# LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### Redistribution of Seats Bill.

Sir John Macdonald—I now beg leave, Mr. Speaker, to introduce the bill for the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons, and for other purposes. The bill, of course, as the House knows, is introduced under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867. In this Act, in consequence of the increase of population in Manitoba, it is proposed to give it one additional member, making five new members who will be added to this House, making a total number of 211, instead of 206. The principle on which the rearrangement and readjustment of constituencies is made in this Act is to equalize as much as possible in population the constituencies in Ontario, and in accord with the census for 1881. By this census it appears that the representation of all our provinces will remain the same in number as they are now, with the exception of Ontario, which obtains additional members, owing to the increase of population. The scale of representation is established in the British North America Act. The census gives to Ontario four new members, and it is proposed, in consequence of four new members being added, of course there must be a *locus standi* and a place provided for the additional members. Besides these four members, it is proposed to unite the town of Niagara to the county of Lincoln, and also to unite the town and township of Cornwall to the county of Stormont, leaving six constituencies to be provided for in the province of Ontario. The arrangement with respect to additional members will be as follows. The census shows that the county of Essex has a very large population, and it is divided into two electoral districts. The county of Lambton has also a large population, and it is divided into two electoral districts. Bruce, which has two ridings now, will have an additional one. Middlesex, which has three ridings, will have four. Simcoe, which has now two, will have three ridings. The county of Ontario, which has two, will also have three ridings. This is the mode in which six additional constituencies are proposed to be arranged. I do not now propose to go into minute details as to the composition of the different constituencies. Of course there is not, and cannot be a close adherence to the principle pure and simple of representation by population. In some cases, owing to their position, it is impossible to equalize them exactly and numerically as electoral districts, each district having same body of population, but the alterations which are made have all been made in that direction. In consequence of the readjustment of so many counties there will be a considerable alteration in the arrangement of the different constituencies. I will point out shortly the most of them from memoranda which I have in my hand. First, the population of Cornwall and Stormont will be the same. There will be no alteration, but merely the junction of the two. Carleton will be altered. Its population is now 24,689, and it will be reduced to 20,287. I may mention that the average population in the different constituencies, as re-arranged, is about 21,000, and a reduction will be applied to the north riding of the adjoining county of Lanark. The riding is now altogether too small, according to the average we have adopted. It is now by the census 13,943, and by the change it will be 18,345. Leeds and Grenville will be about the same. The number is now 12,929, and it will be 12,423.

Mr. Blake—What is done with the reduction?

Sir John Macdonald—I am now only making a general statement, but I will give the hon. gentleman that information a little later. Brockville has now only 12,514, and by the addition of the townships of Elizabethtown and Kitley it will be 15,107; the population of north Victoria, 13,799, and by the readjustment it will be 16,540. The whole population of Ontario is now 48,812, and by the readjustment there will be the addition of some townships from Muskoka, which has now a population of 27,000. South Ontario will have 20,244, North Ontario, 20,225, and West Ontario, 19,730. These constituencies are very nearly equalized. Muskoka, which had a population of 27,000, will have 18,000, East York will be changed from 23,312 to 22,353, North York from 24,501 to 21,730. The three Simcoes, by readjustment, will be as follows:—South, 22,721; North, 26,221; and West, 27,185. Lincoln and Niagara have a population of 26,408, but the population of the new constituency will be reduced to 20,901. Monk, which has 17,145, will be very nearly the same, 17,380. South Wentworth, which has now a population of 14,090, will be increased to 16,224. North Brant, which is now very small, 11,894, will be increased to 17,635. South Brant will be reduced from 21,975 to 20,482, a small reduction. Oxford north will be reduced from 25,361 to 24,389. Oxford south from 24,732 to 23,133. South Perth will be 21,189, and North Perth will be reduced from 34,207 to 26,326. North Wellington from 25,000 to 23,082. By some accident the figures for Greys are left out.

Mr. Blake—Are the Greys to be changed?

Sir John Macdonald—Yes, slightly. East Bruce will be 22,000, North Bruce, 17,655—

Mr. Blake—Hear, hear.

Sir John Macdonald—And West Bruce 25,618. This is as equal an arrangement as circumstances will allow. East Elgin will be reduced from 28,147 to 26,304, and West Elgin will be increased from 14,214 to 23,480. There will be four Middlesexes. Centre, or South, as I think we are going to call it, will have 18,899, and East, 24,552. However, I may say that a suggestion has been made to me to-day, which may be adopted. East London is really a portion of the city of London, and it is said it ought to be taken out of Middlesex and added to the city. It is merely a suburb. West Middlesex will have 19,491, and North 19,545. South Huron, which has now a population of 27,103, will be 23,042, and Centre Huron will be reduced from 26,000 to 22,221. Bothwell will be reduced from 27,100 to 22,468, and Kent from 36,000 to 28,000. Essex will be divided into two ridings. The south will be 22,000, and the north riding 25,628. This will be very nearly the same as the local representation. Lambton West will be 24,000, and East, 18,260. North Norfolk, which is now 17,219, will be increased to 30,869, and South Norfolk will be increased from 15,374 to 19,099. Halton is increased from 21,919 to 22,600, and Wentworth North from 15,998 to 20,406. South Wellington will be reduced from 36,626 to 28,112. Hon. gentlemen will see that the alterations, on the whole, have been in the direction of equalizing the population.

