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"OUR"
HOLIDAY
ANNUAL

—AND—
Western Counties Almanac, //

—FOR—
1890.

PUBLISHED BY
JAMES SOUTAR, CHATHAM, ONT.

Price, 10 Cents.

Guion Line Steamships.

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL.

Carries the United States mail. First Line to introduce the

OCEAN FLYERS and PALATIAL EQUIPMENT

THE FAMOUS

ARIZONA, ADD, THE, ALASKA

—THE "ATLANTIC GASTRODOME"—NO. 1462—

are yet scarcely surpassed by even the latest launches, the latter being the "Model" for all the flyers. A feature of the Guion steamships is the SECOND CABIN, which is located on the Saloon Deck, and in comfort and equipment is unapproached. Steadily, Steadily Sea Going. Fast and Comfortable. Apply to **JAMES SOUTAR, Chatham, Special Agent.**



"A Beaver Steamship Flyer."

Beaver Line Steamships

MONTREAL—LIVERPOOL.

Possesses the Largest and Finest Steamships leaving the St. Lawrence River—two of the number being 5000 and 5300 tons respectively. Arrangement of cabins most convenient and comfortable. Accommodation first class, very roomy, well lighted, well ventilated and comfortable. Specially comfortable quarters for Stowage Passengers and extra Second Cabin accommodation. The line for old country friends to come by. Apply to

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TICKETS FOR ALL LAKE AND RIVER STEAMBOATS
JAMES SOUTAR, CHATHAM.

Soutar's Annual, 1890.

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IF YOU WANT
CHOICE IMPROVED
FARMS,

FARM LANDS,
TOWN PROPERTY, ETC..

—APPLY TO—

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REAL ESTATE AGENT, CHATHAM.

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STEAMSHIP AGENT, - CHATHAM.

Old country friends sent for and brought over without trouble and expense.

LIST OF FARMS, &C., FOR SALE

BY
JAMES SOUTAR, CHATHAM.

Owing to the limited space which we are able to allow in this ANNUAL to the description of farm and other properties for sale, only a sample portion of those on our lists appear herein. But if persons desiring to purchase real estate of any description will write to us, stating fully their wants, means at disposal, and any other particulars, we will forward full descriptions and every other information concerning properties which we think will be likely to meet their views, and, if desired, make arrangements whereby intending buyers may visit the same with every convenience and little expense.

CAMDEN.

196 ACRES—\$10,000. A well known farm, fronting on the River Thames, about 2½ miles from Thamesville, and same distance from Kent Bridge. 60 acres strong sandy loam, balance fine clay loam. Well drained. 180 acres cleared; balance in bush pasture. 1½ acres young bearing orchard. 2 story frame house; large frame bank barn with brick foundation; frame cow stable, granary, &c. A most desirable property. One half may be sold, or the whole farm exchanged for a smaller farm. Liberal terms of sale. \$9500 cash, or equivalent.

CHATHAM.

100-108½ ACRES—\$6000. Situated on the 13th concession, adjoining Dover Town Line, 4 miles from Wallaceburg. Fine clay loam soil, dry and well drained. 75 acres under cultivation, balance in bush and pasture. Orchard of 40 bearing fruit trees. Large frame 1½ story dwelling. Large barn, stables 20x60, and other buildings. Schools and churches near by. A fine farm. May be exchanged for two 50 acre lots with buildings. Liberal terms.

150 ACRES—\$4,500. Known as the Irwin Bowes farm, 9th Concession; 40 acres under cultivation and in crop; 110 acres in timber of the best kinds, and alone of great value. New frame two-story house, also a frame barn and new fences, and all in perfect order for a buyer. \$30 per acre is dirt cheap, the owners—a Loan Company—being bound to sell. Small cash payment and balance by easy payments for a term of years at low interest. It may be disposed in 50 acre lots.

125 ACRES—\$6,000. Situated on North Branch, 1 mile from Wallaceburg, known as the famous McDougall place. Soil, clay loam; all under cultivation. Frame house, two new frame barns, granary and out-houses. Fine orchard, well drained, well watered. A choice farm; considered the best in the neighborhood. Price far under value, and is only put so low to secure immediate sale. \$2,500 down, balance on easy terms. Discount for cash.

67-71 ACRES—\$3000. Lying on the Prince Albert Road, adjoining the Indian Line, some 3½ miles from Wallaceburg. Soil a strong friable clay loam; 60 acres cleared; balance in bush. Dry—drained by the P. A. ditch. New frame house, good log stable and barn. School and church near by. A new choice productive farm. Small cash payment down.

173 ACRES—\$13,000. Situated on the River Thames, near Kent Bridge R. R. Station, and 8 miles east of Chatham. Clay loam soil; land dry and well watered by creek. 128 acres cleared, balance in bush pasture and timber. 2 acres bearing orchard. Brick house; 2 frame barns and stable, and one large barn on back part of farm. School, church, P. O. and R. R. Station one mile distant. A very fine farm. May be sold in two portions.

108 ACRES—\$5,600. Situated on the 6th concession, adjoining Eberts Station on E. & H. Ry, about 6 miles from Chatham. Soil, chiefly clay with sandy loam spots; about 90 acres under cultivation and balance in bush and pasture. Well drained by a creek. New 1½ story frame house, good frame barns and driving barns, &c. A fine orchard and everything in good order. The place is worth \$6,500, and the low price is offered only because owner is absent. Liberal terms of purchase.

DOVER.

50 ACRES—\$5,500. On the River front, with valuable shipping and bankage facilities. Most superior soil of clay loam; dry, and under a perfect state of cultivation. New frame two-story house (worth alone \$1,800) and good out-buildings. Fine bearing orchard of apple and other fruit trees, and a half acre of small fruits. Well fenced; excellent water. Church adjoining the farm, and school house near by. Five miles from market; boat landing on next lot. The finest farm on the river; land, without buildings, alone worth \$100 per acre. A charming home. Liberal terms of payment. Rents for \$325 and taxes.

53 ACRES—\$5,300, including crops; without crops at considerable discount. Beautifully situated on the river bank. Choice land, rich as a garden. 40 acres in crop, balance in pasture and bush. Dry and well-fenced. One and a-half story frame house, etc.; frame barn stable and out-houses. School and churches near by. Would rent at \$300; sold at \$5,800 three years ago. A bargain for somebody. A little paradise of a home. \$1,500 to \$2,000 cash; balance on time—10 years

300 ACRES—\$13 per acre. Lots 2 and 3, Con. 7, Dover, known as the Martin farm. Splendid hay and stock farm. Frame house, frame barn and outbuildings. This farm was lately valued at \$30 per acre. Mr. Gray asks \$20 for the adjoining lot. It has come into the hands of a Loan Company, hence the low price asked. Little money down, and easy terms to good men. Also the Dumas farm opposite.

HARWICH.

90 ACRES—\$4,750. Situated on the 6th Concession (T. L. range) almost adjoining Fairfield Village (Troy), about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ridgetown, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Blenheim. Soil a clay and gravelly loam, and dry; 60 acres under cultivation, and balance in bush and bush pasture, 15 of which is in solid maple and beech and soft woods. Frame $1\frac{1}{2}$ story dwelling house—8 rooms and kitchen attachment. Frame double-roof barn, 50x36; also, log barn and stable. Good well and spring of water. Churches, schools and Post Office in the immediate neighborhood. Good roads. Cash, \$2,000, balance on easy terms.

104 ACRES—\$7,000. A well known farm situated on the Old Street, adjoining Guilds, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Blenheim and $6\frac{1}{2}$ from Ridgetown. Soil—clay and black loam, clay subsoil. Dry—natural drainage. 82 acres under cultivation, 10 solid and 12 open bush. Spring wells, 2 acres bearing orchard. $1\frac{1}{2}$ story stone house with wing; large frame barn, cow barn, drive shed and cow stables. One of the best farms on the street and in perfect condition. School, church, store, blacksmith near by. Easy terms. A reduction in price for cash or equivalent.

44 ACRES—\$2,500. Lies on the same street as the preceding farm and is known as the Laurence-McKay farm. Deep sandy loam—25 acres cleared; balance in solid hard maple and beech timber. All fenced. 25 bearing apple trees; may be sold in connection with the preceding farm. Liberal terms.

HOWARD.

70-75 ACRES—\$4,000. Beautifully situated on Talbot Street, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles East of Morpeth, and 4 miles south of Ridgetown. Church and school on next lot. Clay loam soil, well fenced, part tile drained, and all under cultivation save 2 or 3 acres of bush or bush pasture. Good two-story frame dwelling house. Fine T-shaped bank barn buildings with sheds underneath. Has been rented for \$260 and taxes. A bargain at the money. Easy terms of payment. Discount off for cash.

ORFORD.

200 ACRES—\$9,500. On Talbot street, adjoining Clearville. A famous old homestead. Fine land, dry, and a great portion tile drained. 160 acres under cultivation, 20 under pasture, and balance in sugar maple bush, &c. Well watered by wells and creek. Fences—pine, and cedar posts. Frame dwelling house, very large frame barn, drive barn, and other out houses. Churches, school and post office adjoining farm. Beautifully located on Lake Erie. Distant from Ridgetown, 8 miles; Muirkirk railway station 3 miles. A chance for a dairyman or stock raiser. \$3000 or so down, balance at 6 per cent. interest. Rents for \$600 and taxes.

178½ ACRES—\$5000. Part Lots 52 and 53 Talbot Road, Orford. Principally clay loam soil; 100 acres cleared, 78 acres in hard wood. Orchard, 100 trees. Brick cottage. Frame Barn, Shed and Drive House. Was sold not long ago for \$7,500. Belongs to a Loan Company; thus the low price. A bargain for somebody. Easy terms.

RALEIGH.

60 ACRES—\$1,400. Balance of the Lee farm or Federal Bank lands on the 5th Concession, near the Drake Road. About 10 acres cleared and in meadow, and the balance in bush, which has the most of the elm and cordwood timber intact. A nine foot drain along its eastern boundary, now thoroughly drains the land enhancing its value 50%. The timber will alone realize the price asked. Little cash wanted down. Liberal term.

160 ACRES—\$14,000. Beautifully situated on the River Thames, being the balance unsold of the famous McKellar farm well known for its fertility. Soil, a rich clay loam, dry, and part under-drained. 125 acres under cultivation, and 35 acres under fine bush pasture. Frame dwelling-house, 2 large frame barns, and several out-houses. Large bearing orchard. The other half of farm was sold for \$100 per acre without the buildings. An able farmer who appreciates a beautiful situation, good society, and proximity to Chatham—2½ miles distant—will seldom have such an opportunity offered. Very liberal terms of payment.

159 ACRES—\$14,000. Situated on the River Thames, a few miles from Chatham. One of the finest farms, and in a high state of cultivation, yielding great returns. Fences and drainage good, and every field in excellent order. Brick dwelling house and good out-houses. Considerable area under-drained. May be exchanged for a smaller farm. The cheapest farm on the river, considering the fine land and high state of cultivation.

50 ACRES—\$3,200. Concession 3, one mile from new C. P. R. Station, and 5½ from Chatham. Rich soil, all under cultivation. A neat frame house, barn and out-houses. Choice orchard, grapery etc.; all fenced. Grows enormous crops \$1,200 cash balance on very easy terms.

Another 50 acres adjoining, also for sale; and a mile distant, one of the finest Plains farms in the County.

100 ACRES—\$4,500. Old Malcolm McNeil place, Middle Road, one mile from Merlin Village, where are grist and saw mills, stores, Post Office, churches, schools, etc. Soil, clay loam; 90 acres under cultivation, balance in open bush pasture. Well fenced well drained, watered by spring well and running stream. Large brick ten roomed dwelling house; frame barn, 30x60x18; new cow-shed, 20x50; open shed and left, stable, etc. Small orchard. Liberal terms. \$1,500 down; balance at pleasure; low interest.

TILBURY EAST.

100 ACRES—\$5,000. South of the Middle Road; sandy loam soil, clay sub-soil, well drained; 60 acres under crop, and 40 in bush and pasture. Timber—elm, soft maple, black ash, etc. Hewed log house. Large frame barns and stable in excellent condition. Young orchard, just bearing; two wells of good water. About four miles from Tilbury Centre. Liberal terms.

TOWN PROPERTY.

We have no space to describe it in detail, but will say we have a very full list of choice residences, villas, building lots, market gardens, stores, hotels, &c. Residences to suit all parties from the mechanic to the farmer and retired gentleman—from \$450 to \$10,000. In our lists are some of the choicest properties in Chatham. Retiring farmers and others should see us.

HOTELS.

\$15,000. A fine brick building, situated in the centre of a large live Town in Kent County, surrounded by a splendid tract of country. Lot 106 feet frontage, 160 feet deep, with back lot fronting on two streets, 53x120. Building, three stories, and contains 60 rooms, besides 3 fine stores (one 108 feet deep), billiard room and barber shop. Is the commercial house and enjoys a fine business; has made money for the proprietor, who leaves it only to attend to other business. Independent of the hotel the front would make six first-class stores, the rental of which would pay interest upon investment. Liberal terms of payment. Part payment may be taken in farm property.

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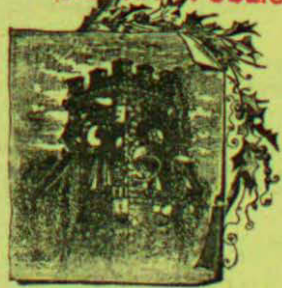


KENT COUNTY ANNUAL, AND Almanac.

FOR THE YEAR

1890.

CHATHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY



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PUBLISHED BY

JAMES & SOUTAR,
CHATHAM, ONT.



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 ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS, 1890


CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

Dominical Letters	E	Solar Cycle	23
Epact	9	Roman Indiction	3
Golden Number	10	Julian Period	6603

EPOCHS.

The year 5651 of the Jewish Era commences 15 Sept., 1890. The year 1308 of the Mohammedan Era, 17th August. The 54th of Queen Victoria's Reign, 20th June. The 24th of the Dominion of Canada, 1st July. And the 115th of the Independence of the United States begin 4th July, 1890.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

Ash Wednesday	Feb'y 19	Ascension—Holy Thursday	May 15
St. David	March 1	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	May 25
St. Patrick	March 17	Corpus Christi	June 5
Annunciation—Lady Day	March 25	St. John Baptist	June 24
Good Friday	April 4	Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Easter Sunday	April 6	St. Andrew	Nov'r 30
St. George	April 23	Christmas	Dec'r 25

SIGN POSITION OF THE ZODIAC.

January 20 to February 19	"Aquarius."	July 22 to August 22	"Leo."
February 19 to March 20	"Pisces."	August 22 to September 22	"Virgo."
March 20 to April 20	"Aries."	Sept. 22 to October 23	"Libra."
April 20 to May 20	"Taurus."	Oct. 23 to November 23	"Scorpio."
May 20 to June 21	"Gemini."	Nov. 23 to December 21	"Sagittarius."
June 21 to July 22	"Cancer."	Dec. 21 to January 20	"Capricornus."

No Eclipses for 1890 visible in Canada.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

VENUS—A Morning Star till February 18; then an Evening Star till December 3.

JUPITER—A Morning Star till July 30; then an Evening Star till end of year.

MERCURY—A Morning Star from January 29, May 29, and September 29; an Evening Star from April 9, July 22, and November 16.

LONGEST DAYS.

Longest Day	June 21—15h. 27m.	Day and Night equal	Spring—March 22
Shortest Day	Dec. 21—8h. 57m.	Day and Night equal	Autumn—Sept. 21



CANADIAN WINTER PASTIMES.



THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN—VICTORIA, born at Kensington Place, May 24, 1819; crowned June 28, 1838, and married Feb'y 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Cobourg and Gotha. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, (Princess Royal of England), born November 21, 1840, and married to Frederick William, the late Emperor of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has issue living two sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark, (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844; and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, (Duchess of Fife), born February 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868, and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H. R. H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue living four daughters and one son, (second son killed by accident May, 1873). Died December 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, January 23, 1874, and has issue one son and five daughters.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H. R. H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue living two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louise Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, March 21, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, March 13, 1879, and has issue one son and two daughters.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, Princess Helen of Waldec, and has issue one son and one daughter. Died March 29, 1884.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857; married to Prince Henry of Battenburg, July 23, 1885, and has issue one son and one daughter.

THE ROYAL GRANTS OR PENSIONS ARE :

Her Majesty the Queen	\$3,000,000	Princess Louise	\$30,000
Prince of Wales	500,000	Princess Beatrice	30,000
Prince Alfred	125,000	Princess Helen (of Waldec)	30,000
Prince Arthur	125,000	Princess Augusta (of Mecklenburg)	15,000
Princess of Wales	50,000	Princess Mary (of Teck)	25,000
Princess Royal	40,000	Duke of Cambridge	60,000
Princess Helena	30,000	Household of deceased Sovereigns	30,000

The Queen and Prince of Wales also derive incomes from private estates. All of the Royal Princes enjoy free palaces or houses; and besides the net annuities mentioned receive considerable sums for military and naval services. The emoluments accruing to the Prince of Wales is \$50,000; to the Duke of Cambridge, \$51,000. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Leiningen, and Prince Hohenlohe and other relatives of the Queen receive no annuities, but occupy lucrative positions in the Army and Navy.



Chatham District

DAY Y. AR.	DAY MONTH.	DAY W. K.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	MOON'S PHASES
1	1	W	7 34	4 34	3 19	
2	2	T	7 34	4 35	4 24	
3	3	F	7 34	4 36	5 24	
4	4	S	7 34	4 37	6 22	
5	5	SUN	7 34	4 38	rises.	
6	6	M	7 34	4 39	4 57	Full...
7	7	T	7 34	4 40	5 55	
8	8	W	7 34	4 42	6 54	
9	9	T	7 34	4 42	7 55	
10	10	F	7 33	4 43	8 58	
11	11	S	7 33	4 44	10 02	
12	12	SUN	7 33	4 45	11 07	
13	13	M	7 32	4 46	in eve.	
14	14	T	7 32	4 45	0 13	Last qr.
15	15	W	7 31	4 49	1 22	
16	16	F	7 31	4 50	2 33	
17	17	S	7 30	4 51	3 48	
18	18	SUN	7 30	4 53	5 02	
19	19	M	7 29	4 54	6 13	
20	20	T	7 28	4 55	sets.	New
21	21	W	7 27	4 56	6 00	
22	22	T	7 27	4 58	7 18	
23	23	F	7 26	4 59	8 31	
24	24	S	7 25	5 00	9 48	
25	25	SUN	7 24	5 02	10 58	
26	26	M	7 23	5 03	morn	
27	27	T	7 22	5 05	0 05	First qr
28	28	W	7 21	5 06	1 10	
29	29	T	7 20	5 07	2 13	
30	30	W	7 19	5 09	3 15	
31	31	F	7 18	5 10	5 15	

1890.

A Happy New Year



This sprig of mistletoe I flaunt as a flag of
truce,
And recreant knight is mine should he ne-
glect its use.

IMPERIAL OR BRITISH CABINET MINISTERS.

TOOK OFFICE 7TH AUGUST, 1886.

SALARIES.

Office	Minister	Salary	Total
First Lord of Treasury and Leader H of C	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith	£5,000	say \$25,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	G. J. Goschen	5,000	" 25,000
Lord President of the Council	Viscount Cranbrook	2,000	" 10,000
Lord High Chancellor	Baron Halsbury	10,000	" 50,000
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne	8,000	" 40,000
Secretary of Home Department	Henry Matthews, Q. C.	5,000	" 25,000
Premier and Secretary of Foreign Affairs	Marquis of Salisbury	5,000	" 25,000
Secretary of the Colonies	Sir Henry Holland	5,000	" 25,000
Secretary of War	Edward Stanhope	5,000	" 25,000
Secretary for India	Viscount Cross	5,000	" 25,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord George Hamilton	4,500	" 22,500
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Arthur James Balfour	4,425	" 22,125
Secretary for Scotland	Marquis of Lothian	2,000	" 10,000
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Lord John Manners	2,000	" 10,000
President Local Government Board	Chas. T. Ritchie	2,000	" 10,000
President Board of Trade	Col. Fred A. Stanley	2,000	" 10,000
President Board of Agriculture	Henry Chaplin	2,000	" 10,000

Postmaster General, Henry Cecil Rakes, \$10,000; Lord Privy Seal, Lord Cadogan, \$10,000; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, \$100,000. Although members of the Ministry these latter have no seat in the Cabinet.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The membership numbers 547 including 16 Scottish representative Peers (who are elected from amongst their number, for each Parliament) and 28 Irish representative Peers (who are elected for life.) Lords of Appeal sit by virtue of their bishoprics—temporal baronies. Seven junior Bishops, although spiritual Peers of Parliament, have no seats in the House. Twenty Scottish Peers and 63 Irish Peers have no representation in the House of Lords.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Roll of membership numbers 670. England and Wales return 495 members, Scotland 72 and Ireland 103 members. Counties are represented by 377 members, Boroughs by 284, and Universities by 9 members.

The present electorate, as resulting from the Franchise Act of 1884, is 5,711,325 or about one elector to every six of population—practically a vote to every adult caring to enjoy one. A British subject, and 21 years of age, is the only qualification for membership. No pay or indemnity is attached to the position. Parliaments are limited to seven years duration unless sooner dissolved.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Is in round figures 9,250,000 square miles in area—one-fifth of the whole earth, with a population of 325,000,000, a revenue income of \$1,250,000,000 and a debt of \$5,750,000,000, and an annual export and import trade of \$5,500,000,000. The area of the British Islands is 121,115 square miles, population 37,020,000, revenue, \$450,000,000, debt \$3,500,000,000 and a trade of \$3,250,000,000. The wealth of the Empire is \$65,000,000,000; of Great Britain alone \$45,000,000,000, with an income of \$6,000,000,000.

THE IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Is derived from few sources. The Customs tariff—about \$100,000,000—is simplicity itself, and practically consists of four articles, viz:—Beer, liquors, etc., \$27,000,000; teas, coffees, etc., \$22,500,000; tobacco, \$48,000,000; currants, raisins, etc., \$2,500,000. The Excise alone raises from beer, spirits, etc., over one-fourth of the entire revenue, or \$118,000,000; so that the liquor traffic and tobacco yields \$193,000,000 of the annual income—which is \$450,000,000. Income tax at 1s. 4d. (33c) per £, or \$5; the Post Office and Stamps chiefly make up the balance. Although the duty on tea realizes some \$27,500,000, only 12½ cents per pound is charged. Unlike our Canadian tariff there is no duty on sugars.

Ireland, with 1,000,000 more of population than Scotland contributes to the revenue \$6,000,000 less. The proportion contributed according to population is—England, \$10.55; Scotland, \$11.40; Ireland, \$7.80.



Chatham District.

DAY YEAR.	DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Moon's Phases.
32	1	'S	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
33	2	SUN	7 17	5 11	5 15	
34	3	M	7 16	5 13	6 05	
35	4	T	7 15	5 14	6 50	
36	5	W	7 14	5 15	rises.	Full.
37	6	T	7 13	5 17	5 49	
38	7	F	7 11	5 18	6 53	
39	8	F	7 10	5 20	7 50	
40	9	S	7 9	5 21	9 00	
41	10	SUN	7 8	5 22	10 04	
42	11	M	7 6	5 24	11 11	
43	12	T	7 4	5 25	morn.	
44	13	W	7 3	5 26	0 19	Last qr.
45	14	T	7 2	5 28	1 29	
46	15	F	7 0	5 29	2 42	
47	16	S	6 59	5 30	3 52	
48	17	SUN	6 58	5 32	4 56	
49	18	M	6 56	5 33	5 53	
50	19	T	6 55	5 34	sets.	
51	20	W	6 53	5 36	6 04	New.
52	21	F	6 51	5 37	7 22	
53	22	F	6 50	5 39	8 35	
54	23	S	6 48	5 40	9 47	
55	24	SUN	6 47	5 41	10 56	
56	25	M	6 45	5 42	morn	
57	26	T	6 43	5 44	0 08	
58	27	W	6 42	5 45	1 08	First qr.
59	28	T	6 40	5 46	2 10	
		F	6 38	5 43	3 07	

HOW TO FORECAST WEATHER.

1. When the temperature falls suddenly there is a storm forming south of you.
2. When the temperature rises suddenly there is a storm forming north of you.
3. The wind always blows from a region of fair weather towards a region where a storm is forming.
4. Cirrus clouds always move from a region where a storm is in progress to a region of fair weather.
5. Cumulus clouds always move from a region of fair weather to a region where a storm is forming.
6. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the north or northeast there will be rain inside of 24 hours no matter how cold it is.
7. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the south or southeast there will be a cold rainstorm on the morrow, if it be in summer; and if it be in winter there will be a snow storm.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Imperial Army proper, including the Indian Service, is in round figures, all told, 850,000, composed as follows:—

Regular Army—Home Establishment.....	} 141,000	
Colonial Establishment.....		
Indian Establishment.....	69,000	210,000
Indian Army—Native troops (with British 219,000).....		150,000
Colonial Army—Native troops (with British 39,000).....		5,000
Reserves—Regular Army.....		365,000
Militia and Yeomanry Cavalry.....		62,000
Volunteers.....		155,000
Marines.....		255,000
		13,000
		850,000

The private armies of independent Indian States is 350,000 with 4 240 guns. The Canadian volunteers number 37,000. Regiments of militia are organized in the Channel Islands and Volunteer Corps in the Colonies of the West Indies, Cape, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malta, Natal, New South Wales (including Artillery Corps), Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia and India.

NAVY.

All vessels number some 300, of which 265 are in commission. There are 80 iron-clads. Of these 25 are 10,000 tonnage or over; 36 are 8,000 tons or over; and 45 are 6,000 tons or over. Ten are 10,000 horse power or over; 13 are 8,000 h. p. or over; and 23 are 6,000 h. p. or over. The new barbette vessels are each 10,000 tons, 11 500 h. p., and carry 10 large guns. The new turret vessels are over 11,500 tonnage, 10,500 h. p., and carry 10 to 15 heavy guns. The seven steel-belted cruisers are each 5,000 tons, 8,500 h. p., carry 12 large guns, and will steam 22 ordinary miles per hour. The "Blake" and some lately launched war vessels have shown indicated h. p. nearly 20,000 and a speed of 22 knots per hour. The naval service consists of 47,000 sailors and 13,000 marines—60,000 men, besides 22,000 reserves and all pensioners under 55 years of age. The Australian Colonies possess 7 war vessels of their own.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT NAVY.

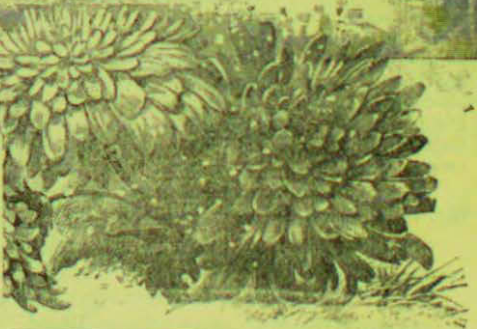
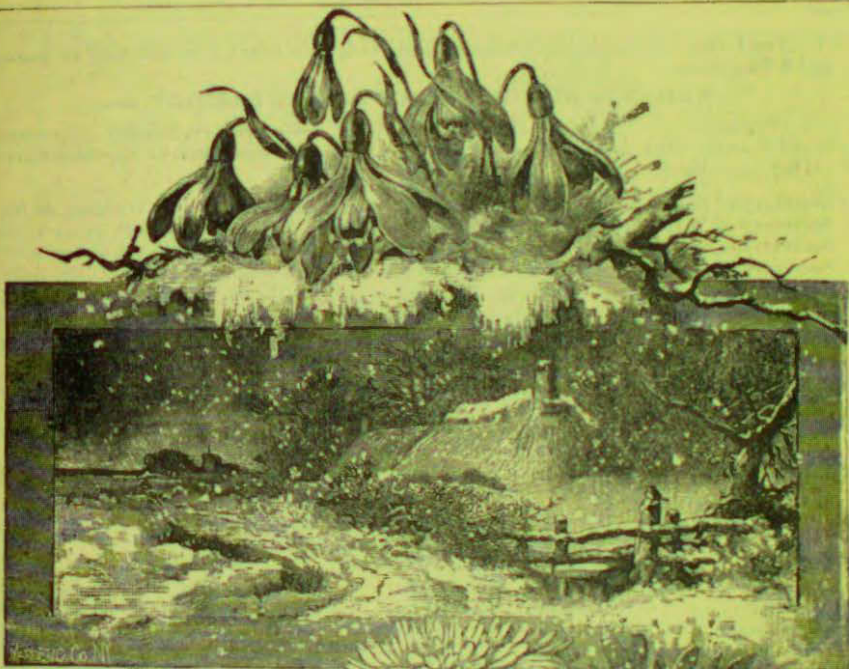
Numbers some 22 500 vessels, and has an aggregate tonnage of 11,000,000 tons. The steam vessels number alone 4650 and a tonnage of 6,000,000 tons, or more than half the steam tonnage of the world. The sea going vessels of all nationalities number about 50,000, with a tonnage of 23,000,000. The Canadian navy numbers some 7,500 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,350,000, or fifth in the list of nations.

THE UNITED STATES,



Declared their independence 4th July, 1776, and adopted the present Constitution, 1786 7. There were then thirteen States, all located east of the Alleghany Mountains and along the Atlantic Coast, and comprised a population of some 2,614 300, including slaves, and with a debt of \$40,000,000. The first President took office in 1789. In all there has been twenty-three Presidents, including the present, seven of whom served double terms.

The President and Vice President are elected although through the political machine called the Electoral College, practically by the people. The President has the appointment of the Cabinet (the members of which have no seat in Congress) and the control of all patronage except the State officials, including Judges, who are elected. The Presidentship, Cabinet officers and all political appointments expire at the end of the Presidential term—four years. The Federal Judicial officials are appointed by the President for life.



				Chatham District.					
DAY	YR.	DAY	MONTH	DAY	WEEK	Sun.	Sun.	Moon.	Moon's
						Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	Phases.
						h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
60		1		S		6 37	5 49	4 00	
61		2		SUN		6 35	5 50	4 45	
62		3		M		6 33	5 51	5 27	
63		4		T		6 32	5 53	0 02	
64		5		W		6 30	5 54	rises.	
65		6		T		6 28	5 55	5 35	Full
66		7		F		6 26	5 57	6 50	
67		8		S		6 25	5 58	7 16	
68		9		SUN		6 32	5 59	9 04	
69		10		M		6 21	6 0	10 13	
70		11		T		6 19	6 2	11 21	
71		12		W		6 18	6 3	morning	
72		13		T		6 16	6 5	0 32	Last qr.
73		14		F		6 14	6 4	1 42	
74		15		S		6 12	6 7	2 48	
75		16		SUN		6 10	6 8	3 45	
76		17		M		6 9	6 9	4 34	
77		18		T		6 7	6 10	5 15	
78		19		W		6 5	6 11	sets.	
79		20		T		6 3	6 13	6 12	
80		21		F		6 1	6 14	7 24	New.
81		22		S		6 0	6 15	8 35	
82		23		SUN		5 58	6 16	9 45	
83		24		M		5 56	6 17	10 52	
84		25		T		5 54	6 18	11 57	
85		26		W		5 52	6 21	morning	
86		27		T		5 50	6 23	0 58	
87		28		F		5 49	6 22	1 53	First qr.
88		29		S		5 47	6 23	2 42	
89		30		SUN		5 45	6 25	3 24	
90		31		M		5 43	6 26	4 00	

MARCH.

The bare hedges quake
 And shiver in the ice-breeze, yet withal
 Life lurks within the hedgerows; winter's grasp
 Is ever sharpest ere he yield to Spring—
 Even as the darkest night of the dark night
 Is nearest to the crimson burst of day.

Pierceth the little snowdrop through the shroud
 Around her, with a tender forethought thrown
 By the white snow her sponsor: floweret first
 To brave the not yet soft-ned winter winds;
 As oft some atom of a blue-eyed child
 Dares with a pretty sauciness the will
 Of one whose hand could crush him; confident
 In his own winning acts, and reading well,
 That to all men of true nobility
 Weak things are strong, since weakness is their
 strength!

The Union (including the additions made to it this year) now numbers 42 States and 8 Territories.

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CABINET, &c.

President—Gen. Benjamin Harrison, 4th March, 1889. Salary, \$50,000. President of the Senate—Hon. Levi P. Morton, \$8,000. Speaker of the House of Representatives—Hon. — Reed.

Secretary of State, Jas. G. Blaine. \$8,000	Sec'y. of the Treasury, W. Windom. \$8,000
Secretary of War, Redfield Proctor. 8,000	Secretary of the Navy, Ben. F. Tracy 8,000
Secretary of the Interior, J. W. Noble 8,000	Postmaster-Gen., Jno. Wannamaker 8,000
Secretary of Agriculture, J. M. Rusk. 8,000	Attorney-General, W. H. H. Miller. 8,000

Members of the Senate are chosen by the State Legislatures—two from each state—and are elected for 6 years. Members receive a sessional allowance of \$5,000 and 20c. mileage for each session. The qualification is 30 years of age and 9 years an United States citizen. The Senate now numbers 84 members.

The House of Representatives, including members of newly organized states, numbers 330 members and 7 delegates, and the same are elected every two years. The only qualification necessary is 25 years of age and 7 years an United States citizen. The sessional allowance is \$5,000 and mileage.

Besides the Houses of Congress each State has its own Legislature—Assembly and Senate—as the case may be.

STATE REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

Alabama 8	Kansas 7	Nebraska 3	South Carolina 7
Arkansas 5	Kentucky 11	Nevada 1	South Dakota 2
California 6	Louisiana 6	New Hampshire 2	Tennessee 10
Connecticut 4	Maine 4	New Jersey 7	Texas 11
Colorado 1	Maryland 6	New York 34	Vermont 2
Delaware 1	Massachusetts 12	North Carolina 9	Virginia 10
Florida 2	Michigan 11	North Dakota 1	Washington 1
Georgia 10	Minnesota 5	Ohio 21	West Virginia 4
Illinois 20	Mississippi 7	Oregon 1	Wisconsin 9
Indiana 13	Missouri 14	Pennsylvania 28	
Iowa 11	Montana 1	Rhode Island 2	Total 330

TERRITORIES—New Mexico, 1850; Utah, 1850; Arizona, 1863; Idaho, 1863; Wyoming, 1868; District of Columbia, 1871; Alaska, 1888; and Indian Territory, unorganized.

The Electoral College is composed of State representatives—each State with a representation equal to the number of its Senators and House Representatives in Congress.

TIME FOR HOLDING STATE AND TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS.

APRIL—First Wednesday—Rhode Island.

JUNE—First Monday—Oregon.

AUGUST—First Monday—Alabama, Kentucky and Utah.

SEPTEMBER—First Tuesday—Arkansas, Vermont. Second Monday—Maine.

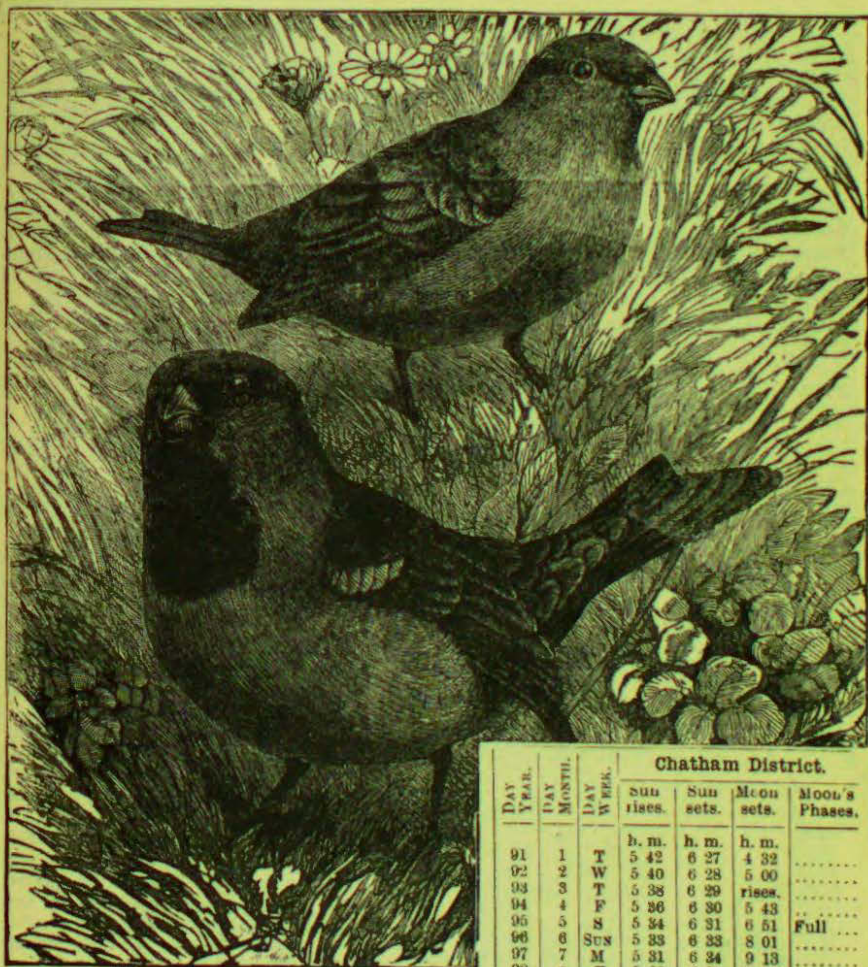
OCTOBER—First Tuesday—Colorado. Second Tuesday—Iowa and West Virginia. First Wednesday—Georgia.

NOVEMBER. First Monday—Louisiana. Tuesday after first Monday—Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The area of the United States is 3,985,242 square miles—not quite so large as Canada—and has a population of about 60,000,000. The revenue is \$350,000,000, and the debt some \$1,200,000,000. Exports \$750,000,000, and imports \$620,000,000. Number of sea-going vessels 6,700, and 2,750,000 tonnage.

