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# ELGIN WATCHES WALTHAM WATCHES.

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PLEASE REMEMBER WE

KI MI MILK we don't deal in in the repairers hands. We keep indulgence of hon, members, and having, only K.1.1.1.11.11.11. goods.

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# The Canadian Yost.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

HON. MR. WOODS BUDGET
SPEECH.

RECEIPTS AND ESPENDITURES-THE RETI-MATER DENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION AN INTERRETING COMPARISON. In the Ontario legislature on the 10th

WARRANT EVERY WATCH Hon, Mr. Wood on rising to make his with loud cheers. He said:- I have always | tion. SOMETHING MORE THAN A felt, Mr. Speaker, in making this annual MILKI FOKM. WE KNOW statement that there was necessarily a good THE GOODS and WARRANT deal of sameness in delivering it to the house, and I have found very great difficul-NOVA III IT are DOURTFUL. to indeed in so presenting the financial operations of this province to the house as to make them at all interesting. And after WATCHES that are half the time having on past occasions trespassed on the perhaps, brought in some matters not quite proper in a financial statement, I If you buy it WATCH from its shall, on the present occasion, endeavour not to err in that direction, but to confine myself to a statement of the transactions for the past year, our present financial position, and the proposed expenditure for the year 1888, with such remarks as I may find it necessary to make with regard to

	MMCRIELLA FOR YOUR		
	Our receipts for the past year w	ore as f	ol.
	lows:		
	Dominion subsidy	,888,560	19
	Crown lands	1,000,102	a
	Algoma taxes	14'058	90
	Educational department.	30,058	
	bow stamps	51,300	
	Choshana	92,360	
	Prainage debentures	11,907	
	Drainage nauraumenta	6,547	50
	Public institutions:		
	Toronto lunatio asylum \$30,535 53		
	London lunatio asylum 8,795 49		
	Kingston lunatio asylum. 1.083 13		
i	Hamilton lunationsylum. 1,308 37		
3	Reformatory boys 683 90		
	Reformatory females 3,996 25		
ij	Central prison, 24,403 61		
ı	Destand dumb institute 490 06		
ş	School of practical science 585 00		
ı	Schwaler benefitation to the to	72,261	01
ď	Chanal fevention	141464	
ij	Fines, ete \$1,192 88		

It will be noticed that the receipts from the crown lands department have exceeded the estimates by about \$95,000; and while it is a matter of congratulation that we should sective so large an income from that source, it is at the same time a matter of atil greater congratulation to know that the lumbering interest is in such a state of prosperity. It will also be noticed that the interest account has fallen somewhat short our estimate. This has been caused partly by the withdrawal from our funds of the land improvement fund the surplus distribution partly by the larger expendi-tures of the year than were anticipated, as well as by the payment into the treasury by the lumbermen (on account of the purchase of timber limits) of a less sum than was expected, owing to the sale of December, 1891, not being made so early in the year as was anticipated. I suppose that so far as the province as a whole is concerned we have been benefitted by their not paying their money earlier, because while we would have received only five per cent. on their payments had they been made, they were paying the crown lands department seven per cent; but I merely mentioned the cir-cumstance as showing the reason why this

particular item was not so large as weesti-mated. THE EXPENDITURES, 1892. f come now to the expenditures for the past year. They are as follows: Civil government..... Administration of justice..... 105,016 0; 262,731 0; 510,394 6; 610,199 64 30,061 67 131,166 83 78,065 79 71,837 37 128,491 84 20,310 26 110,650 00 18,447 98 11,348 93 Education ublic institutions, maintenaucs. amigration... Priculture and arts... apitals and charities Miscellancous Public buildings.... 'ublic works...... Charges on crown lands......

New public buildings. Municipal loan fund Drainage debentures. Aid to railways 1,342 19 57,458 67 37,519 17 254,145 82 111,158 79 Am to railways
Land improvement fund.....
Common school fund,
Stationery and office expenses. 22,010 129 91

