

From left to right Albert Eggans, sons Frank, Lambert, Herman, Jack and their mother Daisy Weigmink
Embarkation Leave 1941

Osgoode Township Historical Society & Museum

at the
Old Vernon School

Newsletter

VOLUME XXVI

NO 4

Dec 1999

A PART OF OUR TOWNSHIP HISTORY

A letter to the Editor of the Ottawa Citizen dated Nov. 12, 1999 a heading - "Our Families Served With Pride." Let us for a moment, as it were, turn back the pages of time. Remembrance Day Ceremony is still fresh in our minds. The above picture will bring vivid memories to our readers, memories of families bidding good-bye to loved ones, sons, daughters, husbands, sweethearts, as they embarked on a journey to face the horrors of war, many never to return.

The picture taken at the farm home on the Manotick Station Road in Osgoode Township consists of four brothers with their father and mother, just prior to leaving for Halifax to board ship on Aug 23rd, 1941 for England. From left to right Albert Eggans, sons Frank, Lambert, Herman, Jack and their mother Daisy Weigmink. The brothers were with the "23rd Canadian Field Ambulance", A and B Headquarters. Involved in the Normandy invasion June 6, 1944, they saw action in Italy, France, Holland and Germany. Herman was the cook for the unit.

Frances Fiegen-Greenfield, niece of the four brothers remembers all too well, the effect the war had on all of them. She relates and I quote

"As they sat around my mother's table it is hard to imagine the horror they must have felt going out to pick up the wounded and then the dead. Often they had only a dog tag to help identify the dead, as each soldier had double tags issued to identify the bodies. The dead were stacked in tents and the soldiers who were missing limbs were given an arm or a leg from unidentified parts. There are no doubt many men buried in "Flanders Fields" of Europe whose body parts belong to someone else."

The four brothers returned to Osgoode Township, two of them having been married, received 'Dear John' letters while overseas.

The author of this letter can indeed be extremely proud of her family's service to our country. Her father Harkless "Harkey" Milligan was in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corp. He never made it overseas. Just prior to embarkation leave, he broke his left leg and right thigh spending the rest of the war years at Camp Borden. Her grandfather, with medals on his chest served in the Boer War, also World War I. He passed away Sept 22, 1941. Frances has two sons in the Armed Forces, the oldest did several tours in Cyprus, the younger one has done two in Croatia and will be going back as part of a peace keeping group. Albert Fiegen, the father of her two sons was a member of the Dutch Underground.

M. Daley

All of us in the Historical Society were taken aback when Shirley Lowe, our long time director and current secretary, suffered a stroke in September. We all miss Shirley and Don's cheery and frequent presence at the museum. Our thoughts and prayers are with Shirley on her challenging path to recovery.

Doug Hughes

PRESIDENT'S REPORT December 1999

When you receive this newsletter Christmas will be just around the corner. As we approach the Christmas Season, it will likely bring several of you fond memories of the Community Christmas Concert which used to be an important part of almost every rural area's Christmas celebrations.

We have had a fairly busy fall at the museum. On Saturday, November 6th, the Royal Canadian Legion held a very meaningful Service of Remembrance at the Museum. Many wreaths were placed at the Cenotaph in front of the museum in memory of those who gave so much. All were welcomed in the Museum for tea and refreshments. As reported in the last newsletter, at the June meeting we were fortunate to have Neil Kennedy and his wife, Julie, from Blairgowrie, Perthshire, Scotland. In late July Neil Kennedy sent us an album he had produced for us "Roll of Honour 1914 - 1918 and 1939 - 1945: The Flowers O' the Forrest" which contains photographs of the Museum and the Vernon Cenotaph and contained information on every man whose name is on the Vernon Cenotaph. This book was of special interest to those attending the Remembrance Service with most Legion Members spending some time reading through it.

On Friday, November 5th I had the pleasure of talking at the Osgoode Drop-in Centre (Seniors Group). We had an interesting time exploring some of the material available at the Museum and looking through the above mentioned "Roll of Honour". We plan to expand this book to include all those from the Township of Osgoode who gave their lives in service. It was also interesting that November 5th was Guy Fawkes Day.

