PATRONS OF INDUSTRY

LISTEN TO THE GRAND PRESIDENT AT THE TOWN HALL.

Able Addresses by Messrs. Mallory and Forster—The Aims and Objects of the Organization as Given in Their Platform.

1st.—Maintenance of British connection.
2nd.—The reservation of the Public Lands for actual settlers.
3rd.—Purity of Administration and absolute Independence of Parliament.
4th.—Rigid economy in every department of the public service.
5th.—Simplification of the laws and a general reduction in the machinery of Government.
6th.—The abolition of the Canadian Senate.
7th.—The reduction of the Grand Jury from twenty-four members as at present constituted to twelve members; seven members to constitute the quoram.
8th.—A system of Civil Service Reform that will give each County power to appoint or elect all County officials paid by them, except County judges.
9th.—Tariff for revenue only, and so adjusted as to fall as far as possible upon the luxuries and not upon the necessaries of life.
10th.—Reciprocal trade on fair and equitable terms between Canada and the World.
11th.—Effectual legislation that will protect labor, and the results of labor, from those combinations and monopolies which unduly enhance the price of the articles produced by such combinations or monopolies.
12th.—Prohibition of the bonusing of Railways by Government grants as contrary to the public interests.
13th.—Preparation of the Dominion and Provincial voters' lists by the municipal officers.
14th.—Conformity of electoral districts to County boundaries, as constituted for Municipal purposes, as far as the principle of representation by population will allow.

The above constitutes the platform of the Grand Association for Ontario, of the Patrons of Industry of North America, as adopted at London, Sept. 22nd, 1891.

Pursuant to announcement, Messrs. C. Mallory, of Warkworth, Grand President of Ontario and Quebec, and A. E. Forster, of Markham, a member of the executive committee, addressed a meeting of farmers in the town hall, on Thursday afternoon last, in the interests of the Patrons of Industry. There was a fair attendance. Mr. J. S. Cruess, county Pres., presided, and among those present were Messrs. A. M. Irwin, county Secretary; Connolly, Costello, Hickson, Graham, Hutton, Cayley, Scott, Garlick, Collins, Ellis and Leddy, of Ops, E. Thurston, J. J. Thurston and Bell, of Verulam, Vout and Scully, of Emily, Bowes, Jewell, Minthorne, Davidson and Emerson of Mariposa, and Gibbs and Eakins, of Lindsay.

The chairman opened the meeting in a formal manner and welcomed the Grand Officers to Lindsay.

Mr. Dennis Scully, of Downeyville, being called upon made a short address. He pointed out the fact that the farmers were not organized, although they constituted three-quarters of the population. He urged united action and spoke very hopefully of the future.

Mr. A. E. Forster was the next speaker. After a few prelimmary remarks he launched into his subject. He spoke as a farmer and entirely eschewed politics. The Patrons of Industry was an order introduced into Canada, only two years ago and now in Ontario alone they had over 100,000 members, a wonderful showing. He hoped to see many flourishing local lodges in Victoria ere long, as there was splendid material to select from. The order is a strong one and business is done on business principles, M.P.'s, M.P.P.'s and the smartest farmers in every section being members. In the local lodges the youngmen are trained to become speakers, live matters are discussed, ideas are broadened and the social benefits are great. A lodge could buy by the carload and save money. The P. of I. did not propose to dicker with every corner grocer to get goods away down, but instead of doing that he asked them to stand by any merchant, who had dealt fairly with them in the past, but not to stand extortion. All local lodges send delegates to the Grand Association, in the proportion of one for each one thousand or major fraction thereof, of membership. There larger matters are handled, such as binder twine, salt and coal oil. In the matter of salt alone the Patrons by standing by the well that has stood by them will save over $70,000 this year. The price of salt to members is 65 cents, per barrel of 280 lbs f.o.b. at Kincardine. On the 15th of this month the new binder twine factory at Brantford would commence operations and only Patrons could purchase stock or twine in car lots. He referred to several other minor matter and after urging all farmers to join the order he concluded by reading an excellent essay, on Canada, which received a gold medal, at a recent school competition at Toronto.