English Minister at Washington—Hon. Julian Pauncefote.

United States Commercial Agent—W. H. H. Webster, Chatham, Ont.



SPRING.

HAIL ! beauteous Spring, no season charms

The human heart like thine ;

Now freed from Winter's wild alarms

We feel a joy divine.

The forest dons its robes of green

To welcome back again,

The sunny days and nights serene,

That mark thy joyous reign.

The wild bird carols sweet and clear

His merry morning song,

And echoing woodlands far and near,

The cheerful notes prolong.

The babbling brooks are rushing fast

Through forest, dale, and plain,

The gentle Spring hath come at last,

And riven Winter's chain.

Chatham District.

DAY YEAR.	DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Moon's Phases.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
91	1	T	5 42	6 27	4 32	.....
92	2	W	5 40	6 28	5 00	.....
93	3	T	5 38	6 29	rises.	.....
94	4	F	5 36	6 30	5 43	.....
95	5	S	5 34	6 31	6 51	Full
96	6	SUN	5 33	6 33	8 01	.....
97	7	M	5 31	6 34	9 13	.....
98	8	T	5 29	6 35	10 25	.....
99	9	W	5 28	6 36	11 35	.....
100	10	T	5 26	6 37	morn.	.....
101	11	F	5 24	6 39	0 14	.....
102	12	S	5 22	6 40	1 41	Last qr.
103	13	SUN	5 21	6 41	2 32	.....
104	14	M	5 19	6 42	3 14	.....
105	15	T	5 17	6 44	3 49	.....
106	16	W	5 16	6 46	4 18	.....
107	17	T	5 14	6 46	sets.	.....
108	18	F	5 12	6 47	6 15	.....
109	19	S	5 11	6 48	7 25	New.
110	20	SUN	5 9	6 50	8 33	.....
111	21	M	5 7	6 51	9 40	.....
112	22	T	5 6	6 52	10 41	.....
113	23	W	5 4	6 53	11 44	.....
114	24	T	5 2	6 54	morn.	.....
115	25	F	5 1	6 55	0 37	.....
116	26	S	4 59	6 57	1 23	.....
117	27	SUN	4 58	6 58	2 00	First qr
118	28	M	4 56	6 59	2 33	.....
119	29	T	4 55	7 00	3 03	.....
120	30	W	4 54	7 01	3 28	.....

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED IN JULY, 1867.

	Area in Sq miles	Acres.	Population.	Entered Confederation
Prince Edward Island	2 133	1,365,400	108,891	1st July, 1873
Nova Scotia	20,907	13,382,003	440,572	1st July, 1867
New Brunswick	27,174	17,393,410	321,233	1st July, 1867
Quebec	188,688	120,762,651	1,359,072	1st July, 1867
Ontario	101,733	65,111,463	1,923,228	1st July, 1867
*Manitoba	123,200	78,848,000	65,954	15th July, 1870
†British Columbia	341,305	218,435,200	49,459	20th July, 1871
Northwest Territory	2,665,252	1,705,761,280	56,446	15th July, 1870
Grand Total Dominion	\$3,470,392	2,221,059,407	4,324,810	

*Population includes 6,767 Indians. †Includes 25,691 Indians. § Area larger than the United States. The population given is that of 1881; it is now at least 4,750,000. The Parliamentary representation—by Provinces—in the Senate, House of Commons, and Local Legislatures, Provincial Subsidies, etc., is:

	REP. Senate.	REP. Commons.	REP. Local Assem.	REP. Loc. Lev. Co.	No of present Parliament.	Provincial Subsidy.
Prince Edward Island	4	6	30	13	5-3 sec.	\$ 193,537
Nova Scotia	10	21	38	21	6-3 "	432,873
New Brunswick	10	16	41	18	5-3 "	488,356
Quebec	24	65	65	24	6-3 "	1,086,714
Ontario	24	92	90	+	6-3 "	1,339,287
Manitoba	3	5	38	+	7-1 "	435,595
British Columbia	3	6	27	+	5-3 "	212,151
Northwest Territory	2	4	22	+		105,000
	80	215				\$4,293,513

†No second house.



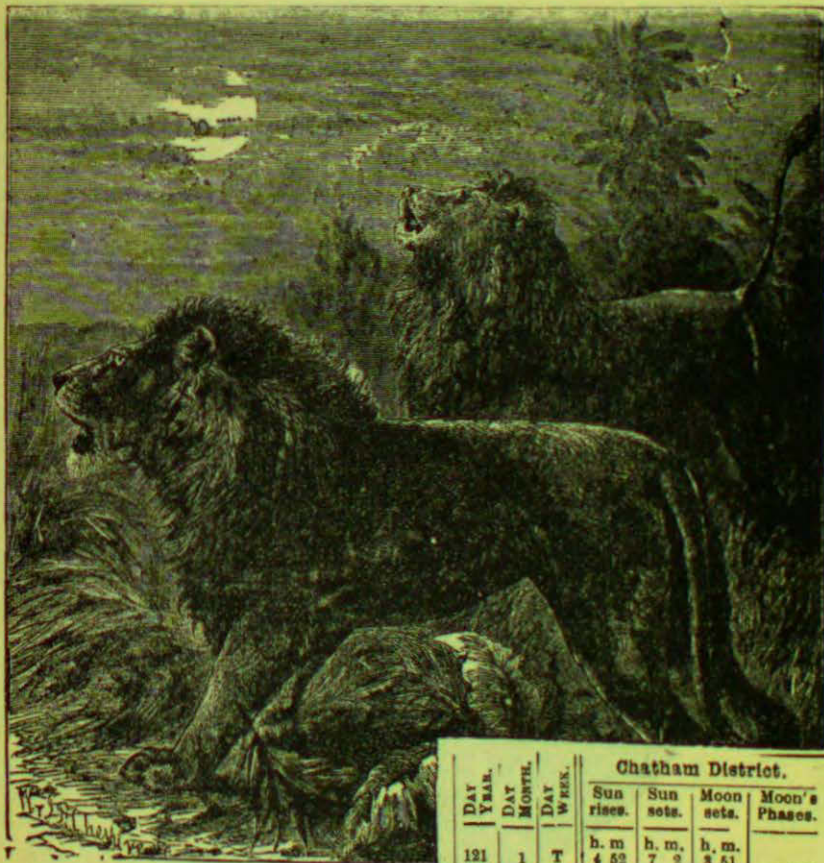
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

The representation is about one member to every 21,000 inhabitants in the older Provinces, and half that number in the newer. Senators are appointed by the Dominion Cabinet for life; Members of the House of Commons elected for each Parliament. Local Legislatures are also so elected, but the Local Councils, or Second House, are appointed by the Lieut. Governor for life, with the exception of the Prince Edward Council, which is elective.

Parliaments of the House of Commons, if not sooner dissolved, terminate every five years; Parliaments of Local Assemblies every four years. The pay or indemnity of Senators is \$1,000; members of the House of Commons, \$1,000; and of members of the Assemblies

(Ontario at least) \$600, for every session or year, besides mileage for travelling expenses to and from Parliament. Senators require a property qualification of \$4,000 over and above all liabilities; for the Commons nothing is required but majority and being a British subject.

The electorate comprises the bulk of the male population over 21 years of age. Universal suffrage has been adopted by Ontario and will be used at the next election. The voting is by ballot.



"Baying the Moon."

That is, starting out to obtain supper. The roar of the lion resembles distant thunder and being re-echoed by the rocks and mountains, appals and puts to flight every animal within hearing. Belonging to the cat tribe, his eyes are incapable of strong light; the night is therefore his proper time for action. His prey is principally deer and other large herbivorous quadrupeds. His strength is prodigious; a single stroke of his paw will break the back of a horse; and he will carry off an antelope (he seldom attacks men) with as much apparent ease as a dog will a rat. Lions, in ancient times, were very numerous in Europe, Egypt, &c.

May.

How fragrant are the fields and groves;
The feathered singers sing their loves;
The days are warm the days are bright;
With bloom the orchards are all white;
The swallows skim the river's brink;
In meadows sings the bobolink;
Where buttercups adorn the dale
And daisies wink their eyes,
The brindie cow with supple tail
Whisks off the pesky flies.

				Chatham District.			
DAY	YEAR.	DAY	DAY	Sun	Sun	Moon	Moon's
		MONTH.	WEEK.	rises.	sets.	sets.	Phases.
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
121	1	T		4 52	7 2	3 51	.....
122	2	W		4 51	7 3	4 14	.....
123	3	TH		4 49	7 5	rises.	.....
124	4	F	SUN	4 48	7 6	6 56	Full....
125	5	M		4 47	7 7	8 10	.....
126	6	T		4 45	7 8	9 24	.....
127	7	W		4 44	7 9	10 35	.....
128	8	TH		4 43	7 11	11 38	.....
129	9	F		4 42	7 12	morn.	.....
130	10	M		4 40	7 13	0 33	.....
131	11	TH	SUN	4 39	7 14	1 17	Last qr.
132	12	W		4 38	7 15	1 53	.....
133	13	TH		4 37	7 16	2 23	.....
134	14	F		4 35	7 17	2 49	.....
135	15	M		4 34	7 19	3 18	.....
136	16	T		4 34	7 20	3 38	.....
137	17	W		4 33	7 21	3 52	.....
138	18	TH	SUN	4 31	7 22	4 2	New....
139	19	F		4 31	7 22	4 32	.....
140	20	M		4 30	7 24	4 33	.....
141	21	T		4 29	7 25	4 39	.....
142	22	W		4 28	7 25	4 44	.....
143	23	TH		4 27	7 26	4 48	.....
144	24	F		4 26	7 27	4 52	.....
145	25	M	SUN	4 26	7 28	morn.	.....
146	26	T		4 25	7 29	0 34	.....
147	27	W		4 25	7 29	1 04	First qr.
148	28	TH		4 24	7 30	1 30	.....
149	29	F		4 24	7 31	1 54	.....
150	30	M		4 23	7 32	2 16	.....
151	31	T	S	4 22	7 33	2 38	.....
				4 22	7 34	3 08	.....

GOVERNORS.

Governor-General—Lord Stanley of Preston, G. C. B., appointed 11th June, 1888.
Salary, \$50,000.



DOMINION CABINET OFFICERS.

FORMED OCTOBER 17, 1878.

		SALARY.
Premier and Minister of Ry's. and Canals.	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	\$8,000
Minister of Finance	Hon. George E. Foster	7,000
Minister of Justice	" John S. D. Thompson	7,000
Minister of Public Works	" Sir Hector L. Langevin	7,000
President of the Council	" Charles C. Colby	7,000
Minister of Agriculture and Statistics	" John Carling	7,000
Minister of Customs	" McKenzie Bowell	7,000
Minister of the Interior	" Edward Dewdney	7,000
Minister of Militia and Defence	" Sir Adolphus P. Caron	7,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	" C. H. Tupper	7,000
Postmaster General	" John Haggart	7,000
Minister of Inland Revenue	" John Costigan	7,000
Secretary of State	" Joseph Adolphe Chapleau	7,000
Without Portfolio	" J. J. C. Abbott	—

High Commissioner—Representative at London, Eng., Sir Charles Tupper, appointed
May 24, 1884, \$10,000.



Clatham District.

DAY YEAR.	DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	Sun		Moon	Moon's
			rises.	sets.	sets.	Phases.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
152	1	SUN	4 21	7 35	3 50	.....
153	2	M	4 21	7 35	4 03	.....
154	3	T	4 20	7 36	rises.	Full ..
155	4	W	4 20	7 37	9 23	.....
156	5	T	4 19	7 38	10 25	.....
157	6	F	4 19	7 38	11 15	.....
158	7	S	4 19	7 39	11 45	.....
159	8	SUN	4 18	7 39	morn.	.....
160	9	M	4 18	7 40	0 27	Last qr.
161	10	T	4 18	7 41	0 54	.....
162	11	W	4 18	7 41	1 19	.....
163	12	T	4 18	7 42	1 44	.....
164	13	F	4 18	7 42	2 08	.....
165	14	S	4 18	7 43	2 33	.....
166	15	SUN	4 18	7 43	3 01	.....
167	16	M	4 18	7 43	3 35	.....
168	17	T	4 18	7 44	sets.	New ..
169	18	W	4 18	7 44	9 12	.....
170	19	T	4 18	7 44	9 58	.....
171	20	F	4 18	7 45	10 34	.....
172	21	S	4 18	7 45	11 05	.....
173	22	SUN	4 18	7 45	11 33	.....
174	23	M	4 19	7 45	11 59	.....
175	24	T	4 19	7 45	morn.	.....
176	25	W	4 19	7 45	0 19	First qr
177	26	T	4 20	7 45	0 41	.....
178	27	F	4 20	7 45	1 03	.....
179	28	S	4 21	7 45	1 28	.....
180	29	SUN	4 21	7 45	1 57	.....
181	30	M	4 21	7 45	2 32	.....

JUNE FLOWERS.

Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the bier to shed,
 A crown for the brow of the early dead!
 For this through its leaves hath the white rose burst,
 For this in the woods was the violet nursed.
 Though they smile in vain for what once were ours
 They are love's last gift—bring ye flowers, pale flowers!

Bring flowers to the shrine where we kneel in prayer,
 They are nature's offering, then peace is there!
 They speak of hope to the fainting heart,
 With a voice of promise they come and part,
 They sleep in dust through the wintry hours,
 They break forth in glory—bring flowers, bright flow-
 ers!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ONTARIO MEMBERS (92) ELECTED 22D APRIL, 1887. SPEAKER: HON. JOS. A. GUINET, \$4000.

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Pol.	MaJ	Constituency.	Member Elect.	Pol.	MaJ.
†Addington	John W. Bell	C.	390	Middlesex, E.	J. H. Marshall	C.	759
†Albama	S. J. Dawson	C.	18	†Middlesex, N.	T. Coughlin	C.	269
†Bothwell	Hon. David Mills	L.	21	Middlesex, W.	W. F. Roome	C.	105
†Brant, N.	J. Somerville	L.	1164	†Middlesex, S.	James Armstrong	L.	414
†Brant, S.	Wm Paterson	L.	574	Monck	Arthur Boyle	C.	98
†Brockville	John F. Wood	C.	289	†Musk & Py. S'd.	W. E. O'Brien	C.	39
†Bruce, N.	Alex. McNeil	C.	113	†Norfolk, N.	John Charlton	L.	278
Bruce, W.	James Rowand	L.	acc	Norfolk, S.	David Tisdale	C.	61
Bruce, E.	Henry Cargill	C.	374	†Northum't'd W.	George Guillet	C.	37
§Cardwell	R. S. White	C.	—	Northumb't'd E.	Ed. Cochrane	C.	—
†Carleton	G. L. Dickinson	C.	—	Ontario N.	Frank Madill	C.	158
Cornwall & Stor.	Darby Bergin	C.	171	Ontario S.	William Smith	C.	187
†Dundas	C. E. Hickey	C.	119	Ontario W.	J. D. Edgar	L.	599
†Durham E.	Henry A. Ward	C.	392	Ottawa	W. G. Perley	C.	948
†Durham W.	Hon. E. Blake	L.	114	Ottawa	Honore Robillard	C.	816
†Elgin E.	John H. Wilson	L.	54	†Oxford N.	James Sutherland	L.	1236
†Elgin W.	G. E. Casey	L.	832	†Oxford S.	Sir R. J. Cartwright	L.	1122
Essex, S.	James Brien	L.	33	Peel	W. A. McCulla	C.	43
†Essex, W.	J. C. Patterson	C.	136	†Perth N.	S. R. Hesson	C.	200
†Frontenac	G. A. Kirkpatrick	C.	410	†Perth S.	James Trow	L.	93
Glenarry	Peter Purcell	L.	200	Peterboro' W.	James Stephenson	C.	16
†Grenville S.	Walter Shanley	C.	224	Peterboro' E.	John Lang	L.	109
†Grey, S.	Geo. Landerkin	L.	97	†Prescott	Simon Labrosse	L.	191
†Grey, E.	T. S. Sproule	C.	551	†Prince Edward	J. Milton Platt	L.	71
Grey, N.	James Masson	C.	57	†Renfrew N.	Peter White	C.	248
§Haldimand	C. W. Coulter	L.	—	†Renfrew S.	John Ferguson	C.	—
§Halton	John Waldie	L.	—	Russell	W. C. Edwards	L.	155
Hamilton	Adam Brown	C.	172	†Simcoe N.	Dalton M.Carthy	C.	329
Hamilton	Alex. McKay	C.	161	†Simcoe S.	R. Tyrwhitt	C.	1060
§Hastings W.	H. Corby	C.	—	†Simcoe, E.	H. H. Cook	L.	74
Hastings, E.	S. B. Burdette	L.	64	Toronto W.	Fred C. Dennison	C.	467
†Hastings N.	Hon. Mc. Bowell	C.	1041	Toronto, C.	G. R. R. Cockburn	C.	454
Huron W.	Robert Porter	C.	21	Toronto E.	John Small	C.	1255
Huron E.	Peter Macdonald	L.	61	Victoria, S.	Adam H. Speth	C.	47
†Huron S.	John McMillan	L.	758	Victoria N.	John A. Barron	L.	301
Kent	Arch Campbell	L.	112	Victoria S.	Issac E. Bowman	L.	279
Kingston	Sir J. A. Macdonald	C.	17	Waterloo N.	James Livingstone	L.	368
†Lambton W.	J. F. Lister	L.	558	†Welland	John Ferguson	C.	212
Lambton, E.	Geo. Moncrieff	C.	142	†Wellington N.	James McMullen	L.	368
†Lanark N.	Joseph Jamieson	C.	105	Wellington C.	Andrew Semple	L.	50
†Lanark, S.	Hon. J. G. Haggart	C.	882	†Wellington S.	James Innes	L.	126
†Leeds & Gren.	C. F. Ferguson	C.	393	†Wentworth N.	Thos. Bains	L.	—
†Leeds, S.	George Taylor	C.	416	Wentworth S.	F. M. Carpenter	C.	176
Lennox	Uriah Wilson	C.	23	†York N.	Wm. Mulock	L.	295
†Linc'n & Niaga.	J. C. Rykert	C.	487	†York E.	Hon. A. Mackenzie	L.	160
†London	Hon. John Carling	C.	39	†York W.	N. C. Wallace	C.	528

† Were members in the last Parliament. § Bye elections. Whole House: Conservatives, including Independents, 126; Liberals, 85, Nationalists, 4.—215.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Ontario	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell	5 Mar. 1887	\$10,000
Quebec	" A. R. Angers	17 Nov. 1887	10,000
New Brunswick	" Sir S. L. Tilley	31 Oct. 1885	9,000
Nova Scotia	" A. W. McLean	9 July 1888	9,000
Prince Edward Island	" J. S. Carvell	1 Aug. 1889	7,000
British Columbia	" Hugh Nelson	12 Mar. 1887	9,000
Manitoba	" John C Shultz	2 July 1888	9,000
Northwest Territory	" Joseph Royal	2 July 1888	7,000

The Governor General is appointed by the British Government; the Lieutenant Governors by the Dominion Cabinet. The term of appointments is generally five years for Gov.-General and four years for Lieut.-Governors.



JULY.

"When the scarlet cardinal tells
Her dreams to the dragon-fly,
And the lazy breeze makes a nest in the trees
And murmurs a lullaby,
It is July.

When the tangled cobweb/pulls
The corn-flower's blue cap awry,
And the lilies tall lean over the wall
To bow to the butterfly,
It is July.

When the heat like a mist veil floats,
And the popples flame in the rye,
And the silver note in the streamlet's throat
Has softened almost to a sigh,
It is July.

When the hours are so still that time
Forgets them and lets them lie
'Neath petals pink till the night stars wink
At the sunset in the sky
It is July."

Chatham District.

DAY Y ^o A ^o	DAY MONTH.	DAY W ^o E ^o E ^o	SUN	SUN	MOON	MOON'S
			RISER.	SETS.	SETS.	PHASES
182	1	T	4 22	7 45	3 17	
183	2	W	4 22	7 45	rised.	Full....
184	3	T	4 23	7 45	9 08	
185	4	F	4 24	7 44	9 52	
186	5	S	4 24	7 44	10 28	
187	6	SUN	4 25	7 44	10 58	
188	7	M	4 25	7 43	11 24	
189	8	T	4 26	7 43	11 47	Last qr.
190	9	W	4 27	7 43	morn.	
191	10	T	4 28	7 42	0 12	
192	11	F	4 28	7 42	0 37	
193	12	S	4 29	7 41	1 05	
194	13	SUN	4 30	7 40	1 37	
195	14	M	4 31	7 40	2 14	
196	15	T	4 32	7 39	2 57	
197	16	W	4 32	7 38	3 48	New ..
198	17	T	4 33	7 37	sets.	
199	18	F	4 34	7 37	9 07	
200	19	S	4 35	7 36	9 35	
201	20	SUN	4 36	7 35	10 00	
202	21	M	4 37	7 34	10 22	
203	22	T	4 38	7 33	10 43	
204	23	W	4 39	7 33	11 05	
205	24	T	4 40	7 32	11 29	First qr
206	25	F	4 41	7 31	11 56	
207	26	S	4 42	7 30	morn	
208	27	SUN	4 43	7 28	0 27	
209	28	M	4 44	7 27	1 05	
210	29	T	4 45	7 26	1 54	
211	30	W	4 46	7 25	2 55	
212	31	T	4 47	7 24	4 08	Full...

LIST OF THE 24 ONTARIO MEMBERS IN SENATE.

SPEAKER, HON. G. W. ALLAN, \$4,000, 17 MARCH, 1888.

Name of Senator	Residence	App't'd.	Name of Senator.	Residence.	App't'd.
*Alexander, Hon. Geo.	Woodstock.	1867	McMillan, Hon. Don.	Alexandria.	1884
*Allan, Hon. G. W.	Toronto	1873	McKindsey, Hon. G. C.	Milton.	1884
Casgrain, Hon. C. E.	Windsor	1887	Merner, Hon. Samuel.	N. Hamburg.	1887
Clemon, Hon. Francis.	Ottawa	1885	O'Donohue, Hon. J.	Toronto.	1882
*Flint, Hon. B.	Belleville	1867	*Reed, Hon. Robt.	Belleville.	1870
Gowan, Hon. R. J.	Barrie	1885	*Reesor, Hon. D.	Yorkville.	1867
*Leonard, Hon. Elijah.	London	1867	Scott, Hon. R. W.	Ottawa	1874
McCallum, Hon. L.	Stromness	1887	Smith, Hon. Frank.	Toronto.	1871
Macdonald, Hon. J.	Toronto	1887	Santford, Hon. W. E.	Hamilton.	1887
*Macpherson, Sir D. L.	Toronto	1867	Sullivan, Hon. M.	Kingston.	1885
MacInnes, Hon. Don.	Hamilton.	1882	*Vidal, Hon. Alex.	Sarnia.	1873

*Were Legislative Councillors previous to Confederation. Messrs. Flint, Leonard, Macdonald, Reesor and Scott are the only Reformers; the rest are Conservatives. Two seats vacant.

PROVINCIAL MINISTERS.

Province.	Premier.	Formation or appointment of Cabinet.	Politics.	Sal. of Prem'r	Sal. of other m'm'rs	No. m'm'bers	No. P't-folio
Ontario	Hon. Oliver Mowat	25 Oct. 1872.	Reform.	\$5,000	\$4,000	7	7
Quebec	Hon. H. Mercier	29 Jan. 1887.	Reform.	5,000	4,000	8	7
Nova Scotia	Hon. W.S. Fielding.	28 July 1884.	Reform.	2,400	2,000	7	3
New Brunswick	Hon. A. G. Blair.	3 Mar. 1883.	Reform.	2,100	†	7	5
P. E. Island	Hon. Noel McLeod.	Dec. 1889.	Con.	1,300	1,300	9	3
Manitoba	Hon. T. Greenway.	19 Jan. 1888.	Reform.	4,000	3,000	5	5
British Columbia.	Hon. A. E. B. Davis.	26 Jan. 1883.	Con.	3,000	3,000	5	5

†Prov. Sec'y., \$2,100; Commissioner Crown Lands, \$1,700; Surveyor General, \$1,700; and Solicitor-General, \$1,200.

SPEAKERS. &c., OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Province.	Speaker of Assembly	Appointed.	Salary	Res. Allow'ce.	Last Gen Elec
Ontario	Hon. Dr. J. Baxter.	10 Feb. 1887.	\$1,500	\$600 & mil'ge	28 Dec. 1886.
Quebec	Hon. F. C. Marchand	29 Jan. 1887.	2,000	800	14 Oct. 1886.
Nova Scotia	Hon. M. J. Power.	10 Mar. 1887.	800	400	15 Jun. 1886.
New Brunswick.	Hon. Wm. Pugsley	3 Mar. 1887.	400	300	26 Apr. 1886.
P. E. Island	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.	20 Mar. 1883.	300	172	30 Jun. 1886.
Manitoba	Hon. Wm. Winram.	24 Jan. 1887..	1,000	600	11 July 1888.
British Columbia.	Hon. Ch. Ed. Pooley.	24 Jan. 1887..	500	400	7 July 1886.

CHIEF JUDGES OF ONTARIO, &c.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

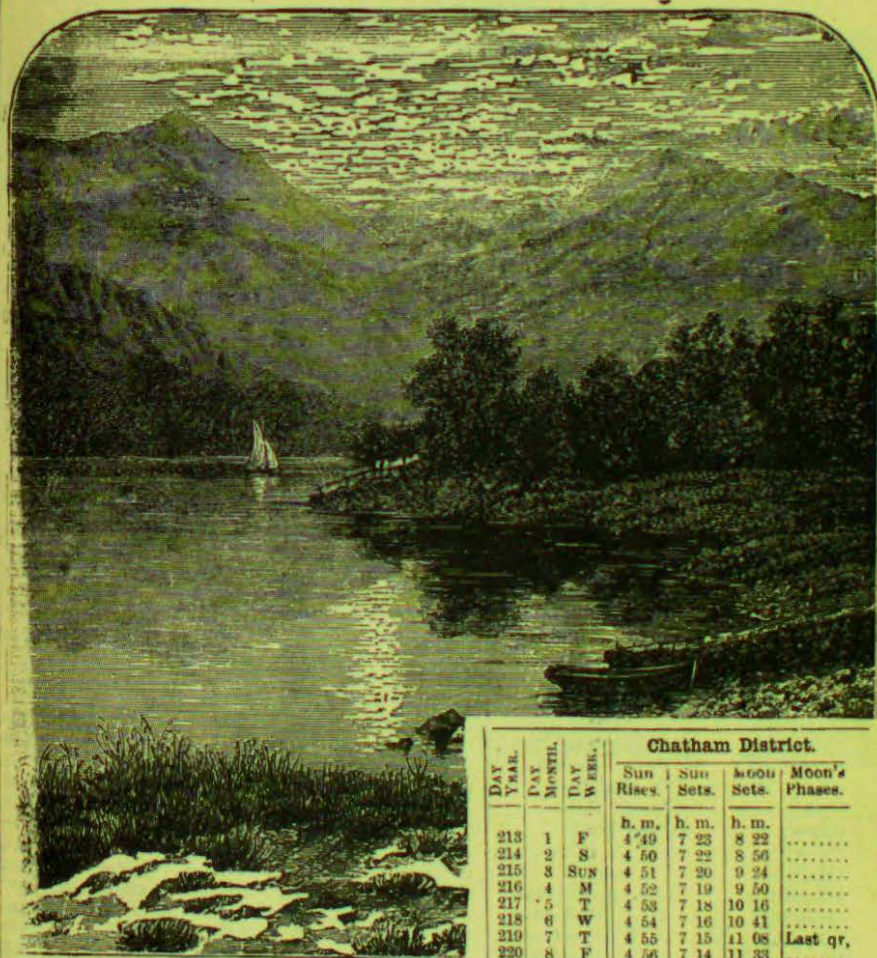
Chief Justice, Sir W. J. Ritchie.	\$8,000	Justice, Hon. Henri E. Taschereau.	\$7,000
Justice, Hon. S. H. Strong.	7,000	" Hon. J. W. Gwynne.	7,000
" Hon. T. Fournier.	7,000	" Hon. C. S. Patterson.	7,000

COURT OF APPEAL—SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. H. Hagarty.	\$7,000	Justice, F. Osler.	\$6,000
Justice, G. W. Burton.	6,000	" James MacLennan.	6,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—ONTARIO.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. Armour.	\$7,000	Justice, John E. Rose.	\$6,000
Justice, W. G. Falconbridge.	6,000	" Hugh MacMahon.	6,000
Justice, W. P. R. Street.	6,000	COURT OF CHANCERY.	
		Chancellor, Hon. John A. Boyd.	\$7,000
		Justice, William Proudfoot.	6,000
		" Thomas Ferguson.	6,000
		" Thomas Robertson.	6,000
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.			
Chief Justice, Hon. Thomas Galt.	7,000		



Chatham District.

DAY YEAR.	DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	Sun	Sun	Moon	Moon's Phases.
			Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
213	1	F	4 49	7 23	8 22	.....
214	2	S	4 50	7 22	8 56	.....
215	3	SUN	4 51	7 20	9 24	.....
216	4	M	4 52	7 19	9 50	.....
217	5	T	4 53	7 18	10 16	.....
218	6	W	4 54	7 16	10 41	.....
219	7	T	4 55	7 15	11 08	Last qr.
220	8	F	4 56	7 14	11 33	.....
221	9	S	4 57	7 12	morn.	.....
222	10	SUN	4 58	7 11	0 13	.....
223	11	M	5 0	7 9	0 55	.....
224	12	T	5 1	7 8	1 44	.....
225	13	W	5 2	7 6	2 37	.....
226	14	T	5 3	7 4	3 25	.....
227	15	F	5 4	7 3	4 36	New. ..
228	16	S	5 5	7 2	sets.	.....
229	17	SUN	5 7	7 0	8 27	.....
230	18	M	5 8	6 59	8 49	.....
231	19	T	5 9	6 57	9 11	.....
232	20	W	5 10	6 56	9 34	.....
233	21	T	5 11	6 54	9 58	.....
234	22	F	5 12	6 52	10 26	.....
235	23	S	5 13	6 51	11 00	First qr.
236	24	SUN	5 14	6 49	11 43	.....
237	25	M	5 15	6 47	morn.	.....
238	26	T	5 16	6 45	0 37	.....
239	27	W	5 18	6 44	1 41	.....
240	28	T	5 19	6 42	2 58	.....
241	29	F	5 20	6 40	4 17	Full....
242	30	S	5 21	6 39	5 39	.....
243	31	SUN	5 22	6 37	6 59	.....

Indications of the Barometer.

1. In very hot weather the fall of the mercury in the barometer denotes the approach of thunderstorms; otherwise, a sudden fall denotes high wind.

2. In frosty weather, the fall of the barometer denotes thaw.

3. If wet weather happens soon after the fall of the barometer, expect little of it.

4. In wet weather, if the barometer falls, expect much wet.

5. In fair weather, if the barometer falls much and remains low, expect much wet in a few days, and probably wind.

6. In winter, the rise of the barometer denotes frost.

7. In frosty weather, the rise of the barometer indicates snow.

8. If fair weather happens soon after the rise of the barometer, expect little of it.

9. In wet weather, if the thermometer rises high and remains so expect continued fine weather in a day or so.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, ONTARIO.

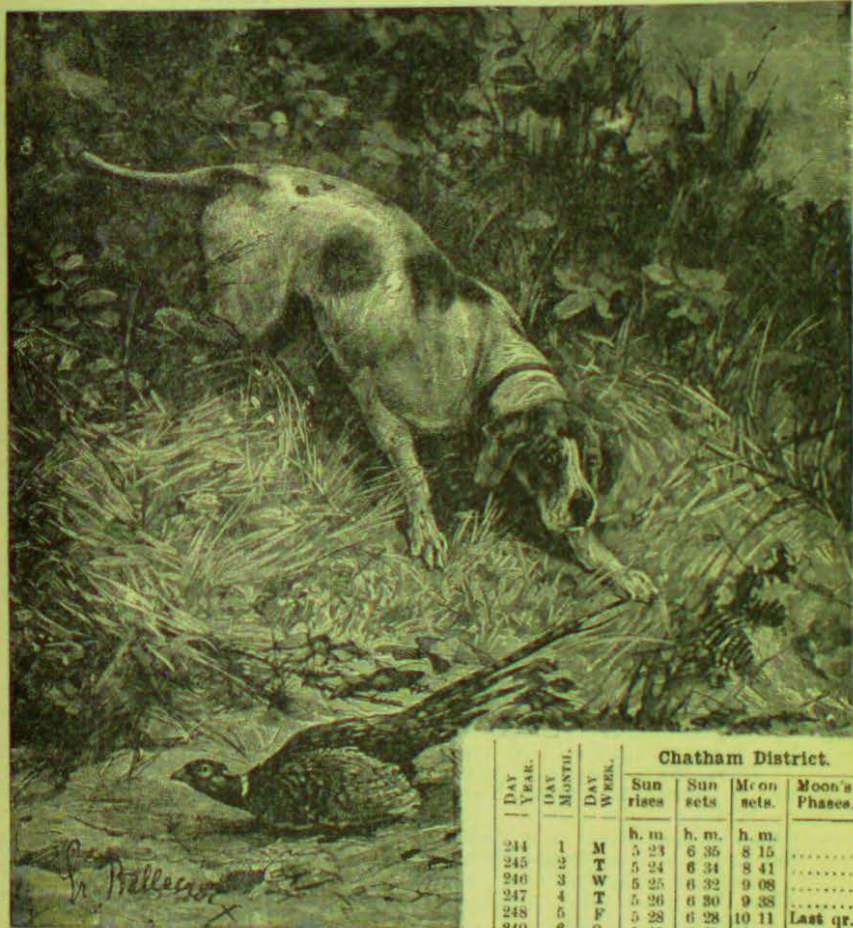
FORMED OCTOBER 25, 1872.

	Hon.		SALARY.
Attorney General	Oliver Mowat		\$5,000
Minister of Education	G. W. Ross		4,000
Commissioner of Crown Lands	A. S. Hardy		4,000
Commissioner of Public Works	C. F. Frazer		4,000
Treasurer	Alex. McL. Ross		4,000
Secretary	J. M. Gibson		4,000
Comm'r. of Agriculture and Registrar	Charles E. Drury		4,000

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Constituency.	Member Elect.	Pol.	Maj.	Constituency.	Member Elect.	Pol.	Maj.
Addington	J. S. Miller	C.	219	Middlesex E	R. Tooley	C.	107
+Algoma E	R. A. Lyon	L.	771	+Middlesex, W	Hon. G. W. Ross	L.	195
+Algoma W	James Connee	L.	83	+Middlesex, N	John Waters	L.	71
Brant, North	W. B. Wood	L.	366	+Monck	Rich'd Harcourt	L.	113
+Brant, S	Hon. A. S. Hardy	L.	657	Muskoka	Geo. F. Master	C.	223
Bruce, North	Col. John Biggar	C.	119	+Norfolk, N	J. B. Freeman	L.	378
+Bruce, S	H. P. O'Connor	L.	347	+Norfolk, S	Wm. Morgan	C.	124
+Bruce, Cent	W. Dick	L.	31	Northumberl'd E	Dr. Willoughby	C.	94
+Brockville	Hon. C. F. Frazer	L.	285	Northumberl'd W	C. C. Field	L.	475
+Carleton	G. W. Monck	C.	1229	Ontario, N	Isaac J. Gould	L.	144
+Cardwell	W. H. Hammill	C.	587	+Ontario, S	John Dryden	L.	233
Dufferin	F. C. Stewart	C.	acc	Ottawa	E. H. Bronson	L.	277
§Dundas	J. B. Whitney	C.	—	+Oxford, N	Hon. O. Mowat	L.	833
+Durham, W	J. W. McLaughlin	L.	3	Oxford, S	Dr. A. McKay	L.	590
Durham, E	T. D. Craig	C.	383	Parry Sound	Sam'l Armstrong	L.	87
§Elgin E	J. C. Dance	L.	—	+Peel	K. Chisholm	L.	230
Elgin, W	A. B. Ingram	C.	43	+Perth, N	George Hess	C.	42
Essex, N	Gaspard Pacaud	L.	79	+Perth, S	T. Ballantyne	L.	454
+Essex S	W. D. Balfour	L.	353	Peterboro', W	J. R. Stratton	L.	33
§Frontenac	H. Smith	C.	54	+Peterboro', E	T. E. Blezard	L.	340
+Glengarry	James Rayside	L.	32	Prescott	A. Evanturel	I.	143
+Grenville	F. J. French	C.	550	Prince Edward	J. J. A. Sprague	L.	81
+Grey, N	D. Creighton	C.	18	+Renfrew, N	Thomas Murray	L.	86
Grey, Cent	James Roke	C.	112	Renfrew, S	J. A. McAndrew	L.	9
+Grey, S	John Blythe	C.	253	Russell	A. Robillard	L.	148
+Haldimand	Dr. J. Baxter	L.	265	+Simcoe, E	Hon. C. Drury	L.	214
+Halton	W. Kerns	C.	122	Simcoe, W	Dr. T. Wylie	C.	354
+Hamilton	Hon. J. M. Gibson	L.	435	+Simcoe, Cent	O. J. Phelps	L.	207
+Hastings, E	W. P. Hudson	C.	106	Stormont	Wm. Mack	L.	340
+Hastings, N	A. F. Wood	C.	763	Toronto	E. F. Clarke	C.	149
Hastings W	G. W. Ostrom	C.	119	+ "	H. E. Clarke	C.	1503
+Huron, E	Thos. Gibson	L.	443	"	John Leys	L.	1325
+Huron, S	Arch. Bishop	L.	507	+Victoria, E	John Fell	C.	324
+Huron, W	Hon. A. McL. Ross	L.	337	Victoria, W	John S. Creuss	C.	10
+Kent, E	Robt. Ferguson	L.	580	+Waterloo, N	E. W. B. Snider	L.	acc
+Kent, W	James Clancy	C.	15	+Waterloo, S	Isaac Masters	L.	457
+Kingston	J. H. Metcalfe	C.	247	+Welland	Col. E. J. Morin	L.	293
+Lambton, E	Peter Graham	L.	239	Wellington, S	Donald Guthrie	L.	671
§Lambton, W	C. Mackenzie	L.	660	+Wellington, E	Col. C. Clarke	L.	acc
Lanark, N	W. C. Caldwell	L.	419	acc Wellington, W	A. S. Allan	L.	297
+Lanark, S	Wm. Lees	C.	419	+Wentworth, N	Dr. J. MacMahon	L.	486
+Leeds	Dr. R. H. Preston	C.	348	+Wentworth, S	Nicholas Awrey	L.	109
Lennox	W. W. Meacham	C.	103	York, East	G. B. Smith	L.	76c
Lincoln (Labor)	Wm. Garson	L.	15	York, West	Dr. J. R. Gilmour	L.	181
+London	W. R. Meredith	C.	223	+York, North	E. L. Davis	L.	acc

+Members of last Parliament. Liberals 56 and Conservatives 33, and 1 Independent.—90 members. § Bye elections.



