winter months.

ERING! the cheap compounds purporting to ngineer in the Canard purifiers, but which have te real medicinal value. To make hn's Road, Kirkdale. se of any other than the old stanyears of agony from an pronounced incurable. derd Blood-purifier—is simply to ed in opinion as to cute neuralgia of the tie loss of time, money and health. affection of the brain. Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Running Sores, Tumors, gany other blood disease, be assured I could never recover. of pain it needed two hen at death's door,

OBS OIL

igic. It saved my life.

return of the trouble."

all and Winter goods !

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SHEETING, Single and

NE GRAY FLANNELS

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MES MITCHELL

AKINS,

BERD

aid.

company.

AM STREET.

n Founder

William at Lindson

DIL DID IT."

It Pays to Use Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S

AYER'S Sarsaparilla can albe depended upon. It does not It is always the same in cuantity, and effect. It is sperior in combination, proportion, sperior and in all that goes to no the system weakened by ase and pain. It searches out als them by the natural channels.*

AYER'S sarsaparilla

the Canadian Post.

es to be taken out of ou mansay, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26 1892.

au unkind to you? Well,

ay frem her face. They hid her lips, he



liberalizing influence of

Emily was burnt by a hisperfectly trained voice. The old gen-On the 21st man might have been the most opportune

he amount of my claim highly pleased with the her i eir own interests by en tran had not arisen; his lips might have regnance at him she had just thought so he not go? She was

CHAPTER X.

That was not for such as he.

WEAK WOMAN. taran glanced keenly at the face of his s name in the briefest form He did not seem offended the stare of surprise Mr. Breton had for It was a new experience to the mill mer, meeting his workmen in fashionable

ing his forelock respectfully to the com-

"Carran, is it? I was sure I had seen you Mr. Breton laughed familiarly, but edid not hold out his hand. Coulch't Curran see how rudely he was

Betha's finer sensibilities, so that she was at netimes a sign of excitement with hir Ellingsworth's manner was the perfecof well bred rudeness. It expressed the mite elevation and polish of the person

ought to call forth, but at the same time that Ellingsworth was unapproachable by

even as vulgar a thing as contempt. "Indeed," exclaimed Mr. Breton, as he seated himself, "I will thank you, too, it was a good job for you, and I will see it don't hurt your interests any, either."

"How do you like your work?" went on Mr. Breton in his harsh mill voice. "I hope you ain't one of those who don't know when they "I can keep from starving; that is well off,

year we had occasion for gratitude on suppose." Mr. Breton was at loss but for a moment. "But you poor people don't save what you get. You ought to economize."

Curran's eyes flashed dangerously, but he bit his lip and kept silence. Mr. Ellingsworth saw a scene was immi-

nent. How little tact Mr. Breton showed in patronizing the young man so provokingly before the golden haired goddess whom he had no doubt fallen in love with. Something must be done. "Excuse me. Have you had any serious

trouble with your wound, Mr. Curran?" "I have only lost a few days; that is nothing," he answered quickly. "But it must be considerable for a poor

man!" broke in Mr. Breton, with his grand air; "I will direct my paymaster to make it up to you." Curran glanced across the room at Miss Ellingsworth. He expected to see her face

flushed with anger. She would leap to her feet in indignant remonstrance to shield him from such impertinence; all the generosity of his devotion to her. She was looking at him, but much as a girl

looks at a strange animal she has been petting, when suddenly they tell her he bites. Curran turned away from her and ground his teeth. Then he looked at Mr. Breton. "Can't your paymaster make up for the pain, too, as well as the lost time?" Mr. Ellingsworth was at his wit's end. He

saw the cloud gathering in the workman's eyes, and that his lip trembled with suppressed feeling when he spoke, "How long have you been in town, Mr. Curran?" he said to change the conversation if possible into safer channels.

