

COUNTY COUNCIL WILL INVESTIGATE

Move Is at Last Made Regarding Conditions at the Court House.

GRAND JURIES CRITICIZED

Councillor Say He Does Not See How They Can Be Competent to Express an Opinion in the Matter.

At the afternoon session of the county council definite action was at last taken regarding the much-discussed inadequate heating and ventilating conditions obtaining in the county buildings.

On a motion by Councillors Ronald and Hawshaw, it was decided "that a committee composed of Councillors A. R. Hodgins, C. Macle and W. T. Morgan be appointed to investigate the heating and ventilating conditions at the jail and court house, and other similar large buildings heated by steam or otherwise, and how they compare as to efficiency and health, and report at the January session, as in the opinion of the council the conditions at the court house and jail, as to heating and ventilating, are efficient."

"My reason for bringing up the matter," said Councillor Ronald, "is because of the reports of grand juries. I do not see how they, who are only here a few days in the building, can know anything of the matter. I think something should be done to stop this sort of thing. Of course, no county council would want to maintain an unhealthy building, but I do not see how the grand juries could know it was so unhealthy."

"Would the committee have power to employ any experts on the matter?" asked Mr. Elens.

Very Much Talk.

"There has been a great deal of talk through the reports of grand juries," said Councillor Moss.

"I, in company with some others, investigated the matter and found that the air in the court house and jail, as charged every five minutes. The ventilation and heating is not as bad as it is represented."

Councillor Elens thought that outside of the county council it was admitted everywhere that the building was not adequately ventilated and heated, and to meet the prejudice of such the committee ought to have certain expert testimony, which would settle this question for some years at least.

Councillor Robinson remarked that it was a dangerous thing to ask for expert testimony. "If they decide against you you are in a worse place than ever," he added.

Petitioning Committee.

The first report of the petitioning committee recommended that no action be taken on the petition asking for an increase in the amount of peddlers' licenses.

That no action be taken on the communication from Oxford County regarding the proposed erection of an Old People's Home, as this county has already such a home.

That the county constables be instructed to strictly enforce the peddlers' license bylaw.

The report was adopted.

The second report of the finance committee recommended the payment of accounts, totalling \$897.05.

That the usual grant of \$10 be made to the North Middlesex Woman's Institute.

That one-third of the smallpox account from Adelaide Township, amounting to \$51.25, be paid to W. T. Morgan, treasurer of the said township.

That the account of J. C. Elliott, the county solicitor, for \$228.17, be paid.

That the account of E. B. Smith, police magistrate of North Middlesex, amounting to \$81.25, be paid in full.

That Mr. Coe, court stenographer, be paid a salary of \$200 per annum in place of fees.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Coe's Fees.

Mr. Coe appeared before the council and explained that \$200 was no more than he was already getting in fees, and he did not consider it enough. "I do not want to blow my own trumpet," said Mr. Coe, "but you are the only county who has a competent stenographer in this vicinity, and if I were not here you would have to send to Toronto. Perhaps, you don't realize that the lawyers of this county are the fastest talkers on the top of the earth, and it needs a thoroughly competent man to take the reports."

On Mr. Coe's representation it was decided to reconsider the finance committee's report, and Councillors Moss and Macle moved that the \$200 be changed to \$300, and with this amendment the report was re-adopted.

The first report of the board of road directors recommended.

That James Swartz be paid \$15 for right-of-way during the erection of the St. John's bridge.

That Mr. Elliott be paid \$10 for right-of-way during the erection of St. John's bridge.

That the report of Ailsa Craig bridge committee be adopted.

would agree to the 80 per cent as provided by the statutes for the present year.

"After considerable discussion the committee of the board of education agreed to recommend our proposition was arranged that if the board of education would ratify the recommendation of their committee, that the chairman of your committee was to be notified by the secretary of the board, and on receiving said notice was authorized to sign an order for \$1,270.90 to be paid to the city."

The board of education ratified the agreement of the joint committees, the notice was sent to your chairman who signed an order for the amount mentioned. The question now is finally settled, and the amount to be paid is 80 per cent as provided by statute.