SEPTEMBER.

See now the well-taught pointer lead the way,
The scent grows warm; he stops; he springs the prey;
The fluttering coveys from the stubble rise,
And on swift wing divide the sounding skies;
The scattering lead pursues the certain sight,
And death in thunder overtakes their flight.

The trout season's open, and sportsmen now look
For a chance to betake them to some purling brook,
Where the fish, so they say, quickly jump at the hook,
Though where it may be—well, really, you see—
They don't like to give it away.

With one little fish they return home at night,
And for reasons quite prudent they keep it from sight,
But tell of the size as leviathan, quite—
No doubt it is so—but somehow, you know—
They don't like to give it a weigh.

Chatham District.

DAY YEAR.	DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets.	Moon's Phases.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
244	1	M	5 23	6 35	8 15	.....
245	2	T	5 24	6 34	8 41	.....
246	3	W	5 25	6 32	9 08	.....
247	4	T	5 26	6 30	9 38	.....
248	5	F	5 28	6 28	10 11	Last qr.
249	6	S	5 29	6 27	10 51	.....
250	7	SUN	5 30	6 25	11 38	.....
251	8	M	5 31	6 23	morn.	.....
252	9	T	5 32	6 21	0 30	.....
253	10	W	5 33	6 19	1 27	.....
254	11	T	5 34	6 18	2 28	.....
255	12	F	5 36	6 16	3 30	.....
256	13	S	5 37	6 14	4 33	.....
257	14	SUN	5 38	6 12	5 36	New.
258	15	M	5 39	6 10	sets.	.....
259	16	T	5 40	6 8	7 40	.....
260	17	W	5 41	6 6	8 03	.....
261	18	T	5 43	6 5	8 29	.....
262	19	F	5 44	6 3	9 00	.....
263	20	S	5 45	6 1	9 39	.....
264	21	SUN	5 46	5 59	10 27	First qr.
265	22	M	5 47	5 57	11 20	.....
266	23	T	5 48	5 56	morn.	.....
267	24	W	5 49	5 54	0 36	.....
268	25	T	5 50	5 52	1 52	.....
269	26	F	5 51	5 50	3 12	.....
270	27	S	5 53	5 48	4 30	.....
271	28	SUN	5 54	5 47	5 49	Full.
272	29	M	5 55	5 46	7 05	.....
273	30	T	5 56	5 45	8 20	.....

THE TRADE OF CANADA.

According to the last published official returns is:—Exports, \$90,203,000; Imports, \$110,894,630, on which \$22,187,869 duty was collected. The average duty per centage on the total value of imports entered for consumption—including free goods, is about 19%; per head of population, \$4.75, and the cost of collection, 04%.

Our principal customers are: Great Britain \$40,000,000; United States \$40,000,000; Newfoundland \$1,500,000; British West Indies \$1,500,000; Brazil and South America, \$1,500,000; Spanish West Indies, \$1,000,000; France and Germany, \$600,000 and all others \$4,000,000.

We buy from England \$40,000,000, from the United States \$48,000,000, France \$2,200,000, Germany \$2,400,000, British West Indies \$1,000,000, Spanish West Indies \$2,500,000, Brazil and South America \$1,000,000, China \$1,000,000, Japan \$1,000,000, Newfoundland \$500,000.

The Dominion possesses about 13,500 miles of Railway, valued at \$730,000,000. Her canals cost \$50,000,000 and public works \$175,000,000. The gross debt is about \$290,000,000; net debt \$240,000,000; Revenue \$40,000,000 and the average interest paid on debt 3.45%. The paid up capital of Canadian Banks is \$60,000,000.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

HOME.

	For Canada Points and the United States.	For Newfoundland and Great Britain.
Letters.....	3 cents every ounce.....	5 cents every half ounce.....
Post cards.....	1 cent each.....	2 cents each.....
Open printed circulars.....	1 cent each.....	2 cents each.....
Newspapers, &c.....	1 cent every 4 ozs.....	1 cent every 4 ozs.....
Letter Registration.....	5 cents each.....	5 cents each.....

Local drop letters 1 cent each; drop newspapers $\frac{1}{2}$ cent each and if under 1 oz. may be mailed to any Canadian post office for $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

FOREIGN.

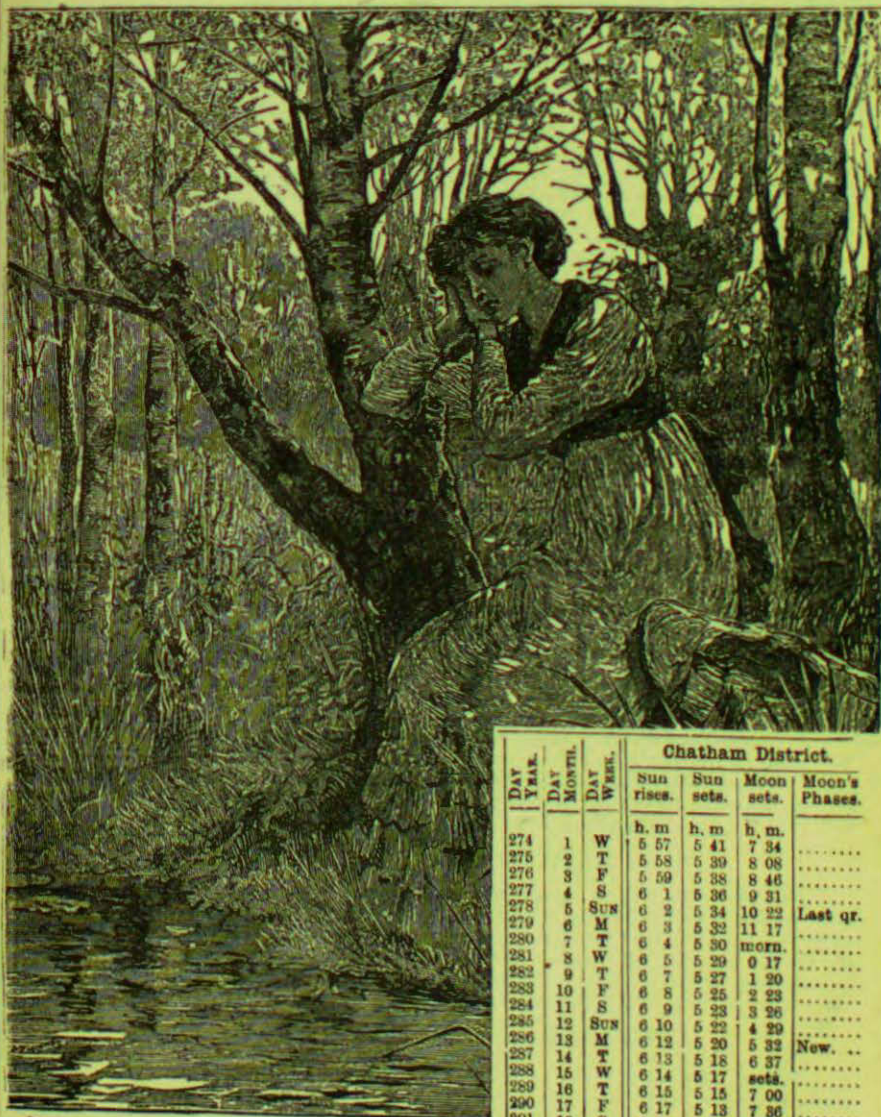
COUNTRIES.	LETTERS. For every half oz.	CARDS.	NEWSPAPERS For each two ozs.
For Europe generally, Turkey, Egypt and North Africa....	5 Cents	2 Cts.	1 Cent.
" West Indies (except French W. I. and St. Bartholomew) Cuba, Hayti, Bermudas, Sandwich Islands, Japan	5 "	2 "	1 "
" Mexico, Central Am. States, New Granada, Colombia, West Coast.....	5 "	2 "	2 "
" Brazil, Guianas, Honduras and Peru.....	10 "	2 "	2 "
" East Indies, Ceylon, Burmah, Hong Kong, Straits Set- tlements, Singapore, Java, Sumatra, &c.....	10 "	2 "	2 "
" Aden, Persia, Mauritius, Zanzibar, African West and Gold Coast, Liberia.....	10 "	2 "	2 "
" Cape of Good Hope, Natal.....	15 "	—	2 "
" South and West Australia and Fijii Islands.....	7 "	—	2 "
" New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand.....	15 "	—	2 "

* Additional charge made on delivery.

FOREIGN MAIL ROUTES.

Mails for Great Britain and Europe leave either Quebec or Halifax every Thursday, and New York every Wednesday and Saturday.

Letters for Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and Fijii Islands go by way of San Francisco once a month; also for Sandwich Islands, Japan and China via C. P. R. fortnightly. Letters for Mexico, Isthmus of Panama and South America, Bermuda and the West India Islands, go by way of New York twice a week on the principal sea routes, and fortnightly on the less important ones. Letters for St. John, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West India Islands, leave once every two weeks for the first place, and once a month for the others. Letters for all other parts of the world are sent by Great Britain. Letters intended to go by way of New York or San Francisco should be so addressed.



OCTOBER.

Alas! 'tis Autumn's wing that broodeth here,
 The farewell soothing with a golden show;
 'Tis Autumn's weight that fills the burdened air,
 Her tears that make the silver brooks o'erflow;
 Her melancholy tinges every hill;
 The lost allegiance of all flowers that blow,
 The songs that other skies and valleys fill,
 Shall leave a vacant home, a waste for Winter's snow.

Chatham District.

DAY YEAR.	DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	Sun		Moon's		Moon's Phases.
			rises.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
274	1	W	5 57	5 41	7 34		
275	2	T	5 58	5 39	8 08		
276	3	F	5 59	5 38	8 46		
277	4	S	6 1	5 36	9 31		
278	5	SUN	6 2	5 34	10 22		Last qr.
279	6	M	6 3	5 32	11 17		
280	7	T	6 4	5 30	morn.		
281	8	W	6 5	5 29	0 17		
282	9	T	6 7	5 27	1 20		
283	10	F	6 8	5 25	2 23		
284	11	S	6 9	5 23	3 26		
285	12	SUN	6 10	5 22	4 29		
286	13	M	6 12	5 20	5 32		New.
287	14	T	6 13	5 18	6 37		
288	15	W	6 14	5 17	sets.		
289	16	T	6 15	5 15	7 00		
291	17	F	6 17	5 13	7 36		
291	18	S	6 18	5 12	8 23		
292	19	SUN	6 19	5 10	9 20		
293	20	M	6 20	5 8	10 34		
294	21	T	6 22	5 7	11 36		First qr.
296	22	W	6 23	5 5	morn.		
296	23	F	6 24	5 4	0 51		
297	24	T	6 25	5 2	2 07		
298	25	S	6 27	5 1	3 25		
299	26	SUN	6 28	5 0	4 40		
300	27	M	6 30	4 58	5 55		Full.
301	28	T	6 31	4 57	rises.		
302	29	W	6 32	4 55	6 02		
303	30	T	6 33	4 54	6 39		
304	31	F	6 34	4 52	7 21		

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER

Embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, prices current, hand-bills and other matter wholly in print, and packages of seeds, bulbs, roots, scions and grafts, patterns or samples of goods and merchandise, on which the rate of postage is ONE CENT FOR EACH 4 OZS. or fraction thereof; also all book and newspaper manuscripts; printers' proof sheets, whether corrected or not; maps, prints, drawings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, when not on glass or in cases containing glass; sheet music whether printed or written; documents wholly printed or written, such as deeds, insurance policies, voters' lists, militia and school returns or other documents of a like nature, and all other miscellaneous matter not otherwise expressly provided for, on which the rate of postage is ONE CENT FOR EACH 2 OZS. or fraction thereof.

The Miscellaneous Post only applies to Canada and the United States, Great Britain not admitting transmission of miscellaneous matter as such; but the greater part of the list under this heading may be forwarded to the United Kingdom by Book Post. Packets to or from the United States and Canada are subject to the Customs of each country—particularly if packets are over the value of \$1. Seeds and such like for transmission to the United States, must be sent by "Sample Post." All packets must be sent in covers, open at the ends or sides, or otherwise put up so as to admit of contents being examined if necessary.

The limit in size is 24x12 inches; of weight 4 lbs.; rates as above.

BOOK PACKETS.

May contain whatever may properly be considered to class as book matter, including any number of separate books, printed publications, maps or prints, photographs, when not on glass or in frames containing glass, drawings, engravings, lithographs, and sheet music whether printed or written.

Book packets proper, apply only to and between Canada and the United States; but most of the matter under "Miscellaneous Packet" for Great Britain and some countries is covered by, and may be sent under, this heading or class—in particular, commercial and legal papers, deeds, copies of deeds, way-bills, bills of lading, invoices, insurance documents and other documents of a mercantile character. Packets between Canada and United States if of the value of \$1 or over will be subject to customs duties. Packets must be put up in open covers or in such a manner and, fastened with twine, as will enable the postmaster to examine contents if desired.

The rate of postage for Canada and the United States is ONE CENT FOR EVERY 4 OZS. OR FRACTION THEREOF, the limit in size confined to 24x12 inches; of weight 5 lbs.

For Great Britain (and some other European places) the rate of postage is 2 CENTS for first 2 ozs. and ONE CENT for every succeeding 2 ozs. or fraction thereof; the limit in size 18x12 inches; of weight 5 lbs.

PARCEL POST PACKETS.

May contain closed packets of legal and commercial papers generally (including bank pass-books) books generally, daguerrotypes, photographs, written or printed matter, returns and all like transmissions not being strictly letters. Eye glasses, spectacles, &c., if carefully put up may be sent under this head.

Applies to Canada only. The limit in size is confined to 24x12 inches; in weight 5 lbs. The rate of postage is 6 cents every 4 ozs or fractions thereof. Registration 5cts.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLE POST.

Packets may contain *bona fide* patterns or samples of merchandise, seeds, grain, flour, drugs, and small hardware articles if carefully put up. Applies to Canada, Great Britain, and most countries. No article can be sent which shall be subject or liable to customs duties. Covers must be of such a nature as to allow of easy examination of contents by the postmaster. Name of sender, and price of article or sample may be enclosed.

For Canada only, the limit in weight is 24 ozs., and the rate of postage, ONE CENT PER FOUR OUNCES. Registration fee 5c. For the United States the limit is 8 ounces in weight and the rate 10 cents per packet.

For Great Britain and foreign countries generally, the limit in weight is 8 ounces; of size 8x4x2 inches and rates of postage two cents for first two ozs. and thereafter ONE CENT FOR EVERY TWO OZS. For commercial papers 5 cents for first 2 ozs. and thereafter 1 cent every 2 ozs.



FALLING LEAVES.

The dying leaves fall fast,
Chestnut, willow, oak and beech,
All brown and withered lie,
Now swirling in the cutting blast,
Now trodden under foot—they teach
That one and all must die.

The languid smoke, o'er orchards brown and bare,
And leaf-strewn homestead tracks,
Curls lazily into the livid air,
From homes by yellow stacks.

All nature seemeth held in deep suspense,
As the impending storm—
Now drawing nearer and now swaying hence—
Assumes no settled form.

Big drops anon plash on the rutty road,
And bursts the pent up squall;
The weary laborer seeks his snug abode,
And gloom descends on all.

Chatham District.

DAY YEAR.	DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.
305	1	S	6 36	4 51	8 10	.....
306	2	SUN	6 37	4 50	9 06	.....
307	3	M	6 39	4 48	10 04	.....
308	4	T	6 40	4 47	11 05	Last qr.
309	5	W	6 42	4 46	morn.	.....
310	6	T	6 43	4 44	0 08	.....
311	7	F	6 44	4 43	1 10	.....
312	8	S	6 45	4 42	2 14	.....
313	9	SUN	6 47	4 41	3 17	.....
314	10	M	6 48	4 40	4 21	.....
315	11	T	6 49	4 39	sets.	.....
316	12	W	6 50	4 37	5 02	New ..
317	13	T	6 52	4 35	5 38	.....
318	14	F	6 53	4 35	6 19	.....
319	15	S	6 54	4 34	7 11	.....
320	16	SUN	6 56	4 34	8 14	.....
321	17	M	6 57	4 33	9 25	.....
322	18	T	6 58	4 32	10 40	.....
323	19	W	7 00	4 31	11 56	First qr
324	20	T	7 1	4 30	morn.	.....
325	21	F	7 2	4 30	1 12	.....
326	22	S	7 3	4 29	2 25	.....
327	23	SUN	7 4	4 28	3 37	.....
328	24	M	7 6	4 28	4 49	.....
329	25	T	7 7	4 27	6 01	.....
330	26	W	7 8	4 26	rises.	Full....
331	27	T	7 9	4 26	5 12	.....
332	28	F	7 10	4 25	5 59	.....
333	29	S	7 12	4 25	6 53	.....
334	30	SUN	7 13	4 25	7 50	.....

MONEY ORDERS.

CANADA.—Money orders are issued for any sum not exceeding \$100, at the following rates:—If the amount does not exceed \$4, 2 cents; from \$4 to \$10, 5 cents; \$10 to \$20, 10 cents; \$20 to \$40, 20 cents; \$40 to \$60, 30 cents; \$60 to \$80, 40 cents; \$80 to \$100, 50 cents.

GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES, NEWFOUNDLAND, EUROPE GENERALLY, INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.—Money orders are issued up to any amount not exceeding \$50, at the following rates.—If not exceeding in amount \$10, 10 cents; \$20, 20 cents; \$30, 30 cents; \$50, 50 cents.

Orders payable in Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Roumania and Australia are subject to additional charges accruing in transit or upon arrival.

For every shilling sterling, 24 cents; every franc, 19.3 cents and for every mark, 23.8 cents is required to obtain post office orders payable in these monies.

POST OFFICE LAW.

All mail matter must be prepaid and properly directed. Letters directed to initials for instance, J. S., Toronto P. O. will not be forwarded by postmaster, being unmailable matter; but if addressed J. S., 14 Kirk street, Toronto, or to the number of a post office box, they will be forwarded.

Letters once posted cannot be recalled; they become the property to whom addressed.

Letters addressed to a firm may be delivered to any member thereof.

Letters may be re-directed and forwarded without extra charge if instructions be given to the postmaster to that effect.

Request letters—letters on which are printed "If not delivered or called for within 10 days (or other date) return to (address given)" will be complied with by the Department, but can only apply to letters posted in Canada or the United States. Registered letters—in spite of a request—can only be returned through the Dead Letter office.

Letters and mail matter addressed to Government Departments, Heads of Departments, &c., at Ottawa are free, so are letters for Parliamentary officials and members of Parliament when in session at Ottawa.

Writing inside of newspapers will mulct the addressed for letter rates; newspapers however, may contain marks calling attention of the party addressed—say, to some particular paragraph or advertisement, &c.; but this privilege applies only to newspapers for Canada Post Offices.

Postmasters are not authorized to open letters, tell about them, give information concerning senders or the P. O. from whence sent, nor must he open and read newspapers. He may, however, open newspapers if he has reason to suspect that they contain enclosures, but must carefully re-fold and re-address the same.

The Post Office department is not responsible for the loss of Registered letters, but their servants are, if lost through their negligence or stolen through their connivance, and is bound to prosecute them.

Money P. O. senders should always obtain a receipt from the P. M. for their registered letter or packet. Payees of money orders must identify themselves as such to the P. M.; so must receivers of registered letters. Money for the United States should be sent by money order (not by registered letter) as in case of loss of latter, little effort is made to recover it.

A postmaster is not legally bound to furnish change; he may require that the exact postage be tendered him in coin or stamps. But it is expected he shall nevertheless afford every reasonable accommodation and treat persons with courtesy.

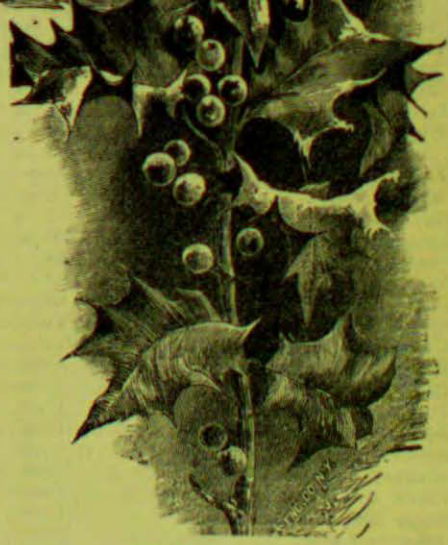
Mail carriers are bound to receive letters offered to them whilst on the road between one P. O. and another, if it is prepaid by stamp and the distance is one mile beyond a post office.

Obscene or immoral books, pictures, photographs, &c., will be detained and not forwarded.

The Post Office Department has the sole right of carrying letters; but the right does not apply to letters received by a friend from one person for personal delivery to another.



Chatham District.				Sun	Sun	Moon	Moon's
DAY	DAY	DAY		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Phases.
YEAR.	MONTH.	WEEK.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
335	1	M		7 14	4 24	8 51	.....
336	2	T		7 15	4 24	9 54	.....
337	3	W		7 16	4 23	10 50	.....
338	4	T		7 18	4 23	11 59	Last qr.
339	5	F		7 18	4 23	morn.	.....
340	6	S		7 19	4 23	1 01	.....
341	7	SUN		7 20	4 23	2 04	.....
342	8	M		7 21	4 23	3 10	.....
343	9	T		7 22	4 23	4 18	.....
344	10	W		7 23	4 23	5 30	.....
345	11	T		7 24	4 23	6 44	New. ..
346	12	F		7 25	4 23	sets.	.....
347	13	S		7 25	4 23	6 01	.....
348	14	SUN		7 26	4 23	7 12	.....
349	15	M		7 27	4 24	8 29	.....
350	16	T		7 28	4 24	9 47	.....
351	17	W		7 28	4 24	11 04	.....
352	18	T		7 29	4 25	morn.	First qr.
353	19	F		7 30	4 25	0 18	.....
354	20	S		7 30	4 26	1 29	.....
355	21	SUN		7 31	4 26	2 39	.....
356	22	M		7 31	4 27	3 50	.....
357	23	T		7 32	4 27	5 00	.....
358	24	W		7 32	4 28	6 09	.....
359	25	T		7 32	4 28	rises.	.....
360	26	F		7 33	4 29	4 42	Full. . .
361	27	S		7 33	4 30	5 38	.....
362	28	SUN		7 33	4 30	6 39	.....
363	29	M		7 34	4 31	7 42	.....
364	30	T		7 34	4 32	8 44	.....
365	31	W		7 34	4 34	9 46	.....



CHRISTMAS.

The institution of the Christmas festival is attributed to Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138, and from that time it has always been one of the most noted of Christian solemnities. At first it was the most movable of the festive days, often confounded with the Epiphany, and celebrated by the eastern churches in April and May. In the fourth century Pope Julius I. ordered an investigation as to the day of Christ's nativity. The result of the inquiry by the theologians of the East and West was an agreement upon the 25th of December. The chief grounds of this decision were the tables of the censors in the archives of Rome; and, although all the fathers did not consider that the proofs were authentic or sufficient, the day was uniformly accepted, and from that time the nativity has been celebrated by christendom (except by the Greek Church) on the same day. It has also been a common tradition that Christ was born about the middle of the night.

A MERRY



CHRISTMAS.

DOMINION AND UNITED STATES CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

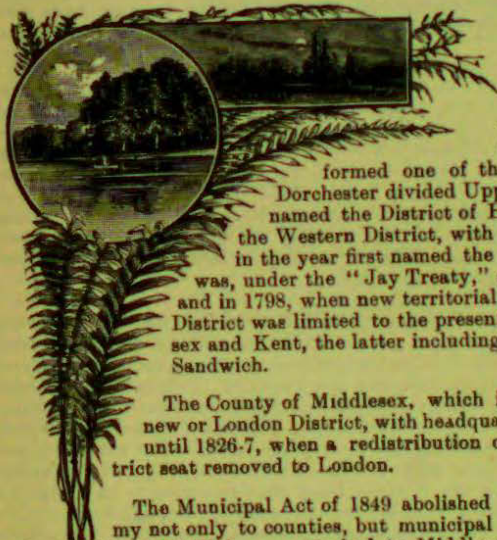
DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	CANADIAN DUTIES.	UNITED STATES DUTIES.
Wheat.....	15 cents per bush.....	20 cents per bush.
Barley.....	15 " " " " " " " "	10 " " " "
Rye.....	10 " " " " " " " "	10 " " " "
Oats.....	10 " " " " " " " "	10 " " " "
Corn.....	7½ " " " " " " " "	10 " " " "
Buckwheat.....	10 " " " " " " " "	10 per cent.
Peas.....	10 " " " " " " " "	20 " " " "
Beans.....	15 " " " " " " " "	20 " " " "
Flax seed.....	10 " " " " " " " "	20 " " " "
Agricultural Seeds, in bulk.....	15 per cent.....	20 " " " "
" " " " in packets.....	25 " " " " " " " "	20 " " " "
Hemp and Rape Seed.....	1 cent per lb.....	½ cent per lb.
Potatoes.....	10 " " " " " " " "	15 cents per bush.
Tomatoes.....	10 " " " " " " " "	10 per cent.
Vegetables.....	20 per cent.....	10 " " " "
Hay.....	20 " " " " " " " "	\$2 per ton.
Beef and Pork.....	1 cent per lb.....	1 cent per lb.
Bacon Hams, &c.....	2 cents per lb.....	2 cents per lb.
Butter.....	4 " " " " " " " "	4 " " " "
Cheese.....	3 " " " " " " " "	4 " " " "
Lard.....	2 " " " " " " " "	2 " " " "
Tallow.....	1 " " " " " " " "	1 " " " "
Wool, Combing, Value of 30c. & under	3 " " " " " " " "	10c. per lb. and 11%
" " " " above 30 cents.....	3 " " " " " " " "	12c. per lb. and 12%
Animals, all kinds, alive.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Salt in bulk.....	8 cents per 100 lbs.....	8c. per 100 lbs.
Salt in barrels, etc.....	12 " " " " " " " "	12c. " " " "
Lumber (not cabinet).....	20 per cent.....	\$1 to \$2 per M.
Farm Implements.....	35 " " " " " " " "	35 per cent.
Wagons and Carriages.....	35 " " av.....	35 " " " "
Coal—Bituminous.....	60 per ton.....	75c per ton.
Sheep Skins, in wool.....	Free.....	30 per cent.
Undressed Poultry.....	Free.....	10 " " " "
Eggs.....	Free.....	Free.
Hides, uncured.....	Free.....	Free.
Furs, undressed.....	Free.....	Free.
Apples and Peaches, green.....	Free.....	Free.
Green Fruits, generally.....	Free.....	Free.
Mangoes, Melons, Bananas, &c.....	Free.....	Free.
Clover and Timothy seed.....	Free.....	Free.
Sugar Beet and Canary seed.....	Free.....	Free.
Ainse and other herb seeds.....	Free.....	Free.
Seeds of fruit trees.....	Free.....	Free.
Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bushes, Fruit and ornamental Trees.....	Free.....	Free.
Cordwood.....	Free.....	Free.
Logs.....	Free.....	Free.
Manures.....	Free.....	Free.
Wearing Apparel.....	Free.....	Free.
*Settlers' Effects.....	Free.....	Free.
Animals for improvement of Stock.....	Free.....	Free.

* Includes Household Goods, Farm Implements and wagons, and Horses in use by the settler, prior to and at time of moving.

Free Goods require to be entered at Customs as well as Dutiable Goods. Goods or Merchandise shipped to the U. S. require a Consular Certificate. Consular certificate is always necessary, to pass breeding stock; and by the U. S. regulations emigrants' or settlers' effects—unless where there is no Consular Agent—in which case owners' affidavit before a J. P. will be sufficient. Shipments via U.S. for Manitoba and British Columbia do not require a Consular certificate, but require a Canadian Customs certified invoice.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

BOUNDARIES.



Prior to 1796 the country lying west of the meridian of Long Point, and including the State of Michigan, formed one of the four divisions into which Lord Dorchester divided Upper Canada in 1788, and was at first named the District of Hesse, and subsequently—in 1792—the Western District, with Detroit as the District town. But in the year first named the American portion of this territory was, under the "Jay Treaty," surrendered to the United States; and in 1798, when new territorial divisions were made, the Western District was limited to the present boundaries of the counties of Essex and Kent, the latter including Lambton, with the Judicial seat at Sandwich.

The County of Middlesex, which included Elgin, became part of the new or London District, with headquarters at Vittoria, in Norfolk County, until 1826-7, when a redistribution of Districts was made and the District seat removed to London.

The Municipal Act of 1849 abolished Districts, and gave judicial autonomy not only to counties, but municipal power to the townships comprising them. Until 1854 Elgin was attached to Middlesex, and Lambton, which up to a late period had been a part of Kent, and then for a few years for political purposes attached to the latter, and for other purposes to Essex, when both became fully organized counties in themselves. The older townships had been surveyed and designated—first by numerals—as early as 1792-4, and the newer townships of Lambton and Middlesex in 1821 and 1830-5. There has been no material change in the boundaries since.

It is perhaps not generally known that the British title to this territory is legally derived from the Indian tribes through several surrenders. The first of these is by the Five Nation Indians, 19th May, 1790, surrendering the tract of land lying west of Catfish Creek and south of the River Thames and Indian line, terminating at Walpole Island, 2,000,000 acres; the second by the Chippewa Indians, 18th July, 1822, surrendering the "Long Tract," a range of townships lying on the north bank of the River Thames, from London Township to the Sombra line, 580,000 acres; and the third, also by the Chippewa Indians, 8th July, 1827, surrendering 2,200,000 acres in Lambton, Middlesex and the old Huron Tract. Sombra Township—then 88,000 acres—had been specially surrendered, 7th September, 1796.

SETTLEMENT.

Except the small declining French colony on the Detroit River, which had been established by the French Government with disbanded soldiers as early as 1750, there was, until the close of the Revolutionary War, none other in the Western Peninsula. But that event instituted and hastened further settlement, and was the direct cause of starting the first wave of that great tide of emigration which, later on, swept over the whole country. Land had to be provided for the disbanded soldiers who had taken part in the war, and also for the large number of people who had remained true to the British flag, and, with shattered fortunes, left from State confiscation, followed it to Canadian soil. A new settlement, so called in contradistinction to the old, was established in Malden, at the mouth of the Detroit River, and in Colchester, on the Lake

Erie shore; whilst a second was located near Chatham, on the lower banks of the Thames River—the La Tranche of Surveys and the "Escaunisepe" of the Indians. Provided with land warrants covering 200 acres of free land, and assisted with provisions and other means when necessary, these patriots and others settled in great numbers during that and the next decade. The surrender of Detroit and Michigan in 1796, which loyal residents there had hoped would have remained British territory, drove additional numbers, many with means, across the new boundary line, thus so greatly increasing the area of the settlements that at the close of 1800 the frontage lands were generally taken up, clearings considerably extended, and the settlers enjoying comparative comfort.

But beyond these small colonies—as yet mere specks upon the lake and river margins of the trackless wilderness—there was not a break in the whole virginal forest comprising the Western District. Not even, for a decade or more thereafter, was there a passable road, and access to the settlements was only obtainable by water journeys in canoes and batteaux, or by tedious foot journey along the ill-defined Indian trails. There was practically no intercourse with the East. Mails came west only at intervals of three or six months, and the whole trade products and general interests of the various settlements trended towards Detroit, which was not only the chief Market town, but, until 1796, the local seat of government. This period may be termed the first, and was one of a trial, self-denial and courageous endurance.

The second period commenced in the comparative lull which followed the close of the great United Empire Loyalist exodus from the United States, and properly dates from the advent of Colonel Talbot in 1803. Under his auspices, as the promoter and agent of the colossal government colonization scheme, best known under his name, a continuous stream of emigration—this time including many old country people, particularly many Argyle Highlanders—was first set in motion on the Lake Erie shore of the Townships of Dunwich and Aldborough, in Elgin County, flowing not only eastward but westward, and although temporarily checked by the outbreak of the 1812 war, reaching Kent County in 1816, and ultimately extending to the Romney town line, following as its course the famous Talbot Road, which generally preceded it, and along which, chiefly in double lines of farms, the settlers located. Its progress, nevertheless, was desultory, and as little free from the drawbacks and difficulties which had beset the earlier settlements. Owing to a half-way location, it was equally as isolated and self-dependent, and possessing neither the convenient facilities of communication which the former enjoyed, nor the advantages which proximity to the markets, mills, and Government employment at the towns of Detroit, Sandwich and Amherstburg afforded, greater trials and hardships were probably experienced, a fact which the hopeful but painful history of the Talbot Settlement leaves little doubt.

Meanwhile a third colony—the peculiarly interesting Baldoon Settlement of Earl Selkirk—had been quietly and snugly ensconced on the Chenil Ecarte, in Dover, 1804. Settled principally with people from Argyleshire, under what appeared favorable circumstances, sickness soon overtook them, from which many died, and through other and adverse causes, the settlers soon dispersed, a few of them to neighboring locations nearer the St. Clair River. At Delaware, Wardsville, and some other points on the London and Chatham road, a few families had already unintentionally laid, in their clearings, the sites of future villages; but their number was limited, and at the close of the second period there were properly only the settlements described. All of them had largely extended their area. The New settlement had long since reached not only Gosfield but Mersea; the Thames settlements now lined both sides of the river as far east as the Moravian Reserve; and the Talbot settlement had advanced into Southwold and beyond. But they were yet composed of mere frontage lines, the rear concessions being seldom occupied much less improved. Still considerable progress was apparent. In spite of the war of 1812, in which all able-bodied settlers had taken part, some to leave their bones to bleach in foreign lands, and which at times threatened their homes by its immediate location—for it must be remembered skirmish, battle and plundering raids were ordinary events for several years on the Detroit River and River Thames—in spite of this, improvement was noticeable. Small clearings, with the modest cabin, appeared along the river and highway, giving evidence of successful labor. At intervals, at advantageous points stood the "Settlement Store," or the inevitable tavern—the one providing the needy settler with little household necessaries and a convenient market for the exchange of his farm

products, the other accommodation for the traveller, a rendezvous for the Township meetings, and political discussions—the auction rostrum for the neighborhood; whilst, in the more enterprising localities arose the school house, a sure sign that the light for a mere existence was a thing of the past, and that there was at least a brighter future for the settlers' children. Even the itinerant preacher, the man of God, stalked abroad.

In 1817 Essex contained a population of 3,255, including 380 Huron Indians and 100 British soldiers; Kent 1,382, including 167 Moravian Indians; Lambton 100 whites; Elgin West 1,800, and Middlesex about 200, or at the close of 1820 about 8,000 all told. In Kent, Essex and Lambton there were then forty stores, twenty taverns, five water-mills, five distilleries, fourteen schools, and six priests and preachers. In Elgin there were three stores, four taverns, one grist mill and five schools.

Such was the position of the Western District when movements began of the fourth and great stream of emigration, which at first slowly commenced on its westward course in the east and south of London, gradually extending Chatham-wards along the London Road, through Lobo along the Egremont Road, and northward in the Huron Tract, until, particularly in the decades 1830-40 and 1840-50, the Rebellion period excepted, it spread in torrents over the entire country—along the river banks, every new line, concession after concession leaving in time but small intervals of bush separating the older and original frontier settlements from one another. Provided with roads, Government assistance and supervision, and with the advantage of proximity to the older settlements, the hardships and trials—no doubt sufficiently trying—which were experienced by the settlers of this period were comparatively light when compared with those undergone by the pioneer settlers.

In this period arose our chief Towns. Chatham, although surveyed in 1795, and for some years enjoying a temporary settlement occasioned by the location of a Government shipyard and military officials, only obtained its first permanent settler, in the person of "Will" Chrysler, in 1820, who ensconced himself and shanty on the site of Dr. Holmes' residence. London had only its first settlers located in 1826 in the persons of Andrew Yerex and Peter McGregor, the latter erecting his log shanty—which sufficed as an hotel—at the corner of King and Ridout streets. St. Thomas, with a much earlier existence, was now a place "of some dozen houses, and of some importance." Sarnia was still called by the name of the "Rapids," and the advent of her first settlers proper was in 1832; one of the number being Pioneer George Durand, who erected his shanty store at the foot of the London Road, and partly on the ground now occupied by the residence of Mr. Gurd. Windsor, if we except Moy, the headquarters of the Northwest Fur Company, only existed as farm houses until 1829, and perhaps, more properly, until 1832, the Dougall Brothers being the prominent founders. Sandwich and Amherstburg were "creatures of circumstance," for the former owed its establishment in 1796, to the removal there of the District headquarters from Detroit; and the latter was founded in 1800, when a fortified garrison and naval shipyard were erected there.

