mature animals like oats or growth to young stock. Arrangements ought to be in progress now for seed of extra quality for the spring sowing. No section appears to be too cold for the crop, which actually does best in a cold, wet season. Oat hay is a superior feed and oat straw and chaff are worth but little less than fair common hay in the nutriments they contain. Fed with a little wheat bran they winter stock equally well. Horses given oat straw cut and wet with 3 pts. of oil meal or cotton meal will be fat and strong in spring. To harden them up for work, a gradually intreased ration of oats and corn should be added a month before plowing begins.

One Hen's Production.

"Hew many eggs is a hen wound up tof lay during her natural laying life, do you suppose?" said a man who makes a business of poultry raising and eggs. "You've no idea, ch? Well, sir, a good healthy hen-I'm not speaking of Wyandottes or Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, or any particular breed, but just a hen-a good, healthy hendoesn't fulfil her destiny until she has turned out 600 eggs-fifty dozen eggs. That is what nature fitted up the hen to do in the way of eggs, and gives her eight years to do it in. The first year of her egg-producing life the hen lays only 20 eggs, but in the three succeeding years she rolls up a score of 370. That leaving her only 230 to get rid of in the four remaining years."

What Good Farming Does.

A man to successfully run a farm should have some sort of qualification for the business, as well as in the case of any other business. A man with a love for fine animals has one qualification for successful farming, and a man who loves rural life better than town life has another. The art of creating a fine landscape is greater than the art of painting one. Good farming creates good landscapes.

This is the Time.

The hotbed and cold frame should be made objects of special attention at this se son. The plants require warmth, and air must also be permitted. Giving them fresh air at the proper time, and without injury, is something that requires good judgment and close attention. To raise the sash too early in the morning, or close it too late in the afternoon, may check the plants. The outside temperature, the temperature of the hotbed itself when closed, and the degree of growth of the plants, are all to be considered.

Value of Good Feeding,

Prof. Robertson made a statement at the New York dairy convention, as an illustration of the value of good feeding, that he knew of a man in the Province of Quebec who had four cows. In 1888 they gave 78 pounds of butter each. He commenced feeding a little corn and bran, and in 1889 they gave 131 pounds of butter each. He kept increasing the ration and good care and in 1890 it was 2041 and this year it will be 250 pounds. This shows what men can do with the common cow.

BREEDING DAIRY COWS.

SOME ERRORS AS WELL AS THE PROPER WAY POINTED OUT.

A Double Row Stable-Dangerous Weed-To Tell the Age of Horses-\$2,000 From One Acre-To Tell Sex in Eggs-To Destroy Potato Scab-Farmers' Meals.

A well-known dairy writer in Farm and Home says we often see farmers go on year after year trying to make butter from cows no better adapted to that business than the Clydesdale is for a race horse. This is not the result of carelessness or indifferencee. They spend money freely to bring their worn-out soil by the use of fertilizers, but herds up to their ideal, but the nearer they get to their model the further they are from getting a profitable dairy animal. Why? Because they are trying to produce a physical impossibility called a general purpose cow. A cow that will combine in one carcass all the good qualities of all the different breeds from the gross phlegmatic Hereford, which has been bred and trained for ages for the purpose of laying on flesh, to the highly-organized and nervous-tempered Jersey, which has been bred and trained for an entirely different purpose, that of giving a large flow of rich milk. No amount of reasoning will convince these men of their error. But it is noticeable that they are the ones who are always grumbling that dairying doesen't pay.

Another class want a large cow, one that mitted to "lie under the fallow," as it was | they can sell for beef after her usefulness is over. But first consider, what are keeping the cow for? If for making butter, then you want the cow that will give the largest return for the feed eaten. If the larger cow will not make such return in proportion to her size over the mediumsized one, she is kept at a loss. Few seem to realize that it takes a certain quantity of food just to support the cow and keep her alive. After that, what she eats goes into milk or meat. Now the big cow of 1,400 lbs. will require just so much more food of support than the medium one of say 900 lbs. as 1,400 is to 900. And unless the extra food eaten goes to the production of butter, a loss is the result. Keep this up for eight or ten years, and the big calves and extra 500 lbs. of old cow beet will not make the loss good. We should first find out for what purpose we want a cow, and then breed the cow that comes nearest to our needs.