Grand President Mallory, followed. He is a pleasing, fluent speaker, a master of his subject and has been prominent in farmers' movements for many years. He was pleased to meet so many representative farmers and was surprised that the Lindsay papers, with the exception of THE WATCHMAN, were not represented, a fact that he desired his audience to bear in mind about subscription time. Politicians and party papers are fighting shy of this great movement, but when the time of election rolls around, the farmers will then be the finest men in the land, the brain and sinew, the most intelligent class etc., but as long as the party hacks and heelers have no axes to grind, farmer, hayseed and clod hopper are synonymous words. People said the farmers were always grumbling and never satisfied, and point out that if we were content to dress, to thresh, to reap, to mow and to live the same as our forefathers did, and as our sons are doing in the great Northwest, that we would save money. Such is doubtless true. But has any other class of the community done so? This is a progressive age and surely a class of men that sweat and toil, day in and day out from daylight to dark are entitled to some of the comforts of life. The main object of the P. of I. is to bind the farmers together, to cement them in one solid body, so that they can dictate to both political parties and thus secure there just rights. It was not an object to banter with country store keepers, but it was an object to buy for cash and in the cheapest market. The chartered stores are giving good satisfaction, as it is well known that short credits make long friends. Cash is king and when well organized farmers, can buy in the very cheapest markets. He desired harmony to prevail and said there were more petty jealousies among farmers than any other class on earth. There was no sociability and he would go so far as to say that unless the chairman was a municipal candidate or a widower that he had not been in a neighbor's house in a year. There was great fertility in the mind of the Canadian farmer and the finest statesmen, lawyers, doctors and divines came from the farms. They had no push in the country, but a bright young man must go to the city or town, if he would succeed. They should meet in lodges, discuss public affairs and get an insight into business. The farmers constitute 7/10 of the population and have 3/4 of the voting power. Yet they have only 36 representatives at Ottawa. If the young men will only interest themselves he felt confident that before five years pass that in every locality there will be P. of I. speakers able to meet and floor the city dudes that now come in droves to tell the farmers how to vote and drive them to the polls like a flock of sheep. In a town a new post office or a railway grant will often change hundreds of votes, but the grit farmer votes grit and the tory farmer votes tory every time. The grange split on the political rock but if the P. of I. will only stick together, in a few years they can run the country. All members are in honor bound to support the P. of I. candidates and they must do so or lose their honor, their manhood. The farmers represent $900,000,000 of wealth, yet other bodies get the cream and the poor farmer gets only the skim milk and diluted at that. The interests of the farmers are indentical. They buy together they sell together, but they vote according to the old party lines. He wanted the farmer to be free and independent and released from the thraldom that now binds him in its tools. They should take a leaf from the books of the manufacturers and do as they did in 1878. He drew attention to the P of I. twine and agricultural implement factory, that will soon be in operation at Brantford and pointed to it as the first stepping stone and a monument to the adhesiveness of the farmer. He urged them to go hand in hand, to stand should to shoulder and victory would be theirs.

Mr. Forster replied briefly to a vote of thanks and the meeting broke up.

Care of Incoming Cows.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The profit of the dairy depends to no small extent upon the care of the cows preliminary to the beginning of a new milking period. The function of lactation is coincident in every way, not only as to time but as to degree, with the function of maternity, and the condition of the cow, with that of the calf as well, controls the condition and performance of the lactatory function. It is a prevalent idea among dairymen that a cow need only produce a calf, never mind how, or what kind of a calf, to become a milk producer; and that the milk production has no connection with the condition of the dam or the offspring, further than its natural recurrence at the birth of a calf. Consequently the calf receives no thought or attention, and the cow is milked on until the supply becomes stopped, or it is not fit for use. Indeed, in many cases the cow is fed more liberally as the milk decreases in quantity, in the attempt to prevent this decrease and maintain the supply, without any thought of the results to the cow or the calf.