LIFE IN THE CLEARINGS.

The present generation, accustomed to the comforts and conveniences of the age, can have but little conception of the severe hardships, privations and laborious toil which their forefathers underwent in the pioneer times. The journey from the Old Country, or even from American points, was alone a great undertaking. Here is the condition of an arrival after such latter an occasion: "His feet were adorned with a pair of shoes which showed marks of time and tempest and rents of independence. His breeks, which just concealed the shame of his nakedness, had formerly been black, but the color, worn by age, was now indescribable. Over the coarse tow and linen shirt hung a threadbare coat, full of holes and rents and deformities, and to complete the whole a rusty hat, its monstrous brim replete with notches and furrows, and grown limp by alternate inflictions of storms and sunshine. His wife was arrayed in a ragged baize night-gown, tied round her middle with a woolen string; her head adorned with a bonnet of black moth-eaten stuff, almost devoured by the teeth of time; her petticoat, jagged at the bottom, distinguished by a multitude of fissures."

Arrived, the pioneer had no cleared productive farm to enter upon. It is true the land was a free grant, or cost at most two or three shillings per acre, but it had to be fought from the forest by laborious toil, in which man, woman and child engaged, and

at the same time, a bare existence eked out of it. For protection from the elements a mere shanty—an aggregation of logs and bark, without windows or door, with a deer-skin hung over the opening intended for the latter, and a chimney for the egress of smoke and ingress of light—had often to suffice for years. His original implement plant would not probably exceed an axe, a large hoe, an auger, a sickle; or, if better footed than ordinary,—a saw, a spade, a wooden plow, plow-shares, ox yoke and chain may be added. His chief household effects were a skillet, a pot, spinning wheel and a set of cards (not playing ones, modern youths please notice), a log cradle and a sugar trough for bread tray. Corn and vegetables grown in the small stump-pitted clearing was the extent of his resources, unless his labor on the older farms, or at Detroit, added some scanty addition thereto, in which case, in the husband's absence, the women and children remained the sole occupants of the little forest home for months at a time.

And a life in the bush had in it little of romance—was not one for nerveless character. The deep silence prevailing was at times unbearable. Between mosquitoes and the smoking punk, necessary to deter their attacks, the summer nights were a continued penance; the visits of Indians, sometimes bold and audacious, were ever feared, even if without just cause; and danger from wild beasts was ever present. Wolves were a terror in the laud, and at certain seasons, no woman's life, much less children's, were safe, who got belated after nightfall. Sheep it was almost impossible to raise, their lives being unsafe in the broad day, and all young stock had to be securely penned at sundown. Often, the night was made hideous by their unearthly howling as they prowled around the enclosures, or tried to stampede belated cattle, which, alone successfully defied their assaults, by forming circle—calves inside—and showing a front of lowering heads and horns to the ravenous brutes. So destructive were their depredations that legislation early became necessary, and a bounty called "wolf scalp warrants" or certificates, of the value of \$6 00 was paid for each wolf scalp secured. From a memorandum in the books of the late John Dolsen, J. P., Dover, we read: "1834, April 25, issued to Archibald Thomson, one certificate for wolf scalp; May 19th, issued certificate for five scalps, (and on same date) certificate for two scalps killed on 18th. C. Cartier says that Thomson has killed 23 or 24 wolves in all up to this time this year."

The ordinary food was cornmeal (sometimes flour) and vegetables, with such game as was occasionally killed. Tea, sugar and meat were luxuries, the former seldom used, except on Sundays. Cook stoves were unknown, the baking being done in small Dutch ovens or in ovens made of mud; a rod stretching across the chimney, suspending a chain with a hook, on which swung the bellied pots, sufficed for all ordinary culinary purposes. Hand-carded, hand-spun, hand-woven and butternut-dyed woollens formed the better clothing; sheep and deer skins, tow-linens and linseys the ordinary and every-day wearing apparel. Corn and grain, in the absence of grist mills, were ground with hand-mills or pounded in mortars formed out of the head of tree stumps, and the chaff was separated by the children's lungs or on sheets blown by the breeze.

It was a period of self-denial and frugality. Cash was scarcely available—barely sufficient to pay taxes or the very small land instalments—and such products as would realize it were hoarded up as if gold. Barter was the sole mode of exchange. To purchase the small household necessities, farm products or labor were given in payment. Long journeys to the "Store" for the simplest commodity, and when the value did not exceed a few pence, was an almost every day occurrence. It was one day a roll of butter to buy a pound of salt, another day, two or three eggs to buy a darning needle and another day for a bag of flour, which the settler often carried home across his shoulders. An old man from the Longwoods walked the distance to Fields' blacksmith shop in Harwich, to have his plowshare laid, returning the same day—a journey of 50 miles. Then, a bushel of salt cost eighteen bushels of wheat, a yard of cotton one bushel, a pound of tea \$2 or \$3, and sharpening plow-irons 62½ cents.

Travelling was done chiefly on foot. It was seldom new settlers possessed a horse, and as for wagons few roads permitted of their use; there was perhaps not fifty of such vehicles in the whole Western District as late as 1830—as a matter of fact, there were only 25 in Kent and Lambton in 1842. To perform logging and farming operations, oxen were generally employed, and, as far as the new settler was concerned, for all purposes as well. Stone-boats—a tree crotch boarded over—was at once his wagon and carriage. Roads, save in favorable seasons, were almost impassable, and even late in the eighteen forties it was no uncommon occurrence for the Royal Mail stage, with its

four horses, to get thoroughly mired. A few of the abler settlers may have owned a span of horses; others a riding horse—ladies often rode astride—but "shank's naggie" was the popular animal. Marriage couples often accompanied by a train of friends, travelled long distances to the nearest minister. A Raleigh yeoman and his affianced, walked the entire distance to Detroit and back, sleeping over night in a hollow log and resuming the journey in the morning. A Romney beau, on his way to Chatham—upon the same errand—ferried his bride over a Harwich swale mounted on his shoulders. Jurymen from Howard and Orford, often from sheer necessity, walked to and from the Court at Sandwich, receiving neither pay, food or accommodation, if we except the paltry perquisite of twenty-five cents attached to each case, upon which they may have sat as jurymen. But, if journeys on foot were a necessity, there were ameliorating advantages. The doors of many houses were never barred; every traveller was welcome to enter. In winter, on the main lines of travel, in the taverns and many farm houses, great fires were built and banked upon retiring to bed, to accommodate the needy and impecunious who might arrive during the night, the morning often exposing many arrivals curled up on the floor, enjoying a sound sleep before the humble but comfortable hearth. Even when charges were made, they were most reasonable—meals, 12½ cents; bed or lodging, 12½ cents, and whiskey per gill, 5 cents.

Social intercourse, there was little or none. A visit from a neighbor—not often a near one—or a friend from a distance was a rare and welcome occurrence—a break in the uneventful even of forest life. But, as the clearings closed upon one another, social amenities and intercourse became possible. A popular form was the "dance," an event which, if in the backwoods, requiring little preparation beyond the "fixins," which the "boys" generally provided and disbursed by instituting coon-hunts to raise the ways and means (coon-skin being a cash commodity at the store); but if in the front clearing, requiring previous consideration and a resort to the "corners," for nankeen knee trousers and vests at 67/ (York money), scarlet and swans down vests at 50/, dancing pumps at 24/, calico gowns at \$1.00 per yard, cambric waists and scarfs at \$3.00 per yard, besides numerous ribbons "silver lace bow and hair bands," as essential requisites. Then to the music of the "fiddle or bag pipes," played with all fervor and consequence by some Celtic Pat or Sandy, perched on high in some convenient corner, dance after dance in endless round continued far into the early morn. The only interruption being the frequent visits of the male dancers to an adjoining room where they engaged deeply into the merits of Dolson's corn juice, sometimes to the detriment of peace, when the home escort of some forest belle became in question.

Their pastimes like the surroundings were rude and wild. Coon-hunts, cock-fighting rifle matches, wrestling and fisticuff-stiffs, and later on, horse-racing were popular institutions. On all these occasions whiskey was ever present—ever the regular accompaniment. Nor was its use confined to the cross-roads; it formed the "social beverage," equally of the yeoman, merchant, squire, judge and parson. Drunk as a squire, was a true, if not a complimentary saying. The pernicious habit prevailed at every "rasin" and gathering—even at funerals, and "drinking under the dead" was a common observance. At the funeral of a prominent official person, who died at Sally Ainsie, the noted Indian woman, on the river, in Dover, even the presiding parson had to be propped up by friendly hands whilst he read the funeral service, his voluble tongue giving no evidence of his paralyzed limbs. And it is written that to secure attendance at the Sabbath services, which he instituted, Colonel Talbot found it necessary to have present a demi-john of whiskey, with which he regaled the settlers at the close. "Ebenezer Dolson, to 3 gallons of whiskey for Parson's dance; Hezekiah Wilcox, to 2½ gallon spirits for Gibson's funeral, /32, and for share at H. Ball's dance, /10; and Thomas Williams, for egg-nogg, 6/," "because he was afraid to fight," are entries in the daybook of a merchant, of the early settlement, and at once forming interesting items, and at same time facts expressive of the times and habits of the people.

Schools were few, poorly attended, and only open on the average six months in the year. They were partly sustained by the District and Government in proportion to the number of pupils and length of time open, but chiefly by the settlers, who boarded the half-paid Dominic at their homes by turns. Even as late as 1840 a baker's dozen of preachers sufficed for the spiritual wants of the community, the tying of marriage knots, and the christening of the resulting olive branches. There were a few Doctors, but the babies came into the world without their assistance—and, strange to say, with astonish-

ing success. Unless upon special occasions the sick settlers still drenched themselves with salts at 37½ cents per dose, or had recourse to "a vomit" at similar cost. A common and popular medicine was sulphur at 4 shillings per lb. The strife-breeding lawyer, with his exacting fees and privileges, was yet confined to Sandwich.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipal government, as now understood, was unknown until 1840-41. From participation in all matters effecting the management of local affairs the ordinary settler was entirely debarred. The control lay with the magistrates and their council—the Quarter Sessions. The levying and collection of taxes was under their jurisdiction, as was also the appointment of all local officers—even at one time postmasters—constables, and the licensing of taverns, distilleries, hawkers, and the regulation of tolls, etc. As a Parliamentary return of 1834 gives it, they controlled all moneys expended to coroners, jailers, surveyors of roads, constables, treasurers, deputy-sheriffs and principals, clerks of the peace for fees and contingencies, printing, bridges, roads, wolf-scalp certificates, medical men, wages for Members of Parliament, and it might be added, in earlier times, the recommendation of free grant land warrants and the parson's prerogative of joining man and woman. It is true the people did elect their own Members of Parliament, as also their Township Councils and Parish officers; but the powers of the Councils were limited to the regulation of pounds, height of fences, estray cattle and stone horses, boars and bulls when at large, in season. The Clerk, Assessor and Collector—obviously there was no Treasurer—were subject to the officials at Sandwich only. It was only at a late period that Townships acquired full control of the Statute Labor, its assessment and expenditure.

These gentry, whom Gourlay the historian of their times divided into four classes, viz: 1st—Simple magistrates—mindless, ignorant, good-meaning, but afraid; 2nd—loyal-mad, half-pay officers, good-hearted, but biased, and damn-Yankee everybody; 3d—ruffians, abounding about the borders, unscrupulous and dangerous, and, 4th, "Big Bugs,"—confined to towns—big cheaters, gorged merchants and society apers—these gentry were in no way responsible to the people of the District. They received their appointments from the Executive Council, and owed allegiance to it only. No one could question their authority, no one could call to question their acts, and when peculation and misappropriation were charged to them even refused to furnish state ments of accounts, although demanded of them at the request of the House of Assembly.

THE COURTS.

The Quarter Sessions, District Court, and the poor man's court—the Court of Request—were practically under the supervision of these same magistrates. Until 1822, by virtue of their office, they were Commissioners of the latter Court. How shamefully they abused their positions is a matter of political history and was a subject of Parliamentary debate. Their rascality forced even an unscrupulous executive to interfere, by the appointment of other and special Commissioners. But the improvement was only temporary. The court became worse than ever—a mere vehicle by which certain political partisan cliques, composed of magistrates, traders and storekeepers, legally plundered the settlers and their poorer customers. A Parliamentary report testifies to that fact and the books of that court in Chatham furnish evidence that a certain Commissioner never acted in his judicial capacity except upon one occasion when a large number of his own store accounts came before the Court. Nor were the other Courts above suspicion. Earl Selkirk had some queer experiences with them, some questionable proceedings at the Sandwich Court, and there is yet fresh in the memory of many old settlers, stories, of men who suffered imprisonment, and were plundered of their property, under so-called legal process and legal decisions, but really through downright rascality. It was the same with the

LAND OFFICES.

Local rings controlled them. Settlers, who were entitled to receive the lands at first hands and current rates, had often to "pay tribute to the Cæsar" thereof, which had anticipated (?) his selection of land, to release the rings' prior (?) claim. It was a

piece,—an honest legacy, of the system introduced by Lieut. Gov. Russell, when many of the Crown Patents then issued practically read, "I, Lieut. Governor Russell, convey to you, Mr. Peter Russell, gentleman," or perhaps to "J. Dummer Powell, my trusty friend," as the case may be—a system vastly improved upon under the regime of the "family compact," when thousands of acres of the best lands which were required and desired by actual settlers, were lavished upon their friends—not forgetting friends—original heads of well known families in the Western and London Districts. It was a long fight in the Assembly "for the interdiction of the disposal of land grants to favorites." But even when free (?) competition by public sale was attained, jobbery was not absent, as the late Duncan McVicar, of Chatham Township, learned to his cost. He found the advice, "Apply to Mac., with my compliments," more potent than standing upon his rights and bidding at the sale.

Indeed the whole political fabric was rotten to the core. Government appointments—judicial, and other, were given to friends and pets of the family compact. Residence, fitness and qualifications were little considered—the position could be farmed out. Some families had a surfeit of offices; one person in the Western District, alone held five at one time; and it was almost a rare occurrence when appointments were singly held. Justices of the Peace were often persons with little claim upon and less residence in the District. Unless in exceptional cases the appointments made were all of one political bias. Even the militia promotions were of a similar stripe and made unblushingly over the heads of others who had served in the wars, to pets and favorites—often fawning sycophants—of family friends. And this is no exaggeration; it is a matter of fact, of recorded history.

It would be unfair to classify all Magistrates and Officials under this category; nor do these remarks particularly apply to those of the Western District. Of a different complexion and beyond the pale of the ring connection, were many honest Justices; but these did not belong to the ruling clique who so long ran the local machine and caroused over their iniquity at the Sandwich and other Quarter Sessions.

Was the rebellion of 1837-8 justifiable? Whether it was or not, it, at all events, brought great benefits to the country, through the resulting Union, Municipal and other Acts of 1841. It gave the people responsible government, an independent Judiciary; it relegated the Justices to their proper position, transferred the control of local affairs to a District Council elected directly by the people, and substituted a Division Court, with a presiding Judge, for the Magistrate's rotten Court of Request. And since then the Act of 1849 has given us the liberal Municipal regime under which our local affairs are now managed directly by the people.

From a primeval forest aspect of country indented in a few places by isolated settlement clearings each with its scanty quota of people struggling for a bare existence as depicted in the preceding sketch, to one of solid clearing of cultivated field, comfortable homes, enterprising towns, and a numerous, prosperous, free and contented people, is a transition in barely sixty years scarcely conceivable yet strictly true as applied to that part at least now forming the famous County of Kent.



The range of fruit grown in Kent is very extensive. It includes all the best varieties of apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, and small fruits. The soil and climate are well adapted to the production of these fruits. Indeed, as the Agricultural Commission has expressed it, "many parts of Kent present the appearance of a vast fruit garden; the soil and temperature is unsurpassed for fruit growing."

THE COUNTY OF KENT.



Occupies a central position in the District previously described—in the extreme south-western end of the Ontario peninsula,—and is the chief, wealthiest and most populous of the several counties comprising it. Bounded on two sides by water, by Lakes Erie and St. Clair respectively, and intersected by two navigable rivers, and being the most southerly land in the Dominion of Canada, it enjoys a location of much climatological and commercial importance.

Topographically, with the exception of the gravel ridge prevailing in several southern townships, and a slightly rolling character in those of the east, the territory is substantially a level plain, with only sufficient slope towards the west to insure thorough drainage, and contains an area of over 600,000 acres of land, of which about three-fourths are improved, all capable of improvement, and forming one of the finest stretches of agricultural land either in the Dominion or the United States.

The landscape if flat is most interesting and picturesque. Universal luxuriance of plant growth and foliage, green fertile field and orchard embowered farm houses, backed by a wealth of forest coloring, are its chief scenic characteristics; and many a view, as seen from the open road stretches, sloping elevations of land, and along the river bends present pictures of loveliness seldom to be seen elsewhere in the Dominion.

The soil—generally a deep rich friable clay loam with clay subsoil, but in the river valleys and prairie lands a black vegetable mould underlaid with clay—is most fertile, and, excepting a few meadow lands, excellent for pasturage, is all capable of cultivation with very ordinary labor, without scarcely so much as a stone to interfere with farming operations.

The drainage—a peculiar feature of the county—is most complete, and, perhaps, a more thorough system is not extant in the whole Dominion. The Thames and Sydenham rivers and the numerous creeks affording fine natural outlets, whilst the construction of the many substantial and costly municipal drains which the favorable lay of the land facilitates, serve as leaders for the individual drainage of the farms, all of which, with few exceptions, are well drained or capable of drainage. It may here be said that in Kent County municipal drainage was first instituted.

Its resources—chiefly agricultural—are many and important. Fall and spring wheat, barley, oats, peas, rye, buckwheat and other grains are raised and yield most abundantly—in no district better. All the clovers and grasses grow luxuriantly. Corn and white beans,—crops peculiar and limited to this section, in Canada—are grown successfully and give great returns. Clover seed, another staple product peculiar to the locality, is raised in large quantities; and, until its cultivation was destroyed by excise regulations, tobacco, was a profitable and safe crop. Yields of 45 bushels of wheat, 100 of oats, 70 of shelled corn and 50 of beans and barley per acre are in no way very exceptional crops for the better cultivated farms; whilst as an average for all Kent farms, the Government Commission under the auspices of the Bureau of Agriculture, gives 30 bushels for wheat, 50 for corn and oats and 30 for beans and barley.

Nor do these particular crops limit the productions. The deep open soil produces great yield of potatoes, mangolds and other roots and all vegetables; whilst the equable climate, owing to geographical and a half insular position, make it possible, besides growing every known Canadian crop, to grow successfully a range of others indigenous to more southern latitudes.

The range of fruit grown is a wide one, and comprises all the best varieties of apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines and quinces, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries, many varieties of grapes, tomatoes, melons, cauliflower, celery, and all common vegetables. Over 10,000 acres are in orchards. Indeed, as the Agricultural Commission has expressed it, “many parts of Kent present the appearance “of a vast fruit garden; the soil and temperature is unsurpassed for fruit growing.”

Owing to the successful cultivation of the grasses, prolific natural meadows and the comparative short and mild winter, stock raising and kindred pursuits are prosecuted under most favorable conditions. Hogs are fattened in thousands, and is an industry which would be much less possible but for the unlimited supply of the best of all fattening food—corn—a fact which intending settlers should not lose sight of when looking up farms. It is a fact, too, that Kent County fed hogs bring the highest prices at the eastern packing houses.

Besides fertile fields, considerable areas of timber land—the now carefully preserved remains of the primeval forest of walnut, oak, ash, &c.,—yet prevail, and besides providing farmers with building and fence material, furnish lumbermen and manufacturers with valuable supplies to the financial benefit of the owners; whilst in the other woods of less economic value, not only furnish an inexhaustible supply for his own wants but an abundant surplus which finds a ready and profitable market in the local towns, on the railways and in the neighboring American cities. Indeed the advantages pertaining to timber lands are not properly appreciated.

The shipping facilities are excellent and competitive. East and west the country is traversed by the trunk lines of the Canada Southern (M. C.), Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, and north and south by Erie & Huron railway; whilst a large steam marine service is carried on along the lake and river ports.

The local markets for all kinds of products, are, in consequence good, and the prices obtained as satisfactory as in any other point in Canada, considering the geographical position. Proximity to Detroit, and the large local competition of the merchant milling establishments, secure the former quotations differing only, at most, a few cents from those obtained at the larger eastern cities. Prices for live stock are equally satisfactory, and a strong competitive demand available at every man's door.

The climate is an exceptionally fine one, the winters being comparatively short, moderate, crisp and clear, and the summers long, warm and pleasant. Snow seldom falls, in sufficient quantity to lie, until December, and save an occasional "November bluster" in the latter part of that month, fine summer weather often continues till Christmas. The heat of July and August is greatly modified by gentle winds from the surrounding lakes. Seeding begins from the 1st to the 15th of April—often much earlier. Clover cutting commences in the last two weeks of June, and the wheat harvest immediately after. Corn husking is continued through October and November; fall plowing often into December.

The hygiene of the County is most satisfactory, the death rate being below the Provincial average. No zymotic diseases prevail, and practically all parts are healthy. Fever and ague, more or less prevalent twenty-five years ago, as in other parts of Ontario, when drainage was less in vogue, is now unknown.

The social standing of the people is good, and will compare favorably with other portions of Ontario. Old country people and residents of the older settled portions of the Dominion, need not fear the lack of those social privileges to which they may have been accustomed. Where it is preferred, townships or settlements in which particular nationalities exclusively preponderate, may be selected in different parts of the County.

The nationality according to population is in the proportion of 18 English to 12 Irish, 10 Scotch, 4 German and 5 French—the latter being confined principally to one locality. The religious standing is as 21 Methodists to 9 Presbyterians, 8 Roman Catholics, 9 Church of England and 4 Baptists. Churches are numerous and convenient to all.

There are about 150 fine common free Schools of unsurpassed efficiency, and no locality is devoid of one; whilst the town of Ridgetown, and Chatham—the county town—possess superior Collegiate Institutes.

The country enjoys a most efficient Post Office service—no settler being beyond an easy distance of a daily mail, whilst telegraph, telephone and express offices are found at convenient points at short intervals apart. In every locality efficient magistrates are appointed who are answerable for the peace therein; whilst Division Courts—the poor

man's court—are held monthly at the several convenient headquarters, for the summary disposal of cases of personal action and of small debt and contracts.

In short, no district of country offers better inducements to the farmer, stockman, dairyman, fruit-grower, mechanic and capitalist generally. The able and capitalist farmer and stock-raiser will find every facility, many advantages and ready opportunities for prosecuting their callings on a large scale; the ordinary farmer may obtain choice improved farms of from 100 to 200 acres at very reasonable prices—and not exceeding the prices obtaining for less productive farms further east—and upon very easy and convenient terms of payment; whilst the new settler and less able farmer may provide a home of 50 or 100 acres, partially cleared, on equally as good terms, and at prices within the reach of all industrious persons—or, at least, of those who are able to make a small payment.

The great range of fruit affords every scope for the grower, and the choice quality and great variety, every facility to the fruit packer and preserver; the forest affords a wide field for the lumberman and kindred industries; and the towns convenient and industrial centres for the manufacturers. The long lake margins and leading rivers afford rich and valuable fishing grounds for pickerel, whitefish, maskalonge, bass, herring etc.

It offers, in particular, fine opportunities to the able old country tenant farmer, whose means will enable him to purchase the larger improved farms, and to carry on operations on the large scale and under the improved methods to which he has been accustomed, whilst at the same time enjoying the social privileges and advantages incident to all settled and progressive localities.

The municipal county of Kent is composed of ten townships: Camden, Chatham, Dover, Harwich, Howard, Orford, Raleigh, Romney, Tilbury East and Zone, together with the towns of Chatham, Blenheim, Dresden, Bothwell and Ridgetown, and the incorporated villages of Wallaceburg, Thamesville and Tilbury Centre form eighteen municipalities each having its own local council board of management besides (excepting the Town of Chatham), contributing representatives to the County Council of which it is formed. The county population is probably now 65,000.

The assessed value of the real and personal estate of the county is \$30,000,000; its true valuation is \$40,000,000. The Bureau of Industries place the average value of farm property alone—land, buildings, stock and implements—at \$60 per acre, or a total valuation of \$35,000,000.

According to municipal returns and the above quoted Government authority there are in the county some 19,000 horses, 60,000 cattle, 30,000 sheep, 50,000 pigs and 200,000 poultry. The average yearly productions, in a series of five years, are: Wheat, 2,000,000 bushels; barley, 200,000; oats, 1,000,000; corn, 1,000,000; beans, 500,000; peas, 150,000; buckwheat, 50,000; rye, 20,000; potatoes, 1,000,000 bushels, and hay, 200,000 tons. The product of cheese is estimated at 750,000 lbs., butter at a similar amount and wool at 130,000 lbs. The shipments last season were estimated to be: Flour, 350,000 barrels; 500,000 dozens of eggs; 100,000 barrels of apples and 25,000 bushels of clover seed. 15,000 dead hogs alone, and probably as many more on foot, left the different railway stations. Other shipments included numerous car loads of cattle, horses, sheep, poultry, fruit, fish and logs, lumber, staves, hoops, heading, cordwood, etc., nor do these include the large volume of manufactured products proper.



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CHATHAM.

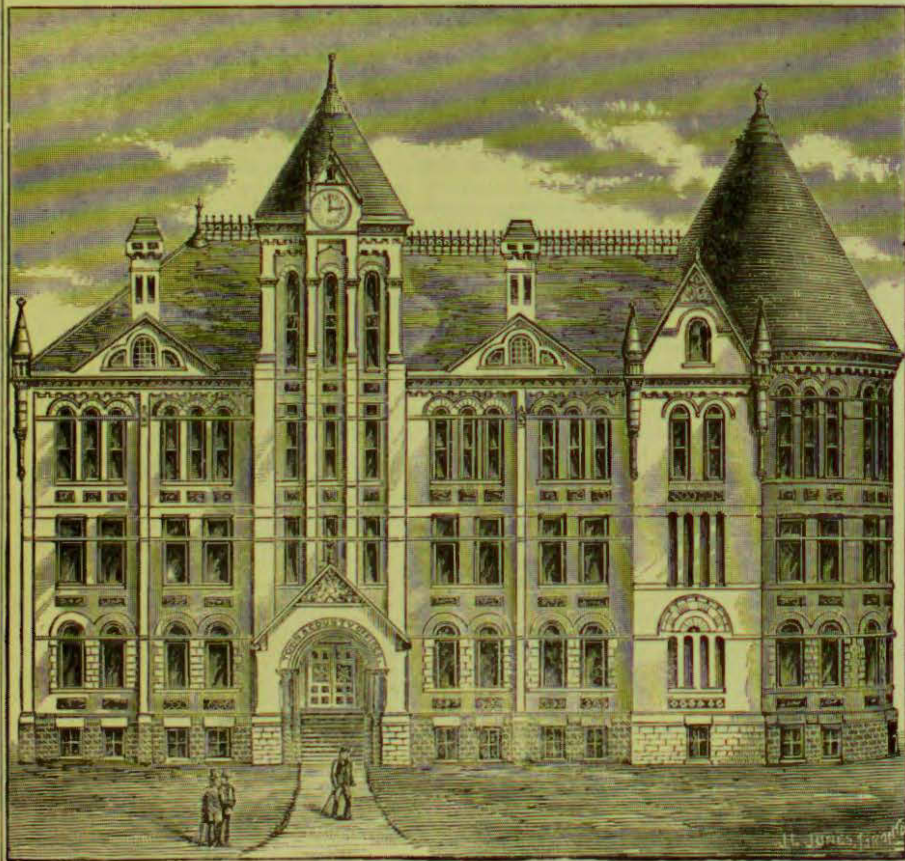


Chatham, the judicial seat of the County of Kent, a place of 10,000 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the River Thames (which is navigable for the largest class of lake vessels) at a point where it is joined by McGregor's Creek, 18 miles from its mouth on Lake St. Clair, and is the largest and most important town west of London. Originally laid out by Governor Simcoe in 1795 when 600 acres were reserved for a town plat and a military reserve, its present limits now embrace an area of 1650 acres, extending over several of the original lots in the townships of Harwich, Raleigh, Dover and Chatham, which here converge.

The early history of Chatham was eventful—full of interesting reminiscences. Its site, then called the "Forks"—was chosen chiefly for, or with a view to military necessities. It was to form a fortified post on the western extension of the Governor's, or London Road, at the point where a lateral line was to run to Pointe aux Pins on Lake Erie—a line now located by the Communication Road. Here, in 1794, long prior to actual settlement, on, and near the "Point" of the Military Reserve, (now Tecumseh Park), the Government had erected a stockaded fort, established saw pits and ship yard, and, in anticipation of a renewal of hostilities with the newly fledged Confederate States, had under construction several gun boats, upon which a large number of men were employed, under charge of William Baker, the maternal grandfather of William Eberts, of Chatham. On the same spot—in the war of 1812—lay the Indian troops under Chief Tecumseh, on the night of the 3d October, 1813, whilst their British allies, helpless, without orders, deserted by their leader, occupied the opposite or northern bank of the river; for it was at the "Chatham Forks" it had been contemplated—promised to the Indians—that a stand should be made against the pursuing Americans for their lands and homes; and it was here, that on the following morn, the loyal Indians remained to dispute the advance of the American vanguard, and when was shed the first considerable blood in the miserable fiasco "the retreat on the Thames," which ended so disastrously at Moraviantown the following day. For long too—in the earlier political elections, Chatham Forks, was the sole polling place for the united counties of Kent and Lambton; and near the spot where the American victims of the Indian fire had fallen—the site of the Merchants Bank—stood the polling booth, where the scattered voters recorded their votes by open word of mouth and under the free canopy of heaven. To Chatham, the martial tramp of men in arms, has ever been a familiar sound; it was again heard in 1837 when an unscrupulous Executive and its minions drove honest men to rebellion, and let loose a horde of plundering Americans under the plea of sympathizers; and again British Redcoats and loyal Canadian Militia "formed" in numbers, and for several years gave pleasant coloring to the historic Park.

Chatham properly dates its first actual settlement from 1820; for with the exception of Abram Irdell, the famous Surveyor, who some years prior to his death (about 1811) made his home on Lot 17, corner of William and Water street, no person preceded "Will Chrysler" who at that date located himself on what is now the residence of Dr. Holmes, near Third street bridge. Other settlers soon followed, the first being John Hooper and Peter Jot, who settled on Gaol street, across the Creek; P. P. Lacroix and one Sharp, who established themselves on the present Eberts' Block, and Israel Evans, sr., and the Merriam Bros., who resided near the old "Chatham Mills," which stood just east of the Erie & Huron Railway Station. Stephen Brock was the first merchant, his store—which was built in 1830—occupying the rear portion of the Merchants Bank. Most of the old families settled in between 1830 and 1833—Eberts, Forsyth, Dolsen, Baxter, Reid, Smyth (Capt.), Pratt, VanAllen, Orr, Brown, Verrall, Northwood, McCrue, &c. The population at that time was 300, in 1840, 800; and in 1843, 1100. In 1850, under the Municipal Act, it was incorporated a village, and in 1855, a town. Since 1880 the town has been separated from County jurisdiction.

Chatham is the centre of a fine agricultural district of country, and the seat of a considerable manufacturing and commercial interest. It is a Port of Entry, a prominent station on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, headquarters of the



COUNTY AND CITY BUILDING.

Erie and Huron Railway, (which connects directly with the Michigan Central Railway, a few miles distant), and the County Seat of the County of Kent, where all County Buildings and Public Offices are located. Besides the leading county highways which here converge; the River Thames affords communication with the Lakes for the largest class of steamboats and sailing craft.

Chatham is a substantial and well built town, prettily laid out on both sides of the River Thames and McGregor's Creek, the chief business streets being lined with spacious blocks and fine public buildings—worthy of a much larger city, whilst numerous elegant residences adorn the more suburban portions. All the streets are well graded, the residential fronted with rows of shade trees, and the business ones, block or brick paved, along the chief of which runs a street railway, connecting together the different railways and steamboat landings. The drainage is good; an extensive system of water works from artesian sources is under contract, guaranteeing a daily supply of 300,000 gallons, and the town is well lighted both by gas and the electric light. The River Thames is spanned by two very fine stone and iron draw bridges, and McGregor's Creek by one stone and iron and two substantial wooden bridges. The city buildings consist of a brick Town Hall, brick Fire Hall and Police quarters and

GENERAL & RAILWAY

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STEAMSHIP

TICKET & OFFICE,



115 King Street, Chatham.

*Tickets sold to all Points in Canada, Manitoba,
North West Territories, British Columbia,
Washington Territory, California, United States
and Europe, at Lowest Excursion Rates.*

To and from the Old Country by any line of Steamships crossing the Atlantic. I can bring out your friends to this country without extra expense or trouble to you. Call and see me.

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AT LOWEST CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST.

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General Land, Loan and Insurance Agents, 115 King St.. Chatham.



1,000 Mills Sold in 1884
 1,330 Mills Sold in 1885
 2,000 Mills Sold in 1886
 2,300 Mills Sold in 1887
 2,500 Mills Sold in 1888
 3,500 Mills Sold in 1889

More than Double the number turned out by any other Factory in Canada.

20,000 MILLS
 NOW IN USE.

My Bagging attachment is first class in every respect.

The Mill is fitted with Screens and Riddles to clean and separate all kinds of Grain & Seeds.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

See my Mill before buying any other; it will be to your advantage. Send for Circular.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Merchant Tailors & Gents' Outfitters.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST

SELECTIONS OF WOOLENS IN CHATHAM,

CONSISTING OF

Suitings, Overcoatings and Trouserings,

And at Prices that no establishment that aims to do First-class work can beat.

We also carry a well assorted Stock of

Men's Furnishing Goods and Hats and Caps,

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

A CALL SOLICITED.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Opposite Market, Chatham.

Merchant Tailors and Gents' Outfitters.



CHATHAM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

court. The fire brigade is a paid one, and consist of two double cylinder steam fire engines, hook and ladder outfit, and the necessary horses : whilst, under the water-works contract, 150 hydrants and a water pressure of 100 lbs. is guaranteed at all times. No where are better public schools ; besides the Ward schools, (including the Separate School) which number seven fine brick buildings, erected at an aggregate cost of \$60,000, there are a large brick Central School, a Model School, and one of the finest Collegiate Institutions in the country. There are also of private institutions, a fine Ladies' Seminary—the Ursuline Convent—the Wilberforce Institute, and a Commercial College. Fully a dozen of handsome churches—two of them costing \$75,000 and \$50,000 respectively, testify to the religious standing of the people. Four of the leading chartered banks—each possessing fine buildings, provide ample financial accommodation ; three public halls and a handsome and finely equipped Opera House—the best west of Toronto—afford ample facilities for holding public meetings and the presentation of theatrical and operatic performances ; whilst three live newspapers supply the latest news of the day. A Public Library and Mechanics Institute is also one of the institutions, as are also an influential Board of Trade and active Board of Health. A beautiful and substantial Post Office and Custom House, built of brick and heavy stone work, is one of the sights ; the stone built Court House and Gaol is another, and the imposing County and City Building just under an advanced stage of construction, at a cost of \$45,000, form together a trio of exceptionally handsome structures. Two fine public parks—one a lovely spot in the centre of the town, afford fine open spaces for pastimes and recreation ; whilst the large Peninsular Fair Grounds give every scope for Exhibitions and provide a convenient driving and racing Park. Two fine instrumental bands—one of Provincial reputation—administer to the musically inclined at the town's expense.

The industrial establishments are many and important, and consist of : three large flouring mills with a daily capacity of 900 barrels of flour, an extensive wagon fac-

WILSON'S NURSERIES.

All the worthy, old and reliable. New Fruit, Nut and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., including the Best Kinds of Hedging. Best and Cheapest, Wholesale and Retail.

The Best Improved **Spraying Pumps**, for Trees and Bees, washing Windows, Buggies, &c, extinguishing fires, &c., &c. **F. W. WILSON'S Improved Wire Tree Guards**, from Mice, Rabbits, &c.

WILSON'S NURSERIES KENNELS, the Largest in Canada, of Great Danes, St. Bernard's and Fox Terriers. Won 8 Prizes, Special and Diploma, in Toronto, 1889. Write, stating what you want.

(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

F. W. WILSON, Chatham P. O., Ontario.

CRYSTAL HALL.

YOU NEED CROCKERY?

You want to know where to Buy it.

You are anxious to invest your money to the Best Advantage.

We are in a position to do better for you than any House west of London.

THIS IS NO IDLE BOAST.

We carry a very large stock and can offer you a splendid selection in the following lines:

DINNER SETS—From \$9 to \$60. All sizes, shapes, designs and colors.

BEDROOM SETS—Colored—From \$3 to \$20.

TEA SETS—Colored—from \$3 to \$8.

LIBRARY LAMPS—With Fancy Decorated Shades and Prisms, Ball Weight or Patent Extension Spring, from \$2.90 to \$20.

TEA SETS—China—\$5 to \$25.

VASES—from 10c. to \$10.

WATER SETS—from \$1 to \$5.

STAND LAMPS—Fancy, from 75c. to \$10.

An endless variety of Fancy Goods. Your inspection solicited.

HUGH MALCOLMSON,

Importer, **CRYSTAL HALL, Chatham.**

CHATHAM WOOLEN MILLS.

T. H. TAYLOR & Co., Proprietors.

Manufacture all Descriptions of Domestic Woolen Goods.

SUCH AS

Flannels, Blankets, Suitings, Tweeds, Woolen Yarns in various colors and qualities. Samples on application.

All goods made from good fresh Wool of both Home and Foreign growth. Custom Carding, Manufacturing, Spinning, &c., promptly attended to. Also,

PROPRIETORS OF THE BEAVER FLOURING MILLS,

Manufacturers of New Process Flour and Dealers in Grain.



