

# Seasonable Goods.

We are now prepared to supply all kinds of  
**PARLOR, COOK and HEATING STOVES**

of the newest designs and from the best makers.

A full line of all kinds of  
**CARTRIDGES AND AMMUNITION.**

I have added  
**WALL PAPER AND WINDOW BLINDS**

to my business. In these two lines I intend to make special offers. The stock is perfectly new, and bought from the best manufacturer in Canada.

**JOS. HEARD.**

GO TO  
**W. McKeown's For Furniture**

of all kinds.  
**DOORS, SASH, TURNINGS, MOULDINGS,**  
etc., and

**UNDERTAKING.**

PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

**W. McKEOWN,**  
FRANCIS ST. WEST, FENELON FALLS.

**H. MCDUGALL,**

AGENT FOR

McCormick Right Hand Open Binder Vertical Lift Mower.

All Steel Rake, and Corn Harvester.

COULTHARD SCOTT CO., OSHAWA, Champion Seeder and Cultivator.

Cockshutt Plows. Bell's Tread Power.

Chatham Waggon.

**ALL UP TO DATE.**

## Don't Buy A Plow

until you see Robson's stock. He can give you a choice of the best makes at fair prices.

Dealer in  
**IRON and COAL,  
IRON PIPE, and  
PIPE FITTINGS.**

**Thos. Robson,**  
Fenelon Falls.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

Friday, Nov. 23rd, 1900.

### The Transvaal War.

Guerrilla operations still continue in South Africa, and Lord Roberts' recent declaration that he could not allow any more troops to leave is an indication that desultory fighting is likely to continue for some considerable time. Commandant Louis Boothe is said to have established a new Government at Rosendal, and from Heidelberg it is reported that the Boers are compelling the burghers who had surrendered to take up arms again, under pain of death. Taken altogether, affairs in South Africa—although the war is virtually over—are in a far from satisfactory condition; and in a recent speech at Cape Town Sir Alfred Milner said:

"South Africa to-day is passing through a crisis of extraordinary severity and great duration. To legitimate warfare has succeeded an undisciplined, straggling, purposeless resistance, involving all, and more than all, the horrors of war without any of its dignity. It is difficult to appreciate the motives of the men who are urging their fellow-countrymen on to that hopeless struggle, kept up by deceit and leading to nothing but destruction; but I think it would be a mistake to take too despondent a view even of this additional calamity. The forces of the Queen engaged now, in establishing order and in laying the foundation of a stable peace in South Africa are called upon to confront a totally new problem, and new methods have to be devised to deal with it. Methods are being devised, and they will succeed. Let us frankly confess that we have all been too apt to think we were at the end of our trouble, but I see now a tendency to fall into the opposite error. Let us acknowledge that we are by no means out of the wood, but do not let us have the least doubt that the jungle is not impenetrable."

### The West Durham Election.

There is trouble over the West Durham election, in consequence of a violation of the letter, if not the spirit, of the law, and the nomination paper of Mr. C. J. Thornton, the successful candidate, is declared invalid. The statute governing Dominion elections requires that \$200 in legal tender or in bills of some chartered bank doing business in Canada must be deposited in the hands of the returning officer at the time the nomination paper is filed; but Mr. Thornton's agent, Mr. Loscombe, handed to Mr. Thomas Bingham, the returning officer, a cheque marked "good" by the Standard Bank, and endorsed by him, Mr. Loscombe, instead of cash. Mr. Bingham at first objected to the cheque, but upon Mr. Loscombe, who is a barrister, saying it would be all right, he took it, gave a receipt for \$200, and deposited the cheque to his account in the Ontario Bank. Mr. Thornton, the independent Conservative candidate, had a majority of 40 over Mr. Beith, the Liberal; but the returning officer, having become doubtful of the validity of the deposit, refused to declare Mr. Thornton elected. West Durham is, therefore, without a representative; the difficulty is to be referred for solution to Ottawa, and there is a possibility of prolonged legal proceedings before the outcome shall be reached. The objection to Mr. Thornton's election on a purely technical point appears to us to be "frivolous and vexatious," and the *Globe* is of the same opinion, for it concludes a long article as follows:

"The statute, it is true, sets forth the duties of the returning officer and his deputies with great precision, but

this is for their guidance and for the insuring of a fair election, not for the purpose of digging pits into which a candidate may fall. It is true that section 34 enacts that no nomination paper shall be valid and acted upon by the deputy returning officer unless the sum of \$200 in legal tender or in the bills of any chartered bank doing business in Canada is deposited with him. This section would probably have authorized the returning officer to refuse the check, and, if he did not receive the deposit in regular form, to ignore the nomination, and declare the other candidate elected, as being the only one who was properly nominated. But having received the check, deposited it in the bank and given his receipt, he seems himself to have decided on the sufficiency of the deposit. He went on to hold the election as if the deposit had been regular, and the electors marked their ballot on that assumption. No one was misled or injured by the irregularity, and no abuse can arise from the irregularity being condoned. Parliament probably intended merely to prevent disputes between the officer and the candidate as to the sufficiency of the deposit, and one can understand a dispute arising in the case of a check more easily than in the case of bills. It may be said that candidates ought not to be let off easily when they neglect to comply with the plain requirements of the law. But an election is not a mere game and contest of wit and skill between two rival candidates. It is an attempt to discover the opinion, judgment and will of the electors, which are of more importance than those of the candidates, and if they or a majority of them declare that they wish to be represented in a certain way, it is right that their will should be carried out, and not set aside by errors for which they are not responsible, and which do not in any way affect the grounds of their decision."

There were two other constituencies, East Peterborough and East Northumberland, in which the deposits of the successful candidates were made by cheque, but both of them were declared duly elected, and we have not yet heard of a protest having been entered in either case. On Monday a petition was filed with the Clerk of the High Court of Justice and Senior Registrar, on behalf of Mr. Thornton, setting forth that he had a majority of 40 votes cast in his favor, and asking for the necessary order to give him the seat, to which he claims he is entitled. Mr. Thornton was for some time a resident of the Falls, and was deservedly popular. He and his partner, Mr. Rollison, built the stove factory, which they sold to Messrs T. H. DeCew & Sons, by whom it is now being successfully run.

### Our Poultry and the British Market.

As the poultry interests of this country are taking such great strides forward, and as the farmers and "hen men" are about to realize large profits on their poultry products if properly marketed, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, manager of the Government Poultry Department at Ottawa, is writing a series of letters on the subject. The first has already appeared in circular form, and is as follows:

Our system of cold storage, both as regards the cold storage firms themselves and the cold storage cars for transportation, are making rapid strides towards perfection, and it will not be long before we have in Canada a cold storage system equal to anything in the world. At present there is nothing so much talked of or written about in the Canadian Press as the necessity for the perfection of the means of placing our perishable goods on the foreign or English market. Canada is becoming a great country; this is recognized by all. That the greatest revenue of this country must come through its agricultural sources is a point undisputed. The live question before the farmers, then, is which departments of their farms will yield them a quick and paying return? Undoubtedly, of all the comparatively undeveloped sources of agricultural wealth, none will more surely fill the bill than poultry. The demand for the superior quality on the English market is unlimited. The home market is rapidly increasing. A help to this development is the cold storage system of the Department of Agriculture, and the furnishing of reliable instructions as to poultry culture from the experimental farm system and the Commissioner of Agriculture. But the most direct aid is in the shape of such large firms as the Canadian Produce Co., Toronto, who buy the chickens from the farmers and do the fattening, packing and shipping of the birds.