The report was adopted.

The McGillivray Bridge.

The special committee appointed to view the proposed site of the bridge at the northwest corner of McGillivray Township, over the Aux Sauble River, reported that they had met with representatives of the counties of Lambton and Huron and had found that the bridge would serve a considerable number of ratepayers, and although it was considered an expensive place to locate a bridge, they recommended that the bridge be constructed in conjunction with the adjoining counties, and that the warden, D. S. Campbell and the county engineer be a committee appointed with power to act with Lambton and Huron in erecting a concrete and steel bridge, together with 100 feet of approaches thereto.

The report was adopted.

In the order of inquiries by members, Councillor Ronald remarked:

"I saw an article in one of the local papers the other day stating that Councillor Hawshaw had advocated extensive alterations in the heating of the county building, and I would like Mr. Hawshaw to explain his remarks."

"I was quite surprised," replied Mr. Hawshaw, "that such a report had been given. I knew nothing of it, and certainly never made any statement to the paper regarding the heating of the court house."

Watchman Named.

After some discussion the new night watchman for the House of Refuge was elected from the twenty-five applicants, Archie Graham being the man appointed, his duties to commence on Dec. 15, at a salary of \$400 a year.

It was moved by Councillors Macle and Jones, that, whereas, there are conflicting decisions as to the proper interpretation of the assessment act as to:

1. Whether business and income assessment should be taken into consideration on the equalization of the county assessment.

2. Whether, if business and incomes assessment are taken into consideration, the finding of the assessor is binding upon the court.

3. Whether in the case of fixed assessments the fixed assessment or the real valuation should be the basis of assessment for equalization purposes.

The warden and clerk be instructed to petition the Legislative Assembly to so amend the assessment act at the coming session of the Legislature as to remove the existing doubts as to the above matters.

The motion was carried.

It was decided that an abstract of the financial statement be printed and five copies be sent to every member of the council.

HOUSE DIVIDES OVER PREMIER'S SEATS

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Following a debate on the right of the Premier to hold two seats, today, the House divided, the Government being sustained.

Mr. Meighen, who brought the question up today in the form of an amendment, on going into supply, pointed out that under the rules of the Canadian Commons, the rules of the British House, in force on July 1, 1867, were to be the Canadian rules also, unless otherwise provided for.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth showed that the Speaker's ruling was a correct one, and that the question was supported. The question resolved itself into whether such a rule was in use in England or not.

The question was then put. There were votes for the question 99, and for Mr. Meighen's amendment 61, a majority for the Government of 29.

On motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier it was decided that when the House adjourned on Friday next it will stand adjourned until Jan. 12.

GOMPERS AND SWITCHMEN.

Cincinnati, Dec. 10.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and R. T. Hawley, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, conferred today regarding the strike of the switchmen in the northwest.

Previous to the conference Mr. Gompers said the switchmen had not been given due consideration by the railroads, and he wanted to do all he could to help them. He would not say whether the strike would spread, Mr. Hawley declared he would do all in his power to win the strike for men now out.

Mr. Gompers said the primary object of his visit here was to harmonize differences between the branches of the brotherhood of painters, decorators and paper hangers, which organization is now holding its convention in this city.

Chickens Prizes.

One of the strongest classes at the big poultry show at Guelph this week was the Partridge Wyandottes. Although known as one of the new breeds, its distinctive claim not only to beauty but to utility has forced it to prominence among poultry breeders, and it was admitted to the American Standard some years ago. It is now recognized by the management of all up-to-date shows that this breed must be provided with classes in every section. London breeders with this in mind have almost every variety of fowl already to the forefront amongst Canadians, and this fact was well attested by their splendid winnings in the strongest class of Partridge Wyandottes ever brought together in this country at Guelph during the present week. Amongst those who were successful were S. Frank Glass, who won first and second cock, first and second hen, first cockerel, fourth and fifth cock, and several specials. Adams Bros., London, won fourth cock, third and fourth hen, third cockerel, and first pullet; H. W. McCutcheon, London, winning second pullet. When the prizes to Londoners were awarded there was little left for the rest.

