

Volume 11, No. 8

February 1984

The Townships Sun

\$1.50

The Townships' only English monthly magazine



Inside:

- The Short Story Winner
- Environmental Update
- Genealogy in the Townships
- A Short History of Kingsey
- Ayer's Cliff Celebrates Soil Testing
- Rolling Winter Roads The Ruffed Grouse
- and much much more!

Coming Soon

FEBRUARY 2

The noted biologist Dr. Vincent Dethier will give a talk on **February 2 at 8:00 p.m.** at **Bishop's University**. His topic will be **"The World of Taste and Smell"**, Dr. Dethier is the author of two popular books — the well-known **"To Know a Fly"** and the novel **"Buy Me a Mountain"**.

For more information phone Dorothy Pocock at (819) 569-9551.

FEBRUARY 4

Seminar: ECONOMIC SELF SUFFICIENCY
(How to Live Without a Salary)

Place: Ruitter Valley Center, Dunkin, P.Q.

Date: Saturday, February 4, 1984. 3-6 p.m.

Speaker: Charles Long, author of "How to Live Without a Salary".

Costs: \$10-per person, \$15-per couple.

Food and overnight accommodation available for those who wish to stay over. Bring cross-country skis, conditions excellent.

This is a part of an ongoing series sponsored by the Vectoring Group of Ruitter Valley Center. Vectoring is a quest for personal and planetary vision consisting of small, support/action group. Based on the belief that we need to re-think our concepts of living, and to envision a reality where personal needs are met within a planetary and universal context.

For more information: 514-292-3751 or 3454.

FEBRUARY 25

"Winners", an all-student production by the **Bishop's Drama Dept.** will be held in **Centennial Theatre**.

FEBRUARY 26

JUBILATION GOSPEL CHOIR TO SING AT CENTENNIAL

On **February 26** Centennial Theatre is hosting a concert by the 50 member **Jubilation Gospel Choir** from the black community's Union United Church in Montreal. This excellent group will be under the direction of the renowned choirmaster **Trevor Payne** and they will sing to the accompaniment of drums, guitar and piano.



«Memphremagog on skates»

The Magog-Orford Chamber of Commerce will be holding a skating competition on **February 5th** starting at **7:30 am**.

All those interested are invited to register in the following categories:

3 KM — KINO QUEBEC

Time: 13 hrs — Registration: 3,00 \$
12-18 years, men and women
18 years and over, men and women.

10 KM — KINO QUEBEC

Time: 10 hrs — Registration: 5,00 \$
12-18, regular skates, men and women,
12-18, speed skates, men and women,
18 years and over, regular skates, men and women,
18 years and over, speed skates, men and women.

25 KM

Time: 9 hrs — Registration: 10,00 \$
12-18, regular skates, men and women,
12-18, speed skates, men and women,
18 years and over, regular skates, men and women,
18 years and over, speed skates, men and women.

100 KM

Time: 8 hrs — Registration: 20,00 \$
15-18, speed skates only, men and women,
18 years and over, speed skates only, men and women.

The registration fee covers refreshments, security, first aid and use of the facilities.

Since each category is open to men and women, 24 winners will receive a reward. In addition each participant will receive a souvenir for his/her individual effort.

"EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT ASSOCIATION"

PUBLIC MEETING: MONDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1984 ... 6 p.m.

St. Paul's United Church Hall .. 211 Pine St. Magog

—FREE SANDWICH SUPPER—

DR. DONALD BATES — GUEST SPEAKER — will present his arresting audio-visual slide production entitled

"WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO CANADA IN A NUCLEAR WAR"

DR. BATES is **CHAIRMAN** of the "McGill Study Group for Disarmament and Peace", Professor of the History of Medicine at McGill, and Board Director of "Physicians for Social Responsibility".

Voluntary contributions appreciated. **EVERYONE WELCOME**

(For further information please call 843-7407 or 843-1394).

AYER'S CLIFF CELEBRATES

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| February 4th | Supper by Golden Agers (French and English chapters) |
| 24, 25, 26 | Carnival by Optimists Club |
| May | United Church Women tea and display of antiques |
| June | Dedication of Pioneer Cemetery |
| 25 | Fishing derby by Optimists Club |
| July | 7 Ice Cream Social by Legion Ladies |
| | 14 Helicopter rides from town parking lot noon until dark |
| | 21 Street Dance by 75th Committee |
| Sept. | Women's Institute costume party |

The supper is the kick-off for the celebration, with the Mayor reading the original charter and then giving his proclamation for 1984. The carnival will start on Friday evening with opening ceremonies, and a sleigh ride followed by a dance at the Shady Crest with Labatts. Saturday there will be a fishing derby, ski-doo and moto-cross races, games at the rink for children followed at night by a dance at Burroughs Fall Hall where the queen will be crowned. Sunday there will be a parade with floats at 2:30 followed by trophies for the children, and a street dance in the parking lot.

There are souvenirs (buttons, plates, mugs, etc.) on sale at the Town Hall or through the Chamber of Commerce, or contact Rita Whipple, Box 12, Ayer's Cliff JOB 1C0.

MISSISQUOI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

On Thursday evening, January 19, an ingenious programme, **"Forgotten Facts"**, was held in the St. James Anglican Church Hall, Stanbridge East.

The President, Mrs. R.S. McIntosh, welcomed the ninety-five people present, reminding them of the Annual Meeting and dinner to be held in Cowansville United Church Hall on **February 18**; the programme of slides and commentary, **"Wandering Through Missisquoi"**, by Paige Knight and Flora Rhicard, in Stanbridge on **March 8**, and the **annual sugar party** at Clifford Rhicard's in April. She also urged members to avail themselves of the Museum library facilities, and to renew their memberships for 1984.

There were several speakers relating episodes of historical interest. Barbara Reid, using an old Cowansville Directory as reference gave many forgotten facts about that town, the Bedford District Hospital (now B.M.P.), and its beginnings, and various industries. Of these, Bruck established the first silk mills in Canada; they also manufactured the very first Canadian flag.

There were stories told about the Whitney Family and about Madame Albani, a world famous opera singer who made her debut in Stanbridge.

Frances Walbridge related the story of the famous **"Lakelet Hall"**, built by her grandfather, and showed the skates used by many members of her family as they learned to skate on the lake in front of the 25 room house. □

More Coming Soon on pages 5 and 24.

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Editorial

HATS OFF TO CENTENNIAL THEATRE!

With a varied program including "Concert Royale", "The Toronto Dance Theatre" and "Sharon, Lois and Bram", Centennial Theatre at Bishop's University has something for everyone—and everyone is coming!! This season the box office tripled its ticket sales with just two-thirds the number of shows. The "Just So Stories", "Joey" and "Sharon, Lois and Bram" played to packed houses. Even on a Monday night, over 400 families attended the "Philippe Genty" performance. With the demise of Festival Lennoxville and low attendance at other area theatres, Centennial Theatre under the capable direction of Jill Gyorgy must be doing something right.

This season's program is attracting people from all over the Townships. Regular theatre-goers from the Bromont and Sutton area now view Lennoxville as a viable alternative to Montreal. Children from St. Pat's School in Thetford Mines came by the bus load to see "Sharon, Lois and Bram". Sister Mary said that it was an exuberant way to introduce children to the theatre. People who rarely attend the theatre are being drawn to Bishop's University by this year's attractions. The 30's set, normally deterred by winter driving, long distances and the difficulty of arranging babysitters came in droves to see the "McGarrigle Sisters".

Centennial Theatre is the perfect setting for all this activity. Built in 1967 by theatre architects, the theatre boasts multi-dimensional stage usage and can be readily adapted for concerts, dance, dramatic productions as well as films and lectures.

Bishop's University's Centennial Theatre, by appealing to various interests and age groups, has indeed become the cultural and entertainment centre of the Townships.

Susan Boyer



B. Epps

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Back Cover: Ayer's Flat Pioneers Memorial Photo by Susan Boyer

Front Cover: At the Ayer's Cliff Fair Grounds a trotter keeps in shape even on a cold day. Photo by Susan Boyer.

TOWNSHIPS SUN ANNOUNCEMENT:

The winner of 3rd prize in our writer's contest, Linda Gabris of British Columbia, has asked that we donate her prize to two senior citizens. If you are senior citizen and would like to attend a program at Centennial Theatre—write to us before February 14th, 1984. We'll pull the names out of a hat.

- Our apologies to anyone who finds the centerfold on pages 32-33 too suggestive.



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Back copies of The Townships Sun are available at: \$2.00 for copies ordered within 1 year of publication, \$3.00 for issues prior to 1 year.

Short Notes & Lengthy Graffiti

CELEBRATE FEBRUARY 16TH

February 16th is the Chinese New Year's Day. All over the world people will be celebrating with special foods, good wishes, visits to friends and relatives, and gifts of "Lucky money".

According to the Chinese calendar, each year is assigned to one of twelve different animals. This February 16th begins the year of the Rat. The following years are the ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, rooster, dog and pig; then in 1996 the cycle starts all over again with the rat.

QUEBEC GUIDE TO SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY

The Direction Générale des Publications Gouvernementales of the Ministère des Communications is working on a **Guide Québécois des ressources communautaires à l'intention des personnes âgées** (Québec guide to community resources for elderly persons). It is scheduled to appear in the spring.

The guide will deal with health, income, housing, transport, work, recreation, volunteer work, education, law, associations, and so on.

The personnel responsible for producing this guide invites representatives of community associations and persons working with golden age groups to submit pertinent information and suggestions as well as any plans for new services and projects. Communications should be sent to:

Direction générale des publications gouvernementales
Ministère des Communications
1283, boulevard Charest Ouest
Québec (Québec)
G1N 2C9

FINAL MEDITATION SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL GARDENS, BALDWIN'S MILLS



Attending the Meditation Social were; B. Christopher, M. Pitt, L. Markwell, Mrs. R. Racicot, N. Fonda, R. Mandeville, E. Baldwin and Dr. Cecil Meade.

On Sunday August 28, some 60 guests attended the 10th Annual (and final) Meditation-Social in the Philosophical Gardens of Dr. Cecil Meade in Baldwin's Mills. Dr. Meade dedicated a cross to the persistence and courage of explorers of all time. The cross was modelled after the one placed at Beechey Island, N.W.T. by members of the Sir John Franklin Expedition in memory of four of their crew who died when their ships were trapped in the ice while seeking the Northwest Passage.

There was a religious ceremony with silent prayer asking for world peace in the name of all religions. The ceremony concluded with the placing of the twelve signs of the Zodiac around an altar-like stone in the woods. The placing of the signs was to represent the positive forces defending the earth against the negative influence of the seven planets.

There was a relaxing sports interval, then the day concluded with piano playing and songs. Dr. Meade regrets having to give up his gardens, but this has been necessary for health reasons plus the unavailability of public or private funds.

He will however be happy to give pre-arranged guided tours.

LOCAL FAMILIES NEEDED FOR EUROPEAN EXCHANGE STUDENTS

ASSE is seeking local families to serve as hosts for 15 Scandinavian, German, Swiss, and British high school students who are part of the ASSE exchange visitor program. The non-profit ASSE is affiliated with the Swedish and Finnish Ministries of Education.

The students, 16 and 17 years old, are fluent in English and are carefully selected for the program. All students are covered by comprehensive medical and liability insurance and have adequate money for personal needs supplied by their parents. The host family furnishes meals and housing.

ASSE is also seeking local high school students interested in participating on the ASSE program for an academic year or 6 week summer holiday in Europe. Students live with a well screened European host family while attending school and learning about the language and people of their chosen country.

Families and students interested in participating for the 1984/85 school year should contact ASSE's local Area Representative:

Lise Santerre J0J 1A0
C.P. 1377 514-248-7177
Bedford, Quebec

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION ENGLISH FORMS AVAILABLE FOR FARMERS

The Quebec Farmers' Association has received written confirmation from the Workman's Compensation Board that all forms, guides and annexes are available to individual English speaking farmers who request such communications in writing. Such requests must be made by the individual himself (i.e. not his accountant for example).

However, the Board is not required to provide written communication in English to companies.

Individual employers must send their written request to either Quebec City or Montreal at the following addresses:

Quebec City — CSST	Montreal — CSST
Direction des Service Financières	Direction des Services Financières
Quebec, Quebec	1199 de Bleury
G1K 7E2	Montreal, Quebec
	H4C 3E1

Producers have reported difficulties in obtaining copies of translated forms in the past. Director of Financial Services of the Board, M. Jacques Bilodeau, has recently confirmed with QFA that the forms are now available and will be sent out on written request. In order for QFA to monitor the situation it is suggested that producers making such a request send a copy of their letter to QFA Provincial Office (Box 130, Dorion, Que., J7V 5W1) and inform us if they do not receive the English translations.

For more information, please contact:

Steve Gruber	Box 130
Executive Secretary	Dorion, Que.
Quebec Farmers' Association	J7V 5W1

Tel.: 514-455-7921



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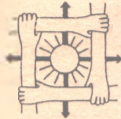
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More Short Notes...



AIDE COMMUNAUTAIRE DE LENNOXVILLE ET DES ENVIRONS
 LENNOXVILLE AND DISTRICT COMMUNITY AID
 C.P. 292, LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC, J1M-1Z5. TEL -- (819) 567-7246

The Lennoxville and District Community Aid is operating a Central Kitchen for Meals-on-wheels. From the 5th of October to the 31st of December 1983, 262 meals were provided to residents in the Lennoxville Community. These meals are served twice weekly at a cost of \$1.50 per meal, paid for by the client.

Due to the present state of the economy and the ever-rising food costs,

we are appealing to the Community for donations to this very worthwhile project. Any type of donation, large or small, in the form of groceries or monies would be greatly appreciated.

Please help us keep this program working! If you can help in any way, please contact Mrs. MacIver, Coordinator at 567-7246, Tuesday-Wednesday-Thursday. THANK YOU.



Amateur or community theatre, by its very nature, is dynamic. People from all walks of life are joined together through a common love of the art. More than acting, it is the whole co-operative effort, often an entire community effort. Non-professional theatre groups are a unifying force in the community. Amateur theatre does not compete with the professionals and should not necessarily be viewed as a stepping stone to that end.

The purpose of the Quebec Drama Festival is to serve and promote English language community theatre in Quebec. To that end, Q.D.F. sponsors a variety of activities including... **WORKSHOPS**—The Quebec Drama Festival offers workshops at many levels and in many different aspects of the theatre. These include beginning and advanced acting skills, directing, audition techniques, scene study, play reading and all backstage and technical disciplines. In addition to the regular workshops offered at the National Theatre School in Montreal, it is possible for teachers in specialized areas to visit groups in order to present workshops tailored to those groups' situations. **Note:** Only cost is rental of Hall (if there is a rental fee!).



Panda Daycare opens

At last, a daycare centre in Lennoxville! Panda Garderie opened its doors January 9th for children from ages 2 to 5. The "Panda Garderie" provides the child with a warm, stable, homelike atmosphere. Open Monday to Friday from 8 am to 6 pm. The kids enjoy a balance between free play and organized group activity. A well-balanced noon-time meal and healthy snacks are prepared at the Garderie for the children.

