

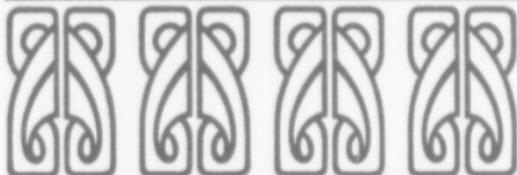
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MUNICIPAL MATTERS

BY

WILLIAM WADDELL

CLERK OF MORNINGTON



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MUNICIPAL MATTERS

By

WILLIAM WADDELL, *Clerk of Mornington.*



Having served the Township of Mornington as Municipal Clerk for a decade, I take this opportunity to thank the inhabitants of this Municipality for their kindness and consideration while discharging my official duties during that time. Entering on the duties of another year and desiring to attain a greater degree of efficiency and "reach for a state still higher," I wish to get into closer touch with the people so that efficiency and progressiveness may be mutual. There is certainly a lack of interest in things Municipal in this municipality as well as in others. In creating a greater interest in these matters, in which we are all concerned, I have often thought something could be accomplished towards that end by writing an article from time to time on Municipal matters in general and on those of Mornington in particular. With a good deal of diffidence and doubt as to results, I shall begin with a short article in this

issue of the Milverton Sun.

The Topography of Mornington.

This Township may be described as part of a plain across which there extends a ridge of high lands from north to south forming what may be termed the Great Divide of the Municipality. This watershed is sharply defined in places and we can find on the same half acre the heads of tile drains which carry water in opposite directions to different lakes. The waters of the western part of the township are discharged through a series of municipal drains and sent on their way to Lake Huron whilst those of the eastern part are discharged into the River Nith. Along the banks of this miniature river are to be found little sketches of scenery cast in nature's most picturesque mould—precipitous banks, grassy flats, shaded by stately elms, wooded ravines, winding paths, where the air is fragrant with the aroma of bud and blossom and where young men and maidens are wont to learn the rudiments of romance. One of these scenes affording rich material for the artist, is to be found at Morningdale, where the winding way, the shady elms, the hawthorn hoor and the old mill-stream awaken memories of the happy days of yore and call to mind the words of nature's greatest poet, when he sang; "Ye wild whistling blackbirds in yon thorny den." A few fragments of the "forest primeval" are to be found scattered over the township. These, with the numerous trees and bushes left standing in the cleared land, make a pleasant landscape. Everything possible should be done for the conservation of these beautifying features. While the physical features of our township are not on a bold or striking plan, yet there is a good deal of variety which is the spice of life. In my next article something may be said about the survey and history of the township.

Yours truly,

William Waddell.

"Dellson Brae," Jan. 13th, 1917.

THE SURVEY OF MORNINGTON

This article is intended for the boys and girls as well as for the grown-up people of the township.

The survey of the Province of Ontario seems to have been made in a haphazard way without any well defined plan as to the size and shape of the counties. Apparently the townlines, dividing the counties, were run in any and every direction, forming gores and making the map of Ontario have the resemblance of a crazy quilt, and the county of Perth is no exception to this irregularity in shape.

In Manitoba and other Western Provinces the sections, townships and municipalities have the form of exact squares. The section is one mile square, thirty-six sections make a township, six miles square, and a number of townships form a municipality. The sections and townships are numbered and the municipalities are named. The survey is made from the international boundary and the principal meridian and is uniform throughout.

The township of Mornington has the form of a rectangle and contains 14 concessions, numbered from south to north. Each concession consists of 18 lots of 200 acres and divided into west half and east half. The concessions lying between concession roads are divided by what are known as blind lines, some of which have been opened up as public highways. The lots in concession one contain from 245 to 246 acres while the lots in concession 14 contain from 170 acres at the west end to 164 acres at the east end. There is quite a variety in the surveys of different townships: In Elma the concessions contain 36 lots of 100 acres each and are numbered from north to south and the lots are numbered from west to east. One peculiarity of the survey of Elma is the fact that the lots in concession one extend from the townline north to the first concession road. In Wellesley township we find gores within gores. There is a line running in a southeasterly direction across the township called the section line, which divides the township into east section and west section. In some townships such as Blenheim, in the county of Oxford, there is a survey that might appropriately be called the jog survey. In that township the concession roads run east and west and are straight while on every intersection of the concession roads the jogs are to the east and west alternately.

We should all know something about the survey of our township. I have met owners of land who could not tell the number of their lot and concession and how many there are who do not know their neighbors within a distance of three miles. The best way to get a grip of the survey of our township is to draw a map of it and I am going to ask the boys and girls to draw a good-sized map of Mornington, showing the lots and print the names of the owners as far as you can. You can use a Voters' List to find out the names of the owners and you can make a good map on the back of a wall calendar to begin with. Father and mother will have time during the long winter nights to assist you. The writer of this article will offer one or more prizes or the best maps drawn and exhibited by the boys and girls of the township at the next township fair. Further particulars will be given later. The township of Mornington was surveyed under great difficulties. Lines for sighting had to be cleared through bush and swamp, streams had to be crossed and the hardships of living in the woods had to be endured. The difficulties to be surmounted were far greater than those on the plains of the West and the vagaries of the survey of our province may not appear so great when we take in to account the disadvantages under which the pioneer surveyor had to labor.

THE PIONEERS

Among the pioneers of the Province of Ontario were to be found men and women of the best brawn, brain and heart ever produced in the old land. The majority of those who left their native heath in England, Ireland and Scotland and crossed the briny deep to provide for themselves homes in the dense forests that mantled the virgin soil of this fertile province, were men and women of undaunted courage, unflinching zeal and great moral worth, ready to face fearful odds in the battle

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of life and nothing but unparalleled fortitude could have sustained them in the long, strenuous struggle for victory. As they slowly sailed away from the land of their nativity it was with sad hearts that they took that last lingering look at the receding shore and severed forever the strong ties that bound them to the dear homeland. Turning their faces westward they ventured on a course that was mysterious, hazardous and doubtful, but their hope was high, their trust in Providence firm, and their self-reliance sufficient for the performance of great and noble deeds. Among the early settlers a spirit of comradeship prevailed, a desire to help was ever present and all were willing to make sacrifices for the good of others. The sacrifices made in those early days were different in kind and greater in degree than the gilt-edged offerings of the sumptuous present. The well-to-do may offer a twentieth, a tenth or a fifth, but in those early days the Englishman would say "ere's 'arf my loaf," the Scotchman would say, "bite big, Billy," and the Irishman would say, "shure an' ye can take it all." At the call of duty our young men are as willing to offer their lives for the defence of the Empire as those of by-gone days, whose battle cry was "Freeman stand or Freeman fa'." Whilst the loyalty of our people is still of the highest order there is a variety of commercialism abroad that is rapidly making the people penurious and grasping. The majority of the men to-day have allowed themselves to become so obsessed with the desire for gain that the nobler qualities of head and heart are crowded out. Every business transaction no matter how small, must come under the standard of cold business and the narrowest margin of profit obtained by importers, carriers or dealers is looked upon as illegal, and the fruits of robbery. The man who is forever figuring on profit and loss allows this cold business to freeze the genial current of his soul and he is no longer the possessor of sympathies large enough to enfold all men as brothers or to admit in the slightest degree that he is his brother's keeper, but concentrated all in self he has become a veritable money-making machine. The extent to which this mercenary spirit prevails throughout our land is marvellous.

We would not desire to go back to the conditions that existed fifty years ago but it would be a good thing for the present generation to carry forward more of the nobility of character possessed by the pioneers.

The first settlers in Ontario had to contend with difficulties tenfold greater than those encountered by the homesteaders, who pitched their tents on the flowery plains of the West. There was no short cut to the bursting granaries of wheat and other cereals; railways and elevators, towns and cities did not spring into being by the waving of the magic wand of the genius of the woods. These accomplishments were kept in store for the spirit of the West. By increasing toil and weary waiting the humble homes of the pioneers were erected. The fires of patriotism, freedom and truth were kept alive on the hearths of the new homes and cherished and defended as the birthright of every true British subject.

The first settlers in Mornington found their way to the Queen's Bush, as it was then called, by striking north from Shakespeare and traversing the Township of North Easthope, which had been settled by natives of Perth County, Scotland. Mornington was not surveyed at that time and those who settled on a chosen plot of ground were called squatters. To these lands they had no legal claim but only such possession as was vested in them as occupiers. No legal title to their lands could be procured by the settlers until some years after the squatters arrived and it was necessary to go as far as Elora to secure proper claims to the holdings. The first settlers came to Mornington in 1843. These were:—John Chalmers and his sons, John, Adam and William; Robert Forrest and James Cornell and his brothers, John and Thomas. These all settled in the vicinity of Poole and commenced to hack their way to prosperity which was ultimately attained.

EARLY RECORDS

Prior to the year 1854 the Township of Mornington was connected with Ellice for the transaction of municipal business. In that year the first council meeting was held. The minutes of this meeting do not record the place of meeting in the Township. It was the custom in those

early days to hold the meetings at different points in the municipality and the best we can do regarding the first meeting is to say that it was held somewhere in Mornington. At this meeting James Whaley was elected reeve by the vote of the Council. The other councillors were; John Hamilton, Adam Chalmers, John Nicklin and Wm. Rutherford. The reeve's brother, Samuel Whaley, was appointed first clerk, and the other officers appointed were John Freeborn, assessor; Uriah McFadden, collector; and Charles Burrows, treasurer. A petition was presented by Robert Kennedy praying that a school section be formed in the southeast part of the Township. The matter was held over till next meeting. Wm. Hueston applied for a tavern license and was permitted to sell until otherwise instructed. The second meeting was held at Morningdale Mills on Feb. 8th and was continued on the 9th. A tavern license and an auctioneer's license were granted to Andrew J. West. The east half of the Tp. was divided into four school sections but these sections are not very well defined. School section No. 5 was formed and comprised lots 1 to 9 inclusive in concessions 6, 7, 8 and 9, and Walter Peffers was appointed to call the first school meeting. School section No. 6 comprised lots 1 to 9 inclusive in concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, and Alex. Glenn was appointed to call the first school meeting. This was the commencement of the formation of school sections but the question was not finally settled until the end of the century.