Mr. Blake—Hear, hear.

Sir John Macdonald—Undoubtedly. (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Mackenzie—It is equalizing the Tory population.

Sir John Macdonald—Oh, no, you cannot equalize the majority. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mills—You will have no majority.

Sir John Macdonald—Well, we will see. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman proceeded to state the townships affected by the changes made, and then pointed out that the five new electoral districts of Manitoba would be Selkirk, Marquette, Provencher, Lisgar, and Winnipeg.

Mr. Blake said the bill had come down too soon and too late. Too soon because it never should have come down, and too late because it should have been down in time for discussion by Parliament. The House knew that a certain politician had in the United States earned for himself an odious name for his profligate and outrageous use of the power to re-arrange constituencies. The Premier, he believed, would by this measure earn a similar name, and go down to posterity also as a gerrymanderer. (Great Opposition applause.) By about fifty changes, the hon. gentleman was rearranging the political map of Ontario, and doing what besides? He was doing what he once told a Reform statesman that he would do, namely, "hive the Grits."

Sir John Macdonald—What?

Mr. Blake—Hive the Grits. (Loud laughter.) Gentlemen on the other side of the House laughed, but if they were men they would not laugh at such a sentiment. The ruling principle of this measure was to bring together a number of townships, where the Reformers had a majority, to abstract from the adjoining constituencies as many Reform votes as possible, to weaken the Reformers and strengthen the Tories in doubtful constituencies, and to give the Liberal party an occasional member. All this was done ostensibly to rearrange the constituencies on the basis of population, but really to strengthen the Conservatives in the province. In Bruce local magnates had represented that if the county was cut up in a certain way, the majority of the ridings could be carried in favor of the Government. The Government had acted on the representations, and had gerrymandered accordingly. So it had been throughout the entire province. The premier had loaded the dice in the political game in which the country was engaged, with a view to produce by force of law—if this could be called a law—what would not otherwise be produced, namely, a majority in favour of themselves. (Opposition cheers.) The ministerialists boasted of their strength. There were two omens that they were not strong. One was their evident intention to precipitate an election, because they found their strength going away from them. The other was this bill, the object of which was conservation of the Liberal strength in a comparatively few constituencies, and the weakening of the liberals in a great many constituencies. Ten years ago the Premier had laid down the principle that electoral districts should coincide as far as possible with municipal bounds. Why had he not followed out that principle in this case? And why, if he wanted representation by population, had he not applied the principle to provinces other than Ontario? He hoped Ontario would resent the disadvantage at which the Government was putting the Liberal party, and so far as he was concerned, it would not be his fault if the iniquities of the measures were not disclosed.

Mr Mills said the object of the bill was simply to legislate the Consevative party back to power.

Sir John Macdonald—I am not at all surprised at the great warmth displayed by the leader of the Opposition. He does not like the bill, and why? Because he thinks that by a fair and equal adjustment of the population he will lose the chances he imagines he has at present. (Hear, hear.) When Fox made the mistake of declaring that the Prince of Wales could be raised to the Regency without a vote of Parliament, Pitt triumphantly claimed, "I will unwhig thee," because he had gone against true constitutional principles. (Applause.) The objection of this bill is not that we have gone against true constitutional principles. The sole objection is that we are equalizing the population. (Cries of "No" from Opposition benches, and "Yes" from Ministerial benches.) The sole objection is that we are equalizing the population. (Hear, Hear.) Where to-day is the great Reform principle of representation by population, for which William Lyon Mackenzie fought? (Cheers). These gentlemen opposite do not like representation by population. (Hear, hear.) They do not like that the people shall be arranged in constituencies nearly equal, comprising much more equally than they do now the deliberate will of the people of Ontario. (Hear, hear.) They prefer that the constituencies shall contain populations reaching from 3,000 to 34,000. The injustice of unequal representation is cured by this bill, and the different constituencies will, if this bill pass, their populations being so nearly equal, speak with equal force and equal authority in the Parliament of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman refers to my expressed opinions in 1872. I do not go back on a single word I said then. We were charged then as now with gerrymandering for political purposes, and you will remember that a very distinguished and illustrious friend of mine presented a picture of one of the ridings of Huron, which he said we might worship, because it was like nothing in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth. (Laughter.) The same objection was taken to the bill of 1872 as is taken to the bill of 1882, and with just as much reason. But, notwithstanding all the attacks hon. gentlemen made upon us in 1872, they are now so convinced that we were right in the bill we then introduced that they wish us to adhere now to the arrangements we then made—(cheers)—and in 1892, when my friend from Bothwell is still sitting on the other side of the House, and I am still here, the hon. gentlemen will fight as strenuously for the bill they are now opposing as they do now for the measure they opposed in 1872. (Cheers.) I do not go back, Mr. Speaker, on one word I said in 1872. I said it was of great importance to keep the electoral and municipal divisions as nearly as possible the same, but if we take up the Consolidated Statutes of Ontario, what do we find? That the Liberal party, headed by Mr. Mowat, has violated the very principle for which they, the hon. gentlemen opposite, now fight.