An issue of increasing concern to all rural museums and historical societies like ours are the unknown impacts of pending municipal amalgamations to take place next year and the effect they could have on our funding as the major portion of our budget comes from the Township of Osgoode. It would be helpful if when you send in your membership renewal for the year 2000 you could consider adding an amount as a general donation to support our ongoing work.

The museum is now closed for the winter. Don't forget to call and leave a message on our answering system if you have any special questions, or email, or write.

Corrections: In the last Newsletter we had two minor typos. The first was in my report: Information on The Commonwealth War Graves Commission can be found on the Internet at <http://www.cwgc.org> No period after the .org The second was in our info box at the end of the Newsletter: our new email address is oths@magma.ca or OTHS@magma.ca upper or lower case does not matter.

Best wishes for 2000,

Doug Hughes

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Burlington, Ont.



Dear Mr Daley

Re: Newsletter Vol XXVI, No. 3, Sept, 1999

I am writing to express my profound appreciation for the last edition of the Osgoode Township Historical Society Newsletter. For the many years that I have subscribed to the newsletter, I have enjoyed each edition and the information it contains about that part of Canada where my family settled when they first came to Canada. You are to be commended for both the contents and the pictures.

However, as we near Remembrance Day, I have to write to express my special thanks for your last edition and your report on the book written by Neil Kennedy. Up to that point, I was not aware that the Commonwealth War Graves Commission had a web site. As soon as I read your article, I immediately went on line. Faster than I could possibly imagine, I discovered information that I have long wanted. With a few strokes of the keyboard, I found that my uncle, Flying Officer William Gerald Gillissie, 431 Squadron, RCAF, died Saturday, January 6, 1945 and is buried at Runnymede Memorial Cemetery, Surrey, United Kingdom in a grave overlooking the River Thames. None of us in my family ever knew this. I have to tell you that I started to cry. Your story allowed me to answer so many questions that were never answered before. I only knew that my Uncle Bill who grew up in Metcalfe and Vernon had finished his required missions in the RCAF, came home for a break in 1944, fell in love with Mary Blanchfield and after a whirlwind courtship, married her. He did not need to fight any longer but felt it important to go back and finish his contribution to democracy. We know that he was down and was a Prisoner of War. With the information on the web site, I will continue to research more details about his life and his death. His name will not be forgotten to us. With the kind of information you provide, his life will be easier to understand.

I want to thank you again for your care and diligence in making our history so real to us. Your newsletter is a vibrant Canadian history source. Please continue your outstanding work.

Yours truly

(Signed) Catherine Casserly, Ottawa

Catherine Casserly, whose roots run deep in Osgoode Township, is the daughter of Leo Gillissie Casserly and Mary Meagher. Great, great granddaughter of Thomas Gillissie native of County Langford, Ireland and his wife Bridget O'Callaghan, native of County Armagh, Ireland. They settled in the Kenmore area, E ½ of lot 29,30 in 9th Concession. This pioneer with 13 children, left an indelible imprint in Osgoode Township and the North American Continent.

Their descendants married into established families in the Township; Cochrane, Ralph, Flynn, Grant, Cline, Sweeney, Cassidy, Brisbois, Prudomme, Tobin, York, McPhail, McAlinden, Hurley, McEvoy, Daley, Thompson etc. etc.

The editor

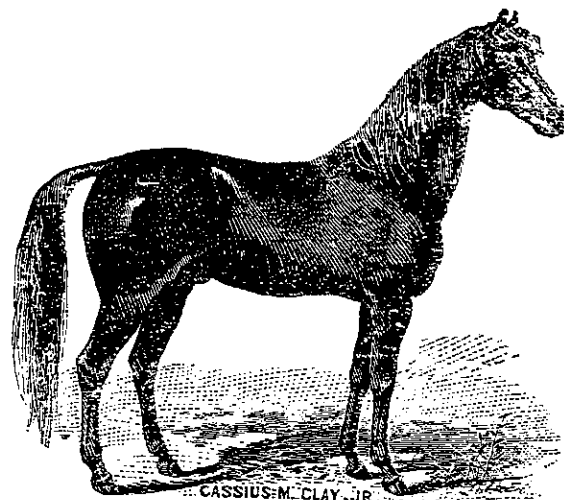
Dear Michael

I carefully save my copies of the newsletter but after I wrote that small piece on the Canadian or as you suggested "French Canadian" horse, someone wrote in asking for more information and I carefully set that issue aside. I did this so carefully that I now can't find it. It was my intention to write to the lady who posed the question but perhaps you could frame something for the newsletter from my suggestions for further reading if you like. I discovered these sources several months after my article appeared. Had I read them before I wrote it, I could have done a better job.