The Municipal records of those early days are not very precise and no doubt a good deal of unwritten law was in force. A storekeeper was obliged to pay £1, s12, d6 for a license to sell liquor besides a fee of s2, d6. A tavern keeper paid £2, s10 for his license besides s3, d9 for inspector's fees and s2, d6 for preparing the license. A By-law passed Feb. 20th, 1854, is as follows;—"Each tavern keeper shall have stabling for 2 span of horses and 2 spare beds and 2 apartments on the under floor of the house and a good supply of food for customers, horses and cattle with a sufficient supply of unadulterated liquor and a general observance of the Sabbath day. In this year By-laws were passed governing fences, cattle running at large, highways and statute labor and for the better observance of the Sabbath. Robert Kennedy, Matthew Reid, John Freeborn and Thomas Whaley were appointed Township wardens for the year 1854

HIGHWAYS

At the July meeting a By-law was passed establishing the first public highways in the Township. Road number 1 was to be one chain in width the centre line of which is described as follows;—Commencing in the easterly limit of the sideroad between lots 15 and 16 in the 5th concession at a point distant 28 chains, 67 links from the rear of the said lot 16 and on a course north-easterly parallel to the concession line in front of said lot 30 chains to lot 17. Thence north-easterly parallel to the said sideroad 7 chains 75 links to a street running through Millbank. Roads 2 and 3 are described at greater length.

This is how the Township funds were expended to improve the roads. The sum of £10, 0, 0 to be expended on the Township line between Mornington and Wellesley. The sum of £6 to be expended on the concession line on a bridge over Smith's Creek near Chalmers' clearing. The sum of £5 to be expended on a bridge between Robert Smith's and Richard Braydon's on what is commonly known as Swain's Creek. The sum of £5 to be expended on the 5th con. line. The sum of £5 to be expended on the con. line between cons. 10 and 11. The sum of £2, s10 to be expended on a bridge between lots 15 and 16 on the 10th con. William Kerr and William Strahan to superintend the work. The sum of £10 to be expended on the 7th con. between John Gillespie's sideline and Uriah McFadden's corner.

The first nomination and election recorded in the minutes was held on January 1st, 1855. The minutes are as follows;—"The Township meeting for the Township of Mornington held at John Henderson's tavern for the purpose of electing five fit and proper persons to represent the Township for the present year. The following were proposed and seconded; Charles Burrows, Wm. Rutherford, James Whaley, John Nicklin, Walter Peffers, Joseph Hamilton, Wm. Drake, Samuel Anderson, Adam Chalmers and Thomas Strahan.

At the close of the poll on the second day the following were declared to be elected; Charles Burrows, Wm. Rutherford, John Nicklin, James Whaley and Walter Peffers as councillors for the present year and also the following persons were duly elected for tavern inspectors, viz; John Gillespie, William Grives, James Montgomery."

Samuel Whaley Returning Officer.

In the year 1855 Samuel Whaley was appointed both Clerk and Assessor, and John Gillespie collector, Joseph Hamilton and Charles Glenn auditors, and for poundkeepers, James Reid-H, Andrew West, Robt. Forrest, Thomas Strahan, David Swan, Samuel Anderson, E. Ferguson, S. Legatt, John Edwards, John Coulter, John Struthers and Adam Chalmers. The salaries of the clerk, assessor and collector were fixed at £12, s10. The assessor was instructed to value wild lands at two shillings per acre and cleared land at eight shillings per acre.

On February 19th, 1855, the following resolutions were passed;

1. That the Township Clerk be the proper person to issue tavern license for 1855.
2. That the Council meetings for the present year be held at Mill-bank schoolhouse.
3. That the tavern inspectors be the proper persons and they are hereby authorized to see that there is no liquor sold without a proper license within the bounds of the said Municipality.
4. That each person liable to perform statute labor and refusing or neglecting the same shall pay the sum of five shillings for each day to the pathmaster.
5. That all jobs let by the Council on public highways, the contractor shall have the privilege of taking timber of any sort except pine from any unenclosed place.
6. That the following persons shall be paid the sum of fifteen shillings per acre for all improvements on the new line of road running through Morningdale, viz; George Swain, David Barr, Wm. Dunbar and William McMullin.
7. That the sum of one half penny in the pound shall be levied and collected for the present year exclusively for the improvement of roads

1856

At the Township meeting held in 1856 the following councillors were elected; James Whaley, Robt McKee, William Reid, Walter Peffers and Alexander Patterson, and the tavern inspectors elected were; James Roe, James McGorman and Wm. Grives. James Whaley was elected reeve, Samuel Whaley clerk, for the north half of the Township James Terriff, assessor, and Samuel Watson collector; for the south half, Robert Struthers assessor, and John Coulter collector. It was resolved to spend £200 on the public highways, £125 on the con. roads and £75 on the sideroads as follows;

	£	s.	d.
West's sideroad	10	0	0
Bridge on sideroad 15 and 16 near town plot	15	0	0
Bridge on con. 10	10	0	0
Sideline on the 12th con....	10	0	0
Sideline 9 and 10, con. 6.....	5	0	0
Sideline 9, McGorman's ...	7	10	0
Other parts	17	10	0
	75	0	0

Wm. R. Moore was awarded the contract for the construction of an embankment on lot 15, con. 6, to connect the 7th line with sideroad 15 and 16, rendered necessary by the flooding of said roads. The contract price was seventy-five pounds, said amount to be levied and collected as follows:—The sum of twenty-five pounds to be levied in 1857 and the sum of fifty pounds to be levied in 1858.

The members of the Council for the year 1857 were; Uriah McFaddin reeve; Jas. Whaley, Wm. Grieve, Geo. Shearer and Wm. Rutherford, councillors. The officers appointed were; Charles Wilcott, clerk; James Reid, treasurer; Wm. Drake, assessor; and James Roe collector for the south half; James Terriff, assessor, and John Leggatt, collector for the north half.

The council meetings during the year were held at Millbank, Morningdale and Henderson's inn, and it was directed that the minutes of the council meetings should be printed in the Beacon. The township was divided into forty-eight beats and a path master appointed for each beat.

HEARING THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

At a meeting of the council held Oct. 30th, it was "moved by Wm. Rutherford, seconded by Jas. Whaley that the clerk be instructed to put up notices in the Township notifying the inhabitants that at the next meeting of the council they are requested to come and give their voice concerning the bridge across the Millbank millpond on the seventh concession line." At the December meeting a resolution was passed authorizing the levying of five pence in the pound on all rateable property to pay the county rate of £552 according to the County Warden's letter.

1858

In 1858 the following councillors were elected by the popular vote; Jas. Whaley, Wm. Grieve, Wm. Rutherford, Uriah McFaddin, and Walter Peffers. Walter Peffers was elected reeve by the vote of the council. The form of declaration taken by the reeve and councillors was somewhat different from the one now used. The following is the oath taken by the reeve on that occasion;

I, Walter Peffers, do solemnly swear that I am a natural born subject of Her Majesty and that I am truly and bona fide seized of my own use and benefit of such an estate, lot 4, concession 9, as doth qualify me to act in the office of Reeve for the Township of Mornington according to the true intent and meaning of a certain

Act of Parliament in such cases made and provided.

So help me God.

Walter Peffers

Sworn before me at Mornington this 18th day of January, 1858.

Charles Wilcott,

Returning Officer.

SOME ACCOUNTS.

Orders were issued on the treasurer for the following amounts;

Each councillor £3 for fees for 1857, Beacon office £4 for seal, Uriah McFaddin £10 towards erecting a bridge on the 7th bine, Robinson Hamilton £5 for bridge on line between concessions 3 and 4 on Smith's Creek between West's Corners and Hamilton's mill, James Baird and Freeborn £10 for bridge on concession 11.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1858

	£	s.	d.
5 Councillor's fees 5s per day for 16 meetings	20	0	0
Assessor's salary	13	10	0
Two collector's £10 each.....	20	0	0
Clerk's salary	17	10	0
Treasurer's salary	5	0	0
Clerk's items and printing... ..	20	0	0
Expended on roads	12	0	0
County rate for 1858	568	0	0
County rate for 1857	406	0	0
	1082	0	0
Cash on hand	82	0	0
Balance	1000	0	0

1859

Several important changes were made in this year. The Township was divided into five wards and a returning officer appointed for each ward. Each ward elected a councillor and a deputy reeve was elected for the first time by the vote of the council. Money values were reckoned by dollars and cents instead of £, s. d., The result of the Township elections was as follows;

No. of Ward	Returning Officer	Councillor Elected
1.—	Samuel Whaley	Jas. Whaley
2.—	George Shearer	John Chalmers
3.—	Charles Wilcott	John Smith
4.—	John Beaton	Jas. Riddell
5.—	James Baird	Wm. Grieve

John Smith was elected reeve by the council and James Whaley was elected the first deputy reeve. John W. Beston was appointed clerk and Jas. Reid, treasurer. It was decided that the following sums be expended for the improvements of roads;

The sum of \$100.00 be paid for opening the road between concessions 4 and 5 from lots 13 to 15. The sum of \$50.00 for the improvement of the third line from lots 3 to 10. The sum of \$100.00 for cutting out the sideline between lots 15 and 16 on the 11th and 12th concessions. The sum of \$25.00 on con. 9 at lot 4, and \$25.00 on sideline 3 and 4 concessions 13 and 14. That John Fox expend his license money in cutting down a bank at West's Corners under the direction of the councillor for the ward and that John Forrest's license money be expended in the same way.