Mr. Rymal—What has that to do with this?

Sir John Macdonald—I say in the province of Ontario they long ago disregarded that principle. (Hear, hear.) I say the Liberals there made municipal and electoral districts different. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman says it is wrong to take a township from one electoral district to add to another. Sir, Mr. Mowat did more than that. He split townships into two. He split villages into two, and this in that province at the head of which the Liberal Government, actuated by Liberal principles, born, cradled, and educated to support the principle of responsible government, which was the sole province which in old days fought the battle of representation. I think, if I remember right, that the Province of Quebec was against that principle, and if the people of Quebec are satisfied with the present mode of distribution of seats, I do not think it is at all necessary, when there is to be no alteration in the number of representatives, that we should interfere and force this principle upon them. (Applause.) But here we are carrying out that principle—(hear, hear)—and I, as leader of the majority of the Ontario members in this House, am fighting the battle of representation by population against the indignant protests of hon. gentlemen opposite. (Cheers.) We sir, stand upon the great principle of representation by population. (Cheers.) Then, sir, they say that it is for political purposes. Sir, it is an unworthy, an unparliamentary, and an un-British idea that political majorities should be defined by geographical limits, or that opinions are cast iron. Sir, look at what shiftings there are of political proclivities in any portion of the country. Sir, in 1874 hon. gentlemen opposite had a large majority. In some of the counties, which these hon. gentlemen will now call Tory majorities, they had majorities, and they would have then had no objection, I fancy, to see representation by population carried out on the basis of the returns of 1874. Then, sir, in 1878 there was a complete change, and a larger majority was returned against hon. gentlemen opposite than was recorded in their favour in 1874. Sir, this shows that the argument which may be derived from the supposed political proclivities of any locality is worthless, and there is nothing in that argument, and it is a proud thing for the Province of Ontario to be able to say, from the manner in which it decided in 1874, and reversed that decision in 1878, and the hon. gentleman says they are going to reverse this decision in 1883, that they are not governed by hereditary or ancestral politics, as is evidenced by these different results, or by any tie of party, and that they decide, whether rightly or wrongly in individual cases, freely and independently. (Applause.) Although they decided against us by an enormous majority in 1874, they decided against hon. gentlemen opposite, rightly or wrongly, in 1878, and they may decide against us at the next election. We are threatened with it, but we will have to submit to it with Christian resignation if they do so decide. It is a proud thing for us to say, while we are carrying out the principle of classification and representation by population, there is no fear, no dread that the people will be less independent, less inclined to show by their votes and the use of the elective franchise that independence when we have a number of large constituencies than when we had a number of small ones. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, there is timidity displayed across the floor. Mr. Speaker, these hon. gentlemen are rather afraid that we have disregarded and have not drawn a distinct line between electoral representation and municipal institutions. They talk of the inconvenience and the impropriety in it, the impossibility of carrying out this principle rests with the Liberal party as represented by the Government of Ontario, which is regulated by the power behind the throne—the hon. gentleman who leads the Opposition. I did not hear that hon. gentleman exclaim against the readjustment of seats which was made by the Government of Ontario for that province. (Hear, hear.) I did not hear the indignant tones ring either on the stump, the public platform, or elsewhere of the hon. gentleman against this legislation of Ontario—(hear, hear)—and if that party has neglected and destroyed the principle I laid down in 1872, the blame rests with them and not with us. (Applause.) This is our sin, according to the hon. gentleman's language, but it is their sin. Great was the sin, and great will be the retributive justice under this bill. (Hear, hear.) I remember something which happened in this House when hon. gentlemen opposite were on this side of the Chamber. Don't we remember that there was a contest for North Wellington? There were cross protests—one against Dr. Orton, and the other against Mr. Higginbotham, who had the seat. While under trial before the courts, as to who should have the seat, Mr. Higginbotham introduced a bill to dispose of one township, and gerrymander the constituency so that if the enquiry went against Mr. Higginbotham he would certainly after being unseated be re-elected. (Hear, hear.) I did not hear that hon. gentlemen opposite were opposed to that proposition. They supported it. They acquiesced in it. They heardth at proposition and they countenanced that bill. Aye, Mr. Speaker, they countenanced the gerrymandering of Huron and the detachment of Tuckersmith. (Applause.) We all remember the Tuckersmith episode. (Applause.) The whole country remembers it. (Applause.) But, thank God, we have the House of Lords—we have the Senate to prevent such a course being successful. These hon. gentlemen allowed this to be done in the interests of Mr. Higginbotham actually when the case was being tried. The bill was brought in and countenanced by these same hon. gentlemen, and it was only dropped at the last moment, because it was late in the session for one thing, and because in the second place the senate would not stand it. This was their course respecting the Tuckersmith infamy—to borrow the language of the hon. gentlemen opposite. (Applause.) Sir, I declare that this bill is an equalization to a very large degree of the population. It cures very many anomalies. These hon. gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, are afraid of the change. They are afraid, Mr. Speaker, of having to go before a new element, and addressing the new element in any constituency. They have, they think their little arrangements made under the present contingencies, and they do not want any new and independent element to be introduced to check and alter, or vary, the constituencies from the line rightly or wrongly of party caucus, party organization, and party manipulation. (Applause.) Sir, I stand upon the principle that this measure is a fair one; that this bill, which equalizes population, which acknowledges practically the principle that was first pressed successfully to completion by the Liberal party, by the old Reform party of Canada, and which since that time has been adopted by all parties as being the true principle of the real basis for representative institutions, is justified by its merits. (Cheers.) This, Mr. Speaker, is, I think and hope, a sufficient answer to the fears, apprehensions, declamations, and denunciations of hon. gentlemen opposite. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Mackenzie said the speech of the hon. gentleman had less of argument in it than any speech he (Mr. Mackenzie) had heard. The hon. gentleman was proving himself a traitor to his own province in every political act of which he was guilty. The hon. gentleman had nothing else in view in this bill but the aggrandizement of his own party. He (Mr Mackenzie) could say Ottawa had been full of agents from the west advising the Government how to rearrange constituencies in the interests of the party. Only recently, when he was returning to Toronto, he heard a gentleman telling another he had been to Ottawa, and had fixed North and East York, so that neither Mr. Mackenzie nor Mr. Widdifield would be returned. Why was it that the Government had not rearranged the constituencies of the lower provinces? It was because they had nothing to gain by applying the infamous scheme down there. He denied that the Ontario Government had ever rearranged the constituencies so that the electoral divisions are not the same as the municipal divisons.