As a public daycare centre, it meets all applicable government norms regarding personnels and services. The Garderie has room for 40 children, but gives priority to children of working parents.

The cost is \$12.00 a day, but parents making below a certain amount can be subsidized by the government up to 75% of the cost. E.g., a two-parent family making \$13,000 a year would pay approximately \$4.50 a day for one child.

This bilingual Garderie is situated in the Lennoxville Primary School on Speid Street. You'll recognize the door — it's got a friendly Panda bear on it. For more information, call 567-1414.

ATTENTION: Panda Garderie is in need of materials for do-it-yourself project — toys, paper, boxes, materials for making costumes. You can help too!

CARNIVAL LAC BROME FEBRUARY 10—19 1984

Among the many events are:

Friday 10	7 pm	Opening Banquet	Auberge Lac Brome
Saturday 11	1 pm	Snow golf	Brome Lake Marina
Sunday 12	12:30 pm	Ice-racing motocross	Thirsty Boot
Monday 13	5-8 pm	Family supper	St-Edouard's School
Saturday 18	9-1 pm	Cross-Country ski competitions	Farmer's Restaurant
for all ages and abilities — Prizes			
Sunday 19		Family Fun Day	Glen Mountain
Also			
Saturday 11	8pm	Concert by Le Quintette à Vent du Québec	
Sunday 12	3 pm	(Woodwind Ensemble of Quebec) at the Old Brick Church, West Brome.	

For more information, call 243-0610.

WE CAN'T SPEAK FOR OURSELVES!



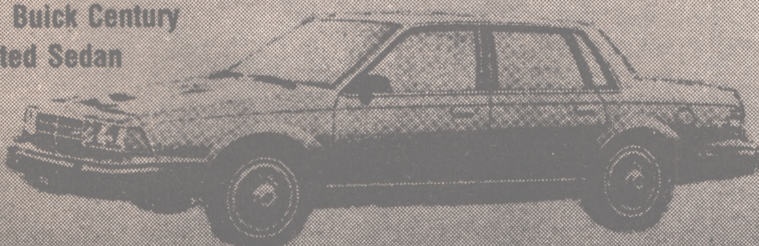
HELP US HELP THE ANIMALS

Last year, the SPA found homes for hundreds of abandoned animals. But there are still many more waiting for our help.

This year, please be generous. We can't do it without you, and the animals can't wait.

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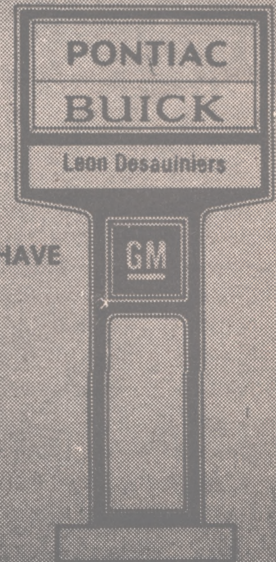
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Facts About Lupus:

- It's a chronic disease.
- Nearly 50,000 Canadians have it.
- Most victims are women.
- Most victims are between 20 and 40.
- It can't be cured.

Please be generous in your support of Lupus research.



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Short Story Contest Winners!!

We would like to thank everyone who entered the Short Story Contest of the Townships Sun.

The seven judges had an entertaining and very enjoyable time reading these stories. It is interesting to note the large number of "closet" writers there are — especially here in the Townships. You will be able to read the winning stories in the up coming issues of the Townships Sun. We would also like to print some of the stories of the "Runners up", as there was often only a fine line separating them from the winners.

1ST PRIZE — \$100.00

—goes to **BILL MORTON** of **COATICOOK** for his story "GOODBYE"

2ND PRIZE — [Dinner for two at Michael's Restaurant]

—goes to **DON BELL** of **SUTTON** for his story "THE ACADEMY"

3RD PRIZE — [Two tickets to Centennial Theatre]

—goes to **LINDA GABRIS** of **BRITISH COLUMBIA** for her story "A TOKEN OF EASTER"

(Linda has asked that we donate her prize to two senior citizens)

RUNNERS UP WERE:

Anthony Côté of Bolton Centre, Quebec.

Merritt Clifton of Brigham, Quebec.

Bob Dawson of North Hatley, Quebec.

Dorothea Hooper of Windsor, Ontario.

Michael O' Ryan of Eastman, Quebec.

SPECIAL MENTION GOES TO: Madelene Ferguson Allen of Lennoxville, Winston Denton of Lennoxville, Ruby Græer of Stanstead, Norma Holmes of Stanstead, Steve Lamb of Sutton, Kathy Musty of Huntingville, Dr. Gus Reglin of Knowlton, Jamie Kerr, Kathy Robinson and Bruce Tracey of Alexander Galt, Wendy Witcher of Foster and Mrs. Vriesendorp of Ayer's Cliff.

And the winner of the
Townships Sun's Short
Story Contest.....

Goodbye

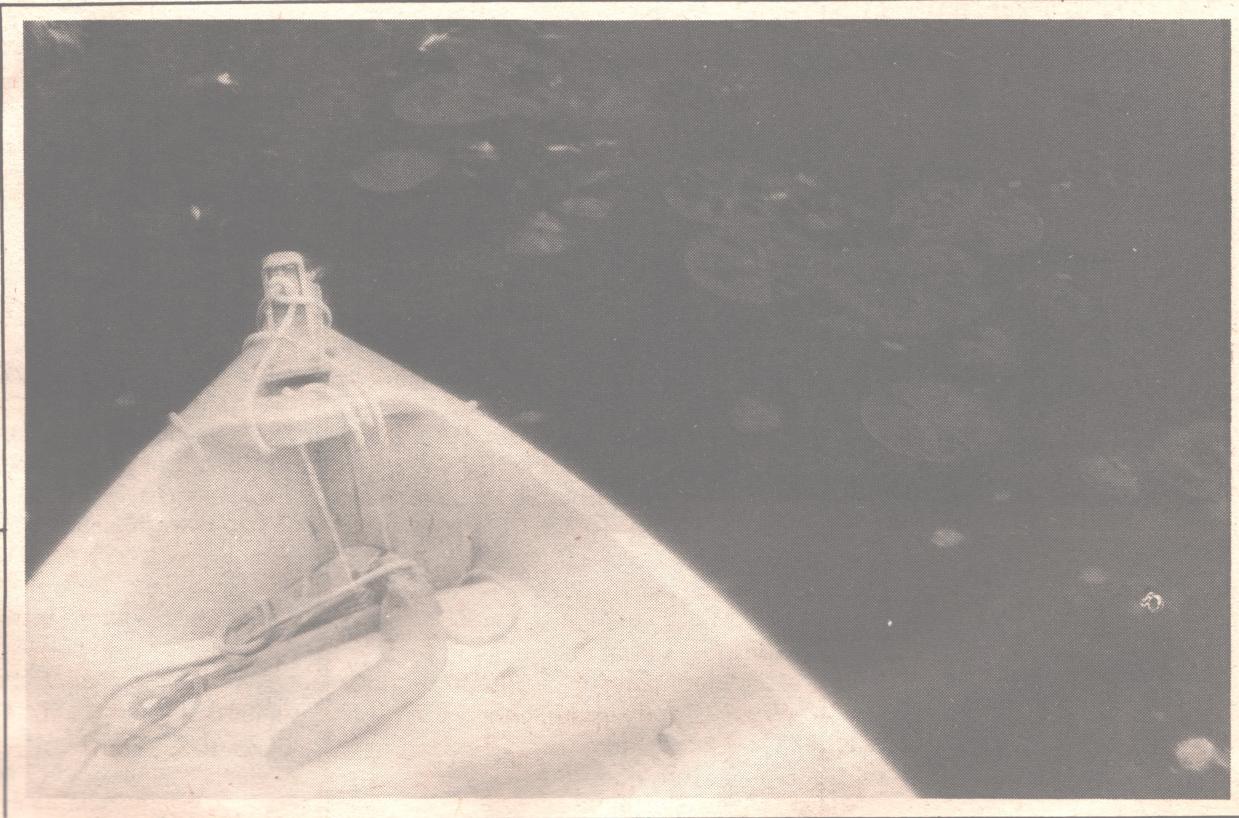


Photo / C. Cardozo "Spiritboat"

by Bill Morton

He knew that his life was part of that mountain and that lake; not that there weren't many other mountain and lake combinations in the area, but he had been born with their watchful approval. The mountain had kept back the early winter storm that had killed three people in Junction Flats, and the lake had moderated the temperature just enough so that his parents' cabin hadn't been too cold for his first couple of months. His first bath was in water drawn from the lake; his first food was grown in the soil that had washed off the sides of the mountain over the millenia. They were in his blood and under his nails.

Now he was old, but they were ageless. He had to shift a bit to feel comfortable in the hard wooden seat of the rowboat. There was a fishing rod propped in the bow with a line in the water but that was just for appearances. He was here to say good-bye. He looked back across the lake to the white frame building standing on a ridge. From this part of the lake it was a collection of white rectangles with a black roof. The setting sun was catching it, and it shone. He couldn't see many things at a distance now, but he could see every weathered board on that house.

A red speck stopped in the driveway. He couldn't see that as clearly, but he knew what it was: his son and his daughter-in-law. He knew what they were doing; getting out of the car, going into the house, calling his name. Then they came out onto the porch and called again. His name was soft and distant by the time it reached him.

"Frank?" It echoed as a question at first, but then it became a little more insistent; not worried, just insistent. Then they started blowing the car horn, a jagged foreign sound, but soon they

gave up on that. Frank couldn't hear them now but he knew they were swearing at each other about him; "Where the hell could he be,"... "I don't know; he's your damn father."

"Where the hell am I? A pair of bookends, the two of them. Made for each other." He never thought of the mountain and the lake as people or anything like that. They just were; they existed. It was only within the last few years that he had taken to moving his head from one to the other as if he was holding a conversation while sitting between two friends.

cut off his view of the shore. The mountain was the only thing that he could see clearly. He had lived with them for all that time. They never moved; only time did. And every day was always different.

The mist was now penetrating his bones, setting each one on fire. The pain might have caused the tears that were working their way through the maze of his cheeks, but they were caused by a different pain—deeper than his bones. He didn't know how to say good-bye, he had never done it before. Frank had never left anyone behind before; others

The mist was now penetrating his bones, setting each one on fire. The pain might have caused the tears that were working their way through the maze of his cheeks, but they were caused by a different pain—deeper than his bones.

"It's their own feelings that they care about. I wouldn't hold them responsible if I fell down the cellar steps or had a heart attack or something like that. As long as I could do it in my own time and place; as long as every day is different. Nothing is ever different in those nursing homes."

In his eighty-four years Frank has spent no more than five days further than fifty miles from where he was now. He shifted again to ease the pain in his hips. The sun had disappeared behind the far ridge now and a mist was rising off the water. It surrounded him and

had left him.

There was the time that Mabel had died. She had fainted in the kitchen making lunch. Their son had been there and had called an ambulance. Frank had ridden in with her; they put her into a bed. He had stayed with her most of the afternoon, but then they told him that he had to leave. She seemed fine, and as he was leaving she started to give him all sorts of instructions: where to find the cereal for breakfast; not to make too much of a mess; soak the plates right after you've done with them and they'll be much easier to wash.

"Hush woman, you'd think that I'd never lived by myself before."

"You have to admit that the farmhouse was some mess when I first married you."

She took his hand. "I love you."

The words had come out of her and he wasn't prepared for them. He knew that she loved him. He didn't know what to say; her voice had sounded so final. He nodded and left. The next morning they had called. "Quietly in the night," were their words.

He shifted again and took a deep breath; his lungs filled with the cold mist: Mist on the lake on a late August night—the first sign of fall. He looked at the mountain, scanning it for the first telltale traces of colour, but the sun was too far gone. The mountain was a solid shape in the dark purple sky. Soon the stars would be out. He had watched them come out while sitting on the lake many times before, but not within the last ten years.

He had forgotten the change. For a moment the mountain is flat against the sky. Then the stars appear and the mountain stands in front of them; the stars give the mountain back its dimensions. As more stars come out, they surround the mountain like a choir, and the pines on the mountain will sometimes sing to the stars when there is a breeze. Tonight everything was still; the stars crowned the mountain.

The car horn sounded once again, echoing off the mountain and the lake and Frank, but leaving them unchanged. He knew that he probably couldn't go back now even if he wanted to. If he raised his hands to work the oars, the searing pain in his joints would knock them down again. He didn't care.

He would remain floating between the mountain and the lake. □

Environmental Update

by Merritt Clifton

ENVIRONMENT 2000 & WHAT WE MIGHT DO WITH IT

There's money available for community-initiated environmental projects—big money. Almost \$7 million worth, through the federal government's new Environment 2000 program. Beginning April 1, 18 percent of national kitty of \$35 million will be allocated to Quebec municipalities and local environmental groups, for the purpose of hiring summer help for either special projects or ongoing projects.

About 900 Quebec residents aged 16 to 24 and over 50 will be paid for 20 person-weeks apiece to assist in eight project categories: forest renewal, improving parks and historic sites, restoring wildlife habitats, improving controlled access to natural habitats, restoring waterways and lakes, promoting recycling, increasing community involvement in conservation, and expanding our environmental data base on topics such as acid rain and toxic wastes.

Endless possibilities

Never before has the government made so much extra muscle available to community environmental projects, with so broad a mandate for action. How vigorously local municipalities and environmental groups will pursue the Environment 2000 assistance remains to be seen, but here are some of the possibilities:

1] At Alexander Galt Regional High School, students of English teacher Joanne Kingsley have recently started an environmental archive, containing newspaper clippings and government reports on a wide variety of local environmental problems. Environment 2000 could hire a team of these students to expand the archive into a complete library. They could extend the files back from the late 1970s into the beginnings of local settlement, by searching the microfilmed copies of old newspapers at the Bishops' University Library for stories of environmental interest. This in turn would give researchers tracing current environmental problems a much better record of where and how they originated. Presently, we have virtually no organized record of manufacturing activity and waste disposal in the Eastern Townships, for instance, certainly nothing going back farther than 20 years. Our records concerning river pollution, logging operations, flooding, weather, and mining activity are both incomplete and mainly anecdotal. This would be an ideal project for students seeking to develop their research skills before going to college, and for recent graduates of programs in librarianship, journalism, history, even secretarial training.

2] Memphremagog Conservation Incorporated could use Environment 2000 muscle to plant trees and shrubs in eroded areas alongside trout and salmon spawning streams. For years, M.C.I. has offered seeds and shrubs to interested landowners, but offering to plant them and tend them as well could get more landowners involved, especially the infirm and daily commuters to distant jobs. M.C.I. sparkplugs Stewart Hopps and Gordon Kohl doubtless can think of many more potential Environment 2000 projects; in all likelihood, they already have some planned.