CLERGY RESERVES

By the Constitutional Act of 1791 large grants of Crown Lands were made and one-seventh of the land so granted formed what is called the Clergy Reserves. Prior to the year 1837, over 2,300,000 acres of land was granted to support the Protestant Church in Canada. This grant was a bone of contention for many years had much to do with bringing on the rebellion of 1837. In the year 1854 the secularization of the Clergy Reserves took place and the revenue derived from the grants of land was divided among the municipalities for secular purposes.

In the year 1856 the township received £503; 11s; 3d; from the Clergy Reserve Fund and this money was spent in improving the public highways. From year to year the money received from this source was expended in improving the roads

1800

The same councillors and officers were continued in office during this year. The returning officers were paid the sum of \$3.00 each for their services and statute labor money was refunded at the rate of \$1.00 per day.

The number of boats and pathmasters was increased to 54.

A petition signed by John Nicklin and eighty-two others praying that a bridge be built across the mill dam on

side road 15 and 16 was laid before the council. The council applied to the County Council for a special grant to build this bridge. About \$1000 was ordered to be paid out for bridges throughout the township. The amounts levied for school purposes were as follows;

School Section No. 1.....	\$270.00
School Section No. 2.....	200.00
School Section No. 3.....	400.00
School Section No. 4.....	177.00
School Section No. 5.....	192.00
School Section No. 6.....	295.00

David Matthews was allowed to set up his weigh scales on the side of the road directly opposite his house on lot 16, con. 3.

1861

The following councillors were elected in 1861; James Whaley, John Chalmers, Robert McKee, John Watson and Wm. Grieve.

Wm. Grieve was elected reeve and James Whaley, deputy-reeve.

John Smith was appointed clerk.

At the court of revision on the assessment roll, Rev. D. Beattie was assessed for 14 acres of lot 15, con. 6, for \$100.00. The land was what was commonly called a glebe. Grants to the amount of \$533.00 were made towards building bridges. The County rate amounted to \$2671.00.

SEPARATION CONTEMPLATED

At the meeting held Oct. 16th the following resolution was passed;

Moved by James Whaley, seconded by Robert McKee, and resolved that the clerk be instructed to insert the following advertisement in the Stratford Beacon and the Berlin Telegraph newspapers and continue the same until the next meeting of the Legislature.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Corporation of the Township of Mornington will apply to the Legislature at its next session for an Act to remove the Township of Mornington from the County of Perth and annex it to the County of Waterloo.

This subject was discussed at a meeting of the ratepayers of the

township held at Henderson's tavern on December 21th at 10 o'clock.

Andrew Walker and David Smellie were accepted as sureties for Robert Struthers, collector for the south half and Rodger Leggatt and Peter Reid were accepted as sureties for John Leggatt as collector for the north half. The selectors of jurors were paid the sum of \$2.50 each for their services. The treasurer was directed to forward \$1.00 to the publisher of the Canada Gazette in payment of the advertisement respecting the separation of Mornington and annexation to Waterloo.

1862

The following councillors were elected: Ward No. 1, Richard Bennett; Ward No. 2, George Magwood; Ward No. 3, Robert McKee; Ward No. 4, John Watson; Ward No. 5, Wm. Grieve

Richard Bennett was elected reeve and John Watson, deputy-reeve, John Jones was appointed clerk, William Drake assessor, Samuel G. Dorland collector for the south half and Alexander Patterson collector for the north half, and George Edwards Inspector of tavern licenses. John Fox was charged \$50.00 for a shop license. At the April meeting John Jones resigned and Charles Fleming was appointed township clerk. Considerable difficulty was experienced in constructing a public highway across the milldam at Millbank. At the council meeting held June 4th an agreement was made between John Smith and the Corporation for the construction of a road and bridge across the said milldam and in accordance with a survey made by Mr. Kirk, P.L.S.

George Vogan and Thomas Caulfield received the sum of \$8.00 each for auditing the township books and accounts for 1861.

At a meeting held Sept. 19th, a communication was read from the Provincial Secretary asking for a contribution in aid of the Albert Memorial. Petitions were presented praying for the formation of nine school sections within the township and two union school sections.

1863

The councillors elected for the year 1863 were for ward No. 1, Richard Bennett, ward No. 2, George Magwood, ward No. 3, Robert McKee,

ward No. 4, John Watson, ward No. 5, John Nicklin.

John Watson was elected reeve by the vote of the council and Robert McKee was elected deputy-reeve.

Uriah McFaddin was appointed clerk, Moses McFaddin, assessor; Rev. Thos. Lowry was appointed Local Superintendent of Public Schools; S. G. Dorland was appointed collector for the south half of the township and Alexander Patterson collector for the north half. The business of the year was principally routine work.

1864

In 1864 the only change made in the council was in ward No. 1, where Alexander Roe was elected councillor. John Watson was elected reeve by the council and R. McKee, deputy-reeve. At the August meeting in this year a resolution was passed that no money except license money be expended on public improvements. The rates imposed for the year were as follows:

County Rate8	1-10	mills
County School Rate	1	5-10	mills
Township Rate	2	6-10	mills
School Section No. 1,	6	3-8	mills
School Section No. 2,	6	5-8	mills
School Section No. 3,	10		mills
School Section No. 4,	4	1-4	mills
School Section No. 5,	4	1-4	mills
School Section No. 6,	8	3-4	mills
School Section No. 7,	9	1-4	mills
School Section No. 8	10		mills

1868

In 1868 an important change was made in the municipal elections. The ward system was abolished and the reeve, deputy-reeve and councillors were for the first time elected by the popular vote of the township. Samuel Whaley was elected reeve, R. McKee, deputy-reeve and Magwood Nicklin and Edwards, councillors. John Beaton was appointed clerk; James Reid, treasurer, Thomas Hall assessor, Samuel Watson collector for the whole township and James Edwards tavern inspector.

ROAD INSPECTORS

The following by-law was passed at the meeting held on the 8th of February:

"That there shall be five road inspectors appointed for the township. That their duties shall be to expend and oversee the expenditure of the public improvement money for the current year and that the bounds to belong to each inspector shall be the division of the township when in wards and numbered accordingly. That the salary shall be one dollar for the day's employment. Divisions and appointments as follows;—

- Division No. 1, John Torrance.
- Division No. 2, William Griffin
- Division No. 3, Joshua Kines.
- Division No. 4, Charles Glenn.
- Division No. 5,.....Noah Berringer."

These inspectors had no voice in the amount to be expended on public improvements. That power belonged to the council who guarded the money box as with a flaming sword.

NO MONEY FOR MILVERTON

It was moved by Mr. Whaley, seconded by Mr. Edwards that the sum of ten dollars be granted from the license money of West's Corners for the purpose of improving the roads through said village. Lost, Messrs. McKee, Magwood and Nicklin, demurring. The council resolved that three hundred dollars should be the limit to be spent on public improvements and that each member of the council should expend one-fifth of that amount in the division which he represented. The council of these early days experienced great difficulty in the financial affairs of the township owing to the defective statutes and by-laws and the lack of a well-defined system of procedure. Notes were taken in payment of taxes and license fees, arrears of taxes accumulated and it was impossible to wind up the financial affairs at the end of each year.

HIGH RATES

For the year 1868 the county rate was \$292.43 which included \$138.00 for schools and the township rate was \$1255.00. The rates in the dollar were as follows:—

County rate 8 3/4 mills; township rate 5 1/4 mills. School Section No. 1 to raise \$692.00 a rate of 21 mills. School Section No. 12 to raise \$287.00

a rate of 14 1/4 mills. School Section No. 2 to raise \$630.00, a rate of 24 mills. School Section No. 3 to raise \$386.00, a rate of 12 1/2 mills. School Section No. 4 to raise \$350.00, a rate of 18 1/2 mills. School Section No. 6 to raise \$150.00, a rate of 13 6/10 mills. School Section No. 7 to raise \$577.00, a rate of 35 mills. School Section No. 8 to raise \$260.00, a rate of 10 1/2 mills. School Section No. 13 to raise \$144.30, a rate of 11 mills.

THE TIMBER MEN

In the early seventies the townline north was the scene of much activity during the winter months. Two or three firms were carrying on the business of making and shipping square timber which was dumped into the booms at Hamilton and there formed into rafts floated down to their destination at the City of Quebec. In the fall of the year or early winter buyers would come along and buy up whatever suitable timber they could find for sale, paying liberal prices by the cubic foot or for the standing tree. One farmer received two hundred dollars for twenty medium-sized oak trees and although that would not be considered a large price nowadays, it was looked upon as a big figure at that time and as the farmer had nothing to do in the way of making or hauling the timber it was like getting money from home. In the gangs connected with these firms were to be found men of different nationalities—the garrulous Frenchman, the jovial Irishman, the canny Scot and the hardy Canadian. After the timber was purchased along came the gangs to make the smooth straight square sticks. The trees were cut down, lined, blocked and hacked, ready for the hewer. The hewer was a great man in every gang and it was wonderful to see some of them send the heavy broad-axe through a foot and a half of oak or elm at every stroke, hewing to the line with unerring precision. One little Frenchman could hew in no posture but on his knees. With his knees bound around with cloths he would slash away all day doing as good work as any of his fellow-hewers, who assumed the erect attitude. After the timber was squared a government culler would examine each stick and when he found a portion not up to the standard the condemned part was marked and had to be cut

away. Every stick that passed inspection was measured and had the firm's mark placed upon it. When the snow was deep enough the skidder was ordered to do his part of the work. With well-trained team the skidder would drag the sticks to some place of advantage where they could be conveniently loaded onto the sleighs. Then the teamsters appeared on the scene. Rough, loud and swaggering each teamster was absolutely certain he had the very best drawing team that ever stood in harness and he most emphatically gave everybody to understand that he would back up his statement to that effect with a wager large enough to satisfy the most fastidious. The usual wager proffered was couched in the words "I'll draw ye fer who takes the two teams." This was supposed to be the last word in wagering parlance and the unfortunate opponent who could not take it up was looked upon as a faint-hearted tenderfoot.