If butter is the object there is no breed that can approach the Jersey in the economical production of a first-class article. Why? Because she is the oldest and best established of all our dairy cattle, having been bred pure for over 200 years for this very purpose. You may say we cannot all have thoroughbred Jerseys on account of their high price. Suppose such is the case, it by no means follows that every dairyman cannot avail himself of this blood to improve the herd he now has, as young bulls of this breed can be had at prices very little in advance of the price of scrubs, and by a continued use of a thoroughbred sire a herd of common or native cows may in a few years be brought up to a point that for all practical purposes will be equal to thoroughbreds. Thus the first progeny of such a union will have 50 per cent. of thoroughbred blood, the next generation 75 per cent., the next 871 per cent., the fourth generation will have fifteen-sixteenths or 933 per cent. of the thoroughbred, while the sixth generation has 98 and seven-sixteenths per cent. of pure blood, and would be what is called a full bred very nearly.

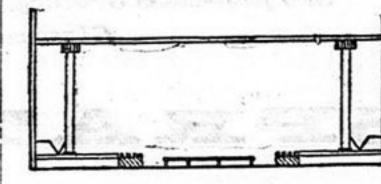
In selecting cows care should be taken to get them of as nearly uniform type as possible. The head should be small and lean, eyes full and mild, neck full and thin, shoulders thin, backbone promit open between joints, hips wide, legs short nd fine boned, barrel well rounded and large, deep through behind the shoulders, to give plenty of room for heart and lungs, udder large, running well forward and back, teats rather short, but thick and wide apart. Avoid those whose udders show a tendency to collapse after being milked. I grant that cows with bags that milk down take care that they are the best. Let us to nothing are usually large milkers, but be as careful of their feelings as we wish you may just as surely set them down as them to be of those of others. When it is

tendency of collapsed udder after milking. but rather the opposite. The skin should be soft and mellow to the touch, covered with thick soft hair. Such a cow if weighing about 900 lbs, will invariably have a good constitution, which is indispensable

A Pointer for the Farmer's Wife. If the meals for the farmer and the hired men are not ready at regular hours, they must often stand around during the time that they ought to be at work. If they are tired and faint, and the wait is likely to be a long one, it tempts them to fill the vacancy at the cider barrel, to give the stimulation that they ought to get only from warm food, and if there is no cider on hand they soon learn to substitute a little whisky in place of it. And the stimulation along with the waiting gives an artificial appetite, and they eat too much, and then have to hurry back to their work without getting the rest that they should have, but which they could not enjoy while hungry. Then they have dyspepsia, and they try a little more whisky to relieve that, and the wife declares that she "never saw such men; they eat enough to make themselves sick, and then complain that their stomachs will not digest it, and drink to make them feel better." Good cooking and meals at regular hours never "drove a man to drink."

A Double Row Stable.

This cut represents a cross section of one of the best stables for cows, where a large number are to be kept and economy of space is desired. They stand tail to tail



with a walk between the rows. A cart driven or wheeled on the walk takes the manure from both drops. Next the drops are gratings which are kept absolutely clean without any bedding.

Wanted, a Boy,

A jolly boy. A boy full of vim. A boy who scorns a lie.

A boy who will never smoke. A boy with some "stick to it."

A boy who takes to the bathtub. A boy who is proud of his big sister. A boy who thinks hard work no disgrace.

A boy who does chores without grumbl-A boy who believes that an education is

A boy who plays with all his might-A boy who listens not to unclean stories

A boy who thinks his mother above all mothers is the model.

A boy who does not think it inconsistent to mix playing and praying. A boy who does not wait to be called the second time in the morning.-Star of

DR. LEMON.

