if you are losing flesh your stem is drawing on your stent strength. Something wrong. Take

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, give your system its needstrength and restore your healthy weight. Physicians, world over, endorse it.

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Publishers' Notice. HE CANADIAN POST.

ADVERTISING RATES. sents per line (solid type) nonparell, first ging notices in local columns, 10c. per insertion; 5c. each subsequent in-

condensed advertisements such as cattle, teachers wanted, farms for sale geight lines) \$1.00 cash for three or ertions. If more than eight lines an al proportionate charge is made. discount to merchants for business ments by the year or for a shorter tes made known on application. LSON & WILSON, Proprietors.

RIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894. BY IRRIGATION.

FICIAL RAIN. Sandy Loam is Preferable-Such

CULTURE OF ONIONS BY ARTI-

Will Produce Fine Crops When and Properly Fertilized.

Casting and Foundry Wor ith a wooden rake. Just be- best for his individual use. g weather plow moderately ite or plank scraper 5 or 6 nd with plow bandles should dy to make the field perfectrom 30 to 60 loads of wellure should be applied p a.

> ling the manure evenly, plow ket should determine the arieties to plant, either of the w or white. Begin seeding as e spring as the soil can be Seed the bed as soon as prebefore the surface soil dries. e covered from 1 to 2 in. er more, and the rows run tfuture cultivation may be easy. The plants will begin to from 15 to 20 days; cultivation en begin and be continued lays. When 4 in. high, thin

UIRE FOUR HAND WEEDINGS g more is done with them | will advance. ting. When the tops have You will need someth e line of Dairy applian

certainty, it is equi oding and furrow irrigaey by buying from me the soil by having the beds o as to confine the water. am showing the cation consists in running a small trench between st in reliable, labor-sal plants. For flooding, the be laid off in beds from 10 er Churns—the "Da 20 ft. in width, and about dle" and "Dairy Maid. The size of the beds will omewhat by the water ighead of water can be got

stream. The mery Cans, M D BE PERFECTLY LEVEL ter to have them level onable prices. well, though they may er of labor-sam ocime. If the beds are the soil can be wet to pusekeeper swa Water may be turnads an inch deep all would be equivato 2 in., or it may both of 6 in., accordthents of the case. ocline, the lower end ware Emporm all end will receive a Tater and the ground come packed.

have moisture enough EED. ne operator can regungating before plowound contains an abunare when the seed is sown necessary to irrigate for aid. the plants are up, but the apply the water must by each individual case. OR THE

APPLICATION OF WATER as should be very light, as then very loose and absorbs more rapidly than later in As soon after irrigating as before it has had time to bake, er with the wheel hoe, just the surface. Then it is folthe cultivator teeth. It then adition until dry enough Mother irrigating, and so on te season. This leaves the

soll loose and mellow after each irrigation and theroughly exposed to the onemical action of the atmosphere. It is this repeated mellowing of the soil hat constitutes the charm and effectiveness of irrigation. The cultivator is t dependent upon the uncertainties rain and intelligent labor receives its

fullest measure of compensation.

During the heat of the season the crop will need irrigating once a week and sometimes twice (depending a great deal upon the character of the soil). Toward the latter part of the season it is unnecessary to be so particular about stirring the soil after each irrigation, When the first onions begin to fall down irrigation should cease.

FOR FURROW IRRIGATION. the onions are planted on level ground, the same as where irrigation is not prac-ticed. The rows should be laid out so as to have a fall of from 6 to 12 in every 10 rods. Where the land is quite sloping the first row may be laid with a triangle (a wooden frame in the shape of a letter A, measuring 12 it from base to base and having a plumb-bob in the center) with a fall of ½ in to every 12 ft, Then overy other row can be run by this, If the fall is less than 6 in to 10 rods the water will be too slow in getting through; on the other hand, if the fall much exceeds 12 in the soil will wash

Now for the mode of applying the water, The rows should be about 14 in. apart. Run the "Planet, Jr.," cultivator between each row and the peculiar shape of the teeth will leave a small furrow at the same time not throwing enough dirt on either side to interfere with the plants. Through each one of these furrows run a very small stream of water, just sufficient to keep running but not large enough to overflow its banks. This water passes off and must have an outlet and should run in the furrows until it has soaked the soil to the center of the rows (perhaps six hours more or less). After the ground is sufficiently dried it is cultivated in the same manuer as described in "flooding." These furrows between the rows can be made with the wheel plow or by running the cultivator with three teeth or they can also be made by walking backward and dragging a common hoe with one point digging the ground in a

