

A meeting of the Medical Men of the Rideau and Bathurst District was held in the Town Hall Carleton Place on Thursday last, it having been called by Dr. Grant of Ottawa, the representative of the District in the Medical Council. The chair was taken by Dr. Grant who is President, by virtue of his position as representative in the council. The following medical men were present, viz.,—

Dr. Grant, Ottawa.
Hill, Carleton Place.
Beaubien, Carleton Place.
Van Courtlandt, Carleton Place.
Lynn, Carleton Place.
Lynn, Carleton Place.
Church, Carleton Place.
Corbett, Carleton Place.
Malloch, Carleton Place.
Wilson, Carleton Place.
McEwen, Carleton Place.
Bogart, Carleton Place.
Bell, Carleton Place.
Mostyn, Carleton Place.
Patterson, Carleton Place.
McFarlane, Carleton Place.
Howden, Carleton Place.
Kellogg, Carleton Place.
Anderson, Carleton Place.
Chambers, Carleton Place.
Pickup, Carleton Place.
Burns, Carleton Place.
Mann, Carleton Place.
O'Brien, Carleton Place.
Giles, Carleton Place.
Beatty, Carleton Place.

The President, Dr. Grant, stood up to make a few remarks to the medical men present, and delivered an interesting and eloquent address, which was received with rounds of applause. He spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Bathurst and Rideau Division.—In compliance with the request of various members of the medical profession in this district, I have called this meeting in order to consider some important clauses in the Medical Bill, which has recently become law in the Province of Ontario. The main object of this meeting is to arrange a tariff, to be submitted to the Ontario Medical Council at its next session, in order to receive approval, as a "School of reasonable charges." As you are fully aware, the Homeopathic Bill introduced by Dr. Campbell of Toronto, did not meet the approval of the Committee selected by the Local Government, and consequently was shelved, to make way for the Bacter Bill, which is likely to meet the requirements of the profession in every sense. The union of the various medical bodies in Ontario although contrary in a measure to the ideas held by many members of the profession, has been productive of most beneficial results. Since the amalgamation not a single homeopathist or eclectic, graduated as such in the Province of Ontario. Prior to the union, many, as such were admitted yearly into the profession, upon an educational basis not recognized at present by any medical school in the entire Province. While each body enjoys its own peculiar opinions, each alike must give evidence of a sound preliminary education, prior to entering upon the study of medicine, and subsequently in the leading branches of study the same examination has to be undergone, prior to acquiring a certificate from the "College of Physicians & Surgeons in the Province of Ontario." The great result observable is that since an uniform standard of education has been required, the ranks of the members of the general profession, have very largely increased, and thus the public are becoming in possession of the fact, that the only means of acquiring a degree at present, is by close study, and careful observation, and now that success rests on an educational basis, we may anticipate greater results, as to the elevation of the profession, in the widest and most comprehensive sense. In the valley of the Ottawa, it must be gratifying to all interested in the welfare of the profession, to observe the interest manifested by the large and influential gathering present. We have assembled at Carleton Place, by far the most central part of the entire Division, which extends from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa, and embraces a large area of country. Such gatherings, irrespective of their special object, are productive of most beneficial results. We are thus brought in more intimate relationship, and enabled to reciprocate more fully those feelings to which even distance lends a charm. The differences among doctors are proverbial, and no less than Shakespeare styles us the jealous members of the conjunctive art, still it may be questioned whether in any other profession there is more real agreement. Theologians, taken as a whole, are certainly more contentious and dissimilar, and as to the learned brethren of the Bar, the spirit of controversy evaporates not only at the Courts but at the Bar, when keen wit and sarcastic humour are not wanting. It is only when we congregate in holiday fashion that the true geniality of the Doctor shines forth in all its vigour. (Cheers.) At no period in the history of this Division was unity of action more necessary than at the present. Taken as a body, the influence which might be exerted for good would be considerable. In a sanitary point of view, various measures must become law in the Local Legislature of the Province, in order to arrive at some practical results as to the cause of disease, and the means to be adopted to bring about such sanitary regulations as are necessary in every section of the Dominion. The Dominion also places all such matters in the hands of the Local Government, hence the absence of power, where such power should be. In 1871 he could not introduce in the Commons a "vaccination bill," and more recently Dr. Brown was thwarted in his efforts to establish a Central Sanitary Bureau. He hoped