The Fruity "Admirable Crichton" of the Household World.

Do you want to know the name of one of the best all-round household doctors, and certainly the cheapest that can be found in It is Dr. Lemon. Yes, an ordinary, sour,

vellow lemon, which you can buy at any grocery for a few cents. Here are some of the things Dr. Lemon

will do for you if you give him the chance. Squeeze him into a glass of water every morning and drink him with very little sugar. He will keep your stomach in the best of order and never let Mr. Dyspepsia. whom he hates cordially, get into it.

If you have dark hair and it seems to be falling out, cut off a slice of the doctor and rub him on your scalp. He will stop that little trouble promptly. Squeeze him into a quart of milk and he

will give you a mixture to rub on your face night and morning and get a complexion like a princess.

Pour him into an equal quantity of glycerine and rub your hands with the mixture before going to bed. If you don't mind sleeping with gloves on, that is better still, and helps the doctor considerably in his task of whitening your hands. In the morning wash your hands thoroughly in warm water and apply the doctor again pure, but only a few drops of him this time. You must not keep this up too long, or your hands will show such dazzling whiteness as to make all the other young ladies in the vicinity jealous.

If you have a bad headache cut Dr. Lemon into slices and rub these along your temples. The pain will not be long disappearing-or at least in growing easier to

If a bee or an insect stings you clap a few drops of the doctor on to the spot and you will find yourself the better for it. If you have a troublesome corn the doctor can again be put to good account by rubbing him on the toe after you have taken a hot bath and cut away as much as

possible of the troublesome intruder. Besides all this the doctor is always ready to sacrifice himself in the cause of Russian tea-slice him in without sugaror in the preparation of old-fashioned lemonade, than which no drink is more whole

Altogether Dr. Lemon is an individual few people can afford to get along without.

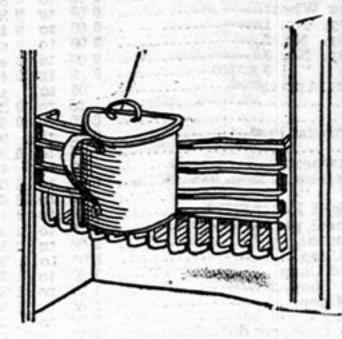
Good Manners in Children. There is no more charming sight than a well-behaved, courteous child. We all desire that the children for whom we are responsible or in whom we are interested, shall be well bred. Do we not sometimes forget that it is our fault if they are not, and that it is our duty to make them It is not quite true that the mind of a

child is like a blank sheet of paper, and yet it may be a better simile than it appears at first sight. For while it seems a blank surface on which we can easily make any desired impression, it is in reality heavily "water-marked" with inherited tendencies and individual idiosyncrasies which are apt to come out and interfere materially with the fair characters we are desirous to imprint there.

If we desire children to be courteons we must treat them with respect. They will infallibly copy our manners ; so we must thin milkers. None of the great butter necessary to administer reproof, let it be producers I have ever seen showed any given in private. Many children are very

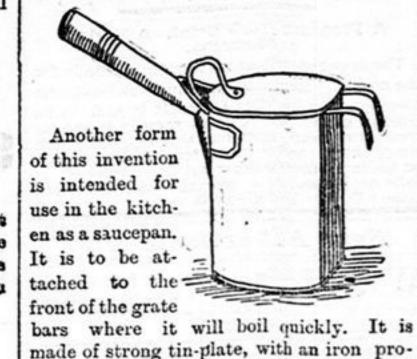
sensitive on this point, and they feel acute- tion of eggs and their habits. The small ly, although they cannot put their emotions | end of a hen's egg will be either as smooth with words. To tell a child in public that as marble or wrinkled like a nutmeg. Some it has been rude, or lacking in good breed- folks won't buy eggs that are wrinkled, ing, is as unwarrantable as it would be to because wrinkles are a sure sign of age. tell a guest so. It is no excuse to say that A wrinkled egg indicates that it holds a we are trying to teach it to do better; we rooster in embryo. A protoplastic hen can do this with infinitely greater effect if is enveloped by the smooth-ended shell. we take it aside at the first convenient But they both taste alike. Each has its moment and gently point out where the er- proportion of phosphorus, olein, albumen, ror was, and what should be done on the next occasion. -Ladies' Home Journal.

