

VICTORIA COUNTY COUNCIL NOW HOLDING SESSIONS

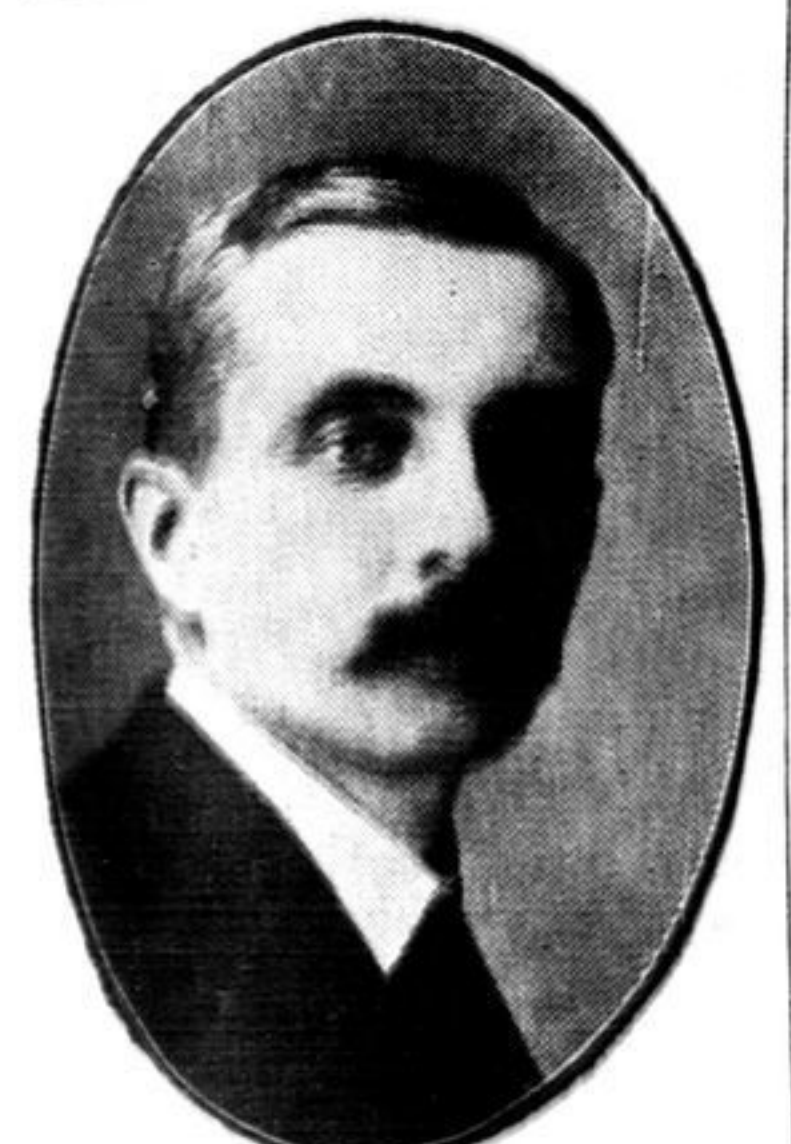
NOT MUCH BUSINESS OF IMPORTANCE TO COME UP FOR SETTLEMENT—KINMOUNT TO BE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION CENTRE—COMMITTEES GET BUSY.

The November session of the County Council opened on Tuesday. The members present were: Dr. Mason, of Fenelon Falls, Warden of the County, and Messrs. J. R. Bonte, Geo. Byng, Robt. A. Callan, Jas. B. Campbell, F. C. Fielding, Jas. Graham, Donald C. Fielding, Jas. H. Hopkins, Grant, Geo. Griffin, Jas. H. Hopkins, Geo. A. Jordan, John I. Michael, Taylor Parkin, Emerson Tiers, Henry Young, absent, R. Howkins and T. H. Watson.

