

Between Season Sale

All balances of summer merchandise on sale at great sacrifice in prices.

Not enough of any one line to mention in advertisement, in case it might be sold before you reach store, leaving the impression that we did not have the goods advertised.

There's enough different kinds of goods sacrificed to give every customer a bargain.

A Big Snap For 15 Boys

A real good suit at exactly half-price, but you must be here this week to get it at this price and must be spot cash at the price.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.



ALL IS WELL.—Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.—John 14: 1-2

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$2.00 per year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year.

Advertising.—The Transcript covers a wide section of territory in Western Ontario, and its readers are the leading farmers and townspeople. It is a first-class advertising medium. Rates on application.

Job Printing.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

Not many are missing the real north-while entertainments of the Chautauqua course now being given afternoons and evenings in the large tent on the public school grounds. Each entertainment so far has attracted a large crowd, and Monday and Tuesday nights the tent was filled to capacity. Everybody was delighted with the programs.

Frederick Green, of Cleveland, asks what does the word dollar mean? Others are puzzled as they look at the dollar being its own home. Mr. Green sends a diagram showing "what an ounce of gold will hold," in hours of skilled labor. It will buy 17 hours in America, 50 hours in England, 95 hours in Japan, 117 hours in France and 901 hours in Germany.

It will be pleasing news to the ratepayers to know that the rate of taxation for this year has been reduced to 32 mills—three mills less than last year—and this in the face of more than the average yearly expenditure for local improvements. With population on the increase, public and private improvements making headway and the taxes going down, Glencoe may be said to be more than holding its own.

Pay cash, is one of the best of slogans for a household, says an exchange. One of the best agents for filling the poor house is a charge account. Paying cash puts a constant check on buying while a charge account encourages reckless purchases. It's so easy to buy and "have it charged," but when the day of reckoning comes it is not so easy to settle the bill, and many a conscientious merchant is accused of adding to the bill simply because the customer cannot realize all his moments of past foolishness.

The Waterloo Engine Works Company will demonstrate their gasoline power fire engine in Glencoe tomorrow. On Monday next the ratepayers will vote on a by-law to raise by debentures \$2,500 to purchase a new engine and \$1,000 to construct storage tanks for water. In the event of the demonstration proving satisfactory and the by-law carrying, the engine will be shipped back to the manufacturers. There is a possibility that with new engine and water tanks, the fire underwriters will grant a better rating for Glencoe. Be that as it may, the village certainly is in need of better fire-fighting appliances.

HISTORY OF A TOWNSHIP

(Continued from page one)

ors. Roadmasters were appointed as follows:—John McIntosh, John Campbell, Wm. Sparling, Hugh McAlpine, John Galbraith, Robert Parker, James McLellan, Andrew Wilson, Malcolm Galbraith (south half 19, range 1 north), Aaron Goff, John McCallum, Alex. McIntyre, Peter McDonald, Thomas Curtis, Donald McIntaggart and Joseph Provost were wardens and John McLachlan and Robert Hudson were poundkeepers. The conclusions of the meeting are recorded as follows:—Breechy horses are not to run, peaceful horses are to be sufficiently hampered; Hogs under 40 lbs. are to be confined. The summary of the assessment roll of 1833 gives the following:—Occupied cultivated land, 13,165 acres @ \$1.20; occupied uncultivated land, 1,293 acres @ \$1.20; frame houses under two stories, 2 @ \$35—\$70; additional fireplaces, 1 @ \$5—\$6; distilleries with 1 pair of stones, 1 @ \$150—\$150; sawmills, 1 @ \$100—\$100; horses, 3 years old and upwards, 21 @ \$8—\$18; oxen, 4 years old and upwards, 114 @ \$4—\$456; milch cows, 146 @ \$3—\$438; young cattle, 78 @ \$1—\$78. Total assessment, \$5303.

It will be seen that about one-half of the assessment of the property was on cultivated land and personal property. Municipal taxation on personal property continued, though in a less specific form, until the beginning of this century. In the preparation of the roll the assessor had no responsibility other than to obtain the information required by law. Values were all determined by provincial statute. On the completion of the roll it was forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for the district, who made therefrom the collector's roll, levying the three rates previously referred to, viz., the general rate levied by the court of quarter sessions for bridges and road improvements; the rate for salaries of legislators, which continued to be imposed until 1840, and 1.8 penny per acre, which tax was retained until 1857, for the maintenance of asylums for the insane.