that in the hands of the Vice-President, Dr. Giles, the Local Government would be brought to a healthy recognition of the vast importance of sanitary measures. To all interested in the advancement of science, and the high position taken by the members of the medical profession on the other side of the Atlantic, he could merely briefly direct attention to the champions who have so recently passed away from the scene of labor. Who has done more for the advancement of the scientific interest of the Royal Society than Sir Henry Holland, the author of many papers of great value to the medical world. He at the mature age of 90 passed away, honored in the widest sense, and recognized, during the exhibition of his high-toned intellectual capacity, as a shining light in the profession. More recently an addition has been made to the illustrious dead in the person of Dr. Livingston. He devoted the best part of a life-time to scientific discovery in the wilds of Africa, and has given to mankind a history such as any country might well feel proud of. His remains as a worthy recognition by the state have been assigned a resting place in Westminster Abbey. Again the members of our profession have signified themselves during the Ashmun year. True they have not received high titles like several commanding officers, but they have upheld the dignity and honor of the profession—and added fresh lustre to the privilege of a good old British degree. (Cheers.) In conclusion he hoped those reunions might be frequent, and that in the Dominion of Canada the members of the medical profession would lose no opportunity of promoting the interests of science as well as the welfare of the community at large.

Moved by Dr. Patterson, seconded by Dr. O'Brien, that Dr. R. W. Bell act as Secretary of the present meeting. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Patterson, seconded by Dr. Hill, that we constitute ourselves into a territorial association, to be styled "The Rideau and Bathurst Medical Association." Carried.

Moved by Dr. Mostyn, seconded by Dr. Corbett, that the following committee be appointed to select names to be put in nomination for the several offices, viz.—Dr. Beaubien, Pickup, Lynn, Kellogg and the mover.

Moved in amendment by Dr. Church, seconded by Dr. Beatty, that a committee be appointed by the President to select candidates to fill the several offices.

The motions being put, the amendment was carried.

Dr. Grant then appointed the following committee, viz.—Dr. Church, Mostyn, Lynn, Pickup, Howden and Beaubien.

The meeting adjourned 15 minutes to give the committee time to select the names.

On resuming business the Committee reported the following names to fill the various offices:—

1st Vice President. Dr. Giles.
2nd Vice President. Dr. Pickup.
Treasurer. Dr. Hill.
Secretary. Dr. Lynn.
Executive Committee. Drs. Dickson, Mann, Mostyn, Howden, Beatty, Preston, Beaubien, Leggo, Church.

Moved by Dr. Mostyn, seconded by Dr. Beaubien, that the report be adopted. Carried.

The various officers having returned thanks for the honors conferred on them, the subject of a uniform tariff of fees was then brought up.

Moved by Dr. Hill, seconded by Dr. Mostyn, that a committee be appointed from the rural district to draw up a tariff for themselves, and also one from Ottawa to draw up a tariff for the city. Carried.

The committees having been appointed the meeting adjourned half an hour, and on resuming business the committees reported the tariffs which were adopted, the city one on motion of Dr. Beaubien, seconded by Dr. Lynn, and the rural one on motion of Dr. Howden, seconded by Dr. Anderson. Copies were ordered to be printed and circulated among the members of the association.

Moved by Dr. Giles, seconded by Dr. Burns, that the Ex. Committee frame a Constitution and By-laws for the association, to be submitted to a meeting this day three months. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Leggo, seconded by Dr. Burns, that the next meeting of this association be held in Carleton Place on the 14th day of August next.—Carried.

A vote of thanks having been tendered to the President the meeting adjourned.