At that time Tralee was called by that other good old Irish name Tyronne and the one hotel was often the scene of great hilarity. Many of the farmers of the vicinity were the sons of Erin and some of them had been through the American Civil War, the display of belts and buttons evidencing of the fact. When these stirring tillers of the soil met the timbermen at "the point" there would be boisterous times. For a while they sat

Bousing at the nappy
And getting fou and unco' happy"

One good-natured wiry little shock-headed Scotchman, Hector Cameron by name was a fairly good violinist and a good singer of the sentimental shanty songs in vogue at that time. There would be a general mix-up of songs, music and dancing and presently

"The mirth and fun grew fast and furious."

But the great feature of the proceedings was to see Dick Hanley dance his Irish jigs. Dick was a burly good-natured Irishman, who had been trained to dance on the Old Sod. It required a good deal of coaxing and four fingers of the best in the house to get him on his feet. Then the word "Dick is up" was passed round and from all parts of the house men and

women would crowd in to see the performance. And it was a performance the equal of which is seldom seen in the glare of the footlights. Homely clad and shod with cowhide shoes luck would dance with consummate skill the "rae Irish jig" always reserving his best for the final stroke to form a sort of climax. This was a pretty piece of wing business which he could do with right and left in a manner that brought down the house.

BRINGING IN THE BIG OAK

All the timber made along the townline was hauled to Listowel and loaded on the train for transportation to Hamilton. It was early spring in seventy-four when one of the firms decided to bring in a big oak stick from down the townline. This stick was three feet square and fifty feet long. The labor of four or five men and as many teams was required for several days to land the big stick. The snow was nearly all gone and three or four sleighs were torn to pieces and the stick had to be dragged through the town to the G. T. R. station. For several years the timber business not only gave employment to the farmers but added considerably to the yearly proceeds of the farm.

THE NORTHERN GRAVEL ROAD

The history of this superb public highway is somewhat shrouded in mystery. There was certainly a good deal of frenzied finance connected with the construction of this road. During part of the first half of the last century the Counties of Bruce, Huron and Perth were united for municipal purposes. In the year 1850 these counties borrowed half a million dollars from the Municipal Loan Fund for municipal purposes. At the time of separation Perth's share of the borrowed money was \$100,000.00 and for this amount the county took the bonds of the Buffalo, Brantford and Lake Huron Railway Company. These bonds were sold for 85 cents on the dollar realizing \$85,000.00. A company was formed to build the Northern Gravel Road and the old Town Hall in Stratford. The company failed and the Town of Stratford settled with the government for the original loan of \$100,000.00, the government accepting in payment thereof the sum of \$53,408.26. The late T. M. Daly

and U. S. Lee were the contractors for the construction of the road. Some years later the Town of Stratford sold the road to the municipalities for \$4,000.00. This amount along with the revenue of the market fees went to re-imburse the town for the debt of \$53,408.26. When the municipalities assumed the road it was repaired and toll gates were placed thereon to provide funds for the upkeep of this important highway. This was Stratford connected with the fertile plains of the north and the Dismal Swamp, the home of the bear and the beaver was forced to pay tribute by yielding many million feet of excellent pine lumber. A daily stage left Millbank in the morning for Stratford and returned in the evening carrying passengers and the Royal Mail. None of the modern roads of our municipality built on scientific principles can compare favorably with the old Northern Gravel Road which stood the immense traffic for half a century. The secret of its durability is to be found in the deep ditch constructed on either side. Right through the Elliee swamp were these canal-like ditches constructed in whose amber waters the beaver might be seen cutting his poplar sticks and carrying them to his dome-shaped dwelling for future sustenance. This was that old road bed kept dry and hard the whole year round. How different are some of our modern roads with the road-bed lower than the side ditches. A great deal of our modern road building is like putting the roof of a building where the foundation should be. Scientific! Shades of the Appian Way.

MILLBANK

One of the poets describes the growth of a certain village by observing that it ran half way up the hill then stopped. Millbank might be described as a village that made a good run for a period of time on comparatively level ground then stopped short, never to go again.

The village is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Nith. The numerous banks and depressions extending over an area of considerable size, forms an ideal site for a commercial as well as residential town. It had long been the fond hope of the early villagers that Millbank would one day be a flourishing town and to this end herculean efforts

were put forth to secure railway connection with the south and east. All these efforts failed to secure the object in view. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and, after many years when the iron horse of the C. P. R. thundered through the silent streets only the faint echo of departed prosperity responded to the belated charge. At one time the village could boast of numerous enterprising citizens but the golden opportunity had passed away and no recuperation followed the facilities and advantages incident to the arrival of the long-looked for railway.

Many of the pioneer villagers took a leading part in the public affairs of the village and township generally. John Freeborn was the first settler in the locality of Millbank. He was born in the County of Donegal, Ireland, in 1820, and in his boyhood days had learned the trade of ship carpentering. In 1840 he came to Canada spending a year in the city of St. John, N.B., and another year in Boston, Mass., working at his trade. For three years he was connected with the government works on the Trent River. He came to Mornington in 1847 and settled on the site of the village of Millbank. He built a grist mill on the high bank on the west side of the river. A surveyor, Maxwell, by name, visited this mill and was asked by Mr. Freeborn to suggest a name for the village. The surveyor had been admiring the beautiful situation of the mill on the high bank and conceived the idea of combining the two words mill and bank. Thus the name Millbank was coined and became the name of the village. Mr. Freeborn engaged in milling and storekeeping for a number of years and was very successful in business.

The second settler in Millbank was William Rutherford, who came in 1848 and along with Mr. Freeborn laid out the village plot. In 1849 Mr. Rutherford was appointed the first postmaster in that part of the Queen's Bush and in the year following he opened a store said to be the first in the township. Mr. Rutherford, like Mr. Freeborn, was an enterprising business man and did much to advance the municipal and business affairs of the community. John McClory kept the first hotel in Millbank. It was situated on the site now occupied by Mr. M. H. Reid's dwelling house. Robert Wright started the first foundry in the early sixties and

about ten years later John McLaughlin took charge of the enterprise. As a business man Mr. McLaughlin was a live wire and he soon had an up-to-date foundry running at high pressure. He employed over fifty men and turned out numerous "Paragon" reapers and mowers besides a variety of implements for tilling the soil. It was during Mr. McLaughlin's time that the business activities of Millbank were at their Zenith. Besides the foundry there were grist, saw and flax mills and several carriage and wagon factories. The population of the village was between three and four hundred and holidays were celebrated by having sports on the green, when athletes displayed their prowess and received the acclaim of fathers, mothers, brothers and other men's sisters. These gallant young men were not carpet knights but at their country's call they willingly offered themselves to defend their homes and hearths with their lives if necessary. When the ill-starred Fenian Raid on our borders threw this country into a state of alarm the volunteers of Millbank and surrounding townships gallantly marched away to fight for King and Country. The men from Millbank who took part at the battle of Ridgeway were;—belonging to the Queen's Own, Henry Freeborn, Boyd Rutherford and Alex. McCullough; belonging to the 28th Battalion, Samuel Gillespie, William Cromie, Robert Forsyth and John McCance. Other volunteers, one of whom was Wm. B. Freeborn were moving to the front when the raid collapsed. The only Millbank casualty was the wounding of Boyd Rutherford, who was on the firing line. Rutherford was pumping lead into General O'Neill's filibusters and failed to hear the retreat sounded and was shot in the heel whilst taking cover in a building. He was surrounded and taken prisoner but was released after testifying to his own and his father's antecedents. Another early resident of Millbank was James Reid, who engaged in commercial pursuits for many years and also farmed an adjoining lot. Mr. Reid acted as treasurer of the township for many years and was an efficient officer. He was made an honorary captain of militia. His son, Richard, is agent-general for the Ontario government with headquarters in London, England. Mr. Reid died in 1915 and was buried with military honors.

The Town Plot of Poole was surveyed by the Government when the survey of the township was made. The Plot contains one thousand acres situated on the south bank of the Nith, in concessions two and three. It is a beautiful town site but the hopes of the promoters were never realized and there is to be found a straggling hamlet instead of a thriving town.

The first settlers in the township found homes in the locality of Poole and among them we find such names as Chalmers, Forrest, Shearer, Dewar, Kines, Connell, Struthers, Fleming, Mayberry, Burnett, Shines, Riley, Poole, Magwood and Smilie.

In 1854 School Section No. 2 was formed, the township council setting apart for that purpose lots ten to sixteen inclusive in concessions one, two, three and four. The first school meeting was called by Robert Kennedy who had been appointed by the council for the purpose. This meeting was held in David Smilie's house on the third day of March, 1854, and John Struthers, Charles Magwood and Robert Walker were elected trustees. The trustees met in John Struthers' house on March 22nd, 1854, and steps were taken to provide a suitable school house. The first annual school meeting was held in David Smilie's house, Jan. 19th, 1855. William Kines was elected trustee in place of Robert Walker, whose term of office had expired. It was decided at this meeting to continue a free school. William Drake was the first teacher in School Section No. 2, and he taught during the year 1855. On January 28th, 1856, A. J. Keillor was appointed teacher. The agreement was signed by John Struthers, Thomas Connell, and William Kines, trustees; A. J. Keillor, teacher and Robert Forrest, witness. The salary paid was six pounds, ten shillings per month.