The minutes of the June session were read by County Clerk McNeillie, and duly confirmed. The Warden presented an address dealing with matters which had come up since last sessions, and a number of documents and reports were read and referred to the proper committees.

THE WARDEN'S ADDRESS. To the Municipal Council of the County of Victoria:

Gentlemen.—As the rebuilding of the bridges in the northern part of the County now requires such a large



DR. R. M. MASON, Warden of Fenelon and Warden of Victoria County.

expending in relation to the value of the municipalities interested, it has occurred to me that the Province of Ontario should bear or recoup to the County a large proportion if not the whole of the cost of the new structures, and I have asked the members who represent the County in the Legislative Assembly to confer with you on the subject of the present session.

In the light of recent proceedings in the Division Court some amendment of the rules and regulations of the House of Refuge appear to be desirable and a by-law for the purpose has been drafted for submission to you.

At the meeting of the county selectors of jurors, held in September, the request of the members of the Lindsay Law Association that the resolution which provides for holding only two jury courts in the year was considered. Following your instructions the County Treasurer and myself opposed the granting of the request, and in doing so brought to the attention of the Board the documents which were submitted to the Honorable the Attorney-General of the province in opposition to any effort that might be made to have the Jurors' Act so amended as to deprive counties of the power to limit the number of such courts. The request of the Law Association was not entertained.

A number of documents will be submitted for your consideration.

The following communications and other matters were dealt with Tuesday:

From James Graham, County Councilor, respecting Grass River bridge, Bexley and Carden.

From Jas. Graham, respecting Carden and Mara bridge.

Report of J. B. Campbell, esq., on Norland bridge.

From the Overseer of County bridges, enclosing report on Cobocook bridge.

From Wm. Kennedy, overseer of County bridges, enclosing report on Mud Lake Narrows bridge.

From Clerk of Somerville, enclosing statement re bridge.

From the County Solicitor, giving opinion as to authority of Justices of the Peace in certain cases.

Certified copy of By-law No. 601, of the Township of Fenelon.

From Secretary-Treasurer of S. S. No. 3, Somerville, respecting Entrance examination.

Presentment of Grand Jury, 1908. Correspondence respecting insurance on County buildings.

Correspondence to Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction. Documents relative to prizes for the Narrows and Emily Creek bridges.

From the Clerk of County of Simcoe, respecting the time for taking the assessment.

Documents relative to prizes for the Fat Stock Show.

From Secretary of Board of Railway Commissioners, respecting passenger trains between Lindsay and Whitby.

From Board of Railway Commissioners, respecting Omamee station.

From McDiarmid & Weeks, re case Newton vs. Lindsay.

From Police Magistrate, re case The King vs. Harvey Griffith.

From the Secretary of Lindsay Public Library, conveying thanks of Board for grant.

From Mrs. Frank Webster, president of West Victoria Woman's Institute applying for an additional grant.

From H. J. Wickham, Toronto, re Navy League of Canada.

From Clerk of Northumberland and Durham, enclosing copy of petition to the Legislative Assembly respecting repairs on highways.

From Secretary-treasurer of Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, respecting prizes for apples.

Abstract statement of receipts and expenditures of village of Sturgeon Point for 1907.

From W. E. Parker, respecting photographic machine.

Annual report of West Victoria Woman's Institute.

WEBNESDAY'S SESSION. Council met at 10.30 a.m., according to adjournment, Dr. Mason, Warden, in the chair. Messrs. Callan, Cobocook, and Watson, Mariposa, were the only absentees when the roll was called.

The minutes of Tuesday's session were read by the Clerk, and duly confirmed.

A communication from G. H. Hopkins, asking for a grant to the Law Library was read. Reference was made to the importance of the Library, upon which over \$5,000 has already been expended. On motion the request was referred to the Finance committee.

May Get Grants. Moved by Mr. Fielding, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the Finance committee take into consideration and report as to the advisability of making an allowance to the chairmen of the standing committees.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Parkin, seconded by Mr. Byng, that the Finance committee report as to the advisability of making the grant to the Warden.—Carried.