ORCHARD HOME---Residence and Office of F. W. WILSON, Esq., an Extensive Nurseryman, Farmer and Fruit Exporter---A representative Suburban and Farm Residence. See preceding page.

tory—the most complete of its kind—with a yearly capacity of 3,500 vehicles, a large gang saw ship plank mill and 43 foot band saw mill, harvester works, three machine shops, two fanning mill factories—one with a 4000 mill capacity, three planing and sash factories, four lumber yards, a large woolen cloth manufactory, four carriage shops—one with a provincial reputation—two furniture factories, canning and pickling establishment, soap works, three pump and one windmill factories, bed spring factory, basket works, two barrel and stave works, boiler shop, fruit evaporator, railway workshop, pork packing house, egg-packing and refrigerator company, grain elevators, brick-works, lime-kiln, etc.

The commercial concerns are equally important, and embrace all the usual standard lines of business. The chief retail establishments are imposing affairs—large, elegantly equipped and rivalling those of the large cities. The produce houses, building and other trades are equally substantial and well represented, and, as a whole, a large volume of business is transacted. In no town in Canada is to be seen such a large weekly market as Chatham enjoys; it is within the mark to say that on Saturdays 1,000 conveyances enter Chatham, and from 1,500 to 2,000 people— all bent on trading.

All the leading secret and benefit societies have a strong and numerous following, whilst Church, Christian and Temperance Societies are active and in excellent state of organization. Literary, political, sporting and pastime clubs are equally well patronized.

The assessed value of Chatham is, in round figures, \$3,500,000; the rate of taxation generally from 15 to 18 mills—this year, owing to numerous improvements, 20 mills—and the income from all sources, \$80,000. The Town Officials are noticed elsewhere.

In fine, no town is more deserving the consideration of manufacturers; few can offer them more advantages.

MONEY TO LOAN.

JAMES SOUTAR, Chatham,

Loans Money on IMPROVED FARMS and Productive TOWN PROPERTY, on such terms as must satisfy all applicants. Lowest Interest; No Commission Charged; no Fines Imposed; Annoyance and expense of renewals avoided. Valuator for "THE HURON & ERIE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LONDON.

☞ CENTRAL † DRUG † STORE, ☞

A. E. PILKEY & CO.,

— CORNER KING AND FIFTH STREETS, —

CHATHAM, - - - ONT.

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☉ Fine Toilet Articles, ☉

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES,

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

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Bar, Hoop and Band Iron and Steel,

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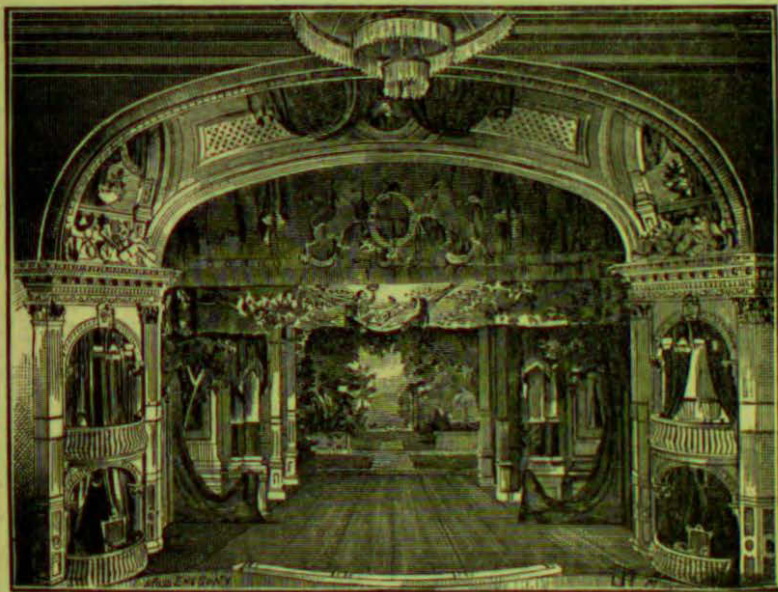
Carriage Goods and Bendings.

Stoves, Tinware, Plumbing & Gas Fittings.

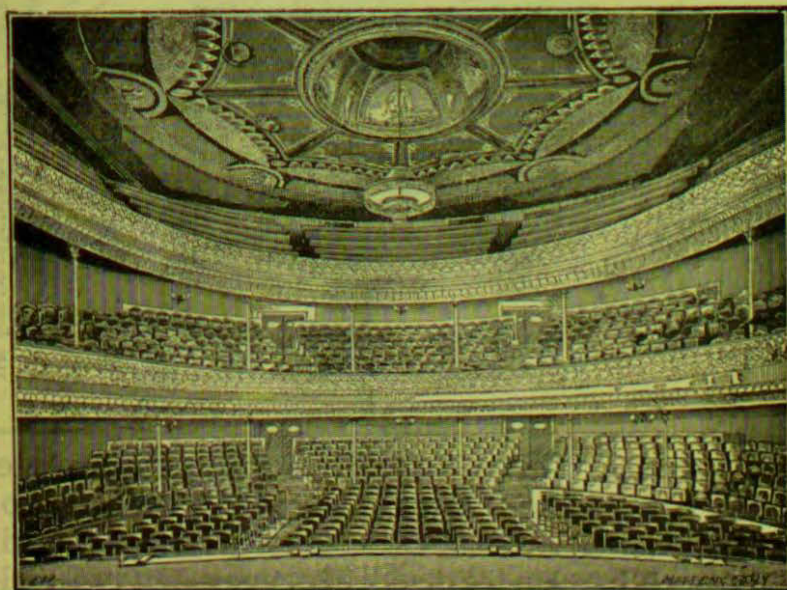
Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Cordage.

Two Doors from Market, King Street, Chatham.

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CHATHAM OPERA HOUSE---STAGE.



Chatham Opera House—AUDITORIUM.

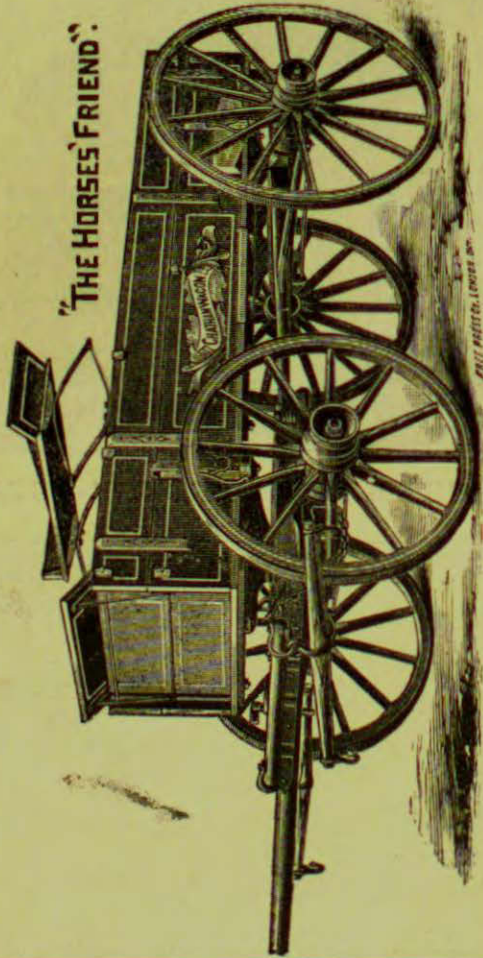
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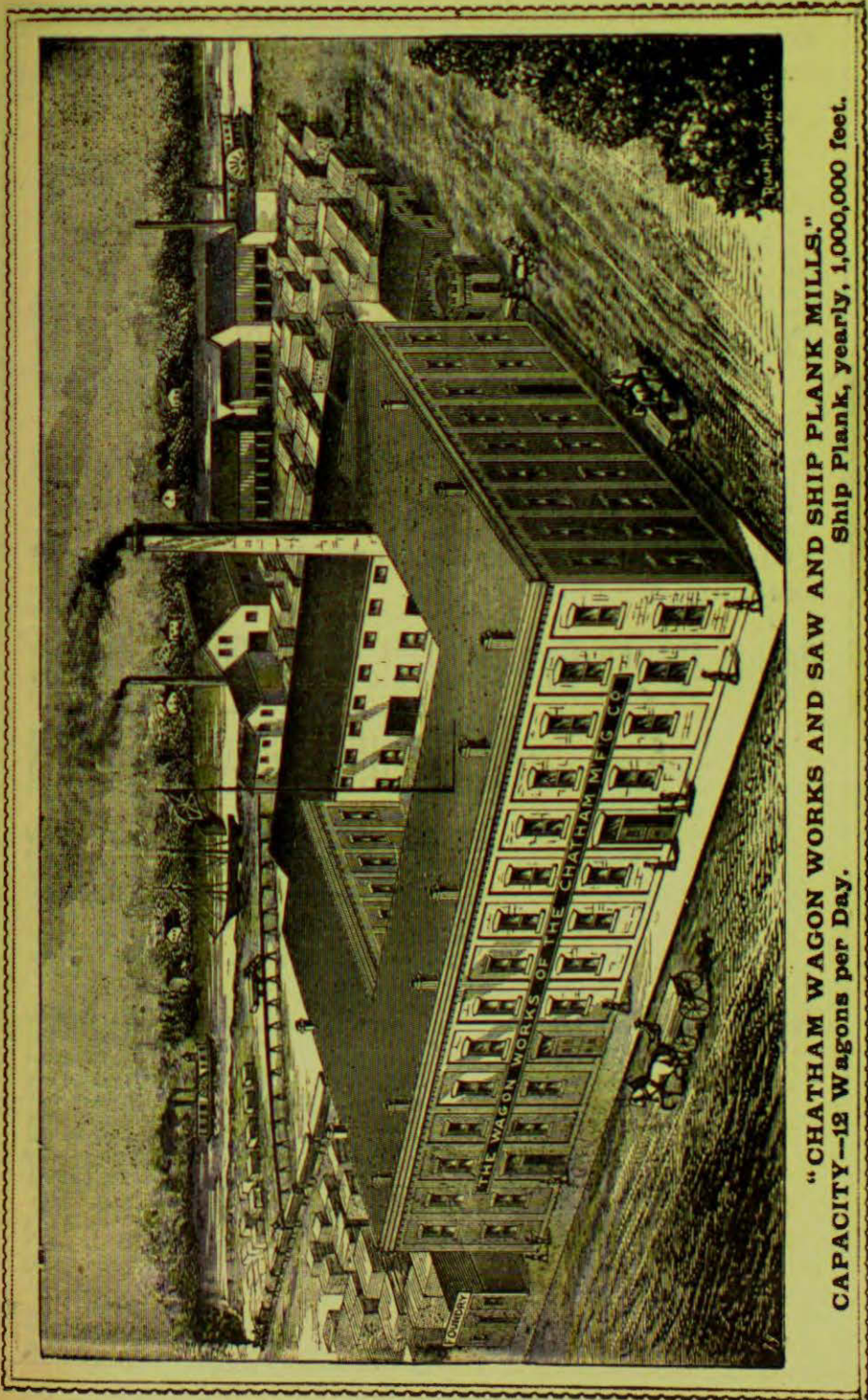
CHATHAM WAGON



Of which we give a faithful illustration, and which the Government of the Dominion of Canada has adopted as the Standard Wagon. We simply ask intending purchasers, in their own interests, to send to us for particulars of the Chatham Wagon before purchasing any other.

Railway Platform Baggage Trucks, Lorries
Farm and other Dump Carts. Hardwood
Lumber and White Oak Gang Sawed Ship
Plank. The Patent Champion Hay Rack,
Etc., Etc.

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"CHATHAM WAGON WORKS AND SAW AND SHIP PLANK MILLS."

CAPACITY—12 Wagons per Day.

Ship Plank, yearly, 1,000,000 feet.

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Have a large and well assorted stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

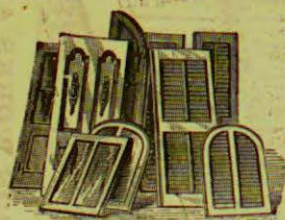
CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, &c.,

And feel confident that they can please all who may favor them with their patronage.

Highest Prices paid for Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.

Agents for the Celebrated St. Leon Mineral Water.



THE BLENHEIM PLANING MILLS

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Is the Cheapest place to buy Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings of all kinds.

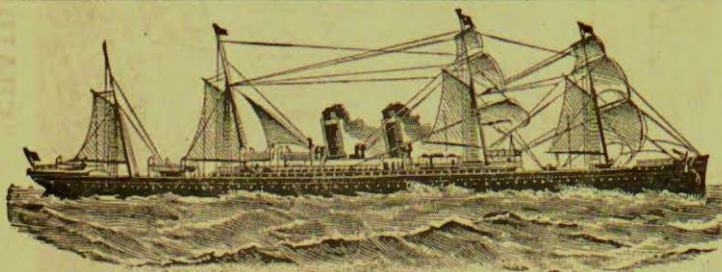
Contracting and Building a Specialty.

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McBRAYEN & COBURN, - - - BLENHEIM, ONT.



Ocean and Railway Tickets to & from any part of the old country by leading Steamships.

Friends safely bro't out without extra expense.

JAMES SOUTAR, Chatham, Ontario.

BLENHEIM.



Blenheim, an important town of 2000 inhabitants, is very pleasantly situated on the Ridge Road at its intersection by the Chatham and Rond Eau and Communication Roads, in the Township of Harwich, some 5 miles from Rond Eau harbor and 12 miles from Chatham. It is the present southern terminus of the Erie & Huron Railway, and headquarters of the Leamington, Rond Eau and Morpeth stages. The town was laid out by Colonel Little in 1844, the survey then confined to original Lot 10, W. C. R. The subdivision lots were first sold at \$25 each. To the construction of the Rond Eau Harbor Works, the location of the Government town of Shrewsbury and the construction of Chatham and Rond Eau-Gravel road, it undoubtedly owes its foundation. It was incorporated a village in 1874; a town in 1884.

Blenheim has little of an early history. Until 1840 its site formed part of the twelve-mile bush; and perhaps with the exception of "Baldwin's," a shanty located two miles west, near the marsh, and "Hughson's," at Vester's corner, there were no houses up to 1830 or later. F. Storey, who travelled the road in 1829 says: "Blenheim was in the middle of the twelve-mile woods which were thick with wolves, and the cows and calves which I was driving had to be pushed through before night-fall—not a house there. In 1837 when I again traversed the road with prisoners taken in Tilbury and Romney, after the skirmish of Baby's Orchard, at Windsor, (six of whom were afterward shot at London) there were a few huts along the road." The history of Blenheim is the history of Rond Eau Harbor and Shrewsbury. In 1795, when Surveyor Idell ran the Military Road straight from Chatham to Point Aux Pins, his instructions were to reserve at the latter place, a town site to be called the "Landguard." Whether Shrewsbury was chosen in compliance with Governor Simcoe's desires, it matters little; it is only interesting to note that a town platted with Government authority, and backed by an outlay of \$200,000 for harbor improvement and the creation of a Port of Entry, is now a myth of the past, whilst Blenheim, unassisted, is a large flourishing town. Man indeed proposes, but God disposes! Of Shrewsbury, Surveyor Burwell wrote in 1846, "My belief is, that west of Hamilton, there is no position so well suited and in every way adapted to the growing up and sustaining a large town."

Excepting Thos. Hicks, Wm. McGregor, and Baldwin, settlers on the adjoining farms, George Hughson, at Vester's Corner, was the first settler proper; Donald Cameron a blacksmith, was the second, locating his shop immediately in rear of Hughson. Walter and Robert Pass were the pioneer merchants, their primitive store standing about the site of Bisnett's store, Mr Papps, the tailor, following immediately after, and in 1846-7 Henry Pickering—his erecting first, the McGregor Hotel, and subsequently the store—the second west of the S. W. corner, diagonally opposite. Oron Gee erected the brick tavern in 1848-9 and subsequently a store near Samson's hardware establishment. Messrs. Hovey and Shelden arrived in 1851 and E. L. Stoddard in 1854.

Blenheim is the Centre of a fine agricultural country, the trade of which it naturally secures. It ships largely of flour, beans and other farm products, live stock, dead hogs, apples, fruit, staves and bent stuff. It occupies a beautiful elevated situation, 100 feet above Lake Erie which is here in view. The town is compact, well built, the chief street principally with good brick buildings. It contains 2 roller flour mills—one of large capacity, foundry, 2 carriage shops, cattle-food factory, barrel factory, fruit evaporator, &c. There are some fine churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Universalist and Latter-day-saints; and there is one of the finest graded school—a large three story brick with a seating capacity of 450—in the district. It possesses a music hall seating 450; and there is under contract a fine town hall—a handsome brick structure to be erected at a cost of \$13,000. The streets are well graded and gravelled and the town and chief shops lighted with the electric light. The shops are large, and all of the usual standard lines of business well represented. There is one public and one private bank, four good hotels and an excellent weekly newspaper, "The Blenheim News." Here are located No. 4 Division Court and headquarters and grounds of the Harwich Agricultural Society. All the secret and benevolent societies have well organized lodges. It enjoys a daily mail, has express, telegraph and telephone offices, with daily stages to Rondeau, Morpeth and Leamington. The present assessment is \$370,000, income of \$8,500 and bonded debt some \$14,500.

THE NOTED DRY GOODS MAN OF WALLACEBURG.

RIGHT PLACE FOR BARGAINS IN

STAPLE - AND - FANCY - DRY - GOODS,

Hats and Caps in all the Latest Styles,

Men's and Boy's Ready-made Clothing.

ORDERED CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

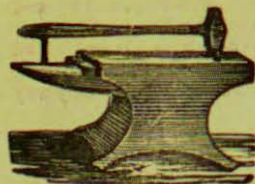
The Best Workmen Employed and Good Fit Guaranteed.

A Large Stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths.

Our Prices Defy Competition. Remember the name,

JAMES SCOTT,

The Noted Dry Goods Man, corner James and Nelson streets, Wallaceburg.



A. H. McDonald & Brother,

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SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Coal and Wood Stoves, Ranges, &c.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Builder's Supplies, Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.,

Agents for the Famous Patterson Light Steel Binder.

WALLACEBURG,

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IMPERIAL TEA STORE.

John Murphy

Dealer in

GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, FEED,
FRESH AND SALT MEATS, &c.

WALLACEBURG,

ONTARIO.

WALLACEBURG.



Wallaceburg, an enterprising and important town of 3,000 inhabitants, is pleasantly and—in a commercial sense—advantageously situated on the Sydenham river (which is navigable for the largest lake vessels) at the “Forks” or confluence of the North Branch and the main stream, about 9 miles from the River St. Clair, 12 miles from Wilkesport the limit of navigation of the north branch above and 12 miles from the Town of Dresden, the limit of navigation of the east or main branch beyond, and lies in the North Gore of Chatham Township, 17 miles north of the Town of Chatham. It is a Port of Entry and a prominent station on the Erie & Huron Railway. First laid out south of the river by L. M. Dougall and Hugh McCallum in 1833, and on the north side (called at one time Babyville) by James Baby in 1840, it has grown steadily, lately rapidly, being incorporated a village in 1875, and although by population long above the necessary population entitling to incorporation as a town, has declined the empty honor, avoiding in consequence the cost of erecting and the maintaining of two expensive bridges.

The early history of Wallaceburg is the history of the Baldoon settlement of Earl Selkirk, (the location of which lay immediately below the town limits) for the settlers of the one subsequently became merged into settlers of the other. It was within the triangular oasis (then dry land) formed by the Indian Line of 1790 surrender and the Sny, & Sydenham Rivers that the Earl placed his Highland emigrants—some 30 families—111 souls, in 1804. Here, near the “Sny,” were erected the common buildings, cattle and sheep provided, stores laid in, and a portion of the land platted out in 50 acre farms. The erection of the “Castle” (so called)—long an interesting landmark looming up from the prairie against the unobstructed sky—followed in due course. Apart from the world, a score of miles from any settlement and surrounded by the primeval forest on the one hand and the almost equally interminable “Grand Marais” on the other, here they commenced their gruesome but hopeful future. The location, however, was not a fortunate one and was made less so by proximity to the not over pleased Walpole Indians. Sickness came, decimating the little colony to such an extent that nearly one half its number were laid in the lonely God’s acre of the colony the first year; and through rising waters and other adverse circumstances, in little more than a decade thereafter—so far as the Selkirk farm was concerned—the colony was broken up and the settlers dispersed in the immediate neighborhood. The settlement did not escape the evils incident to the 1812 war. The Sydenham valley and Indian Line furnished a short and safe route for the American troopers, bent on plundering raids on the Upper Thames and Lake Erie settlements beyond. It is said a large body of Col. McArthur’s troopers bivouacked on the very site of Wallaceburg, and the general himself generously entertained by the friendly Scots at Baldoon Castle; while on another occasion Captain Forsyth and his men—less friendly and generous than Mr. McArthur—plundered Baldoon farm of its cattle and famous sheep, &c., (which, for some reason, the United States afterwards made restitution) and hunted the men and threatened the families, who as Royal Kent Militia had taken part in the defense of their country. Much to their pluck and patriotism the settlers of Baldoon formed a large quota of McGregors famous company of Kent volunteers and saw bloody fighting at the Longwoods and elsewhere.

Below Wallaceburg is Walpole Island—the Indian reserve—where are located some 800 Chippewa and merged Huron Indians. Here stood the old Huron village then extant and forming the starting point of the survey of the Indian Line of 1790 surrender. Across the river, nearly opposite, is the McDonald farm—lot B in the 4th concession, so famous as being the location of the “Sny Spirits,” which 1829 so peculiarly manifested themselves to the superstitious and terror stricken settlers. From stone throwing—coming from the depths of the “Sny”—spirit rapping and other antics, to the more reprehensible acts of fire raising buildings and crops, were not above the “doings” of these shaddy devils. Silly as it may appear at the present age; for undoubtedly it was the work of two-legged devils in the flesh and a result of a land wrangle, yet the “spirits” were readily believed, not only by the local settlers but those on the River Thames and elsewhere. Indeed the “facts” were sworn to by intelligent people; and even to this day persons are to be found who are believers in the supernatural. Incredible as it may be, numbers of the settlers temporarily left the locality and priests made visits to quiet the people; whilst numerous pilgrimages were made by persons from the

CHUBB & SCOTT,

WALLACEBURG,

Money to Loan on Real Estate at Low Rates of Interest

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance Agents.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO ALL PARTS
OF THE WORLD.

Local Managers for Bell Telephone Co. Mortgages & Notes Bought
VALUATORS, CONVEYANCERS, ETC.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

Wallaceburg, Ont.

D. F. McRAE, PROPRIETOR.

—o—
This hotel (formerly the New Jackson House) has been thoroughly Remodelled and newly furnished throughout. Good Table. Good accommodation. Stabling in connection.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER DAY.

F. S. FRASER,
Barrister, Solicitor,

PROCTOR, &c.

—
Solicitor for the Bank
of Montreal.

WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO.

Brander's Drug and Book Store,

WALLACEBURG.



The proprietor of this reliable drug house begs to thank his many patrons for their liberal patronage extended towards him by the people of Wallaceburg and vicinity during the past years, at the same time wishes to say that, knowing the necessity of using pure drugs, that in the future as in the past, none but the BEST QUALITY OF DRUGS will be dispensed on the premises. Always on hand a large and well selected stock of Pure Drugs, Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Books and Stationery, at wholesale and retail.

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Reliable goods at Low Prices. Strict and careful attention to Undertaking. All requisites of the business in stock of both the common and high class grades.

WM. H. HEATH.

Detroit river and other points and as they returned across the plains from the scene of action, were met at "Dolsen's Landing" by gaping natives who regaled the travellers with drinks as they recounted to them the mystery.

The settlement of Wallaceburg proper dates from 1822 when Laughlin McDougall, a Balloon settler, located himself on the site of what is now Lot 1, Block A, McDougall survey—better known as the Peck property on Wallace street, and there erected a log shanty, which subsequently, with some additions, served as house, Indian truck store, &c. Captain McGregor's family—of 1812 fame—settled immediately after, just south of McDougalls on the 1st concession. Hugh McCallum, also a Balloon emigrant, arrived a few years later, erecting a log house and subsequently—in 1835—a frame, on what is now Lot 10 McCallum survey, where he kept school and the first post office. It is to Hugh McCallum that Wallaceburg owes its name. Probably, Mr. Baby was the next settler, he erecting a store on the corner of Wallace and Bridge streets; whilst about the same time on the opposite corner—Lot 1, Mr. Johnstone followed suit. North of the river Jas. Henderson was the first settler, he erecting a house on Nelson street near the river and opposite Mr. Jas. Scott's where some years later Hector McDonald was occupant. The first store north of the river was built by L. H. Johnstone about 1840, and stood in rear of Mr. Jas. Scott's store—on Lot 4 Baby survey. Here, at its erection, numerous Indian remains and trinkets were unearthed. Smith's Gazetteer of 1845 says Wallaceburg contained one store, 1 tavern and 1 blacksmith shop and 60 inhabitants. In 1849, it contained as general merchants, Johnstone Price, John Lillie, B. Baby, A. McDougall, and Baxter, Kinal & Co.—the latter proprietors of steam saw mill. Tavern keepers: Capt. Fish, Fraser, and McDougall; H. & T. Martin, Shoe makers; S. & W. Judson, Carpenters; Messrs. Campbell, Tailors and Shoemakers; Mansell & Pomeroy, Blacksmiths; Mr. Fraser, Carpenter; Mr. Bell, Collector of Customs; Rev. McDonald and A. & J. McDougall, Ferryman.

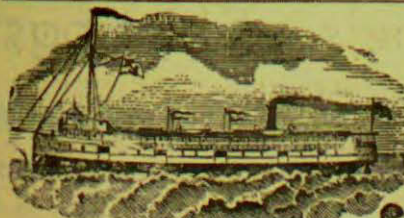
Wallaceburg is the centre of a good agricultural country, greatly increasing in area and is yet, but has been particularly in the past, of a great lumbering interest. It ships largely of timber, staves, bolts, hoops, heading, cordwood and farm products. It does an extensive business by navigation. The stave and hoop mills are very extensive concerns, employing some 600 hands. Of industrial establishments it contains 4 stave and hoop mills, 2 planing mills, foundry and machine shop, 2 roller flouring mills, 1 saw mill, furniture factory, several carriage shops and other concerns. There is 1 chartered and 1 private bank; telegraph, telephone and express offices and a daily mail. Here are located the Customs House for the Port as also for Port Lambton and Sombra; headquarters and Fair Grounds of the Chatham, Dover and Sombra Agricultural Society, and office of No. 5 Division Court.

The town is conveniently laid out—the chief business blocks, which are of brick, confined to Wallace street on the south and James and Nelson streets on the north, whilst the private residences extend along upper Nelson street, across the North Branch and to the N. W. portion of the town. A fine iron draw bridge connects North and South Wallaceburg, whilst another bridge (soon to be replaced for an iron one) connects the town with the portions beyond the North Branch. All the chief religious denominations are well represented and possess fine churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic—the latter, particularly, a fine structure. The public institutions are: a fine brick town hall; two graded common schools, one of which is a handsome structure—an honor to the place; a separate school, and a steam fire brigade. The town and chief stores are lighted with the electric light. All the leading secret and benevolent societies are represented; and last, not least, there is a live weekly newspaper—The Herald-Record. The assessed value of the town is \$400,000, and the bonded indebtedness \$30,000.

MERCHANTS LINE.

The most enjoyable trip of the Lakes—and the cheapest—is that by the Chicago and Montreal steamers. Stop at Sarnia, Windsor, Cleveland, Points on Welland Canal, Toronto, Kingston, and places on St. Lawrence River. All the sights seen. Single tickets from Windsor to Montreal \$14, return \$26, Meals and Births included. To other points in proportion. Apply to

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Chatham, Agent.



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STOVES AND TINWARE

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Axes, Files, Chains, Carpenters'
Tools.

Fine × Cutlery, ∴ Silverware, × Guns, ∴ Ammunition.

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D. V. HICKS,

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General Insurance.

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J. W. SHARPE,

BARRISTER, &c.

Money to Loan!

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Cor. Main and St. George Sts.,

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Tweeds, + Flannels, + Shirtings,

Fine English Worsted Coatings,

Blankets, Yarns, Broadcloths, Doeskins, Scotch and Irish Tweeds,
Overcoatings, Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps.

MERCHANT TAILORING A SPECIALTY. Wholesale & Retail.

TRERICE'S BLOCK, ST. GEORGE STREET.

DRESDEN

ONTARIO.

DRESDEN.



The Town of Dresden is prettily situated on both banks of the Sydenham River, at the head of navigation, 21 miles from the River St. Clair, 12 miles above Wallaceburg, and 12 miles by railway from the Town of Chatham. A shipping point and a prominent station on the Erie & Huron Railway, it has grown rapidly since 1880, and is a large place of 2,500 inhabitants—one of the most important towns in the county. It was originally laid out by the VanAllen Brothers—in reality by D. R. VanAllen, of Chatham, in 1845-6, the survey covering 20 acres of the S. W. part of Lot 4, in the 5th Concession of the Gore of Chatham, or nearly the triangular tract bounded by George and Main Streets and the Sydenham River, and comprising 63 lots. It was incorporated a village in 1872; a town in 1881.

With little of an early history—for the site formed part of original forest up to 1840, if we except pioneer Gerald Lindsley's clearing—it has nevertheless much in its rise that is interesting. Its history is that of the British and American Institution—an association organized by philanthropic people to give material assistance and education to the hundreds of refugee slaves, who in the decades 1840-50, were fleeing from their Southern slave masters and here dumped from the underground railway, (so called) through the connivance of Anti-Slavery sympathizers in the United States and Canada. The Institution—with its industrial lands, schools, saw and flour mills—was for a score of years the leading factor in the importance and composition of the place. But its usefulness is gone, itself a thing of the past, its many hundred "contraband" (so named) graduates dispersed, even the color tone of the surroundings obliterated, and alone, the old Institution Red mill—long a familiar landmark looming in the distance—remains (in the shape of the renovated mills of Powell Bros.) to remind one of past greatness. Even the chief actor in this life play is gone—departing to his "long home" full of years, seeing his work finished—the literal character of Mrs. Harriet Stowe's "Uncle Tom," the Rev. Josiah Henson.


The site of Dresden was first located by Gerald Lindsley about 1825, and until Wm. Wright's advent in old Fairport many years after, had no occupant. Its settlement as a village commences with Mr. VanAllen who erected the first building in 1846—a combination of store and tavern, which stood on the S. E. corner of Lindsley street and Metcalfe Avenue on the river bank and which, a few years later, became better known as "Kirby's" Tavern. Gerald Lindsley's farmhouse stood near by—about the widow Turner's where his old spring well still bubbles from the river bank, Wm. Wright, concurrently with VanAllen's survey, had established a prospective town on Lot 3, Concession 5, which he named Fairport in contradistinction to Dresden, and laid claim to the honor of pioneer merchant and founder, by erecting a store at the corner of Water and Sydenham streets. Blackwood—Blackwood & Baxter—followed VanAllen a few years later, commencing a large general business in VanAllen's warehouse, which he had converted to his purposes, and then standing between McVean's mill and the woolen factory. It was here where the first post office was kept. About the same time, or perhaps sooner, Hosea Purdy commenced business in the Fretz house, directly opposite the Kirby Tavern, as did Jacob Webster, in the house adjoining. Mr. Windover followed by the erection of the Cragg house, and Gilmore & Morton had already hung out their shingle in a log building about the corner of Main and George streets. In the next decade appear sooner or later: Trerice & Hart, carriage makers; Craig & Howard and D. Wright & Co. saw-mills; John West, shoe shop; Rev. M. Hughes and Watson & Co., A. P. Watson, Hollensworth & Turner, John H. Johnstone; P. H. Kitchen, General Merchants; John Watson, Hotel &c.

The town of Dresden is the centre of a fine agricultural district ever increasing in area, particularly in Dawn, owing to forest clearances. It ships largely of grain, produce, bent stuff, timber, cordwood and live stock. It is substantially built, its chief business blocks being fine brick buildings, whilst in the environs, and across the river, are many elegant private residences. It contains two particularly fine brick hotels, 2 roller process mills, 2 saw mills, 2 planing mills, foundry and machine shop, McVean's large Serven wheel works, stave mill, woolen factory, 2 carriage shops, ship yard, tannery, pump, washing machine and sorghum factories, and other establishments. All the

usual lines of general business are well represented. There are fine Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist Churches; and 2 public schools—one a fine substantial building.

There is an excellent town hall with accommodation for 400 persons, a convenient market stance, a fire hall and steam fire engine, street electric lights and a very fine iron bridge connecting North and South Dresden, erected by the town and county. There is a private bank, a daily post office, telegraph, telephone, and express offices, and a live weekly newspaper—the "Dresden Times." Here is located Division Court No. 3; headquarters of the Camden and Dresden Agricultural association, as also of the Dresden or No. 6 Company of Kent volunteers. Mail stages leave daily for Dawn Mills and for Croton and Grove Mills, semi-weekly. There are lodges of Workmen, Masons, Oddfellows, Orangemen, &c. Assessed value of real and personal property, \$450,000. Funded Debt, \$40,000.

BOTHWELL.



The town of Bothwell is located on the London road in the township of Zone, a mile north of the River Thames, and 22 miles east of Chatham, the county town. An important station on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways; it is also headquarters for the Florence and Clachan stages. It was laid out in 1854 by the late Hon. George Brown, to whose enterprize and the construction of the Great Western Railway it owes its existence; and was incorporated as a town, by special Act of Parliament, in 1867. The present population is about 1000.

The early history is not eventful, but is remarkable in connection with its once famous oil-wells. Its site, until 1850, formed part of a dense bush—the once Indian reserve of the Moravians—and then, perhaps, the population of the whole township did not exceed a dozen settlers, chiefly located along the river road. The survey (made by Dennis Boulton, P. L. S.) dates from 1854, when a great sale of lots, widely advertised, had place the 21st November following, realizing thereat \$13,000. Mr. Brown, who owned some 5,000 acres of surrounding land, set to work for its systematic clearing, erecting saw mills and furniture factories and until the collapse of 1857-8 was a busy hive of enterprize. Then until the discovery of oil in 1865-6 the town was all but deserted. That event, however, set things booming; its fortunes rose rapidly—again reached the height of its old position—went a stride far beyond it. Corner lots until then unsaleable at \$50 to \$100, now realized \$1000—the S. E. corner lot of Main and Oak streets, \$3000. Buildings ran up by the hundreds, hotels could not accommodate half the people. As a paper puts it: "Feb'y 1866 a year ago 400 or 500 people, to-day 5000 or 6000; eight passenger trains stop here and 100 people often arrive by one train; Griffiths Hotel leased for \$2000—the Martin House for \$3500." But its greatness has again departed!

The first settlers were Henry D. Munro (a nephew of the famous Sir James Duke) who with his partner—one McLaughlin—opened the first store in a building which stood south of the railway track, near the old refinery, which served also as a temporary boarding house for incomers; Mr. Griffiths, who erected the first tavern two doors east of the old school house; George Pennicuik who erected the dwelling next door east, and Capt. Taylor who arrived the following winter. The first merchant north of the railway, was John E. Brooke of Chatham, who did business about the site of Mayor Dillon's new store and was succeeded by the late Duncan Campbell and Donald McNabb, both also of Chatham; Wm. Laughton followed immediately after and is yet in business and now the oldest merchant.

Bothwell, present, is a prosperous town, the centre of a fine grazing section of country. The town is well built and contains several fine blocks of stores, hotels and handsome dwellings; a fine two-story brick town hall, a public hall and a large and very fine brick school. There are Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist and R. Catholic churches. It contains of industrial establishments:—flouring, planing and saw mills; carriage shops, pump factory, foundry, soap works, basket factory, &c. Here are located the headquarters of the Zone Agricultural Society; No. 8, Division court; and the Bothwell or No. 5 volunteer company. There is also an efficient fire brigade. A daily mail and express service; telegraph, banking and telephone office established facts; and there is a daily stage to Florence and Auhgrim, &c. and weekly newspaper—The Bothwell Times. The shipments, are grain, live stock, lumber, raw oil, wool and other farm products. The assessed value of property is about \$20,000 and the bonded indebtedness, \$5,000.



(THE GREYHOUND STEAMSHIP, ALASKA.)

THE
GUION
 Steamship
 LINE.
 UNSURPASSED
 SPEEDY,
 COMFORTABLE,
 SAFE,
 A. 1 VESSEL.

Only Line with Second Cabin on main deck. Cabin Floating Palaces.
 Steerage first class. Get tickets to go home or for friends coming
 out from

JAMES SOUTAR, CHATHAM,

ONLY AGENT.



THE
Dominion Pump Works,
 BOTHWELL, - ONT.

Take this method of expressing our most sincere thanks to all our many patrons for their very liberal patronage during the year just closed, and trust that by giving honest goods at the lowest living prices, we may merit a continuance of patronage from all our old customers as well as many new ones. Eighteen hundred and Eighty-nine has been a prosperous year with us, therefore we thank all who have helped to make it so, and wish you a Happy New Year, as well as health and happiness through life. During the year that is just dawning we shall strive to earn and merit your trade.

—:00:—
 The ONLY FIRMS in the County of KENT having the
 right to use

Cuthbertson's Patent Metallic Bucket,

In their pumps are

DOMINION PUMP WORKS, BOTHWELL,

C. TICKNER, CHATHAM, and MESSRS. PAGE & MILLER, RIDGETOWN,

All others claiming to have the same bucket are leading the public astray. When you are in need of a Pump, send us the depth of your well and get our price before buying elsewhere and you will save money. No trouble to answer correspondence. We pay the highest price in cash for good, sound Whitewood logs, 10, 12 and 14 feet long in every custom mill yard in Ontario.

