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THE REPORTER.

VOL. I.

FARMERSVILLE, WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1884.

NO. 8.

THE REPORTER

Is issued every Wednesday at the office, corner of Church and Mill streets, Farmersville. Terms, 75 cents per year in advance or \$1.00 if not paid within six months. No papers discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Professional and business cards of one inch space and under, per year three dollars. Editorial notices in local column five cents per line for first insertion and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. A limited number of advertisements inserted at special rates.

The Reporter office is supplied with a good equipment of poster as well as fine job type.
BETHUEL LOVERIN,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Morning Strolls

Among the Farmersville Industries.

The fresh morning air circulated freely through our lungs as we emerged from our sanctum and wended our way to the seat of some of the more important of the many industries of the village of Farmersville. Proceeding to the flats which lie south-east of the village, we found ourselves, after a few minutes walk, in the brick-yard, the property of Messrs. Ross & Pierce. Finding the men at work, we at once became deeply interested in the brick-making process. The work is done by Messrs. Nelson Earl, John Livingston and George Earl. They are able to turn out about 3,000 bricks per day. Having some curiosity to know how a brick is made, we watched closely the manipulations of the workmen, and we now give to the public the results of our observations respecting the manufacture of that very important article.

In the vicinity of the yard is a stratum of clay from which the bricks are made. This clay must be free from lime and gravel, otherwise the bricks would burst while being burnt. This material is first ground in the "mill," then mixed with water and reduced to the consistency of mortar, after which it is moulded in a box which is first sprinkled with sand to prevent the adhesion of the clay. The bricks are now placed in long rows to dry, being protected from the rays of the sun and the rain by a roof erected upon upright posts. When thoroughly dried they are burnt in a square pyramidal pile which contains arches for the application of fire, and also openings to allow the flames and heated air currents to pass throughout the whole mass. The time taken to burn a kiln is about eight days, and the number burnt 100,000. The brick made here is red, hard, and of excellent quality. In order to prove its very great excellence we have only to mention the fact that a number of the best buildings in the village are built of it, such as the Gamble house, the English church and the residence of our esteemed friend Mr. Louis King. We were informed that the number of bricks made last year was nearly 130,000, and that during the present season it is expected to produce at least 200,000. In our opinion the proprietors deserve great credit for their pluck and energy in originating and building up an in-

dustry which not only gives employment to the laborer, but also materially reduces the cost of building in its vicinity.

After spending a pleasant and profitable half hour in the brick-yard, we proceeded to the turning mill owned by Mr. Middleton and worked by Mr. Arza Sherman. The "boss" and the "hands" being busily at work, we were again afforded an opportunity of learning a little about the workings of machinery. This mill manufactures butter-bowls, cabinet ware, whiffle-trees, neck-yokes and cheese-hoops. The machinery is run by a 10-horse power engine. During our visit Mr. Sherman was making butter-bowls. They are made from elm blocks two and one-half feet long and from eighteen to twenty-four inches in diameter. The block is first sawed through the centre and one part is placed in a lathe. It is now made to revolve with great rapidity and the chissel is deftly applied to it by the workman. In an incredibly short space of time a hemispherical block is cut from it; from this another is taken, and a bowl is produced, one-half of the block thus furnishing three or four bowls of various sizes. They sell at \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 a dozen, according to size. Mr. S. informs us that he is doing a thriving business; that he sells rapidly all the goods he can produce, and that he is able to pay the farmer good prices for his logs—an elm log twelve feet long and twenty-two inches in diameter now bringing \$1.25. The greater part of the articles produced here are disposed of in Brockville, Westport and the surrounding districts, but the producer hopes to find a market for his goods in Montreal at no distant day.

Our course was next directed to the carding mill of Messrs. H. O. & J. F. Gordon. Here a great number of sacks of wool was exposed to our view. This mill employs a number of hands, and has the advantage of both steam and water power. Carding and cloth-dressing is carried on from spring till the following January. One large carding machine is used, and in addition to this, there is the necessary apparatus for the other departments of work. The present proprietors have owned the mill and done the business for the past two years, and they expressed to us their entire satisfaction in regard to the prospects of work during the present year. Both of this firm are known to be hard-working and conscientious men, and it is to be hoped that they may be liberally patronized by the public.

