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Pine and Hemlock Building Lumber, Flooring, Clapboards, Laths, Shingles, Fence Pickets, &c., &c., AT VERY CLOSEST PRICES.

Special Inducements to parties wanting whole Car Loads delivered at Hellany's Station.

WANTED—A Quantity of Pine, Ash, Hemlock and Tamarac Logs, also a few Basswood and Elm.

W. G. PARISH.

Professional Cards.

Drs. Cornell & Cornell,
FARMERSVILLE - Ont.

Dr. C. M. B. CORNELL will be at home Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for SPECIAL CONSULTATIONS.

C. M. B. CO. SELL, M.D. S. CO. SELL, M.D., C.M.

Hutchison & Fisher,
Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
BROCKVILLE.

Office, two doors East of Court House Ave.

\$50,000 to Loan at 6 per cent.

J. A. HUTCHISON - 4-2 A. A. FISHER

Dr. Vaux,
Curt House Ave., Next Door to Post Office
BROCKVILLE.

"Diseases of woman." Office hours from 1 to 3 p. m.

B. J. Saunders, B. A. Sc. C. E.,
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL
LAND SURVEYOR.

Draughtsman, &c.,
FARMERSVILLE, - Ont.

J. C. Judd,
BARRISTER, ETC.,
Brockville Ont.,

MONEY TO LOAN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

The Gamble House,
FARMERSVILLE.

THIS fine new brick hotel has been elegantly furnished throughout in the latest styles. Every attention paid to the wants of guests. Good yards and stabling.

FRED. PIERCE, Proprietor.

Wm. Webster,
HOUSE PAINTER & GRAINER.
Kalsomining, Paper Hanger and Glazier.

CONTRACTS taken for inside and outside work at lowest prices. Residence next to Berney's Livery, Main St., Farmersville.

\$500.00 REWARD!

Will pay the above Reward for any man of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Indigestion or Constipation we cannot cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the Directions are strictly complied with. Large Boxes, containing 60 Pills, 25 Cents; 6 Boxes \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

A. C. BARNETT,
DEALER IN
HAND MADE
BOOTS & SHOES.

I AM prepared to give the most stylish, the most durable, and the best fitting boot or shoe in Farmersville.

BECAUSE I have the latest variety of stylish lasts to work on.

BECAUSE I keep the largest assortment of the latest styles of shoe upper to select from.

BECAUSE I can make the neatest and strongest boot in Farmersville.

Farmers, call and get a pair of hand-made Kip Boots, and keep your feet dry. Repairing attended to promptly. Prices away down, to suit the hard times.

A. C. BARNETT,
Opposite the Gamble House.

FARM TO LET
OR TO WORK ON SHARES.

THE farm of the subscriber, situated about half a mile from Farmersville, in goal state of cultivation. Apply to

ISAAC ROBESON,
3-9 Farmersville.

FARMERSVILLE INSURANCE AND LOAN AGENCY.

Royal Insurance Company.

ASSETS \$27,000,000. Rates as low as the lowest. For liberal settlement and prompt payment of losses the Royal has no equal.

Brockville Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL \$300,000.00. Persons wishing to borrow will find it to their advantage to deal with this Company, as they charge no heavy fees, like outside companies, and being a local institution, correspondence is in a great measure avoided.

For further particulars as to loans and insurance, apply to

A. JAMES,
Farmersville.



VOL. III. NO. 9.

Farmersville, Wednesday, February 23rd, 1887.

Guaranteed Circulation, 600.

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Best in the World!

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SOLID WHITE RUBBER ROLLERS, VULCANIZED TO SHAFTS.

CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY OF MALLEABLE IRON, GALVANIZED IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER.

CONNOR'S IMPROVED WASHER!

Best Washing Machine in the Market.

These machines will be left on trial for a reasonable period, and no sale unless a fair trial proves them to be satisfactory to the customer. Read our circulars carefully.

R. W. CHALIS,
Agent, Farmersville.

COAL!

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'WILKESBARRE'

All Coal

Well Screened.

Office and Yard,
WATER ST., BROCKVILLE.

W. T. McCollough.

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SEASONABLE

PRESENTS

AT

FRED. CLOW'S, FARMERSVILLE.

