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THE REPORTER.

VOL. II.

Farmersville, Wednesday, January 28, 1885.

NO 4.

THE REPORTER

Is issued every Wednesday at the office, Victoria street, 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.

The Foot's Lamentation.

By Eng.—A Farmersville Boy.

I'm a sort of a poet,
Though few people know it,
I'll endeavor to show it,
By patience and toil.

Yes, I've long tried to write up
My name and take flight up,
But ink will not light up,
Like cotton and oil.

All chances to get up
My publishers shut up,
For they cruelly cut up,
And my poetry spoil.

Not one moment I'd falter
To noose in a halter
Who my verses would alter
My endeavors to foil.

The Model Farm.

In our issue of two weeks ago, we dealt at some length with the project of establishing a model farm in East Ontario. At the annual meeting of the Brockville E. D. Agr. Society, held at Unionville on the 21st inst., the subject was taken up and discussed at length, and Messrs. Wm. Neilson, J. B. Saunders, B. Loverin, N. H. Beecher and R. J. Jilly were appointed a committee to take steps to enlist the interest of other agricultural societies in the movement. The committee will meet shortly, when we hope to be able to report progress.

While all farmers agree in favoring the project, there are some who are not disposed to attach to it all the importance that it deserves. It is unjust to judge the advantages that will accrue to the farmers of the East by the effect that the model farm would have on the dairy interest, though the benefits conferred in this respect would be much greater than is generally supposed. The farmer who is content to keep scrubs that will weather all kinds of storms, stand exposure, requiring comparatively little care, and giving in return comparatively little milk, the model farm is not designed to benefit, so far as dairying is concerned. But this class of farmers is happily small. By far the greater number are possessed of progressive ideas on the subject of dairying and stockraising, and recognizing the value and necessity of improvement in their stock, will hail with delight the prospect of being able to procure thoroughbreds at a reasonable figure. It is nonsense to say that scrubs are as good as thoroughbreds or grades for dairy purposes. It has been proved beyond question that a good milking strain will full well repay the additional care

which it will require. We mention dairying and stockraising together because we believe it is generally conceded that they can be very profitably conducted simultaneously. Every farmer who carries on dairying extensively has at the close of each season one or more animals that it would be more profitable for him to "beef" than to keep. And this is where the pure breed will particularly manifest its superiority over the scrub, as in half the time and consequently with half the care and feed it can be got ready for market, and will bring a higher price than the scrub, as in fattening it "puts on" beef where the buyer likes to see it. But, apart from dairying, if some of our farmers should feel disposed to engage almost exclusively in stockraising, then the model farm will be a necessary adjunct to their prosperity.

We hope the farmers of our Eastern counties will recognize wherein their interests lie in this matter, and that they will unite in seconding the efforts of the committee to bring it to a satisfactory consummation.

The English people had about recovered from their excitement consequent upon the unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Dynamiters to destroy London Bridge, and were beginning to breathe freely, relying on the police to protect public men and buildings, when all London was startled on Saturday last by three terrific explosions. The explosions were caused by dynamite which was placed in London Tower, Westminster Hall and House of Commons. Damage to buildings, very great; 16 persons injured and 1 killed. No arrests.

Correspondence.

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

To Editor of The Reporter.

Maberly.

Thinking a few lines from this hilly country might be acceptable to you, I now address you. It has been said that the roughest nuggets contain the purest gold: so it is in this rough and rugged country. As I become acquainted with the people, I find many warm hearts filled with kind hospitality and friendly greetings. Although the country is rough and rocky, most of the farmers have not only a competency but something laid by for a rainy day, got together by earnest toil and economy. Like other portions of our Dominion, the people are agitated over the Scott Act. Quite a number of meetings have been held throughout the county (Lanark), at which both sides of the question have been discussed—the opponents of the Act evidently having a poor foundation on which to base their arguments. On the evening of the 7th, a meeting held in this village