"Only six months." "Why," volunteered Mr. Breton after an awkward silence, "that is about as long as the mill hands have been fault finding so loudly." The old gentleman looked sharply at him. "I don't suppose you would tell who has been making the trouble." "Yes, sir." Curran had risen to his feet,

the flush of offended self respect in his cheeks. When I came here I found the mills paying you 12 per cent. dividends, while the help who ground them out for you, were crushed almost to the earth. I felt bound to tell them. as I now tell you, that the owner has no more God given right to all the profit of their work than they to all the profit of his

"And you are the man who has been stirring up this mischief here!" cried Mr. Breton, almost starting from his chair. He had caught him at last then. "And do you say that a man isn't entitled to the interest on his money? My money represents a thousand such lives as yours; it ought to have a thousand times the pay." He had more terrible guns than of the batteries of logic for the rebel, but he could not resist the temptation to explode the fallacies of his class before he let him go.

The young man's eyes flashed beautifully. "Your money represents a thousand lives, then, out of which you have sucked the life blood? And at how much do you value a thousand dollars for all the joys and hopes uation is too miserably small. I tell you," and Curran threw out his right hand in a magnificent gesture, "I tell you, a human creature ought to have for its service a good portion of the comforts and delights the world is so bounteous with. Anything less is slavery, a slavery worse than negro bondage. Do you call it pay that you give the hopeless men and women that weave gold for you on your looms? Rather say the daily recurring fact of hunger chains them to your

Mr. Ellingsworth had sunk back in his seat in despair; he might as well resign himself to the situation since it seemed beyond his power to change it. Mr. Breton was likely to hear some startling truths before he succeeded in refuting this dangerous young man. Perhaps it was just as well, too; there is no sense in a man's making his money as the rich do, by one kind or another of imposition or injustice and then affect such ridiculous unconsciousness. There is no sense in being blind and stupid about fact remaining. What was the use of Breton

wrestling with such a young giant as this? "I pay my help market prices of labor. I don't propose to make them gifts." The old gentleman handled his cane nervously, He felt Ellingsworth's sharp eyes, he must think of something to absolutely overwhelm Curran stood, his elbow resting on the back titude so dignified and agraceful that Mr. Ellingsworth glanced across at his daughter to see if she had observed it. It was not quite so inconceivable, after all, that Bertha might have taken a fancy to him. But then his whole associations had been with the poor, and what possible harmony, even for a moment-then Mr. Ellingsworth remembered the maid servant crying at this moment in

"Naturally you prefer to let your half clothed ill fed hands make you the presents; they earn you big dividends; you throw them a crust of bread, the market price of labor you call it, and put the dividends in your own

"But it's my money made the mill, and my

"As for the money," retorted Curran, "perhaps you inherited a part of it, saved by the tax laid on the poor of the last generation, or you borrowed it, perhaps, on interest, and made the help in your mill pay the interest every penny of it; how else could it be paid! of a coal mine. You simply took it. Your new mills are paid for out of wages you

ought to have given your help; you call them They are the real stockholders in it all." Mr. Breton had sprung from his seat, but Curran went on unflinchingly. "It isn't earned, it is simply defrauded. The management is doubtless good, but no management could, in the righteous course of justice, bring such vast fortunes into the hands of a few men; while the thousands who work for them live and die with the

consuming thirst for happiness never for one hour assuaged in their souls." The old gentlemen had come up close Curran looked down calmly into a face and for the butter manufactured during used with stale, stored goods. We have almost purple with passion. It occurred to him that Mr. Breton was about to have an attack of apoplexy. The hand

(Continued next week)

MENTION THE POST.—Parties of so vulgar reading advertisements in this paper and by the great contempt such a person for a favor by mentioning THE POST.—Parties of the presence of so vulgar reading advertisements in this paper and by the great contempt such a person for a favor by mentioning THE POST.—Parties of the presence of so vulgar reading advertisements in this paper and by the great contempt such a person for a favor by mentioning THE POST.

AGRICULTURAL.

It is therefore a matter of universal

interest to find the harvests large. Last

Plentiful Harvests.

Ontario is, above everything else, an agricultural province. Upon her harvests depends, in large measure, the prosperity of every other industry.

this account. This year we have similar occasion. The province, taken as a whole, has been wonderfully favored. General trade will feel the effects of the large harvests this year more quickly than last year. Last year the financial spring was so dry that it took one harvest

to fill it partially. This year the spring will fill and flow over, so that the whole country will be helped by it. We have reason to hope that our hardest times are past. Some of our real esstate men, who went in too deeply, will

stay in "a hole"; but the people in general will soon be relieved, we believe, from the financial stringency of the past two or three years.