A number of excellent teachers have taught in S. S. No. 2, and it has had a good record as a seat of learning.

There were some heroic methods adopted at the meetings of the school board in the early days.

A SHEPHERD WHO NEGLECTED HIS FLOCK

One of the early teachers jumped his job and took service under His

Royal Highness, King Alcohol. It came to the ears of the trustees that the teacher had been spirited away and the event is recorded as follows:—

Act I—June 3rd. "The trustees met this day in the house of Tom Blank for the purpose of looking after the teacher as there was word to the trustees that he was lying in Bob Bushman's barroom drunk instead of keeping school. One of the trustees went there and found him in bed and they considered there was no use in going to converse with a drunk man therefore they agreed to meet to-morrow morning by nine o'clock and see whether he came to school or not."

Act II—June 4th. "The trustees met to-day at the school house according to agreement and remained for the space of an hour or an hour and a half but no teacher came and they agreed to go and see what he meant by not attending school. So two of the trustees went to his house and found him in bed and not able to rise. They wanted him to rise and come to school but he told them he was not able. They asked him what was the matter. He told them he thought it was a touch of ague and they told him if it was the ague he did not catch it in a swamp. So they considered that they could not put up with him any longer and told him they had no more use for him. They asked him for the key of the school-house. So he put his hand into his pocket and gave it to one of the trustees, at the same time they held a consultation at the school-house and agreed to send to the superintendent and inform him what they had done and a letter to the Beacon Office to advertise for another.

FIRE! FIRE!

Detailed statement of damage done to the school by fire: twenty seats at two dollars each, \$40.00; floor, 113 square feet destroyed at 6 cents a square foot for repairing, \$6.78; removing seats, \$6.00; cleaning school house, \$2.00; whi washing \$2.00; damage done to stove and pipes \$10.00; total \$77.78.

AFFIDAVIT RE FIRE

Affidavit before James Montgomery Esq., J. P., as to the origin of the

fire, which on Thursday evening, the seventh of January, considerably damaged the school-house.

J. A. James, sworn, says:—

"On the evening of the fire I came along about five minutes past seven. I saw a light in the school through one of the air holes in the foundation and also light above. I 'hollowed' fire as quickly as I could. I sent a boy after the keys and we got into the school-house in a short time."

It was found that the first division of the township into sections made some of them too large and subsequently a portion of number two was taken to former number one and number thirteen.

CARTHAGE

Carthage is situated in the northern part of the township and was a busy little burg in the sixties and seventies. The village could boast of a grist mill, saw mill, cheese factory carriage factory, three stores and three hotels.

Among the earliest settlers in this locality were; Alex. Patterson Archibald Moore, Wm. Moore, Charles Glenn, Alexander McDonald, Alexander Gamble, John Gamble, Thomas Hamilton, John Askin, John Beaton, Wm. Campbell and Andrew Harvey.

Carthage is the centre of a very productive district. The rise and fall of Carthage furnishes a story similar to that of hundreds of others throughout the province.

MILVERTON

The greatest of the villages that have sprung up within the confines of Mornington is Milverton. This is a smart village of about eight hundred inhabitants and has been progressive from the start. It was incorporated in 1881 and is an up-to-date village. There are a number of enterprising business men in the village, which is likely to become a manufacturing centre, and a full fledged town at no distant date. The grist mill under the management of the Pfeffers Bros. has made the village famous for its output of high grade flour. The Grosch felt factory and the Honderich cabinet factory are among the principal manufacturing establishments.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

It would require a large volume to contain the biographies of the pioneers of this Township and it would prolong these articles to a greater length than at first intended to write even a short sketch of every one worthy of being remembered, but at the risk of being somewhat tedious a number of sketches will be given before taking up what was intended to be the subjects for these articles at the outset. Very many stories of a humorous character could be told of life in the backwoods. There is a story told of one of the early settlers that illustrates the ready wit of the Irishman. A son of Erin, by the name of Dowell, settled in Morningson and became rich and was appointed Magistrate. He had in his employ a laborer from the same part of the Emerald Isle as himself and one day at the dinner table the great man said to his employe; "Well, James you would have lived a long time in Ireland before you would have taken dinner with a magistrate." "Yes, Mr. Dowell," came the reply, "and you would have lived a long while in Ireland before you would have been made a magistrate." Another magistrate who wished to magnify his office had been annoyed for some time by depredations committed by a band of school-boys. After an unusually violent outbreak of lawlessness on the part of the boys they were met by this upholder of the majesty of the law, who addressed them in this manner; "Now boys, I command you to go quietly to your several places of abode and see that you molest no man by the way, for if you do I will have you lodged in the common goal, so harken unto my words and obey for I am no common man, for I am a magistrate."

At a polling place in the days of open voting the poll was held in an unfinished building and as sometimes happened the majority goodnaturedly crowded the minority to prevent them from polling their votes. One enthusiastic voter having been kept for a long time in the rear of the crowd determined to take a new way of getting to the poll. He climbed unto the joists and made his way to a point directly over the returning officer and quietly lay on the joists until his name was called when he polled his vote from his exalted position. Another voter, who was somewhat deaf, came forward to vote. "Is your name John Jones?" asked the D.R.O. "Yis sor," "What is the number of your lot?" "Mr. Montooth, sor," was the reply. As the state of the poll could be learned at any moment, the excitement became intense as time advanced.

JAMES WHALEY

James Whaley was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1802, and was married in 1825 to Ann Davis of the same place, and emigrated to Canada in 1842. He settled in North Easthope and in 1848 moved to Morningson and bought three hundred acres of land for seventy-five dollars, being lot 9 and east half of lot 8, con. 4. This homestead was on the main road running from Wallace to Shakespeare and many a weary traveller was entertained by these kind people. At the time Mr. Whaley and family came to Morningson the part of the township north of the sixth concession was unsettled but there was a great influx of settlers in the years 1848, 1849 and 1850, and practically all the good land was taken up. The hardships encountered in these early days were very great. When a little wheat could be grown it was flailed out and carried to Brown's Mill Nithburg or Ferris Mill. It was a common feat for a man to carry 100 pounds of wheat or flour strapped on his back for a distance of twenty-five of thirty miles. Later on the home-made jumper was used, to which a horse, an ox or a double team was hitched. The jumper was made by forming two rough runners about eight feet long out of elm or ash. These runners were bent upward at the front with a roller between them to which the tongue or shafts were attached. There were two beams placed crosswise from runner to runner and a long reeve extended from the runner in front to the rear of the hind beam on each side. Two or three boards were fastened lengthwise to the beams and the jumper was complete. These primitive vehicles were used for winter and summer ser-

vice. There was always more or less moisture in the ground in summer and the jumper like Tennyson's brook, could sing, I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance." The pioneer would throw a few bags of grain and an axe on his jumper and start for the front. Sometimes a fallen tree would lie across the trail. This would have to be clopped and rolled out of the way. Then the grist mill might be out of repair, causing a delay of a day or two and it often happened that it took a week to "go to the mill." Grain could not be marketed nearer than Doon, Hamburg or Waterloo. Cattle were disposed of with still greater difficulty. On one occasion Mr. Whaley and some neighbors from Newton and Millbank gathered together a drove of cattle and started on Monday to find a market. They were obliged to drive them as far as Dundas and sold their big three-year-old steers for ten, twelve and fifteen dollars and reached home on Saturday after making the round trip. Mr. Whaley was the first reeve of Mornington, being elected by the vote of the Council when the seats of the mighty were first occupied in 1854.

SAMUEL WHALEY

Samuel Whaley, son of James Whaley, was born in 1817, in the township of North Easthope and came to Mornington at the tender age of eleven months when his father settled on lot 9, con. 4. On this lot Mr. Whaley lived until he moved into the village of Milverton, where he now resides. In 1877 he was married to Mary Roulston, who died March 15th, 1916. The subject of this sketch has a wonderful memory and is able to give a very accurate history of events that have happened since he was six years old. While conversing with him a few days ago about pioneer life, a mutual friend remarked; "I think Mr. Whaley remembers events that happened before he was born." "Not exactly," replied Samuel, "what happened before I was six years old is a little hazy." Mr. Whaley tells of a wedding that took place near West's Corners, now Milverton in 1857. The bridegroom lived east of Millbank and the bride's brother went to Millbank to escort the groom's party through the bush, fearing they might otherwise take the wrong trail and get lost in the woods. Rev. W.T. McMullin, now Dr. McMullin, of Woodstock, performed the ceremony Mr. Whaley remembers when deer and wolves were as thick as hops and of course he has a bear story which runs like this; One night a big bear came down the creek and burrowed under the bottom log of the stable and pulled out three or four sheep and killed them. A man by the name of Tennant shot at the bear and chased him up stream. Sometime after this the same bear was reported to have been killed near Poole and to have had sixteen bullets in his body, one being flattened on his breastbone and Tennant swore he found the bullet he put into the bear's body on the Whaley farm. A strange thing about the career of this man is the fact that he was never at a log raising. How he missed so common and stirring events is a mystery. The first school in the township was built in West's Corners in 1853 and the first teacher was Hugh Hamilton, and Mr. Whaley remembers attending school for three months that year. He is the youngest of a family of thirteen, six of whom are still living, and their combined ages total 484 years. His brother, John, lives at the G.T.R. station and is 82 years old. In relating the story of his father's life Mr. Whaley states that he was seven weeks and three days crossing the ocean, nine days travelling from Montreal to Hamilton and three days making the grade from Hamilton to North Easthope. When he arrived in that township his monetary possessions consisted of a British shilling and three coppers, and he was unable to find a man in the township that could give him ten cents for a day's work. There was plenty of work but no money. Mr. Samuel Whaley has a sprightly, genial nature and is very alert for a man of three score and ten years. Companionable by nature he feels keenly the loss of his beloved wife and the far-away look in the tear-dimmed eye betokens the ever present loneliness caused by the irreparable loss but he has the assurance that the chords that are broken will vibrate once more.