On the invitation of the President, the members of the Association repaired to the Mississippi Hotel, where Mr. Lavalley had a comfortable lunch in readiness to which ample justice was done. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk and responded to with the greatest enthusiasm and good feeling. The President delivered another short but pointed address, and was followed by Dr. Hill, in a sermon from the text—"Has the day been lost." He concluded by assuring the association that, to him, it was one of the most pleasant and interesting days he had spent for many years. Dr. Giles, who is a member of the Ontario Legislature, spoke for some time on the new medical bill; referring to the difficulty of getting it passed in a shape to meet the wishes and requirements of the profession. He tried to be particularly hard on the Griggs, but did not break any bones.

A number of the Medical men here broke into a stirring strain of parting music, which was interrupted by the whistle of the locomotive, admonishing them that it was time to take their train for home; and the company separated in the best of harmony and good feeling.

KEEPING THE HAND UPON THE SWORD.—An interesting conversation took place a few days ago in the House of Lords, where the venerable Earl Russell called attention to the "mutually imbibed feeling of France and Germany toward each other," and asked what the course of the British Government would be in the event of a rupture between those powers. Lord Derby is reported to have expressed his belief that "the peace of the immediate future is safe," and doubtless he speaks with literal correctness. But beyond the "immediate future" all is uncertain. France, in spite of civil discord, is, as a military power, growing once more formidable, and affects to believe, in preparing for revenge. It may be questioned whether there is any reasonable ground for such a belief, but Bismarck made use of it to force the German Parliament reluctantly to pass a bill placing the army upon a war footing. Parliament was first asked by the Government to virtually abdicate its functions, and vote the army estimates for an indefinite term of years. This proposition was stoutly resisted by the German Liberals. They were willing to provide for the number of men asked by the Government, namely 400,000, but they insisted upon an annual supervision of the expenditure. To pass a vote fixing the military establishment permanently and without liability to revocation was at once to abandon their chief powers and leave the Executive practically without check, and all the skill and power of Bismarck and the Emperor combined could not induce them to pass such a measure. "In peace prepare for war," was the rallying cry of the Government. They represented to the members that France was burning for revenge, and that if the fruits of the late war were not to be wasted Germany must be prepared to meet the foe at any moment. Count Moltke declared that he regarded "a powerful Germany in the centre of Europe as the best guarantee of peace." Within hearing of the shouts "which had been raised for revenge, it was necessary to keep the hand upon the sword. Disarmament would mean war, but he hoped the wisdom of the French Government would avert that misfortune." After a good deal of debate a compromise was effected, and Parliament passed, by a large majority, estimates necessary to maintain a military establishment of 400,000 men for seven years. Germany is thus prepared for any emergency, and the peace of Europe, for the present at least, may be said to rest in her hands.

England had not to wait long for the proper preparation for the outrage upon Consul Magee, at Guatemala. The Government has lost no time in promising full indemnity and, no doubt, such other measures as the British Government may require. Abyssinian and Aethiopian expeditions are, no doubt, costly and troublesome affairs, but they create a wholesome impression on the minds of foreign authorities, and nowhere is it more necessary than in half-civilized States like those of South America.

Senator Schurz has renamed Seylla and Charybdis. They are Military Sovereignty and Monetary Monopoly. The people are on a raft pushing their way between the two, but very close to both, and may strike either. Well, it has always been so. But it will be specially fortunate if the raft don't strike both rocks at the same time.

George Francis Train has escaped and broken into print once more. The *Cruisers* is the name of his pet career. But he has lucid moments. For in stance: "Epigram only wins. Long stories tire the listener. We are introducing a new style of literature.—Nothing over four inches is admitted. Long winded articles go overboard. Your short gun only kills your woodcock a few yards off; the same lead in rifle ball knocks a grizzly at a mile.

The correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* says the lumber trade accounts from the Upper Ottawa are more favorable for the prospects of the timber drive. The water is rising in the small streams. The swamps are still very wet, and the Ottawa is steadily rising. Some sales of lumber are reported at good prices. Hon. James Reid called a vote of 200,000 feet for a firm at Oswego yesterday at \$22.50 per 1,000, for stocks and siding, and \$8.50 for rough lumber and shipping culls. The lumbermen are very much dissatisfied with Dr. St. Jean and J. L. McDougall for voting against the six months' hold for Mr. Mills' bill to legalize the raising of snipe lumber.

The Manitoba *Free Press*, of May 2nd, contains a proclamation by the Lieut.-Governor, prohibiting the importation of spirituous liquors into any part of the North-West Territories; also forbidding the manufacture of such liquors. Spirituous liquors are not to be brought into the territories, from any Province of Canada, except by special permission of the Lieut.-Governor, under pains, penalties and forfeiture. So here is a prohibitory law, enacted by the Dominion Legislature, and covering an extent of territory equal to the aggregate of several States, and to enforce which will be one of the gravest duties of the Manitoba Mounted Police.

Our readers in this place and vicinity will observe by advertisement, that the Alleghenian Vocalists and Swiss Bell-Ringers are coming again on the 25th instant, and we have no doubt that every one who enjoys good home music—music that will take you back to the "good days of yore," and make you forget all care, will attend the concert.

Some persons think it, generally, their duty to present Mr. Goldwin Smith to the public in the character of a man who cries up Canada in Canada, and down Canada when he is in England. It may interest such persons to read the condensed report of part of a speech lately delivered by Mr. Smith at the Workingmen's College in London. He said: "As they were aware he was now a Canadian, although a Professor in Cornell University, and he was much gratified to be able to tell them that he had found the people of Canada a fine high spirited, active population. He spoke well of the results of Confederation; but with respect to the French Canadians, he described them as entirely priest-ridden and so stilted in their ideas that they might be said to be living under the regime of Louis XIV. As a general rule, mechanics who could mix trades would do well; but he who was skilled only in a portion of his trade, and would not turn his hand to another, had little chance in Canada. Mr. Smith gave a glowing description of Canadian scenery, and of the beauty of small Canadian towns. Politically, he said, they had nothing to wish for, and all religious sects agreed in promoting education in the public schools. He described the Colonists as the most contented people on the face of the earth.

The whisky crusaders have got into the law courts. Thirteen of the prime movers in the movement have been tried for obstructing the highway and inciting riot. There appears to have been several indictments, and on the trial of the first jury disagreed. This was to be expected, and it ought not, after all, to be the cause of much indignation or even respect. It would be rather hard if a few hare-brained, but perfectly sincere, women should be convicted of crime, when Mrs. Clem, an undoubted murderess, escaped scot free after four trials and three convictions. Wedlock is a ticklish thing in the West; and so is justice.

Many of our readers will be gratified to learn that arrangements have been completed for holding in Montreal, during the first week in October next, a Conference of the Dominion Branch of the Evangelical Alliance. We understand that the proceedings will be similar in character and form, to those which have been followed from time to time, with so great success, in both the Branch and General Conferences of the Evangelical Alliance; notably in that which was last year held in the City of New York. Leading clergymen and laymen from the various Provinces of Canada, from the United States, and from Great Britain, have been invited to take part in the proceedings.

A curious breach of promise case recently took place in Liverpool. The defendant admitted that he had but one fault to find with the lady whom he had jilted, and that was that "she did not take a sufficiently lively interest in cricket." This was regarded as altogether too transparent a pretence to be worthy the attention of any intelligent jury, and the defendant was promptly found guilty. Had his plea succeeded the door would have been opened for the immediate release of all "engaged" men; for a want of interest in gin and wine, horse-racing, pigeon-shooting, or prize-fighting would necessarily be recognized as constituting an ample defence of all branches of promise.

We would direct the attention of our agricultural friends to the advertisement of Mr. Robbins, who has now in his warehouse, in this village, an extensive supply of farming implements. Mr. Robbins is prepared to furnish every article required on a farm, from a common hoe up to a steam plough; and on the best terms that can be offered. We observe that two lots of Reaping and Mowing machines have lately been shipped to Manitoba, by the same Manufacturers, at Whitley.