Mr. Haggert quoted cases where that had been done.

Mr. Mackenzie—Well, additional population had to be given to constituencies in which the population was low. (Laughter.) In the present instance the alterations were made out, not fairly, but were purely in the interest of the Conservative party.

Mr. Patterson (Essex)—No, it is not. I may say that Essex is divided in the same way as the division for the Ontario Legislature, with the exception that a Reform township is added to Essex.

Mr. Mackenzie—I dare say the hon gentleman feels safe though.

Mr. Patterson—It was done against my will, and I do not approve of the division.

Mr. Mackenzie said he would go into the details of the measure later on. He would say, though, that notwithstanding the Premier's political trickery, this gerrymandering measure would do him much harm.

Mr. Rymal said that more than one deputation had been here from Wentworth, and their recommendations had been adopted. The changes were clearly made for political purposes. He repeated his statement that this arrangement was like nothing in heaven or earth or under the earth. He felt like the farmer known for his decided profanity, who was driving a load of pumpkins up a hill. Some boys removed the tailboard, and let the pumpkins roll out. When the farmer saw his pumpkins dotting the ascent, he looked at them silently, but said nothing. The boys asked him, "Why don't you swear?" His answer was, "I could not do justice to the subject." [Laughter.] This was his position today. [Laughter.]

After some remarks from Messrs. Rymale, Boultbee, Charlton and Bunster, the Bill was introduced and read a first time.

---

It is reported that a New York company, with a capital of $1,000,000, has been formed, and will soon commence operation upon the valuable copper mine at Digby, N. S.

At Provincial Synod, held in Montreal on Saturday, Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Rector of St. George's Church, Montreal, was appointed Bishop of Algoma.

## PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the names of those who obtained the requisite number of marks to pass at the promotion examinations held in the various school houses in the townships of Mornington, Elma and Wallace, and the village of Milverton, on the 31st March last:

### MILVERTON.

FOURTH CLASS.

| | Age. | S. S. | Marks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minnie Pierson | 10 | | 172 |
| Frederick Schaefer | 11 | | 177 |
| Margaret Woods | 11 | | 162 |
| Susan Adair | 12 | | 191 |
| Gettie Curtis | 11 | | 166 |
| Jacob Miller | 11 | | 160 |
| Sarah Whaley | 12 | | 160 |
| SENIOR THIRD. | | | |
| Caroline Merklinger | 13 | | 151 |
| Jemima Riddel | 14 | | 173 |
| Samuel Grosch | 9 | | 141 |
| Sarah M Atkins | 10 | | 141 |
| Margaret Hawke | 9 | | 206 |
| Benjamin Snyder | 13 | | 143 |
| John Strong | 11 | | 159 |
| George Roe | 11 | | 141 |