3] The townships along the Yamaska River's upper reaches could found a much-needed Upper Yamaska Conservation League with Environment 2000 help, modeled after M.C.I.: from among the over-50 group, they could hire an experienced director, someone with appropriate management skills and environmental interest, while from among those 16-24 they could pick up a general labour pool. Initially, projects should include incorporating on a non-profit basis, selling individual memberships to concerned citizens as a means of independently raising funds and attracting community interest, and designating future conservation projects based on detailed study of the Upper Yamaska's problems. Ideally, such an Upper Yamaska Conservation League would include volunteer directors from Cowansville, Brigham, Bromont, Waterloo, Sutton Township, and the Town of Brome Lake.

4] A similar conservation league could be formed to promote preservation of the upper Missisquoi and St. Francis rivers.

5] The Farnham-based Front de Depollution de la Yamaska, concerned with the river's midsection, could use Environment 2000 money to expand their tree-planting project along banks and tributaries.

6] Brigham and Bromont could perhaps build the long-awaited Lac Marchessault dam with Environment 2000 labor. To be located in Bromont, the dam would give that community both a major tourist attraction and a reliable town reservoir, while also preventing flooding in the Adamsville region of Brigham Municipality.

For further information on how your group or municipality can participate in Environment 2000, write or call Marcelle Girard, Director of Information, Environment Canada — Quebec Region, C.P. 10-100, 1141 route de l'Eglise, Ste.-Foy G1V 3W5, (418) 694-7204. □

EXORCISM PLANNED FOR THINGS THAT WON'T STAY BURIED

SHERBROOKE — Two sites in the Eastern Townships are among the 22 chemical waste dumps Environment Quebec has scheduled for clean-up during 1984. The better-publicized of the pair is beneath the Combustion Engineering parking lot in Sherbrooke, not far from the Magog River. The other, described in *The Townships Sun's* first and second installments of 'Things That Won't Stay Buried', is the former Clairol Canada dump on a hilltop between Knowlton and Brome.

According to Paul Jeannotte of Environment Quebec's Sherbrooke office, the environment ministry has been discussing contents of the two dumps with officials of the companies responsible. "The only physical action on the sites so far," Jeannotte reports, "has been test-drilling to determine the influence the buried chemicals might be having upon groundwater."

Appropriate corrective action won't be undertaken until spring, after the ground thaws at each location. At Combustion Engineering, the company and environmental officials will be seeking an unknown number of drums containing beryllium powder. Beryllium can kill, either through ingestion or skin contact. Although the drums were safely buried about 15 years ago, according to the standards of the time, they may now be rusty and leaking, posing a threat to the Magog and St. Francis fish and bird populations.

The Clairol wastes are considered less dangerous, since they come from manufacturing products such as soap, shampoo, and aspirin that must be relatively non-toxic. However, the sheer volume of wastes buried at the Clairol site and the location of the site both indicate probable pollution of nearby wells and streams.

Environment Quebec designated 8 chemical waste dumps around the province for action during 1983. These were the ones considered most dangerous to human health. None were local. The nearest was the Ville Mercier dump on the Chateaugay River, just south of

Montreal. The 22 sites slated for action this year are considered the next most hazardous, from what is presently known. Next year's list will be even longer, covering third-priority sites, some 20 of which may be in the Townships.

Many of the 20 have already been identified here, including the Domtar dump at East Angus, the Stanstead dump where B.F. Goodrich of Waterville for many years burned and buried wastes; the former Barry & Staines dump at Rainville on the Yamaska River, which may contain vinyl chloride, asbestos, and PCBs; and the dump south of Mansonville where Potton Chemicals and Mansonville Plastics used to bury and burn by-products of making styrofoam.

The hunt for potentially dangerous chemical waste dump continues.

These are sites whose exact contents and possible risk to public health are unknown, but which do not seem to have had any significant adverse effects so far.

A first-priority dump site in the Townships was identified by Environment Canada during late 1982—Camp Farnham, where surplus DDT was buried in 1972. Cleaning up after the 230 drums of DDT is a federal responsibility. According to Camp Farnham senior officers, such a clean-up was already conducted in 1979. As far as we can determine, nobody has dug so far a hole where the drums supposedly lie to find out.

Meanwhile, the hunt for potentially dangerous chemical waste dumps continues. Readers who may have knowledge of a dumpsite are still asked to call Environment Quebec at either (819) 566-5882 or (514) 253-3333. Or drop me a line at Box 10, Brigham, JOE 1J0, and I'll see to it that the essential information is relayed. □



Many dumps contain vinyl chloride, Asbestos, and PCBs.

OLD GAS TANKS — LEADING GROUNDWATER POLLUTER

The suspected leading cause of chemical contamination in groundwater may also be the one getting least government attention: leaking gasoline storage tanks, both old and new. Neither Quebec nor Ottawa has any special program at present to identify such tanks, or to do anything about the pollution they cause. Their official position is that gasoline station owners themselves are sufficiently vigilant against leakage, since loss of gas means loss of income, and that what leakage problems are detected can be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

This approach has been adequate in the past. Quebec has had only one major pollution incident officially attributed to a leaking gasoline storage tank. This occurred two years ago in Montreal. The gasoline station owner was severely fined.

However, recent evidence from the United States suggests that many more gasoline storage tanks will be causing problems in the near future, and that station owners won't always be around to detect the leakage. Leakage is obvious enough to a station owner when it happens on a large scale, all of a sudden. Slow leaks, unfortunately, are much more difficult to detect. To begin with, gasoline expands when warm, including when hauled about the countryside in supply tankers on sunny afternoons. As the gasoline cools off in the underground tanks, it naturally contracts, so that the volume in gallons or litres shrinks considerably even when none escapes. If a few dozen gallons escape with every refill, chances are they won't be noticed until they turn up in a neighbor's well or in a nearby river.

What's more, gasoline floats. Gasoline storage tanks are usually buried eight to twelve feet deep, where the ground temperature is stable. In areas with high water tables, groundwater pressure can actually keep gasoline inside of a rusty tank, until during a drought the water table drops and an entire truckload drains out the hole. Conversely, if rust holes develop at the top of a tank too, groundwater pressure can cause top leakage as the water table rises.

Finally, leaked gasoline can remain in the clay immediately surrounding an old storage tank for years, even decades, until groundwater saturation washes it out — by which time the tank might not even be there any more.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that there are at least 75,000 leaking gasoline storage tanks under their jurisdiction. This would suggest that Canada has at least 5,000 to 10,000. Most of these tanks are the old-fashioned steel kind, installed 15 to 35 years ago. Storage tanks are usually replaced every 20 years, if not more often, but financially strapped independent station owners often try to stretch the period between making replacements. In addition, thousands of independent owners have been forced out of business during the past decade. Their tanks were pumped out in almost all cases, removed from the ground in

many, but the residue of past leakage remains. Moreover, since many station owners hoped to sell their facilities to others who might want to run a garage or gas station, most of the abandoned tanks are still buried, still containing a few inches of rotten gasoline and sediment that the pumps didn't get, or want to get.

E.P.A. regulations on gasoline storage tanks were due in January. Meanwhile, Mobile Oil and EXXON face a \$100 million lawsuit from Rhode Island residents whose home water supplies have been contaminated by storage tank leaks since 1979. The E.P.A. has ordered Mobile and EXXON to provide the victims with bottled drinking water, but as CBS '60 Minutes' recently documented, this has scarcely solved their pollution problem, since their water is also unfit for bathing, watering plants, filling swimming pools, or even washing cars.

EXXON spokesman Ed Hess blames a high water table for leakage that he claims happened only in 1979. He estimates that only about 2 percent of his company's underground tanks leak, and states that since 1979, EXXON has spent over \$100 million on replacing old steel tanks with new ones of supposedly leakproof fibreglass. Another \$70 million will be spent before this job is completed in 1986.


Long abandoned gas tank leaks into water table.

Major gasoline companies are similarly pushing installation of the fibreglass tanks in Canada. But this still won't solve current leakage problems, or problems developing from past leakage.

There are already hints of past leakage appearing in some Eastern Townships wells. In June, 1980, for instance, Elizabeth Page of Sutton Junction told the press that her shallow surface well picks up an oily residue after rainfall that might be old gasoline from a long-abandoned gas station right across the road. The station's tanks were pumped out over 20 years ago. The ground in that area is mostly black clay, however, and the situation could be a classic case of an old leak finally showing itself.

Oily residue indicative of old gasoline leaks has also appeared below several abandoned service stations in Cowansville and Granby. So far, there hasn't been enough in any one location to cause great concern, but gasoline getting into a well isn't anything to dismiss lightly, either. Gasoline itself is a suspected carcinogen—a definite cancer-causing agent in some laboratory animals. Regular gasoline contains lead, already a known pollution problem via exhaust emissions, believed to be a leading cause of mental retardation. (See 'Getting The Lead Out', Townships Sun, May 1983). Most gasoline also contains wood alcohol and ethylene dibromide, an additive now recognized as lethal when ingested in even very small doses. □

M.C.


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Genealogy in the Townships

by Bernard Epps

Interest in genealogy has increased enormously over the past few years—perhaps from the time of the smash television series 'Roots'. But that interest may also say something of the society in which we live, a society of increasing loneliness, anonymity, rootlessness. Our father's fathers most likely lived in a town or village surrounded by uncles and aunts and cousins; today, parents and children, brothers and sisters, even husbands and wives, too often live hundreds of miles apart surrounded by strangers. We no longer know who we are.

We are rootless in another sense. Mass communication has expanded our community into meaninglessness. We are citizens of the world who belong everywhere and nowhere. Our nightly television news fixes international, national and provincial happenings and runs out of time before getting down to really important things—the people and places you know about. Books must be national best sellers before publishers meet expenses; magazines, radio and most surviving newspapers must cover an enormous area in order to maintain circulation with the result that history always happens to someone else and we feel increasingly powerless and insignificant.

A British snob once wrote;

"Any man of honour who looks back upon an ancient well-attested muster roll of progenitors on whose fair fame no shadow of reproach has ever found a resting place, will enjoy a pleasure of which nothing can despoil him, on which no malice can cast a particle of alloy, which no thief can purloin and no poverty disgrace."

Not many of us can boast such immaculate ancestry—or would want to—and pedigrees should never be taken so seriously. The few serious attempts to breed people like racehorses or bird dogs—from ancient Sparta to Nazi Germany—have been disastrous and the old argument that 'Blood will tell', that a notable ancestry gives us the right to peer down our noses at the common

herd, was punctured by Gilbert and Sullivan when Pooh-Bah sniffed;

"I can trace my ancestry back to a protoplasmal primordial atomic globule."

We all began in the primal slime. Alexandre Dumas, who had negro blood, once retorted to an impertinent questioner;

"My father was a Creole, his father a negro and his father a monkey; my family, it seems, began where yours left off!"

Dumas, like Voltaire, took pride in making a name for himself rather than living off one made by his ancestors. So did Robert Burns who rhymed—with sly relish;

"My ancient and ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels since the
flood."

Family Trees

For hundreds of years it has been traditional to trace descent through the direct male line only, as if that was the only one that mattered. Some genealogists have even tried to justify this astigmatism scientifically by claiming a specific chromosome can only be passed through the male line and that one chromosome is the most important one.

But the plain fact of the matter is that we are all related to everyone else. Each of us has two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents and so on until, after about six hundred years, that generation of our ancestors equals the entire world's population.

If we spoil that neat mathematical model by including the intermarriage of cousins—fifth, tenth or fifteenth cousins—we might squeeze out another five or ten generations—say to the time of William the Conqueror (who was William the Bastard, illegitimate son of Robert the Devil, and who'd want him decorating the family tree?)—before everybody's family trees become tangled in the same billion people.

That relationship may be proven by yet another neat mathematical model. If we assume that every ancestral couple had a minimum average of two children (it would have to have been fractionally more than that to keep the human race

from dying out), then each of us must have a minimum average of four first cousins—the children of our parent's siblings. We must have sixteen second cousins—grandchildren of our grandparents' siblings—sixty-four third cousins and a million tenth cousins. Our sixteenth cousins would number over four billion—the entire population of the world today.

Spoil that mathematical model once more with the inevitable intermarriage of cousins and most geneticists still agree that in the family of man none can be more distantly related than 50th cousin—and most of us are far, far closer than that.

One-Worders will applaud this intimacy but genealogists never need face up to it because family trees can be followed only so far as records exist, and these fade very rapidly until they virtually disappear around 1500. Edward Gibbon remarked somewhere;

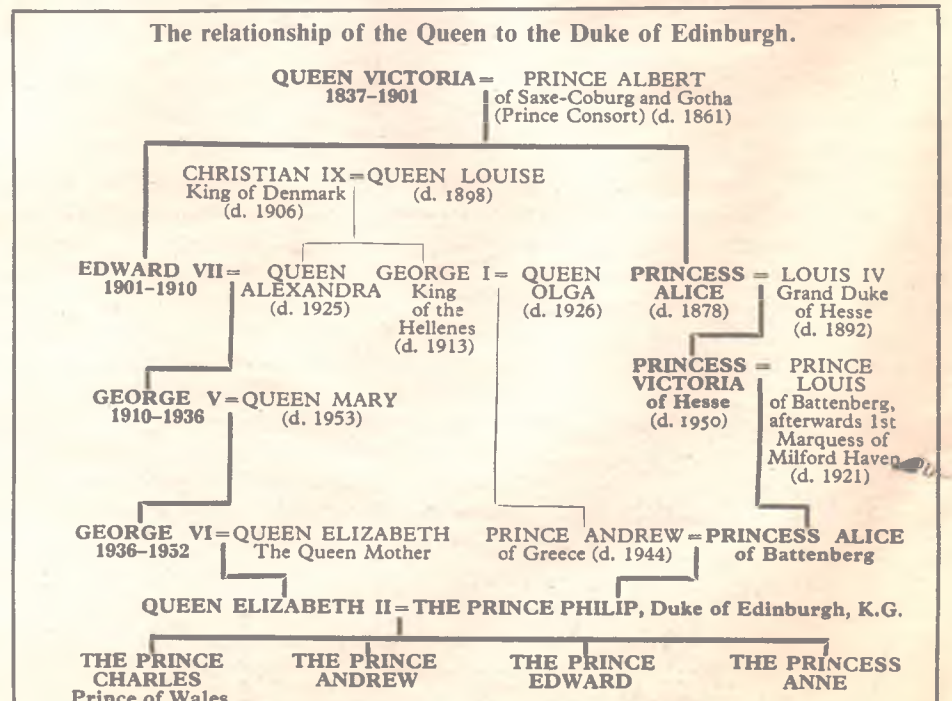
"The proudest families are content to lose in the darkness of the middle ages, the tree of their pedigree." Taking an average of four generations to a century, that means your pedigree can climb, at the very outside, just eighteen generations.

Royalty, with vested interest in ancestry, can do better. Queen Elizabeth II claims descent from Egbert of Wessex (d. 839), from Alpin of Scotland (d. 834), Rhodri Mawr of Wales (d. 878), Brian Boru of Ireland (d. 1014), Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark (d. 1014), William of Normandy (d. 1087), Cerdic, First King of the West Saxons (d. 534), and many, many more.