The Cow Horn Fly.

Mr. A. J. Massie, of Colborne, writing to the Globe on the 15th inst., says :- I made an ointment consisting of a pound her nature in revolt against such return for of lard, a tablespoonful of insect powder, and a small teaspoonful of crude carbolic acid, thoroughly mixed, and immediately applied it to the horns, shoulders and other parts inaccessible to the cow, rubbing well into the skin and hair so the animals should not get the stuff on the tongue where the ointment was accessible, and the effect was magical. The poor creatures have peace and comfort once more, and began grazing in a half starved manner, as the torment of this new pest had prevented them feeding properly and thus caused them to lose flesh and milk, making an added worry to the already troubled farmer, who watches the rainy harvest with gloomy eyes. I hope my experience may help fellow-sufferers, and if we also sprinkle some strong lime or like material on the manure of these formented animals, thus destroying insect eggs, we may, perhaps, nearly exterminate the pest.

A New Potato Pest.

The London Advertiser says:-A new enemy to the potato has lately appeared in some districts that promises to rival the Colorado beetle in its destructiveness It is a large green worm, similar to, if not identical with the tomato worm, and growers of potatoes should examine their plants at once, as the ravenous worm will destroy a large plant in a few hours. After stripping off leaves, it attends so strickly to business that it doesn't wait to climb down, but falls to the ground and immediately starts towards another plant. Its motions are particularly rapid while devouring the leaves, and it is no unusual thing to see half a dozen on one potato plant. It can be killed with paris green, but it requires more of the poison than the beetle. The only difficulty is to know just how much to use. A small quantity has apparently no effect on it, while too much poison will kill the potato. The average size of the pest is about one-and a-half inches in length, although two specimens observed on the ridge were three-quarters of an inch in diameter and five and one-half inches long.

A Model Dairy.

The lord mayor of London and the lady mayoress visited Wood House, Bishop's Stortford, recently, for the purpose of fermally opening the new dairy buildings recently erected by Mr. Blyth in order to show in actual practice the latest scientific improvements in butter making. The dairy is a building of two

storeys. The semi-basement, in which the dairy proper is situated, is practically below gound on the east, west and south. The dairymaids are provided with a comfortable sitting-room, and the two dairy chambers are lined, paved, and ceiled entirely with Carrara marble. In one of them nineteen white porcelain Jersey creamers, furnished with hot and cold water supplies, are ranged around the The separator and the churn are both worked by electricity. The Lord Mayor said that the present consumption of milk products in England alone represented about 250,000,000 gallons, which 11,000,000 gallons came from About £20,000,000 sterling annually left the country for the purchase of butter, margarine, and cheese, because

other nations had spared no trouble to place their trade on sound business

The Dairy.

The following letter has been received from the office of Dairy Commissioner Jas. W. Robertson. OTTAWA, July 27th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,-The advance sheets of part of my annual report, which are enclosed herewith, give particulars of the winter dairying at Mount Elgin and Woodstock Dominion dairy stations up to April 30th, There was some delay in obtaining the final account sales of the shipments of butter which were sent to G:eat. Britain. Some of the butter was held in warehouse at Liverpool and elsewhere, longer than it should have been held by the consignees if my directions had been followed. In consequence, it came into competition with the grass made butter of England, and failed to realise a price which was quite satisfactory. Besides there were complaints concerning the quality of a few lots of it, from the development of a flavour which seemed to come from the feeding of roots, which had been kept badly during the winter.

I had the honour to recommend to the minister of agriculture that the patrons station be paid for the butter which was enclose you note received from Manmanafactured to the end of February at chester. that held his gold-headed cane fairly 22 cents per lb., and for the butter manufactured during March and April at 21

Spratt & Killen.



To Preserve any Fruit

this Season?