DOMINION PUMP WORKS, Bothwell

W. R. HICKEY,

Barrister, Solicitor in Supreme Court, Notary
 Public, etc. **MONEY TO LOAN.**

Office: TOWN HALL BLOCK,

BOTHWELL.

Mayhew & Harmer, &c.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Palace Store, - Thamesville, Ont.

Mayhew & Harmer,

--Are still Doing--

The Largest Business in this Part of the Country.

— W H Y ? —

Because their long experience in the business, extending over a period of many years, together with the fact of their ability to purchase in the very Best Markets for Cash, making it easy for them to sell at prices which cannot be beaten and in many cases defy competition. Combined with this may be added their

Strict Attention to Business and Desire to Please their Customers.

They do not claim to sell goods at or below cost, but

DO BUSINESS ON A FAIR AND HONEST BASIS,

Marking Goods at a small advance of cost.

Their stock is so large and varied that you are sure to find just what you want at any season of the year, and

THE PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

You are respectfully invited to call at

**THE PALACE STORE, THAMESVILLE, ONT.
MAYHEW & HARMER.**

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BANKERS,

THAMESVILLE, - ONT.

Money to Loan on Notes and Mortgages.

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Collections Promptly Made.

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A General Banking Business Transacted.

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Appraisers for the Canada Loan Permanent and Savings Company, Toronto.

Money to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Current Rates of Interest and on Favorable Terms of Repayment.

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.

Banking office open from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m.

MAYHEW & HARMER, BANKERS.

THAMESVILLE;

— - - - - ONTARIO.

THAMESVILLE.



Thamesville is a flourishing village situated on the London Road in the Township of Camden, a half mile from the River Thames and sixteen miles east of Chatham. It is an important station on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. The Town was first laid out by David Sherman in 1854, owing its existence to the construction of the Great Western Railway which opened that year. Incorporated in 1874, it has now a population of 1000.

The original village lay west of the present—on what is now the Mayhew Farm, London Road north and had somewhat of an early history. It originated through the location of Cornwall's primitive saw mill, which stood on the Ferguson farm, directly opposite. The mill was first erected about 1805—a mill by the way, which under war exigences, was burned by the British under General Proctor, in the Thames retreat of 1813, and for which Joshua, then member of Parliament for Kent, obtained \$1,600, as compensation. A store attached to the new mill, followed; then a series of tavern on the Mayhew farm, commencing in 1818, and known as Grangers' in 1834; Aubrey's in 1837 and Mayhew's in 1846. In a new store addition built thereto, Messrs. Hall, John E. Brooke, H. F. Cumming and J. C. Collier occupied, as General Merchants, in turn. Jos. Cornwall, Jun., also carried on store on his own place opposite for a short time. Here, in 1832, was established a post office—one of the first six in the county. Here, too, lived Joshua Cornwall, M. P. 1816, also his son Matthew, who represented the county jointly with Wm. McCrae, of Raleigh, in 1830-4. The present site of Thamesville is historical. A military despatch of 1813 says of events preceding the Moravian battle (which had place 3 miles east): "About 8 o'clock Capt. Muir's company (British Regulars) was halted at Richardson's (Wallace farm) six miles from Moraviantown, and the Grenadier company was left with it to support in the event of an attack; the remainder proceeded on the advance being at a house called "Shearman's," one mile from Richardson's. At day break next morning (5th Oct.) the rear guard and grenadier company moved to Shearman's where the whole regiment (41st) collected. At this place, after having halted some time, a few head of cattle were shot, but before the meat could be divided the enemy were reported to be close at hand, and were ordered to march.

Present Thamesville, as we have said, dates from 1854. The first settlers were: Joshua Cornwall, who prior to the village survey, erected a shanty on the now G. T. station ground, and subsequently a second on what is now Mayhew's hotel garden; H. F. Cummin, who removed the same year—1855, to the building now occupied by Mr. Sayer; William Watts, who followed immediately, erecting the present hotel; James Duncan, who built and opened store (at Newcombs) directly opposite and William Mayhew, who erected an hotel on the present site. Messrs. Ferguson—the M. P. P.'s family—arrived in 1857 and completed the half finished saw mill of Sherman.

Thamesville is the centre of a fine farming section of country to which fact is owing much of its prosperity. It is an excellent market for farm and other products and ships largely of grain, flour, live stock, lumber, railway ties, &c. It contains several fine brick business blocks—particularly the Ferguson block—a building creditable to the owners; some good hotels and many residences—notably the villas of Messrs. J. and R. Ferguson, Fred. Mayhew and J. N. Harner. There are two public halls—one with 300 seating capacity; Presbyterian, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian and Baptist churches, and a large, handsome brick graded school—an honor to the place. There is a fire brigade. The industrial concerns consist of: a large roller flouring mill, saw mill, planing mill, two carriage shops, cheese factory, cider factory, and the usual compliment of blacksmith, carpenter and builders shops. The business firms cover all the staple lines—several establishments having considerable pretensions. Here are located the buildings and fair grounds of the East Kent Agricultural Association. There is a daily mail; express, telegraph and telephome offices, stage connection with Ridgetown; two private banks and a weekly newspaper, "The Herald." The assessment value is about \$170,000.

THE KENT COUNTY ANNUAL FOR 1890.

J. S. Richardson,

TILBURY CENTRE.

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps,

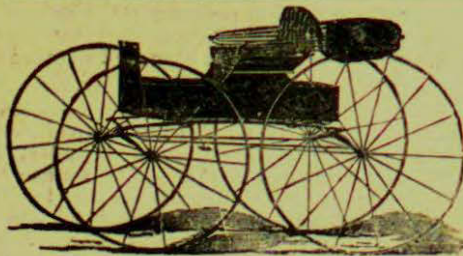
READY-MADE CLOTHING BOOTS, AND SHOES.

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The Highest Price Paid in Cash for all Kinds of Farm Produce.



MUNGO STEWART,
HARDWARE MERCHANT,

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Oils, Varnishes, &c.

Agent for all Kinds of Agricultural Imple-
ments, and the CHATHAM WAGON.

ALSO BUILDERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &C.

BLACKSMITH AND STOVE COAL ALWAYS ON HAND.

TILBURY CENTRE.

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Collections; Pays Interest on Deposits;

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PROPRIETOR

TILBURY CENTRE,

—Ontario—

TERMS, \$1 PER DAY.

Best Accommodation for the Travelling Public.
Bar Supplied with the Choicest Liquors
and Cigars.

TILBURY CENTRE.



Is a rising and an enterprising village, situated on the Kent and Essex County Line, in the townships of Tilbury East and Tilbury West (in both of which its limits extend) some 21 miles from the town of Essex Centre and 18 miles from the town Chatham. It is an important station on the Michigan Central Railway which passes through the village, and will be likewise on the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose station lies about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of the village. It first commenced its existence in 1875—about the time of the construction of the M. C. Ry. Incorporated a village by special act of Parliament in 1887-8, it was by the same means—so far as the limits in Essex County are concerned—attached to the County of Kent for all purposes. The population is probably now 1500.

It has no early history—farther than the usual history of a fairly settled farm district with Clarke's mill as a centre. The first step taken towards village recognition was made in 1875, the initiative townsman being William Henderson who first located his modest store on or about the site of Crawford & Powell's block. Here (on the Essex side), was established the first P. O.—then called "Henderson." He subsequently moved to the site of the brick house directly north east of railway track and there built and opened another store. It is his survey which leads all others in the platting of the village. Meantime Kidd's mill had arisen, and the inevitable tavern on the corner, now occupied by the fine Marchand House. In a store adjoining the latter, J. S. Richardson—the real pioneer merchant, commenced business in 1878, subsequently moving to his present premises, south of the railroad track, where he has ever since carried on his large and successful undertakings. Two years later—1880, Mungo Stewart built his store, corner King and Young streets (his house the year before); Mr. Wilson, another at the corner of King and Canal streets. But the event of the period was the erection of James Stewart's fine brick block a few years after.

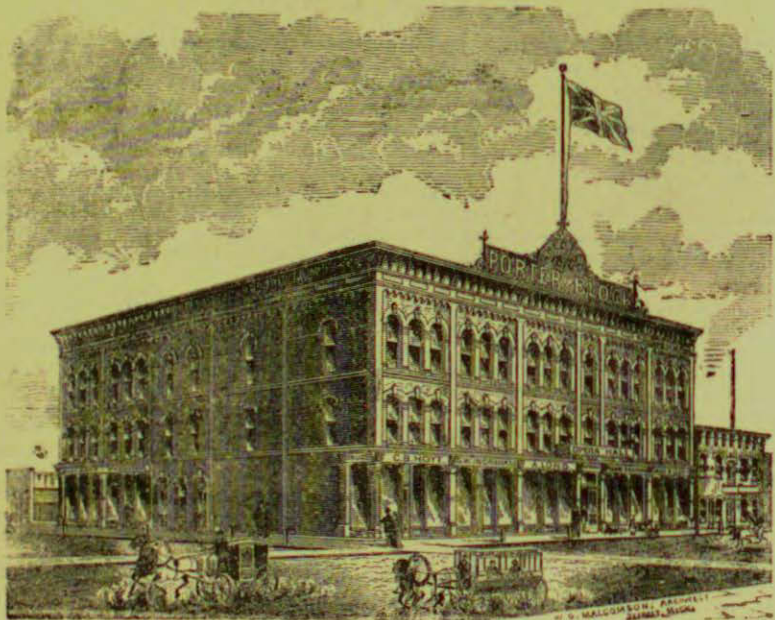
The village of Tilbury Centre is well built, containing some handsome business blocks, several first class hotels and perhaps, considering its size, more fine residences than any other town in the county. The streets are not paved—although a scheme of gravelling not only streets but roads is in view—but a system of water pipes ramify them, giving ample fire protection at a moments notice and a supply of water for all purposes beyond. There is considerable enterprise in the village—indeed there has always been, and is the secret of its success. To Mr. J. S. Richardson, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. James Stewart and Mr. James Powell is owing the fine market and many undertakings bringing trade and custom, which it enjoys. It contains: large flouring mill, 2 carriage shops, planing mill, 2 furniture factories, machine shop, &c. There is a private bank; telegraph, telephone, and express offices; There are Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches; two fine common schools, and a lively weekly newspaper—the Tilbury Centre Times. Besides the efficient waterworks there is a town hall and a public hall seating 300. There are Masonic, Workmen, Foresters and C. M. B. A. associations.

Tilbury Centre is the centre of a fine district of country, and of a large timber interest. It ships largely of farm products—its fine market inducing trade from a long distance—elm logs, staves, live stock, &c.—the volume of which is very considerable. Assessed value of property \$200,000.

MONEY TO LOAN.

JAMES SOUTAR, Chatham.

Loans Money on IMPROVED FARMS and Productive TOWN PROPERTY, on such terms as must satisfy all applicants. Lowest interest; No Commission Charged; No Fines Imposed; Annoyance and expence of renewals avoided. Valuator for "THE HURON & ERIE LOAN & SAVINGS Co., LONDON.



JOHN P. MCKINLAY & CO.,
 LOAN,
 Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

OFFICE :

POLICE MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
 PORTER HOUSE BLOCK,
 RIDGETOWN, - ONT.

P. R. CAMPBELL, D. LEITCH.
 CAMPBELL & LEITCH

Cozar & House
 RIDGETOWN.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
 \$1.00 PER DAY.

Bus. Telephone and Electric Bells. Commodious sample Rooms.

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL
 PART OF TOWN,

J. H. Mitton,

PROPRIETOR

† STAR MILLS, †
 RIDGETOWN.

MANUFACTURER

ROLLER FLOUR AND MEALS,
 Also Gristing.

ARTHUR DELMAGE,

RIDGETOWN.

Agent for

Brantford Binder and Mower, (A. Harris & Son.

Wisner's Drill, Rake, Tedder and Favorite Cultivator.

Chatham Wagon Works (See Page 54.)

Fleury's Flows, Gangs, Root Cutters, &c.,
 (See Page 87.)

RIDGETOWN.



Ridgetown, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, is prettily situated on the "dividing ridge" (so called) in the township of Howard, some 4 miles north of the village of Morpeth, 11 south of Thamesville, and 20 miles east of Chatham. A station on the Michigan Central Railway, the objective point of the Morpeth and Thamesville stages, it is the most important town in the line of the Lake Erie townships. It first aspired to a village existence about 1850, when C. Colby laid off part of the original farm lot into some score of village lots on what is now Main street, and on James and Ebenezer streets. Ridgetown was incorporated a village in 1877; a town in 1882.

The history of Ridgetown is uneventful and comparatively modern. Prior to 1830 the site was a solid bush, full of raccoons which the incoming settlers hunted to provide the cash to pay the fiddler at their social dances. The settlers of the original farm lots which here cornered were: A. Marsh, E. Colby, Ed. Mitton and E. Watson. Beyond their log farm houses there were none other for a decade. Until 1846 the place was known as the dividing ridge, and according to the Canadian Gazetteer, of 1846, Jos. Newcomb, axe and wagon maker, one and a half miles east of the Harwich line, the only business person there. Mr. Dodge however, soon after put in an appearance as wagon maker, locating himself near the site of James Rushton's residence; as did about same time Mr. Mitton, blacksmith, whose shop stood between Main street and Gunter's mill—a location which will also answer for the old Mitton burying ground. Mr. Marsh had erected a log store at the N. E. corner of the Porter House block, where he sold groceries and truck, and raffled candies with the "boys," as subsequently did Dodge in the erection of the original part of his well known hotel, on the S. W. corner, opposite. The school house had already been erected, occupying a position now located by the rear of Hagaman & Julls Store. An amusing incident is connected with Colby's original town plat. Colby was somewhat of a character, and when the Presbyterian church had obtained a building lot of him, the Methodists made application for another—that now occupied by Mr. Hancock. No! says he, Presbyterians are a quiet people; you are a noisy lot; you would annoy the Presbyterians.

Amongst the chief early settlers, were: R. Marsh, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Mitton, John Moody, Dr. Smith and Messrs. Brash, Britton, Hancock, Kitson, McLean, Wilson, Westland &c.

Ridgetown, is a compact, well-built town, the chief business street containing some fine blocks of brick buildings and the residential streets and suburbs many handsome dwellings. The streets are lighted with the electric light. It possesses a good brick graded common school and a fine Collegiate Institute. There are Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, Catholic and Disciple Churches—some of them very fine buildings. There are also two fine public halls—one the opera house with a seating capacity of 1000, a Mechanics Institute and a public library with 2500 volumes and two spirited weekly newspapers—the East Kent Plaindealer, E. McKay proprietor, and the Ridgetown Standard, Philip H. Bowyer, proprietor. All the secret and benevolent societies are well represented. There are two branches of chartered banks, Customs house and express, telegraph and telephone offices. The mail is a daily one each way. There is a Town Hall and steam engine fire brigade. Here are headquarters and grounds of the Howard Agricultural Society, also Division Court No. 2. Of industries, it contains: 3 planing mills, a large burying casket factory, 2 foundries, 2 flouring mills—one a roller mill of large capacity, woolen and knitting factory, organ factory, carriage shops, etc.

Ridgetown is the centre of a fine farm country, the trade of which is large and generally tributary to the town. It ships largely of flour, grain, beans, clover seed, live stock, hogs, etc. The assessed value of Ridgetown is \$660,000.

COUNCILS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE COUNTY FOR 1890.

Incp	Municipality.	Reeve.	1st. Deputy.	2nd Deputy.	3rd Deputy.	Councillors	Mbrs.
1850	Chatham Township.	Wm. A. Mills.....	William Wickens.....	E. W. Hazlett.....	Arthur Stewart.....	J. E. Stewart.....	5
1850	Harwich "	Jno A. Langford...	William Cameron...	James McMullen....	James Leslie.....	D. Hutchinson.....	5
1850	Howard "	Henry Buller.....	Joseph Boothroyd...	George McDonald...3	John Crowder, David Gladstone.....		5
1850	Raleigh "	R. J. Morrison.....	Gilbert H. Dolson...	S. L. Wellwood...3	Nelson Shepley, A. G. Robertson.....		5
1850	Camden "	A. M. Mason.....	W. H. Windover...2	A. Greenwood, James Craft, Stephen Sturges.....			5
1850	Dover "	Cor. Purser.....	John Richmond...2	Theodore Bourrassa, V S. Cartier, Cor. Rowe.....			5
1850	Orford "	*D. H. GESNER...	Colin Leitch.....	Thomas Davidson, John Murray, Peter Spence.....			5
1850	Tilbury East "	W. C. Fletcher.....	Henry Sales.....	Henry Powell, Alexander Gracey, Finlay Robertson.....			5
1875	Blenheim, Town of	J. K. Morris...2	L. H. Edmonds...2	No. 1 ward, J. H. Ferguson, A. J. Campbell, D. J. Durfy; No. 3 S. Telford, Robt. Nichols, T. B. Shillington; No. 3, R. Williams, T. J. Lee, M. Clemens.....			12
1872	Dresden "	D. V. Hicks.....	H. Weston.....	L. Peters, J. M. Shaw, J. Cragg, T. N. Willson, N. B. Carscalen, R. McConnell.....			9
1877	Ridgetown "	Louis Rowe.....	Thos Watson...2	No. 1 ward, Chas. Gibson, D. O'Loane; No. 2, John Cochrane, John McPherson; No. 3, Arthur McKinlay, A. Page; No. 4, John Leitch, John Watson.....			11
1875	Wallaceburg Village.	J. S. Fraser.....	A. L. Shambleau...2	C. Chubb, F. W. Robinson, F. M. Smith.....			5
1853	Romney Township...	Arthur Lamarsh...1	James Hodgins, I. R. Stobbs, S. O. Lounsbury, Hugh Shanks.....				5
1857	Zone "	L. E. Vogler.....	Joshua Lidster, A. G. McDonald, Richard White, James Welch.....				5
1867	Bothwell, Town.....	Geo. Jones.....	M. Lebu, W. B. Kellett, D. Campbell, N. D. McLean, C. Reid, J. Shephard, A. McRoberts, J. Dickson, and Geo. Swalwell.....				11
1874	Thamesville, Village.	Wm. M. Drader...1	F. J. Mayhew, Wm. C. Bey, C. Richardson, George Taylor.....				5
1887	Tilbury Centre "	A. R. Nicol.....	W. C. Crawford, Charles Ouelette, Jas. Palmer, D. D. Ellis.....				5

County Council Members—35. The members of the County Council are left of the zig-zag line. Together with those right of the line, the local councils are formed excepting the mayors which are given below and nevertheless included in the membership number.

1850 | Chatham Town | Ward No. 3, Alfred Craddock, Geo. K. Atkinson; No. 2, John A. Walker, and J. C. Wanless; No. 4, N. T. Bogart and John Carpenter; No. 1, John Flook and Manson Campbell; No. 5, John McCorvie and D. M. Christie.—11 members.

MAYORS FOR 1890.

Chatham, Hugh Malcolmson; Blenheim, H. E. Young; Bothwell, P. Richards; Dresden, Capt. Asa Ribble; Ridgetown, Jas. A. Dart.

WARDEN OF COUNTY.—D. H. Gesner.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, 1889-1890.

Municipality.	Clerk.	Year Ap'd.	Post Office.	*Treasurer.	Yr. ap'd
Camden	James Houston	1879	Dresden	James Blackburn	1873
Chatham	W. G. Merritt	1886	Louisville	Alex. W. Crow	1885
Dover	John Welsh	1881	Oungsh	†C. M. Caron	1887
Harwich	W. R. Fellows	1861	Blenheim	G. M. Baird	1888
Howard	Charles Grant	62-79	Ridgetown	E. B. Harrison	1860
Orford	Henry Watson	1874	Cl-arville	†T. H. Ridley	1888
Raleigh	John G. Stewart	1880	Fletcher	§Silas W. Harvey	1870
Romney	Alfred Coatsworth	1880	Romney	Wm. Wickwire	1882
Tilbury East	D. R. Farquharson	1873	Stewart	D. R. Farquharson	1884
Zone.	Samuel Harris	1875	Florence	John Lidster	1872
Blenheim	John W. Gibson	1885	Blenheim	James Rutherford	1883
Bothwell	George Moore	1888	Bothwell	Thomas Burnside	1886
Chatham	John Tissiman	1864	Chatham	Robt. J. Fleming	1889
Dresden	John Chapple	1872	Dresden	C. P. Watson	1872
Ridgetown	D. Cochran	1884	Ridgetown	A. M. McLean	1888
Thamesville	John Duncan	1884	Thamesville	George Watts	1883
Wallaceburg	H. E. Johnson	1883	Wallaceburg	D. C. McDonald	1888
Tilbury Centre	A. A. Wilson	1888	Tilbury Centre	A. A. Wilson	1888

* Post offices of Treasurers same as those of Clerk excepting, † which is Dover South, ‡ which is Duart, § which is Charing Cross, and ¶ which is Bothwell.

The Salaries of Township Clerks average \$190, (the highest is \$300) and those of Township Treasurers only \$140. The salaries of urban clerks (leaving Chatham Town out of the estimate) average \$140; those of Treasurers only \$46. Of course there are certain commissions or perquisites attached to the position, particularly to those of the townships.

MUNICIPALITIES OF THE COUNTY.

Township.	First so named.	Sett'l'm't began.	Area in Acres.	Repr'd W'st'n Distr't	Incorp under M. Act	Town or Village.	First survey'd	Village Incorp'd	Town Incorp'd	Area in Acres.
Chatham	1794	1792	84,800	1842	1850	Blenheim	1844	1875	1885	620
Camden	1794	1792	46,400	1842	1850	Bothwell	1854	*	1867	2340
Dover	1794	1785	81,000	1842	1850	Chatham	1795	1850	1855	1650
Howard	1794	1792	58,600	1842	1850	Dresden	1845	1872	1882	642
Harwich	1794	1791	88,400	1842	1850	Ridgetown	1851	1877	1882	671
Orford	1794	1816	53,000	1842	1850	Wallaceburg	1833	1875		500
Raleigh	1794	1785	72,400	1842	1850	Thamesville	1854	1874		382
Romney	1794	1817	27,400	1842	1853	Tilbury Centre	1879	1887		
Tilbury	1794	1785	52,600	1843	1850					
Zone	1821	1825	29,000	1842	1857					

* Bothwell was incorporated by special act of Parliament.

The first and outline survey of the county was made in 1792. Prior to 1794 the townships were named No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 north and south of the River Thames. Zone and north half of Orford comprised the Moravian reserve. The acreage given is as originally taken from Crown Land office, and changed to include the additions of Chatham and Camden Gores, &c.

Howard was first represented in the County Council by a SECOND OR DEPUTY REEVE in 1853, Harwich in 1854, Raleigh in 1858, Chatham Township in 1860, Camden and Orford in 1863, Dover in 1868 and Tilbury East in 1878. Dresden was first represented in 1887, Ridgetown in 1887, and Wallaceburg in 1887. Harwich returned a THIRD REEVE in 1868, Chatham in 1872, Howard in 1874, Raleigh in 1878 and Dover in 1887. Since 1885 Harwich has returned a FOURTH REEVE and since 1889, Chatham. The Town of Chatham, having separated from the County in 1880, has no representation in the County Council.

COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1889-1890.

JUDICIAL, &c.

Office.	Incumbent.	App'd Year	Post Office.	Salary 1888.
County Judge, Senior	Archibald Bell	1878	Chatham	\$2600
County Judge, Junior	Robt. S. Woods	1885	"	2400
Sheriff of County	John Mercer	1854	"	2235
Clerk of the Peace	William Douglas	1868	"	2600
County Attorney	William Douglas	1868	"	
Local Master, High Court	Robert O'Hara	1870	"	1600
Judge, Surrogate	Archibald Bell	1878	"	455
Registrar Surrogate	William A Campbell	1872	"	1381
Local Registrar, High Court	William A Campbell	1872	"	
Registrar of Deeds	Peter D. McKellar	1862	"	

MUNICIPAL, &c.

Clerk of County	Jas. C. Fleming	1887	Chatham	700
County Treasurer	J. Arnold	1887	"	1100
County Auditor (1889)	Henry Watson	1889	Clearville	30
"	A. R. Nichol	1889	Tilbury Centre	30
Gaoler	Robt. Mercer	1872	Chatham	650
Gaol Surgeon	Dr. J. L. Bray	1877	"	175
County Solicitor	Chas. E. Pegley	1876	"	Fees.
County Engineer	William McGeorge	1881	"	Fees.
School Superintendent No. 1	W. N. Nichol	1877	Blenheim	\$ 900
School Superintendent No. 2	W. H. Colles	1885	Chatham	950

The judicial salaries are NET of all disbursements. The salary of Local Master is commuted. The salary of Registrar of Deeds is approximate. The salaries of Judges include \$200 for travelling expenses. Judges receive fees of Judge Surrogate; also of Revising Barristers, some \$600. The salary of County Treasurer do not include perquisites of office. The salary of School Superintendents are approximate and include Government grant, but does not include about \$200 for examinations, &c. The Board of Auditors (James McMullen and Jas C. Fleming) receive each audit, \$4. County Councillors per day \$3 and Township Councillors \$2, and mileage. The Turnkey receives \$430; the Matron \$200.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS, 1889-90.

Year Etab.	Incumbent.	Position of Office.	Post Office.	Sal'y 1889
1862	J. G. Pennefather	Collector of Customs	Chatham	\$1200
1864	Charles Fraser	Collector of Customs	Wallaceburg	700
1884	Aaa Cronk	Sub-Collector, Port Lambton	Pt. Lambton	500
1862	A. R. McGregor	Landing Waiter	Chatham	800
1884	Joseph M. Eberts	"	Chatham	600
1865	John Duck	"	Morpeth	600
1870	Caleb Coatsworth	Preventive Officer	Romney	300
1873	Charles Dunlop	Dep. Coll. Inland Revenue	Chatham	1200
1883	Alex'r McKelvey	Indian Agent, Walpole Island	Wallaceburg	500
1879	John Beattie	"	Moraviantown	400
1886	Rev'd J. Jacobs	Protestant Missionary, Walpole	"	400
1886	Dr. J. D. Wilson	Medical attendant, Moraviantown	Bothwell	200
1884	Mrs. Thos. Cartier	Lighthouse keeper—Thames	Chatham	460
1889	W. R. Fellows, Jr	" — Rondeau	Rondeau H.	500
1883	Richard Linton	Inspector of Hides, Chatham	Chatham	Fees.
1878	Timothy McQueen	Inspector Fisheries, Lower Thames	Chatham	\$ 75
1873	John McMichael	" " Lake Erie	Blenheim	50
1885	John Crotty	" " Upper Thames	Bothwell	40
1879	Charles Raymond	" " Lake St. Clair	Mitchells Bay	50
1880	P. McCarron	" " Svdendam River	Wallaceburg	100
	I. B. Moody	" " North Branch	Wabuno	50

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

COMMONS.

KENT.—Comprises the Townships of Dover, Harwich, Raleigh, Tilbury East, Romney, and the towns of Chatham and Blenheim. Population, 28,194.

BOTHWELL.—The Townships of Camden, Zone, Chatham, and the towns and villages of Wallaceburg, Dresden, Thamesville and Bothwell in Kent County, and the townships of Dawn and Sombra in Lambton County. Population 22,477.

LOCAL.

KENT, EAST.—Comprises the townships of Harwich, Howard, Orford, Zone, Camden, and the towns and villages of Blenheim, Ridgetown, Thamesville, Bothwell and Dresden. Population, 25,306.

KENT, WEST.—The townships of Dover, Chatham, Raleigh East Tilbury, Romney and the Town of Chatham and Village of Wallaceburg. Population, 29,004.

POLL—LAST GENERAL ELECTION.

	Voters	Members Elect.	Votes Polled	Defeated Candidates.	Votes Polled	Total Votes	Majority.
Commons.	9373	Arch. Campbell.....	2982	Henry Smyth.....	2870	5852	112
	5979	Hon. David Mills....	2182	Dr. G. Mitchell....	2162	4342	21
Local.	6925	Robt. Ferguson.....	2302	T. R. Jackson.....	1722	4024	580
	7755	James Claucy.....	2208	Jas. Dillon.....	2193	4407	15

POLITICAL AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

1885 Arch. Bell, Senior Judge..	Revising Barrister—for East Kent	Chatbam P. O.	\$600
1885 R. S. Woods, Jun. Judge.	“ “ for West Kent	“	600
1885 A. J. C. Shaw	Rev. Bar. Clerk—for East Kent..	Thamesv'e	“ Fees
1885 R. A. Hughes	“ “ for West Kent..	Chatham	“ “
1885 R. S. Woods, (Jun. Judge)	Surrogate Judge Maritime Court.	“ “	“
1885 W. H. Robinson	Registrar Maritime Court	“ “	“
1885 James Holmes	Law Stamp vendor—Kent	“ “	Com

The Salaries of Rev. Barristers' clerks are supposed to be \$2 per day of 6 or 8 hours.

LICENSE COMMISSION.

EAST KENT.

Commiss'r, Isaac Swarthout, Ridley P. O.
“ R. P. Wright, Dresden P. O.
“ A. McDermid, Ridgetown, P. O.
Inspector, Thos. Boon, Bothwell P. O.
Inspector's salary \$450.

WEST KENT.

Commiss'r, David Smith, Chatham P. O.
“ John Holmes, “
“ D. H. McNaughton, “
Inspector, Israel Evans, “
Inspector's salary, \$500.

Commissioners receive only expenses.

EAST KENT.—Licensed taverns: Orford 4, Howard 2, Harwich 10, Camden 1, Ridgetown 4, Blenheim 3, Dresden 4, Thamesville 3, and Bothwell 3—34. One (1) shop license in Ridgetown—in all 35 licenses.

WEST KENT.—Licensed taverns: Chatham township 3, Dover 4, Raleigh 2, Chatham Town 2 and Wallaceburg 7—36. There are 2 shop licenses in Wallaceburg and 3 in Chatham—in all 41 licenses.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Estab.	Town.	Magistrate.	P. O.	App'd.	Salary
1855.....	Chatham.....	Michael Houston.....	Chatham.....	1882.....	\$1200
1884.....	Dresden.....	J. Chapple.....	Dresden.....	1884.....	500
1886.....	Ridgetown.....	J. P. McKinlay.....	Ridgetown.....	1886.....	+
1886.....	Wallaceburg.....	Alex'r McDougall.....	Wallaceburg.....	1886.....	+
1886.....	Kent County.....	“.....	“.....	1886.....	800

* Covers also the town clerkship. † No Salary yet attached.

DIVISION COURTS, CLERKS, &c.

Est.	Division	Clerk.	Post Office.	Ap- p'td	*Court sits	Bailiffs.	Ap m't.
1841	No 1	Wm. B. Wells	Chatham	1870	11 times pr yr.	Charles Moore	1865
						Theo. Nelson	1872
1845	2	John Duck	Ridgetown	1860	8	William Teitzel	1868
1841	3	S. W. Wallace	Dresden	1878	6	John Gillespie	1887
1851	4	Malcolm Samson	Blenheim	1887	6	John M. Burke	1887
						William Hall	1889
1851	5	Delos C. McDonald	Wallaceburg	1880	10	Thomas Fordham	1881
1859	6	Geo. Moore	Bothwell	1882	8	S. J. Thomas	1868
						H. F. Smith	1867
1878	7	D. R. Farquharson	Fletcher	1878	6	Michael Dillon	1878

* or at pleasure of Judge. Courts sit at places named as the P. O. of clerk, excepting No. 6, which is held alternately at Bothwell and Thamesville and No. 7 which is held alternately at Merlin and Tilbury Centre. The P. O. of bailiffs are the same as the clerks, excepting M. Dillon, whose P. O. is Merlin.

DIVISION LIMITS.

1. Consists of: the Town of Chatham; Dover—south of 13th concession; Chatham Township—south of 13 concession and west of 12 and 13 side road and all south of 6th concession east of said 12 and 13 side road; Harwich—north of 6 concession (eastern boundary); Raleigh—north of 16 concession, east of side road 12 and 13 and north of 7 concession, west of 12 and 13 side road; Tilbury East—north of 4 concession.

2. Consists of: Howard—south of Botany road; and Orford—south of 11 concession.

3. Consists of: Gore of Camden, west of 11 concession, and of Camden proper, west of 6 and 7 side road; the Town of Dresden; and Chatham township north of 5 concession and east of 12 and 13 side road.

4. Consists of: Harwich, south of 5 concession (eastern boundary) and south of 3 concession (western boundary); Raleigh, south of 15 concession and east of 12 and 13 side road; and the town of Blenheim.

5. Consists of: the Town of Wallaceburg, Gore of Chatham and Chatham proper north of 12 concession and west of 12 and 13 side road; Dover, north of 12 concession.

6. Consists of: Howard, north of Botany road; Orford, north of 10 concession; Zone; the town of Bothwell; village of Thamesville; Gore of Camden east of 10 concession and Camden proper east of 6 and 7 side line.

7. Consists of: Tilbury East, south of 3 concession; all Romney; and Raleigh, south of 6 concession and west of 12 and 13 side road. Also the part of the village of Tilbury Centre lying in the township of Tilbury East.

DIVISION COURT SITTINGS, FOR 1890-1.

No of Div.	PLACE WHERE COURT HELD.	DAY OF WEEK AND MONTH ON WHICH COURT IS HELD, &c.												No. of suits, 1888.	Aggreg't amount of claims.			
		Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.			Jan. '91	Feb. '91	Mar '91
1	Chatham	Tuesday	28	25	25	22	20	24	22	23	21	25	23	26	23	30	589	\$29,946
2	Ridgetown	Friday	3	7	11	9	11	19	17	21	2	7	9	5	6	322	11,204	
3	Dresden	Tuesday	4	8	8	10	10	2	7	9	9	9	3	3	181	5,430		
4	Blenheim	Friday	7	4	4	6	25	12	14	14	9	6	6	74	2,252			
5	Wallaceburg	Wednesd'y	15	12	12	16	11	16	17	15	19	17	14	11	319	10,616		
6	Bothwell	Monday	3	3	12	30	1	24	15	2	2	159	5,020					
6	Thamesville	Monday	3	3	12	30	1	24	15	2	2	159	5,020					
7	Merlin	Wednesd'y	8	7	9	10	12	7	4	183	8,067							
7	Tilbury Cen.	Wednesd'y	5	9	12	4	183	8,067										

Hours of opening—10 a. m.

COURT SITTINGS, 1890.

COUNTY COURT and GENERAL SESSIONS of the Peace begin on the second Tuesday in June and December.

COUNTY and SUCROGATE COURT Terms begin on the second Monday in January and first Monday in April, July and October.

SENIOR JUDGE'S CHAMBERS, every Wednesday and Saturday; and Junior Judge's Chambers on all legal days, except Court days and during vacations.

Jurymen are selected (drawn) by the Warden, Sheriff, Clerk of Court, County Treasurer from selected lists provided by the municipalities. The pay of the Grand Jurors is \$1.50 per day and mileage; of Petty Jurors \$1.00 and mileage. Witnesses receive \$1, and mileage, and if practicing a profession \$4 per day.

BANKS.

Institution.	Location.	Manager.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Blenheim	R. C. Macpherson.
Merchants Bank of Canada	Chatham	A. St L. McIntosh.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	"	J. E. Thomas.
Bank of Montreal	"	Angus Kirkland.
Standard Bank of Canada	"	R. N. Rogers.
Molsons Bank	Ridgetown	John McMahon.
Traders Bank of Canada	"	J. A. McKellar.
Bank of Montreal	Wallaceburg	Douglas Glass.

24TH BATTALION, KENT COUNTY.

Organized 14 Sept., 1876--Headquarters, Chatham.

STAFF.

Lieut. Colonel	Matthew Martin	1886
Major, (Sen'r)	D. S. Denhardt	1886
Major, (Jun'r)	J. B. Rankin	1888
Pay Master	H. C. Reed	1883
Adjutant	J. B. Rankin	1883
Quarter Master	Theo. H. Nelson	1877
Surgeon	Dr. Geo. A. Tye	1886
Ass. Surgeon	Dr. John E. Pickard	1889
NO. 1 COMPANY, CHATHAM.		
Captain	H. A. Patterson	1881
2nd Lieutenant	Edwin Bell	1887
NO. 2 COMPANY, CHATHAM.		
Captain	Geo. K. Atkinson	1881
2nd Lieutenant	Frank Ryall	1889

NO. 3 COMPANY, RIDGETOWN.

1st. Lieutenant	Thos. P. Watson	1884
2nd Lieutenant	Joseph Black	1887

NO. 4 COMPANY, (TILBURY) CHATHAM.

Captain	Thomas R. Googan	1887
1st. Lieutenant	Thos K. McKeand	1889
2nd Lieutenant	Edwin J. Ryall	1889

NO. 5 COMPANY, BOTHWELL.

Captain	W. N. Johnson	1888
1st. Lieutenant	Wm. R. Hickey	1888
2nd. Lieutenant	T. C. Clark	1889

NO. 6 COMPANY, DRESDEN.

Captain	A. W. Young	1887
1st. Lieutenant	Leslie J. Wright	1887
2nd. Lieutenant	Alex. G. Bourne	1887

The pay of officers and men whilst on duty is:

	per day	Mess Allowance.		per day.	Mess Allowance.
Lieut. Colonel	\$4 87	\$1 00	Captain	\$2 82	\$ 79
Majors	3 90	1 00	1st Lieutenant	1 58	72
Pay Master	3 05	90	2nd Lieutenant	1 28	69
Adjutant	2 82	90	Sergeants	75 to \$1 00	and found
Quarter Master	2 82	76	Corporal	60	do
Surgeon	3 65	1 00	Privates	50	do
Asst. Surgeon	2 43	72	Veterin'y Surgeon	2 50	and 76. allowance.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Organized.	Name of Society.	Fair Grounds	Secretary.	Post Office.
Mar 27, 1843	West Kent	Chatham	John Tissiman	Chatham
1874	East Kent	Thamesville *	A. J. Campbell	Thamesville
Feb. 9, 1878	Chatham, Dover and Sombra	Wallaceburg.	Wm. A. Ayres.	Wallaceburg
1854	Harwich	Blenheim *	John F. Titus.	Blenheim
Sept 7, 1871	Howard	Ridgetown.*	D. Cochrane	Ridgetown..
April 6, 1844	Raleigh	Town Hall.*	A. H. White	Chatham
Jan. 9, 1865	Orford	Highgate *	J. G. Crosby	Highgate
	Tilbury East	Town Hall	J. Bartley	Tilb'ry Ce'tre
1880	Romney	Wheatley *	J. W. Hodgson	Wheatley
Apr 27, 1867	Camden	Dresden	John Chapple	Dresden

Chatham Township Society organized 21st January, 1846; Harwich and Howard 21st February, 1846. * Are also Treasurers.