Victoria County Men Win Fruit Prizes

AT ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO—VICTORIA COUNTY STANDS HIGH.

At the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, which closed last week in Toronto, the following from Victoria County received special awards for the displays of fruit made by them. Compliments on the fine showing and on the excellent specimens exhibited have been received from the fruit experts who attended the show, and from the press in general and the horticultural and agricultural press in particular.

The following is the list of prize winners from Victoria County in special county competition:

Alexander—Thos. Connolly, Lindsay, first.

Fameuse—John A. Swain, Valentia, first.

Golden Russet—John A. Swain, Valentia, first; W. M. Robson, Lindsay, second.

King—John A. Swain, Valentia, first; McIntosh—W. M. Robson, Lindsay, first.

Northern Spy—John Beecroft, Son-ya, first; John A. Swain, Valentia, second.

Ontario—Thos. Connolly, Lindsay, first.

Wealthy—W. M. Robson, Lindsay, first.

Yellow Bellflower—John A. Swain, Valentia, first; W. M. Robson, Lindsay, second.

The tenders for the new bridge, dam and lock at Lindsay were opened Tuesday at Ottawa, but some days will elapse before the figures and name of the successful tenderer are made public. Messrs. Wilford & McCoy put in a bid and our citizens will join in hoping they may be awarded the contract.

Death of A. Doran A Respected Citizen

DIED TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT HIS HOME HERE—WAS 53 YEARS OLD.

Lindsay again lost one of its well-known and respected residents Tuesday in the death of Mr. Adam Doran. Late in the afternoon death came to the old town citizen who had been in poor health for some months back, and his demise will be learned with deep sorrow and regret by a large circle who send out their sympathies to the bereaved family.

About a week ago Mr. Doran was taken to his bed and until a few days ago hopes were held for him, but on Monday last the attending physician held out little hopes for his recovery. Gradually becoming weaker, he passed peacefully away, surrounded by the members of the family.

Mr. Doran was 53 years of age and had lived in Lindsay the largest part of his life, having conducted a harness business here in a store adjoining Mr. A. A. J. Soames for some time, until his health failed him.

Mr. Doran in his younger days was a noted athlete. He was an expert violinist, and most popular in many circles. He will be much missed by a wide circle of friends in Lindsay.

One sad feature of this death to the family is that only about eight weeks ago Miss Nellie Doran, daughter of Mr. Doran, passed away at the family home on Melbourne-st.

Mr. Doran leaves behind to mourn his loss besides his wife, one daughter, Miss Agnes Doran and one son, Mr. James Doran. Two sisters, Mrs. Birmingham, of town, and Mrs. Copeland, and one brother, Mr. H. Doran, of Ops.

Mr. Robert Meehan Dead at Kubar, Sask.

POPULAR POLIGEMAN IN LINDSAY OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO.

Most of the older residents of Lindsay and the township will remember Mr. Robert Meehan, who was appointed a member of our police force some 30 years ago, soon after moving into town from Ops. He was a man of fine physique, being considerably over six feet in height and splendidly proportioned. We regret to state that relatives here received a message on Sunday afternoon notifying them of Mr. Meehan's demise at Kubar, Sask., where he owned a fine farm.

The late Mr. Meehan left Lindsay for the West about 27 years ago with his wife and young family. Locating at Lebert, Assa, he was appointed Indian agent and farming instructor on the reserve near there, which position he held for 25 years. Two years ago he resigned and removed to his farm at Kubar to spend his remaining days in quiet enjoyment of the competence earned by years of unremitting trial. Nothing is known as to the nature of the illness that attacked him.

The deceased leaves a widow, formerly Miss Redmond, of Ops), four daughters and three sons; three sisters—Mrs. Patrick Gunn, Lindsay-st., Mrs. Denis Fitzpatrick, of Ops, and Mrs. John Fitzpatrick, of Toronto, Mrs. James Meehan, of Peel-st., is a sister-in-law. The sympathy of many friends will be extended to the above.