If you are, and likely there's no doubt of it, you will require SUGARS. Of course you will-perhaps you will not care to go in deep, but still a few jars of well preserved fruit are very tasty and much to be desired on occasions during the long

Granted that you require SUGARS, we can supply your needs cheaply and well. We are just placing in our cellar TWO CARLOADS of the different brands, bought expressly for the preserving season. They will be found to possess excellent sweetening qualities.

In the line of GEM JARS we are well stocked. Absolutely air-proof and as cheap as they can be had anywhere, and perhaps a trifle under.

SPRATT & KILLEN,

Family Grocers

butter with Great Britain in the near tory to the patrons as the result of the first experiment in this direction, and I am confident that in coming years, with butters," market prices equal to those which prevailed during the winter of 1891-92, our Provision Trade Journal, 2nd April, this branch of dairying.

fall, winter and spring. Corn ensilage is district have been giving their hearty cheapest and best; corn fodder comes support to the project. The chief part next in point of economy and suitability; of the produce is designed for export, carrots, mangels, or sugar beets, with hay, I and the Canadian government hope straw and bran or meal, make excellent within a short time to see the trade enrations, but they cost too dear for profit. | larged until it equals that of the growing At pages 26 to 44, 78 to 84, and 99 to 109 | cheese industry. The first shipment of of my annual report, detailed information | the winter-made butter, amounting to

factory and equip it for winter buttercreate dissatisfaction.

III. As far as practicable, milking cows should be kept in stables where the Glasgow:-"I hope you will not send any temperature is comfortable,-never below

45° and never above 60° Fahr. of the whole quantity of butter, which may be made in a creamery from Novem- especially, it is very difficult to introduce ber to March, as will increase its value in anything new, but I am quite satisfied the British market by from 1 to 4 cents

V. To supplement the general directions which are contained in my annual report, I will furnish specific information | an equal price to Danish, and find a ready to those who apply by letter giving the plans of buildings and other particulars, on the details of effecting the alterations in cheese factories on the most suitable packages in which to put the butter, on makers, and on shipment of butter to the British market from those factories whose managers desire to dispose of the product

in that way. VI. It will be better policy to delay for one year the altering of a cheese factory and its equipment for buttermaking during the winter, than to begin this new business before the manufacturer and patrons are both quite ready to conduct it with success. JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

Dairy Commissioner.

The following extracts are made from the advanced sheets of the dairy com-

missioner's report, dated April 30th, 1892; During the year an increasing interest in dairying and its allied branches of farming has been awakened and maintained in all the provinces. Upon your recommendation the government approved of the plan for the establishment of experimental dairy stations in different parts of Canada, as outlined in the memorandum which I had the honour to submit on 5th January 1891, and of which a copy appears in my annual report for 1890, at page 132. Parliament made adequate provision for the maintenance of that work in the appropriations for the year. The following reports were received from English agents in whose hands the

shipments were placed: From Messrs. A. Clement & Son, Glasgow :- "I am glad to say your first shipment of butter, marked E.X.l., gives good satisfaction, notwithstanding we of the Mount Elgin dairy station be paid have to contend against the name for the butter which was manufactured to | 'Canadian,' which has to fight against the him as he spoke, and as he finished, the end of February at 24 cents per lb., prejudice of shopkeepers that are only that the patrons of the Woodstock dairy Dundee, etc., besides our own places. I

> From Messrs. H. Hargrave & Son, factured during March and April at 21 Manchester :- "With reference to your cents per lb. The difference in the price | inquiry about our opinion of the Canadian between the Mount Elgin and Woodstock butters, we are very pleased with the makes of butter is explained at page 12 quality, and consider them the finest we of the report. It is my opinion that the have ever seen from Canada. There is a butter could have been sold to realise good opening in this district for a butter [Lindsay, March 24 1892.—

these prices for the patrons, had it been of this class, if shipped perfectly fresh, breeds fed upon the same quality of feed, sold without any regard to advertising and if made carefully, so that the quality but which had been milking only from the growing importance and possibility of of each package is regular. We do not one to three months. The addition of the developing a large trade in winter-made | think this butter will compete against | milk of even one fresh-calved cow to the Danish, owing to the longer time taken in future. These prices should be satisfac- transit, but we think it will make a good second, and we consider it very much superior to Australian or New Zealand