In Southern California the flooding system is used exclusively. I believe the same is also true of the Mexicans through New Mexico, Arizona and the Southwest who have been practicing irrigation for generations. Some prefer the furrow system, claiming it does not bake and pack so badly as by flooding. But ground that is sandy enough for onions will stand flooding if properly handled. Of course it will not do to flood the ground and then allow it to dry and bake without stirring the soil. Flooding is quick work and more evenly experiences of onion growers regulated. You can turn on what water hat a rich, sandy loam is prefer- you choose, cut it off and pass on to the In the West, onions are success- next bed. There is no waste of water. aised on "sage brush" land. Such | there is no fertility washed away, and I andy and not calculated to stand | believe the soil retains the moisture betbut it will produce fine crops | ter. In flooding there is the disadvanrigated and properly fertilized. | tage of having the space between each lands, such as the edge of mea- bed waste ground and constantly growight produce a large crop, but | ing a crop of weeds. In furrow irrigaare there will be many tion there is the advantage of using in planting select level land, every foot of ground and of being able weeds. Seed to carrots, par- | to put in the crop without leveling up potatoes in the spring and cul- | the ground so much; while there is the free of weeds. Carrots grow deep | disadvantage of having so much water slow the soil, thus leaving it in | run to waste and a portion of the apmilition; corn leaves too much | plied fertility washed away. A trial of When harvested in the fall, each system on a small scale will best 111am-st. North and away all rubbish that can enable each grower to decide which is

THE EARTH ITSELF WILL FURNISH ALL THE HEAT WE NEED

Further Glimpses of the Golden Age Which Prof. Berthelot Sees Ahead of Us-Man Will Decome Too Wise for

Prof. Berthelot, the famous French chemist, told us lately, in a talk which reported a few days ago, something bout his idea regarding the fabrication of the staples of human food in the chemist's laboratory and the possible extinction thereby of the whole industry of agriculture. It is not alone to the production of the natural food compounds ration will last for three already in familiar use, however, that ien the tops begin to fall | Prol. Berthelot thinks that the chemis

"Perhaps," said he, as our talk continw and are all dried up next | ued, "the greatest importance, and certhe onion is ripe. When tainly the profoundest charm, in the ficiently, three rows are study of synthetic chemistry is the certhrown into one and allowed | tain evidence which it offers of the disweek. Then pile in round- covery and manufacture of many com-6 to 10 bu, and allow to pounds now entirely unknown, whose days. An ordinary cellar | effect upon human health, human life, and warm to keep onions | and human happiness no one can possian onion will stand any de- | bly conjecture. Armed with the elebut will not stand repeated | ments and with the knowledge of the d thawing. To prevent laws by which classes of complex comseep just above the freezing | pounds combine with other classes of complex compounds, it will go on and ing there are two methods on, developing new fixed compounds the water which are entire- | not yet met with in nature, whose influence upon human life, as I have said, oding means the complete no mind can possibly foretell."

"What do You think of Tyndall's dogma, that from the non-living the living can never be obtained?" "We do not know enough about the question to dogmatize," said he simply. We shall see what he shall see."

Outside of the products named in the talk reported last week, the proved rebe already numerous. The oil of bitter wider beds to advantage almonds is now being made direct, commercially, as is the oil of mustard. In fact, mustard made from the latter is preferred for use as an irritant by many physicians in consequence of its purity, which is perfect, whereas the natural mustard contains other compounds not entirely desirable in this connection. Salicylic acid, tartaric acid, the acid of unripe grapes, and citric acid, the sour principle of lemons and other fruits, are made direct. Artificial turpentine is being actively sought after, and chemists expect to obtain artificial caoutchouc. Long before the promised failure of the rubber trees to supply the demands of

commerce, synthetic rubber will in all probability have filled the void. From a review of what synthetic chemistry has already done, the professor passed to the subject of what it may reasonably be expected to do. He said

"The production of food stuffs upon : commercial scale of synthetic chemistry will naturally depend on two thingsthe cheapness of production and in quality of the result. Take artificial butter as an instance. Twenty years ago, in this country, the idea was conceived of making butter from beef fall. This was an intermediate synthesi which consisted in extracting the oleopalmitine from the fat by melting, cool ing and pressure. The extract was then treated with milk, churned, and col red as the dairymen color natural butter. The growth of the oleomargarine in dustry has been extensive, and its manufacture now takes place on a lar_ from 3,000 to 4,000 meters (3,300 to 4,400 scale. The best artificial butter approaches so closely to real butter that

Paine's Celery Compound Makes the Sick and Diseased Body Healthy and Strong.