### MORNINGTON.

SENIOR SIXTH CLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin Nicklin | 13 | 3 | 321 |
| James Freeborn | 15 | 3 | 289 |
| Joseph H Martin | 16 | 4 | 272 |
| Catharine Merrick | 14 | 5 | 316 |
| Allan Davidson | 16 | 6 | 416 |
| SIXTH CLASS. | | | |
| J W Large | 16 | 2 | 236 |
| Nellie Dewar | 14 | 2 | 246 |
| William Chalmers | 11 | 2 | 232 |
| Eva Fessant | 14 | 3 | 249 |
| Margaret McKee | 13 | 3 | 232 |
| John Martin | 14 | 4 | 239 |
| Joseph Ryan | 14 | U10 | 323 |
| Ettie McCloy | 13 | 15 | 283 |
| FIFTH CLASS. | | | |
| William Shearer | 11 | 2 | 250 |
| James Large | 14 | 2 | 243 |
| S J Rutherford | 12 | 3 | 188 |
| Harper Armstrong | 13 | 3 | 214 |
| R L Bailie | 11 | 3 | 240 |
| Lily Dobson | 13 | 3 | 175 |
| Lena Caulfield | 14 | 3 | 188 |
| William McKee | 11 | 3 | 233 |
| Donald McKenzie | 12 | 4 | 301 |
| Robert Tanner | 11 | 4 | 224 |
| David Langly | 11 | 4 | 237 |
| Christina Turubull | 12 | 4 | 198 |
| Jemima Tanner | 14 | 4 | 194 |
| Sarah E Scott | 13 | 5 | 202 |
| Laura Merrick | 11 | 5 | 208 |
| William M Watson | 13 | 6 | 239 |
| Levi C Watson | 14 | 6 | 191 |
| Edith Fleming | 13 | 8 | 175 |
| Bridget O'Gready | 13 | U10 | 180 |
| Minnie Wood | 15 | U10 | 186 |
| Henry Forster | 13 | U10 | 179 |
| Alex Wood | 13 | U10 | 179 |
| Annie Steel | 13 | U13 | 192 |
| Mary Whitney | 12 | U13 | 179 |
| Lorenza Calder | 13 | U20 | 245 |
| FOURTH CLASS. | | | |
| Agnes Struther | 12 | 2 | 170 |
| Alice Chalmers | 11 | 2 | 200 |
| Mary J Kines | 12 | 2 | 217 |
| John Weir | 13 | 3 | 270 |
| John McKee | 12 | 3 | 226 |
| Alex Stewart | 11 | 3 | 186 |
| Thos Tanner | 13 | 3 | 169 |
| F Freeborn | 12 | 3 | 160 |
| Harriet Lowrie | 12 | 3 | 213 |
| Minnie Armstrong | 10 | 3 | 187 |
| H Colborne | 11 | 2 | 177 |
| Flora Fessant | 12 | 3 | 238 |
| Annie Tilley | 14 | 3 | 239 |
| Sam'l Kinkaid | 11 | 4 | 243 |
| John J Carson | 14 | 4 | 217 |
| Margaret Ross | 10 | 4 | 182 |
| Ellen J McKenzie | 10 | 4 | 200 |
| John Dunbar | 9 | 4 | 227 |
| Eliza J Moore | 12 | 5 | 188 |
| Edward McCormick | 10 | 5 | 247 |
| Amberzine McCormick | 11 | 5 | 209 |
| Robt A Watson | 11 | 6 | 161 |
| Isabell Steven | 10 | 6 | 192 |
| Abrozine Fleming | 11 | 8 | 187 |
| James Neilson | 11 | 8 | 251 |
| Andrew Tillie | 12 | 8 | 246 |
| Isabella Strachan | 12 | 8 | 170 |
| Emma J Kerr | 11 | 8 | 193 |
| Mary Long | 13 | U1 | 221 |
| Elizabeth Goodale | 13 | U1 | 161 |
| Thomas P Roe | 12 | U1 | 179 |
| William Harron | 13 | U1 | 181 |
| Lititia Faulkner | 10 | U10 | 216 |
| Thomas Ryan | 11 | U10 | 256 |
| Elizabeth Hewitt | 14 | U10 | 194 |
| Christina Davidson | 13 | U10 | 223 |
| Charles Doering | 10 | 12 | 225 |
| Thomas Johnson | 14 | 12 | 175 |
| Jane Chalmer | 11 | 12 | 209 |
| Benjamin Westman | 13 | 12 | 197 |
| George Aiken | 14 | 12 | 179 |
| Martin Taylor | 12 | 12 | 215 |
| Annie Walker | 12 | U13 | 171 |
| George Seiling | 13 | 15 | 161 |
| William McLean | 12 | U20 | 163 |
| Joseph Kennedy | 14 | Sep 4 | 182 |
| SENIOR THIRD CLASS. | | | |
| Mary Connell | 9 | 2 | 210 |
| Bertha Large | 10 | 2 | 248 |
| Mox Kalbaum | 12 | 2 | 141 |
| William Waddell | 11 | 2 | 163 |
| Oscar Eby | 10 | 3 | 287 |
| Herbert Magwood | 11 | 3 | 259 |
| Lydia Everett | 13 | 3 | 178 |
| Emma Russel | 12 | 3 | 142 |
| Alfred Fessant | 15 | 3 | 223 |
| Richard Tanner | 10 | 3 | 143 |
| John Ritter | 10 | 3 | 158 |
| William Lobson | 10 | 3 | 175 |
| Tillie Ried | 10 | 3 | 187 |
| Bella Tilley | 10 | 3 | 172 |
| Donald Ross | 9 | 3 | 141 |
| David Bailie | 9 | 3 | 141 |
| Silas Baker | 12 | 3 | 168 |
| John Sutter | 14 | 3 | 141 |
| Catharine Ross | 11 | 4 | 177 |
| Bertha Zoeger | 12 | 4 | 220 |
| Margaret Murray | 10 | 4 | 204 |
| Joseph Coulter | 10 | 4 | 222 |
| Ann J Martin | 12 | 4 | 214 |
| Perthena Langley | 11 | 4 | 145 |
| Fannie Roup | 12 | 4 | 226 |
| Margaret Anderson | 13 | 5 | 176 |
| Annie McGorman | 11 | 5 | 177 |
| Edward Loney | 11 | 5 | 182 |
| Catharine Hawthorne | 13 | 5 | 169 |
| Hamilton Dowd | 10 | 6 | 709 |
| Ellen Stewart | 12 | 6 | 163 |
| Isabella Dowd | 10 | 6 | 147 |
| Elizabeth A Gray | 12 | 6 | 140 |
| Janet Gray | 9 | 6 | 151 |
| Catharine Gibson | 10 | 7 | 140 |
| Maria Bearinger | 11 | 8 | 146 |
| Mary McLellan | 10 | U1 | 142 |
| Maria Long | 9 | U1 | 142 |
| Nicholas Stickney | 11 | U1 | 224 |
| William Long | 11 | U1 | 144 |
| John Fewings | 12 | U1 | 143 |
| John Hamilton | 11 | U1 | 142 |
| John Harrow | 9 | U1 | 146 |
| Mary A Everitt | 11 | U10 | 162 |
| Jessie Wood | 11 | U10 | 197 |
| Mary Queering | 12 | U10 | 176 |
| David Welsh | 11 | U10 | 192 |
| Thomas O'Grady | 11 | U10 | 144 |
| Martin O'Donohue | 12 | U10 | 187 |
| Annie McConkey | 9 | U10 | 150 |
| Peter Foerster | 11 | U10 | 166 |
| Mary O'Grady | 13 | U10 | 143 |
| Maynard Trim | 11 | 12 | 222 |
| Sarah Attridge | 14 | 12 | 165 |
| John Atkin | 11 | 12 | 158 |
| Charles Kerr | 14 | 12 | 147 |
| Joseph Taylor | 15 | 12 | 166 |
| Edward Pepper | 10 | U13 | 173 |
| James Connolly | 11 | U20 | 152 |
| Annie Lenehan | 12 | U20 | 143 |
| Babara Sckalitzky | 12 | Sep 4 | 203 |
| Christina Gatschene | 11 | Sep 4 | 142 |