in the interest of the Scott Act. Mr. Bowie, ex-mayor of Brockville, and Mr. Lees, M. P. P., spoke against the Act and J. Jamieson, M. P., in favor. It was somewhat amusing to see how hard it was for the first speakers, Messrs. Bowie and Lees, to uphold the cause they were advocating. The ex-mayor told us he was a brewer because at the time he embarked in the business he had nothing else to do; that he had hitherto been a Reformer and thought so much of the Globe that he could not go to bed without reading it. But of late he had found out that the Globe had been throwing dust in his eyes, and that this Scott Act excitement was raised in opposition to Sir John. In striving thus to upset the Dominion Government, they were ruining his (Bowie's) business, and consequently he had turned his back on that paper and its supporters. It is possible Mr. Bowie was trying to throw dust into the eyes of his audience, as he must have been aware that he was speaking to a Conservative audience. Mr. Lee's remarks were broken, lacking both energy and pith of argument. For about one hour, Mr. Jamieson, in his good-humored and clever style, addressed the meeting, denying most positively the insinuation thrown out by the ex-mayor as to the political character of the Scott Act agitation. He earnestly urged upon all present to come out in support of the Act, and thus cause this county to send another voice to parliament for prohibition. The 12th is looked forward to with much anxiety, and many hearts go up to the Great Ruler that victory may turn on the side of right.

Before closing, I will give you a short sketch of our village. It is situated on the banks of Fall River and at present contains the following business places, besides quite a number of private residences:—2 stores, 1 hotel, 4 blacksmith shops, 2 carriage shops, 1 grist mill, new saw and shingle mill, 1 carding mill, 1 grocery, 1 shoe shop, 1 cooper shop. There are two religious denominations, the Episcopalian and Methodist. The Methodist congregation is building a large church, which, when completed, will be a credit to the place as well as to the contractor, Mr. Knowlton, of Newboro. There appears to be a good opening here for a tinsmith and harness-maker, and no doubt some other branches of business might be successfully carried on. The farmers in the vicinity are quite anxious for a cheese factory, and no doubt an energetic man would find it a desirable location. There is one drawback at present which it is hoped will be speedily removed, that is mail accommodation. Although the trains of the O. and Q. railway pass within a mile of the village, the mail is only semi-weekly, and then it is brought from Oso, a station on the K. and P. Wishing you much success, I now close.

Scott Act Notes.

The following are dates fixed by the Secretary of State for taking votes on petitions for the adoption of the Scott Act:—Carleton, Ont., Jan. 29; Northumberland and Durham, Feb. 26; Bedford, Que., Feb. 26.

Quebec city is being convulsed for signatures to Scott Act petitions with good success. The R. C. Archbishop and Anglican Clergy are said to be endeavoring to have the Act submitted to the people.

Francis Sidey, who was arrested at Lindsay some days after returning from the States, charged with setting fire to the barns of supporters of the Scott Act at Georgetown, pleaded guilty before Judge Miller of Milton, and got five years in the penitentiary.

The majority in favor of the Scott Act in Bromes county was 485, in Lanark county 414, in Kent county 2,029, and the City of Guelph 169. Lennox and Addington gave a majority of 47 in favor of the Act. The liquor men confidently expected a majority of 500 against the Act.

People are being gravely assured by Anti-Scott Act oracles and newspapers that if the Dominion License law, recently declared by the Supreme Court to be in the greater part *ultra vires*, cannot stand, then the Scott Act must fail as well, because it stands on precisely the same footing. The logic of such of the arguments in this direction as we have had opportunity to examine will not bear close criticism. The arguments proceed from false premises and naturally reach false conclusions; but that is about the case with all the arguments used by the Antis. There are three good reasons why temperance people should not allow their efforts on behalf of the Scott Act to relax because of this new cry that has been gotten up, obviously to frighten them, and they are these: First, the decision given is not conclusive as to the constitutionality of the license law; second, the constitutionality of the Scott Act has been established beyond all possible question by the highest court in the British Empire, and it is law as it stands until repealed or amended by the Parliament of Canada; third, the constitutionality of the Scott Act is affirmed in the judgment about which the Antis are making so much fuss, the concluding sentence of which distinctly declares so much of the license act as relates to "the carrying into effect of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878" to be quite constitutional. In the effort to frighten the friends of the Scott Act into inactivity the Antis drop this sentence out of sight, but it will not stay out of sight but rises up in judgment against them at every turn they make to extract comfort for themselves or courage for their followers from the ruling of the court.—Casket.