Electro-Plate,
Watches, Clocks,
and Jewellery,
IN GREAT PROFUSION.

FARMERSVILLE Gemtery Vault.

THIS vault is now ready for the reception of bodies during the winter. A moderate fee will be charged, payable in advance.

All bodies excluded who have died of Small Pox, Diphtheria or malignant Scarlet Fever.

The caretaker will take every precaution for the safe keeping of bodies that may be entrusted to his charge.

For further particulars apply to

Geo. W. Brown.
Farmersville, Nov. 24th, 1886.

Sawing & Grindine

AT

NEW DUBLIN.

The undersigned having purchased the KENDRICK & MCKONKEY MILL, and put in some new machinery, he will be prepared on about

January the First, 1887
to saw and grind on short notice.

Logs sawed by the Thousand,
or on shares, on fair terms.

Logs, Shingle Bolts and Basswood Heading Timber wanted at Highest Cash Prices. Call before selling.

BYRON CADWELL.
New Dublin, Dec. 20th, 1886. 3 m. 52.

GO TO H. H. ARNOLD'S,

FARMERSVILLE

FOR

DESIRABLE GOODS!

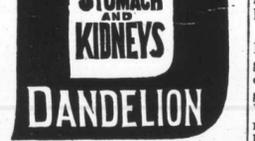
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Fashionable Tailoring

UPSTAIRS,

Under the Management of
John Baillie.



Intestible Blood Purifier, Tonic, Diuretic, Biliousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, all Kidney Diseases, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Females, Salt Rheum, Excess and all Skin Diseases, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach and Heart Burn. Purely Vegetable.

JOHN C. WEST & Co., Toronto Ont.

R. D. Judson & Son,

Office and Yard,
WATER ST., BROCKVILLE.

W. T. McCollough.

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New Dublin, Dec. 20th, 1886. 3 m. 52.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE TORIES RETAIN THEIR GRIP BY A BARE MAJORITY.

Following are the returns received up to 1 p. m. to-day, with the names of the successful Ontario candidates:

RESPONDERS.—Brant N. Somerville; Brant, S. Patterson; Bruce, W. Blake; Elgin, E. Wilson; Elgin, W. Casey; Essex, S. Brian; Glengarry, Purcell; Grey, S. Landerkin; Haldimand, Colter; Halton, Waldie; Hastings, E. Burdett; Huron, E. Macdonald; Huron, S. McMillan; Kent, Campbell; Lambton, W. Lister; Norfolk, N. Charlton; Northumberland, E. Mallory; Ontario, W. Edgar; Ontario, N. Cockburn; Oxford, N. Sutherland; Oxford, S. Cartwright; Perth, S. Trow; Peterboro, E. Long; Prescott, Labosse; Prince Edward, Platt; Renfrew, S. Campbell; Russell, Edwards; Simcoe, E. Cook; Victoria, N. Barron; Waterloo, N. Bowman; Waterloo S. Livingston; Wellington, S. Innes; McMullen; Wellington, S. Innes; Wentworth, N. Bam; York, N. Mulock; Bothwell; Mills; Durham, W. Blake; Middlesex, S. Armstrong; York, E. Mackenzie.

CONSERVATIVES.—Addington, Bell; Brockville, Wood; Bruce, E. McGill; Cardwell, White; Carleton, Macdonald; Cornwall and Stormont, Bergin; Dundas, Hickey; Durham, E. Ward; Essex, N. Patterson; Frontenac, Kirkpatrick; Grenville, S. Shanly; Grey, N. Masson; Hamilton, Brown and McKay; Hastings, W. Robertson; Hastings, N. Howell; Kingston, Macdonald; Lambton, E. Moneriff; Lanark, N. Jamieson; Lanark, S. Haggart; Leeds, S. Taylor; Leed and Grenville, Ferguson; Lennox, Wilson; Lincoln, Rykert; London, Carling; Middlesex, N. Coughlin; Middlesex, W. R. Roomie; Middlesex, E. Marshall; Monck, Boyle; Norfolk, Tisdale; Northumberland, W. Guillet; Ontario, S. Smith; Ottawa, Perley and Robillard; Peel, McCollough; Perth, N. Heeson; Peterboro, W. Stiephenson; Renfrew, W. White; Simcoe, S. Tyrwhitt; Simcoe, N. McCarthy; Toronto, C. Cockburn; Toronto, E. Small; Toronto, W. Denison; Victoria, S. Hudspeith; Welland, Ferguson; Wellington, C. Orton; Wentworth, S. Carpenter; York, W. Wallace.