When you slip you feel foolish. Don't be foolish. Wear CATSPAW RUBBER HEELS.

CITY IS BLAMED FOR COURT HOUSE CONDITIONS

Councillor Innes Says London Has Not Done Its Share of Necessary Repairs.

Councillor Innes again introduced the courthouse question at the county council last night, and succeeded in originating a new idea on the matter. As Councillor Innes sees it, it is the city who are in a measure responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of affairs at the courthouse, if it be granted that the conditions are unsatisfactory.

Mr. Innes pointed out that several improvements which had been ordered by the county council had been found to have been left undone by the city. This, the speaker said, was due to the fact that the \$1,000 that the county engineer is empowered to expend on the courthouse and jail had always been expended, and the city council had refused to pay their share of the additional expense. Therefore, the odium of these unsatisfactory conditions should lie at the door of the city council instead of the county council.

The matter was allowed to drop.

Road Directors.

The second report of the board of road directors, recommended:

"That the matter of the erection of a bridge on the Biddulph and Blanshard town line be left with the county engineer and Councillor A. R. Hodgins with power."

"That the matter of the floor for the Byron bridge be left with the county engineer, with power."

"That the matter of the pavement on Ridout street be referred to the jail committee."

"That the claim of F. W. Nicholls, for damages to a Wellington road, Westminster Township, be paid over till the January session."

"That the petition of the residents of Mosa Township, re a grant to the road in Brooke Township, be not entertained."

The report was adopted.

The special committee appointed to deal with the enlargement of the vault at the registry office at Gloucester reported that it was discovered that by placing new steel fittings in the present vault it would be adequate to meet the requirements for fifteen years, and these were ordered at the expense of \$300. The report was adopted.

Foreman Appointed.

Mr. John McGregor was appointed foreman of section 21 of the county road system of McGillivray Township.

It was moved by C. M. Macle, and W. D. Moss:

"That the council desire to express and formally extend its sympathy to our solicitor in the bereavement which he has sustained through the demise of his father, a former member of the council."

The motion was carried.

The council then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on Saturday.

SENATOR CUMMINS' BILL

Controversy Over Railroad Legislation in Congress This Winter.

Washington, Dec. 10.—A controversy over railroad legislation will be precipitated in Congress this winter, which in interest and importance promises to surpass the conflict over railroad rates of four years ago. The first gun was fired today by Senator Cummings, of Iowa, when he introduced a bill proposing radical changes in the interstate commerce act. In a large sense the Cummings measure is a practical substitute for the present law.

It is stated that a measure proposing amendments to the existing law will be introduced early in January by Senator Elkins, which will differ from the Cummings bill in many important details.

In brief, the Cummings bill requires the interstate commerce commission to promulgate a uniform classification of freight, and to prepare a plan for the statement of freight rates which shall hereafter be made in a uniform way.

The carriers are required to adopt this classification.

The commission is authorized to consider rates on its own motion, with a view of determining their reasonableness, and is empowered to fix maximum and minimum rates.

In any action brought in court to set aside an order of the commission respecting rates, the courts are prevented from inquiring into the reasonableness of any rate fixed by the commission.

The bill provides that changes in rates shall not become effective until they are approved by the commission. It prohibits the acquisition of control by any common carrier of any parallel competing line, or of acquiring the capital stock or bonds of any other carrier, that is, a competitor.

By the terms of the bill a carrier is prohibited from issuing any capital stock without payment at par, either in money or in property, and in effect, the commission shall have supervision of the issues of stocks and bonds by a carrier.

After Jan. 1, 1911, no carrier doing interstate business shall be permitted to engage in any other business than that of a common carrier.

Don't be made a "CATSPAW" of. Wear CATSPAW RUBBER HEELS, and do your own catspawing.

ITALY'S NEW CABINET.