Cerdic, in fact, liked to trace his ancestry back 24 generations to Scaef, "a son born to Noah on the Ark", and the Old Testament can trace Noah directly back to Adam, "the son of God." The ancients, caring more for poetry than science, preferred beginning with gods instead of primal slime, and who can blame them? Hecataeus of Miletus once boasted to Egyptian priests that he could trace his ancestry through fifteen generations to a god. The priests quietly led him into their sanctuary and pointed at 345 statues of high priests, each the son of the one before, proving at least 345 generations since gods made men.

With equal validity, then, all of us can claim—not only kinship with each other—but descent from the gods.

The relationship of the Queen to the Duke of Edinburgh.





FAMILY HISTORY

The proper place to begin a family history is at home with the family Bible, old letters and papers, and by visiting that ancient aunt we all have who has somehow become a repository of family history. A caution; Aunt Flossie's memory may be as clear as a bell but you will discover many of the anecdotes she passes on—with the very best of intentions—are not quite true. Historians (and, like it or not, you are now immersed in historical research) understand that the memory is organic, that it grows and changes over the years. The written record alone remains unchanged.

Information gathered should be recorded in two ways, and there are many commercial kits on the market. First on the pedigree, or family tree, a chart that

we are all familiar with giving parentage at a glance and the minimum statistics of birth (or baptism), marriage and death. It is best to give each person a number with yourself as No. 1, your father as 2, your mother as 3, your father's father as 6, your mother's mother as 7, and so on, keeping all males as even numbers and all the females odd.

Next, on a separate sheet (loose-leaved binders are most convenient), cross-referenced to the pedigree, you will record any and all such information as it comes to light. Sheet No. 6, for example, will be your mother's father and under his name you will record such information as;

"Born in Inverness, Scotland. Emigrated to Canada when he was 25 aboard

the 'Caledonia' out of Irvine. Landed at Quebec September 2, 1856, and worked in the square timber trade for two years until he met and married Bess McIntyre (see No. 7) and bought a farm on Lot 6, Range IV, Shipton Township. Lived there the rest of his days. Seven children."

From this stage, it is easy to see how such raw information may be expanded at leisure into an attractive and interesting family history complete with old photographs, letters, anecdotes, documents. Ideally, such a history should be made permanent by being published through such reputable firms as **The Townships Sun**, but the cost of publication can be substantial. Subscriptions might be sold to friends and relatives in advance (and it should be remem-

bered that this is a one-of-a-kind once-in-a-lifetime project) but if the cost is still prohibitive, a cheaper method is to have as many copies as you wish photocopied and bound in duotangs or other cardboard covers. Copies should, for the sake of posterity and other researchers, be donated to your local historical society and to such collections as the Eastern Townships' Room of Bishop's University. When that is done you will have the satisfaction of knowing your name and something of your personality will be preserved long after you are dead and buried, perhaps long after your tombstone tumbles down and weeds grow over a forgotten cemetery.

Immortality at such a price is surely a bargain.



TOWNSHIPS RESEARCH

You will discover the family Bible and Aunt Flossie's memory are soon pumped dry and then you are driven out into a bewildering world in search of further information. Don't despair. Research can be fun.

The first stop is your local library. Librarians are all lovely people, eager to help, and any books they don't have may be borrowed through Interlibrary Loans. In Quebec, you will discover a great deal of genealogical work has already been done in French but almost nothing by or about Anglophones. The field is wide open.

Assuming your ancestors were not important enough to make **Who's Who** or **Who Was Who**, a logical first step might be made with such books as *The Sherbrooke Record's 1917 Men of Today in the Eastern Townships* or *Lovell's 1898 Business, Professional and Farmers' Directory of the Eastern Townships*. There is also an 1892 *Eastern Township's Business and Farmers' Directory* and (the earliest such source), *The Eastern Townships Gazetteer and General Business Directory* of 1867, the year of Confederation.

Sherbrooke periodically issued **Street Directories** listing the names of every resident by street and number. There are also many municipal and Township

maps that have the names of the owners of the lots written in, but if your ancestor received his land from the government, there is a **List of Lands Granted by the Crown in the Province of Quebec 1763-1890** which the Quebec legislature ordered to be published in 1891 after various scandals came to light.

Make use of the Public Archives of Canada and Québec.

There is a wealth of local histories in the Townships—histories of Counties, of Townships, of Towns and Villages, even of specific families. Stanstead County has biographical details of more than 500 local families recorded in *Forests and Clearings* (1874). Compton County records over 400 more in *Channell's History of Compton County* (1898) and any not there may be in *Lebourveau's 1892 History of Eaton*. Richmond County has *Tread of the Pioneers and Early Settlers of Shipton*. Megantic has the *Annals of Megantic* and histories of Leeds, Kinnear's Mills, and Inverness. The Lennoxville-Ascot Historical Society has published two volumes on the history of Lennoxville while the Brome

and Missisquoi Historical Societies have put out books by the dozen. There are church histories, school histories, histories of breweries or banks, and histories put out by towns and villages to celebrate one anniversary or another.

If your ancestors came from New England, you might try **One Thousand New Hampshire Notables** (1919), the **Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, Immigrants to New England, or A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England**.

If your ancestors came from abroad you might try the three-volume-plus-supplement **Passenger and Immigration Lists Index** published by Gale Press. If your ancestor is French Canadian, you should look in Tanguay's multi-volume **Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes** or the several publications by the **Société Généalogique des Cantons de l'Est** and the **Drouin Genealogical Institute** of Montreal.

Next come the **Public Archives of Canada** and the **Archives Nationales du Québec** who have much of their material on microfilm that can be borrowed through any library with a microfilm reader. This is the place to look for Census Returns (the first census in Quebec was in 1666 and listed every citizen by name, age, marital status,

occupation, sex and place of residence—all 3,215 of them!), Militia Lists, applications for land grants, government correspondence, **Lists and Returns of Loyalists** among the Haldimand Papers, **military pay lists** and records of **British Forces in Canada** and much more.

When you get tired of the library, take time out for a visit to your local historical society—many have their own archives and all can give information and hints. Lastly, there are Parish Registers. The **Public Archives of Canada** have a few listed in their **Checklist of Parish Registers** (for example, they have the registry for Potton Methodist Circuit for the years 1837-48) but most remain in Quebec where, since the 17th Century, clergy have been required to keep duplicate records of baptisms, marriages and funerals—one copy remains in the parish, the other filed in one of 34 district protonotary offices. Protonotary registers more than 100 years old are now deposited in one of the nine regional offices of the Quebec Archives—the Eastern Townships Office is at 740 Galt West. Extracts from the registry of your choice may usually be had for a small fee.

We will explore these and other dusty corners in future issues of **The Townships Sun**. □



GIVE IT A TRY!

A Short History of Kingsey

by J.C. Moore

On the East side of the St. Francis River in Drummond County is a small township called Kingsey. It is bounded on the North by Simpson Township and on the South by Richmond County. It comprises 13 ranges running North and South throughout the Township. The centre of this Township is a small village called St. Felix de Kingsey.

THE EARLY SETTLERS

In the year 1800, the Township of Kingsey, in Buckinghamshire, as the County of Drummond was then called, was first settled by Captain William Wadleigh. Captain Wadleigh was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the North of England. At age 13 he left home and joined the merchant navy plying between New England ports and the West Indies. He rose from the position of cabin boy to the rank of Captain of his ship. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, when his ship foundered in a gale, he decided to try some other occupation. He then moved to Danville, Vermont, where he married Mary Blaisdell, and worked for a while on a farm there. However, having obtained a grant of land somewhere on the banks of the St. Francis River he decided to emigrate to Canada. He first settled on a farm (afterwards known as the George Brooks farm) near Little Forks at the junction of the Massawippi and St. Francis rivers. However, not being satisfied with that location, early in May, 1800, he loaded all his effects except a cow into a boat, and proceeded down the St. Francis River. He went by Sherbrooke, then an unbroken wilderness, passed on to Richmond, where the only house was that of Elmer Cushing, the first pioneer of Richmond. (He later became Captain of the Shipton Regiment during the War of 1812.) He continued his journey until he reached the bend in the St. Francis River known as the Ox-Bow. They landed just as the sun was setting on the 13th of May, 1800. Here, Captain Wadleigh felled the first tree cut by a white man in the Counties of Drummond and Arthabasca. They had eight children, of which only two were born in Kingsey.

The second settlers to arrive were William Moore and his wife Eleanor. They came about the year 1803 or 1804. It would appear that William came first

without his wife and family, staked out his land and built his cabin. The next year he arrived with his family, probably following pretty much the same route as the Wadleighs.

In 1804 or 1805, Melzer Wentworth came from Connecticut. He was a descendant of one of the pilgrims of the Mayflower and he too brought his wife and children down the St. Francis River and settled in Kingsey. He started clearing the land later occupied by Col. Cox. Eventually he settled on lots 12 and 13 of the third range of Kingsey. He had twenty-two children, ten by his first wife Thankful Bascome, and twelve by his second wife Judith Blake.

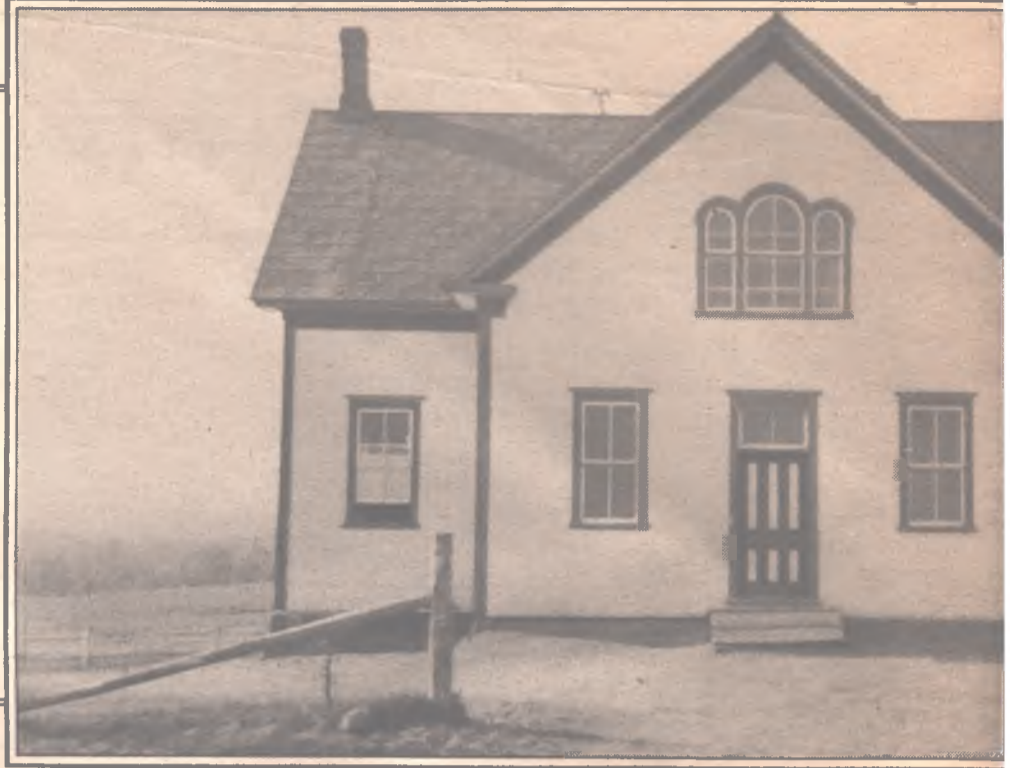
In the spring of 1805 Robert Abercrombie of Barnet, Vermont, brought his wife down the same river on the ice. He was the son of Abercrombie of Paisley Scotland, the maker of the celebrated Paisley shawls. He settled on a lot of land not far from the Wadleigh and Moore homesteads, opposite what later became known as McLean's Ferry, and later still as Jutras' Ferry. He had six sons and two daughters. The youngest son, Waldo, inherited the family homestead. About the year 1845, Waldo left for Montreal with a load of furs and never returned. His wife, Sarah Ralph, and eleven children were left to fend for themselves.

Another settler, Francis Blake, came to Kingsey in the year 1806. He came

from New Hampshire via the St. Francis River in a hollowed-out log for a canoe. The land on which he located was on lots 20 and 21A, between the Abercrombie and Wentworth properties.

KINGSEY CONSOLIDATED

At the conclusion of the nineteenth century, a movement spear-headed by John G. Moore and Wilton Wadleigh produced the first consolidated school in the Province of Quebec. A new two-room school, together with a large play-room was built in 1905 on lot number 12, range 3. It was called the Kingsey Consolidated School. All the rural schools of Kingsey Township were closed, and all the pupils were brought to this new school by horse and buggy or sleigh depending upon the season. This is the first time that public transportation was provided to all pupils within a given school district. As a result, all the rural pupils of this area were provided with a high school education to the end of Grade X. With the extension of consolidation in the thirties and the forties, the Kingsey Consolidated School disappeared in the middle of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, it had served the community well by providing the province with many distinguished men, both French and English.



The Kingsey Consolidated School

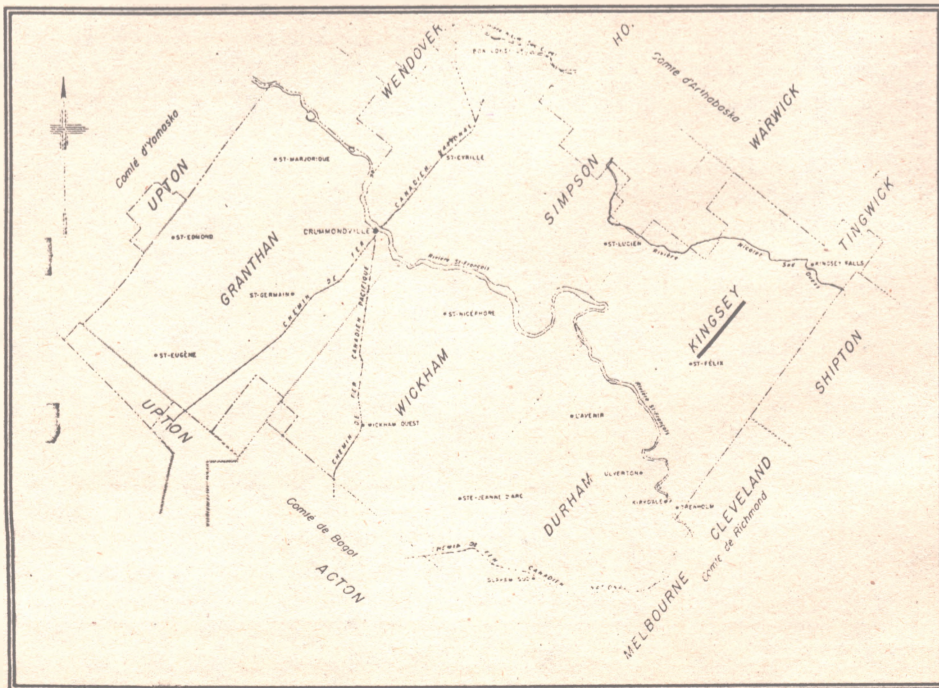
THE CHURCHES OF KINGSEY

Even in 1900, the churches of Kingsey were regarded as being of historic interest. The Roman Catholic Church at French Village (Kingsey) was the first stone church in the Eastern Townships. The corner stone was laid August 19, 1835, though the church was not really completed until 1850. As a result of the ensuing construction the parish languished in debt for about fifty years. The vault was finished in 1859, while the vestry was not completed until 1882. The vicarage, also made of stone, was not finished until 1878 at a cost of \$2,200. By 1884, the total cost of \$5,397 had been completely paid off.