Oaward all ye weary, nervous; weak and Use that mighty Compound, which can never fail : t will strength and vigor give to old and young; will build the body, strengthen nerves Onward then ye weary, nervous, weak

Use that mighty Compound, which can never fail. By this Compound's power, fell disease must fly, ealth will lift its banner o'er us al high; strength regain, Perfect health and pleasure will for us

and pale.

Thousands of our people who once suffered long.

Now rejoice in vigor, feel robust and such sources of energy, the artifical production of food will be a much simpler That remedy of virtue, Paine's Celery Compound, Saved them from the perils that compassed them around. Onward then ye weary, etc.

Onward then ye weary, etc.

Inward then ye people, hearken to Victory will follow Paine's Celery Compound; Disease and pain can never 'gainst our lives prevail; While we use this Compound we can never fail. Onward then ye weary, etc.

is ready and the commercial conditions have been met, artificial chemical food will infringe upon the sphere of the natural in other directions. Nature, however, produces very cheaply, and no man will desire to lose money for the pleasure of making chemical food. "There is no reason, nevertheless,

since we are making artificial butter,

why we should not before long make artificial milk. Milk consists of, say, 3.50 per cent. of milk fatsolein, stearine, butyrine, palmitine and others, 3.98 per cent. of casein, 4 per cent. of milk-sugar, and 86.87 per cent, of water, with traces of other substances which have been determined. It will not be a very diffificult problem for synthetic chemistry to mingle these constituents in these proportions, and make a milk that will as nearly approach natural milk in meeting the demands and desires of the public as artificial butter approaches natural butter. So, too, the variation of proportions would be easy and asses' milk, goats' milk, or any other milk desired could be furnished from the same laboratory as easily as cows' milia. The only necessity is that we shall be able to make all the solid constituents mentioned, and this is simply a matter of time. In short, milk factories may be looked for just as soon as the constituents can be directly and cheaply obtained."

"Will such milk be as healthful as that naturally produced?" "There is no reason why it should not be. With the vital action and vital machinery by which the cow produces the milk chemistry has nothing to do. It is a question of physiology. When the milk has left the cow, however, it is merely a chemical compound, and with it physiology has nothing to do. As I said, the fats I have already made direct. The milk-sugar, too, has been made. When we come to the casein, however, and with it to starch, meat and albumen, we come into a set of very complex chemical problems. Still, they are merely chemical problems, and as such are subject to study and solution in the future, just as we have seen equally difficult problems met and solved in the past. The mass of animal tissue is constituted by certain nitrogenous compounds, which play an equally important role in the development of vegetable tissues. These compounds are very complex, nearly always fixed and uncrystallizable, and easily affected by

re-agents. Some are soluble and some

insoluble, but most of the former be-

come insoluble by coagulation in water

through heat or through the action of acids. Such are albumen, fibrine, casein, syntonine, osseine, chondrine, glutine, "To make meat we must make these ompounds, or so many of them as are necessary. That chemistry will some day be able to make them I cannot doubt. That at some time in the future artificial meat will infringe upon the domain of natural meat, as artificial butter has upon that of natural butter, is only to be reasonably expected. So with the vegetables. A potato consists of, say, 81.844 per cent. of starch, 13.030 per cent. of water, 2.313 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, 1.13 per cent. of woody fibre, and minute proportions of fat and mineral constituents. When we are able to make starch direct, what

Its construction is agreeably simple. And what is to prevent us, once we have gained the mastery, from making better milk, better meat and better potatoes, at any season of the year, than those which sults of synthetic chemistry appeared to | nature gives us, more or less afflicted as they are with impurities and additions, and produced only at the periods in which her laboratories are kept open for

will hinder us from making a potato?