OBITUARY NOTICES

MRS. L. MCKIBBIN.

Lindsay lost one of her old and respected citizens Sunday morning at 7.30 o'clock in the death of Mrs. L. McKibbin, 27 Glenelg street, South ward. Her demise will be learned with deep sorrow and regret by all who knew her. The deceased lady had been ailing for some time and in fact, has not been in good health since her husband's death, twenty-five years ago. About two weeks ago she was taken to her bed with old age sickness from which is given the cause of her death. During her illness she was always patient and kind, bearing her troubles with a true Christian fortitude. Mrs. McKibbin was 88 years of age. She was born in the township of Hamilton, near Cobourg, and came to the town in 1863 after being married to Mr. McKibbin of Cobourg. Mr. McKibbin, who predeceased her, was, until his death, division court clerk. Since his death Mrs. McKibbin has been living with her son, Mr. O. McKibbin, 27 Glenelg street. She leaves behind her to mourn her loss a brother, Mr. Owen Dean, of Cobourg, besides three sons and two daughters: Mr. Owen J. McKibbin has been living with her, Stevenson McKibbin, Mrs. Charles Needs and Miss McKibbin.

The private funeral took place from her late residence, 27 Glenelg street Wednesday at 2 p.m. to Riverside cemetery.

DENY THAT WARDER AND POST WILL AMALGAMATE

DIRECTORS OF WARDER COMPANY SAY THEY HAVE HEARD NOTHING OF THE MATTER—NO OPTIONS GIVEN TO EMPLOYEES.

A rumor has been quietly making its way around the town to the effect that The Warder and The Post would be amalgamated as an independent journal after January 1st.

Color to the Rumor. Some measure of plausibility was given the rumor on account of the action of The Warder in matters political during the recent campaign. People in general perhaps, felt it difficult to understand how The Warder intended to run a Conservative paper in view of the fact that only once (and then in a clipping) did the name of the Conservative candidate appear in the alleged Conservative organ's editorial columns during the heat of the campaign, while before that columns were given each day to the personal assistance of Mr. S. J. Fox, the Conservative candidate in the Provincial election, who, however, was president of the Watchman-Warder Company, and had the additional advantage of being, openly, at least, in the best graces of the managing director and the manager. That the unanimous choice of the party in one case should not be supported by the party paper, on personal grounds of grudges, could hardly be cheerfully accepted by the Conservatives except as illustrating a stretching of independence, or worse, to such an extent as to warrant the belief in almost anything. This might be heightened by the publication of the Reform candidate's election views in the columns of The Warder.

The loaning of set advertisements, the mutual borrowing of type and material, the mutual contests run for mutual circulation benefit, the mutual stand on all questions of importance, the mutual line of prices quoted, the mutual helpfulness lately evidenced

on almost every hand by The Post and The Warder towards each other, has been such as to bring joy to the angels and make the heart of the peacemaker rejoice with exceeding ecstasy. This mutual feeling has also paved the way in the public mind for the reception of the news of that closer union which lasts until death parts.

Mr. J. D. Flavelle Denies Report.

Hearing a report from what seemed reliable authority, to the effect that an amalgamation of The Post and The Warder was under consideration, The Free Press this morning called up Mr. J. D. Flavelle, who was one of the directors of The Watchman-Warder Company. Mr. Flavelle said he knew nothing of the matter. "It's the first I've heard about it," said Mr. Flavelle. "So far as I know," he continued, "there is absolutely nothing in the rumor."

Mr. S. J. Fox, M.P.P.

Mr. S. J. Fox was president of The Warder Company. He also was in the dark about the matter, and thought that there was no foundation for such a rumor.

In this connection it may not be out of place for The Free Press to say that knowing both Mr. Fox and Mr. Flavelle as gentlemen whose word is always to be depended on, this paper is satisfied that they are not acquainted with any such move, if such exists.