QUALIFIED MAGISTRATES.

BLenheim.	DRESDEN CONTINUED.	RALEIGH.
1878 Fellows, W. R.	1863 Trerice, Alexander	1883 Clarkson, John
1888 McLachlan, D.	1888 Windover, Wm. H.	1848 Dillon, Timothy
1854 McMichael, John	DOVER.	1887 Dillon, Matthew
1888 Mullholland, John W.	1887 Fleming, Jas. W.	1863 Dolson, Gilbert H.
BOTSWELL	1874 Grant, William	1888 Dyke, Elbert S.
1874 Boon, Thomas	1874 McFarlane, James	1874 Forham, Patrick
1874 Dillon, Thomas	1874 McQueen, Timothy	1883 Foxton, John
CAMDEN.	1887 Paxton, John	1888 Gilhooly, James H.
1874 Blackburn, James	1887 Smith, Robert	1874 Goulet, Alex.
Boylan, William	1887 Pinsonneault, Nap.	1874 Kersey, John W.
1874 Forshee, C. P.	1874 Thibodeau, Henry	1874 Morrison, R. J.
1888 Greenwood, Albert	1874 Winter, Solomon	1874 Smith, David
1888 Mason, Alex'r M.	EARWICH.	1883 Stewart, John G.
1863 McDonald, John	1874 Cameron, John	1883 White, A. H.
1888 Perry, Daniel H.	1888 Caughill, David	1863 Williams, Robert
1863 Phillips, George.	1874 Forbes, William	1877 Taylor, Wm. H.
1888 Snary, Henry	1874 Houston, John	RIDGETOWN.
1863 Shaw, A. J. C.	1888 Hunter, Archibald	1875 Carpenter, Luther
CHATHAM—TOWN.	1874 Langford, John A.	1880 Cochrane, Capt. J.
1878 Bell, Arch. (Judge).	1874 Leslie, James	1875 Grant, Charles
1879 Craddock, William	1888 McCoig, Duncan	1886 Middleditch, Geo
1880 Donovan, Jeremiah	1848 McIntyre, Thomas	1880 McKinlay, J. P. (P.M.)
1863 Evans, Israel	1888 Neil, Andrew	1874 Rushton, James
1874 Hadley, Sylvester	McCully, Cyrus	1874 Shaw, Charles
1848 Holmes, A. S.	1874 Swarthout, Isaac	1874 Watson, George A.
1863 Holmes, Thomas	White, Wm. H.	1874 Westland, Henry
1882 Houston M. (P. M.)	1874 Wilkie, Robert	ROMNEY.
1874 Jones, J. M.	1848 Young, George	1874 Dawson, Randolph
1888 Kerr, Daniel	HOWARD.	1874 Renwick, T. C.
1874 McKeough, John	1874 Brown, Jonathan	1887 Lamarsh, Arthur
1863 McNaughton, Duncan	1874 Crawford, John	1874 Robinson, George
1863 Northwood, John	1863 Duck, John	1887 Smith, Edward
1874 O'Hara, Robert	Fyshe, Frederick	THAMESVILLE.
O'Flynn, Patrick	1888 Gardiner, Isaac	1874 Ferguson, Robert
1874 Robinson, Fred	McAnally, Peter	Featherston, Darby
1874 Stevens, N. H.	1888 McKinlay, James	TILBURY EAST.
1874 Wood, Charles H.	1888 Macdonald, Lawrence	1874 Richardson, John
1885 Woods, R. S. (Judge).	1874 Richardson, Charles	1887 Hickey, William
CHATHAM—TOWNSHIP.	1874 Rushton, G. O.	1887 Fletcher, Wm. C.
1854 Everett, W. A.	1874 Sersons, James	1874 Russell, William
1883 Knight, Chas. W.	ORFORD.	1874 Stewart, James
1863 McKinlay, Andrew	1880 Gillies, John D.	1854 Waddell, R. H.
1883 Parrett, Edwin E.	1888 Gosnell, Jonas	WALLACEBURG.
1863 Simpkins, James	1874 Lee, John	1887 McDougall, Alex. (P.M.)
1874 Stephens, W. H.	1863 Macdonald, Jas. C.	ZONE.
DRESDEN.	1888 McDonald, Arch. J.	1874 Coll, William
1875 Chapple, John (P. M.)	1888 Raycraft, John	1874 Vogler, Lawrence
1874 Highgate, Aaron	1883 Watson, Henry	

Magistrates receive certain fees upon cases. Mayors and reeves are magistrates—
for the time being—by virtue of office.

CORONERS.

Chatham	Dr. John L. Bray.	Tilbury Centre	Dr. Jno F. O'Keefe.
"	Dr. T. K. Holmes.	Bothwell	Dr. Francis H. Pope.
"	Dr. H. J. Murphy.	Buckhorn	Dr. Cyrus McCully.
"	Dr. George A. Tye.	Duart	Dr. Peter L. Davy.
Ridgetown	Dr. K. C. Young.	Dresden	Dr. Gilbert Tweedie.
Thamesville	Dr. R. D. Swisher.	Wallaceburg	Dr. George Mitchell.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

M. C. Ry.		G. T. Ry.			E. & H. Ry.		
Distance from..	Rodney.	St Thomas	Distance from..	Glencoe.	London.	Distance from Rond Eau..	
Taylor	3 3	33.1	Newbury.....	6 1/2	37 1/2	Blenheim.....	4 4
Muirkirk	2.7	35.8	Bothwell.....	5 1/2	42 1/2	(4) Fargo.....	5 9
Highgate	2.2	38.0	Thamesville..	7	49	(5) Chatham..	7 16
Ridgetown	5.6	43.6	(3) Chatham..	15	64 1/2	Ebert.....	6 22
Harwich	6.1	49.7	Prairie Siding.	13	78 1/2	Dresden.....	6 28
(1) Fargo	5.2	54.9	Stoney Point..	6	84	Tupperville..	6 34
Charing Cross	2 0	56.9	Windsor.....	—	110	Wallaceburg..	6 40
Buxton	6.2	63.1				Port Lambton	8 48
Fletcher	4.0	67.1				Sarnia.....	— 70
Tilbury Centre..	7.1	74.2					
(2) Comber.....	6.5	80.7					
Windsor.....		110.9					

C. P. Ry.
Identical stations with the above first five, besides others at Kent Bridge, Louisville, and Tilbury Centre.

NOTE.—At Rond Eau the line is being extended to Lake Erie.

(1) Connection with Erie & Huron; (2) with Leamington and St. Clair Ry.; (3) with E. & H. and C. P. Rys.; (4) with M. C. R.; (5) with G. T. Ry. and C. P. Ry.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICES.

Blenheim.....	Dresden.....	Highgate.....	Port Lambton..	Tilbury Centre
Bothwell.....	Fargo.....	Muirkirk-Duart	Ridgetown....	Wallaceburg..
Chatham.....	Fletcher.....	Newbury.....	Thamesville..	

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Blenheim.....	Cedar Springs.	Florence.....	North Buxton..	Tilbury Centre
Bothwell.....	Dresden.....	Highgate.....	Port Lambton..	Thamesville..
Buxton.....	Duart.....	Merlin.....	Port Alma.....	Wheatley.....
Charing Cross..	Fargo.....	Morpeth.....	Ridgetown....	Wallaceburg..
Chatham.....	Fletcher.....	Muirkirk.....	Rond Eau.....	

Rates, 25c. for 10 words; 15c. between local points under 12 miles; every additional word, 1c., night rate to all points at 1c. per word, but no message sent for less than 25c., whatever the number of words. American day messages 25c. for 10 words, and every additional word 2c., night rate 1c. every additional word.

TELEPHONE OFFICES.

Blenheim.....	Chatham.....	Dresden.....	Thamesville...	Wallaceburg..
Bothwell.....	Dover Centre..	Ridgetown....	Tilbury Centre.	

RATES—NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Five minute conversations within 15 mile radius, 15c; 75 miles, 25c; half rates are charged for every additional five minutes' conversation. Messages of 20 words sent to points in Canada at the same price as five minute conversations, and half rates for every additional 20 words. Delivery of messages, 10 cents.

STAGE ROUTES.

Blenheim & Leamington,.....	Blenheim* 11 a. m.	Leamington* 8 30 a. m.	\$1.50
Blenheim & Morpeth.....	Blenheim* 11 a. m.	Morpeth* 2 00 p. m.	50
Morpeth & Ridgetown.....	Morpeth † 6 a. m.	Ridgetown † 6 00 p. m.	25
Ridgetown & Thamesville.....	Ridgetown † 7 a. m.	Thamesville † 4 00 p. m.	50
Bothwell & Florence.....	Bothwell ‡ 4 p. m.	Florence † 7 00 a. m.	50
Newbury & Wardsville.....	Newbury ‡ 4 p. m.	Wardsville † 7 30 a. m.	25

* Connect with Erie & Huron trains. † Or to connect with morning mail trains going East. ‡ Or upon arrival of mail train from the East.

CHATHAM AND DETROIT.

Steamer "City of Chatham,"—A. Cornette, Master—leaves Chatham on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m.; leaves Detroit on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m. Fare, 50c.

COUNTY CLERGY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.		BAPTIST.	
Blenheim	R. Fletcher	Bothwell	Charles Poole
Chatham	Ven. Arch. Dea. F. W. Sandys	Blenheim	Theophilus Booker
"	N. H. Martin	Chatham	H. Ware
"	J. Hill, M. A., (R. D.)	Dresden	W. S. McAlpine
"	W. G. H. Colles	Kent Bridge	A. M. Facey
Dresden	W. T. Connor	Ridgetown	L. Iler
Duart	J. Hale	"	G. H. Malins
Florence	F. Ryan, B. D.	Wallaceburg	N. McDonald
Morpeth	F. Harding	METHODIST CHURCH.	
Ridgetown	A. F. Burt	Blenheim	Wm Goodwin, (F. Secy.)
Thamesville	W. Hinde	Rothwell	Edwin Holmes
Wallaceburg	C. Miles, B. A.	Chatham	R. J. Treleven
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.		"	Arthur H. Going
Bothwell	F. M. Cummins	Charing Cross	Wm. W. Edwards
Big Point	Wm. Gausepohl, O. S. F.	"	John A. Ayearat
Chatham	F. Bernardine, O. S. F.	Dresden	John Holmes
"	F. Carriere	Dawn Mills	Samuel A. Salton
Dover South	P. Andrieux	Dover	George Baker
Fletcher	T. Quigley	Fairfield	Charles Barltrop
Port Lambton	N. Dixon	Florence	Wm M. Pomeroy
Wallaceburg	J. Ronan	"	J. Morrison
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.		Harwich	Thomas B. Leith
Blenheim	A. W. Waddell	Highgate	John Reynolds
Bothwell	Alex'r Russell	Louisville	Stephen Knott
Chatham	J. R. Battisby, Ph. D.	Morpeth	W. H. Shaw, (F. Secy)
"	Angus McColl	Port Lambton	Edwin Fessant
"	F. H. Larkin, B. D.	Ridgetown	J. Grshame, (Chair. D.)
Clachan	John Currie	Romney	C. Crichton
Dresden	Thomas Tallach, M. A.	Thamesville	Thomas R. McNair
"	Henry Sinclair, (W. Ch.)	Wallaceburg	Wm Hayhurst
Dover	Wm. Farquharson, B. A.	BRITISH M. E. CHURCH.	
Duart	Arch. Currie	Chatham	William Hawkins, (Bishop)
Ridgetown	G. G. McRobbie	"	T. C. Oliver
Thamesville	John Beckit	Buxton	C. Crosby
Tilbury Centre	William Forrest (W. Ch.)	Dresden	N. Ellaworth
Wallaceburg	Donald Currie	AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.	
Valetta	Alex'r L. Mason	Buxton	L. L. Townsend
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH		Chatham	B. T. Tanner, D. D. (Bishop)
Blenheim	W. S. Goodell	"	W. H. Coston
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.		Dresden	W. J. Butler
Edgeworth	E. J. Burgess	LATTER DAY SAINTS.	
UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST		Blenheim	Elder Samuel Brown
Duart	W. Moore		

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, CHATHAM.

TRUSTEES, 1889-90.

Judge Arch'd Bell (Chairman); James Leslie, Harwich; James Samson, M. D., Blenheim, (appointed by the county council); E. W. Scane, N. H. Stephens and S. T. Martin, of Chatham, (appointed by Chatham Town Council); A. Craddock, Chatham (appointed by R S S. Board. T. R. Harris, Secretary, \$50.

Head Master, D. S. Patterson, B. A., \$1400; Mathematics, G. S. Deeks, B. A., \$1000; Classics, W. J. Twohey, M. A., \$1000; Science, A. A. Knox, B. A. \$800; Commercial, Arch'd Campbell, B. A., \$650; John Sinclair, \$600 and J. F. Cairns, \$550. Gross ordinary income about \$6000. No fees. Cost of pupil per total (not average) attendance \$24.

Number of pupils on roll for the year 1888 (last published return) 367; boys, 186; girls, 181; from town, 205; from country, 144; other counties, 18; admitted during year, 47; in form 1, 295; form 2, 60; form 3, 12; preparing for junior matriculation, 10; for senior, 0; learned profession, 5; teachers, 3rd class, 60; second do., 3; first do., 38; general course, 50.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, RIDGETOWN,

COUNTY TRUSTEES, 1889.

Rev. G. G. McRobbie, Ridgetown, (Chairman); John Ferguson, Thamesville, and A. J. McDonald, Duart. Secretary, Chas. Grant, \$25.

STAFF 1887.

Principal, Geo. A. Chase; Mathematics, J. G. Little; Science, G. W. Morden; Classics, H. L. Wilson; General, J. H. Smith. Highest salary \$1200.

"The registered attendance for the year 1888 (last published return) was 200; boys, 95; girls, 105; town, 71; county and other places, 129; examinations during year, 0; teachers passed, 17; University, 2; School of Practical Science, 3; law, 1."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Including towns, as also Separate Schools, the total school registration is in round figures 14,500, the income \$121,000 and the cost per pupil \$7.25 upon the total attendance—the cost of rural schools being \$3.69, Blenheim schools, \$5.03, Chatham town, \$8.80, and Chatham Separate School, \$9.10. There are, including 11 Separate School teachers, 200 in all. Of exclusively rural schools the teachers number 137—2 with 1st class; 52, 2nd class, and 84, 3rd class certificates (45 with Normal school training). Average male salary, \$412; female, \$310. The 25 teachers of Chatham have an average salary: males, \$650; females, \$350. In East Kent there are 64 schools and 86 teachers—4, 1st class; 39, 2nd class; and 43, 3rd class. Of the 86 teachers, 22 are in Ridgetown, Dresden, Bothwell, and Thamesville, the best salaries being \$500, \$600 and \$650. The last log school in the county disappeared in 1888.

COUNTY OF KENT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The ordinary net income is about \$25,000, chiefly obtained by municipal assessment. The net disbursements are; Administration of Justice, \$5,000; payment of jurors \$2000 and witnesses \$800; Councillors' indemnity, \$2,400; salaries of officials, \$1,800; school superintendance and examinations, \$1,500; Collegiate Institutes \$3,000 and the balance in contingencies—roads, bridges and debenture debt interest. The debt is \$176,000 gross and \$24,000 net—the difference being assumed by Chatham and county municipalities. The assets consist of: Available—Court House, Registry office and County buildings; unavailable—the various bridges. The equalized county assessment is \$25,000,000; with Chatham, \$28,000,000. The assessed acreage is 589,253 acres, and the value of land:—Howard, Harwich and Raleigh, \$50; Orford, \$40; Tilbury East, \$30; Romney \$28; and Zone, \$27 per acre. The number of ratepayers, 12,845, excluding Chatham.

OFFICIALS---TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Town Clerk	Jno. Tissiman	\$1000	Police Magistrate	M. Houston	\$1200
Treasurer	R. G. Fleming	600	School Inspector	Rev. A. McColl	400
Collector	Wm. Rannie	500	Secret'y Sch. Bd.	T. C. Macnabb	200
Chief of Police	Wm. Young	700	Town Solicitor	Matthew Wilson	100
Chief Fire Dept.	Warren Lambert	250	Town Physician	Dr. L. Backus	125
Fire Engineer	Jas. Dagge	650	Sanitary Inspector	J. R. Guttridge	450
Street Inspector	J. K. Dickson	400	Clerk B'd of Health	Jno. Tissiman	80
Health Officer	Dr. D. W. R. Hall	100	Cemetery Caretak'r	R. Sainsbury	400

Assessors (2) receive about \$175 each; auditors, \$60. The market clerk and clerk of weigh-scales are paid by fees. Policemen (5) receive \$480 each. Three (3) firemen receive \$480 each, and 10 others (call firemen) from \$84 to \$100 each.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT--CHATHAM.

The ordinary net income is in round figures \$80,000, obtained as follows:—Taxes \$70,000; fines \$1,200, market scales, rents &c., \$2,000; licenses \$6,000; sundries, \$1,000. Of this amount Police disburses \$3,500, Fire Department \$5,000, County (net) \$4,000, lighting \$3,000, charity \$2,000, Board of Health \$1,000, Schools—Common, Separate and Collegiate Institute \$18,000. The Board of Works consumes \$10,000, salaries \$3000; and, allowing a liberal sum for contingencies, &c., the balance is required to pay the interest of the funded or deferred debt, which amounts to \$270,000, contracted chiefly for bonuses to railways, county roads and the construction of substantial bridges, public buildings, schools and other permanent improvements. The assets consist of real estate \$51,000, schools, including Separate and High School \$100,000, and of securities held by the School Board \$40,000. The interest on the later contracted debt is only 4%.

LIST OF COUNTY POST OFFICES.

The Post Offices marked thus † are Money Order offices; those preceded by an * are Savings' Bank offices.

The Post Office names followed by the letters T. W. and S. W. in caps mean that the mail service is but Tri-Weekly or Semi-Weekly; others not so marked have a daily mail service.

Est.	Name P. O.	Township.	Location.	Post Master.
1875	Appledore	Chatham	7th con. Lindsley Road . . .	Thos. McKerrall.
1875	Baldoon	Dover	Rankin Settlement	Wm A Bishop.
1884	Big Point (T. W.)	Dover	9th con. Big Point	Joseph Cheff.
1849	*†Blenheim	Harwich	Town of Blenheim	J. K. Morris.
1865	Botany	Howard	Cor. 7, Botany & Side Line . . .	C. McBrayne.
1856	*†Bothwell	Zone	Town of Bothwell	Wm. Regan.
1851	Buxton South	Raleigh	Buxton Village	D. C. Echlin.
1861	*†Charing Cross	Raleigh	Charing Cross Village	John Hunter.
1850	Cedar Springs	Harwich	Buckhorn Village	J. M. Taylor.
1828	*†Chatham	Ral Har. Ch Dov	Town of Chatham	Sam. Barfoot.
1831	*†Clearville	Orford	Clearville Village	Henry Watson.
1863	Clachan	Orford	11th Con. Aldboro' T. Line . . .	James Chase.
1881	Croton (S. W.)	Camden	Store opp. Croton Mills	L. Phillips.
1881	Dante	Zone	Lot 15, con 4. Zone	Jas. W. Green.
1863	Darrell	Chatham	Store, E. & H. Station	Edward Hall.
1834	Dawn Mills	Camden	Dawn Mills Village	W. A. Ward.
1831	Dealtown	Raleigh	Lot 162, Talbot Road	Mrs. E. A. Lambert
1885	Dolson (S. W.)	Tilbury East	French Church, River	Bernard Daly.
1860	Dover South	Dover	Pain Court Village	Joseph Bechard.
1885	Doyle, (S. W.)	Raleigh	8th con. 18 and 19 Side line . . .	M. Doyle.
1854	*†Dresden	Camden	Town of Dresden	C. P. Watson.
1857	*†Duart	Orford	Village of Duart	Sam'l E. Walker.
1855	Edgeworth	Tilbury East	Lot 25, Middle Road	James Waddell.
1885	Eberts	Chatham	Chatham C'tre, E & H. R	And. Robertson.
1885	Fargo	Harwich	Cross'g E. & H. and M. C. R . . .	Wm. H. Hunter.
1875	Fletcher	Tilbury East	Fletcher Village M. C. Ry	P. T. Barry.
1881	Grove Mills (S. W.)	Camden G	Wabash Settlement	Alonzo Reuble
1867	Guilts	Harwich	Lot 108, Old Street	Jas. Guild.
1851	Harwich	Harwich	McKay's Corners	George E. Booth.
1865	Highgate	Orford	Highgate Village	E. T. Beattie.
1883	Irwin (S. W.)	Raleigh	Lot 13, Con. 6, and A	Thomas Irwin.
1883	Keith	Chatham	Lot 26, Con. 2 Gore of C	Robert Killins.
1830	Kent Bridge	Camden	Kent Bridge Village	Jno. A. Langford.
1882	Lidcote (S. W.)	Chatham	6th con. Caledonia Road	D. D. Purdy.
1842	Louisville, (T. W.)	Chatham	Louisville Village	L. H. Arnold.
1885	Lundy (T. W.)	Harwich	Bridge End	David Johnston.
1868	Merlin	Raleigh	Merlin Village	Robert A. Mason.
1872	Mitch'l's Bay (SW)	Dover	13 con. Lake St. Clair	C. W. Raymond.
1884	Moravian'n (SW)	Orford	Mcravian Village	Rev. A. Hartman.
1831	*†Morpeth	Howard	Morpeth Village	J. C. Nation.
1877	Muirkirk	Orford	Muirkirk station M. C. Ry	Mrs. A. McDonald
1881	Mull	Harwich	Harwich Station M. C. Ry	Neil Watson.
1879	North Buxton	Raleigh	8th con., M. C. R. station	G. B. Shrieve.
1879	Northwood	Harwich	Louisville station, G. T. R	S. H. Knight.
1876	Oldfield (T. W.)	Chatham	14th con. Dover T. Line	Miss Kennedy.
1857	Oungah T. W.)	Chatham	9th con. " "	John W. Dyer.
1876	Ouvry	Raleigh	Lot 151 Talbot Street	Geo. Goulet.
1875	Palmyra	Orford	Palmyra Village, T. Street	John Mills.
1885	Port Alma (T. W.)	Tilbury East	Lake Shore, Til. & Ral line	Joseph Cusack.
1883	Quinn (T. W.)	Tilbury E	Lot 17, Middle R S	Peter W. Richards
1847	*†Ridgetown	Howard	Town of Ridgetown	L. S. Hancock.
1854	Ridley	Harwich	Troy or Fairfield Village	Wm. Ridley.
1831	Romney	Romney	Lot 220, Talbot Road	C. Coatsworth.
1867	Ron leau	Harwich	Rond Eau Harbor	Wm. R. Stirling.

Est.	Name P. O.	Township.	Location.	Post Master.
1860	Selton	Howard	4th Con. Thamesville road.	Robt. Watt.
1851	Stewart	Tilbury East	Smith's Mills, M. C. R.	John Davidson.
1834	*Thamesville	Camden	Thamesville Village	John Duncan.
1877	Turin	Orford	11th con., Lot 6	R. F. Dickson.
1883	Thorncliffe	Chatham	Lot 24, con 7th	Geo. B. Shaw.
1883	Tupperville	Chatham	Starkweather's E. & H. R.	John J. Sutor.
1886	Turnerville	Chatham		William Turner.
1864	Valetta	Tilbury East	Lot 15 Middle Road	John Richardson.
1885	Vanhorn (S. W.)	Harwich	12 & 13 Side Line on River	Joseph Zink.
1885	Wabash (S. W.)	Camden		Arthur Anderson.
1834	*Wallacburg	Chatham	Village of Wallaceburg	Dan. R. McDonald
1879	Weldon	Harwich	Howard Line M. C. R.	Chas. W. Underhill
1883	Williams (S. W.)	Raleigh	Lot 7, River Front.	Robert William.

The Salaries of Post Masters vary from \$3300 for Chatham, down to \$10—the lowest given. Those for Blenheim is in round figures about \$850; Bothwell \$700; Dresden \$800; Ridgetown, \$850; Thamesville, \$675; Wallaceburg, \$800; Tilbury Centre, \$400. The average salary of 67 post masters is about, \$150; but leaving out the eight above mentioned the average of the other 59 is only about \$30.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. MASONS.

Established.	No	Lodge.	Where Held.	Nights of Meeting.
14th July, 1858	46	*Wellington	Chatham	First Monday.
12th July, 1866	179	*Bothwell	Bothwell	Wednesday, o. b. f. m.
13th July, 1871	245	Tecumseh	Thamesville	Tuesday, o. b. f. m.
13th July, 1871	255	Sydenham	Dresden	Wednesday, o. a. f. m.
11th July, 1872	267	*Parthenon	Chatham	First Wednesday.
11th July, 1872	274	*Kent	Blenheim	Monday, o. b. f. m.
9th July, 1874	312	*Pinx	Wallaceburg	Monday, o. b. f. m.
13th July, 1876	336	*Highgate	Highgate	First Thursday.
13th July, 1881	391	*Howard	Ridgetown	Second Thursday.
13th July, 1881	390	*Florence	Florence	Tuesday, o. b. f. m.
July, 188	413	Napthali	Tilbury Centre	Tuesday, o. b. f. m.
July, 188	422	Star of the east	Bothwell	Wednesday, o. b. f. m.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Established	No	Chapter.	Where Held.	Nights of Meeting.
9th August, 1871	47	*Wellington	Chatham	Thursday, o. b. f. m.
9th August, 1876	73	Erie	Ridgetown	Wednesday, o. b. f. m.
19th Jan., 1881	88	MacNabb	Dresden	Monday, o. b. f. m.

*Lodges marked thus * hold installation of officers on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist; all others on that of St. John the Baptist.

PRECEPTORY.

7th August 1877	20	Kent	Chatham	Tuesday, o. b. f. m.
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INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Established.	No	Lodge.	Where Held.	Nights of Meeting.
10th Aug., 1847	29	Chatham	Chatham	Tuesday.
21st March, 1860	40	Rond Eau	Blenheim	Friday.
23rd June, 1871	74	Bothwell	Bothwell	Tuesday.
13th June, 1872	93	Western City	Chatham	Monday.
5th Sept., 1874	120	Sydenham Valley	Wallaceburg	Friday.
8th Jan'y, 1874	124	Dresden	Dresden	Monday.
11th June, 1874	144	Ridgetown	Ridgetown	Wednesday.
4th March, 1875	157	Thamesville	Thamesville	Thursday.
10th Jan'y, 1877	196	Florence	Florence	Monday.
22nd March, 1881	226	Merlin	Merlin	Saturday.

ENCAMPMENT.

Established.	No.	Name.	Where Held.	Nights of Meeting.
9th Nov., 1871	10	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	1st and 3rd Thursday.
20th May, 1881	51	Bothwell.....	Bothwell.....	2nd and 4th Friday.....
Reb. Degree Lodge No. 13 - Jubilee....			Chatham.....	

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Established	No.	Lodge.	Where Held.	Nights of Meeting.
3rd May, 1878	2	Peninsular.....	Chatham.....	Every Friday.
23rd Nov., 1878	8	Howard.....	Ridgetown.....	2nd and 4th Friday.
13th Jan., 1879	13	Blenheim.....	Rond Eau.....	Every alternate Wednesday
22nd Jan., 1879	15	Morpeth.....	Morpeth.....	Every Wednesday.
17th Jan., 1879	19	Highgate.....	Highgate.....	Every Monday.
30th May, 1879	24	Thames.....	Thamesville.....	Alternate Fridays.
9th Nov., 1880	98	Valetta.....	Valetta.....	Every alternate Saturday.
14th Dec., 1880	100	Clearville.....	Clearville.....	1st and 2nd Tuesday.
12th Feb., 1881	110	Dresden.....	Dresden.....	Wednesday.
LEGION.....	26	Leopold.....	Chatham.....	Monday evening.

ORDER OF FORESTERS.

ANCIENT

Established.	No.	Court	Where Held.	Nights of Meeting.
12th July, 1877	6244	Hops of Ontario..	Chatham.....	Every Tuesday.
18th April, 1881	6571	Pride of Erie....	Buckhorn.....	Every Saturday.
30th May, 1883	6900	Unity.....	Chatham.....	Every Wednesday.
12th Nov. 1883	7044	Benevolence.....	Thamesville.....	2nd and 4th Mondays
23rd Sept. 1884	7139	Concord.....	Kent Bridge....	Alternate Thursdays.

INDEPENDENT.

Established.	No.	Name	Where Held.	Nights of Meeting.
12th July, 1877	6	McGregor.....	Chatham.....	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
6th Dec., 1882	25	Dominion.....	Highgate.....	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
12th Jan., 1882	98	Harwich.....	Blenheim.....	Every Tuesday.
27th Jan., 1881	57	Harmony.....	Bothwell.....	Every Thursday.
10th May, 1881	66	Florence.....	Florence.....	1st and 3rd Tuesday.

CANADIAN.

Established.	No.	Name.	Where Held.	Nights of Meeting.
25th Nov., 1879	6	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	Every Thursday.
Nov., 1879	22	Rose of Kent....	Ridgetown.....	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Sept., 1880	49	Rose of Harwich..	Harwich Centre.	2nd and 4th Saturday.

KNIGHTS PYTHIAS.

Established.	No.	Name.	Location.	Nights of Meeting
23rd May, 1876	15	Marmion.....	Chatham.....	1st and 3rd Monday.
19th March, 1886	24	Rienzi.....	Ridgetown.....	Friday.

LODGES OF ROYAL ARCANUM.

Established.	No.	Name.	Where Held.	Nights of Meeting.
1st Sept., 1884	852	Chatham.....	19. Chatham....	2nd Wednesday
2nd Sept., 1884	853	St. George.....	18. Wallaceburg	Tuesday.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

Established.	No.	Name.	Where Held.	Nights of Meeting
4th Oct., 1880	8	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	Thursdays.
28th May, 1883	22	Wallaceburg....	Wallaceburg....	Thursdays.
9th Sept., 1884	36	Port Lambton....	Port Lambton...	Alternate Tuesdays.

CURRENCY.

Canadian currency, like the British, is a mixed—metallic and paper—currency and based upon a gold standard. The paper currency consists of Dominion notes of the denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$4. The metallic currency consists of Canadian silver and copper coins of the denominations of 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents in silver, and 1, 2, 3 and 5 cents in nickle or copper, and the gold coin of Great Britain, the intrinsic or statute value of which is: Sovereign \$4.86½ and half sovereign \$2.43¼. By statute the gold coins of the United States, so long as of the fineness of 900 to 1000, are a legal tender at par.

The silver coins of the United States are : 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 cents and \$1.; the copper or nickle coins : 1, 2, 3, & 5 cents, neither of which are legal tenders. The gold coins are \$1, \$2;50, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 and are, as we have said, legal tenders. The gold coins of Great Britain are as above stated—Sovereign and half-sovereign; the silver coins, with their Canadian value: Three Pence—6 cents; Four Pence—8 cents; Six-pence—12 cents; Shilling—24 cents; Florin—48 cents; Half crown—60 cents and Crown—\$1.20.

British and Canadian coins are identical in fineness and purer than those of the United States, although, the latter weighs slightly more. For instance the British sovereign is 123 27 grains in weight and 916 5 to 1000 in fineness; whereas the Half Eagle of the United States, (which has about the value of \$5.00) is 129 grains in weight and 900 to 1000 in fineness or purity. The British shilling is 87 grains in weight and 924.5 to 1000 in purity; the United States quarter dollar is 96.45 grains in weight and 900 to 1000 parts in purity; and other coins similar proportions.

The British Gold Standard	is 11 parts gold to 1 of alloy—	\$18 9½ per oz.
The United States Gold	“ 9 “ “ 1 “	18.60½ “
The British or Canadian silver standard	is 37 parts of silver to 3 of alloy—	\$1.25½ per oz.
The United States	“ “ 9 “ “ 1 “	— 1.22½ “

Pure gold is 24 carats or \$20.67 per ounce; and British Standard Gold 22 carats. Pure silver is 240 dwt, or \$1 36 per ounce and standard silver 222 dwts. Eighteen (18) carat gold is standard jewelry gold.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Legal tenders of money are British and American gold (at statute value) Dominion notes, Canadian silver only to the amount of \$10 in any one payment, and Canadian nickels or coppers to the amount of 25c. Not technically a legal tender, but by custom and a quasi recognition of the courts as such, are the notes of solvent chartered banks—lawful money of Canada and will ordinarily be a sufficient tender (unless where particularly payment of the debt or obligation was contracted for in gold) and persons refusing to receive solvent bank notes, current at par, in satisfaction of a debt or demand will do so at their risk.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES--BASE COIN.

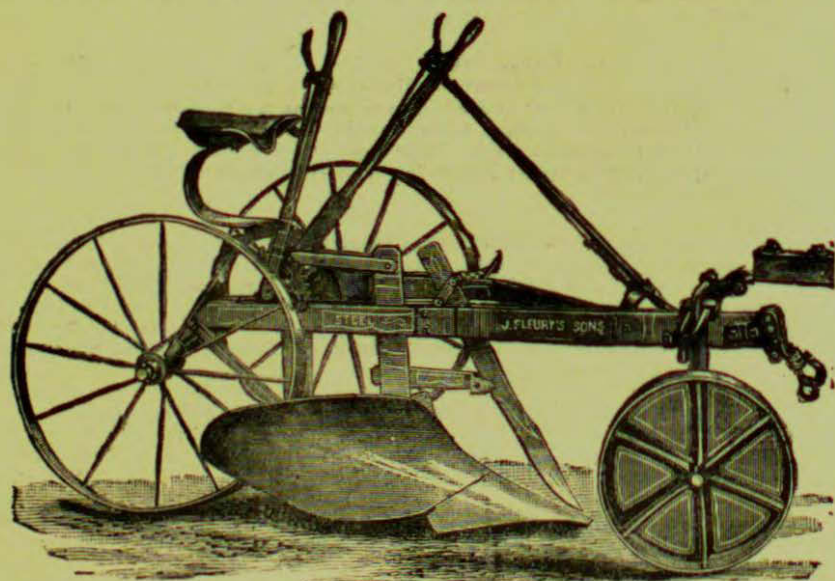
Counterfeit or altered notes, of either the Dominion or chartered bank issues, presented at any banking or public office may be marked or stamped in prominent letters across the face the word "Counterfeit" by any official of such offices without liability or indemnification to the holder.

Spurious coin, or apparently spurious coin, tendered to any person in payment may by such person be broken or bent to satisfy himself of its genuineness, when if it should prove to be good he must pay for its value, but if bad he will not be so liable. Persons uttering counterfeit or altered bills or spurious coin, knowing the same to be such and for the purpose of defrauding, will be liable to criminal prosecution.

J. FLEURY SONS, AURORA,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, &C.



THE FLEURY SULKY PLOW.

The Best in use. Adjustable. Under perfect control. Light Draft. Will do what any Walking Plow will do, and a great deal more. Has beaten all others at trials. Call and get Testimonials of those using them. Sold on Trial.

THE FLEURY LIGHT STEEL BINDER, 1890.

The Lightest, Strongest and most efficient in use. Is warranted. Do not be misled. Trial against all comers. See it before buying. Over 75 in County. See our references.

FLEURY'S LIGHT MOWER.

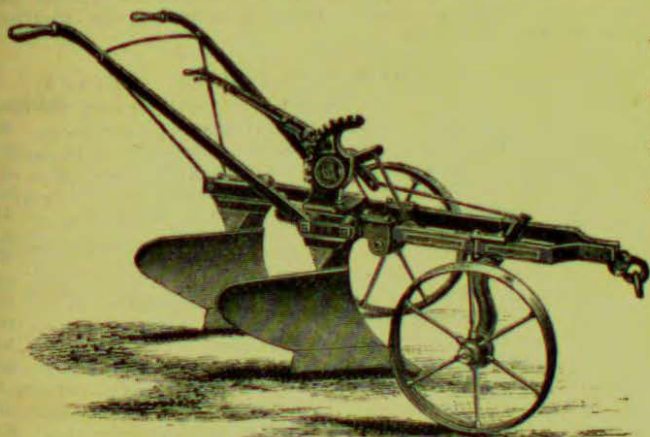
Compact, Durable, Light Draft, Best in Market. Both Rear and Front Cut.

Apply to us directly or to the following Agents, who have samples of our goods on hand :

ROBERT SOUTAR, Chatham.
AMOS RANSOM, Buckhorn.
JOHN GRAYSON, Wallaceburg.

_____, Dresden.
S. D. RANDALL, Bothwell.
ARTHUR DELMAGE, Ridgetown.

J. FLEURY SONS, AURORA,



MANUFACTURERS OF

- Walking Plows—
all Kinds.
- One Horse Garden
Plows.
- 2 Mould Gang
Plows.
- 3 Mould Gang
Plows.
- Grain Choppers,
- Power and Hand
Straw Cutters,

The finest Assortment of

STEEL WALKING PLOWS in the Country. All sold on trial, and against all other makes.

NEVER GO BACK! TRY ONE!