They grew in beauty side by side,
They filled one home with glee;
Their graves are severed far and wide,
By mount, and stream and sea.

These lines form the epitome of many a biography. That home may have been in Goldsmith's Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain, or on the banks of the Afton Water immortalized by Burns or in the pastoral districts where Tennyson wrote for the centuries that are to be, yet it was alike, to peer and peasant, the dearest spot on earth. Going forth, they knew not whither, these pilgrim's on life's rough way must separate but all must await the inevitable hour when they shall find a last resting place in the forest of the West, the deep blue sea, the blood-red field of battle or in the consecrated plot where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. Such was the fate of the emigrant and so it shall continue to be. To the all-pervading silence of their tombs may not these lines be applied?

"Some mute inglorious Milton here
may rest,
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his
country's blood."

JAMES ROE

James Roe was born in Ireland in 1813 and settled on lot 8, con. 5, in 1848, paying \$2.50 an acre for this splendid two hundred acre farm on which there was at the time of purchase a clearing of only two acres. In 1849 Mr. Roe married Eliza Saitery who is also a native of Ireland and still lives on the old homestead with her son, George. The first taxes Mr. Roe paid on this farm amounted to fifty cents and were collected by a man named McCarty, of Stratford. Mr. Roe's brother, Alexander, settled on lot number one of the same concession and two other brothers settled in Elma. They were all successful farmers and their descendants occupy the same land and are up-to-date farmers. There are four sons and five daughters still living. The Roe's are among our very best citizens. Genial, generous and upright with a dash of the old wit and fire they are highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

WALTER PEFFERS

Walter Peffers was one of the early settlers in Mornington. He first saw

the light of day under Scottish skies and coming to Canada lived for a while in Scarborough then moved to Mornington and located on lot 4, con. 9. After spending the short space of a day and a night on this lot he became disheartened and resolved to abandon the Queen's bush for ever. He got as far as Mr. James Whaley's and invited to spend the night. During his stay he was persuaded by Mr. Whaley to return to his abandoned homestead. Here he remained and became a successful settler and a useful citizen during the remainder of his days. He married Maria Arkens and they had a family of nine children of whom three daughters are still living. Mr. Peffers is first mentioned in the records of the Township under date of Feb. 8th, 1854, when he was appointed by the council to call the first school meeting in school section number five. He was elected a councillor in January, 1855, and again in 1856. In 1858 Mr. Peffers was elected reeve by the vote of the newly elected council and took an active part in municipal and school affairs for a number of years.

ALEXANDER PEFFERS

Alexander Peffers was a son of Walter Peffers and was born in Scarborough, Ontario. In 1857 he settled on the south half of lot four, concession ten. In the same year he was married to Ellen Levick, of Toronto, who still lives on the same lot with her son, James, and is eighty-one years old. Mr. A. Peffers was a very successful farmer and a man of sterling qualities. He took a deep interest in school affairs and the welfare of his family. He died in 1907 and is survived by his wife, four sons and one daughter.

WILLIAM KERR

Mr. William Kerr was born near the town of Dungannon in the County of Tyrone, in the year 1813. In 1833 he married Margaretta Bell, daughter of the Rev. William Bell, of the same County. Mr. Kerr and family came to Canada in 1847 and settled on lot 15, concession 9. Their ocean voyage lasted seven weeks and they were taken down with fever at Halifax and delayed for some months. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr had a family of seven sons and two daughters among whom they lived to a good old age.

HUGH B. KERR

Mr. H. B. Kerr was born in 1851 on the homestead and has lived all his days on the same farm. In 1887 he was married to Elizabeth M. Tanner, third daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Tanner and they have a family of one son and one daughter. Mr. Kerr was elected a councillor in 1899 and re-elected in 1900 and 1901. He was first elected reeve of the Township in 1899 and re-elected in 1900, 1901, 1910, 1915 and 1917. Mr. Kerr has a practical knowledge of making roads and building bridges and is energetic and careful in looking after the interests of the Township.

OTHER REEVES OF RECENT YEARS

Wm. B. Freeborn has had the most unique career of all the men who sat at the Council Board in the Township of Mornington. He was first elected deputy-reeve in 1880 and was re-elected in 1881 and 1882. In 1883 he was elected to the office of reeve, and he held this office for eleven consecutive years making in all fourteen consecutive years as deputy-reeve and reeve. Mr. Freeborn was elected warden of the County in 1889 and has acted as treasurer of the Township since January, 1911. Mr. Freeborn is a man of good judgment and is an efficient officer. He has a quiet, genial disposition and couldn't make an enemy if he tried.

HUGH JACK

Mr. Hugh Jack succeeded Mr. Freeborn in the office of reeveship after serving some years as a councillor. He was a good business man and active in the discharge of his official duties. It was during Mr. Jack's term of office that the new railway debentures were issued in 1896. At the Council meeting held on Dec. 15th of that year a by-law was passed authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$32,000.00 to meet the railway debentures falling due on the 30th of the same month. These debentures were sold to J. A. Stinson Toronto, for \$32,582.04, thus yielding a premium of \$582.04. As there is considerable misapprehension regarding these debentures it may be well to enlarge somewhat on the subject. The by-law authorizing the issue of these debentures directed the payment of the first debenture on Jan-

uary 1st, 1898. Consequently it was necessary to make the first levy on the roll of 1897 to provide funds to redeem the first debenture on January 1st, 1898, and the last levy was made on the roll of 1916 to provide sufficient funds to redeem the 20th debenture which fell due on January 1st, 1917. The original amount of the railway debt was \$40,000.00 incurred by granting a bonus of \$40,000.00 to the railway company. Debentures at six per cent, were issued under a by-law of the corporation of Mornington and this by-law directed the formation of a sinking fund from year to year to provide sufficient funds to redeem the debentures in 1896. This sinking fund was not provided in full but there were funds enough at the disposal of the Council to reduce the debt to \$32,000.00. The Village of Milverton was incorporated Jan. 1st, 1881 and by an award made by Judge Woods J. P. Mabee and James Crawford the Village assumed \$1,933.33 of the railway debt thus relieving the Township of that amount. For many years Mr. Jack was engaged in the manufacture of cheese in the Township and subsequently going West he engaged in farming and died after a very short illness.

CHARLES TRIMM

In 1897 Charles Trimm was elected reeve and occupied the office for two years. He was one of the most careful Reeves that the Township has ever had. He farmed successfully for a number of years then retired to live in the Village of Milverton where he now fills the office of Police Magistrate.

D. B. GRIEVE

Mr. Grieve entered the legislative halls of our Township as reeve in 1902 after serving a term as councillor. Possessed of executive ability of a very high order backed up by a driving force seldom found in our municipal officers, Mr. Grieve was a very popular reeve and filled the office with credit to himself and success to the municipality. Mr. Grieve is decidedly a man of action and there can be no pent up Utica where he does the calling off. Bold, swift and fearless he is the right kind of man to do things and it is to be hoped that sometime in the future the Township may again have the benefit of his services.

JOHN DAVIDSON

John Davidson is a fine specimen of Canadian manhood being descended from the sturdy stock of old Scotia. He served the Township first as Councillor and then as reeve for four consecutive years. During his term of office there were some difficult matters to be adjusted but a level head and steady nerve kept him from going "by the board" and tranquil waters were again reached, and never since that time has the ship of state been forced to ride the troubled waters of litigation. Mr. Davidson is a good platform speaker and can state his case with considerable force and ability. He was never defeated at the polls and retired with flying colors.

CHRISTIAN YOST

Christian Yost had a good grip of the routine work that was to be done at the Council Board and on that account was a valuable member of the Council for some years. He was reeve during 1908 and 1909 and took a lively interest in the Good Roads scheme and other public improvements. Whilst agreeable and affable he could take a very firm stand when necessary, and anybody who planned to put one over on Christian would have to be up in time to see "that lingering star with lessening ray."

ALEXANDER BEGGS

Here was a man often misunderstood and misjudged. Of a quiet genial nature he was one of the most agreeable members that has sat at the Council Board of Mornington. Possessed of good financial abilities he was able to pull through when confronted with some knotty monetary problems. He had a great desire to see the Township placed on a better financial standing.

THOMAS DEWAR

Mr. Dewar has a distinguished and commanding appearance. Tall, erect, sinewy, willowy, he is an ideal specimen of well developed manhood. His physical qualities are well matched by his qualities of head and heart. Like the late Sir James Whitney Tom is "bold enough to be honest and honest enough to be bold." He served the Township three years as councillor and three as reeve. He had the mis-

fortune to be reeve in three of the hard years for the Council, and whatever may be said of his success as an administrator there is not a shadow of doubt as to his desire to do the very best possible for the Township. Mr. Dewar's ideas on municipal affairs are generally on the right side and he expresses those ideas with tremendous force in both language and gesture.

ADAM CHALMERS

Adam Chalmers was born in Scotland in 1827 and came to Mornington with his father in 1843 and settled on lot 18, con. 2. At the age of 27 he was elected a member of the first council in Mornington and took a very active part in public affairs from the start. He made the first motion recorded in the minutes of the first meeting which was that James Whaley be reeve. This motion was seconded by John Hamilton. He was re-elected to the council in 1855.