A lamp accident occurred in a house on St. Patrick-street, Ottawa, which came nearly being attended with most serious results. A coal oil lamp exploded and knocked down a woman and set her clothes and some of the furniture on fire. The woman rushed into the street and some of the neighbours smothered the flames on the woman's dress. The fire in the house was put out before any damage was done.

The Rev. J. W. Burke, of Prescott, has been appointed by the Bishop of Ontario to the Rectory of Belleville, vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Patton. Mr. Burke, although a very young clergyman, is a gentleman who, we believe, will make himself popular with the church people of Belleville.

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It was Prince Nicholas, a nephew of the Czar, and not a brother, who was arrested. He is said to have stolen his mother's diamonds to give to a French actress. The Czar refuses to interfere between the law and his relatives.

It is said the better classes in Spain are looking forward to the enthronement of the Prince of Asturias.

Sixteen persons connected with a conspiracy in Khokan have been executed by the Russian Government.

The Guatemala authorities have offered to pay the King \$15,000 per annum.

By the 1st of January, the British Government of all financial liabilities, estimated at \$15,000 per annum.

In the House of Lords, Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary of State, said the British Government will not abandon their positions on the Gold Coast.

The Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Dover, and proceeded immediately to Windsor, in company with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur.

The Rev. James Ray, M. A., Principal of the Collegiate Institute, Cobourg, is about to resign that position to re-engage himself in the ministry, and to accept of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mr. Ray is said to be one of the best preachers in the conference.

The first locomotive for the Kingston and Pembroke Railway arrived here the day before yesterday. The track, however, has not been laid as far as Ottawa. We hope to see the work completed as soon as possible, in order that any time in good time for the fall trade.—Kingston.

London, May 16.—The Czar and his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, returned from their journey to the Palace of St. James, and the Duke of Edinburgh, occupied one carriage, and Prince Arthur, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, occupied another; the latter was cheered vehemently.

It is suggested that as a means of removing the ice from the river long before it breaks naturally, that blasts of nitroglycerine be planted all over the bottom, just before the ice forms, to be exploded by a wire from a battery, when the time comes. The object of placing them before the ice forms is to avoid the necessity of holes in their immediate vicinity.

Dr. Hayes wants a few men of pluck and money to attend the millennial celebration in Iceland this summer. He would like to serve as a walking guide-book to a small party, and show up the antiquities and icebergs and the walrus and other objects of interest in that delightful region. It would be an ice place to spend the dog-days in.

Some charitable person ought to be despatched after the expedition which has gone up the Congo in search of Dr. Livingston. In all probability the leader of that expedition has already written a large part of his intended book detailing his meeting with Livingston in the heart of Africa, and it would only be an act of common humanity to prevent him from completing it before learning that Dr. Livingston is actually dead and buried.

C. B. L. send us the following recipe for a cement for mending steam boilers: Mix 2 parts of finely powdered litharge with 1 part of very fine sand, and one part of quicklime which has been allowed to slack spontaneously by exposure to the air. This mixture may be kept for any length of time without injury. In using it, a portion is mixed into paste with lime oil, or still better, boiled linseed oil. In this state it may be quickly applied, as it soon becomes hard.

Prof. Swing does not, as was announced, intend to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church. As is generally known, he has been accused of heresy, but the charges do not seem to be very grave, and are generally thought to amount to nothing more than an expression of the belief on the part of his accusers that he sympathizes rather too much with Unitarians. There must certainly be a dearth of evidence that he has preached Unitarian doctrine when in great anger against him that he has said that Paganism, who never had any existence outside of the poet who created her, had a better chance of going to Heaven than had Catherine II. of Russia.