Stocks and repairs at the Chief Agencies.



THE OLD SEED STORE.

ROBERT SOUTAR, CHATHAM, ONT.

—DEALER IN—

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, SEED
GRAINS, GRASSES, &C.

Choice Samples of Foreign and Local Grown Grain. Fertilizers, Land Plaster, Cattle Foods, Insecticide Mixtures, &c. Market Gardeners and large growers supplied at Wholesale Prices. Seeds sent to any address. Clover (Red and Alsike) to Jobbers and Farmers at Low Prices.

Agent for the

HAMILTON PEERLESS THRESHER

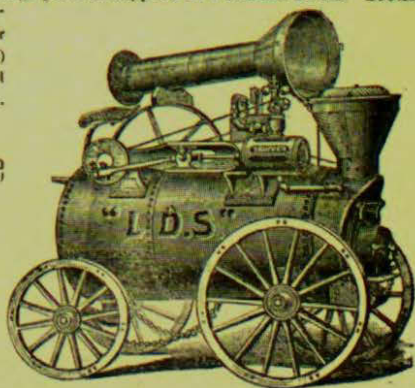
—AND—

L. D. S. PORTABLE ENGINE

"Grain Saver" and Eclipse Threshers and all kinds of

Agricultural Machinery Generally.

⚡ A full stock of Fleury's Plows and Repairs always on hand.



LAWs AND CUSTOMS--BUYING AND SELLING FARM PRODUCE.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In contracts for the sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel measure is specially agreed upon—the weight equivalent being as follows :

NUMBER OF POUNDS IN THE STANDARD BUSHEL.

Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.	
+Barley.....	48	+Clover Seed.....	60	+Beets.....	60
+Beans.....	60	+Flax Seed.....	50	+Carrots.....	60
+Buckwheat.....	48	+Hemp Seed.....	44	+Onions.....	60
Bran.....	20	Hungarian Grass.....	48	+Parsnips.....	60
+Corn, shelled.....	56	Millet Seed.....	48	Peaches, dried.....	33
Corn, in ear.....	70	Meadow Fescue Seed.....	12	+Potatoes.....	60
Corn, meal.....	50	Orchard Grass Seed.....	14	+Turnips.....	60
+Malt.....	36	Rape Seed.....	50	Charcoal.....	22
+Oats.....	34	Redtop Seed.....	14	Coal, anthracite.....	80
+Peas.....	60	Rye Grass Seed.....	22	+Coal, bituminous.....	70
+Rye.....	56	Tares.....	60	Coke.....	50
+Wheat.....	60	+Timothy Seed.....	48	Lime, unslaked.....	80
Bent Grass Seed.....	14	Turnip Seed.....	50	Plastering hair.....	8
+Blue Grass Seed.....	14	Apples, green.....	56	Salt.....	56
+Castor Beans.....	40	Apples, dried.....	22	Ice, per foot.....	63

NOTE—The statute mentions only those articles preceded by the +; the weights of the others are weights sanctioned by custom and general use amongst dealers.

In using a Dominion measure of capacity, the same shall not be heaped, but either shall be stricken with a round stick or roller straight, and of the same diameter from end to end, or if the article sold cannot from its size or shape be conveniently stricken, shall be filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article admits of.

Every contract, bargain, sale or dealing made or had in respect of any work, goods, wares or merchandise, or other thing which has been or is to be done, sold, delivered, carried, or agreed for by weight or measure, shall be deemed to be made according to one of the Dominion weights or measures ascertained by the act.

The use of local or customary measures, or of heaped measures shall not be lawful.

GRAIN CLASSIFICATION.

Countries and localities have each their own customs in respect to the grading and purchase of cereals—of wheat in particular. In some places wheat weighing over 58 lbs. to the standard bushel, is rated "merchantable," for which one ruling price is paid, at the standard bushel of 60 lbs.; if weighing 58 lbs. only, or under, 2 lbs. for every lb. under is taken for make-up weight; say, for instance, if wheat weighs only 58, 57 or 56 lbs., then 62, 63 or 64 lbs. will be taken as a standard bushel.

The following classification is the one authorized by Statute for the Province of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest and is the same as that prevailing in Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, and other American grain centres.

Attached to the grading will be seen the difference in price governed thereby.

No. 1, Red Wheat of 62 lbs. and over,	price	5c. above, or.....	\$1.05.
No. 2 " " " 60 " "		0c., Standard, or..	1.00.
No. 3 " " " 57 " "		6c. under, or.....	.94.

Strangely enough, prior to the introduction of the grain tester, the prevailing custom of Western Canada has been an expert eye classification—a faulty one at best—the price governed by appearance of sample, and paid for accordingly at the rate of the standard bushel.

THE GRAIN TESTER.

An instrument now intimately known to every farmer is,—like weigh scales for weighing—thoroughly reliable (being subject to Government verification) and will correctly determine the weight of the measured bushel of any sample of wheat, &c., and so, other things being equal, govern the price, which, under the tariff of the Millers Association, is as follows :

For 60 lbs. wheat pay standard price.	For 59 lbs. wheat pay 1c. less.
For 61 " " 1c. more.	For 58 " " 2c. less.
For 62 " " 2c. more.	For 57 " " 5c. less.
For 63 " " 3c. more.	For 56 " " 8c. less.
For 64 " " 4c. more.	For 55 " " 12c. less.

WEIGHING CUSTOMS.

In weighing grain or other farm products when contained in the ordinary 2 bushel bag, one pound for each bag is deducted as a tare from the gross weight.

In weighing grain by heavy draughts of from 30 to 50 bushels—as in miller's hoppers—the odd weight or pounds which lie between the even figures of intervals of 5 lbs.—say as between 1840-1845-1850 lbs. and so on, are never reckoned; in small weights, fractions of a lb. are never considered.

In all cases the buyer is entitled to an up-weight, that is, the beam must strike the upper guard of the scales.

In weighing dressed hogs, 2 lbs. on each carcass is allowed as a tare to the buyers for sockage; and $\frac{1}{2}$ the weight is deducted for stag hogs,

MILLERS TOLL.

The legal toll for grinding and bolting is 1-12—a tariff which was authorized when only water mills existed. The law has never been changed; but when steam mills with improved milling machinery came into use, custom regulated a new toll tariff of 1-10 (in some places 1-9) for flour, 1-8 for corn and 1-6 for buckwheat.

On an average a bushel of good wheat will make 43 lbs. flour, 11 lbs. of bran, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. shorts (waste allowance $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.); and $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat will make a barrel of flour. Later improved roller mills will produce a somewhat different result—in particular, 2 grades of flour.

The exchange toll-tariff of the millers association is an arbitrary one—not authorized by statute; but it is not illegal, being a private arrangement of their own which they may insist upon, for there is no law compelling mills to do gristing by toll or even at all. Millers are not responsible for lost bags unless where marked with owners name.

PRODUCE CONTRACTS—LAW.

As between farmers and produce dealers, are generally unwritten, off handed verbal transactions. The written ticket or market voucher, customarily given by buyers to farmers upon the purchase of the latter's load in the open market, is of little legal value, alone binding upon the buyers (and not always upon them)—seldom upon the farmer.

Written contracts, accepted by both parties, are binding; so are verbal contracts upon which money has been advanced, or upon which a part delivery of the products has been made.

TO FIND THE PRICE PER BUSHEL WHEN BOUGHT BY THE 100 LBS.

Multiply the price by the standard bushel and divide the product by 100. Example The price of barley is \$1 20 per 100 lbs. what is that per bushel? $1.20 \times 48 = 5760 \div 100 = 57.6c.$ per bushel.

TO FIND THE PRICE PER 100 LBS. WHEN BOUGHT BY THE BUSHEL.

Multiply the price per bushel by 100 and divide the product by the standard bushel. Example The price of barley is 57 $\frac{3}{5}c.$ per bushel, how much is it per 100 lbs.? $57.6 \times 100 = 57600 \div 48 = \$1 20$ per 100 lbs.

TO COMPUTE THE VALUE OF A LOAD OF GRAIN.

Multiply the net weight of the load or loads by the price per bushel and divide the product by the standard bushel of the grain weighed. Example:—Two wagon loads of wheat weigh 2500 and 2300 lbs respectively what is their value at 90c. per bushel? $2500 + 2300 = 4800$ lbs. and $4800 \times 90 = 43200 \div 60 = \72 the value.

TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF WHEAT IN STERLING PER IMPERIAL QUARTER TO DOLLARS AND CENTS.

Reduce the shillings per imperial quarter into dollars and cents at 24.2c. per shilling (see Exchange Table) and divide by 8 the number of bushels in an imperial quarter. Example—Required the price of wheat per Canadian bushel in Liverpool where it is quoted at 58/6 sterling per imperial quarter? $58s. 6d. = \$14.15 \div 8 = \1.77 per bushel.

SEED LIABILITY—GUARANTEE.

Dealers in seeds using the following "formula" in their catalogues, price lists, &c., will void liability for damages:—"While exercising the greatest care to supply every variety true to name and of good quality, yet the conditions of soil, mode of planting and other contingencies which may arise, render it impossible to warrant seeds, or be responsible for any loss which may occur."

SHRINKAGE OF GRAINS, ETC.

Wheat will shrink in six months from threshing, 2 quarts per bushel or 6%. Corn in the ear, will shrink in six months from husking, $12\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in 100, or 8%. Potatoes will shrink or lose by rot in six months from harvesting, $1/5$ th or 20%. Hay, on an average, will shrink within one year from cutting, $1/3$ th, or 25% of its original weight.

SELLING FOUL SEED.

Any person offering for sale, knowingly, grass, clover or other seed, amongst which there is seed of Canada thistles, ox-eye daisy, white oats, ragweed, burdock or wild mustard, shall be liable to a fine of from \$5 to \$20 for every offence.

TO COMPUTE THE PRICE OF HAY, COAL, &C., WHEN SOLD BY THE TON OF 2000 LBS.

Multiply the weight of the load in pounds by the price per ton and divide the product by 2000. Example 1.—A load of hay, weighing 1735 lbs., is bought at the rate of \$9.50 per ton, what sum must the buyer pay for it? $1735 \times 9.50 = 16482.50 \div 2000 = \8.24 Example 2.—A load of coal weighs 1850 lbs. and the price per ton is \$7.50, what is its value? $1850 \times 7.50 = 13875.00 \div 2000 = \6.94 its value.

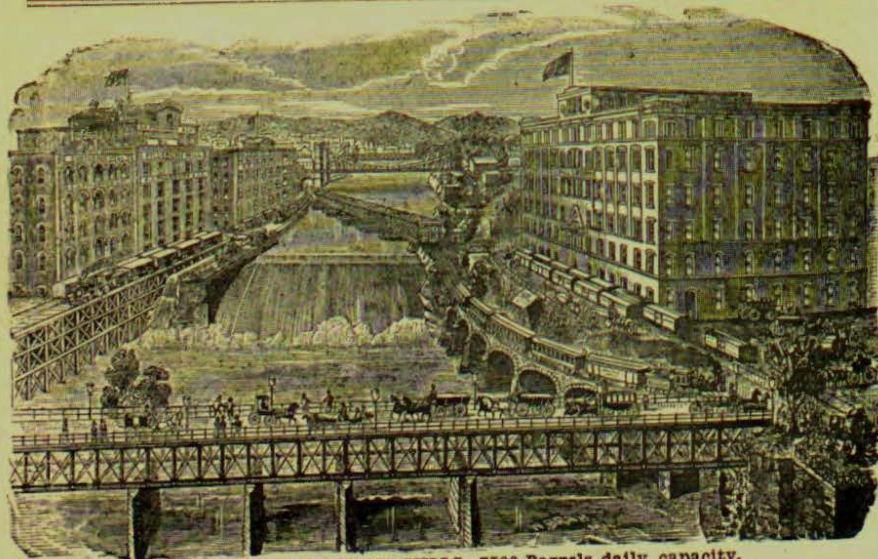
NOTE.—The computations may be simplified by first dividing the price per ton by 20 the number of hundred weights: thus, as above $\$9.50 \div 20 = 47.5$ and therefore $1735 \times 47\frac{1}{2} = \8.24 .

TO COMPUTE THE PRICE OF LUMBER SOLD BY THE 1000 FEET.

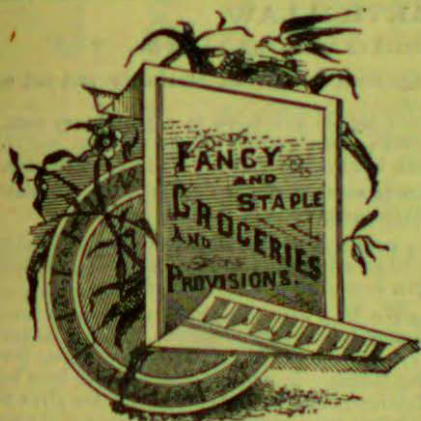
Multiply the number of feet by the price per 1000 feet and divide the result by 1000. Example.—A load of lumber contains 740 feet and the price per 1000 feet is \$15.00 what is its value? Then $740 \times 15.00 = 11100.00 \div 1000 = \11.10 the value.

TO COMPUTE THE PRICE OF CORDWOOD AND BARK WHEN SOLD BY THE CORD OF 128 CUBIC FEET

Substitute the 1000 for 128 and proceed as if for lumber. Example.—A load of cordwood measures 100 feet (see rule to measure cordwood) and the price to be paid is at the rate of \$3.75 per cord, what is its value?: $100 \times 3.75 = 37,500 \div 128 = \2.93 ; or if 320 feet in load then $320 \times 375 = 120,000 \div 128 = \9.37 .



PILLSBURY FLOURING MILLS—7500 Barrels daily capacity.



THE
JAPANESE TEA HOUSE

—AND—

→ EUREKA BAKERY. ←

203 Queen Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, FEED, AND PROVISIONS,

→ Country Produce Bought and Sold. ←

Superior Bread baked on the Premises and retailed at first cost.

J. H. BOGART,
Proprietor.



THE BEST IN CANADA!
The Adjustable Head Rest
BED SPRING.

Known as the CHATHAM SPRING, manufactured by

G. W. HUFF, - CHATHAM,

(Rutley House block, Market Square,) also dealer in

MATTRESSES AND FURNITURE

A Call Solicited.

Orders Promptly Attended to.

→ JOHN GLASSFORD, ←

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HIGH - GRADE - REED - ORGANS,

CHATHAM, - ONT.

UPRIGHT PIANO CASES A SPECIALTY.

Continuous Silver Hinge and Automatic Music Desk. Only Manufacturer in Canada using and having right to use the famous

"FARRAND & VOTEY ACTION."

—CASES IN ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, AND OTHER VENEERS TO ORDER.—

First Prize and Diploma Western Fair Chatham, 1889.

MERCANTILE LAW.**PROMISSORY NOTES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, I O U'S & C.**

A promissory note or bill of exchange must be payable, absolutely and not conditionally or upon a contingency.

The words "value received" are not legally necessary in a promissory note, but should always be inserted, so as to express a consideration for the promise.

A note drawn on Sunday is not void, but the law will not aid in its collection.

If a note be lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay it. But if he does pay it he is entitled to be indemnified against loss in consequence.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication with intent to defraud, or from a person for concealment of crime, for wagers, or by way of transactions against public morals, rights and interests cannot be collected.

A valuable consideration must be given for a note to make it valid (mere love and affection or moral obligation is not a sufficient consideration) as between maker and payee, but an innocent purchaser may recover the amount from either of them (excepting notes given in settlement of gambling debts). But the note must have been bought prior to its maturity, without notice of defect, and a valuable consideration given therefor, otherwise he will not be protected against any equity existing in favor of the maker.

A note falling due on a Sunday or on a legal holiday is not payable until the day following.

A note commencing "I promise to pay," and signed by two or more parties, becomes a joint, or several note.

A note payable to order is transferable only by endorsement; a note payable to bearer, by delivery; and a note payable to the payee only, and not to order or bearer, is not transferable.

A blank endorsement requires merely the bare signature of endorser to make a note transferable to bearer; a special endorsement requires the name of payee to be written over a signature.

Notes bear interest during currency only, if so stated, and if no rate is mentioned, then only legal interest until paid. But any rate of interest may be collected if so stated; it ceases however at maturity, as thereafter legal interest is only recoverable, unless specially provided for in writing.

A note made by a minor is void, so is one made by an idiot. A note must be protested (noted) the same day on which it matures, but notice of protest may be delayed any time before noon of the following day.

Presentation or demand must be made on the last day of grace, and if payable at a bank, held there until the hour of closing; this will be sufficient demand or presentation to charge endorsers or acceptors; if no place of payment is stated the note must be presented personally or at his place of business during business hours or at his residence in reasonable hours; if a partnership note, to either of the partners or at the firm's place of business; if made by several persons jointly (not partners) demand must be made upon all.

An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with a notice of its dishonor. He is also discharged from liability if the holder has given time for its payment or has taken a new bill or note from the maker or acceptor without his knowledge or consent.

An endorser of a note has a right of action against those preceding him on the note, either as endorser or maker. Endorsers may protect themselves against the claims of subsequent endorsers and holders by writing over his signature "without recourse." Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

Trade orders (a form of draft used by tradesmen) should be tendered by the payee within a reasonable time, otherwise the maker will be relieved from liability if the amount cannot be recovered of the person on whom it is drawn.

Cheques are treated the same as bills of exchange and must be presented the same day, as received or the day following. Demand notes are payable upon presentation without grace and bear legal interest after demand if not so written. An endorser of a demand note is holden only for a reasonable time.

Time promissory notes are entitled to three days of grace after the time for payment has expired; if not then paid the endorsers, if any, should be legally notified to be holden.

J. & J. OLDERSHAW,

CHATHAM, ONT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Plaster Ornaments, Stone, Sand, Hair, Fire-Brick, Fire Clay, Land Plaster. Cut Stone of all Descriptions.

OFFICE--171 King St. West. Lime Kiln and Stone Yard next to the Kent Mills, N. C.



ALEX. HALL

Corner King and William Streets.

DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS / AND / SHOES.

Visitors to CHATHAM who favor me with a call will find that I am still alive to their wants, and that my prices are in reach of all.

NORTH CHATHAM
COAL, WOOD AND STONE YARD.

D. W. CROW,

DEALER IN

COAL, WOOD, STONE,

—AND—

Farm Produce, Salt, &c.



THE NORTH CHATHAM
Pump & Wind Mill Co.

C. TICKNER,

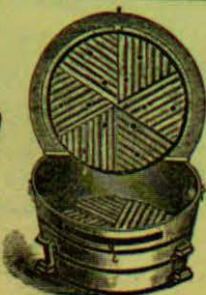
Manufacturer and
dealer in

PUMPS, WINDMILLS,
TANKS, &C.

FACTORY--Foot of B
NORTH CHATHAM.



CLOSED.



OPEN.

—*THE ONLY*—

Common Sense Washer

Will do more work, and do it quicker and better than any Washing Machine made, and sold at the low price,

ONLY \$5.00.

Everybody has a chance to get one free.

Send for circular.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. L. WEIR,

Chatham, Ont.

NOTES AND BILLS CONTINUED.

Chattel notes are not negotiable and cannot be collected except in name of payee. A maker of a chattel note must tender the goods mentioned (specified) in the note at the time the note becomes due and at the place named for delivery. If he neglects to do so he will be liable to pay the amount in money; if he presents the chattels and the payee then refuses to accept them, the debt will be discharged; but the right to the property tendered will pass to the creditor.

An I. O. U. is not negotiable, it is simply an acknowledgment of a debt, but has all the effect of a note of demand and may be sued at any time. The creditor's name should always be mentioned, otherwise it will be *prima facie* evidence that the holder is the creditor.

INTEREST.

Where interest is payable, but no rate expressed, the legal rate of 6 per cent. will prevail. There is no usury law and any rate may be contracted and collected—if in writing. Legal interest is allowed on overdue notes, demand notes and bills of exchange from the time they become due. Legal interest is also allowed on judgments. A proviso that the rate would be reduced upon the punctual payment of a note or debt is good at law; if to increase the rate in case of default, it is bad.

Interest cannot be collected on open accounts unless there is an express or implied agreement to pay interest. Printed bill heads intimating a claim to interest is in law good.

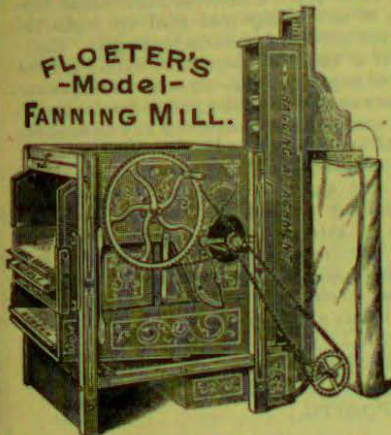
Interest settlements in ordinary business transactions are effected under the "commercial rule"; but in settlement of bonds, mortgages &c., the interest is calculated by the legal rule. (See legal and commercial interest rule.) No arrears for interest can be recovered for more than six years.



Happy Days.

FLOETER'S Model Fanning Mill and Bagging Attachment.

FLOETER'S
-Model-
FANNING MILL.



A NEW MACHINE ON ENTIRELY NEW
AND CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

Cleans and Separates in the most perfect
manner, all kinds of Grain & Seeds.

SUPERSEDES THE OLD STYLE MILL
AS THE BINDER DOES THE CRADLE.

OUR MILL FOR 1890

Will eclipse anything in the market. Do not
buy until you see it, it will be to
your advantage.

"I have one of your MODEL FANNING
MILLS in use and consider it the best Mill
I have ever seen. It will do all it is guar-
anteed to do."

A. DOLSEN, River Road, Raleigh

R. K. & S. B. FLÆTER
CHATHAM, ONT.

JAMES HOLMES, Bookseller & News Agent,

Keeps on hand a Complete Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The Largest Stock of WALL PAPER,
Border and Decorations, West of
Toronto, and at Lowest Prices.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

OFFICE:—ROYAL EXCHANGE BLOCK, CHATHAM, ONT.

BANKERS.

There is no limited partnership in banking. Banks may be either private or joint stock. To carry on business a public charter is necessary. Chartered banks are authorized to issue their own notes up to the limit of the unimpaired paid up capital, of denominations not less than five dollars. All bank notes are redeemable in gold. Bank-note holders have the first lien upon the assets of a bank; the depositors next. A bank must accept at all times—even after suspension of payment—its own notes in settlement of debt due the bank, at par value. Shareholders are liable to the public for double the value of their share or stock—"are liable to an amount over and above any amount not paid up on his shares, equal to the amount of such shares." Holders of bank stock which has been sold or transferred, in an ordinary business way, within thirty days of the insolvency of a bank, are liable for any loss accruing thereby, even although the vendor was ignorant of impending suspension; in the law they are still shareholders. By statute the rate of interest charged for discounts is limited to seven per cent., and no greater rate can be recoverable in the courts; any greater rate however may be charged, nor will notes and bills be voided by so charging, as there are no usury laws. Banks are authorized to charge on bills of exchange drawn upon and payable at other branches or at other banks a commission as follows: for bills of exchange under 30 days $\frac{1}{2}\%$, under 60 days $\frac{3}{4}\%$, under 90 days $\frac{3}{4}\%$ when drawn upon their own branches and when drawn on other banks $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

CHEQUES--DEPOSITS.

A bank cheque is simply an order to the banker to pay money to bearer or order—a sort of bill of exchange, and subject to the rules regulating them, but governed by somewhat different circumstances. A banker is obliged to pay cheques drawn on him by his customer, if he has money of the customers sufficient to meet the cheque. A cheque, like a note, must be presented within a reasonable time, which generally includes the day after it is issued, to hold the maker or drawer; for if prejudiced by delay—as in case the banker failed—he would be discharged from liability; otherwise, immediate presentation is not essential. A cheque is not payment until it is paid although practically it is, unless dishonored. But, if a cheque be given in payment of a note or bill, and the note given up by the holder, he would lose all remedy by the bill if the cheque was dishonored. He will, however, have right of action against the cheque. If a bank pays a forged cheque, the loss will be its own, for the bank can only charge his customer with money paid upon his cheques, but the mere fact of an endorsement being a forgery does not throw the loss on the bank if ignorant of the forgery. Marked cheques—certified cheques—practically amounts to an acceptance and binds the bank as an acceptor. Certificates of deposit are in effect promissory notes and subject to the same rules and principles applicable to that class of paper. Cheques should always be drawn to order as they serve not only as receipts, but guards against loss and theft and fraud, as when dealing with strangers the bank will not pay cheques until the holder indorses and identifies himself as the person named in the cheque.

BANK DISCOUNT.

As charged by Bankers and Bill Brokers, for discounting bills, is not a discount but an interest. Rebate is the only true discount, and is such a sum that when deducted from the principal sum and the latter put out at the given rate of interest and for the given time will improve so as to exactly make the original principal sum.

Bankers and Bill Brokers charge interest not only from the time of discounting a note until it becomes due, but for the three days of grace additional. They do more, for as the discount is paid (taken) in advance, the bill discounters receive interest upon interest—a compounding which at least in the average discount will amount to an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the face value of the bill. As it is customary to charge a commission on bills drawn or payable at places other than that where made, an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. as the case may be, must be added.

PRECISE DATES WHEN NOTES FALL DUE.

When the term of a note is expressed in days the day of date and day of maturity are always counted as one. When the term of a note is expressed in months, calendar months are always understood and it becomes due on the last month of its term corresponding with its date, to which are to be added the days of grace. Established usage takes no notice of an unequal length of a month, nor does it permit the term of a note to extend beyond the end of a month except for the days of grace; for instance, notes made 30th and 31st March at three month, will both become due on 3rd July.

A difference of a day in the date of drawing or accepting a note, will defer the date of maturity 2, 3 or 4 days as the case may be. A note drawn 1st March instead of 28th February will defer the date of maturity four days; drawn on 30th April instead of 1st May, two days time will be gained if drawn for 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 11 months. Drawn on some other dates and for certain terms results somewhat similar will be obtained.

DISCOUNT RULES.

To calculate the discount upon a note, ascertain the unexpired term to which add three days for grace; then multiply the face sum by the rate of discount (interest) and both by the number of days to run, divide product by 365. If term of notes is in months substitute months for days and divide by 12.

If \$73.57 was the discount upon a note of \$1368.72 which had 327 days to run, what was the rate per cent of interest charged? The interest on \$1368.72 for 327 days at 1 per cent is \$12.26. Then $\$73.57 \div \$12.26 = 6$ per cent.

3. If I want to borrow exactly \$1000 for 12 months at 7 per cent. interest at what amount must I draw my note so that when discounted at the Bank I shall draw \$1000. The interest on \$1000 at 7% for 12 months = \$70. Then $1000 - 7 = 930$, and $1000 \div 930 = 107525$ and $107525 = \$1075.26$, and not \$1070 as some would imagine.

THE GUNTER CHAIN,

By which all land surveys are made, contains exactly 100 links of 7.92 inches in length each, and is 4 rods or 22 yards or 66 feet in length. The chain was fixed at 22 yards in length, because the square whose side is 22, contains exactly one tenth of an acre; or 1 chain in width and 10 chains in length, exactly one acre. Eighty chains in length make one mile, and a mile square is the square of 80 or 640 acres.

An acre frontage is 208.71 feet, being the length of a side whose square will make a square acre or 43,560 square feet.

The ordinary 100 acre farm lots, as laid out under the surveys in the County of Kent, measure 30 chains of frontage and 33.25 chains in depth; 200 acre lots double these figures—60 and 66.50 respectively.

The depth of a concession block is 66.50 chains or .83 of a mile, or if from centre to centre of concession roads, .844 of a mile. Side Roads are $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles apart; and all roads 1 chain in width. But in some particular cases this general rule may not apply.

Rolling or sloping lands contain no more area than level lands for practical purposes. No more farm products can be grown on the one than on the other. An ordinary stair is an apt illustration of this fact. In surveys, hilly lands are measured as if a plane, a set-back, according to inclination, being deducted from every chain advanced.

THE FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETER.

CORRESPONDING DEGREES OF THE DIFFERENT SCALES

Fahrenheit.	Boiling heat, 212°	Freezing, 32°	Zero-40°
*Centigrade	" " 100°	" 0	" -40°
*Reaumer	" " 80°	" 0	" -32°

*Other than for the object of the table the zero of these two scales is the freezing point.

To reduce the degrees of a Reaumer or Centigrade Thermometer to that of Fahrenheit, the one in use in Canada:

Reaumer to Fahrenheit.—Multiply the number of degrees by 9 and divide the product by 4; then when they are above the freezing point add 32 to the quotient, and when they are below the freezing point subtract 32. Thus.—32° Reaumer. Then $32 \times 9 = 288 \div 4 = 72$ and $72 - 32 = 40$ ° Fahrenheit.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit.—By the same rule, substituting the divisor by a 5, thus: 100° Centigrade. Then $100 \times 9 = 900 \div 5 = 180$, and $180 + 32 = 212$ ° Fahrenheit.

—●●●●●—**HYSLOP.**—●●●●●—

Dry Goods Establishment

CORNER

GARNER HOUSE BLOCK.

The Store is Beautifully Arranged and Best Lighted Store
in the District.

Have already received a large assortment of

♣ **SPRING** ✨ **GOODS.**

The Season being so open the trade demands them. Call and See for Yourself.
We don't advertise any sensational matter, its only a

SQUARE AND STRAIGHT ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN HYSLOP,

GARNER HOUSE BLOCK,

CORNER STORE.

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QUEEN STREET, CHATHAM

A Complete Assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES, MEATS, VEGETABLES, CANNED GOODS, &C.
AT LOWEST RATES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PEOPLE'S ELECTRIC SOAP: SUPERSEDES ALL OTHERS.

CEYLON TEAS A Specialty—The best Teas in Use.

Farmers and others give me a call; it will be to your advantage.

R. S. DUNLOP.



S. C. WALKER,
Central Music Store,

Dealer in

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

The Celebrated Bell Pianos and Organs.

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GOOD TERMS and the Lowest Possible Prices. Everything Guaranteed.

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**SUNSHINE.**

Sunshine touches all the land,
Baths the hills in amber light,
Paints the fields with cunning hand
And the wild bird on its flight ;

Parts the cloud, suspends the bow,
Makes the very dewdrops shine,
Till the world is all aglow
With a glory half divine

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Labor engagements, rest wholly upon contract, expressed or implied. Contracts for a period less than a year, or, if for a year if the service can be completed within a year from date of contract, need not be in writing. If for over a year they must be in writing. If no definite term of employment is agreed upon, the master has the right to discharge, and the servant the right to leave, without cause. But a master or servant must give reasonable notice to terminate the engagement. A notice before, of a termination of an engagement, will bind both parties if there was such an understanding; not otherwise. Where the term of engagement is definite, no notice is necessary.

A servant is bound to obey the reasonable orders of his master and disobedience will justify dismissal; so will moral misconduct, insulting language, habitual drunkenness and unwarranted absence from duty. Assaulting a servant, using abusive language, denying him enough of wholesome food and suitable lodgings is equally a justification for leaving the master's employ.

If the servant is employed for a definite time, and before its termination he leaves without cause or consent of his master, he will be liable for any loss or damage sustained by his master in consequence—for his nonfulfillment of contract; but, at same time he will be entitled to recover whatever what his unpaid services are reasonably worth up to the time of his leaving the employment. But no claim of wages by the servant can be offset against the claim of the employer for damages. A servant wrongfully dismissed is only entitled to the actual damages sustained in consequence; he must credit the master with the wages earned by him.

Contracts made with servants under age are not binding; such servants may leave service at any time and be entitled to recover what their services are reasonably worth, without deduction for breach of contract.

In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, a servant hired by the month or a longer term, is entitled to legal holidays; and he is not bound to make "fair weather" or to "lose time" when there is nothing to do. It is otherwise with a person hired by the day.

Damages done to the prejudice of another by a servant through negligence whilst under the scope of his regular employment will make the master liable therefor, but the master may recover the damage paid, from the servant. A servant who lames a horse or injures an implement or machinery is liable for damages only when it has been done through negligence. This will apply to house servants. Servants must take ordinary risks incident to their occupation, having no claim for injuries received. The master is not entitled to pay for medicine or attendance or provide a physician, if a servant fall sick. Death or illness will dissolve a contract.

A person who entices away a servant who is under contract, knowing it to be a fact, will be liable for damages to the employer whose servant he has deprived him of.

Workmen, hired by the day, even if paid by the week, may be discharged, or they may discharge themselves, at any time, and shall in either case be entitled to pay for the actual time worked. If under continuous employment, paid by the week, a week's notice of its termination is customary on both the part of master or workman, but is not binding unless it has been expressly agreed upon.

Workmen, hired by the day or week are not entitled to holidays, nor can they claim for lost time caused by weather or other cause; they are entitled only to the wage for the actual hours employed. Salary or wages (not exceeding 3 months) have priority in insolvency, as also over executions.

RAILWAY TRACKS.

It requires 352 thirty foot rails to lay a mile of single track, less some 15 feet gained for expansion—the difference in the length of rail in extreme cold of winter and heat of summer being fully half an inch per 100 feet. Steels rails average 24lbs per foot for heavy traffic roads, or 126 tons to the mile. 2640 ties are required for a mile of road bed, the average life of which is five years. Baggage and express cars weigh 50,000lbs; a day coach 52,000, a sleeper 85,000 and an engine 150,000lbs.

SPEEDS.

A man walks about 3 miles or 4 feet.	per second.	A fast river runs 7 miles or 10 feet.	per second.
A horse trots 7 miles or 10 feet.		An ordinary steamboat 12 miles or 17 feet.	
A fast horse trots 12 miles or 17 feet.		A Greyhound Steamship 23 miles or 33 ft.	
A fast horse runs 20 miles or 29 feet.		An ordinary train runs 36 miles or 52 feet.	
A slow river runs 3 miles or 4 feet.		Fast Express trains up to 60 miles or 88 ft.	
A 5 minute horse travels about 17 feet	per second or at the rate of 12 miles per hour.		
A 4 minute horse 22 feet or 15 miles.		A 2.30 horse 35 feet or 25 miles.	
A 3 minute horse 29 feet or 20 miles.		A 2.20 horse 37 feet or 27 miles.	
A 2.40 horse 33 feet or 23 miles.		A 2.10 horse 40 feet or 29 miles.	

A passenger train, say of engine and 6 cars, travelling 40 miles per hour, will pass a given point in 5 seconds; at 200 feet distant it would likely run down an unobservant person crossing the track at an ordinary walk. A 525 foot Greyhound Steamship steaming 23 miles per hour, would pass her length any given point in 15 seconds; and a ten mile vessel of 300 feet in length crossing her bows 1000 feet ahead, and 500 feet aside of the head line, would be struck amidships. Authorities say that if steam was shut off at full speed of a Greyhound Steamship, a mile would be run before the vessel came to a stand still.

RULE TO ESTIMATE SPEED OF TRAINS.

Watch the mile posts. Note the number of seconds that the train takes to pass between two of them. By the time in seconds thus obtained divide 3600 (seconds in an hour) and the result will be the speed in hours. Example.—Ninety seconds is the time taken to pass between two posts; therefore $3600 \div 90 = 40$ miles.

NOTE—In jumping from moving trains, street cars, etc., (always a dangerous proceeding) step off, looking forward, with the outside foot forward, and at the same moment brace the body backwards.

LONGITUDE TIME.

To estimate the time east or west of a given meridian. Reduce longitude into time. Multiply the degrees, minutes, etc., by 4 and the product is the time. Example—Required the time corresponding to $82^{\circ}.10'$ (say the longitude of Chatham). Then $82^{\circ} 10' \times 4 = 5h, 28', 40''$ or within a fraction of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours slower than Greenwich, England. To give the longitude from the time: Reduce the time into minutes and seconds and divide by 4—for example the preceding figures: $5h, 28', 40'' = 328', 40'' \div 4 = 82^{\circ}, 10'$ longitude west.



GRAND PORTAL.—A Familiar Scene on the Great Lakes.

G. E. YOUNG,

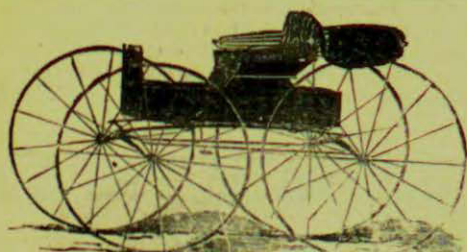
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We Claim in Teas and Coffees we cannot be touched
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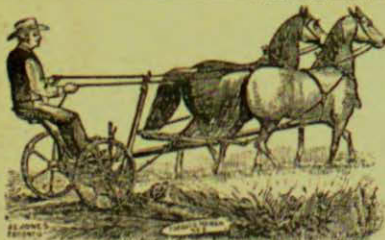
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employed. Finish, Style,

and Durability unsurpassed. All work Guaranteed

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General Fire, Life and Accident
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BINDER,

SULKY PLOW and all kinds of Farming Imple-
ments.

MONEY TO LOAN at Lowest Rate of Interest. **AUCTION-
EERS** for Kent and Essex.

OFFICE, Opposite P. O.

CHATHAM, ONT.

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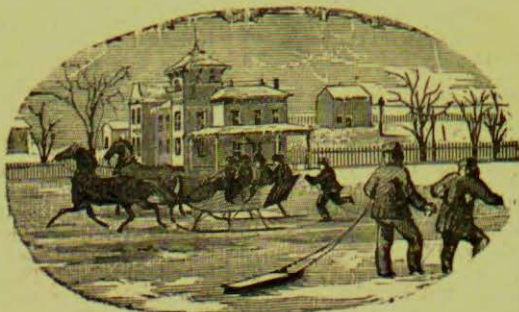
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-S. W. CORNWELL, DENTIST,-
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KENT COUNTY



ANNUAL



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—JAMES SOUTER—

Opposite County Buildings, Chatham, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN, FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE

See Pages 1 and 22

Valuator for the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co'y.