These returns foot up to a total for this Province of 48 Conservatives and 39 Reformers, with Algoma, North Bruce, East Grey, West Huron and Muskoka yet to hear from. The totals for all the Provinces are as follows:—

Province	Conservative	Reformer	Not from
Ontario	48	39	5
Quebec	27	85	3
Nova Scotia	13	8	0
New Brunswick	10	5	1
P. E. Island	2	4	0
Manitoba	3	2	0
British Columbia	1	4	0
N. W. Territories
Total	104	93	18

SOUTH LEEDS.
Mr. Taylor's majority over Mr. Britton is 417.

BROCKVILLE.
Mr. Wood's majority is about 280.

Gananoque's council has decided to light the village with electric lights.

Coal is \$60 a ton at Port Benton, Montana, and is hard to get even at that figure.

For coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases use West's Cough Syrup. All druggists.

A professor in the Sandwich Islands declares that he has sounded the extinct crater near the leper settlement at Molokai, and a line 3,500 feet long remained taut and failed to reach the bottom. The thorough exploration of this crater would probably result in some valuable additions to our knowledge of volcanic action.

The annual returns upon the subject of liquor-selling in Massachusetts show a surprising change in public sentiment last year. For the first time the total popular vote is on the side of no-license. The figures are: In favor of license, 92,716; against 102,011. The number of licenses issued in the state was 6,382, and the revenue therefrom was \$1,176,493.

Of 849 cities and towns of the state, 74 voted for license, 5 took no vote and 268 voted against license. In 1885 there were 112 cities and towns voting for license, 6 took no action and 249 voted against. The net gain for no-license is 76 places, or 32 per cent. of the cities and towns voting for license in 1885, against 21 per cent. In 1886, a no-license gain of 11 per cent. In 1885 the no-license vote was 46 per cent. of the total.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETING.

First Meeting of the Brockville Electoral Division Institute.

MANURING THE SOIL.

The discussion on this subject was opened by Mr. Derbyshire, who at the outset explained the object and aim of Farmer's Institutes, which were designed to encourage the discussion of agricultural topics. The present system of saving manure and applying it to the land resulted, he believed, in a waste of fully half the valuable plant feeding qualities. The best way to apply barnyard manure was to spread a very heavy dressing, and then plant to a corn crop, which should be cultivated continuously. This should be followed by fall wheat. Splendid results would follow from this method.

A matter of the highest importance was the saving of manure, which he contended should be kept under cover. The liquid portion was especially valuable, and should be taken up by some absorbent, such as cut straw or sawdust. He spoke against spreading manure in winter, as being wasteful and advocated drawing it out in the spring and plowing under immediately. Let there be a brisk discussion of this and kindred subjects, and the Institute would not have been in vain.

Mr. Horace Brown agreed with Mr. Derbyshire. On his farm nearly all the manure was saved under cover. He never spread manure in winter, but in the spring, when it was ploughed under as soon as spread. He was satisfied that manure saved under cover was nearly fifty per cent. more valuable than that which was left exposed.

Mr. C. Stowell said he had spread manure in winter for the last fifteen years, and believed it to be the best way. Good results followed from winter top dressing of meadows. Hog manure, he believed, was a very valuable plant food. He spoke against summer fallowing.

Mr. F. L. Moore had found good results from summer fallowing. He always applied manure in the spring, and thought winter spreading was wasteful. In experiments with corn and clover, he found that manure was better than either, and hog manure better than either.

Mr. Stowell said he could not see how winter spreading could be wasteful, as any washing which might take place but resulted in a shifting of the valuable elements of the manure from one place to another.

Mr. M. Halladay agreed with Mr. Stowell, and related experience in support of his views. He did not favor summer fallowing, and had seen better wheat after potatoes than after fallowing.

Mr. Robt. Barlow thought that although those who had spoken before him appeared to disagree, they might be all about correct, as differing circumstances would account for the diversity of opinions. He thought manure could be spread more cheaply in the spring than at any other season.