Among the signs that the end of the season is drawing near is generally noticed a playful spirit among members who, having disposed of the more serious part of business, seem inclined to have a bit of frolic. While indulging this propensity by pelting each other with papers and blue books—much done in the case of the latter, the Public Accounts, of the "deficit" mayhap, hit Dr. Tupper on the head, hurting him somewhat severely. This unseasonable incident was made most of, it seems, by an opposition paper in the Capital, which alluded to the fact that Mackenzie, Holton, and Blake as being present, but Dr. Tupper in the House acknowledged that the two former were absent at the time. He expressed his conviction that the thing was accidental, and was glad that Mr. Blake did not tell him who threw the stone. The latter explained that he did not know who had done so.

THE FAMINE IN TIRHOOT.

Writing from Tirhoot on the 25th ult., a correspondent of the London Times says:—

Men women and children still swarm to the relief works. In Mudhoonee sub-division at least 175,000 people are employed—a fourth of the population, he says—and there can hardly be any doubt that the famine is very grave and serious. Many are dying of starvation, and some are being sold as slaves. The famine is very grave and serious. Many are dying of starvation, and some are being sold as slaves.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

One of those shocking accidents which occasionally strike a community into a spasm of horror happened in the township of Bathurst on the night of Thursday last week, whereby one of the most respected residents of the township was removed to another world, horribly and tragically. On that day, the victim, Mr. William McVeigh, had been at the 9th line of Dalhousie, and on his way home stopped at Fallbrook, where he procured a bottle of whisky—being on an unfortunate victim to the demon of intemperance. By the time he re-started for his home, near Harper's Corners, he must have been pretty far gone in intoxication, as was shown by the nature of the accident. We give the following particulars—circumstantial, of course—as related at the coroner's inquest.

On crossing from the north to the eighth line of Rathurst, over a very rough road, about 9 o'clock at night, the buggy, which was moreover guided by no steady hand, struck the end of a projecting log, which pitched its occupant, Mr. McVeigh, head foremost, between the dashboard and the front wheel, and his head falling between the shaft and the wheel, lower down. In this helpless position, the unfortunate man, strong as an ox in sobriety, and completely helpless in intoxication, seemed to inspire, now power through strong drink met with a terrible death. The horse still continued the journey homeward, and the wheels of course kept revolving. Each spoke of the wheel as it passed his head struck it a blow, and by the time the wheel stopped, his skull was smashed to a jelly, his chest battered in, and his whole side and back one horrible wound. The forward spring had also on one side of his throat in a shocking manner. The accident commenced about three miles from home, and the whole distance was marked by the blood which flowed plentifully from the many wounds of the wretched man. The horse, about half past nine, drew the corpse into the barnyard, went up to the stable door, then made a circuit of the yard, afterwards remaining quiet for the balance of the night. The body did not have the horse returning with the vehicle, and knew nothing of the presence of the remains of their natural protector in the yard until the morning. Then, on going out, a terrible spectacle presented itself, which we will leave our readers to picture for themselves. The body all mutilated and covered with blood, stiff and ghastly, was hardly recognizable. The spokes of the buggy were worn smooth by the friction with the skull, while the wheels and gearing of the buggy were bespattered with the blood and brains. We need carry our shocking description no further to do honor to the coroner, who summoned, and the next day held an inquest on the remains, when a verdict in accordance with the facts we have given was returned.

The deceased, William McVeigh, was a native of Ireland, an Orangeman from the North (Co. Antrim), and had been in this country for the past thirty-three years, and at the time of his death was 65 years of age. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was also one of the best veterinary surgeons in this section. He was a somewhat eccentric man, and possessed of a very strong character. He was widely noted in this district. Of great force of character, good intelligence and indomitable courage added to a powerful frame, he was a man of no small mark in his neighborhood. But he was by no means a bad man. He was kind hearted and his heart was open to his enemy, whiskey, which rendered him both noisy and pugnacious, would have been at all times a good and useful member of society. His terrible death should be another warning to those who live endangers to be debased and their lives endangered by the habit of intemperance.—*Coroner.*

CROP PROSPECTS.