The Roman Catholic Church.

The Anglican Church at Sydenham Place (Kingsey), was built in 1840 on a grant of land donated by Mr. Edmund Longmore. It is one of the oldest Protestant churches in the Eastern Townships. The corner stone for St. Paul's Church (as it was called) was laid on July 20, 1840, by the Rev. Mr. Ross of Drummondville, assisted by the Rev. Richard Lonsdale who was the first resident clergyman of Kingsey, 1839-1842. The cost of construction was defrayed by funds obtained within the Parish as well as from friends in Britain. St. Paul's was opened for services for the first time in 1844 by the Rev. John Butler (1842-1849), assisted by the Rev. C. Fleming and the Rev. R. Lonsdale of



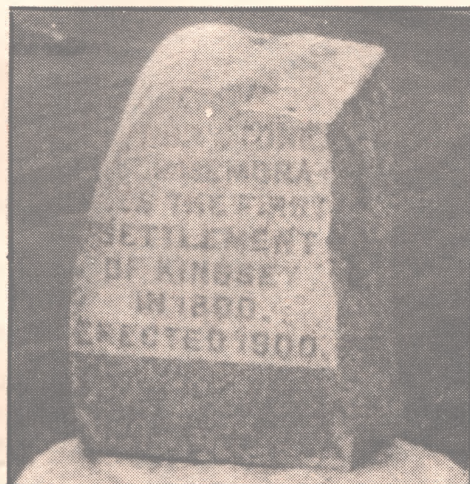
Kingsey Centennial

The celebrations marking the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Kingsey in 1800, took place on August 15, 1900. It is only fitting that these should take place at the palatial farm house and grounds of Mrs. Sarah Abercrombie Parker, daughter of Waldo Abercrombie and a descendant of General Abercrombie.

Sarah Abercrombie, the oldest of eleven children, was born in 1824. After the disappearance of her father in 1845, she had to help her mother bring up her brothers and sisters, as well as run the farm. Her first marriage to a Mr. Forrest ended in disaster. They went West to Wisconsin where her husband and two children were massacred by the Indians and she barely escaped with her life. She returned to Boston where she met and married the wealthy Mr. Parker of the Boston and Maine Railway. After the death of her husband, she used her income to purchase the old homestead from its heirs. Then she proceeded to develop the house and grounds into a veritable show-case. She built a lovely addition to the farm-house, with a beautiful veranda, containing miniature multi-coloured glass on every side, and overlooking the St. Francis River. Also, she built a summer house, a log cabin, and a large hall to be used for concerts and entertainment. On the front lawn were placed two cannons of the type used on the Plains of Abraham.

The guns boomed, the band played; there were fire works and bonfires.

On August 15 when people assembled on the spacious grounds, they were greeted with streamers and bunting everywhere, proclaiming the Kingsey Centennial, 1800-1900. In between the two cannons was a commemorative stone fashioned by the renowned sculptor, Mr. C.J. Hill. On this stone was engraved the following inscription; **THIS STONE COMMEMORATES THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF KINGSEY IN 1800. ERECTED 1900.** Everywhere elaborately decorated tables were laden with delicious refreshments.



Commemorative stone on the grounds of Elmwood.

Kingsey Centennial
The One Hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of
Kingsey, P. Q.
will be observed at Elmwood Farm, on the grounds of
Mrs. S. A. Parker,
on Wednesday August 15th. Nineteen hundred.

There will be a Basket Collation
an Exhibition of Relics
with addresses and other Exercises, bonfires and fireworks
A movement will be initiated
having for its object the formation of a
Historical Society.

Your attendance is respectfully invited.

A reply is kindly requested to the Secretary
W. W. Wadleigh.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

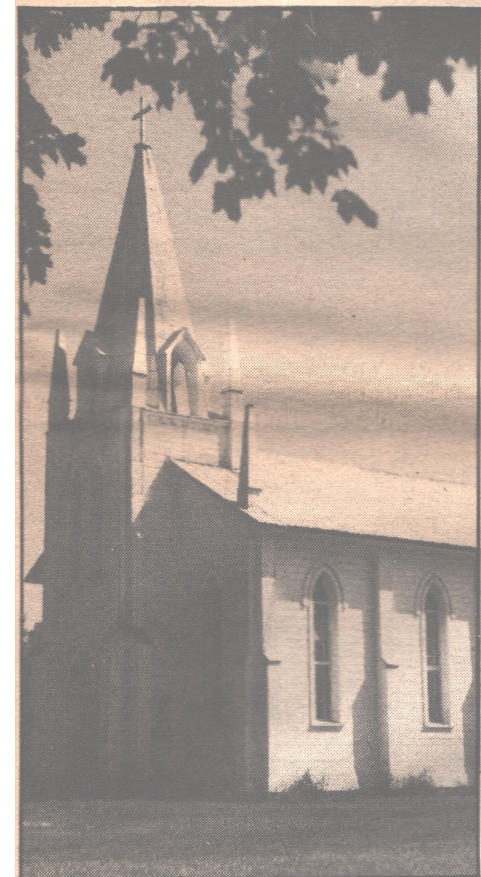
MRS. S. A. PARKER, REV. J. F. SYKES, MR. G. W. WADLEIGH.



Between 1200 and 1500 people assembled on the grounds of Elmwood for the spectacular Centennial Celebration.

In the log cabin, there were curios, Indian relics, and guns. Other relics included Captain Wadleigh's punch bowl from England circa 1780, a pair of candle snuffers used by Mrs. John Wadleigh in 1820, a woman's hat worn in 1840, a book of common prayer printed in 1779 used by the Evans family of Kingsey for five generations, samplers worked in silk and worsted (the handi-craft of Mrs. William Nuns Sr. (née Jane Trenholme) 1814), a brass door knocker used at the Wadleigh homestead around 1840, and an old volume dated 1710 belonging to the library of Rev. George Abbott.

According to the correspondent of the Richmond Guardian, dated August 17, 1900, the day ended thus: "The guns boomed and the band played throughout the day, and there were fireworks and bonfires displayed on the river bank at nightfall. The grounds were illuminated with Chinese lanterns galore, rendering all a true fairy land which the visitors were loath to leave, so that up until we left, and after, the grounds remained crowded. Not a single accident occurred from first to last. The day will long be remembered as one of a life-time, scarcely likely to be equalled in our time at least." □



St. Paul's Church

Danville. The first vestry meeting was held on Monday, April 8, 1844, with the Rev. John Butler as chairman. Captain Cox and Edmund Longmore were appointed wardens. It was decided that pews should be leased for a period of three years — 4 shillings for the first year, nine pounds the next year, and ten pounds the third year.

A new parsonage was built across the road from St. Paul's, in 1869. The land in the rear of the rectory was studded with beautiful silver-white birch trees, while the front lawn was surrounded by a few stately pines, making a picturesque setting for this lovely little mansion. Unfortunately, due to the exodus of the English families from this area, it became isolated and lonely for any resident clergymen. The Rev. W.C. Dunn (1933-1937) was the last clergyman to live there. Today, the house and grounds bear little resemblance to the beauty and grace of the original setting.



Ayer's Cliff Celebrates

by Sun Staff



Pocahontas on Lake Massawippi

Steamboats like this one operated on Lake Massawippi between North Hatley and Ayer's Cliff. These started in the mid 1800's as pleasure trips and moonlight excursions. They used to have dances on board accompanied by Turcotte's band. Unfortunately these ended in 1915.

Joseph Fish was the first white person to settle in the Ayer area of Ayer's Cliff around 1795. Slowly other settlers moved in. Mr. Benedict Tyler set up the first business in town — a blacksmith shop. There are still copies of bills for blacksmithing done in 1827-13 cents for shoeing a horse. It was not until 1870 — the year that the railroad came through, that a tremendous growth in the economy of Ayer's Cliff occurred.

Throughout its history, Ayer's Cliff has been known by four different names: Hatley, Langmaid's Flat, Ayer's Flat and Ayer's Cliff. In the September 1977 issue of the Townships Sun, Lysle Thompson wrote that "Around the turn of the century Mr. Ayer and other men..." who owned lakeshore property were trying to sell their property to people down in Boston and New York. They had considerable advertising in the newspapers down there but they had no results whatever. One day Mr. Ayer was down there talking to some businessmen and he spoke about this — why nobody would answer their advertisements. And

this businessman said "Why you don't expect anyone to go to Ayer's Flat, do you? To us a 'flat' means a piece of low marshy swampy land down near the seashore. Anybody wants to go to a property for summer holidays goes up into the mountains up in Maine and New Hampshire, Vermont." Well Mr. Ayer came back to talk to some of the other businessmen and said that's what was spoiling the sales of property up here and why don't we change the name of the town again? So they discussed several names, I think that Glen Ayer was one name that was brought up but anyhow suddenly one of them said, "Goodness, if they want mountains, we've got a cliff right down here by the lake's edge and there's mountains over across the lake, why don't we call it Ayer's Cliff?" So they changed the name from Ayer's Flat to Ayer's Cliff.

It is interesting to note that even today there are still some descendants of those first settlers to the Ayer's Cliff area — The Robinsons, Tylers, Dustins and Whipples.



The Stanstead County Exhibition opened for the first time in 1845. Fair days were gala days. People were early risers—up at 4 am to get the chores finished in order to spend the rest of the day at the Fair. Families took their dinners with them, grouping with friends they had not seen since the year before.



Ayer's Cliff bandstand in the centre of town.



Stephanie and Julius Elst and Betty Kirby of Ayer's Cliff looking forward to the festivities starting on February 4th.



The Ayer's Flat Pioneer Memorial Cemetery to be dedicated June 1984. The money to build this memorial was raised by the following people: —Russell Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. Max Pelley, L.R. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Tyler and Ruth Clough.

AYER'S CLIFF CELEBRATES

- February 4th Supper by Golden Agers (French and English chapters)
- 24, 25, 26 Carnival by Optimists Club
- May United Church Women tea and display of antiques
- June Dedication of Pioneer Cemetery
- 25 Fishing derby by Optimists Club
- July 7 Ice Cream Social by Legion Ladies
- 14 Helicopter rides from town parking lot noon until dark
- 21 Street Dance by 75th Committee
- Sept. Women's Institute costume party

The supper is the kick-off for the celebration, with the Mayor reading the original charter and then giving his proclamation for 1984. The carnival will start on Friday evening with opening ceremonies, and a sleigh ride followed by a dance at the Shady Crest with Labatts. Saturday there will be a fishing derby, ski-doo and moto-cross races, games at the rink for children followed at night by a dance at Burroughs Fall Hall where the queen will be crowned. Sunday there will be a parade with floats at 2:30 followed by trophies for the children, and a street dance in the parking lot.

There are souvenirs (buttons, plates, mugs, etc.) on sale at the Town Hall or through the Chamber of Commerce, or contact Rita Whipple, Box 12, Ayer's Cliff JOB 1C0.

□

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Pet Owners Beware!

by Bernard Epps

Just after Christmas, an Inspector from the Sherbrooke S.P.A. and officers of the Sûreté du Québec raided a small barn behind the home of Robert Audy, R.R. 1, St. Denis de Brompton. Inside, they found 22 dogs and 3 cats, many of them sick, all of them starving and confined to cramped and filthy cages half-filled with their own excrement. Most of the animals had to be euthanized by the S.P.A. Criminal charges were filed against Robert Audy in Sherbrooke and he now faces a \$500 fine, six months in jail, or both.

This raid culminated an investigation that has lasted more than two years and has exposed an appalling traffic in animals that most of us thought could never happen in the Townships. Audy was employed by the municipalities of St. Francois Xavier de Brompton, St. Denis de Brompton and Bromptonville as an unpaid dogcatcher. What became of the dogs after they had been caught and why a dogcatcher should offer his services free of charge did not, apparently, concern these municipalities in the slightest. The market is in university and hospital laboratories for biomedical research.

Nationwide Problem

The going price for a dog is \$30 and laboratories find this cheaper than raising their own research animals. Enough are apparently willing to turn a blind eye to the condition of the animals, and to ask no questions about their origin, to make such criminal operations profitable. But who, in the final analysis, bears most guilt — the laboratories who finance a crime or the criminal who commits it? Putting a criminal in jail for six months will simply create a vacancy for another just as long as the trade exists.

The American Anti-Vivisection Society has recently published a pamphlet entitled **Pet Owners Beware**;



Photo / Peter Hamilton

Blood flow to the heart of this former pet was restricted by surgery, causing stress and postoperative pain. Radioactive substances were then injected into its heart and blood flow charted using x-rays.

"The theft of pets," it says, "is a nationwide problem. Dogs and cats are frequently stolen from unwary owners, whether the animal is licensed or not, and it is extremely difficult to apprehend and convict the thieves. Unscrupulous dealers often purchase these stolen pets, or are involved in the thefts, and eventually sell them to research laboratories that utilize the animals as 'tools' in experiments."

The market is enormous. The National Academy of Sciences reported that 1,252 laboratories acquired more than 20 million animals for experimental purposes during a recent 12 month period. Of these, 200,000 were dogs and

50,000 cats. The American Anti-Vivisection Society was established in 1883 and has been working to end experimentation with live animals for a century. (A distinction must be made between vivisection and dissection, between experimenting with living creatures and dead bodies.) They report; "Vivisection is the cutting, burning, freezing, poisoning, internally or externally mutilating, shocking, crushing, starving, or the infliction of every kind of disease and abomination on defenseless animals...In many experiments the vocal cords of laboratory animals are previously cut to silence their agonized

screams...Anaesthetics are frequently withheld, because this would 'mar' the results of the tests."

Laboratories exempt

The Criminal Code of Canada exempts laboratories from laws against cruelty to animals by making it an offense to cause unnecessary suffering, and research laboratories have successfully argued that their work is vital. The Animal Welfare Act in the United States, under massive pressure from drug companies, specifically exempts laboratory researchers from the provisions against cruelty with;

"Nothing in these rules, regulations or standards shall affect or interfere with the design, outline or performances of actual research or experimentation by a research facility as determined by such research facility."

Is such research necessary? It must be admitted that some medical advances would have been impossible without animal experiments but there is a growing body of evidence to suggest that the vast majority of animals suffer and die to no purpose whatever. Alternatives are available but little use is made of them simply because a great many people are making a great deal of money from the existing system.

Is such research morally defensible? An editorial in the *New England Journal of Medicine* recently admitted;

"It is fair to say that no one has yet given good reasons to accept a moral perspective that grants a privileged moral status to all and only human beings...The exclusion of animals from the moral domain...is, in any case, arbitrary and unfounded in good moral argument."