Mr. Derbyshire said he was glad there had been so spirited a discussion and thought that his opening proposition had been fully sustained.

A little discussion then followed on the subject of getting rid of THE OX EXED DAISY.

Some thought the pasturing of sheep would eradicate the pest. The plan of digging out cleanly by the roots on its first appearance on a farm, was recommended, and three years' succession was advised where the daisies had got a firm hold. A was made the remark that some farmers got rid of it very successfully by making it into hay and selling it to green-horns in town.

THE DAIRY COW.

Mr. Derbyshire then introduced a discussion on the kind of cow which would prove most profitable to keep in this county. He did not believe in the "general purpose" cow, as an animal which was a good milker would necessarily be deficient in beef qualities, and vice versa. All would admit that the farmers of this district wanted a cow in which the milking qualities largely predominated. By the aid of a diagram, the speaker then explained the various points of a dairy cow. As we cannot present the diagram to the eyes of our readers, it is impossible to repeat the description in full. The good milch cow should be very wide between the eyes, with smooth muzzle, running quickly to a point. A line drawn from the front of the udder to the back should be long—the longer the better—while there should be ample space for the udder between the legs. In general appearance the cow should have wide and coarse looking hips and hind quarters, tapering to fine fore quarters and head. Such a cow would average 6,000 pounds of milk a year, while the "general purpose" animal would not yield more than 2,700 pounds. After the right kind of cow had been secured, it was essential that she be fed with the best

and most nutritious food, in unlimited quantities.

Mr. Ed. Davis said that the main points in successful dairying were, to feed liberally and well, and to send to the butcher every cow which was not a first-class milker. These points being always kept in view, the native cow, with a dash of Hereford blood, would show good results.

Mr. Horace Brown spoke of the age at which heifers should first calve, and said he would like to hear the views of others on this point.

Mr. S. A. Taplin said his experience had been with the ordinary Canadian breed, and he had always found good feeding to result profitably. A cow which produced large quantities of milk cost no more to keep than one which yielded but small returns.

Mr. C. J. Gilroy said that his only secret was to feed liberally and wisely. He supplied his cows with salt daily.

Mr. Derbyshire remarked that Prof. Brown, of Guelph, recommended four ounces of salt a day for each animal, to be given at milking time, and he had found that cows thus treated gave 12 per cent. better results than those which were salted only once a week.

It was highly important to house cows warmly, and to take the chill off their drinking water in the winter. He was satisfied that almost any cow in the district would show good results in return for proper care.

Mr. Richard Arnold thought that the loss of time and the inconvenience occasioned by testing each heifer might be avoided by selecting a particular breed which was known to possess the qualities required. He used good native cows crossed with Ayrshire blood.

Mr. Stowell also admired the Ayrshire cross. He salted his cows daily, and believed it largely increased the flow of milk. Many farmers lost heavily by neglecting to feed when pasture was short in summer.

Mr. John Chamberlin said that his practice was to constantly weed out the poor cows.

Mr. Derbyshire said that the question of summer feeding was of the first importance. As to such food as oil-cake and grain, in addition to the increased flow of milk, there resulted from such feeding a large indirect gain in the extra value of the manure. He believed a heifer should come in at two years old. This was the practice of Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, who kept his young stock in vigorous condition, and the heifers come in at the age of two, and immediately fatted those which did not show first-class milking qualities.

This ended the discussion. Before introducing the next subject, Mr. Derbyshire uttered a few words explanatory of the way a farmers' institute was conducted. The Society received an annual Government grant of \$25, and a grant of like amount from the county, and each member paid a yearly fee of 25 cents. To give the society the right to demand these grants, there must be at least fifty paid up members.

CHEESE MAKING.