From: The Beaver (Hudson's Bay Co publication)
February-March 1997. - "A Noble Canadian" by
Alison Acker

The Canadian Geographic - Feb-March 1991
Article - "A Horse Uniquely Ours From the King
of France" by Laird O'Brien

Harrowsmith Country Life - December 1994
Article - "The Little Horse That Could"
by Cecily Ross (managing ed. Of Harrowsmith
Country Life)

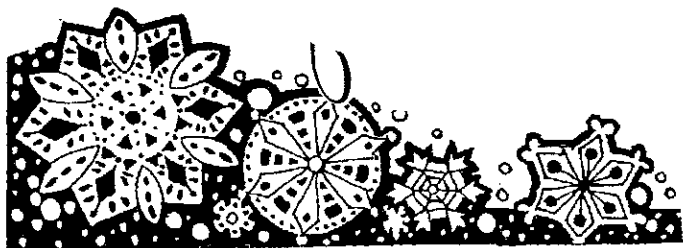
Sincerely
Len Lemoine

THE CANADIAN HORSE

In response to an earlier question to the editor by Mrs Irene Broad of Winchester requesting more information about the "Black Canadian Horse", the following information was found at the Archives at Upper Canada Village.

The ancestors of the Canadian, selected from among the outstanding horses of Normandy and Brittany arrived in Canada between 1647-1670. The first horses brought to Canada were unladed at Quebec on June 25, 1647. The horses were brought over as a gift for the Governor by la Compagnie des Habitants, for the "habitants" of those days considered that was unfitting for a knight to be without a horse.

The first regular shipment of horses sent by the King of France arrived at Quebec on July 16, 1665. These animals, twelve in all, were distributed to the noblemen and among certain farmers in the colony



who had shown the greatest initiative in clearing and cultivating their land. Another shipment was sent to New France in 1670.

Due to natural selection, only the strongest managed to survive the rigors of the winters, and the many privations caused by an underdeveloped agriculture. They became smaller in size, but the conditions under which they had to exist gave them a hardiness to be found in no other breed.

After 1670, the approximately 40 horses in New France multiplied. Their numbers reached 5,200 by 1720 and 12,000 by 1760.

When the British captured Quebec in 1759, the fortunes of the Canadian horse began to decline. British immigrants brought their own horses of random origin and bred them to the Canadians, depleting the purebred stock. The new regime also prompted many French Canadians to pack up and move away, taking their horses west with them.

The American Civil War was a further blow. From 1861-1863, thousands of Canadian horses were shipped south to be used as cavalry mounts and pack horses. A great many died in the war and those that survived never returned to Canada. By the end of the 19th century, only a small number of pureblood Canadians were left.

Characteristics of a Canadian Horse - 14 - 15.2 hands high, stallions weigh 1200 - 1250 lbs, mares weigh 100 - 1100 lbs, black is the most popular colour, but bay or dark brown is also appropriate, well muscled chest and neck, no excess of nervousness, good feet, massive mane and tail, long lived, mares are extraordinarily fertile and reproduce regularly until the age of 20 or older.

The Canadian Horse at Upper Canada Village

In 1978, Upper Canada Village acquired a stallion and two mares as the foundation for its stable of Canadian horses. This step was taken for two reasons.

Firstly, the Canadian horse represented more accurately than any other breed, the type of horse found on most farms in eastern Ontario during the 1860's. Canadians were, therefore, a logical choice for an historical site. Secondly, the Canadian horse in 1978 was desperately in need of protection and promotion. There were no Canadian horses outside Quebec when the Village made its first purchases. In Quebec numbers were declining and the breed was in the endangered status. The Village was, therefore, motivated by an interest in preserving and promoting part of Canada's livestock heritage. Just as artifacts are collected and preserved by the Village, so are historical breeds of livestock, especially those threatened by extinction.