A Useful Water Heater. The water heater shown in the illustration is of use in houses that are provided with open grates. In sick rooms heated in



THE NEWEST WATER HEATER.

this manner it possesses particular value as it will render the building of fires un necessary in case of the need of hot water at a time when the kitchen fires have been



tecting plate at the back. When the top of | the land is free from scab germs. In this the stove is full of other pans and pots, this utensil will be found of advantage by the busy housewife.

Potatoes and Paintings. An exchange suggests a remarkable agent to clean a valuable oil painting that has become begrimed, that is-a raw potato. The potato must be peeled, cut into halves and rubbed over the surface of the picture : as the potato becomes soiled, slice it off to continue the work with a clean picture after the potato rubbing.

A Poem Without the Letter "E." John Knox was a man of wondrous might And his words ran high and shrill, For bold and stout was his spirit bright, And strong was his stalwart will!

Kings sought in vain his mind to chain, And that giant brain to control. But naught on plain or stormy main Could daunt that mighty soul.

John would sit and sigh till morning cold Its shining lamps put out, For theughts untold on his mind laid hold, And brought but pain and doubt.

But light at last on his soul was cast, Away sank pain and sorrow-His soul is gay in a fair to-day, And looks for a bright to-morrow.

Note-The letter e is more often used than any other in ordinary composition; hence the cleverness of this unknown au-

To Tell the Age of Horses. To tell the age of a horse, Inspect the lower jaw, of course The sixth front tooth the tale will tell, And every doubt and fear dispel.

Before the colt is two weeks old; Before eight weeks two more will come; Before eight months the "corners" cut the The outside grooves will disappear

Two middle "nippers" you behold,

From middle two in just one year. In two years, from the second pair; In three the corners, too, are bare. At two the middle "nippers" drop; At three the second pair can't stop.

When four years old the third pair goes; At five a full new set he shows. The deep black spots will pass from view At six years from the middle two. The second pair at seven years; At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw At nine the black spots will withdraw. The second pair at ten are white; Eleven finds the "corners" light.

As time goes on the horsemen know, The oval teeth three sided grow; They longer get, project before Till twenty, when we know no more.

\$2,000 From One Acre. An acre of celery which netted the owner Post. \$2,084.44 is shown in the drawing. This was grown by Robert Niven, of Providence County, R.I., and was of the Golden Self Blanching, White Plume and White Rose varieties. The ground was plowed up and made thoroughly smooth with a hand rake, with Stockbridge's celery manure, at the rate of 1,800 lbs. per acre, thoroughly raked in. The ground was then rolled and marked out, the plants being set in rows 7 in. apart, and 7 in. apart in the rows. After these plants were fairly well grown, the



celery manure was again applied at the rate of two tons per acre on the surface. The field was cultivated with a hand wheel hoe three times. These plants were set se closely together that the self blanching kinds blanched themselves. About 100,-000 plants were taken off.-Farm and

To Tell Sex in Eggs. There is a lot about hens' eggs, familiar as they are to every one, that people don't suspect. Now, here's an egg that would be a rooster if it should be hatched out. This one would develop into a hen. How do I know? I learned it by long observa-

sulphur, casin, and margarine. There is water a-plenty in a fresh-laid egg, but no more air than there is in a hammer. As long as you can keep the air out of your egg it will remain sweet and fresh, but nobody has succeeded yet in keeping it out more than six days. The insidious oxygen is bound to find its way through the egg shell's pores, and the only way to save that egg then is to eat it. It sounds funny, but the moment you give an egg fresh air, that moment you ruin its health. People wonder why it is that a bad egg is so positive and obstrusive as to odor, but they shouldn't. What do they expect of a combination of putrified albumen, decayed cheese, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid gas, ammonia, and ultra rancid margarine set free? Honeysuckles?-New York Sun.