We cannot read the minutes of these town meetings, or acquaint ourselves with the character of the taxation and its method of levying, without seeing in these a very restricted form of self-government compared with that which exists today. We must not forget that the township or the county as governmental entities did not exist until 1850. For those who did not possess any form of self-government in the old lands, such limited opportunities as the town meeting presented may have seemed the nucleus of broader and more comprehensive forms of government in future years. But a large portion of the population of Upper Canada came from south of the border after the war of American Revolution.

The town meeting of the inhabitants was patterned after a similar institution in the American colonies. Many of the officials of the Government of Canada felt that the privileges of discussion afforded in these gatherings was abused and the colonists discussed questions that had to do with colonial as well as local affairs, and the opposition that developed to the exercise of autocratic government from across the seas took head from these town meetings in many instances. When this was the fact or not, the Government of Upper Canada gave limited powers of self-government to the people. Following the Constitutional Act of 1791, an act was passed in 1793 providing for a form of local government through quarter session courts. These courts consisted of justices of the peace appointed by the government, and to whom were delegated the powers that are now possessed by our county and township councils.

In 1788 the whole province had been divided into four districts, viz., Western, Home, Midland and Eastern. In 1798, owing to increase in population, these were readjusted and four more formed from portions of the first named and called Johnstown, Newcastle, Niagara and London. These were increased by three in a subsequent readjustment. London district, to which Ekfrid township was added, consisted of some 32 townships, constituting parts of what are now Middlesex, Elgin, Huron, Brant, Oxford and Norfolk. The courts administering local affairs in this territory levied by a warrant deemed necessary to provide for what expense they saw fit to incur in connection with gaol maintenance and public works, roads, expenses of judicial and some miscellaneous items that required their attention, the only limitation on taxation being that the whole tax should not exceed two pence on the five shilling. It can be readily seen that a court or council of 32 justices, of which but from 8 to 15 usually attended meetings, while it could readily collect taxation under the powers given, and methods employed, could not expect to know this territory with sufficient intimacy to make allotments of money for road and bridge building, and as a consequence complaints were loud and frequent.

As has before been noted, the powers of the town meeting were limited. These meetings were organized in any new township by a warrant of any two justices of the court issued to a constable of the parish or township requiring a meeting of the inhabitants in the parish church, chapel or other convenient place for the purpose of choosing and nominating the town clerk, assessor, collector, overseers of highways, poundkeepers and two town wardens. The overseers of highways determined the height and sufficiency of the fences within the township, conformably to the resolutions of the town meeting. It will be seen that while the recognition of certain rights of local self-government were granted, these rights were very limited indeed. The public funds available for building roads and bridges were in the hands of a few men appointed for life. Only the statute labor, of which every male inhabitant from 21 to 50 years of age was required to perform

three days, and to landowners one extra day for each £25 of assessed value of land, was available for road building. In 1836 there is a record that £7 10s was paid from the township taxation to Hugh McAlpine for three scrapers. The records also show that the overseers of highways took their duties seriously. Not only did they take declaration of office, promising faithful supervision of work under their charge, but on its completion these officials in most cases walked to Dr. Starr's residence on south half lot 7, range 1 north of the Longwoods Road, in Carleton Place, to take a declaration that the work had been done or defaulted as reported in their return.

As population increased, and with this a sense of their rights developed, it can scarcely be wondered that people should seek to assert their rights against the autocracy of the government of the day. With the increase of urban population, certain rights of self-government were passed to towns and cities in the charters granting them incorporation, but no change took place in rural municipalities until 1841. As a result of the inquiry made by Lord Durham following the rebellion of 1837, an act was passed in 1841 establishing local or municipal authorities with powers of the former were transferred. Each township having over three hundred electors had two representatives and every township had at least one. The election of the town meeting had up till this time been by show of hands; now the poll book is first introduced and each voter recorded. There was the one advantage in this institution of local representation and a more probable return to the township of a part of its taxation contributed for local improvements. But autocracy dies hard, and while there were certain powers of self-government granted the municipalities, the governor-in-council still supervised all by-laws and possessed a power of veto. The provincial government, more correctly the executive council, still retained the power to name the warden, clerk, treasurer and surveyor in each district, as an evidence of its desire to protect the people against themselves. For the eight years during which these district councils were in existence the township of Ekfrid was represented by Archibald Miller from 1842 to 1848 and by Malcolm McAlpine in 1849.