Now the growth of the calf in its uterine existence is an important point to consider, because it has a very intimate connection with the welfare of the dam. We cannot safely disturb the natural course of the animal functions without mischievously disturbing the health. The growth of the calf is not a separate and distinct affair from the maintenance of the uterine system of the cow. The cow and the calf are one, and prosper or suffer with each other. If the system of the cow is strained or deprived of the proper nutriment required for the growth of the calf, the whole generative apparatus suffers and is weakened, and the poor, weak calf is born of a weak and impotent dam. The result is risk of trouble in calving or before it, prevalence of disease, and injury to the milking apparatus. So that when a cow is naturally decreasing the milk supply, efforts to stimulate are injurous; and it is equally injuricus to permit a cow, naturally a copious milker, to keep up the flow of milk beyond a safe period before the appearance of the calf, and this safe period is not less than two months. We frequently hear of cows milking copiously up to the new calving—of milking so persistently that it is impossible to dry them off; but what is the result? These are the very cows which abort calves, or which perish of milk fever (parturient apoplexy) within two or three days after the birth of a calf; and these troubles so commonly incident to the period of calving, prevail almost solely in those dairies where high feeding and copious and long-continued milk-production are the rule.

Now it is not profitable to breed and rear costly cows and destroy them in this way; nor is it profitable to injure a cow permanently for the sake of a few quarts of milk or a few pounds of butter late in the season, when the milking should de stopped to enable the cow to perform her maternal functions healthfully and safely. The treatment of the cow then from three to two months before calving is of the greatest importance to the dairyman. It is far better that a cow should be productive during the rest of the time that she should milk a few weeks longer at this time. And the supposed gain during these few weeks is made at the expense of the cow during the nine or ten months to come. To dry up the milk, as it is called, a sufficient time before calving is then imperative, no matter how troublesome it may be. It is scarcely possible that any cow would be so prolific of milk at this time, but that dry feeding and partial milking would stop the flow. Indeed, wholly and suddenly to stop milking is not dangerous with the majority of cows giving no more than three quarts at a milking. The production of milk to a very large extent is known to be due to the milking.

Milking excites the lacteal glands, and causes the glandular substance to break down and form milk. This is as well known as any other matter of physiology that cannot be proved by actual visible evidence; so that to stop milking at once reduces the product of milk, while dry feeding—nothing more than hay alone—will aid considerably in this desired result. It is not safe to stop milking suddenly with all cows. Some copious and persistent milkers may be dried by putting off the morning milking two or three hours for a few days, and then still further lengthening this time until the evening milk is so reduced that it may be suspended. By leaving half the milk in the udder, most of it will be absorbed, and in a few days the product of milk may be so reduced that the milking may be wholly stopped. A cow in good condition at this time needs no other food but good hay, and timothy hay is better than clover. To a large extent the calf must subsist on the dam at this time, and it is better that it should be so. It is the course of nature, and gradually reduces the amount of blood in the cow's system, and prepares it for the sudden excitement of the circulation when the calf is separated and fully one tenth of the circulatory system is suddenly cut off. Thus the danger of milk fever is almost wholly removed; what little remains will be due to inherent tendency, and may be overcome by the simplest precautions, such as keeping the cow quiet in a separate stall for a few days before the calf appears, and avoiding all nervous excitement when the event occurs. Moreover, there is less danger of accidents or abnormal circumstances at the birth, and the quite common inconveniences which occur in dairy herds, as retention of the placenta, garget, &c., are avoided.