Of late we have been encouraging reports concerning fall wheat, which was thought to have been seriously injured by frost after the land became covered with snow. A gentleman who has travelled through much of the country within a short time informs us that the crop is beginning to assume a highly promising appearance from the security of the weather this spring. The reports of the crop is that the cold weather delayed growth until the roots became established once more.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

A large quantity of fall wheat will be ploughed up, but as a general thing the crop will be far from a failure.—*North Star.*

It is feared that the frost has injured the fall wheat around Carleton Place. This is to be regretted, as there was a great deal of wheat sown.—*Stratford Beacon.*

Our farmers are somewhat apprehensive that in consequence of the peculiarly dry character of the weather this spring, the fall wheat will be damaged. The reports of the condition of fall wheat are, as usual, conflicting. The dry is represented as being both good and bad, and we are not in a position to decide which is the fact. We are inclined, however, to credit some discouraging rumours.—*Barricade.*

The fall wheat in Wollastley that was put in with the seed drill is considered nearly all safe, but that which was sown in going to suffer badly.—*Stratford Herald.*

The Rev. J. W. Burke, of Prescott, has been appointed by the Bishop of Ontario to the Rectory of Belleville, vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Patton. Mr. Burke, although a very young clergyman, is a gentleman who, we believe, will make himself popular with the church people of Belleville.

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THE TOWN HALL, Monday Evening, May 25th. A Grand Musical Treat. Coming! Grand Augmentation of the Alleghenian Vocalists and Swiss Bell-Ringers, with Ladies and Gent's Silver Band. The Alleghenian Quartette, Quintette, and Sextette will appear as above. The N. Y. Tribune of the old established Company.—They are the best, every one should hear them. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at Dr. McEwen's Drug Store. Concert commences at 8 p.m. (33-c)

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of James Cowan, an Insolvent. A first dividend sheet has been prepared, and is on file at the Office of Messrs. Biddell & Evans, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, until Tuesday the second day of June next, after which dividend will be paid.

EDWARD EVANS, 33-a

Montreal, 13th May, 1874.

NOTICE. A meeting of the rate payers of the village of Carleton Place, will be held in the Town Hall, at said village, on Friday the 22nd inst., at the hour of 7 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed fire engine for the village. By order of the Council. JAMES BROWN, Reeve. Carleton Place 16th May, 1874.

D. P. BOGART, PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Corner of the County of Lanark, Carleton Place, May 15th, 1874.

Back Again!

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHED TO INFORM THE

Agriculturists

OF

EASTERN ONT.

that he is again at

CARLETON PLACE,

for the purpose of supplying the farmers with the justly celebrated

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

made by the BROWN & PATTERSON Manufacturing Co., of Whitby, Ont., and that in addition to our former stock, we are making the

WARRIOR MOWER

for such as prefer a front cut Machine.

We are taking every pains to produce as good machines as can be made, and invite intending purchasers to call and inspect our Machines before purchasing elsewhere. We would ask those who were disappointed last year to order at once and secure the best. The fact of our being the successful winners of two first prizes on single Machines at the great Provincial Reaping and Mowing Match, held at Paris on the 19th and 20th July, 1871, and at other field trials, including the Reaping Match at Bell's Corners last year, where the first prize and diploma was awarded us on our Johnston Reaper, should satisfy the most skeptical of the superiority of our Machines. Our stock for 1874 will consist of the following Machines:

JOHNSTON REAPER, with malleable steel-sided guards and patent lifter.

JOHNSTON COMBINED, improved for 1874.

CAYUGA CHIEF JR. MOWER, (reel cut).

WARRIOR MOWER, (front cut) 24 in. sections.

All provided with malleable steel-sided guards, and warranted to give satisfaction on fair trial.

Call and see us, or write to us.

Office, Corner of Bridge and High Street, Carleton Place.

R. D. ROBBINS, General Agent.

P. S. A few responsible Agents wanted.

May 18th, 1874. (33-cg)

Canada Central

AND—

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAYS.

By your Tickets for Ottawa via Brockville. Two Express Trains daily.

LEAVE

Brockville, 9:10 a.m. 4:30 p.m.
Ottawa, 10:15 a.m. 5:30 p.m.
Renfrew, 9:10 a.m. 4:30 p.m.