When the Act of 1841 was passed, Hon. Robert Baldwin endeavored to secure for the people the right of electing their own representatives to the councils, and further extend their powers. In this he was unsuccessful, for the Governor and Conservatives, led by Sir Allan Napier, strenuously opposed any extension of popular control. In 1843 Baldwin introduced a measure to provide for the "incorporation of townships, towns, counties and cities." This measure was in accordance with Lord Elgin's report recommending "the establishment of municipal institutions which, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, would be preferable to leaving the powers of strictly local expenditures with the provincial legislature." Baldwin's measure was defeated, not by the Assembly but by the Legislative Council. The struggle between the Baldwin-Lafontaine government and Sir Charles Metcalfe over the whole problem of responsible government.

The Baldwin government succeeded in carrying on ineffectively and was in turn succeeded in March, 1848, by the second Baldwin-Lafontaine government. Early in 1849 Mr. Baldwin introduced a bill which was defeated, but which was reintroduced in 1843. Villages were included among those to whom corporate municipal powers were given, and in 1850 was introduced the largest measure of self-government ever given. Even though local self-government was handed over to a class which had been called demagogues and rebels, and many who had come to regard themselves as the governing class saw power pass from their hands, yet the municipal machine has run with but little friction, and notwithstanding the criticisms leveled by legislators yet remains the best and most efficient governmental organization for the expression of the will of the people to be found under British institutions.

A new responsibility was placed on the people by the Municipal Act, and it might be expected that the larger powers of government granted to the municipalities would be wisely used. The township had been divided, to choose representatives for the first municipal council of the township. The first council was composed of Daniel Lockwood (ward 12), McAlpine (ward 2), George J. Smith (ward 3), Donald Seaton (ward 4) and Donald McFarlane (ward 5). The duty of the council was to devolve on the council and the first record of the minutes of this council is a motion by Daniel Lockwood, seconded by M. McAlpine, that Donald McFarlane be elected assessor. This was carried. Mr. Hector McFarlane, who so long served the township in various capacities, was appointed clerk of the township by this council.

In connection with the method of ward election of a council it may be said that nominations were held at a designated place in each ward on a day named. Elections were by open vote and, if any, took place in the afternoon of the following day up to a stated hour. If no vote was polled during the lapse of an hour from the polling of the last recorded vote, the poll closed automatically, and often when feeling ran high and contests were close, one or other of the sides interested took care to see that the poll did not close too long as any voters were required to be brought in from outside, for many of the ratepayers were absent at the season of elections in adjoining or more distant municipalities, earning money with which to meet

the pressing obligations of pioneer life.

The first by-law of the new corporation provided for the appointment of township officers, and was passed January 21st, 1850. As pointed out, Mr. Hector McFarlane was appointed clerk, and the following were also named to all the other important offices:—Assessors, John R. McKee and John Campbell, sr.; superintendent of schools, Rev. W. R. Sutherland; treasurer, Arch. Miller; surveyor, Benjamin L. Springer; assessors, Farquhar McDonald and James McIntyre; collector, Jonathan Miller.

By-law No. 2 is also important in making provision for the remuneration of officers, as follows:—Clerk, \$4 10s; treasurer, 2 per cent. on all monies received; superintendent of schools, 5s per day while employed, the account to be sworn to before the township reeve; collector, 4 per cent. on all monies collected; assessor, 2 per cent. (the by-law does not say on what the percentage is to be based but in 1851 the salary was set at \$28); surveyor, 15s per day employed; councilor, 5s per day; auditor, 5s per day. As the township was provided in Halifax currency, at \$4 per £ or 20 cents per shilling, it can be readily seen that service was about as large a factor in the governing code of township officials as the desire to enter public life for its financial remuneration. The total levy on the township in 1850 was \$220, which included school rates, road and bridge building and improvement and incidental expenditure. £60 of this amount was set aside and appropriated to the five councilors, equally in the proportion on the roads and bridges in each of the five wards of the township. The change to use of American currency did not take place until 1858 and after that date for some time rates were struck at a rate of the required number of mills in the pound rather than in the dollar.

The election of council by the several wards, with returning officer in each, and of the reeve by the council, continued for a number of years, the first nomination called for the township as a whole not taking place until December 21, 1866, for the council of 1867. The open vote was still used, the Municipal Ballot Act not becoming effective until 1874.