winter made butter from creameries 1892:-"The government of Canada re- which had been milking for periods of would command a relatively higher price. solved about a year ago to establish four, six to eleven months. The addition The experience of the one season has experimental dairy stations in the differbrought to light a few facts which I take ent provinces of the Dominion, the chief cows to the whole quantity of milk rethe liberty of emphasising here for the object being to effect an improvement on ceived daily would have improved the benefit of those farmers and factorymen | the quality of Canadian butter. For who intend to continue or to commence this purpose the premises of two cheese factories, one at Woodstock, the other at I. An abundant supply of succulent | Mount Elgin, Ontario, were altered and feed should be provided for the cows for specially fitted, and the farmers of the

on the combinations of rations will be | 10,000 lbs., has been received by Messrs. Clement & Son, of this city. The butter, II. Where these feeds have not been | which is light salted, is of good body and provided by the patrons, to alter a cheese | fine flavour, and is tidily, neatly and cleanly packed in handy little tubs, conmaking would only invite failure and taining about a stone weight and upwards.

Later, from Messrs. A. Clement & Son, more before the beginning of December. We distributed the first shipment as IV. The milk from a few fresh-calved | widely as possibly, to get the opinion of cows imparts such a quality to the flavour | different districts, and from some of them we have not got returns yet. In England, that if the butter wags made with a fair proportion of new-calved cows' milk, and made in such quantities that it could be shipped every week, that it would bring

"The butter trade is an increasing one, and notwithstanding a substitute in margarine, there is an enormous demand for fresh-made butter, that will always comthe engagement of competent butter- mand a good price from the 1st of December to the 1st of April. Ireland supplies us well with summer stock. Stored butter now will not sell at all; hence the trade have ceased to hold summer make, and buy fresh made winter stock."

The main and practically the only defect which was discernible in the quality of the butter was the absence of a full rosy flavor, which is called by the trade "bouquet of fresh-made butter." At the Central experimental farm experiments were conducted during the autumn and early winter with three groups of cows in different stages of lactsation. The butter which was made from the milk of cows which had been calved longer than six months was deficient in rosy rich flavor. It was decidely inferior to the butter made from the milk of cows of the same

milk from a number of others which are at advanced stages of their milking period, has the effect of improving the flavor of the butter made from the mixed milk. At the Mount Elgin creamery the milk which From the North British Grocer and was furnished from December until after the 18th of February was all from cows of the milk from a dozen fresh-calved flavor very much and added to the valuof the butter in the English market. It will be easy to overcome the defect in the flavor of the butter next season, in the way which has been suggested.

A number of cheese-makers availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting these creameries and learning the art of butter-making to some extent. Every one who cared to go was welcome to learn all he could of the art of making butter, in order to fit himself for carrying on the business in his cheese factory when the alteration comes there also.

VARIETIES.

A railroad horror-The train boy, -For a sluggish and torpid liver, nothing can surpass Ayer's Pills. They contain no calomel nor any mineral drug, but are composed of the active principles of the best vegetable cathar-tics, and their use always results in marked

benefit to the patient. The flower of the family is usually latest to rise.

If you are billous, Use Dr. Carson s Stomach Bitters use Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters If you have indigestion, Use Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters Large bottles at 50 cents .- 77-tf.

The Best Blood Builder. Mrs. H. Lebœuf, Muskegon, Mich., writes:-"I have used your Pink Pills and am convinced they have no equal as a blood builder." Of all aruggists or by mail on receipt of 50c. a box or \$2.50 for 6 boxes. Dr. Williams Med. Co., Brockville, Ont., and Scaenectady, N. Y.

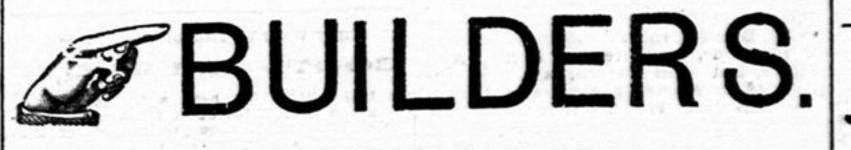
A man is often upset by too much setting up.