I have found the provision of a hospital for calving cows and a nursery for the calves which are taken from the dam as soon as dropped, exceedingly useful and tending very much to avoid the too frequent troubles in herds. A comfortable stall or a set of them, quite separate and wholly closed in from each other, is provided in a building at a suitable distance from the cow stable. The stall is nine feet square, and has only a hay rack in it. Here the cow is confined as soon as it is evident that the calf will appear in two or three days. The stall is not lighted; is comfortably littered; and the cow is quite contented in it. A small slide door is made through which the cow can be quietly observed from time to time, and none but her usual attendant visits her. As soon as the calf appears, the cow is given a few quarts of warm oatmeal gruel, sweetened with molasses, and if naturally excitable some quieting anodyne, as aconite or belladonna, may be given as a preventive.

While the cow is drinking, the calf is wrapped in a rug, and picked up and carried to the nursery or calf pens where it is put in a stall nicely littered and kept quiet. There is no fuss on the part of the cow or the calf; the latter remains ignorant of the dam, and the cow takes the disappearance quite easily. After six hours the cow is milked into a warm pail, and the milk is carried to the calf which is taught to drink it. If necessary, it is fed the first time until it is strengthened somewhat, but rarely a calf will be found that may not be taught to drink from the first. I believe it is due to this method, practiced from the first beginning of my dairying 35 years ago, that I have never had the slightest trouble, not even a case of retention of the membranes, or of garget, much less the loss of a calf or a cow, or any difficult birth, abortion or sickness in my heard during all these years. Everything has gone off smoothly and well, and after the fourth day every cow has gone into her place in the milking stable in good condition. The feeding then is gradually brought up to the full standard during about ten days. It is not safe to put the newly-calved cow on full feed at once. This will often produce an attack of garget which may injure the cow for the entire season, and possibly for life.

H. STEWART.

Macon County, N. C.

P. T. MASSON, EX-M.P.

Died Suddenly in a Chair While Transacting Law Business.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—P. T. Masson, ex-M.P. for Richelieu, was found dead Tuesday morning in the law office of A. E. Merril.

He had gone in to transact some business, and when Mr. Merril entered Masson was seated in a chair dead. The cause was heart disease. He was 61 years of age.

Lord Stanley at Sarnia.

SARNIA, Jan. 11.—Lord Stanley was here yesterday and was given a splendid reception. The Mayor and Chief Jacob of the Chippewas read addresses. He left at 5.30 to go through the tunnel.

Experiences of a Southern Pacific Railroad Engineer.

A Southern Pacific engineer told a story about his experience on the Colorado desert as follows:

"You don't know what hot weather is here. I've just come in from a trip to Yuma, A.T., and I can tell you that the ride between Beaumont and Yuma—170 miles—in the hot season is a trip you will not soon forget. Remember that is a hot country and no water.

"Every train that goes over the road takes along one or more water cars. This is absolutely necessary in more than one sense. You probably didn't know this fact.

"Any traveller can signal any train going either way on this strip of track and seek and receive from the water tanks a supply of water. This is the rule of the company, and I pity the engineer who would disobey the rules and not stop at the signal. I don't mean to say there is a man who would refuse to do this, even if it wasn't the rule. I can tell you of more than one case where the getting of a water supply from the train was the preservation of the lives of travellers.

"Let me tell you something of the heat: When I was in India last the thermometer stood at 116 degrees in the shade at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It did not fall much, if any, below the 100-degree notch during the night. The air is pure and dry, and the people sleep in the open air. The great trouble one finds there is not only the heat but the mosquitoes. They are very ferocious—regular cannibals. People now complain of a new species that is even more fond of 'eating persons' than the old spies that we all know so well.

"But I am getting away from the heat. Run a locomotive into India or Yuma, and you can't tell which part of the machine is the hottest. The journals, driving-boxes, eccentrics, and pins are no hotter than the other parts of the ironwork. Section hands will drop a crowbar on the ground in the sun. In five minutes they can't touch it with the naked hand.