ARRIVE

Ottawa, 12:35 p.m. 8:00 p.m.
Renfrew, 2:00 p.m. 9:10 p.m.
Brockville, 1:50 p.m. 8:10 p.m.

At Ottawa, a train for Brockville makes connection with Grand Trunk Express train from the West at 1:50 p.m. 4:30 p.m. train from Brockville makes connection with Grand Trunk Express train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 8 p.m.

Connections made at Sand Point with boats, and at Renfrew with Stages, to and from Pembroke.

A. B. FOZARD, Managing Director.
Brockville May 15th, 1874.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

DR. SANGSTER, formerly Head Master of the Toronto Normal School, will hold a Teachers' Institute in the Court House, Ottawa, on Friday and Saturday, 22nd and 23rd days of May next. All teachers, trustees, and public generally are invited to attend. The school day lost by this meeting will be struck out of the teaching days for the half year.

J. MAY, M. A., L. P. S. Co. Carleton Place, 20th April, 1874.

COMPLETION OF SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

J. W. MCGILLOUGH, Merchant Tailor, Clothier, Milliner, &c., Bridge Street, Almonte, has much pleasure in announcing the completion of his Spring and Summer Stock, which has been personally selected in the leading Markets, and will be found complete with many fashionable novelties in Gent's and Ladies' Furnishings. His prices will be found much lower than generally prevail, in consequence of all sales being made for Cash.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

TOWN HALL, Monday Evening, May 25th. A Grand Musical Treat. Coming! Grand Augmentation of the Alleghenian Vocalists and Swiss Bell-Ringers, with Ladies and Gent's Silver Band. The Alleghenian Quartette, Quintette, and Sextette will appear as above. The N. Y. Tribune of the old established Company.—They are the best, every one should hear them. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at Dr. McEwen's Drug Store. Concert commences at 8 p.m. (33-c)

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of James Cowan, an Insolvent. A first dividend sheet has been prepared, and is on file at the Office of Messrs. Biddell & Evans, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, until Tuesday the second day of June next, after which dividend will be paid.

EDWARD EVANS, 33-a

Montreal, 13th May, 1874.

Back Again!

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHED TO INFORM THE

Agriculturists

OF

EASTERN ONT.

that he is again at

CARLETON PLACE,

for the purpose of supplying the farmers with the justly celebrated

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

made by the BROWN & PATTERSON Manufacturing Co., of Whitby, Ont., and that in addition to our former stock, we are making the

WARRIOR MOWER

for such as prefer a front cut Machine.

We are taking every pains to produce as good machines as can be made, and invite intending purchasers to call and inspect our Machines before purchasing elsewhere. We would ask those who were disappointed last year to order at once and secure the best. The fact of our being the successful winners of two first prizes on single Machines at the great Provincial Reaping and Mowing Match, held at Paris on the 19th and 20th July, 1871, and at other field trials, including the Reaping Match at Bell's Corners last year, where the first prize and diploma was awarded us on our Johnston Reaper, should satisfy the most skeptical of the superiority of our Machines. Our stock for 1874 will consist of the following Machines:

JOHNSTON REAPER, with malleable steel-sided guards and patent lifter.

JOHNSTON COMBINED, improved for 1874.

CAYUGA CHIEF JR. MOWER, (reel cut).

WARRIOR MOWER, (front cut) 24 in. sections.

All provided with malleable steel-sided guards, and warranted to give satisfaction on fair trial.

Call and see us, or write to us.

Office, Corner of Bridge and High Street, Carleton Place.

R. D. ROBBINS, General Agent.

P. S. A few responsible Agents wanted.

May 18th, 1874. (33-cg)

Canada Central

AND—

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAYS.

By your Tickets for Ottawa via Brockville. Two Express Trains daily.

LEAVE

Brockville, 9:10 a.m. 4:30 p.m.
Ottawa, 10:15 a.m. 5:30 p.m.
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