We have had, Mr. Speaker, several over-We have had, Mr. Speaker, several overexpenditures in the present year, some of
them pretty large, especially that in connection with our public institutions maintenance. It was owing to the large increase
among that portion of our people who are
becoming insane that that increased expenture was incurred. We were obliged to
lease a building in the town of Orillia, and
we were obliged to remove our idiots from
liamilion saylum to the number of 70 in
order to increase the room for the insane order to increase the room for the insane patients at Hamilton. This was something over which the government had no control, and the result has been that not only at ffamilien but at Orillia there has been in-creased expenditure. We have also ex-creded the expenditure so far as logislation is concerned. The reason for this is not far to seek. It is true we can tell just how much we pay our members, and how much we ough: to pay and do pay our sessional writers, our pages and messengers. We can estimate pretty closely with reference to that portion of the expenditure for legislation, but when you come to estimate so far as our stationery, our printing, our binding is concerned, it is a matter of greater difficulty. It depends overy largely upon the action of the house and the government after the estimates are brought down what the expenditure shall be that we have found it almost inspossible to estimate anywhere near the correct sum. I
think any person who knows anything of
the facts will be willing to admit that we
have had a much larger number of reports
brought down than formerly. Further than
this a larger proportion of the reports have
been bound, and this has added to the expense of legislation. Our fruit-growers'
as-ociations asked for, and we gave them,
last session a large number of bound copies.
We believe this to be in the public faterest,
and the amount was charged to legislation. we have found it almost inspossible to esti-We believe this to be in the public faterest, and the amount was charged to legislation. So you can go on all through the chapter, and you will find that a large increase in connection with legislation—a very large increase—is due to stationery, printing, binding, etc. It is also to be borne in mind that owing to the date on which the house was called together for the present sension, many of the accounts, such as those connected with the various reports, have necessarily been included in the year 1882 instead of the year 1882....Mr. Wood them gave a statement in detail of the access of the province, making up the surplue. Mr.

### LOCAL MATTERS. THE NEW MODEL VIBRATOR.

(To the Rattor of THE CANADIAN POST.)

Sir,-A short time ago I purchased new threshing machine called THE NEW MODEL VIBRATOR, made at the JOSEPH HALL WORKS, in Oshawa, of their agent, Jas. Fleury. It is the only ma chine of the kind in this vicinity. I bought it upon a guarantee given me by the com-AND OUR GUARANTEE IS annual financial statement was received pany that it would give me entire satisfac-

I have now thoroughly tested the ma chine and am entirely satisfied with it as a thresher, a separater and a cleaner. It is easy on the team, threshes rapidly, not liable to choke in any kind of grain, separates the grain thoroughly from the straw and cleans it better than any other machine I have ever seen. I have seen all kinds of machines, and have been threshing myself for the next eighteen years and the "New Model" is the best one I have ever seen or

THOMAS WETHERUP.

Ope, January 9, 1843. I have been so well pleased with the working of the above machine that I have purchased a share in it.

Ope, January 10, 1883.—19-1.

LINDSAY TOWN COUNCIL. FIRST MERFING-TAKING DATH OF OFFICE

APPOINTING STANDING COMMITTERS-THE QUESTION OF FIRE PROTECTION. The new council met at the town hall on Monday last at eleven o'clock, to make the necessary declarations of qualification and take the oaths of office. Present: Mayor Wallace, Reeve Deacon, Dep.-reeve McLen-

nan, and Couns. Cahill, Connolly, Weese, Graham, Sinclair, Cathro and Crandell. Mayor WALLACE called the meeting to order and in a neat and brief speech expressed a hope that the meetings of the council would be characterized by an earnest desire to facilitate the despate h of business and that the best feeling would prevail amongst the members

STANDING COMMITTERS. On motion of Reeve DRACON the council went into committee of the whole, Dep.reeve McLennan in the chair, to strike the standing committees for the current year. After an interval the committee rose and the chairman reported that the following draft of committees had been prepared, subject to confirmation at the first regular meeting of the council held early in the

reeve McLennan and Couns. Weese, Cathro and Winters.

Streets and Bridges.—Dep.-reeve Ingle, chairman; and Couns, Crandell, Weese, Connolly, Cahill, Graham and Winters.

Town Property and Market. - Coun.
Winters, chairman; and Couns. Sinclair, Weese, Cathro, Brady, Cahill, and Depresses McLennan and Ingle.

Fire and Water.—Dep.-reeve McLennan, chairman; and Couns. Winters, Sinclair,

Graham and Connelly.

Sanitary.—Coun. Graham, chairmen; and Coune. Sinclair, Connolly, Cabill and Dep.-reeve McLennan. On motion the report was adopted.

THE WATERWORKS.