"You would be interested in the Indians at Yuma during the hot weather. They will go to the Yuma River and scoop up a big batch of wet mud and plaster their heads all over with the sticky substance. Then they will seek a clump of greasewood trees and take a nap.

"Another thing you would find curious and interesting. This is the great desert of pure white sand. It is always shifting and changing as the wind changes. I've known of its covering the tracks to the depth of from seven to ten feet inside of an hour's blow. You will see at Seven Palms the telegraph poles with the bottoms gorged out just as you see the poles under Mr. Stearn's house. You know the poles are eaten away by a species of sea worm and the teredo, but there are none of these animals at Seven Palms. The sand blowing against the poles is what does the mischief, just as a sand-blast will cut away the hardest glass.

Police Surveillance in Russia.

Between St. Petersburg and Kovno I stopped for a chat with a friend who knows the devious methods of Russian government pretty well. I told him my tale, and asked him what he made of it.

"Nothing is simplier," said he. "You are politely requested to disappear from Russia at the shortest possible notice. You have been watched from beginning to end, and you may be watched at this moment. You might have waited a month in St. Petersburg, but you would never have got an answer to your retreat."

"But," said, "what if I had gone on without permission?"

"You would never know what had interfered with you. You would have been arrested at the first convenient place, and kept a week or so pending examination. What is most likely, however," said he, "some dark night your boats would have been smashed to kindling wood; your stores, papers, and valuables would have been taken away, and yourselves turned adrift in a swamp."

"But," said I, "you don't mean to say that a great Government would permit such a thing?"

"Oh, of course not! Our great Government would express the most profound regret at the accident; it would insist that the damage was done not by police agents, but by common thieves. In any event, you would be stopped before you got a hundred miles away from St. Petersburg, and, what is more, you would never be able to prove that the Government had stopped you.

"In Russia we are far ahead of Western Europe. We have copied lynch-law from America, only here the Government does the lynching. When a man is obnoxious, reads or writes or talks too much, we do not bother about courts and sheriffs. He disappears—that is all. When his friends come to enquire after him, the Government shrugs its shoulders and knows nothing about it. He has been killed by robbers, perhaps, or he has committed suicide! The Government cannot be held responsible for every traveller in Russia, of course!

"When a military attache is suspected of knowing too much about Russian affairs, his rooms are always broken into and ransacked. Not by the Government—oh dear no! That would be shocking! It is always done by burgulars. But odd to say, these Russian burglars always care particularly for papers and letters.

"The German military attache has had his rooms broken into twice in this manner, and to prevent a third invasion he assured the chief of police that there was no use doing it any more, that he really never kept any important papers there. Since then he has not been troubled by official burglars."—From "Why we Left Russia," by Poultney Bigelow, in Harper's Magazine for January.

A Vigorous Old Man.

Much stress is laid on the fact of Mr. Gladstone's mental and physical vigor at extreme age, yet an American who lately died was even more remarkable in respect to the preservation of his powers of mind and body. Dr. John Witherspoon Scott, father-in-law of President Harrison. Dr. Scott was ten years older than Gladstone, and would have been ninety-three Jan. 22. He held a clerkship in the departments at Washington up to the inauguration of President Harrison, when he was eighty-nine years old. It was said that he was not obliged to resign from age then, but left office because it did not look well for a president's father-in-law to be a government clerk. Forty years ago Dr. Scott was president of the fashionable finishing school for the belles of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, at Oxford, O. It was called the Oxford Female Seminary, and Dr. Scott founded it. The brave will of the doughty old Presbyterian minister kept him alive and well, with all his mental powers vigorous, at an age when most men fall into imbecility and decrepitude.

Treasurer's Sale of Lands.

FOR TAXES IN THE

TOWN OF LINDSAY.