Montaigne, as staunch a moralist as any, wrote;

"There is something so very dreadful, so satanic in tormenting those who have never harmed us, who cannot defend themselves, and who are utterly in our power...Those who show themselves bloody-minded towards harmless beasts display a natural propensity to cruelty to all creatures, including man."

Considering the mess man has made of this world, he needs every friend he can get. □

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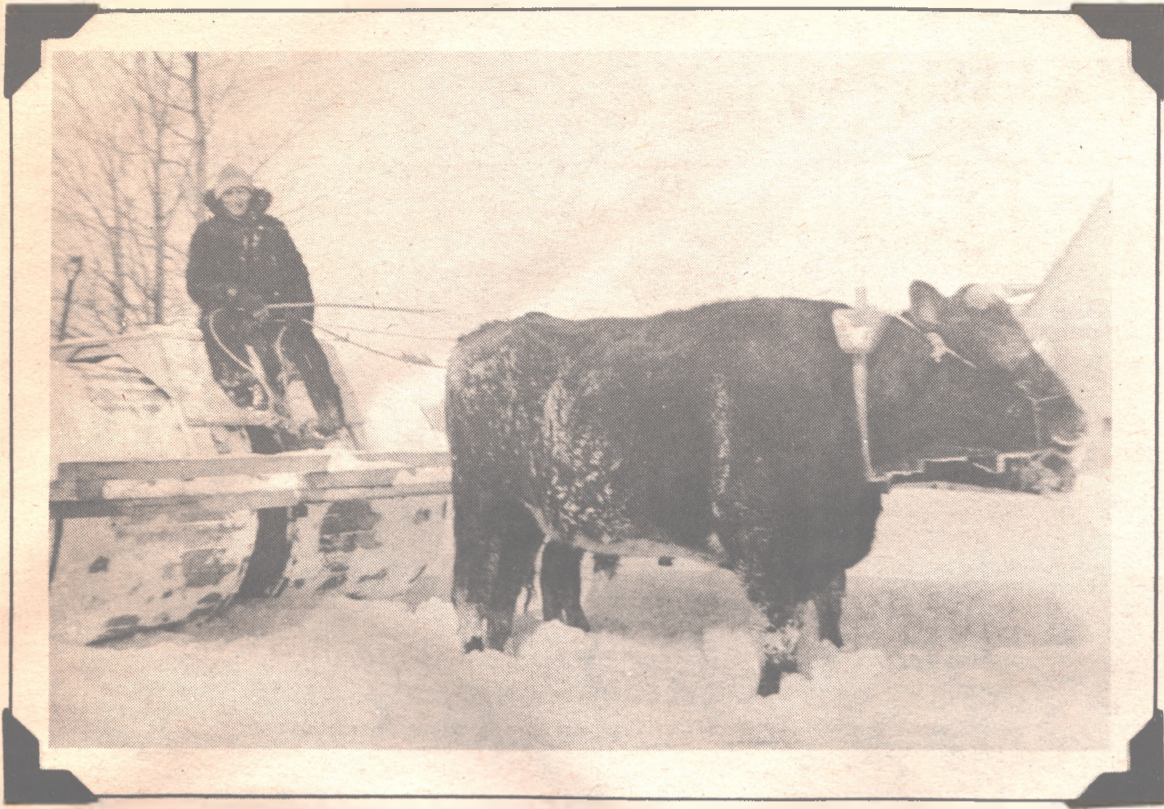
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The late Wendell Ward of Sawyerville rolling the roads with his team of Oxen.

Rolling Winter Roads

by Lavina French

An early morning call went out in the farm house back in the days when snow made the use of the automobile impossible. Men and boys hurried up with the chores. The horses were fed their hay, an extra scoop of grain, harnessed and hitched to the snow roller. This was a double wooden tube conveyance nine feet long to four feet in height with a platform and pole attached. The platform provided a place for the driver to sit or stand. The pole plus neckyoke and whiffle-trees were attached to two horses which provided the power to pull the roller. Occasionally after heavy snow falls another team was attached in front of the first team. On a few occasions six horses were used. Sometimes even after an immense fall it was wise to use additional horses to break a way for the teams on the roller.

It was a sight! The horses would be stepping into the deep snow sending up puffs of white at every step. You could be sure though that when returning they would be tired. "Yes", one teamster said, "I had a mare that was so weary when she stepped out of the snow onto the stable floor that she was almost paralyzed and stood there for a few minutes before she could make it to her stall."

The roads had to be rolled nine feet wide with turn-outs provided for passing vehicles. Door yards had to be rolled as well to give the occupant a chance to get his sleigh or sleds from the barn onto the main thoroughfare. The rolling season extended from November to May. Often one or two heavy snowfalls occurred in October. Several periods requiring heavy snow rolling have been in March and April after it was thought that spring had arrived. March 7, 1929

had the biggest snow fall of the season while spring break-up came on March 14. Two and a half feet of snow fell on

Royal Mail. Children walking to school would be on their way shortly after eight o'clock to be on time for the nine

Roads had to be ready in the early morning for mail delivery, children walking to school, Sunday morning church goes and the country doctor making his rounds.

December 24, 1929 and made a very white Christmas. An extract from a diary, "January 1944—rolled roads twenty-nine times in thirty-one days."

Roads had to be ready in early morning to aid the driver of the Mail on his route for it was a drastic sin to halt or hinder the deliverer of the daily

o'clock bell. Sunday morning a good road must aid the priests and ministers on their way to country churches while all hoped the country doctor would not need to use them with his frisky pair of roadsters.

Let's hear how you did it in the good old days. □



Ellis Waldron rolling the Station Road in East Clifton with his team Prince and Barney on February 14, 1947.

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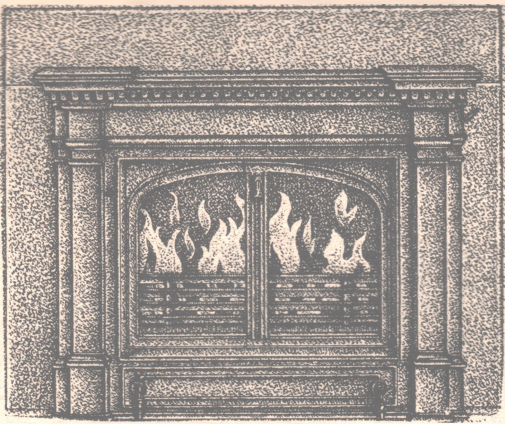
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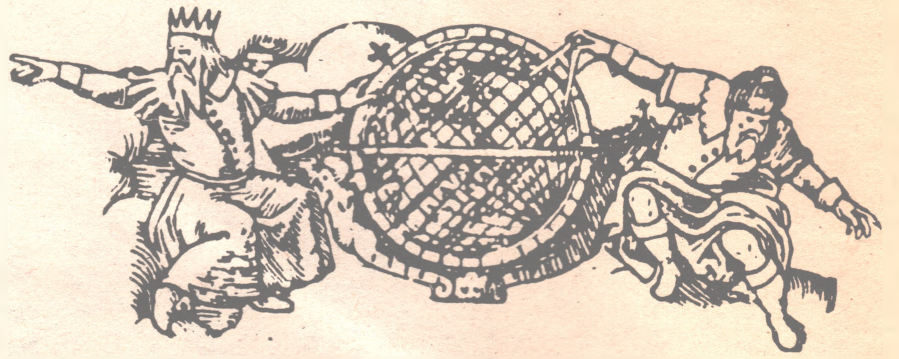


THE FIREPLACES BY VERMONT CASTINGS

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Robin Armstrong Predicts

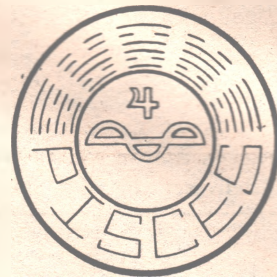
For the month of February

AQUARIUS
JANUARY 20—FEBRUARY 19



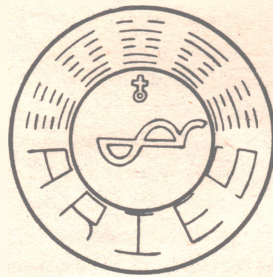
February will prove to be an exciting month, but one in which there may be too much excitement for comfort. There will be much irritation and pressure this month for you. You have let go of many necessary duties which are now all calling for your attention. It looks as if there is just too much work to be done. You will have trouble exerting authority at work and at home. Life will require much overtime from you this month. It is most expedient to just make the needed effort without grumbling, however, this is not likely. It looks like you will do more than your share of complaining this month. If you do, it is a sign that you are not keeping busy enough.

PISCES
FEBRUARY 19—MARCH 21



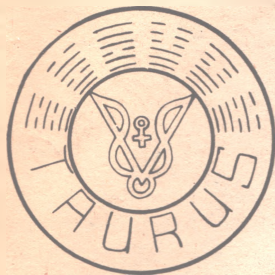
February will be a sensuous but cautious month for most Pisceans. Your productivity will reach new heights and many benefits will be reaped. Your organizational skills will come to the fore and any initiatives that you take will be well coordinated with the results to be expected. You will be efficient and effective. You will be responsible and sincere and yet of good cheer. This is the beginning of an up phase. Go with it. Your life will be on the whole, well adjusted. It is as if your built up skills and disciplines will see you through any obstacles that come before you. You should not overdo anything this month, but you should take care of what duty dictates and enjoy the balance of your time.

ARIES
MARCH 21—APRIL 20



February 1984 will bring in a month of exaggeration for most Arians. Your capacity to lose focus on your life direction is increasing dramatically. Too easily you will get carried away on a wave of enthusiasm only to find later on that your optimism was probably misguided. Your eyes will be larger than your stomach. Any extra effort that you make to gain appreciation will cause trouble. You are just too hungry for your own good. This is not a good time to rely on luck or to collect rewards. Your best quality this month will be your intelligence. Do not let it fall asleep. Use your mind. Think about your circumstances before you act and many progressive contacts will be made. It will be through clear thinking that you will excel. You must not force issues or act prematurely.

TAURUS
APRIL 20—MAY 21



February will turn out to be a rather harsh month for Taureans. Your energy level is low and running out of steam. As this happens, your patience level will diminish. As usual your determination will increase but must be moderated. If you are too rigid and continue pushing beyond your limits then you could easily attract an illness. You must make every effort to eat well and to avoid actions based on anger. This is the low point in a two year energy / sexuality cycle. Some adjustment on your part is needed. The latter half of February will prove less rewarding than the

first. You must be careful about what you say and should avoid confrontations and arguments wherever possible as they will work against you. Fortunately, with a little aloofness, you will benefit by graceful composure.

GEMINI
MAY 21—JUNE 21



Life will get steadily better for most Geminis as the month evolves. Your mind seems to be moving into high gear again. Not only that, but people will start to listen to you. This is a month to communicate your goals and ideas. Other people will recognize the potential and throw support behind you. The support may be limited but at least it is a very positive new direction. If the goals you are promoting will serve to improve the lot of others, then you will inevitably attract a potent audience. It is important that you

hold onto a sound philosophy when talking with others, or you could lose the business due to arrogant assumptions. If you have thought the matter out thoroughly, then recognition will come. You stand to gain much by reacting to other people's sarcasm with wit and optimism.

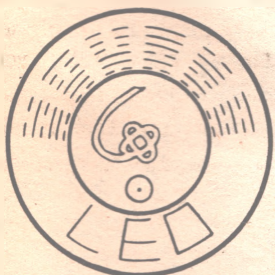
CANCER
JUNE 21—JULY 23



February will prove to be a stable but haunting month for most Cancers. It is also a time when you are very likely to put on extra pounds. Your appetites will be exaggerated in direct proportion to the degree to which you feel isolated and imprisoned. This is a month when you will do your best to keep your own course in the midst of unreliable options. Sometimes the people you want to help the most or have the greatest expectations for are the very ones who do not deserve it, or whom you cannot reach. There is a

growing sense of wondering why things are the way they are. It almost doesn't seem fair at times. Fortunately you have your own energies well in control and can accomplish much, as long as you do not start to feel sorry for yourself or for others. Something is going to happen that spends your money without any return coming back. You will overcome sorrow through compassion. By compassion, I do not mean carrying the world on your back, but rather understanding from a deeper perspective.

LEO
JULY 23—AUGUST 23



Your self esteem will come under attack this month if you are a Leo. It seems as if you are trying too hard and as a consequence are attracting more resistance and outright opposition than you normally would. Needless to say this is irritating. It is, however, a storm of your own making. You are stirring up waters when it is not necessary to do so. Acting out of pride and arrogance will only bring trouble and disgrace. This is a month for selfless service. That means service without reward or applause. You seem to be

going against the grain. In every direction you will be required to make a greater effort than usual. Sincerity, humility, and effort are the necessary prerequisites for success this month.

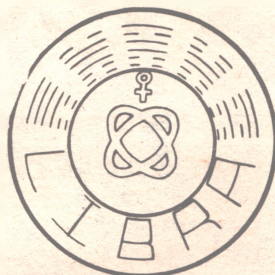
VIRGO
AUGUST 23—SEPTEMBER 23



February will prove to be a potent month for most Virgos. Your strength is high and Lady Luck is smiling upon you. You will achieve your desires this month. The more preparation you have done, the greater the results will be. If you have been working towards some special project or goal, then you will take great strides ahead. You will be able to accomplish many things throughout 1984 if you are properly organized. Organization and timing are the keys to success for you. If you maintain your discipline and measure your time out carefully, you will succeed. It is a good

month for making money and for receiving love. One of the themes for the month is effective materialism.

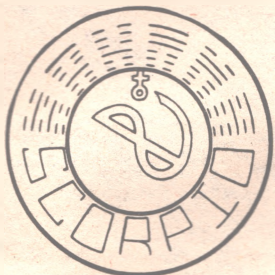
LIBRA
SEPTEMBER 23—OCTOBER 23



February will prove to be a pleasant month for most Librans, but a very confusing one as well. The greatest confusion is likely to come around your finances. In matters of finances it would be wise to avoid situations of desperation. Keep your transactions honest. Avoid manipulating the affections and resources of others. There seems to be some sorrow or lack of appreciation from or around parents. Your good qualities this month are your alive and scintillating intelligence, and an increasing degree of

charm and charisma. Keep control of your own resources. Expressing your ideas creatively will bring the greatest potential for happiness. The first half of the month will be more difficult than the last. It is important that you keep smiling, even in the face of sorrow.

SCORPIO
OCTOBER 23—NOVEMBER 22



Power, responsibility, and passion combine in Scorpio's life this February. Do not get in the way of any Scorpio this month or you will be overwhelmed by their aggression level. It is a highly competitive and a seriously ambitious time. You will be driven to achieve something based on inadequacies of the present. Time will be a problem, since there will not be enough hours in the day. Responsible and direct action, well organized and thought out, will lead to great accomplishments. What you set in motion this

month will have a long term effect in your life.....possibly as long as 30 years. Be cautious but not passive. Exercise discipline. Avoid any verbal expression of your planned initiatives. Don't wait for Spring. Do it now, but do not talk about it.