Reeve DRACON referred to the unsatisfactory state in which the waterworks now atood, and pointed out the great danger in which the town atood of being swept by a disastrous fire. He suggested that the committee should take action at once in this matter, and brought forward a motion, which was carried, that the committee should examine into the state of the waterworks, and to report as soon as possible as to the best means of obtaining the best means of protection.

The council then adjourned until 7.30 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION-PAYMENT OF RE-TURNING OFFICERS-APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL TRUSTEE-A DOG TAX BY-LAW -REPORT OF FIRE AND WATER COM-

The council met again in the evening at 8 o'clock. Present: Mayor Wallace, Reeve Deacon, Dep.-reeves McLennan and Ingle, and Couns. Weese, Sinclair, Cahill, Connolly, Cathro, Brady and Graham.

Reeve DRACON congratulated the mayor on his election to the office of presiding member of the council. He welcomed the return of several of the old councillors and hoped that the new members would prove active business men who would look after the interests of the town.

PATMENT OF RETURNING OFFICERS.

On motion of Reeve Dracon, seconded by Coun. ConnoLLY, the treasurer was authorized to pay the several deputy-returning officers for their services at the late municipal elections, to remunerate the poll clerks, and to pay sundry persons for the use of their premises as polling places. APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Dep.-reeve McLannan introduced a bylaw to appoint a school trustee in the place of Col. Deacon, whose term of office had now expired. The council went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the by-law, Dep.-reeve Ingle in the chair. The by-law was read a third time and on motion the appointment of Col. Deacon as achool trustee for the current year con-

COLLECTION OF TAXES. A by-law was also passed through the readings in committee to extend the time for the collection of taxes until the 31st day of February.

TAXING DOGS. Mr. E. H. HOPKINS, dep.-reeve of Ops, addressed the council with regard to a bylaw, proposed to be passed by the Ops council, taxing all dogs in the township. He said he had been deputed by the Ops council to ask the Lindsay town council to pass a similar by-law placing a tax on all dogs owned within the town limits with the object of curtailing the numbers. The money accruing from such tax it was not money accruing from such tax it was not expected would be put into the fund to repay owners of sheep destroyed by dogs, but the sum would go into the town trea-

The general opinion of the council seemed to be in favor of passing such a by-law as that suggested by Mr. Hopkins, and a notice of motion to that effect was made at a later stage of the proceedings.

Dep.-reeve McLennan, as chairman of the fire and water committee, said that the committee had met during the afternoon and had at Mr. Knowleon's office examined the plane, contracts and other papers relating to the waterworks. It seemed to the committee that owing to the lowness of the water in the river it was a question

whether Messrs. Needler & Sadler were compelled to furnish power to the town. With the usual head of water, as had been available for some years past, the pumps worked fairly well and a good supply of water in the shape of a number of good streams was secured. In the present case it was a necessity that some available supplementary power should be provided. Messrs. Needler & Sadler were proposing to put in an engine to furnish power for their saw mill, and if the town would assist them this engine could be made available to drive the pumps during a season of low water. The committee had, as yet, no definite statement from Needler & Sadler as to what assistance they would expect, but a proposition would be made almost at once. It was very necessary to act ima proposition would be made almost at once. It was very necessary to act immediately and to take such steps as would give us security. The pumps at present were not working at all satisfactorily. A thorough examination of the pumps and pipes was now being made with a view of locating any defect in the system, if such existed, other than insufficient power. Upon receiving an answer from Needler & Sadler action should be taken at once, as Sadler action should be taken at once, as it would take some time to get in the

it would take some time to get in the necessary machinery.

Coun. Brady said there was always something wrong with the waterworks. At one time the pumps were frozen, at another time there was no power.

Reeve Dracon challenged the statement made by Coun. Brady and contended that the usual depth of water in the river was the true cause of any failure of the system. This affected the wheels which supplied power to the pumps. We must have auxillary power, and what was to be done should be done at once. If we could arrive at some reasonable arrangement with should be done at once. If we could arrive at some reasonable arrangement with the contractors we could have steam power at our service within five weeks. It was not a question of dollars and cents. The capital invested in commercial interests must be protected. Reeve Deacon contended that the waterworks had saved from destruction a large amount of property and had lessened the rate of insurance upon property a great deal.

ance upon property a great deal.