The Managing Director.

Dr. A. E. Vrooman, on being called up, expressed himself to the effect that the proposition was news to him. "There is no such move on foot," said the doctor. Dr. Vrooman also denied that any of the office employees had purchased any stock in the company, or that they held options for any shares.

TAKE PROPER CARE OF THE FARM MACHINERY

SOME RUN MACHINES TOO FAST—SOME PUT TOO MUCH OIL ON MACHINES AT ONCE, AND DO NOT OIL OFTEN ENOUGH.—WHEN SOMETHING GOES WRONG.

"I wish to join the hobbyists and talk about the destruction of harvesting machinery, I have had opportunity. As I am engaged in the sale of machinery, I have had opportunity to see how different men handle implements. Cases have come to my attention where men have destroyed a self-binder in two harvests, while other men have used the same kind of machine for twelve seasons and even longer, in some cases sixteen of eight-ten years, doing about the same work each year as the man who knocked his machine out in two years. Where men argue that the way to make headway in harvest is to drive in a trot, or to use their phrase, "Pound 'em on the back." Nothing could be further from the fact. Early in the field a natural gait kept up is the way to make time, avoiding break-downs from over-speeding the machine.

Then some men will oil too much—that is, they put on too much oil at a time and not often enough, while others do not even think of oil, when the machine is screeching loud enough to attract attention of anyone. To sum it up, they do not discover things in time to avoid trouble. They simply drive until their machine locks or quits binding or refuses to work. Then they begin to turn this, that and the other thing to see if they can make it work again. In the first place they should have found out beyond doubt what was wrong if possible, and then devise some plan to fix it, laying aside their rush and applying only diligence.

If they cannot after careful examination tell what is wrong, they should send for a man who can tell and not

move the machine until it is put in proper order, as great damage is sure to result otherwise. Machines are not so difficult to understand as is generally believed. If there is a boy on the farm who shows interest in the binder let him run it, for he is really interested, he will learn more in two days about its workings than a disinterested man will in ten years. The man who can use his machine twelve years saves 300 per cent. of the machine expense over the man who destroys one in two years. Where there is a business then that pays better at the present time than the diligent study of machinery by the man who has to use it?

Machinery is to-day one of the chief expenses of the farm and 300 per cent. actually saved in this expenditure means many dollars to the farmer. This is not only true in binders, but of all classes of machinery. Boys usually make the best machine men because their young minds are not generally burdened with the trials and troubles of life, as is that of an older person. The supply of good machinists is probably less according to the demand in America than any occupation one could mention. For learning the trade few better places than the field could be selected. Mr. Appleby, the inventor of the binder, spent weeks and weeks in the experimental fields, watching and studying the binder because he could see there exactly what was needed. I know of no branch of the farmer's business that will pay a greater dividend than the different study of the machinery with which he works.—J. W. A. in Mail and Empire.



A PAIR OF WINNERS AT LOCAL FAIRS. The agricultural team shown in the illustration are owned by E. L. Williamson, Ontario Co., Ont. They are three years old, and both are fillies. The team weighs 2,930 lbs. They took first prize at the Woodville, Oakwood, and Sunderland fairs, and second at the Lindsay fair this fall. They are the kind of which we need many more. (Reproduced by the courtesy of that excellent farm journal—the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.)

Producing Bacon Hogs During The Winter

(W. C. Campbell in the Canadian Dairyman.)

That there is more money in producing hogs during summer months than in winter most of us are agreed, still there is a living profit in producing bacon in winter when properly managed. At one time, we thought to produce hogs with a profit it was necessary to place them on the market weighing at least 175 pounds, when they were six months old. To do this was a comparatively easy matter when everything was right. Sometimes, however, when the feeder became a little too enthusiastic, the young pigs were fed too heavily with the result that they went off their feed and off their feet; and profits vanished. It was a common occurrence for us to have several "Crips," as we call them, on hand during the coldest months of winter. These pigs were a direct source of loss, and, in some instances, they never recovered, and had to be buried.