### WALLACE.

SIXTH CLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George Ettinger | 15 | 2 | 234 |
| FIFTH CLASS. | | | |
| Almeron Husband | 13 | 1 | 177 |
| Mary A. McNeil | 12 | 1 | 180 |
| Thomas J Sheppard | 12 | 3 | 177 |
| Robert Ash | 12 | 5 | 197 |
| Minnie Brand | 14 | 6 | 176 |
| Sarah McCombs | 13 | 11 | 177 |
| Mary A Howe | 13 | U3 | 176 |
| FOURTH CLASS. | | | |
| Emma M Husband | 12 | 1 | 222 |
| Ellen Simpson | 13 | 3 | 169 |
| Joseph Ritchman | 10 | 5 | 161 |
| Catharine Sweeton | 11 | 6 | 194 |
| Minnie Follis | 12 | 6 | 171 |
| Bertha Travis | 11 | 6 | 217 |
| Elizabeth Snider | 11 | 6 | 196 |
| Jemima Boothe | 12 | 8 | 206 |
| Lavinia Kirschbaum | 10 | 8 | 176 |
| Arthur Newton | 14 | 11 | 164 |
| Margaret Murray | 13 | U3 | 180 |
| Margaret Ronald | 13 | U3 | 177 |
| Sarah J Coghlin | 10 | U3 | 164 |
| David Campbell | 12 | U3 | 165 |
| SENIOR THIRD. | | | |
| Emma Sitler | 12 | 3 | 178 |
| Josephine Marks | 10 | 3 | 149 |
| Emma Farncombe | 13 | 3 | 196 |
| Nettie Patterson | 11 | 3 | 149 |
| Annie Tiernan | 8 | 3 | 145 |
| Jacob Kinnee | 14 | 8 | 140 |
| Annie Kinnee | 12 | 8 | 141 |
| Martha Warren | 10 | 11 | 149 |
| Archibald Murray | 10 | U3 | 143 |
| Annie Ronald | 11 | U3 | 142 |
| Isabella Scott | 10 | U3 | 160 |