After some further discussion it was decided to have an answer from the contractors as soon as possible and upon that proposition to call the council together and

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS. Notice of motion was given that at the next meeting a hy-law would be introduced appointing the municipal officers for the

Coun. CONNOLLY gave notice of motion that at the next meeting of the council he would introduce a by-law to taw all dogs within the town boundaries. RULES OF ORDER

It was decided by the council that the clerk should have printed for the use of the council 50 copies of the rules of order.

DISPENSING CHARITY. Coun. CARILL made application, on be half of an indigent person living in the east ward, for some assistance to be granted by the council. This request brought up the matter of charity disbursements in general, and after some consideration it was decided to place at the disposal of the mayor the sum of \$100 for charitable purposes, to be used only in extreme or peremptory cases where assistance was badly needed at once. The clerk was instructed to open an account in his books and keep a record of any dishurements made from record of any disbursements made from this fund.

The council then adjourned.

## Mariposa farmers' club.

The Stall-Feeding of Cattle. The first regular meeting of the Mariposa farmers' club was held in the town hall at Oakwood on Friday last, after the agricultural society had finished business. The arrangement to meet after the agricultural society caused a delay of a couple of hours, and shortened the proceedings. There was however, a fair attendance and keen interest was manifested in the subject under discussion and the views expressed. Some excellent and practical remarks were made, and it is clear that when the ice is once broken some very interesting interchanges of opinion will take place. Much credit is due to Mr. John Campbell, jr., for the careful and able remarks he made on the subjectone to which he has given much attention and in connection with which he has acquired already an excellent reputation.

Mr. S. METHERELL, of Little Britain. took the chair as president and in a few brief remarks introduced the subject. For himself he had not much experience and he had not kept an account of the cost of cattle-feeding. It was necessary in Mariposa to stall-feed cattle whether it paid or not. We had to raise and fatten cattle for the Dominion, and if the farmers did not do it who would? We may not get a great deal of profit just off the meat itself; but a farmer has rough feed and a surplus of stock every year and the best way to dispose of our stock was to fat them. We must grow roots, then we get the manure, and these come in as profit as well as by the meat. If you were to reckon every thing fed and the cost of labour it cost us everything we made out of the sales. We have to feed dur surplus stock and by stallfeeding our stock we would get the best manure. He believed in raising turnips. He had been told he was the first man in the township to raise turnips in quantities, and he had found turnips clean the land and clean it of thistles, too, better than summer-fallowing. He thought the question before them was a very good one and of much interest and importance to farmers. He called on the several farm-

ers present to give their experience. Mr. S. WASHINGTON said the question whether it paid or did not pay to feed cattle was a question with a good many; but show him a farmer who did not feed any cattle, did not raise any roots, did not fix his buildings in a way to feed and fatten cattle, and you would find a pretty poor. cold barnyard, cold surroundings and an unsuccessful farmer. It was a slow and not profitable process to sit down and feed one cow or steer in a year; but it would be different for half, a dozen. He believed in mixed husbandry, and when you are feeding cattle you are attending to a good many other things about the farm. Suppose the whole township should say it did not pay to feed fat cattle, and were to try to sell their steers young and their turnips and coarse food, what sort of prices would they get. He thought it paid to fatten cattle of itself; and then we must put back on our farms what we have taken off. We cannot be taxing off crops all the time and put nothing back. The land in the township needed manure; and this could be best procured by fattening stock. unsucceesful farmer. It was a slow and

needed manure; and this could be best pro-cured by fattening stock.

Mr. M. H. D. Silver was called on but said he had not sufficient experience and had kept no account of feeding stock to speak on this occasion. He expressed great interest in the subject, however, and in the welfare of the club.

Mr. John Camppell, jr., of Maripose, the welfanown breeder, said: The ques-tion which we are to discuss to day is, I