JOHN TURNBULL

John Turnbull was born in Roxboroughshire, Scotland, in 1827 and was married to Margaret Dobson in 1855. He was a stone cutter and mason by trade and combined that occupation with farming. In the early fifties the Scotch settled on the seventh line. A number of these were stone masons and were excellent workmen. One of these, Alexander McLeod, was admitted to have been the strongest man in the township. Mr. Turnbull was a very intelligent man and well read. He took a great interest in educational affairs. His family consisted of three daughters and six sons three of whom entered the medical profession. He died at Burnside Farm, his beautiful home on lot 7, con. 7, in 1914.

JOHN HAMILTON

John Hamilton was one of the very early settlers of Mornington. He was born in Ireland in the year 1798 and was married to Ellen Preston in 1820. In the year 1847 they came to this township and settled on lot 9, concession 3. Here they hewed out a comfortable home and lived the remainder of their lives. After their death the farm was occupied by their son, Richard, who lived on it until his death when his son, John George, became the occupant and still operates

the farm as well as carrying on a large business in the village of Milverton. Mr. John Hamilton was a member of the first council of Mornington and took a very active part in the Municipal affairs of the township. Under date of April 24th, 1854, it is recorded in the minutes that the constables should have \$5 each for their services at the township meeting. That the reeve should have the sum of \$10 for attending the meeting at Shakespeare for the final settlement between Ellice and Mornington and that the clerk should have \$7, 66 for the same. At the meeting held Dec. 23rd of the same year it is recorded that the reeve signed the following ord-18:-

William Rutherford	£2 85 00
John Nicklin	2 10 0
John Hamilton	2 5 0
Adam Chalmers	2 10 0
James Whaley	2 15 0
Also Samuel Whaley	15 5 0

for salary and printer's fees for the assessment rolls and 400 schedules. In this year the assessor and collector were paid a salary of £10 each and the clerk a salary of £12, 810.

Mr. John Hamilton is credited with building the first sawmill erected in the township.

SIMON LONEY

Mr. Loney was born in the Township of Osgoode, in the year 1828. His parents were born in Ireland and crossing the Atlantic first settled in the New England States, and after a short sojourn there these U. E. Loyalists came to Canada in 1814 and settled in Osgoode township which was a dense wilderness at that time. Mr. Loney is the oldest of a family of eleven, of whom only one, a brother, is now alive. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Latimer who was a native of Erin's Green Isle. Her father fought at the Battle of Waterloo and was awarded a medal and a generous pension for his heroism. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Loney came to Mornington and settled on lot 6, concession 9, where he had to endure the hardships of pioneer life. Often he had to walk to Hamilton, a distance of 75 miles to procure supplies. Mr. Loney was an excellent hewer of square timber and once while following that occupation in the Ottawa Valley he witnessed a very amusing incident. A green hewer was put to work with the gang and shortly

after he had started work his broad-axe glanced and cut a tremendous gash in his boot. The men who were-backing as well as the victim thought his foot was badly cut and without making an examination the axemen picked up their hewer and carried him a distance of two miles through snow up to their waists to the camp. On pulling off the man's boot it was discovered that the man's foot was not injured. He wore red sox which gave the gash in the boot the appearance of a frightful bleeding wound.

Mr. Loney never aspired to municipal honors but served as tax collector for five years.

JAMES RIDDELL

James Riddell was born in the County of Monaghan, Ireland, in 1798, and married Jane Neisbett, of the County of Sligo. Coming to Mornington, he settled on the 10th concession in the year 1847. He purchased 550 acres of land paying \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre. He carried the food and other articles on his back from Shakespeare. He was a very powerful man and once he carried a large sugar kettle on his head from Shakespeare through the woods to his home on the tenth line. He had five sons and one daughter, Hugh, the youngest son, and Mrs. Brown, the youngest daughter, of the family, are now living in Listowel. Mr. Riddell was first elected to the council in 1859 and was again elected in 1860. Wm. C. Riddell, Frank Riddell, of the 10th con., Mrs. A. Ross and James Riddell, Carthage, Mrs. John McCaul, Elma, and Archibald Riddell, Oxbow, are grandchildren of the deceased. His son, Hugh, was a renowned hunter in the fifties and many an antlered monarch of the forest was brought down by his unerring aim.

GEORGE SHEARER

George Shearer was born at Kilbride, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1826, and came to Canada when he was twenty-one years old. He spent some time in the township of Scarborough and the town of Paris and in 1849 he was joined by an older brother. The brothers took up land in Blandford township, near Bright, but George soon gave up farming and engaged with a storekeeper at Chesterfield, where he remained for three years. In 1852, he came to Musselburg, Mornington, and started business for him-

s. If as a stor-keeper. His first goods were hauled from Hamilton. In 1880 he bought the farm now occupied by his son, William. Mr. Shearer was first elected to the Council in 1857, and after forty years had elapsed, he was again elected in 1897, and was re-elected in 1898, 1899, and 1900. Mr. Shearer was an efficient officer, a good business man, and a successful farmer, and gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact during a long business and municipal career.

JOHN TORRANCE

John Torrance was born on the Island of Malta, on the 21th of May, 1816. His father was a native of the County of Antrim, Ireland, and was with the British army stationed on the Island of Malta at that time. In 1838 he married Jane Vincent, who was one day older than himself and a native of the County of Antrim. They came to Canada in 1841 and settled in Grenville county. In 1855, they came to Mornington and settled on lot 7, con. 3, where they spent the remainder of their days. John Torrance was of the old Ulster Presbyterian stock, whose observance of the Sabbath day was even more rigid than that of his Scotch brethren. In this healthy, religious atmosphere a large family was reared, six of whom are still living. One of the sons, William by name, was for many years a minister in the Methodist church.

JAMES TORRANCE

His Honor, Judge Torrance is a worthy son of a noble sire. He first saw the sylvan beauty of Mornington when a chubby babe of six months, that being the measure of his infantile existence when his parents brought him from his birthplace in Grenville county. He was well brought up on Irish stew and the shorter catechism, and his physical and moral development furnish ample proof of the fact. He attended the public school in Milverton and the Collegiate Institutes in Collingwood and Brantford. Mr. Torrance taught school for a number of years, then took up the study of drugs. He purchased the Milverton drug store in 1889 and was appointed postmaster of Milverton the same year. He was elected school trustee, councillor and

reeve of Milverton, and was for eight years county councillor for district No. 6. He was warden of the County in 1898, and was elected a member of the Legislature at four successive general elections. He resigned his seat in the Legislature in June 1916, and was appointed Collector of Customs at the port of Stratford, Upon the resignation of His Honor Judge J. J. Coughlin. Mr. Torrance was, in February of 1917, made Judge of the Juvenile Court for the County of Perth and the City of Stratford. He married Miss Florence Gilies, of Brantford, in 1883, and they have a family of two, a son and a daughter. Few men have had a municipal and political career as successful and honorable as the one recently closed by Mr. Torrance. Jim, as he is fondly called, has carried his municipal and political honors with genuine modesty and has gained the respect and admiration of a very large number of personal friends.

THE DOWD FAMILY

Hamilton Dowd and his family were all born in the County of Monaghan, Ireland. He and two sons and two daughters sailed for Canada in 1847. After a long voyage, a number of the emigrants were stricken with ship fever, and Mr. Dowd, as well as others died. Richard, the oldest son, was only 20 years old at the time of his father's death, and on his shoulders rested the burden of finding a home for his widowed mother, two sisters and his brother John. They came to Hamilton by boat and worked their way to the Township of Wellesley, where they found a temporary home with James Hammond, a brother of the widow. The next year they were joined by three other brothers, Robert, James and William. The whole family came to Mornington and settled on lots 6, 7 and 8, con. 10. At that time there were only three other families on the west half of the tenth line. These were James Riddell, William Cousins and Alex. Patterson. The Dowd family experienced all the hardships of pioneer life. The nearest store and doctor were at Glenallen and Berlin was their market. At the time of their settlement the wolves were so plentiful that they rendered the nights hideous and the tenth line was a veritable howling wilderness. The Dowds were successful settlers and for many years the five brothers

lived side by side on their fine farms. The only one of the family now living is William, who was a famous axeman in his younger days, and whose qualities of head and heart have sustained his reputation as being one of the most exemplary citizens of the community. The first threshing machine used in this part of the township was owned by a syndicate of which the members were; Richard Dowd, Alex. Patterson, Alex. Glenn and Henry Walker. This was a small machine with an open cylinder and did its work well. The power was supplied by four yoke of oxen hitched to a four-armed power. When the thrashers had a break, they would hitch a yoke of oxen to a jumper and drive to Berlin for repairs.