Since acquiring its first Canadian horses, the Village has been the place where many have seen and become interested in this breed. The Village answered countless enquiries and frequently provided special livestock tours. Its horse have been featured on CBC-TV Ottawa, as well as numerous periodicals.

The Village is particularly proud of the role it has played in promoting the horse. There are now numerous Canadian horses in Ontario and in

various western provinces. We have acted as advisors to sites, such as Heritage Park in Calgary, when they purchased their Canadians.

The story of the Canadian horse is a regular part of the message we give to the quarter of a million visitors who pass through the Village each year. Along with the Village program, we also encourage horse breeders to bring their mares to Upper Canada Village to be serviced. In the future we hope to be able to offer Canadian horses for sale to the public and other historical sites.

Compiled by Ann Leighton-Kyle



Alexander Cameron Rutherford
1857-1941

OSGOODE SON - FIRST PREMIER OF ALBERTA

Alexander Cameron Rutherford was recently chosen by the Calgary Herald as one of Alberta's 100 leading citizens of the millennium.

First elected to the North West Legislature in 1902, immediately posted as Deputy Speaker and later, leader of the Liberal Party. As elected Premier of the newly formed Alberta in Nov 9, 1905, he chose Edmonton as the seat of legislature beginning the Calgary - Edmonton controversy. He set up a temporary cabinet, began transferring documents from Regina to Edmonton and watched Ottawa divide Alberta into constituencies. He was not only Premier but Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Education. His administration was seriousness, caution and determination. His administration initiated government owned telephone system, a provincial university and an expansive Railway policy.

He was born in 1857 to Scottish immigrants on a farm in Osgoode Township near the Winchester boundary. He attended the "Scotch School" north of his home, and Metcalfe Grammar School. His parents, devout Baptists sent him to Woodstock College, then to provincial Normal School in Ottawa. He didn't teach long, seeking further education. At McGill University he earned a B.A. and a B.C.L (Bachelor of Civil Law) in 1881. He then articulated in Ottawa with Scott, McTavish and McCracken (later Judge McTavish who was also an

Rutherford Contd

Osgoode neighbour). He was called to the bar in 1885 and joined Hodgins, Kidd and Rutherford in Kemptville.

In 1895 after several successful years as a barrister, he moved his family (wife Martha Birkett and two children) west, settling in Strathcona, just south of Edmonton in what was then known as the North West Territories. Having established his legal practice in Strathcona in 1895, he plunged into western politics and community affairs. When the Laurier Government created the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Rutherford easily won the first electoral contest with 23 out of 25 seats. He personally selected Fort Edmonton as the site for a Legislative Building. Out of the large body of pioneer legislation enacted, Rutherford took particular interest in educational matters, expanding Alberta's public school system, and founding a university in 1906. With the slogan "Rutherford, Reliability and Railways" the Liberals captured 37 of 40 seats in the March 1909 election.

Railways were a key factor in the expansion of the west. The southern half of the province was serviced in and around Calgary while the northern half was still in progress. A push was on to get as far north as possible for the gold rush. A dissension erupted over government backing of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway to Fort McMurray. Friction among his liberals and the allegations of usury by the opposition shattered confidence in his cabinet and he resigned as Premier on May 1910. He returned to his Strathcona law practice and a full life of community service.

Among his contribution was his presidency of the Historical Society of Alberta from 1919 to 1941, membership in the Senate of the University of Alberta and the Chancellor of the University until his death. He died in June 1941.

In Alberta the Alberta Culture Historic Sites restored Rutherford House, his Edmonton home which was called Achnacarry for the Aberfeldy home of his ancestors. It is now a part of the University of Alberta Campus. Locally, in 1985 the Heritage Branch of the Ontario Government erected an Historical Plaque at the Osgoode Township Museum. The invitation for the unveiling at Nov 23, the honour to Alexander Cameron Rutherford reads in part "he was born near Ormond in Osgoode Township in 1857. After practicing law in Ottawa and Kemptville, he moved to Edmonton becoming Premier, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Education in the first government in Alberta in 1905".