To Destroy Potato Scab. No difficulty in potato growing is more provoking than that of scab. It is undoubtedly self-perpetuating, both by planting seed affected and by the pores of the fungus living in the soil through the winter. Potato growers have learned that it is not safe to grow potatoes in succession. We have seen very scabby potatoes grown after clover sown with wheat following a potato crop. Probably the clover roots kept the spores alive longer than they would if a spring grain crop had followed the potatoes. How to destroy the scab on seed potatoes is told by Dr. B. D. Halsted in the New York Tribune. He advises placing the potatoes in a mixture produced by dissolving two ounces of corrosive sublimate in two gallons of warm water. This is added to 13 gallons of cold water. The potatoes are placed uncut in this, and allowed to remain an hour and a half. The mixture is poisonous, and care must be taken in cutting and handling the tuber after they have been freed from the scab. Of course care should be taken to plant seed thus prepared where way after a few years the scab disease may be stamped out, and crops of good potatoes be grown as readily as they used

A Dangerous Weed.

At Indian Head, about the famous Bell Farm, the writer noticed vast quantities of what is called "Tumble Weed," from its habit when dry of rolling and tumbling along in large bunches. It is an annual, each plant producing innumerable quantipiece. A silk handkerchief should dry the ties of seed, and in a couple of years since it first made its appearance there it has spread with frightful rapidity. Prof. Macoun some time ago predicted that it would yet be regarded as one of the worst known weeds. Prompt and general measures should be taken to destroy this new pest. - Farmer's Advocate.

> The Farmers' Garden. There should be no time wasted in making beds in the farmer's garden. Plant every-

> thing in straight, level rows-the longer they are the better. This will save time when preparing the ground, and makes cultivation much easier. The small, raised beds may do for the village gardener, who has time to be fussy, but not the farmer who means business.

SOCIETY IN GEORGIA.

sweet Life Viewed by a Frolicsome Southern Editor.

We passed the hat in church yesterday for the benefit of the heathen and got \$6 and sixty vest buttons. We sent the heath-

en the buttons. During the sermon, while we were snoring, some one relieved us of one of our boots. It'll make tough missionary stewbut let her rip!

There is considerable war talk in Billville. Five hundred colonels are calmly awaiting orders to march and our one live private wants to get out of the dime museum and join the racket; but we're holding him

It is almost as good to be born lucky as rich. In our capacity of justice of the peace we divorced another couple yesterday, and, finding that the woman had \$20 in her own right, we imposed a fine of \$10 and got our brother-in-law to marry her on the spot in order to keep the other \$10 in the family.

No lynching this week. Rope cut.-Billville Banner.

Humorous Paragraphs. Half a loaf is better than working all the time, anyhow. - Chica go Times.

"How do I stand with your father?" he asked. "I don't think, George," she answered, after some thought, "that you had better stand at all when you are with father. You had better run."-Washington

Toffer-Have a cigar, old boy. I'm afraid, though, these are not very good. In fact, they may be worse than those I gave you last." Friend (in a burst of politeness) -Impossible, my dear boy, impossible-New York Weekly.

"You know," said the young man who wanted to elope, "that 'love laughs at locksmiths." "Yes," she answered, "but i doesn't go this time. All my jewelry is in the safety deposit vault, and papa has the key."-Washington Star. Papa-Johnnie, I heard that you were

bad boy at school to-day. Did you break some rule and the teacher had to whip you Johnnie-No, papa; I didn't break any rule but the teacher she hit me so hard that she broke her'n. - Harvard Lampoon.

AN ODE TO B D.