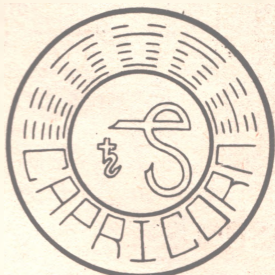
SAGITTARIUS
NOVEMBER 22—DECEMBER 22



February will be a progressive month for Sagittarians, with little or no outside interference. This is a time when you could speculate without any major losses or any major gains. It is a time when future strategies are born. This is an idea month, and if you are running short of ideas (something I have never witnessed in a Sagittarian!), then I would suggest that this month you should read several books that have been on your mind lately. This is more of a visionary month than usual, and although there is a need for

some caution around new initiatives, it is still a highly creative and potent phase of your life. There is a slight ebb in your financial situation until the last ten days of February when your fortunes increase.

CAPRICORN
DECEMBER 22—JANUARY 20



This is a month when little or nothing will go wrong for Capricorns. The force is with you, and few can stand against you. For years you went around being more serious than others, and now that everyone else is getting serious or depressed, you are starting to smile! This is one of the most charismatic years of your life. Both charm and initiative work in your favour. The only problem you may encounter is the envy of your peers. It is nothing to fret about. In business and in your social life you will be almost

visionary. You are starting to reach out for dreams that you were perhaps afraid to go after before now. It is your time to expand and go for a dream. After all, what is life all about? You will be more opportunistic and enthusiastic than you have been for years. Enjoy it!

We are considering dropping this column. Please let us know if you feel strongly about this move. Your comments are welcomed.



Entertainment

by Janet Motyer

MIME ARTIST YASS HAKOSHIMA RETURNING TO CENTENNIAL THEATRE

On Friday, February 17th, the Centennial Theatre hosts a return engagement by the acclaimed Japanese mime, Yass Hakoshima. Mr. Hakoshima will instruct a public workshop on his art in the afternoon to be followed by an evening performance at 8:30 pm.

"Japan's Marcel Marceau", combines the traditions of the East and West in his silent portrayals of situations, feelings, people or animals. He creates illusions where reality and fantasy meet and by suspending belief, he communicates without words that what he touches or feels is real.

Reservations for the evening performance and information on the mime workshop can be obtained from the Centennial Theatre Box Office, open daily 2:30 to 5:30 pm. Tickets are \$6.00 for adults and \$4.00 for students and children. This includes the wine and cheese reception after the performance at which the audience will be able to meet and speak with Yass Hakoshima.



In "The Fisherman" Yass Hakoshima strains against his line.

LENNOXVILLE PLAYERS IN GOOD PERFORMANCE OF "PATIENCE"

This year's production of Gilbert and Sullivan's light opera "Patience" by the Lennoxville Players was a pleasant introduction to one of the lesser known works by the famous team. The music was again under the expert direction of Morris Austin while the acting was handled by Jeremy Dutton. Both deserve much credit because the light and tuneful music is deceptively demanding for soloists and chorus, and the principals in the cast also have to be able to act in order to put across the typically confusing plot. It all takes many hours of painstaking rehearsal and hard work by everyone in the company and one of the factors that makes these shows so popular is the enthusiasm and obvious enjoyment of the actors themselves.

Innovations are often made as to time, setting and costume in Gilbert and Sullivan - the lyrics can be updated to pinpoint current events, but the lilting music always remains unchanged. Surely it was the intent of the two collaborators, who revelled in political satire, to have their work endure through this means as well as musically.

In this production there was some slight ambivalence in the costuming, with the girls in the colourful fashions of the twenties, while Patience and the

two poets wore costumes which suggested the period of the late 1800s when the play was written. However, the members of the 35th Dragoons who were resplendent in red jackets with gold braid and gleaming tasselled helmets, could fit into any period of time - their entrance was superb. Against the handsome set created by Helen Austin it was very effective.

Rosemary Cavanagh gave a delightful performance in the title role - her pure soprano voice, while not strong, was equal to the demands of the part and she portrayed the character of Patience with great charm. David Dutton as Grosvenor, her childhood sweetheart, added a fine tenor voice and their duet after his first entrance was particularly good.

Lucy Doheny played the "massive" and overwhelming Lady Jane and her opening solo in the second act was one of the highlights of the show. Her good timing and sense of hilarity along with a pleasing contralto voice gave her an instant rapport with the audience. (She was a much more attractive Lady Jane than the words of her songs suggested but this did not diminish her portrayal of the part in any way!) The music on the violoncello which accompanied her

mime version was played in the background by Oriana Francoli, and there was some very effective lighting in this scene.

Robin Allen, well-known to local audiences, performed the role of the unfortunate Bunthorne with his usual skill and humour. Another familiar figure was Dean Mullavey, who played

the pompous and rotund Colonel Calverley of the Dragoons with a flourish, while Tom Matthews as the Major and Gordon Fisher as the Lieutenant also provided some good moments. One of their best scenes was when all three attempted to follow the aesthetic trend set by their rivals in order to win back their fickle fiancées. Elizabeth Warland,



Barbara Matthews, Lucy Doheny and Elizabeth Warland, three of the principals in "Pinafore".

Continued from Page 20

Barbara Matthews and Lois Sparkes-Lemieux played the principal roles among the lovesick ladies and took part in some good ensemble work in addition to their solos.

Jeremy Dutton put it all together and added his voice to the bass section of the excellent men's chorus, while the piano accompaniment was played by Dorothy Hewson and Cheryl Dutton. Costumes, posters and set were designed by Helen Austin, who was assisted in the construction of the set by the members of the Lennoxville Volunteer Firefighters' Association. This group again sponsored the show and proceeds go towards its important community social work.

It is to be hoped that this fine non-professional company will continue to develop and expand its repertoire of these musical gems and that they will become a traditional event. □

**TORONTO DANCE THEATRE
GIVES FINE PERFORMANCE AT BISHOP'S**

On January 28th an enthusiastic audience had the privilege of seeing an exciting performance by the Toronto Dance Theatre, one of the finest modern dance groups in the country.

These talented dancers adhere to the principles of modern dance as developed by Martha Graham, and within the established techniques they have expanded and experimented with their own individual styles. The techniques of modern dance allow for great freedom of expression, and for choreographer and dancer alike there is unlimited scope to be creative.

They also demonstrated that modern dance does not always require modern

music but can be readily adapted to the popular tunes of six decades ago as well as to the electronic sounds of today. The emphasis was on the dancing and in the first part of the program the simplicity of the costumes and settings accentuated the grace and fluidity of the action. In their last number, however, they went all out with brilliant costumes, innovative props, and some very imaginative routines. Entitled "A Simple Melody" it was not only a triumph of technique but of humour as well.

Choreography was by David Earle, Peter Randozzo and Patricia Beatty, who were the founders of the original company in Toronto in 1968. □

**LECTURES TO BE HELD AT
MUSEE DES ARTS
DE SHERBROOKE**

The Sherbrooke Museum of Fine Arts is offering a series of lectures to its members and friends, to be presented on the first Monday evening of each month. On February 6th the series will start with a lecture given by Professor Antoine Sirois of the University of Sherbrooke, who will outline the cultural development of Sherbrooke from its founding to 1950. On March 5th, Richard Milot from the Fine Arts Department of the Sherbrooke CEGEP will give an illustrated lecture on the visual art of germanic countries, describing a trip which took him to museums and cities in Alsace, Bavaria and Austria.

The lectures are presented in French at 7:30 at the Museum located on the second floor at 86 Wellington North. For further information call Alphonse Saumier, 569-5583. □

BISHOP'S MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Announces special series of free concerts

THE UNIVERSITY SINGERS AND FRIENDS PRESENT "LOVESONG"

On February 14 at 8:30 p.m. in Centennial Theatre, The University Singers will be offering you a musical Valentine. Songs of romance from the Renaissance to the 1980s will be performed by this popular community choir under the direction of Nancy Rahn. Included on the programme are the gentle Irish ballad "Down by the Salley Gardens," Henry Purcell's charming madrigal "In These Delightful, Pleasant Groves," and Lassus' melancholic "O Eyes of my Beloved." The Singers will also perform Beethoven's inadvertant contribution to the lovesong genre and a number of popular lyrics including excerpts from "The Fantasticks," "Just the Way You Are," and "Can't Smile Without You." In these last the Singers will be joined by a back-up group of student musicians.

A highlight of the programme will be a complete performance of Johannes Brahms' "Liebeslieder Waltzes." These eighteen short lovesongs in waltz-time will be sung by a double quartet of community and student singers and accompanied by the piano duet team of Mary O'Keeffe and Tom Gordon.

Give your sweetheart a muscial bouquet this Valentine's Day and bring him or her to the University singer's Lovesong concert on February 14 at 8:30 p.m. in Centennial Theatre. Admission is free.

For further information, phone Tom Gordon (569-9551 Ext. 288 or 569-4603) or Nancy Rahn (565-0344).

FEBRUARY 24

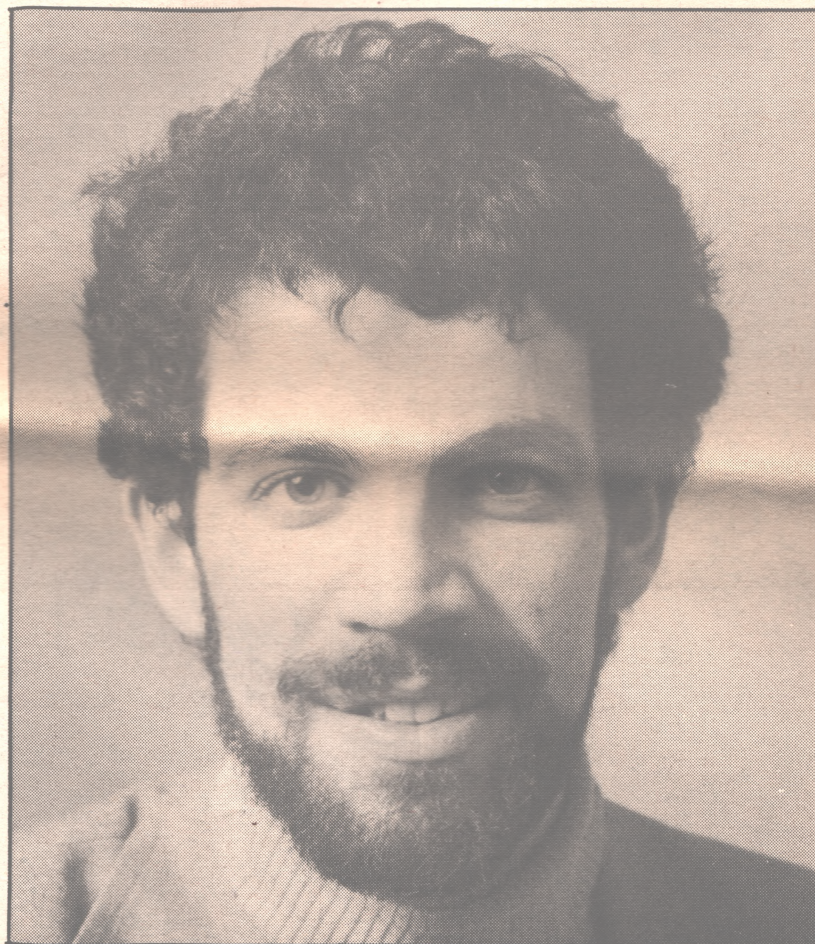
RECITAL: PAUL DANSEREAU AND MICHEL CARON

In the fifth from its series of free public concerts, the Department of Music at Bishop's University presents clarinetist, Paul Dansereau, and classical guitarist, Michel Caron, on Friday, February 24 at 8:30 p.m. in Centennial Theatre. The programme, which features a wide range of works by European composers, will be highlighted by the Sonata in F minor for Clarinet and Piano by Johannes Brahms.

Paul Dansereau is presently on the music faculty at Bishop's University where he teaches clarinet and introductory music theory. In addition to the Brahms Sonata, he will play a Sonata for Clarinet and Piano by Francis Poulenc. In both works he will be assisted by pianist, France Dupuis. Michel Caron teaches classical guitar at Collège de Sherbrooke. He will be performing a number of short works, including pieces by Purcell, Granados, Fauré, and Debussy.

The concert will be given on February 24 at 8:30 p.m. in Centennial Theatre. Admission is free and music lovers from across the Townships are cordially invited.

For further information, phone Paul Dansereau (564-2269) or Tom Gordon (569-9551 Ext. 288).



PIANIST, MARC WIDNER, IN FIRST AREA RECITAL

FEBRUARY 29


The brilliant young virtuoso pianist Marc Widner will be making his first Townships' appearance on Wednesday, February 29 at 8:30 p.m. in Centennial Theatre when he presents a recital of twentieth century keyboard masterworks in the Bishop's Music Series. Widner was a silver medal winner in the 1975 Geneva International Competition and took first prize for piano in the 1981 Canadian Music Competitions. He is an active chamber musician, having performed frequently with the Orford String Quartet, the York Winds, and many of Canada's finest musicians. In addition to performing, Widner is a jazz critic for Radio-Canada.

The programme he will be bringing to Lennoxville includes several early twentieth century works, a repertoire in which he has specialized. Included on the programme are works by Prokofiev and Messiaen, Serge Rachmaninov's "Variations on a Theme of Corelli," and Maurice Ravel's spectacular piano suite, "Gaspard de la Nuit." As well as performing, Marc Widner will be conducting a master class with local and student pianists on March 1 at 1:30 p.m. in the MacKinnon Music Studio at Bishop's University.

Admission to both the concert and master class is free to the general public. For further information, phone Tom Gordon (569-9551 Ext. 288 or 569-4603).

Tom Gordon

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Earthly Pleasures

Some Like It Spicy

by Maureen Rodrigues

It has been said of Indian cuisine that every meal is a feast in itself. To serve a variety of dishes, pickles or chutneys, salads and papads (curry biscuits) is customary at every meal. This is probably because India is a country of fasts and festivals. For every day of religious fasting, there must be at least two days of feasting. So it's not surprising that an ordinary dinner can turn out to be an appetizing ceremony.

The key to a spicy kitchen is of course the availability of the various spices. A true curry consists not in using the labeled "curry powder" sold in grocery stores, but rather in the blend of individual spices. Different curries require different proportions of the spices—a little more of some and a little less of others. These spices are available in specialty stores or sometimes at flea markets in the summer.

To a first time taster of Indian food, I would suggest a visit to an Indian restaurant in the city. If you cannot handle hot food, don't forget to ask the chef to make it 'mild'!



