

FARMERSVILLE
LUMBER YARD
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
Bellany's Station.
WANTED—A Quantity of
Pine, Ash, Hemlock and Tamarac Logs,
also a few Basswood and Elm.
4-5 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. FELL, M.D.; S. CO. FELL, 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 stabl-
ing.
FRED. PIERCE, Proprietor.

Wm. Webster,
HOUSE PAINTER & GRAINER.
Kalonim, Paper Hanger
and Glazer.
CONTRACTS taken for inside and out-
side work at lowest prices. Resi-
dence next to Berny's Livery, Main St.,
Farmersville.

\$500.00 REWARD!
We will pay the above Reward for any
man of Prognosis, Liver Complaint,
Sick Headache, Indigestion or Constipation
whom we cannot cure with WEST'S LIVER
PILLS, when the Directions are strictly
followed with a large bottle, containing
60 Pills, 25 Cents; 6 Bottles \$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
Loot or shoe in Farmersville.
BECAUSE I have the largest variety
of Styles Lasts to work on.
BECAUSE I keep the largest as-
sortment of the latest styles of
Shoe Upper to select from.
BECAUSE I can make the neatest
and strongest boot in Farmers-
ville.
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 Farmers-
ville, 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 wish-
ing 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.

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& COUNTY OF LEEDS ADVERTISER.

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Established
A. PARISH & SON.
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."

THE EAGLE WRINGER.
Best in the World!
ANTI-FRICTION GEARING, RE-
QUIRING NO OIL.
SOLID WHITE RUBBER ROL-
LERS, VULCANIZED TO SHAFTS.
CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY OF
MALLEABLE IRON, GALVAN-
IZED 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 care-
fully.
R. W. CHALIS,
Agent, Farmersville.

COAL!
COAL! COAL!
'WILKESBARRE'
All Coal
Well Screened.
Office and Yard,
WATER ST., BROCKVILLE.
W. T. McCollough.
SEE
THE
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, pay-
able in advance.
All bodies excluded who have died
of Small Pox, Diphtheria or malignant
Scarlet Fever.
The caretaker will take every precau-
tion 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 & MC CONKEY 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!
AT
CLOSEST LIVING PRICES.
Fashionable Tailoring
UPSTAIRS,
Under the Management of
John Baillie.

D.R.C. WEST'S
FOR THE
LIVER
BLOOD
STOMACH
AND
KIDNEYS
DANDELION
Infallible Blood Purifier, Tonic, Diuretic,
Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia,
Biliousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint,
Rheumatism, all Kidney Diseases, Scroph-
ulous Diseases of the Female, Salt Rheum,
Eczema and all Skin Diseases, Headache,
Painful Urination, Sour Stomach and
Heart Burn. Purely Vegetable.
JOHN C. WEST & Co., Toronto Ont.

R. D. Judson & Son,
UNDERTAKERS,
FARMERSVILLE.
Cabinet-making in all its
Branches.
Charges Moderate.
A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.
A Young Man meets a Terrible
Death in a Secret Place.

Edwin Warren, a son of John War-
ren, formerly of the Tin Cap, near
Brockville, and who removed to Parry
Sound with his family some few years
ago, recently met with a fatal acci-
dent in that district. He and a
companion having set some hare traps
in the woods went one evening to take
a look at them. On their way they
were confronted by a large buck deer
which they dog had started. The
animal made an attack upon Warren,
who held a shot-gun in his hand. He
being on snowshoes could not get out
of the way quick enough and the ani-
mal mad with rage struck and knock-
ed him down. Getting up he struck
the buck with his gun which was
loaded. This caused it to go off, the
charge entering the young man's
right leg near the hip joint, shattering
the bone. His companion and the
dog succeeded in keeping the animal
at bay, which soon afterwards dis-
appeared. Warren had lie on the
snow while his companion started
for help, and in two hours the injured
young man was lying to death, as the
weather was very cold. The old
man forgot to bring matches and the
terrible fear of being frozen started
him in the face. The injured man
kept up good spirits and was kept
warm by the dog lying upon him. The
journey homeward was commenced,
but the weather being very cold and
the snow four feet deep, progress was
very slow. More help arrived, how-
ever, and the party at once started to
light a fire, the wounded man being
the only one who could strike the
matches, the men being benumbed
with cold. Again a start was made
for home. It was an awful journey,
the time made being one mile every
two hours. He kept up well and after
two hours of agony arrived at the
village. Medical aid was summoned,
but upon examination it was found
that the unfortunate young man
could only live a few hours as the leg
which had been broken, was frozen to
the body. In three hours after arriv-
ing home he died. He had only been
married six months.

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:
REFORMERS.—Brant N. Somerville;
Brant, S. Patterson; Bruce, W.
Blake; Elgin, E. Wilson; Elgin, W.
Casey; Essex, S. Brian; Glengarry,
Purcell; Grey, S. Landerkin; Hal-
dham, Colter; Halton, Waldie; Has-
tings, E. Burdett; Huron, E. Mac-
donald; Huron, S. McMillan; Kent,
Campbell; Lambton, W. Lister;
Norfolk, N. Charlton; Northumber-
land, E. Mallory; Ontario, W. Ed-
gar; Ontario, N. Cockburn; Oxford,
N. Sutherland; Oxford, S. Cart-
wright; Perth, S. Trow; Peterboro,
E. Long; Prescott, Labosse; Prince
Edward, Platt; Renfrew, S. Camp-
bell; Russell, Edwards; Simcoe, E.
Cook; Victoria, N. Barron; Water-
loo, N. Bowman; Waterloo S. Living-
ston; Wellington, N. McMullen;
Wellington, S. Innes; Wentworth, N.
Bain; York, N. Mulock; Bothwell,
Mills; Durham, W. Blake; Middle-
sex, S. Armstrong; York, E. Mac-
kenzie.