Our morning stroll, like everything else, must come to an end, but we go back to work, feeling that others have labor as well as ourselves, that labor is the lot of man; that the heart may conceive and the head devise in vain if the hand is not prompt to execute the design; that work is necessary to preserve the social and moral well-being of the human family; that idleness and sloth beget poverty and degradation;

and, that, by an all-wise dispensation of Providence, not only man's physical nature, but his intellectual as well, requires him to put forward daily exertion, whether it be at the anvil, the bench, in the field, or at the desk matters little, except in so far as adaptability is concerned. But one element is essential, and that is, that man shall work. Refuse to be guided by this principle and he must inevitably become a failure. Make it the rule of his life and his efforts must eventually be crowned with success.

Bidding our readers good bye for the present, we hope to be able next week to give them an account of another morning stroll.

Correspondence.

Notice.—We wish it distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Reporter

DEAR SIR:—In complying with your request to inform you as to what I personally know or have learned of the Farmersville mineral springs, it is with very great pleasure I make the attempt, more especially in a journal recently established here, to which I wish most heartily all manner of success.

The late Wellington Landon, whose opinion on any scientific subject I always considered entitled to the highest respect, often privately discoursed to me of the medicinal properties of these waters from his own experience and that of members of his family, who had used them for years with signal benefit, more especially in diseases of the nervous system. His opinion was that their medicinal properties were not excelled by those of Messina, in the United States, or those of Chelsea, in England.

I once asked Dr. John G. Giles if it were not possible that the sulphur with which the water is impregnated might not have its source in the bed of marly lying immediately beneath the stratum of loam, and he made the pertinent reply: "The spring in question is surrounded immediately by other springs, the properties of the one differing from those of the other, and why should the water of this spring be peculiar, the others flowing under the same physical condition."

But the personal observation of Mr. Archibald Kincaid has set the case at rest. He was present when the stratum of marl was removed horizontally and to the depth of six feet, where through a stratum of clay three streams of transparent water broke forth and as clear as crystal. He drank a certain quantity of it from the fountain head and pronounced it very much like the water of the Messina springs, but stronger in its sulphurets.

As far as I know, the water has not been subjected to analysis by any first-class chemist. But its best analysis is undoubtedly its health-restoring effect.

upon the living body.

Mr. Pitt Strong while conducting business here during the summer time used it almost daily; and hundreds have used it with exceeding benefit, and would have prized it more if they only had to pay for it.

On the testimony of Mr. Kincaid the water at the fountain head is perfectly clear, though highly impregnated with sulphur, iron, magnesia, soda, phosphorous and lime, in what per cent. remains to be ascertained. But now that we have a newspaper devoted to the interests of Farmersville, so important a mineral spring, the use of whose waters has been ascertained to be so highly beneficial, will not long remain undeveloped and comparatively unknown.

R. K. ADDISON, M. D.

THE FIRST GUN.

The first gun in the interest of the Scott Act in Leeds county was fired from Lansdowne Station on Friday last. We reached that place about 2 p. m. and found a fair-sized crowd awaiting the arrival of the speakers from Brockville and Gananoque. On the arrival of the delegation the meeting was organized in the drill shed by the appointment of Geo. Taylor, M. P., to the chair, and J. A. Bradley acting as secretary.

On the platform we noticed the following: Judge McDonald, Rev. E. P. Crawford, G. R. Webster, Chas. H. French and John McMullen, of Brockville; Rev. S. Bond, Gananoque; Revs. Craig and Shory, Lansdowne; Rev. Mr. Green, agent of Bible Society, Rev. Bland and others.

The chairman in opening the meeting said it was generally understood that there was to be opposition speakers, and called on any person wishing to represent the anti-Scott Act party to signify it that the programme might be arranged so as to give all present an opportunity to speak.

Mr. McMullen thereupon stated that he wished to speak in opposition to the Act from a bible standpoint.

After considerable discussion it was decided that Judge McDonald should speak first; Mr. McMullen to follow, the committee allowing him one-half hour for his address. Mr. McMullen declined to be limited to the time given.

Judge McDonald explained the provisions of the Scott Act and referred to the arguments of those opposed, and spoke of the action taken by the leading Christian churches in the matter.

Mr. McMullen still declining to speak, Mr. G. R. Webster was called upon, who said that he thought a fitting time to announce that he came out strongly in favor of the Act. Referring to the opposition offered by Mr. McMullen, he found it quite easy to draw conclusions; self weighed far more than the public welfare with

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