our future success. It may not be easy to answer the question, "Does stall-feeding cattle pay" but if asked, can it be made to pay, then I would at once answer, "yes, it can without a doubt." That the idea of its being somehow profitable is becoming general, may be seen in the increased number of cattle fattened. Ten years ago it would be next to impossible for a dealer to buy a carload of stail-fed cattle at any one time in the township. Last year one dealer ship-ped about twenty car loads by the Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay railway, mostly from Mariposa, and this was but a fraction of the number fattened. Still are there not doubts as to whether there is any profit in the business after all, and that with the most of us who stall-feed. There are, or ought to be, two sources of profit in this line of farming, that is to say, beef and manure. The direct profit (if any) from the increased value of an animal for beef is easily arrived at by any person who knows the value when stalled, keeps an account of all the food consumed, and then subtracts the food consumed, and then subtracts the whole from the price which the fattened animal sells at. The value of manure is not so easily got at. No one can take his pencil fand figure up how many dollars it is going to put into his pocket. Our farms are being exhausted and what are we going to do to restore them. Is it by continuing to sell off all, or nearly all, our grain year after year, and returning to the grain year after year, and returning to the ground the straw and manure made by cattle fed nothing but straw? Would we expect our horses to stand hard work, fed on strawalone, and how then can we expect our farms to give good crops with such treatment? I believe the easiest way to re-store fertility is to feed as much as we possibly can of our produce, such as hay, roots, coarse grains, etc., to cattle in the stalls, then we can have fat cattle, and also good manure to fatten our farms with.
There is no doubt but many who fatten cattle do so with a direct loss, and why? mon-bred cows that have been milked nearly to death, or a poor class of steers, half starved for a couple of winters, and thereby stinted so that at three years old they will not weigh what a good calf would at twelve months. Others will put up a good class of cattle, and feed straw chaff and roots, with no meal until near the time they want to sell. And others again having no roots will depend altogether on meal and hay to fatten them. Now I think the proper way for us to look upon this business is to consider our byres as factories, our fattening cattle as machines, the feed as the raw material to be converted into beef and manure. Now will any manufacturer who wants to compete in the markets successfully, bring up old worn out machines, or those old fashioned ones out of date many years ago, to place in his factory; or after getting first-class machines, will he neglect to provide but one kind of raw material when two or three different kinds are required to produce a first-class article. So if we want to make this business of stall-feeding pay directly and indirectly we must begin with put-ting in our stalls good grade stock, and feed a variety of food, such as will at the least expense give the greatest possible in-crease of weight. By feeding in this way carefully and regularly a direct cash profit may be confidently looked for, and the in-direct profit from the manure is sure to follow. During the past eight years I have fattened each winter eight to twelve cat-tle, and by keeping a strict account of the food consumed I find that an average cash profit of \$8 to \$10 each can be made with good grades. I have fed scrubs at a loss, though bought at what seemed allow price.
They would not lay on flesh according to
the amount of food consumed. But again I have fattened grade steers which were always well cared for, that made over \$20 cash profit. Now a profit of \$8 or \$10 on a steer worth \$30 when stalled, and fed six months, means over 50 or 60 per cent. per annum on the money invested for the half year. As to the profit from the manure I calculated it in this way. When I began farming on my own account eight years ago our farm was greatly exhausted, as it had been always heavily cropped. Large summerfallows were made each year, rough barnyard manure applied, and well worked generally, yet crops began to fail, and some dry seasons they would be very short and light, so that it became necessary to have some change. From reading agricultural papers I learned what success others had n improving the condition of their land, by fattening cattle, and better feeding of stock generally, so I determined to give it a trial, and the result is that the farm is a trial, and the result is that the farm is now worth (I believe) a fourth more than eight years ago. That is the same amount of labour will produce a fourth more crop, and nearly all is due to the improved quality of manure. I am now thoroughly satisfied that stall-feeding pays, and pays well; and I think that for me to attempt to carry on farming without feeding a considerable quantity of grain with roots, and other quantity of grain with roots, and other feed, would be sure to result in a loss. I might now be possible to make as much out of the farm for a few years without feeding, but it would be at the expense of the soil, and it is much easier to keep the ing grades and scrubs: 

soil in good condition than to restore it when exhausted. I will give a few figures to show the difference I have found in feed-

sold at..... Hay and cut feed .....

Mr. W. PARKINSON said he had observed the prosperity of the farming community and had come to certain conclusions from certain reasons, and one was that the men who stall-feed and turned out good cattle