Twinkle shine ye lovely dyes Bright as stars in midnight skies; Ye re all of gorgeous hue

Glitt ring, brilliant fadeless, strong. To our people ye belong; Ye go in at ev ry door Friends all e of rich and poor.

Show to eager watching eyes Your great pow ra- Diamond Dyes

VARIETIES.

Mr. John A. Campbell, St. Sixte, Que., writes:—"My wife was unwell for four years from irregular periods, brought about by a severe cold. She tried many remedies, but without rel ef. Seeing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised, I produced two boxes and the result is a permanent dure. They are the best medicine in the world for the diseases you represent them for. Sold by all dealers.—97-L.

All that I am my mother made me.

A Wise Young Woman. Young Adolphus Fitzwilliam, he loved a fair maid,
But to ask her to marry bim he was afraid,
Because of catarrh, which she had very bad;
So much so that cften the youth was quite glad
To omit, at the parting, the kiss of the lover.
The reason of this she set out to discover.
"Catarrh makes me loathsome. It's fatal to

O, darling Adolphus, by all that's above I vow I'll not lose the if something there is To drive out catarrh and to sweeten a kiss." So this wise young woman began searching for a cure, and good luck attended her. She found Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy at the drug store, and felt convinced that a preparation which the proprietors had such confidence in that they were willing to offer to pay \$500 for a case they cannot cure, must be worth buying. She bought it. She tried it. It cured her, And when Adolphus kissed her at the altar last week her kiss was as sweet and pure as rosss in

Girls, a word of advice: If you want a lover to stay a lover you must get rid of catarrh. Do as this sensible girl did and get the only sure remedy for this disgusting and dangerous disease—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—97-1.

When Bab- was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

-Each season has its own peculiar malady; but with the blood maintained in a state of uniform vigor and purity by the use of Ayer's Sar-saparilla little danger need be feared from meteorricgical influences. No other blood nedicine is so safe and effective.

A ticklish position-a fly on a bald head,

-"Ayer's Medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice, especially Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been used by many of my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life."-F. L. Morris, M. D., Brooklyn,

New Advertisements.

MOTICE.

W. A. GOODWIN has now on hand from last year a large number (115) of uncalled for pictures. They will now be sold to cover cost of framing. Now is the time for bargains at the ROOM PAPER AND PICTURE FRAME STORE, No. 138 Kent-st., (opposite Veitch's Hotel.) Lindsay, Feb. 19, 1892.—92 tf.

TOCKMEN. - TWO ENTIRE HORSES and TWO DURHAM BULLS for sale.—The undersigned offers for sale two CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, one 3 yrs. old. the other coming two years. Registered 7 crosses, got by "Huntsman," dam also 7 crosses. The bulls are rearlings, thoroughbreds. Apply to V DALE & SONS, Oakwood. March 7, 1892—96 4rd. 1892.—96 4pd.



Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda. Sold by All Grocers and Bruggists.

W. GILLETT. Toronto. nook's Cotton Root COMPOUND. A recent discovery by an old Sphysician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of LADIES. Is the only perfectly rafe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of un inferior medicines in pace of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND. take no sub-

stitute; or enclose \$1 and 4 three-cent Canada postage stamps in letter and we will send, sealreturn mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lity Company, No 3 Fisher block, 131 Woodward ave. Detroit, Michigan.

Sold in LINDSAY by E GREGORY, S. PERRIN, A. HIGHINBOTHAM, PHIL. MORGAN and by druggists everywhere. - 76 ly.

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BY ALL DRUCCISTS. IN BIG BOTA TLES, FIFTY CENTS YONE DOLLAR. For sain by all Lin majeling sto. .- 76-th.

Peterborough, Ont. Manufacturers of Tents, Awnings

Sails, Waterproof Horse Wagon Covers, Lap Rug», Cheese Covers, Coats, Hats, Leggings, Mitts, Gloves, Water Pails, Feed Bags, Life Buoys and Betts, and all kinds of Camping Goods.

TENTS TO RENT.

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Insurance

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