ALEXANDER PATTERSON

One of the earliest settlers in the neighborhood of Carthage was Alexander Patterson, a native of Ireland. He came to Mornington in 1853 and settled on lot 6, con. 11. His wife's name was Martha Gray and she, too, was a native of the Emerald Isle. They had a family of one son and five daughters. The 200 acres of land north of Mr. Patterson's farm was taken up by Alexander Glenn. These farms formed a fine block of heavy timbered land and here, as in other parts of the township the clearing of the land required incessant toil for many years. The hardy axeman would swing his trusty bit steel through the long winter months, exhibiting much skill in forming immense jam-heaps by falling first the lighter timber then the giant elms four or five feet in diameter would be laid low and the jam-heaps, many rods in length, would be ready for the drying process of wind and sun. In the summer time these great heaps would be fired and considerable areas would thus be cleared without the back-breaking process of cutting and logging. The timber of the big elms was of such a nature as to allow the fire to slowly consume their gigantic trunks from end to end. Mr. Patterson was for many years one of the prominent men in the church and state in the Carthage district.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON

William Johnston was born in the Township of Huntley, County of Carlton, in 1833, and is still a hearty, ac-

tive man at four score and four. In 1859, he married Martha, one of Alexander Patterson's capable daughters. He purchased lot 5, con. 13, from the government for \$3,00 an acre, after paying a former occupant \$300.00 for his claim. At first he marketed his wheat in Waterloo and subsequently in Stratford. His father and the remainder of the family came in 1856, and they realized what the phrase "high cost of living" meant. To supply provisions for the first year they paid \$12.00 for pork and \$100.00 for ten barrels of flour and had to haul it from Bridgeport, in the County of Waterloo. Mr. Johnston was one of the most successful farmers in the Carthage district and served the municipality as councillor for a number of years. Some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Johnston retired from farming and now live in Carthage.

JOHN WATSON

John Watson was born in Newton Stewart, Ireland, in 1827, and came to Canada in 1847. He assisted in surveying the Township of Mornington in 1850, and settled on lot 7, con. 11, which he converted from a bush lot to a well cultivated farm. Mr. Watson was councillor for one year, deputy-reeve for three years and reeve for five years. He was clerk of the township for thirty-three years and resigned in 1907, and died in 1910. He married Mary Dowd and the whole of their subsequent lives were spent on the farm on which he first settled. There were eight children in the family, six of whom are still living. As a municipal officer Mr. Watson was noted for punctuality, efficiency and untiring zeal in the discharge of his duty as he saw it.

GEORGE MAGWOOD

George Magwood was born in the County of Monaghan, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1845 and settled on a farm near Bytown. In 1848 he moved to East Flamboro, County of Wentworth, and bought a farm on which he lived until the year 1853. Selling out this farm he moved to Mornington and purchased Lot 15, in Concessions 3 and 4, containing 250 acres. Here he spent the remainder of his days as a noble tiller of the soil and his fine farm was subsequently occupied by his sons Thomas and Robert. Mr. Magwood had a long

Municipal career being a councillor for fifteen years. He was first elected to the Council in 1862 and was re-elected every year until 1878 with the exception of one year, namely 1869. He was married to Margaret Farrell and their family consisted of six sons and two daughters, six of whom are still living. Mr. Magwood was one of Mornington's Grand Old Men whose life well lived and deeds well done leave a noble example for succeeding generations.

THOMAS MAGWOOD

Thomas Magwood was born in the Township of East Flamboro, in 1851, and was two years old when he came to Mornington with his parents. Thomas was his father's faithfully in working the farm and success attended their united efforts.

Thomas Magwood has had a long and successful public career and still looks good for many years to come. He was first elected a Township Councillor in 1881 and was re-elected in 1882. He was elected Deputy-Reeve 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887. Mr. Magwood was elected to the Legislature at a bye-election on January 23rd, 1891, and was again elected in June, 1891. He sold his farm in 1903 and moved to Stratford, in which city he was elected alderman in 1907 and on the death of Sheriff Hossie, the same year. Mr. Magwood was appointed Sheriff for the County of Perth. For the last four years he has been president of the Sheriffs' Association of the Province of Ontario and he is also President of the Children's Aid and Humane Society of the County of Perth. Mr. Magwood is a splendid platform speaker. His sonorous voice is free from harshness and few men can say what they have to say in better form than the worthy Sheriff. In 1882 he married Miss Elizabeth Magwood, of the County of Wellington. Mr. Magwood in a noble example of what the farm boy may accomplish by pluck, perseverance and a determination to follow the path of rectitude.

PATRICK HANLEY

Patrick Hanley was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and left his native land in 1813 to cross the briny deep and seek a home on the Western Continent. He spent five years in Hamilton and first settled in Wellesley Township, where he farmed for

5 while. He came to Mornington in 1871 and settled on Lot 18, Con. 13. He married Mary Maher while living in Hamilton and there still lives two sons and three daughters, members of their family. Mr. Hanley was a successful farmer and a popular citizen in the land of his adoption. His son, Dennis, lives on the homestead and is one of the leading men in that vicinity. He has been elected to the Township Council for five consecutive years and so great is his popularity throughout the township that he has headed the poll at one or two elections. He is careful and judicious in dealing with the township business and has given his hearty support to all patriotic measures brought before the Council.

GEORGE STEMMLER

George Stemmler was born in Germany and settled in Mornington when the Hesson district was first inhabited, making his home on Lot 17, Con. 13. In the early fifties he and his wife walked to Bloomingdale for supplies, his wife bringing as part of her burden, a dozen of crocks, which she carried on her head. After carrying this heavy burden for twenty-eight miles she fell and eleven crocks out of the dozen were broken but the one saved was much prized and is still in use. Their son, Joseph, now lives on the homestead and his brother, Michael, lives on the adjoining lot. These men are very successful farmers and are among the most highly respected citizens of the township.

ALEXANDER McLAUGHLIN

Alexander McLaughlin was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1818, and came to Canada at the age of 12 with his parents, who settled near Toronto. In 1846 he married Anne Coleclough and in 1861 he moved to Mornington and settled on lot 14, con. 14, coming by way of Berlin. This farm Mr. McLaughlin cleared and brought to a high state of cultivation and here he spent the remainder of his days. On May 4th, 1896, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin celebrated their golden wedding and two years later Mrs. McLaughlin died. In 1915 Mr. McLaughlin died at the advanced age of ninety-seven. He was one of the hardy pioneers of Mornington and such was his vitality and vigor that at the age of 90 he cut

Twenty-five cords of wood in taking his daily exercise. Mr. McLaughlin was one of Mornington's Grand Old Men and was highly respected and beloved by the whole community in which he lived for so many years.

ANDREW BIESINGER

Andrew Biesinger and wife settled on Lot 11, Con. 12, in 1847, when the whole country side was a wild and uninhabited stretch of virgin forest. Andrew Biesinger, George Stemmler, Peter John Foerster, Anthony Haid, Peter Ritz, Joseph Veitenheimer and Walter Gohl were the men through whose instrumentality the R. C. Separate School Section and St. Mary's Parish were established. The first inhabitants of the Hesson district passed through a long period of penury but latterly their efforts have been crowned with success and the community has become one of peace and plenty.

SAMUEL LYTTLE

Another of the early settlers on the townline north was Samuel Lyttle. He was born in Ireland in 1828 and coming to this country he settled on lot 13, con. 14, where he lived to an advanced age. Always enjoying good health, Mr. Lyttle was able to do considerable farm work during almost the whole of his long life. The settlers in this part of the township came in from the east and their places of business were Glenallan, Elora and Waterloo and they were very far from a railway for many years after settling on the townline. Mr. Lyttle died in 1915 at the age of 87.

WOMANHOOD FRANCHISE

The granting to women of the right to vote will make a number of important changes in municipal affairs. The assessment and collectors' rolls will be greatly enlarged. Mornington will be entitled to have a deputy-reeve and the County Council will be nearly doubled in membership unless statutes in that regard be amended. New relationships will be created all round. Woman in respect to all that is due to her by creation and right is the equal of man. This equality has never been recognized or granted by the written or unwritten laws of nations and communities. All through the ages woman has been given a secondary place by him who called

himself lord and master. In this struggle for equality how did woman win out? By proving herself to be the equal of man in many of the pursuits in life. This inequality of privileges has long been a withered branch on the tree of human life and it is high time to lop the mouldering branch away. Ex-premier Asquith, in his speech recently made in the British House of Commons in favor of womanhood franchise, said that owing to the great work done by the women of Britain to help win the war they were entitled to the franchise. To say that women should earn the franchise is to turn the gold to dross. The franchise is woman's right, not any man's gift or reward for anything she has done.

Some men view this extension of the franchise with misgiving, predicting a state of affairs that will result in unseemly canvassing and family discord. Woman voters will be thoughtful voters and in the majority of cases they will be silent voters. There is no danger that women will be likely to run amuck in the street. In the exercise of the franchise women have a great opportunity to show self-restraint and the silent power peculiar to their sex. The pen will be a powerful instrument in the hand of a good woman now that she has power among the rulers of the nations. That women will measure up to the greatness of their opportunities need scarcely be doubted. We should judge that the evil of party politics and wobbling governments will receive a jolt that will stagger the workers of iniquity. The greatest good that women can do in this connection is to give a moral up-lift to the government of their nation for it has not been past finding out that in the government of many nations there has been something "rotten in Denmark."

Some may think this is a rosy picture of the fair voters of the future but no attempt has been made to have it too highly colored. Should women allow their franchise to degenerate in political clap-trap then the citadel of government will become like the parabolical house into which entered the perfect number of spirits more evil than the former inhabitants and the last estate of that house was worse than the first. Therefore it is up to the women to whom the franchise has been given to maintain the best traditions of her sex in other spheres of life.

CLOSE OF HISTORICAL PART

This article closes the historical review of the township. Many of these articles were written under difficulties and had to be unduly hurried to "Catch the Post." The writer wishes to thank those who sent in notes for some of the biographical sketches. A number more such sketches could have been written had notes been obtained. It is freely admitted that these articles abound in imperfections. Should they be re-written and enlarged and put in book form a permanent record of the township could be secured. Should a desire for something of the kind be expressed the writer is willing to lend a helping hand. A few articles on the present day municipal affairs may be given from time to time. The writer has joined the Grand Army of Producers so the pen must yield precedence to the plowshare and the pruning-hook. While the boys face the foe at the front we must perform the comparatively easy task of providing the sinews of war, and do it cheerfully and do it now.