Ann Leighton-Kyle

Photo from the Archives of the Glenbow Museum, Calgary. Research at the Glenbow provided not much in the way of his life, except some correspondence however, a substantial Rutherford file was also found in Archives at OTHS. Other references were from "A History of Alberta" by James MacGregor, and "Alberta A New History" by Howard Palmer.

ARCHIVIST/CURATOR'S REPORT

Recently we have received the following artifacts.

Handkerchief - sent to Annie Carlyle by Sarah Emma Carlyle (nurse during WWI) donated by Lora (Carlyle) Armstrong.

2 Certificates and a trophy - Certificate of Honour presented to Clinton McEvoy for the greatest number of points in SS #4 at Township of Osgoode School Fair for Sept 9, 1932 and for Sept 8, 1934. Trophy was won by Clinton McEvoy at Osgoode Rural School Fair, 1934. These were donated by Clinton McEvoy.

Miscellaneous Books -

- ★ The Royal Wedding in Pictures (HRH Princess Margaret and Mr Anthony Armstrong-Jones) May 6, 1960
- ★ The Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, approved Souvenir Programme, 2 June, 1953
- ★ Regimental Songs - Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1915 A selection of Hymns for use at Divine Service
- ★ Popular Songs for Community Singing, printed in England
- ★ The Berkashire Book - printed 1951
- ★ The Beauty of Britain - printed 1942
- ★ Common Prayer/Hymn Book - on inside cover is a crest with "Coronation 1911 AD George V". The next two pages have photo of their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, June 1911

Pair of wooden shoe stretchers - the above articles were donated by Daisy Robinson

Dual purpose neck yoke - belonged to Mr Paul Alexander of Gloucester (father of Fred Alexander) purchased at an auction by Dave Mackie in 1971. The yoke is in the picture on the museum sign. Donated by Dave Mackie

Donna Bowen



A VISIT TO THE PORTEOUS HOME COUNTRY: DUMFRIESHIRE, SCOTLAND

BY Doug Huges

This past August my wife (Heather) and I were fortunate enough to have a holiday trip to the U.K and Ireland. After landing in Glasgow on August 24th our plan was to drive south to the Lake District of England. On checking our route to the south we noticed that the A74 took us right by Lockerbie, Dumfrieshire which is approximately 8 km from Boreland. It is in Boreland that my 3rd great-grandfather James Porteous (about 1763-1836) was the blacksmith until his death in 1836. It was his son William (1796-1877) that came to Canada about 1840 and soon after to Vernon with his wife Mary Lorimer (1797-1879). William was a blacksmith in Vernon for many years. Family legend says that he carried his anvil on his back from Metcalfe to Vernon, a distance of some 10 km. That anvil is still in the Porteous family.

We decided to take the short side trip to Boreland to see what we could find. Boreland is a small village with a lovely little church up behind the village. The church is surrounded by a fairly large graveyard. As we walked up the path to the church door didn't we find James Porteous' gravestone right beside the walkway. The stone said he had been the blacksmith in Boreland. It



PORTEOUS COUNTRY HOME CONT'D

also gave the name of his wife, Agnes Holliday (1760-1828) and several of their children that had died at a young age. On the stone it was interesting to see that they had two daughters named Martha, the first was born in 1791 and died in 1801 and the second born in 1805 and died in 1808. James and Agnes had eight children, three boys and five girls. We know that two of the boys, John (b 1787) and William (b 1796) followed the trade of their father with William being smithy at Boreland by 1821 before going to Canada. John was smith at nearby Eskdale (Eskdalemuir) by 1810. Descendants of John went to the Avoca area of Australia, northwest of Melbourne.