In introducing the discussion on this subject, Mr. Derbyshire said that the first requisite in a cheese factory was a level-headed cheese maker, as it was an occupation calling for a high degree of technical skill. The second essential was the delivery by patrons of rich and pure milk. Canadian cheese now held the first place in the markets of the world; but our countenances on the other side of the line were making great efforts to excel us, and next year would wrest from us our proud pre-eminence, unless Canadian farmers and cheese makers worked unitedly and intelligently to retain it. The simple operation of aerating the milk was of great importance, and should never be omitted just after milking. He thought it would be an advantage if the patrons, instead of the managers of cheese factories, were to engage the milk drawers. Patrons should insist upon the factory giving their milk the most skillful manipulation, as careful operations, which were so fruitful in good results, cost no more than slovenliness. The factories should be so built as to make it possible that the temperature in the making and curing rooms might be controlled. The undue multiplication of cheese factories was a great evil, and resulted in disastrous competition. It was impossible to pay the salary of a good maker in a small factory, while the too numerous factories, each striving for business, were tempted to accept impure milk by the fear of offending patrons whose milk might be taken by the rival concern close by. United effort on the part of factories and patrons would establish an enviable reputation for the Brockville district.

Mr. Chas. Wing thought that what was needed was a breed of cows with intelligence enough to aerate the milk they produced, as the majority of farmers neglected doing so. Pure water supplied to the cows and daily salting would result in milk which would keep twelve hours longer than ordinary. He recommended corn fodder as the

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DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
BUILDING HARDWARE,
&c., &c., &c.

All Goods Bought as Cheap as Possible, for CASH, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

"NOWHERE CHEAPER."

best summer feed, as it would maintain an ample flow of rich milk. There should be absolute cleanliness in all milk vessels. This, with good feed and water, would produce rich milk, free from acid or taint, without which no factory could produce a fancy article of cheese. The best way to aerate the milk was to haul with a dipper for about fifteen minutes.

Mr. A. W. Mallory related his experience, as cheese maker and dairyman, which went to show the bad effects on the cheese of impure water supplied to the cows. His method for producing good milk was to keep up a continuous system of selection in his stock, and to feed and water well.

Dr. Addison spoke of the necessity for building cow stables on scientific principles, in order that the cattle be kept in good health, which was a necessary condition to the production of pure milk.

Mr. James Sheldon impressed upon the audience the importance of patrons using every precaution to ensure the purity of the milk delivered at the factories.

Mr. Frank Arnold spoke of the importance of keeping impurities out of the milking pail. One thing tending to carelessness in the factory was the fact that cheese buyers did not always discriminate between fancy cheese and that which was not quite up to that standard. There was a great temptation for factories to take milk which was not quite sound, because a patron whose milk was refused at one factory could in a large number of cases transfer his patronage to another factory.

Mr. Barlow from experience knew that much of the poor cheese was the result of carelessness and laziness in the factory.

Mr. C. L. McCrady contended that nearly all the trouble in cheese factories arose from impure milk, rendered so by improper food or water or by improper treatment after milking.

Mr. Mansell McVagh said that cheese-makers had to contend with milk which had been robbed of cream and from which the strappings were kept out. Proprietors of factories were sometimes loath to refuse such milk for fear of losing patrons.

Mr. Ed. McVagh said that milk which by improper treatment had begun to turn was the cause of nearly all the poor cheese. He did not agree with Prof. Robertson's plan of heating the milk to 90 degrees during curing, as from experience he had found a temperature five or six degrees lower to be better.

Mr. M. Halladay defended the farmer as a class against the charge of adulteration and careless handling of milk.

Mr. Gilroy said that his experience with a cheese factory proved to him that impure water was the cause of nearly all the poor cheese produced.

Mr. Derbyshire said the discussion, which had been exceedingly practical, should be put in practice by all present. Prof. Robertson's advocacy of the high temperature curing of the milk only applied to the cool weather of spring and fall. The speaker then went into a discussion of several of the minor details of dairying, such as regular times for milking, kind treatment of the cows, etc. As to cheese buying, he could assure his hearers that in future there would be very fine discrimination, and the factories which did not turn out a fancy article would not receive a fancy price.

Mr. Stowell and Mr. Mallory protested against any factory accepting tainted milk. As to losing patrons, the more impure milk a factory received the worse it was off.

Mr. S. Williams advocated a system of weekly tests in factories, so that any impurities or deterioration in quality might be discovered.

Mr. Frank Sheldon said that until cheese-makers as a class would attend to business, improvement would not be expected. Other speakers remarked that cheese makers as a rule, received far too little salary to pay them for the exercise of any skill or care.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was fairly attended, and had it not been for the political meeting at the same hour, there is no doubt the house would have been full.

In the absence