### ELMA.

SENIOR SIXTH CLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isabella Cleland | 13 | 2 | 302 |
| Agnes Hammond | 14 | 3 | 326 |
| SIXTH CLASS. | | | |
| Naomi Hargreaves | 13 | 2 | 257 |
| Andrew W Lowry | 19 | 3 | 239 |
| FIFTH CLASS. | | | |
| Martha Collins | 12 | 1 | 233 |
| Annie Zurbrigg | 12 | 1 | 223 |
| Eliza J Cosens | 13 | 2 | 177 |
| John Kellington | 12 | 1 | 253 |
| George Sproat | 14 | 1 | 199 |
| Margaret Code | 14 | 1 | 175 |
| William Bowes | 16 | 1 | 197 |
| Thomas Shearer | 12 | 2 | 193 |
| George Burton | 12 | 2 | 175 |
| Walter Dunlop | 14 | 2 | 196 |
| Robert Jickling | 13 | 2 | 179 |
| Rebecca Lowry | 12 | 3 | 254 |
| Clara Boyd | 12 | 3 | 278 |
| Robert Martin | 14 | 3 | 208 |
| Martha Alexander | 12 | 3 | 178 |
| Elizabeth Graham | 13 | 4 | 177 |
| Emma Crittenden | 13 | 4 | 180 |
| Mary Harvey | 12 | 5 | 198 |
| Jessie Sangster | 13 | 5 | 177 |
| Albert E Knox | 12 | 6 | 242 |
| Joseph McLellan | 14 | 6 | 185 |
| Jane Gilmer | 12 | 6 | 214 |
| Thomas McCourt | 13 | 8 | 210 |
| Adeline Landerkin | 15 | U1 | 209 |
| Henry Landerkin | 12 | U1 | 188 |
| Elizabeth Henderson | 14 | U2 | 197 |
| Ida Weter | 11 | U2 | 175 |
| FOURTH CLASS. | | | |
| Mary H Cosens | 11 | 1 | 189 |
| Margaret Smith | 12 | 1 | 192 |
| Emma Halpenny | 14 | 1 | 171 |
| Janet Sutton | 13 | 1 | 188 |
| Benson Hutchison | 12 | 1 | 280 |
| Addie Robertson | 13 | 2 | 275 |
| Ada Hargreaves | 11 | 2 | 166 |
| James Newbigging | 11 | 2 | 186 |
| Agnes Cleland | 10 | 2 | 244 |
| Isabella Brock | 12 | 2 | 290 |
| Jane B Shearer | 12 | 2 | 169 |
| Mary J Patterson | 13 | 2 | 228 |
| William Shearer | 10 | 2 | 166 |
| Arthur Forman | 12 | 2 | 199 |
| Walter Jickling | 11 | 2 | 161 |
| Jessie Moffat | 11 | 2 | 245 |
| Mary Martin | 12 | 3 | 193 |
| Clara Stevenson | 12 | 3 | 192 |
| Rebecca Stevenson | 14 | 3 | 165 |
| John Alexander | 12 | 3 | 197 |
| George Melrose | 13 | 3 | 190 |
| Robert Stevenson | 12 | 3 | 169 |
| Samuel Shannon | 10 | 4 | 212 |
| Joseph W Ward | 10 | 4 | 227 |
| Mary Stevenson | 12 | 4 | 222 |
| Joan Hamilton | 11 | 4 | 225 |
| Mary A Shannon | 13 | 4 | 238 |
| Lillie E Turnbull | 12 | 4 | 269 |
| Mary E Graham | 12 | 4 | 207 |
| Nelson McBain | 14 | 5 | 238 |
| William T Farrell | 12 | 6 | 239 |
| Sarah J Hammond | 13 | 6 | 168 |
| Jane Richmond | 11 | 7 | 174 |
| Oscar Grimm | 11 | 9 | 178 |
| Caroline Cook | 12 | 9 | 160 |
| Eliza Gordon | 13 | U1 | 182 |
| Agnes Henderson | 10 | U2 | 160 |
| SENIOR THIRD. | | | |
| Eliza Bowes | 12 | 1 | 165 |
| Rachael Code | 11 | 1 | 170 |
| Alfaretta Miller | 12 | 1 | 141 |
| Margaret Wilcott | 12 | 1 | 227 |
| William Smith | 10 | 1 | 163 |
| William Jackson | 13 | 1 | 164 |
| Frank Jackson | 12 | 1 | 171 |
| Herbert Kellington | 10 | 1 | 208 |
| James Miller | 13 | 1 | 145 |
| Thomas Bowes | 14 | 1 | 163 |
| Fannie Oliver | 13 | 1 | 173 |
| George Mitchell | 13 | 2 | 231 |
| Thomas Patterson | 10 | 2 | 166 |
| George Hamilton | 12 | 2 | 178 |
| Ella Robertson | 11 | 2 | 211 |
| Hannah Jicklin | 10 | 2 | 252 |
| Mary Thompson | 10 | 2 | 182 |
| Mary A Grierson | 11 | 2 | 167 |
| Catharine A Newbigging | 13 | 2 | 183 |
| Eliza Forman | 9 | 2 | 176 |
| Jane Stevenson | 10 | 3 | 165 |
| Sarah Stevenson | 10 | 3 | 216 |
| Jennie Burnett | 14 | 3 | 156 |
| Margaret Rae | 12 | 3 | 150 |
| Mary Keith | 11 | 3 | 200 |
| Rosa E Crawford | 16 | 3 | 197 |
| Ellice Hammond | 10 | 3 | 178 |
| Thomas J Alexander | 12 | 3 | 166 |
| George Mayberry | 14 | 3 | 145 |
| William Hone | 12 | 3 | 172 |
| Mary Grubber | 12 | 4 | 210 |
| Mary L Hamilton | 11 | 4 | 165 |
| Jessie Peebles | 8 | 4 | 178 |
| Alice Turnbull | 8 | 4 | 213 |
| William Hunter | 10 | 4 | 146 |
| George Hanna | 13 | 5 | 193 |
| Annie McIntyre | 10 | 5 | 200 |
| Samuel Gray | 10 | 5 | 148 |
| John McBain | 11 | 5 | 143 |
| Ida McBain | 9 | 5 | 143 |
| Henry Richardson | 12 | 5 | 142 |
| Annie Ayers | 12 | 8 | 152 |
| James Barrett | 9 | 9 | 193 |
| Mary A Cook | 10 | 9 | 181 |
| Henry Bryans | 12 | U1 | 143 |
| Henry Follis | 12 | U1 | 209 |
| Margaret McAlister | 11 | U1 | 143 |
| Bella Henderson | 11 | U1 | 197 |
| Sarah Brown | 12 | U1 | 142 |
| Thomas Stewart | 11 | U1 | 144 |
| Rebecca Allenby | 13 | U2 | 141 |
| Millie Tompkins | 13 | U2 | 171 |
| David Macfarlane | 10 | 6 | 265 |
| David McLellan | 12 | 6 | 228 |
| Jane McCourt | 10 | 6 | 156 |
| Christina Ford | 12 | 6 | 165 |
| Hannah Tensdale | 11 | 6 | 166 |
| Egerton Brliey | 11 | 6 | 165 |
| Agnes Balls | 12 | 6 | 147 |
| Sydney Holmes | 11 | 6 | 188 |
| Eliza J Irvine | 13 | 6 | 164 |
| Jane Irvine | 12 | 6 | 150 |
| Thomas Irvine | 11 | 6 | 141 |