Since those days we have learned from hard experience that there is a more profitable way to produce bacon than by forcing it on to the market ere it is six months old. Now we aim to grow our hogs, rather than to fatten them. By making use of pastures when they are available, and in winter, availing ourselves of sugar beets and mangels, and skim milk from the dairy, we are able to keep the pigs growing nicely at comparatively small expense. We aim to make this part of the ration composed of mixed grains (oats, barley, corn, peas and bran) in varying proportions as convenient at the time, to keep the hogs thriving nicely.

When the pigs have reached a size when they will weigh about 140 lbs. they are "put up" to fatten. The former practice of feeding roots or some green substitute along with the milk is kept up, but the grain ration is largely increased and it is composed more largely of the more solid grains, with the bran and oats left out. After this stage has been reached, but a comparatively short space of time is required to finish the hogs. Since following out this practice of feeding hogs we put them on the market at an age varying from seven to nine months. The resulting product is more desirable from the packer's standpoint, and is much more profitably produced.

The Socialists Have Million Voters in U.S.

Just as they polled more votes in the Presidential election of 1904 than they polled in 1900, so the Socialists of the United States in the contest that has passed polled more than in 1904. "A million for Debs!" was the cry, and now the people of the United States are invited to ponder the fact that the Socialists of the country can cast from a million to a million and a half of votes. That is to say, there are in the United States a million or a million and a half of men, most of them young and able-bodied, most of them better read and better endowed mentally than the average man, who are waiting and working for the time when the present system of government can be overthrown, and the doctrine of Debs installed in its stead. Still far in the minority, the Socialists are growing faster than any other political party, and if they will not soon be able to elect a President of their own, they are already numerous enough to be treated with respect by the old line politician, and to make deals and coalitions with either of the old parties, just as in England the Socialist-Labor party was strong enough to dictate important pieces of legislation to the Liberal Government.

Expropriating the Land. Examining these planks one by one, the News remarks that no one has yet been bold enough to tell us how the land is to be secured, whether by simple expropriation or by national purchase. There is likely to be difference of opinion on this point, but if the land is to be bought by the people for the people, no one will be very much alarmed. Indeed, the real estate agents may rejoice; but as the Socialists argue that no one in particular has a right to any land, we may assume that the right to exchange it for the people's money in the day of Socialism will not be recognized. Socialists justify the doctrine of dispossession by tracing the title of any given piece of land. We will find, going backward, a century or so of regular purchase at market value, a few deals wherein vast estates were traded for groceries, rum, and, earlier still, for beads. Then, some time or other, we come to the strong arm, to the man who owned the land because he was a strong enough warrior to evict an earlier occupant. There is not a foot of real estate on this continent, now privately owned, that has not had some such history. Therefore, the Socialists argue that since every modern title rests upon force in the first instance, there can be no logical objection to a readjustment by the same means, especially as everyone is to benefit thereby.

Government Ownership of All. The second proposition is justified in much the same way. Being interpreted, it means Government ownership of everything, a steady job at good wages for everyone. Therefore, it is a very attractive plank, especially to the hundreds of thousands of American wage-earners who can never tell a week ahead how long they will be provided with work. The Socialists promise that they will give everybody the privilege of working, and that everybody shall receive all the profits of his labor. The people will be both owners and employees. Having, by the third demand, been freed from the anxieties of paying rent or interest, and not being required to work hard enough to make a profit for anybody, they can be happy. They can cultivate their "self-hood", entertain higher ideals, and take a broader outlook. As the News says, the program appeals to man—to the business man driven to the wall by unfair competition; to the wage-earner never sure of a job; to the lazy hoping for something that will require less exertion with greater pay; to the philanthropist, and to the sentimental, who see the struggle going on in the world, but who fail to see that this struggle is necessary for the advancement of humanity.