who stall-feed and turned out good cattle each year were the men who prospered in the community; and this would probably go further as a guarantee that stall-feeding would pay than all the figures that could be produced, because there were so many things in raising and feeding cattle that could not be estimated or taken into account easily. You could figure it out in one way so that you would make nothing for the farmer, and in another way the profit would seem very large. Farmers had to fat cattle to keep up the farm, and it can be and generally is done at a direct profit as well as an indirect profit. Mr. Parkinson pointed out circumstances which should be taken into account in feeding and rais. as well as an indirect profit. Mr. Parkinson pointed outcircumstances which should be taken into account in feeding and raising cattle. He had bought 3-yr. old steers at \$30, fed from 100 to 126 days and sold at \$75, giving a profit of \$45. If it did not pay him to keep and feed a steer 100 days for \$45 how in the world did it pay the man from whom he bought to raise and feed the animal two and a half or three warrs for from whom he bought to raise and feed the animal two and a half or three years for \$30? He cited the case of an Oshawa man (Mr. Thomson) who had a couple of very fine 2-yr old steers, who was offered 4c to 4le per lb., but who had fed them to 5-yr olds and sold them in London at 12½c a lb., yet some people said he lost money. The two weighed 3,200 lbs., and had brought \$800, the price that would buy sixteen ordinary steers at \$50 each. If that did not

pay him how would it pay ordinary farmers to raise sixteen steers? The question of the value of manure depended very largely upon the land and upon varying circumstances. He believed and had found raising turnips great benefit to his land in cleaning it and thought it better than summerfallowing, but he would gladly sell every bushel of turnips at 8c., if he could get a market for them. But if all were to sell you could not get a market for them in their local exhibitions.

Col. Beacon moved a vote of thanks to Mr. John Connolly for his services as president during the past year.—Complimentary remarks were also made by Mr. A. McQuade and Mr. Knight. The motion was carried unanimously. believe, the most important one which farmers have to consider at the present time, because upon it very largely depends you could not get a market for them in Mariposa at 5c a bushel, and he thought it was not fair to put them down at 8c for was not fair to put them down at he for they were not worth that as feed in the barn in proportion to other grains. They were, of course, necessary, and it was advisable to feed them, so that the cattle would not require so much water. He would not do without turnips.

Several members spoke in terms of praise of Mr. Campbell's remarks and it was agreed as the time had been too short to exhaust the subject. which was one of great importance, that it should be taken up at the next meeting to be held in the same place on the second Tuesday in February, the 13th, at two in the afternoon, when it is hoped there will be a full attendance. Farmers not members are cordially

## SOUTH VICTORIA AGRICULTU-RAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING-PRESIDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS.

The annual general meeting of the South Victoria Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the town hall, Lindsay. There was a fair attendance of members, including Col. Deacon and Messrs. McQuade, Connolly, McBurney, Knight, Calvert, Beall, Scully, Dix, Berry and Keith. Mr. A. McQuade was placed in the chair, and the minutes of the last general meeting were read and approved. PRESIDENT'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS. The President's report was read and ad-

opted. The Treasurer's report was also read and commented on with regard to the amounts expended for Central and local exhibition purposes. These reports are printed below :-

Your directors beg leave most respectfully to report that the number of members of your society is 148.

Your directors held two exhibitions during the year 1882. The spring exhibition was a decided success in point of exhibits and visitors: the number of admissions at the gate was 192. The exhibits of horses and bulls was, in the opinion of your directors, very satisfactory. The fall exhibition was not, in the opinion of your directors, quite equal to the standard of some previous years, but the attendance evinced a marked improvement, 1.805 persons having been admitted at the gates. This, to some extent, encourages your directors to express an opinion that the people of the county have a great interest in the success of our annual exhibition. The financial state of your society will be laid before you by the sect treasurer, and your directors are much pleased to report that the finances are in a satisfactory condition. Your directors venture to urge that their successors will use every effort to dispose of the property of the society situated in the south ward, in the town of Landsay, on the best possible terms. Your directors cannot close their report without tendering an expression of their hearty thanks to the county council for their continued annual grant to your society, a grant which has enabled your directors to meet liabilities accruing from interest on mortgages; and further, enabled them to pay on prizes to the people of the county the handsome sum of \$515.25. In now surrendering the trust which you reposed in them in 1882, your directors avail themselves of this opportunity of thanking all classes of the community for their cordial co-DIRECTORS' REPORT. themselves of this opportunity of thanking all classes of the community for their cordial cooperation in the general desire to add to the prosperity of the South Victoria agricultural association.—Respectfully submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT. Members subscriptions.... Admission fees to Exhibition Legislative grant.... By Paid prizes for horses...... \$142 00 Poultry.....Grain and Seeds..... Vegetables .....

Vegetables
Agricultural implements....
General manufactures.... Fine Arts
Ladies' Work Prizes for previous years paid
Portion of Legislative grant
to township societies.
Fitting up grounds, etc.
Paid on grounds
Printing and advertising
Musical Bands
Constables elling tickets..... dciency Central Fair.... Working expenses.....