The teacher appointed to conduct the examination in S. S. No. 9 having failed to attend, no examination was held in that school. A special examination will be held shortly.

## GOWANSTOWN.

Mr. W. B. Layton, the efficient and obliging agent of the Great Western Railway at this station, left here this week, having been promoted to the charge of the station at Harley, on the Brantford and Pt. Burwell division of the G. W. R. Mr. L's many friends here regret his removal, but at the same time are pleased to know that it is to a better position. Mr. Donaldson, formerly in the company's employ at Palmerston, assumes charge of this station.

## ELMA.

SCHOOL REPORT.—The following are the three pupils in each class who obtained the greatest number of credit marks during the month of April in Union School No. 2 Elma and Wallace: Fifth class, 1 Wilfred Clyde, 2 Matthew Sanderson. Fourth class, 1 Elizabeth Henderson, 2 Ida Weber, 3 Lydia A. Mann. Sr. Third class, 1 Agnes M. Henderson, 2 Arthur Hewitt, 3 Ernest Mann. Jr. third class, 1 Wm. Twamley, 2 Elizabeth Nesbitt, and Jonathan Mann, 3 Rebecca Allenby. Sr. second class, 1 Geo. Klapp, 2 Julia Raveille, 3 Allan Weber. Jr. second class, 1 Jno. Allenby, 2 Louiza Tompkins, 3 Renie Tompkins. Sr. first class, 1 Geo. Twamley, 2 Moses Wildfong, 3 Sarah Twamley.

COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Council of Elma was held at Newry on Saturday the 29th April; members all present; minutes of last meeting read and adopted. The business of the Council was to effect a settlement with the town of Listowel in the matter of the Improvement Fund. A settlement was made between the two municipalities by Elma paying $200 to Listowel as its share of the Fund. Also,