In coming down into the village, at the corner of the two roads through the village, a house on the corner was marked "Smithy's House." The house next to it was marked "Smithy's Garage" and the stone building behind both buildings was marked "Smithy's Shop." The former two are now homes and the shop is now an auto mechanics garage. We were fortunate enough to meet the gentleman who lived in the "Smithy's Garage" and operated the automotive business in the "Smithy's Shop." When I described my connection, he invited us in for a look around. He has lived there since the 1970's and lives in the "Smith's Garage." He told us that the "Smith's Garage" was originally much smaller and in the 1800's it had been the "poor house" which basically consisted of one large room with several crude beds in it. It was maintained by the blacksmith and his wife and they were responsible for providing an overnight bed and a basic breakfast for those who were destitute, homeless and paupers traveling the roads.

In exploring the property we saw an old anvil which very well could have been the one used in that very shop by James and his son William. Following James' death the smithy was operated by Harrington's until it closed in the early 1950's. With the owners encouragement, I came away with a very old, hand forged square spike, the kind used to hang a gate on, which could, with some imagination, have been made by my 3rd great-grandfather.

It was a fascinating visit and we would hope to get back to the area for another chance to explore and discover.

Doug Hughes

Osgoode Township
Historical Society & Museum
Newsletter

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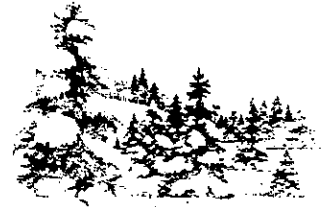
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MUSEUM MUSINGS

At our last meeting, on the 2nd of Nov., we were honoured to have Mr and Mrs Dave Mackie of Edwards with us. On this evening, Dave presented to the Society "The" yoke that is seen on our new road sign being used by Orval Prophet while ploughing with a team of horses. Dave recalls buying this yoke at the farm sale of Fred Alexander's father around 1970.

Most everyone in this end of the country knows who Dave Mackie is and can appreciate his sense of humour. He put me on the spot right away that evening when he asked me how to properly spell "Yoke." In his own words, it has been a few years since he saw the inside of a school. My farming experience has made me able to spell "draw bar," not yoke, but after a few attempts, we got it all straightened out.

Just a few years ago, though, Dave was quite a writer. In the Dec 20, 1973 issue of the Winchester Press, Dave wrote some words that while intended to comment on issues of those days, we may all have to take heed of soon, as the Ice Storm season approaches again.

THE ENERGY CRISIS

When the heat is shut down
And the T.V is off
And the lights are turned off as they should
When the woodpile is small
And the oil tank is low
And you have to pull up your hood.

What else is there then to plainly roll in
And pull up a couple of quilts.
Then wrap up your feet in a nice nylon sheet
Then start to massage your cold stilts.

Remember you can't plug that pad in
or pull in the Electric Blanket they say
There just isn't the juice at least that's the excuse
Or perhaps we'll be heating with hay.

We just got to cut down, says the Energy Folk
No gas to go out on the town
So what else is there to do, after a long day
Then plainly just nestle down.

This is all very well, they can ration the heat
But we'll get them some other way.
Early hours to bed is all very well
But they'll have a lot more Baby Bonus to pay.

Dave Mackie

Remember as our insurance rates creep up from the Ice Storm of '98, there are ways to recoup this money.

Jim Bowman

*Seasons Greetings
to our members and
supporters & the
best in 2000*



IN SEARCH OF THEIR ROOTS

FROM WHERE DID THEY COME?



A phone call from Florian Cayer (Collier) from Gatineau, Quebec (to the editor) researching his family.

His great grandfather, Marcel Collier, born 1813, his wife Emalie Massey, settled on land south east of Osgoode Township near Ormond on Lot 8, Concession 11 Winchester Township in 1874. Six children born. Son Isador Cayer married Saphine Brisbois Aug 31, 1884 at Our Lady of Visitation Church, South Gloucester. Any information to:

Florian Cayer
64 Rue Prudhomme
Gatineau, P.Q. J8R 2L1

121 Hidden Valley Road
Rochester, New York 14624 USA
October 7, 1999

Dear Mr Daley

Mr Percy Bateson of BIFHSGO kindly provided me with your address. In the summer '99 issue of "Anglo-Celtic Roots," page 75, you talk about my great great grandfather, Archibald McDonell. Attached is a copy of the article with the pertinent sections highlighted. Also attached is a copy of the 1886 newspaper obituary for John McDonell, Archibald's son.