Uric acid in the blood is the cause of nearly all disease; it visits every part of the body and is liable to fasten disease on any organ; the duty of the kidneys is to extract wastes from the blood; a rold will stop this action, a pain in the back follows, and unless relief is obtained permanent inability of the kidneys to perform liver complaint, dyspepsia, blood disease, dropsy, diabetes or Bright's disease. Dodd's Cidney Pills assist the kidneys to natural work, and cure all complaints and result arising frem

To find out how old a lady is-Ask some other lady. Do You Cough?

Don't delay. Take Kempt's Balsam, the best It will cure pains in the chest. It will cure influenzs and bronchitis and all diseases pertaining o the lungs, because it is a pure balsam. Hold it to the light and see how clear and thick it is. You see the excellent effects after taking the first dose. Large bottle 50c

J. P. Ryley.



Before buying your supplies you should give me a - call and get prices for

Nails, Tar and Building Paper, Paints, Vils, Glass,

Putty, Locks, Hinges, etc., etc.



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Lindsay, March 10, 1889 .- 41-1yr.

Hetel Lindsay.

E. Gregory.

that you may require during the coming season.

PURE PARIS GREEN, INSECT POWDER; HELLEBORE.

Tanglefoot sticky Fly Paper, Poison Fly Paper, Fly Felts, Etc.

The place to get these

PURE AND RELIABLE

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E. GREGORY'S, COR. KENT AND WILLIAM-STS

"Lindsay, June 9 1892,-109,

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FIRE AND LIFE.

The Largest Fire |Insurance Company !E the World.

Rates and premiums as low as any other assessed spectable company. The settlement of lossessed prompt and liberal. The resources and standing of this company afford those insured in

perfect security against loss. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurance effected with or without profits at moderate rates. Four-fifths of profits given to policy holders. For particulars or rates apply F. C. TAYLOR,

Agent for Lindsay and Victoria. Of

Marriage Licenses.

D J. LeROY, Coboconk.—Issuer of Victoria. Aug. 25, 1890.—16-lyr.

CEORGE DOUGLASS. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

MANILLA, ONT.

Miscellaneous.

CUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES, BRIAN GUNIGAL A GENTS WANTED-On salary o

chines and collect in the Counties of Victoria and Haliburton. Apply to JOHN HORE, general agent, (office in Adam's Block) Lindsay. July 2, 1891.—63 lyr. DUILDERS, ATTENTION.—At the

-I have now on hand a large quantity of CHOICE RED BRICK, which I will sell at the yard or deliver at Cannington or Woodville station as desired. For color and quality my make of Brick cannot be beaten. JOHN WAKELIN, Cannington. March 8, 1892.—96-lyr-

T A. MIDDLETON, Agent. Agent for the Ontario Mutual
Life Insurace Co. Office: Three doors east of Post Office, Holtorf's Block, upstairs. Agents
Wanted-Good Terms, Fire and Accident Insurance affected in the Best Offices,

DOR SALE.

300 000 RED BRICK. The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of choice Red Brick at his yard north of Case nington, or at the Cannington railway station, which he will sell at reasonable rates to make room for his summer stock. Apply to

JOHN SACKVILLE, Canningson, Cannington, April 24, 1889.-48.

FOR SALE.

The South-West Quarter of Lot 19, in Con-1. Township of Brock,

belonging to the E-tate of the late ROBERT class state of cultivation; good house, barn, orchard, and fences. Terms easy. Apply to

Saintfield, August 8, 1892.—18-13.

A SOCIATION.

counts in any part of the world, and no charge offices in Canada and United States. Head and general office, 601 Adelaide et., east, Toronta, Rooms, 10, 11, 12 and 13. O. E. COLLING. General Manager; H. B. ANDREWS, See. Address all communications to Toronto, Ont., office. Telephone No. 2463. This is the only Association that settles accounts and advanced the money to the creditor if desired.

O. E. COLLINS, Manager.

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CICARETTES Are Sold on their Merits. Everybody knows they are the best

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