the public good? Time is not an element in these speculations," continued Prof. Berthelot, "because all the future is before us and the line of march is marked out. Great changes, however, which will cheapen the cost of producing these results will come from cheaper and simpler sources of mechanical energy than those now Herein lies the fundamental problem of all the industries, to discover sources of energy which are inexhaustible and which will renew themselves without effort on our parts Nature has given us these ready for our use, but as vet we have accepted only a very small portion of her gift. Evolution has long acted in this direction also, and must continue to act. We have seen the force of human hands largely replaced by that of steam, that is to say, by chemical energy borrowed from the combustion of coal. Coal, however, is laboriously extracted from the bowels of the earth. The time is coming when, by met ods already foreseen and unnecessary to describe, we shall store and make use of the heat of the sun. But greater, far greater, in importance than

this will be the ultimate and widespread use of the central heat of our globe, "The incessant advances of science give us a sure basis upon which to expect a limitless amount of energy drawn from this source. It will suffice, to utilize the central heat, to sink pits, yards) in depth, and this is a problem of engineerin; quite within the powers of the difference is not very great. In the engineers of the future. At this

stant and unvarying, the heat which is the source of all energy and all life."
The writer recalled having his back scalded by dripping water in one of the 3,200-foot levels of the Comstock

"At these depths," said Prof. Berthelot, "we may easily tap superheated steam under pressure which can be used to drive machinery direct from the top of the shaft. That, however, is merely a detail. We shall have in these pits the cheapest of furnaces because we can have them in any degree of heat, never failing and never needing fuel or renewal. They will be at some distance from our engines, to be sure, but that will be no difficulty. Into them we can introduce water, if necessary, convert it into super-heated steam at the bottom, and use it on the surface. More than this, the advance of thermo-electric science is certain, once the inventions are needed, to supply us with another and perhaps more convenient means of turning this heat into force and using it for mechanical purposes at a cost, after the plant is constructed, which will be no more than the wear and tear. We shall thus have a source of energy which costs nothing, whose extent is indefinite, which is incessantly The broken-down and wearled, all will renewed, and whose diminution through centuries will be quite imperceptible. And this will be force which will be available everywhere, all over the globe, and equally the blessing with the property which results from it of all nations problem and will more rapidly fall into the hands of chemistry.

"The hard preliminary work is done. The synthesis of the fats and oils I myself accomplished years ago. That of the sugars and carbo-hydrates is the study of the present time, and that of the nitrogenous compounds is not far off. Carbon from carbonic acid, oxygen and hydrogen from water, and nitrogen from the air will be a source of food for all the world. What the animals and well, if not better, by our study of natue's laws. Strange though it may seem, the day will come when man will sit down to dine from his toothsome tablet of nitrogenous matter his portions of savory fat, his balls of starch compounds his castorful of aromatic spices, and his bottles of wine or spirits which have been economically manufactured in his own factories, independent of irregular seasons, unaffected by frost, and free from the microbes with which overgenerous Nature sometimes modifies the value of her gifts."

"And all this will be due to chem-

"To chemistry and her sister science, physics. If one chooses to base dreams, phophetic fancies, upon the facts of the present, one may dream of alterations in the present conditions of human life, so great as to be beyond our contemporary conception. One can foresee the disappearance of the beasts from our fields, because horses will no longer be used for traction or cattle for food. The countless acres now given over to growing grain and producing vines will be gricultural antiquities, which will have passed out of the memory of men. equal distribution of natural food materials will have done away with protectionism, with custom-houses, with national frontiers kept wet with human blood, Man will have grown too wise for war, and war's necessity will have ceased so be. The air will be filled with aerial motors, flying by forces borrowed from chemistry. Distances will diminish, and the distinction between fertile and non-fertile regions from the causes named, will largely have passed away. It may even transpire that deserts now uninhabited may se made to olossom, and he sought after as great seats of population in preference to the alluvial plains and rich valleys, soils fat with putrefaction, which we now occupy, which constitute the great

agricultural and popular centers of to-"And man?" "Man should grow in sweetness and pobility, because he will have done with var, with existence based upon the siaughter of beasts. Perhaps-this is only a dream, remember-synthetic chemistry, or something that we might call spiritual chemistry, will develop means as profoundly to alter man's moral nature as material chemistry will change the conditions of his environment. There is no fear that art, beauty lestined to disappear. If the surface of | them. the earth ceases to be divided, and I may say disfigured by the geometrical devices of agriculture, it will regain its normal vendure of woods and flowers. Man becoming familiar with the principles and responsibilities of self-government, will be more easily governed.