CONSERVATIVES.—Addington, Bell;
Brockville, Wood; Bruce, E. Car-
gill; Cardwell, White; Carleton, Mac-
donald; Cornwall and Stormont, Ber-
gin, Dundas, Hickey; Durham, E.
Ward; Essex, N. Patterson; Fron-
tenac, Kirkpatrick; Grenville, S. Shan-
ly; Grey, N. Masson; Hamilton,
Brown and McKay; Hastings, W.
Robertson; Hastings, N. Bower;
Kingston, Macdonald; Lambton, E.
Moncrieff; Lanark, N. Jamieson;
Lanark, S. Haggart; Leeds, S. Tay-
lor; N. Leeds and Grenville, Fergu-
son; Lennox, Wilson; Lincoln, Ker-
ker; London, Carling; Middlesex,
N. Coughlin; Middlesex, W.
Roomie; Middlesex, E. Marshall;
Monck, Boyle; Norfolk, Tisdale;
Northumberland, W. Guillet; Onta-
rio, S. Smith; Ottawa, Perley and
Robbilar; Peel, McCollough; Perth,
N. Hesson; Peterboro, W. Stephen-
son; Renfrew, W. White; Simcoe,
S. Fryhlight; Simcoe, N. McCarthy;
Toronto, C. Cockburn; Toronto, E.
Small; Toronto, W. Denison; Vic-
toria, S. Hildebrand; Welland, Fergu-
son; Wellington, C. Orton; Went-
worth, S. Carpenter; York, W. Wall-
ace.

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 fol-
lows:—

Province	Conservative	Reformer	Not from
Ontario.....	48	39	5
Quebec.....	27	35	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	4
N. W. Territories.....	5
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 Lennox,
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 ex-
tinct 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 know-
ledge of volcanic action.
The annual returns upon the sub-
ject 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 265 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 Elec-
toral 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 cul-
tivated continuously. This should be
followed by fall wheat. Splendid re-
sults 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 val-
uable, and should be taken up by some
absorbent, such as cut straw or saw-
dust. 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 plough-
ed 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 ex-
posed.
Mr. C. Stovell 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 fall-
owing.
Mr. F. L. Moore had found good re-
sults 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. Stovell said he could not see
winter spreading could be waste-
ful, 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.
Stovell, 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 al-
though those who had spoken before
him appeared to disagree, they might
be all about correct, as differing cir-
cumstances would account for the di-
versity 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 proposi-
tion had been fully sustained.
A little discussion then followed on
the subject of getting rid of
THE OX EKED 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 corn growing
and cultivation two and three years in
succession was advised where the
daisies had got a firm hold. A was
made the remark that some farmer
got rid of it very successfully by mak-
ing it into hay and selling it to green-
houses 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 country. He did not believe in
the "general purpose" cow, as an
animal which was a good milker would
necessarily be deficient in beef qual-
ities, 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 muz-
zle, 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 the
legs. In general appearance the cow
should have wide and coarse looking
hairs 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 pur-
pose" 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 na-
tive cows crossed with Ayrshire blood.
Mr. Stovell also admired the Ayr-
shire 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 ques-
tion of summer feeding was of the first
importance. As to such food as oil-
cakes and grain, in addition to the in-
creased 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 Univer-
sity, who kept his young stock in vig-
orous 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 ex-
planatory of the way a farmers' insti-
tute was conducted. The Society re-
ceived 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 de-
gree 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 coun-
try 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 manipula-
tion, 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 possi-
ble that the temperature in the mak-
ing and curing rooms might be con-
trolled. 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 striv-
ing 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 envia-
ble reputation for the Brockville dis-
trict.

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 far-
mers neglected doing so. Pure water
supplied to the cows and daily salting,
would result in milk which would keep
twenty hours longer than ordinary.
He recommended corn fodder as the
best summer feed, as it would main-
tain 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 arti-
cle 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 ex-
perience, as cheese maker and dairy-
man, 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 ne-
cessary 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 factor-
ies arose from impure milk, rendered
so by improper food or water or by
improper treatment after milking.
Mr. Mansell McVagh said that
cheesemakers 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 be-
gun 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 fir-
mer 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 treat-
ment 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. Stovell and Mr. Mallory pro-
tested against any factory accepting
contaminated 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
cheesemakers 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.

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 of Prof. Robertson,
Mr. Derbyshire read from that gen-
tleman's notes, and succeeded in inter-
esting the audience on the Indian and
Colonial Exhibition, which was the
subject the Professor had intended
taking up.
Mr. Derbyshire then delivered his
lecture to the "Boys and girls of the
period," which was received with
frequent applause.
We shall publish a full report of
this feature in a future issue.
A resolution to hold the next
meeting at Brockville, was defeated
by the vote on an amendment, fixing
Farmersville as the place of the next
meeting.
The Farmersville orchestra deligh-
ted the audience with strains of sweet
music.
The standard remedy for liver complaint
is West's Liver Pills; they never disap-
point you. 50 pills 25c. All druggists.