Rome, Dec. 10.—Baron Sidney Sonnino, the ex-minister, who was delegated to the task of forming a new cabinet in succession to that of the retiring premier, Giovanni Giolitti, has been unable to come to terms with Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Justice Finocchiaro Aprile, whose association had been expected, and accordingly has named the ministry as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior, Baron Sidney Sonnino; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Guicciardini; Justice, Signor Scialoja; Finance, Signor Arlotto; Treasury, Signor Salandra; Marine, Admiral Bettolo; War, Gen. Spingardi; Agriculture, Luigi Luzzatti; Public Works, Signor Rubini; Instruction, Signor Daneop; Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Disantonio.

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LOBO HONOR ROLL.

The following is the honor roll for S. S. No. 10, Lobo, Pops Hill:

Fifth Class—Barl Fowler, Mae Fletcher, Tena Gillis.

Fourth Class—Norman Hamacher, Lella Lindsay.

Third Class—Stewart Campbell, Joe Glass, Helen Zavitz.

Second Class—Marwood Fletcher, Dwight Harris.

First Class—Sen—Ceel Zavitz, Jun. Burton Stoner, Gordon Gray, Reta Zavitz.

Primary Class—Arthur, Wil-

He Atkin.

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I am offering a Limited Number of Shares 15c (Par Value \$1.00, Fully Paid and Non-Assessable) in the CALIFORNIA-ALBERTA OIL COMPANY, and I submit the following information in regard to the Company and of the territory in which the Company's holdings are situated:

The California-Alberta Oil Co.

Shares 15c Each, Paid in Four Monthly Payments
Price Will Be Raised to 25c December 15, 1909

What One Hundred Dollars Has Made in Other Oil Companies

\$100 INVESTED IN HANDFORD COMPANY HAS SINCE HAD A VALUE OF \$4,000.
\$100 INVESTED IN SAN JOAQUIN COMPANY HAS SINCE HAD A VALUE OF \$5,700.
\$100 INVESTED IN CENTRAL OIL COMPANY HAS SINCE HAD A VALUE OF \$15,000.
\$100 INVESTED IN ALCALDE OIL COMPANY HAS SINCE HAD A VALUE OF \$30,000.
\$100 INVESTED IN HOME OIL COMPANY HAS SINCE HAD A VALUE OF \$40,000.

It is only a matter of time before we figure in this list.

To make thousands of dollars on a small investment of \$100 in two or three years is the kind of investment one looks for. It is the kind of profits only made possible by investments in the oil business, and the Alberta fields are the last to offer these chances.

First—The Alberta fields are within easy reach of the markets, having splendid transportation facilities, there being three transcontinental railroads in the district.

Second—From the geological reports made by the Canadian Government, which I published in my ad. of November 13, the Alberta Oil Fields are likely to be immensely productive.

Third—The Canadian Government gives a bounty to producers of 1½c per gallon.

Even if you do not decide to buy read the following, it tells how Dollars grow in the Oil Business

It is my object to educate as many people as possible in the profits made in oil-producing companies.

A year ago Kern oil stock was sold for 10 cents a share. Today it is 50 cents a share; but this is not half so spectacular as the price of the Lucile oil stock. Two years ago it was going the rounds of the streets at 15 cents a share, and today is worth \$9.50 a share—something more than five thousand per cent is daily made on the selling of this stock at \$9.50—i.e., made by those who were fortunate enough to purchase it on the ground floor price of 15c. It was sold even at 3 cents per share at one time—and not selling fast at that.

A year ago the Associated stock sold for \$23.50, and before that date for a great deal less. Today it is worth more than \$37 per share.

Claremont sold a year ago for 65c a share. Today it has gained a dollar margin, being readily sold at \$1.65 per share.

San Francisco and McKittrick sold a year ago for \$4.00 a share. Today it is readily selling at \$25.00 a share, and these are not the only profits made in these stocks.

A banker laughs when you say that you can make more than 10 per cent on your money, but this banker is no doubt reaping some of the thousands and thousands per cent now being made annually in the California Oil industry.