"These are dreams, of course," the professor repeated, "but science may surely be permitted to dream sometimes. If it were not for our dreams, where would be our impulse to progress?" HENRY J. W. DAM.

MISSING LINKS.

The lungs hold five quarts of air. England has a tax on gravestones. A heavy dew is the precursor of rain. Queen Anne invented newspaper

A flash of lightning equals 12,000 norse-power. A single hair will bear a weight of ,150 grains.

In 1889 Chinese subjects paid \$24,000, 000 taxes on land. There are over 100,000 state militia in the United States. A tax was levied on cats in Persia

until a few years ago. There are 13,000,000 men of military age in the United States. The size of a woman's shoe should

just half that of her glove. The normal weight of the liver is between three and four pounds. The largest tobacco warehouse in the

vorld is at Louisville, Ky. During digestion the flow of blood to he stomach is increased tenfold, The best specimens of alabaster carvngs have been exhumed at Ninevah. A century old tortoise is exhibited he museum at Uplands, in Colorado.

United States fish commissioners are atching 50,000,000 lobster eggs. The British school of water color painting is deemed to be the best in the

The annual taxes of the world aggregate the enormous sum of \$4,350,000,-Germany pays \$10,000,000 a year taxes n salt and \$13.000,000 a year on

Greek sculptors often used eyes of glass or crystal in the face of their sta-

A sufferer from asthma at Glendale, Pa., has not slept in a bed for twenty Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back Appetite and Health Restored by



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"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla

which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and I Feel Like a New Man. I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have vegetables have produced through the | much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaenergy of nature, we shall produce as | parilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Eric Pre-Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, ye easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

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I am no good unless I strike said the match. And you love your head every time you do strike, said

When Baby was sick, we gave her Custoria 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.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will take out grease spots The Irrepressible Small Boy .- Now i the season when the ubiquitous small boy fills simself with green plums and greener apples and bolts ha'f-ripe cherries, seeds and all. H's voracity almost invariably leads to Crampa, Diarhoes or Dysentery, and the family hearthstone resounds with his lamentations. If his parents are prodent people, they will have a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer ready for such summer emergencies, and a spoonful of this great summer specific will bring the young scamp around all right. Druggists all soil it,

Only 25c. per bottle, new large size. Court plaster should never be applied to a bruised

he keeps them in health. They believe in preventing rather than curing disease. This is sound sense and one of the strongest recomand the charm of human existence are | which not only cures diseases but prevents Flies by the million infest the sugar refineries,

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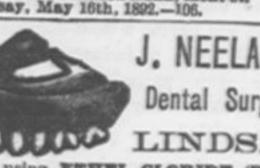
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BARTHGLOMEW

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Lindsay, Aug. 1, 1892.-17. DROFESSIONAL NURSE.

Graduate of Nicholl's Hospital, Peterboro has taken up her abode in Lindsay and wishes to inform the public that she is prepared to nurse all cases of sickness. Has had experience in

infectious diseases. Cards will be left with all the resident physicians and W. J. Williamson, Lindeay, Jan, 5th. 1894.-91-1f. EAGLESON . Chartered Accountant of Ontario. Books of all kinds written up. Statements account made out. Balance sheets prepare Contracts made for writing up books by the week or month. Books opened for business men on the system best suited to their business. Partnership accounts adjusted. All kinds of accounts audited. Instruction given in double entry bookkeeping when desired ompany in the world. Parties who intend to

charged by old line companies. Address, Box 354. Landsay. Nov. 18, 1891.—80-26. Money to Loan

insure will save money by insuring in this

company, as their rates are little over half those

ONEY LENT on Mortgages. Straight loans at lowest current rates. Terms of payment to suit borrower. Mortgage negotiated. MOORE & JACKSON. Lindsay, May 1892.

MONEY TO LOAN. STRAIGHT LOANS AT VERY LOWEST CURRENT RATES, repayable on terms to suit borrower. Also a tageous terms.