By means of private enterprise the expense of initiation and the risk of loss which inevitably attends the opening up of new enterprises will not come out of the pockets of the farmers. It may be that when the superior quality of our product is known and appreciated on

the British market, and the prices established so that we will know what it is possible to get, that the time will be opportune for the individual farmer or association of farmers to fatten and ship for themselves. By that time our farmers should be well acquainted with methods of shipment to an already established market with guaranteed prices.

This year the poultry trade with Great Britain has developed as it never has before. As early as the middle of last month one firm has sent to England a shipment of Canadian chickens which is five times larger than all shipments sent before from this country in any previous entire year. Next year there will be a demand for chickens unheard of before. The farmers for the present year, and probably for the next, should not try any direct shipment, but find out and send his chickens to the most reliable firms in this country. It may not pay the farmers to do the fattening, but it will certainly pay them to raise chickens to sell to the large firms who will do the fattening and shipping.

My services are at all times at the use of the farmers. It is my duty and pleasure to give full information as to the best breeds for the farmers to handle, how to rear and fatten the chickens, where and who best to sell them to, together with all such practical information as years of experimental work is calculated to make of value to farmers.

It is hoped by a series of letters, of which this is the first, to interest the farmers in a poultry department of their farm, which will give them, surely and quickly, in the near future, a revenue equal to any other branch of the farming industry. All information as to breeds, care, feed and fattening, etc., will be furnished free on application to my Department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

A. G. GILBERT,  
Manager Poultry Dep't.  
Ottawa, Oct., 1900.

### Farmer's Institute Meeting.

The annual meeting of the East Victoria Farmers' Institute will be held in Dickson's hall, Fenelon Falls, on Saturday next, and a full attendance of members is hoped for. There will be, as usual, two sessions, one commencing at 1.30 p. m., and the other at 7.30 p. m. In the afternoon, after the President's address, Mr. Thomas Robertson of Bobeaygeon will tell what he knows about "Corn Growing and Silo Filling," and Mr. John McMillan of Seaforth will talk about "The Breeding and Feeding of Cattle," and a discussion of the two subjects will be introduced by Mr. John Suggitt of Cameron and Mr. Alexander Jamieson of Glenarm. At 2 p. m. Miss Laura Rose, Lady Instructor in Dairying at the O. A. C., Guelph, will meet the farmers' wives and daughters of East Victoria in the Mansion House parlor, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Institute, and at 3.30 they will adjourn to the hall, where Miss Rose will deliver an address upon "Difficulties in Dairying and how to overcome them." At the evening session addresses on subjects of interest will be delivered by Messrs. McMillan and Robertson and Miss Rose, and the proceedings will be enlivened by plenty of music, both vocal and instrumental, including three or four songs by Mr. Dan Gilchrist.

### We Don't Doubt It.

The *Toronto Star* says: "A traveller who was being driven through North Victoria about ten days before the election remarked to the young man who was driving: 'A lot of Canadians have been shot or died of sickness in Africa.' 'Yes,' replied the driver, 'and it was Laurier's fault.' The traveller enquired how that was so. 'Well, if they'd sent troops when Sir Charles Tupper first wanted to send 'em, and had made Sam Hughes leader of 'em, there wouldn't 've been no war.'"

We do not doubt that the above statement is perfectly true; for we have heard scores of Sam's admirers—generally very young ones—assert that if had been Commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa he would either have terrified the Boers into submission or have painted the Transvaal red with their gore within a few weeks of the commencement of hostilities. In his oration on the day of his reception in Lindsay, Sam Hughes said that he would not speak of his own doings in Africa, as they would be recorded in the official annals of the war; but he wasn't so modest when surrounded by a little knot of his constituents; and a short time ago one of them (a Conservative) said to us with a laugh, after being in Sam's company: "Oh, but I do love a good cheerful liar." As we remarked in a previous issue, Col. Hughes's victory on the 7th inst. was largely the result of a belief, (based chiefly upon his own letters in the *Watchman*.) in his heroic achievements at the seat of war; but we have since