During the early years of the township's incorporation the council had no regular meeting place. Meetings took place sometimes at one or other of the several taverns of the township, generally at one of those located on the Longwoods Road at Cornell's, Miller's or Smith's, and sometimes at E. C. Hill's in Ekfrid Centre, as Appleby was known in the early sixties. In 1862, however, the town hall was erected on its present site in Appleby, and since that time has continued to be the meeting place of the council.

It must not be thought that these early councils had less opportunity for service than those of today, or displayed less efficiency or less concern for the public welfare. There may have been errors in judgment. Look at some matters of internal economy we can see some things that were done as they would not have been done under modern conditions, but they were done by men who had to take the initiative in the discharge of responsibilities placed on them by new and almost revolutionary legislation; discharge these responsibilities with little or no experience of public service, and in a new country where house-making was proceeding in face of extreme hardships; and bringing to these responsibilities a large amount of common sense, no doubt energized by the new sense of proprietorship enjoyed by them. The records of council are ample proof of economy and absolute honesty in administration. It was no easy matter for the claimant, even in cases that were founded on absolute justice, to get all he had a right to expect, and the one who sought

more than he was entitled to receive might with better prospect of success run the gauntlet of a modern court than face these administrators of municipal affairs with a poor case. As an instance of the care exercised, there are records of claims for damage to sheep killed by dogs. In every case the applicant appeared in person; his sworn evidence was recorded in minutes of council, and the evidence of the inspector, appearing also in person, was recorded before any claim was paid. Sheep were not very valuable, and as we value time and effort today we would think two-thirds of a valuation of a lamb worth \$1.25 or a sheep worth \$2 would be even inadequate compensation for the time spent in proving a claim, to say nothing of compensation for property destroyed; but there are records which show claimants to have been paid 83 cents as full claim on the dog tax fund, and one instance where a ratcatcher was rewarded with 50 cents in full satisfaction of his claim, after a third appearance at council in substantiation thereof. (To be continued)

THE FARM WOOD-LOT

The farmer with a good wood-lot has no cause for worry over fuel famine that threatens the people of Ontario this winter as a result of the great strike of coal miners in the United States, but the ominous clouds ahead serve to bring him up against his own fuel problem, not so acute perhaps as that of the city householder, but one that must sooner or later be faced. The price of coal during the past two or three years has driven farmers to their wood-lots, and today inroads are being made upon the remaining bush at a rate that means an exhaustion of supplies much earlier than was anticipated. Provincial authorities have long recognized the necessity for reforestation of waste areas on a large scale, and have begun to begin in some sections, but not enough stress has been placed upon replanting of bush lots on individual farms. The Government, through its Forestry Branch, has stood ready to supply farmers free of cost with young trees for wood-lot planting, but comparatively little use has been made of this service, nor have the farmers availed themselves largely of the services of the experts of the department in getting pointers on taking care of their remaining bush.

One fact is abundantly clear, that Ontario will never again have the cheap coal of five years or so ago. Everything points to price movement upward rather than down. The existing coalfields are not inexhaustible, and as the years go by the cost of mining at constantly lower levels in the pits will increase. From time to time we hear of new discoveries of coal, but so far they have proven disappointments, and Ontario has no alternative but to depend upon the coalfields of the central eastern states. Ten or twenty years from now the coal problem will be much more acute than it is today, and the farmer who now protects himself by a little attention to the wood-lot will have good reason then for self-congratulation.

Three hundred more cars needed for the big parade to the Old Boys' Park and the celebration of Newbury's civic holiday, Aug. 21.

One of the most effective vermifuges on the market is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable chelidene for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

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Having decided to retire from the Shoe Business we will sell the ENTIRE STOCK AT A SACRIFICE. Everything will be sold without reserve.

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Running Shoes, Men's, reg. \$2.00, at \$1.50.
Running Shoes, Women's, reg. \$1.75 at \$1.20.
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Men's Heavy Shoes from \$3.50 to \$4.50.
Men's Fine Shoes, \$5.50 to 7.50, at \$4.00 and \$6.50.
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DATES August 14th and 23rd—Toronto, Inglewood and all stations south and west thereof in Ontario.

Special Trains Leave—(Standard Time)
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AUGUST 14th—12.30 noon, 6.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
AUGUST 23rd—12.30 noon, 6.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

For Times from Other Stations See Special Train Service Poster

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