G. H. HOPKINS.

Barrister etc., Lindsay, On

Lindsay, Nov. 19, 1888,-24 MONEY TO LEND ON MORT-JAL GAGES-at from 5 to 7 per cent, according to amount of loan; interest payable yearly at my office. Money advanced on security of

OFFICE - New DominionBank Building William-st., Lindsay. June 2, 1892.—108-ly. though limited, sum of money placed - per cent. Parties wishing to borrow on these terms should not delay to 2 make application. Large amounts of funds at slightly higher rates, according to the state of t

ing to security. In most cases solicitor work is done in my office, insuring speed and moderate expenses. ALLAN S. MACDONELL Lindsay, Nov. 10th, 1893.-83,

5 TO 6 PER CENT. PRIVATE AND COMPANY FUNDS.

Good farm and town loans at above rates according to amount and security. Small loans at current rates. Interest and principal may be repaid to us. Expenses moderate. Mortgages and other securities negotiated. R. J. & M. H. McLAUGHLIN Barristers, &c., Baker's Block, Linds sy Sapt 14 1882,-28

CHARGES MODERATE Lindsay March 922,-99,

DENTIST, LINDSAY,

All branches of dentistry, including the beautiful and durable Crown and Bridge Work, and the Porcelain filling System, successfully practised by Mr. Gross. An upper or under set of good teeth for \$10.00. Pure gas and Vitalized air for painless extraction, from when Artificial air for painless extraction, free when Artificial teeth are required. Over THIRTY YEARS experience. Rooms over Kennedy's Store, opposite the Dominion Bank, Kent-st.
Lindsay, May 16th, 1892.—106.

J. NEELANDS. Dental Surgeon,

LINDSAY is now using ETHEL CLORIDE (Bengne) for extracting teeth. It is applied to the gums in the form of a gentle spray, when numbness is produced and the teeth extracted. No hypodermic needle is required to pierce the gums in its use. It is the invention of Dr. Bengne, 34

ed Air) with his usual success. He has given it uninterruptedly for over twenty-six years, extracting teeth for thousands of persons with out pain or injury. Beautiful artificial teeth i suit every person. All the finer classes of Den-tistry, such as gold porcelain crowns and bridge work, successfully done, Persons from a distance please send a card

PEORGE BRYAN.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. Doors, Eash and Frames for sale. Felt Roofs put on and old roofs repaired, lron or tin roofs repaired. Orders Solici ted. Shop: Lindsay-st., couth of McWater s

Hotels.

NOMMERCIAL HOUSE M. WATTERS, Proprietor. Andsay-st., and refurnished and refitted the premises throughout. The Bar will be supplied with Best Brand of Liquors and Cigars. Firstclass stabling and attentive hostlers. Lindsay Dec. 14th, 1892,-36-tf.

TRANK L. SOMERVILLE

TOHN A. BARRON, Q. C., (Solicitor for Dominion Bank.) office in the New Dominion Bank building, William-st., Lindsay,

west corner of Kent and York sts., Lindsay Money to Loan, Money Invested. Nov. 10

HOPKINS & CHISHOLM, (successors to MARTIN & HOPKINS) Barris -The Chinese pay their doctor only so long as Lindsay, Ont. -32-1y.

MOSWEYN & ANDERSON,

JOHN McSweyn, Donald R. Anderson, Line say, Sept. 20th, 1892.

GEON, ETC., ETC., Wellington-st, Lind bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look | TR. BURROWS, graduate of McGi College, 1866. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. noon; 4 to 6 p. m. Telephone connection Lindsay, July 16th, 1892.—15-lyr.

bridge-st., Lindsay, opposite Baptist church, Lindsay, June 9, 1888.—96-ly

DR. CHAMBERS,

R. WHITE Graduate of Toronto University Medical Faculty, also Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, and

Bridge. June 7th, 1894 .- 13-1yr.

COLLEGE-ST., TORONTO. Lindsay, August 4th, 1893,-69-lyr.

Nov. 11th, 1893.-84-1y.

Referee to the Standard Insurance Com-pany Surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway, Office and residence Ridcut-st., first door east we can see neither purpose nor end. It and 12 to 2.30 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. Telephone

The first caricaturist is said to have short work of them. Try it and see how een Antiphitus, an Egyptian, about B. nicely it coaxes them out. Use none other than Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists.

Asylum, Kingston. Grand Trunk Surgeon. Lindsay District. Office and residence, Russe's st., second door west of York-st. Office hours of them Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists.

Lindsay, April 8, 1891.—84-lyr.

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Lindsay District. Office hours of them. Lindsay, April 8, 1891.—84-lyr.

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same way, whenever synthetic chemistry denth we should find great heat, con-MILEGAO, ORD LINE AND SERVICE AND SERVICE