My wife and I are relatively new to genealogy and have just begun to trace our roots. I have documentation back as far as Catherine Jane McDonell. For John McDonell and Dorothy Balkwill all I have is dates from the Exeter Cemetery, plus John's obituary. We hope to find more when we visit the Archives in Toronto. For Archibald McDonell I really have nothing.

I would appreciate any information or suggestions you could provide. We will be in Ottawa for the OGS meeting in May 2000 and plan to stay a few extra days to search the records. Indeed we may find it worthwhile to make a separate trip to Osgoode Township this fall.

I look forward to your reply. Enclosed please find our SASE and our e-mail address and phone number which are shown below. We will be visiting England from October 19th to November 9th, tracing other branches of my family.

Sincerely,
Jack J Bawden
e-mail: jajobawd@aol.com
phone: (716)426-1163

note: If any of our readers are descendants of Archibald and Catherine McDonell, for more information on your newest cousin contact the above.

Michael Daley

THE EXETER TIMES - Thurs. 24 Apr. 1886
Obituary of John McDonell

John McDonell J.P. was born in the town of Cornwall in the year 1818 and went with his father, Mr Archibald McDonell to the Township of Osgoode when about 9 years of age, at which place his parents had land, his father having received 800 acres of land in recognition of his services as an officer of the Glengary Militia during the War of 1812-15, and his mother, being a daughter of a United Empire Loyalist, got a grant of land also. When 24 years of age Mr John McDonell came

west to seek his fortune. Employed as a dry-goods clerk and so honest, industrious and trustworthy was he that in a short time he was entrusted with opening and conducting a branch store in Exeter. In a short time Mr McDonell purchased the business and carried it on for himself for a few years. The deceased was the first postmaster in the village and was an issuer of marriage licenses from 1857 up to the time of his death. Mr McDonell acted as magistrate in a satisfactory manner up to the time of his last illness and has been assessor for the village for several years, having returned the roll for 1886 a few days before he was taken sick. In politics, Mr McDonell was a consistent, honest Liberal-Conservative. In his death Exeter has lost one of its most respected citizens.

KEMPTVILLE ADVANCE

Feb 5, 1903

Rumour is afloat that the Central Hotel of this village will at an early date be again opened and ready for business. It will not be opened any too soon as many complaints are made by the traveling public at Vernon not having a regular place of business to feed man and beast.

July 13, 1904 Metcalfe

Rev N Brown, a former teacher in Metcalfe has joined his wife here at her father's and will holiday in the community. Mr Brown preached in the Methodist Church Sunday morning.

Mar 10, 1904 Dalmeny

Blair Bros. Have taken possession of their new farm and are busy hauling logs to Moses' Mill.

Jan.18, 1912 Vernon

The Vernon skating club have opened their new skating rink. They deserve credit for building such a splendid rink. Mr Peter Wyatt has been engaged to run it. The Hockey Club held their annual meeting Sat afternoon. The officers elected were: Dr Ballantyne, Pres; D.M. Stuart, manager; E Campbell Sec-Tres; Ex Committee - W Allin, J.F. Campbell and T Allin. The players held their first practice Monday, 15th inst. Among the old players out in uniform were Howell, the old point man, Campbell and Bowman wind man and Stuart goal-tender. Some of the younger blood are making a fine showing and the club expects to put a fast team in the field.

May 2, 1912 Metcalfe

The following store keepers and grocery keepers have decided to close their shops every Tuesday and Friday evenings at 6:15. Messrs J.L. Rolston, J.H. Hanes, J. Lachlin, T.A Hicks & O.C Simpson.

May 23, 1912 Vernon

A tailor is expected to start business here shortly, keeping in stock a large range of suitings.

Aug 19, 1913 Vernon

A meeting was held recently to see about making cement sidewalks in the village.

May 17, 1914 Had Paid For It

"What did you buy?"

"Nothing

"Got any money left?"

"Of course."

"Sometimes nothing is expensive."

"I don't see how it can be."

"Well, my wife has nothing to wear, and you ought to see the bill for it."

Sept 3, 1914 Metcalfe

A new cement bridge is being built on Victoria Street. The work is being rushed so as to have it ready for the Exhibition.