The reports were on motion adopted. Reports from the township societies were read, and showed an increase of membership in several of the societies. Verulam \$61 00 has 70; Ops, 101; Mariposa, 211; Emily, 62 members. Treasurers' reports from the township sections were also submitted. Upon motion these reports were adopted. COMMUNICATIONS.

> A communication was read from the board of agriculture, asking the South Victoria society to nominate a gentleman as representative for the 5th district in the council of the society of agriculture and

In this connection a letter from Mr. J. Carnegie, Peterborough, was read, asking the society to support his re-election as representative for the 5th district, in which this county is situated. A motion was passed nominating Col. Deacon as representative

A communication was read from Mr. R. Cullis, secretary of the Central Exhibition, asking the society to appoint delegates to a meeting to be held at Millbrook, on the 7th February next, at which meeting would be considered the advisability of continuing the Central Fair, or whether a more satisfactory basis could be introduced.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the present year was taken up, and resulted as follows:
Mr. J. Connolly, president; Col. Deacon,
vice-president; Mr. D. Scully, 2nd vicepresident, all elected by acclamation.
Directors were also elected by acclamation Directors were also elected by acclamation from the several societies. Emily—E. Shine, A. McQuade. Mariposa—D. Grant, W. Swain. Lindsay—Wm. Robson, Wm. McBurney. Ops—R. Wilcox, I. W. Reid. Verulam—P. N. Murdoch. Messrs. J. Knowlson and E. Gregory were appointed auditors, and Mr. Jas. Keith was re-appointed accretally treasurer. nointed secretary-treasurer.

MARIPOSA HANGING BACK.

Col. DHACON alluded to the satisfactory col. DBACON alluded to the satisfactory state of the finances of the society. He referred to the want of interest shown by the Mariposa men in the operations of the society, and asked for an explanation regarding the apathy evinced by the directors who were selected from that township. The town of Lindsav, as well, had dene very little for the success of the society's ahows, which was altogether different to

Col. BEACON moved a vote of thanks to Mr. John Connolly for his services as president during the past year.—Complimentary remarks were also made by Mr. A. McQuade and Mr. Knight. The motion

PRIZES AT THE PROVINCIAL.

Mr. Thos. BE .I.L brought before the meeting what he thought was a failure on the part of this county to be properly represented at the provincial shows in the matter of fruit. In the particular of apples he was satisfied that this section could take the prize from any part of the province. But the society must make the entry as a society. He had looked at the matter, and was fully satisfied that a better variety and finer samples could be grown here than elsewhere. He moved that this society have a competition at the next provincial fair, at Guelph, for the prize for 40 varieties of apples, the competition for which is now open for such societies as this.—The motion was carried.

CENTRAL DELEGATES. Mr. J. Connolly and Col. Deacon were appointed to represent the society at the meeting to be held in the interests of the central exhibition, at Millbrook, on 7th February next.

The meeting then adjourned. BISHOP JAMOT'S CONFIRMA.

TION TOUR. VISIT TO FENELON FALLS-VICTORIA ROAD -SWAMP LAKE, GALWAY AND BOB.

CAYGEON-PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS-During the past two weeks Bishop Jamot of Peterboro has paid his first official visit to the congregations in the northern part of this county. His lordship was accorded a most cordial and gratifying reception, and the several congregations were found to be in a highly satisfactory condition owing to the fidelity of the people and the energy and good works of the

clergy in charge. ADDRESS AT PENELON FALLS. Bishop Jamot reached Fenelon Fails Saturday evening week, and was met at the station and escorted to the church by a large committee from the congregation. On entering the sacred edifice, which was appropriately decorated, the choir, under Mr. Lalibertie's leadership, rendered very effectively a suitable musical service. When his lordship came in front of the altar Mr. A. A. McDouald, barrister, on behalf of the congregation read the followaddress:

MAY IT PLEASE YOU'R LORDSHIP. - The Ro MAY IT PLEASE YO'R LORDSHIP.—The Roman Catholic congregation of the village of Fenelon Falls greet you this day as their beloved bishop, and cordially welcome you among them as the first bishop of the see of Peterboro, and embrace this the first opportunity of congratulating your lordship upon your elevation to the high dignity of the holy episcopate, and also foully venture to express the hope that to the high dignity of the holy episcopate, and also fondly venture to express the hope that God may long spare you to rule over this diocese now entrusted to your care by the Holy Father the Vicar of Christ. We may say that, while acting in obedience to our dear pastor. Father McEvoy, we shall always, with the assistance of Almighty God, endeavour to obey your lawful commands, and render unto your lordship that honor due to the exalted dignity of the episcopate; and, although living in this remote part of your large diocese, we humbly declare that our hearts are truly and lovingly attached to the see of Peter, whose noble representative you are, and who at considerable sacrifice has the see of Peter, whose noble representative you are, and who at considerable sacrifice has deigned to visit our pastor and us. Believe us when we say that we shall ever remember this the first visit of your lordship, and feel deeply grateful to you for your great kindness in coming amongst us at this inclement season of the year, to cheer and bless us in this "vale of tears." And, in conclusion, we one and all ask of your lordship your heavenly blessing upon us and our families, that we may be true soldiers in Christ, obedient to you and our pastor, ever attached to the holy mother the church and her sacred teachings, and finally, that we may merit good and happy deaths, the eternal reward of the just.—Signed, on behalf of the congregation, this oth day of January, 1883.

J. Twomey,

R. SMITH,

C. J. DUGGAN,

P. W. SULLIVAN,

A. A. McDONALD,

Mr. A. Laliberte then read the following address in French;

My LORD,—For some time past our worthy priest gave us to understand that we might expect a visit from your lordship. Sevent weaks

priest gave us to understand that we might expect a visit from your lordship. Several weeks have past since then, which time has seemed to have past since then, which time has seemed to us very long. On Sunday last, however, our worthy priest again announced to us the good news that the day was at last set on which you were to arrive. From that moment joy beamed on every countenance, each one saying to the other, "The long looked for day will soon arrive on which we can say we have seen our bishop." Yes, we have seen the venerable old man come amongst us to accomplish that good and noble mission which God has conferred upon him, and we can also say that we have received his benediction. Those benedictions will scatter blessings and salvation among the flocks over which God has given him charge. To you it is youchsafed a second Providence, that the your way make on this great day through you interest. we make on this great day through your inter-cession may be heard favorably. We pray that God may long preserv you among us, and that when the work you are doing in our hearts is terminated you may receive the due reward.

Bishop Jamot thanked the people for their dutiful and affectionate welcome and their address. He also imparted his epis-copal benediction....On Sunday his lord-ship administered the sacrament of confirmation to about thirty persons. VISIT TO THE VICTORIA ROAD CHURCH.

On Monday Bishop Jamot, accompanied by Rev. Father McEvoy, drove to Victoria Road, arriving there in the afternoon. The congregation turned out en masse to meet him and escorted him to the church, where an address was read to him by Mr. John McGann. They were here oined by Father Rholeder of Sunderland, who rendered very great assistance at this place and at Galway. Mass was celebrated on Tuesday and Wednesday. The choir was conducted by Miss Donnoly of Kirk-field. Confirmation was given to sixty-

VISIT TO SWAMP LAKE, GALWAY, On Wednesday afternoon, in company with Father McEvoy and Father Rholeder Bishop Jamot left for Fenelon Falls and on the following afternoon arrived in Galway. His lordship was met out some distance by the congregation, who accompanied him to the church, when an address was read by Mr. Mansfield, the worthy reeve of Galway. On Friday his lordship consecrated the beautiful little church and on the same day and Saturday administered the sacrament of confirmation to sixty-one persons. At Galway Father Rholeder parted with them and returned to his own parish on Saturday. VISIT TO BOBCAYGEON.

His lordship left Galway on Saturday and was met at Bobcaygeon by his people, when an address in English was read by Mr. M. Collins, and one in French by Mr. Harry Earley. Bishop Jamot consecrated the church and confirmed twelve persons in this parish. The musical services were conducted by Mrs. Stewart and Mr. C. E. Stewart with fine effect. The visit was in every respect most gratifying and suc-

-A sad accident occurred at Tsit's mill Orillia at a quarter to six o'clock Wednesday evening. A man named Alfred Mead, who had been working in the mill yard during the day, had gone into the mill and evidently tried to step over a shaft that was running rapidly. His long overcoat was caught by the shaft, and in a moment he was whirled around with the speed of the shaft, and before the engine could be the shaft, and before the engine co stopped life was extinct. He was about 24 years of age and very much respected. He