It is just such spectacular profit-making as is found in the oil industry that makes it possible for bankers to make money. A bank is an expensive institution to run. They pay as high as 3 per cent on your money, and they loan you the same money at from 3 to 6 per cent. Where do you suppose they come in with this meagre profit? How do you suppose they clear millions to pay dividends to their own stockholders on such a narrow margin? They don't do it on this margin. It is done by their speculative ventures, that net them a great deal more than their straight loans do. The bank is a monument which makes it possible for the president and directors of these banks to make personal investments that net them thousands of dollars more than their actual investments in the bank.

Quick sales mean quick development—quick development means quick profits. Therefore, my advice for every one who desires to make a long profit in the oil game, and to reap a portion of the millions paid yearly in dividends, is to buy stocks when they are first offered, and get in on the ground floor price, thereby multiplying their opportunity manifold.

While I have dwelt in the above article on listed companies, let me please call to your mind some of the dividends paid by a few of those companies that are not listed.

For instance: The California Oil Fields, Limited, incorporated for \$2,000,000, have paid \$1,750,000 in dividends.

Local Agent, Joseph Webster, 776 Hill St., London, Ont.

The Central Oil Company—\$483,926 in dividends; the Mexican Petroleum—\$1,402,400 in dividends, and the Union Provident Oil Company has paid \$1,132,000 in dividends.

Add to this the hundreds of others of less importance, such as the Fullerton, which has paid \$142,000 in dividends, and the dividends paid by the listed stocks; then add again to these figures the dividends paid by the Standard, Associated and others, and you have a sum total that is apparently incomprehensible.

The oil industry offers you a chance to share in these dividends. It is unlike any other business, for the reason that you have more opportunity to reap large dividends from a small investment than in any other line of endeavor.

Both Canadian Trans-Continental Railroads Drilling for Oil

A clipping from the Edmonton Journal of last Feb. 14 reads as follows:

"C. N. R. BORING FOR OIL."

"W. R. Martin, Oil Expert of the Canadian Northern Railway, arrived in this city yesterday to look into the question of commencing oil boring operations for the C. N. R. near Morinville. He has gone out to Morinville today to look over the land. The Canadian Northern has for some time been considering the question of commencing oil boring operations near Morinville, and has gone so far as to purchase a \$40,000 plant and bring it to the city ready for work at Morinville."

Cutting from Vancouver "Province," dated May 13, 1909:

"C. P. R. WILL DRILL FOR PETROLEUM IN ALBERTA."

"Operations Will Be Started Near Rocky Mountains This Summer—Expert Has Been Retained—District Expected to Become Large Producer in Few Years."

"The Executive of the Canadian Pacific Railway has made a large appropriation for the purpose of drilling for petroleum. Operations will be started shortly. The company has secured the services of Mr. Eugene Coste, a well-known Toronto mining engineer, who is regarded as a world-wide authority in regard to natural gas and petroleum formations."

The Company's Property

The property of the Company is located in Northern Alberta, Canada, about 30 miles northwest of Edmonton, and consists of 1,980 acres.

I sincerely believe that this Company is destined to pay dividends, as surely as the great American companies have done. So buy now, while I am offering shares at 15 cents per share, payable one-quarter cash and one-quarter monthly.

200 Shares for \$30; pay \$7.50 down, \$7.50 per month.
500 Shares for \$75; pay \$18.75 down, \$18.75 per month.
1,000 Shares for \$150; pay \$37.50 down, \$37.50 per month.

I do not ask you to take my word on conditions in the territory, but to carefully consider the evidence given before the Senate of Canada by experts who had absolutely nothing to gain. Their evidence can be relied upon, and it all points in the one direction, that there is undoubtedly in Northern Alberta the greatest oil field in the world, only waiting to be tapped, and the minute this territory is opened shares in companies established will advance rapidly in price, and there will be huge returns for those who get in on the ground floor. Remember, the price of these shares will soon be raised.

For further information, prospectus, or extracts from the Government reports, write to

Joseph Webster, 776 Hill St., London, Ont.