TOWN OF LINDSAY. Whereas by virtue of a warrant issued by the Mayor of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria and authenticated by the corporate seal of the said town bearing date of the 9th day of November, 1892, and to me directed commanding me to levy upon the following lots or parcels of land for the arrears of taxes due thereon and costs. I hereby give notice that unless the said taxes and costs are sooner paid, I shall, on Tuesday the Fourteenth day of February, 1893, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in the Town of Lindsay, proceed to sell by Public Auction the said lands or as much thereof as may be sufficient to pay such arrears of taxes and all lawful charges incurred.

All the undermentioned names are patented.

Street	Lot.	Part	Acres.	Arrears	Cost of Advertising and Commission.	Total
N King	38		½	$12 61	$1 57	$14 18
S King & W David	26		½	3 94	1 34	5 28
S King & E St David	16		½	5 54	1 39	6 93
do	17		½	5 56	1 39	6 95
N Kent E & E St David	16		½	5 55	1 39	6 94
do	17		½	13 91	1 60	15 51
Park Q, E Logie & between R R Trac			1 7-8	2 61	1 32	3 93
E Lindsay N	13		½	6 21	1 41	7 62
do	17	S pt	28 ft	1 83	1 29	3 12
		N t	¾	11 78	1 55	13 33
Block B2			¾	13 80	1 60	15 40
Block G G, E St Paul	6		¾	13 76	1 60	15 36
N Glenelg, W	13	S W pt	50x56	3 94	1 34	5 28
N Russell, W	18	C pt	61 ft	3 94	1 34	5 28
Park Y N Division			½	1 96	1 31	3 27
do			½	85 39	3 39	88 78
do			¾			
			6¼			
Park X1						
Sub-div Parks 8 & 9 W	5	N pt	37 ft	3 22	1 33	4 55
Adelaide & W Jane	6		1-5	1 40	1 28	2 68
do	16	S pt	½	24 60	1 77	26 37
S Francis	20		½	43 44	2 34	45 78
S Wellington	21		½	51 27	2 53	53 80
do						

FRED KNOWLSON,
Town Treasurer.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

AT THE STORE

NEXT TO THE DALY HOUSE,

WHERE

S. J. PETTY,

"THE JEWELLER"

For the next two weeks, only, will give bargains that should attract the attention of the people of Lindsay and surrounding County. We would say right here, that for a complete stock in everything that pertains to the Jewellry Business we are SECOND TO NONE in the County.

NOW FOR A FEW OF THE BARGAINS,

Solid Gold Rings for 60c. and upwards; Ladies' Chains from 75c; Gents' Rolled Plate Chains $2.00; Ladies' Solid Silver Watches at $5.75; American movements in 21 years guarantee filled cases for $17.00; Ladies' Nickel Watch, American Movement $4.50; Solid Gold Watch for $16.00; Walnut or Oak Clock $3.00; Nickel Clocks from $1.00 upwards. The largest stock of Brushes and Bracelets in Town. Gold and Silver Thimbles. Note the above prices. Remember these are only until the end of the Year. - - -

S. J. PETTY,
"THE JEWELLER."

Lindsay Dec. 13, 1892.

W. A. GOODWIN.

A Choice Assortment of New Pictures just arrived at W. A. Goodwin's New Store, next the Post Office, from which the most popular

Presents for Christmas or New Year's

CAN BE SELECTED.

Fine Cards and Bocklets. New Wall and Ceiling Papers. Self-Rolling Washable Window Shades. Mouldings and Mirror Plates. A few hundred rolls of this season's Room Papers going off rapidly to close. Bargain Buyers, be sure to use the New Picture Hanging Mouldings in Varnished Wood, Silver, Gold or Enamel. Agency for the Best Dye Works in Canada. Alabastine and Fancy Glass. - -

MILLINERY OPENING.

Ladies call and see my display of

Millinery and Trimming Effects,

For this Season's Wear.

I am in receipt of the very latest designs, which will be ound in my carefully selected stock. - - -

MISS O'BRIEN.