VEGETABLE PULAO

- 2 cups basmati rice
- 1/2 cup peas fresh or frozen
- 1/2 cup beans fresh or frozen
- 1 cup tomatoes
- 2 medium onions
- 3 tbsps oil
- Salt to taste
- 3 1/4 cups water
- 1 1/8 tsp turmeric powder
- 1 1/8 tsp ginger powder
- 2 sticks cinnamon
- 4 cloves
- 2 cardamons [crushed]
- 2 bay leaves

Clean, wash and drain the rice. Heat oil and fry sliced onion until golden brown. Add all the other spices and the rice. Fry the rice a little, then add liquid, salt and vegetables. Turn the range up. Cook uncovered. When all the liquid disappears (bubbles appear in the rice) lower the heat to minimum and cover with a tight lid. Allow to cook for about 15-20 minutes. Garnish with crisp fried onions of desired and serve hot.



CHAPPATI OR PULKA [Bread]

- 3 cups whole wheat flour
- Water enough to make a soft dough
- Pinch of salt
- 1 tsp butter

Mixing flour, salt and water, knead a soft dough. Cover and allow to stand for about 1/2 hour. Then knead again and shape into little balls. Roll each ball into a round pancake shape. Place on a hot pan and cook one side then turn over and cook the other. Then place a wire rack over a side range and turn to medium. Place the chappati on the wire rack and allow it to open up like a balloon. Remove and spread a little butter on one side.



DUCK VINDALOO

- 1 medium duck
- 2 sticks cinnamon
- 2 cardamons
- 6 cloves
- 8 dry red chillies [optional]
- 3 onions
- 1 tbsp cumin powder
- 1 clove garlic
- 2 tsps ginger powder
- 1 tsp turmeric
- 3 tbsps vinegar
- 1 tbsps sugar
- 1/2 tsp poppy seeds
- 1/2 lb. potatoes
- 4 tbsps oil
- Soil to taste

Joint the duck, put in a saucepan with enough water to cover the meat. Add cinnamon, cardamons, cloves and salt

— cook till meat is just tender. Peel and quarter potatoes. Meanwhile add all the remaining ingredients with vinegar to a smooth paste. Heat oil in a large saucepan, fry the duck till well browned on all sides and keep aside. Add ground paste to the same oil and fry till dry. Add a cup of water and simmer till liquid has disappeared. Add fried duck and potatoes. Add sugar and more vinegar if necessary and cook gently till potatoes are tender and gravy is thick.



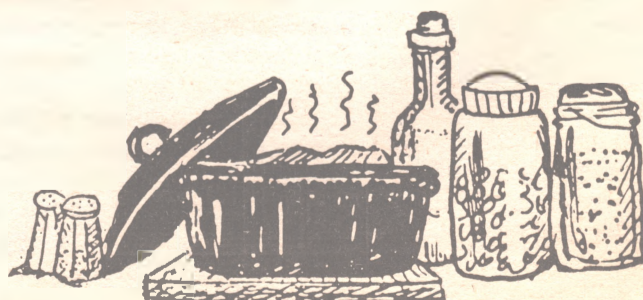
KULFI [ICE CREAM]

- 4 cups 1/2 & 1/2 cream [can mix homogenized milk and table cream]
- 4 cups whipping cream
- 4 cardamons [crushed]
- 2 drops of Rose water
- Chopped pistachio nuts
- Sugar to taste

Boil creams till thick and yellow (less than 1/2 the original quantity). Add sugar and cardamons. Remove from the stove and add the rose water and nuts. Cool. Fill in small popsicle moulds or ice-trays to freeze. Before serving, dip each mould in warm water, unscrew top and turn out into individual plates. May garnish with more chopped nuts if desired.

There is a gracious and traditional custom of serving 'pan', (a combination of chopped betel nut and spices wrapped in a green betel leaf) after each meal. It is believed that pan aids digestion much like after dinner brandy and mints. □

Maureen was born and raised in Calcutta, India and now lives in Bromont, Quebec.





Au Rond Point. Route 112 just west of Magog. Open Monday-Thursday 7:30 a.m. — 10 p.m. Accepts Visa, M/C. For reservations call: [819] 843-5308.

by Bijou Ardglass

Au Rond Point is certainly a place that attracts attention as you drive along 112 from Sherbrooke to Montreal (Stanley and I both vowed to avoid the autoroute when the tolls skyrocketed to 50 cents). With its red and blue neon lights and large signs that announce: Steak and Seafood, you can hardly miss it. The thing that has always put me off, although the parking lot is nearly always full, is the sign that reads: Mets Canadiens. Whenever I see that, visions of tourtière packed with potatoes, gristly meat balls and pigs' feet spring to mind. Nevertheless, Stanley said, "Bijou, we really must try that place. After all, it's there." Well, you just can't argue with that Mount Everest kind of logic, so we did.

There are actually three eating areas in this restaurant. As you enter, there is a formica counter on your right. On the left is a clean but rather austere dining room similar to one you would find in a high-class truck stop. In back of all this is a new dining room that is a cut above the one in front, as it has a new dark red brick fireplace and large windows along the back looking out onto what appears to be another parking lot, but with the snow, it's hard to tell what else is there. The decor can be classified as pleasant rustic: pine furniture, hanging plants, orange and brown table cloths and red hemispherical ceramic chandeliers.

When we asked the waitress for suggestions, she said everything was equally good.

The menu is both à la carte and table d'hôte and there is also a special for \$6.25. Apart from the latter, the table d'hôte ranges from \$16 to \$20 and includes a salad, an appetizer, the main course, a carafon of wine and dessert. We started off with a drink which was very good. The service was very good, too. When we asked the waitress for suggestions, she said that everything was equally good. "Stanley, we should have gone somewhere else," I said when she left. "Don't be negative, Bijou," he replied, sipping away on his drink. "There's lots of vodka in this Bloody Mary." I smiled grimly.

Stanley decided to try tournedos on the table d'hôte menu (\$17.95), while I ordered à la carte. He started with a salad, a rather pallid pile of iceberg lettuce leaves with a vinaigrette dressing with a "vegetable oil" base. I began

with fondu parmesan (\$3.75) which, when it is good, happens to be a particular favorite of mine. Normally this is made by breading and deep frying neatly cut two-inch squares of a very thick cold bechamel-cheese mixture seasoned with nutmeg and cayenne. I got a plate of three rather amorphous little pieces of fondu. No spices at all had been added, and the main flavor that came through was that of the rather rancid oil in which they had been fried.

On the whole quite tasteless

After this, Stanley got his next course: coquille St. Jacques (the other choices were onion soup and shrimp cocktail). It was a small shell entirely lined with mashed potatoes with some seafood on top and quite a bit of melted cheese on that. The whole thing was quite tasteless. Next he had his main course: a slice of filet mignon, cooked medium rare exactly as ordered, was served with a baked potato and sour cream and wax beans that had come straight from a can. He also got a small carafon of red wine to wash this down. The meat was very tender.

I had ordered a fondue Japonaise (\$12.50). The broth base, which was a quite salty commercial preparation, was set to bubble with some saki stirred into it (hence the name "japonaise") while the waitress brought a platter of very thinly sliced filet mignon and another bowl of broth into which she put the vegetables: partially steamed cauliflower, brussels sprouts and broccoli, and some frozen asparagus, leek tops and a few spinach and iceberg lettuce leaves. With this I also received a glass of hot saki. The fondue was all right, but not outstanding, and some more interesting vegetables such as raw mushrooms and green peppers would have been appreciated instead of the cabbage family. Dipping sauces were: thousand island dressing, a doctored-up ketchup preparation and garlic mayonnaise. Rice with parsley was also on this plate.

For dessert Stanley had carrot cake (included in the table d'hôte menu) that was topped with a commercial caramel sauce and a liberal helping of Nutrifil. It was rather tasteless. I ordered tarte au sucre, which was far from up to standard. It was runny and had a double crust and was also topped with the same fluffy white product. The coffee was not good.

"Shades of boarding school, Bijou," Stanley sighed, as he settled up with me for the bill.

"You should have known when you saw the formica counter, Stanley," I replied. "After all, this isn't one of your little ethnic restaurants, you know."

Which brings me to the point of why I reviewed this restaurant, since there isn't much to recommend it, as far as I am personally concerned. I was thinking, as we drove home, that lots of people like to eat out, but can't always spend a lot of money every time they do. It is true that you can eat here for as little as \$6.25 (plus tax and tip, of course). You can also get a pretty good meal from Stouffer's frozen foods (if you don't want to cook) for about the same price (spinach soufflé, turkey tetrazzini and scalloped apples, for example). Yet, once you get into a restaurant, aren't you just a little bit tempted to have one of the more expensive items on the menu? Might you not, actually, order the \$20.00 dish instead of the \$16.00

dish? If this is the case, you might as well show some respect for your stomach and palate and go to a really good place, such as the Hatley Inn (where the table d'hôte is \$20.00), the Auberge de l'Etoile, or any of the many other really good restaurants in the Townships. Of course, wine isn't included in most of these. That's a consideration.

Is money a big factor when you go out? Would you rather eat out frequently for very little, or less often and go to a really good place? I would enjoy receiving readers' comments regarding these things.

Dinner for two excluding drinks, tax and tip: \$36.20. □

Rated the "most outstanding restaurant" for the years 1980, 1981, and 1982 in *The Townships Sun's* "Bon Appétit" column.

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NEXT EVENTS AT CENTENNIAL

FEBRUARY:

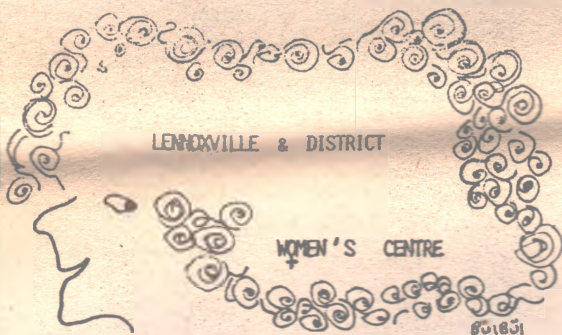
9, 10, 11	Winners, by the Drama Department	8:30 pm
12	The movie, <i>The Great Gatsby</i>	7 pm
14	<i>The University Singers</i>	8 pm
15	The movie " <i>Midnight Express</i> "	7 pm
17	Yass Hakoshima, mime	8:30 pm
18	The movie " <i>Chitty Chitty Bang Bang</i> "	2 pm
19	The movie " <i>Tootsie</i> "	7 pm
	The movie " <i>Foul Play</i> "	7 pm
24	Recital —Paul Dansereau, clarinetist and Michel Caron, classical guitarist	8 pm
26	Jubilation Gospel Choir	7 pm
	The movie " <i>The Graduate</i> "	9 pm
29	Mark Widner (piano concert)	8 pm

MARCH:

14 The movie "*The Boys from Brazil*"

APRIL:

2	Brunswick Quartet	
4	The movie " <i>A Midsummer Night Sex Comedy</i> "	
6	Alexander Lagoya, guitarist	8:30 pm
7	The movie " <i>Dr Doolittle</i> "	2 pm
8	The movie " <i>The Boys in Company C</i> "	7 pm
11	The movie " <i>Hair</i> "	7 pm



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WINTER - SPRING 1984

Tues. Feb. 14	"Starting a Small Business and/or Working From Your Home" with James Kanner	7:30 p.m.	Women's Centre
Thur. Feb. 23	"Retirement Planning For Women, Part I - Psychological Aspects" with Julie Michel	7:30 p.m.	North Hatley Primary School
Thur. Mar. 15	"Crime Prevention For Women" Presenter - T.B.A.	7:30 p.m.	Women's Centre
Thur. Mar. 29	"Literary Ladies - The Treatment of Women in Literature" with Vivienne Allen	7:30 p.m.	Women's Centre
Thur. Apr. 12	"Retirement Planning For Women, Part II - Financial Aspects" with Norma Siddiqui	7:30 p.m.	Women's Centre
Thur. Apr. 26	"The World of Teenagers" Presenter: Monique Martin	7:30 p.m.	Women's Centre
May 11-12	"Women's Health - Issues and Concerns" Two days of lectures, workshop, films and other events	T.B.A.	Sherbrooke Hospital
Thur. May 17	"Tips and Tours For Women Travellers" Presenter: T.B.A.	7:30 p.m.	North Hatley Primary School
Sat. Jun. 3	"Self Defense For Women" with Patrick Vaughan	1-5 p.m.	T.B.A.

* Fee slightly higher for this session.
Light refreshments are usually available at each session
Fee for each session is \$1.50 for non-members, \$0.75 for students and seniors, free for members.

COURSES

Starting Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1984	"Ladies Fitness" with Ruth Fitzgerald (The cost is \$32.00, or \$30.00 for Women's Centre members, Contact Rina Kampeas, 567-1140, for more information.)	7:00-9:00 p.m. (8 weeks)	Bishop's Univ. Sports Centre
Starting in February	"French Conversation in Small Groups" (Please contact Melanie Cutting, 564-3674, for detailed information.)		Women's Centre

Bishop's University's Humanities Division and Women's Studies Program will be presenting a series of public lectures in the coming months. All lectures will be given in the Music Room, 125 MacKinnon, on Bishop's Campus at 7:30. Refreshments will be served.

LECTURE SCHEDULE:

Wednesday Feb. 8

"Vienna in Three-quarter Time"
Tom Gordon—Music

Wednesday Feb. 22

"The Queen, Her Handmaid, and Spenser's Career"
Joanne Craig—English

Monday Feb. 27

"Turner and Rogers' Italy and the Literature of Italian Travel"
Adèle Holcomb—Fine Arts

Wednesday Mar. 14

"A Wise and Noble Elephant": John Ruskin's Ideal of Womanhood
Rina Kampeas—Women's Studies

Thursday Mar. 22

"Religion and Politics: An Internal Contradiction"
Harvey White—Religion

Wednesday Mar. 28

"The Language of The Self: Wordsworth, Rhetoric, and Autobiography"
Douglas Kneale—English

Thursday Apr. 5

"The Conservatism of Women or the Conservatism of Social Science?"
Melissa Clark—Sociology—Women's Studies

**THE WEEK AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR
AT CHAMPLAIN COLLEGE / BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY
FEBRUARY 27 — MARCH 1, 1984**

To encourage a public debate in this region on the growing threat and the devastating effects of nuclear war, Champlain Regional College and Bishop's University in Lennoxville have planned a week of outstanding events devoted to increasing public awareness of the issues at stake and the possibilities for public action.

The idea for the week originated when a group of Champlain teachers met shortly after the TV film *The Day After* was broadcast last November.

MONDAY 27 FEB.

4:30 pm **On The Beach** — By Neville Shute, (in Johnson 20)
8:00 pm **If You Love This Planet** — Animator: Duncan Graham (Stanstead)
.....refreshments and discussion (Johnson 20)

TUESDAY 28 FEB.

1:00 pm a) **The War Game** (Watkins) Ron Mlodzik (Johnson 20)
b) Nuclear War Simulation Games: John Emerson (Old Gym)
4:00 pm Scientific Panel:
Al Ford, Dave Gibson, Robert Van Hulst (Old Gym)
6:30 pm **Shame** (Bergmann) (Johnson 20)
8:30 pm Dr. Michel Trudel: "First Strike Nuclear Warfare"
(Old Gym)
-refreshments and discussion with participation of Dr Joanne Santa Barbara (Hamilton)

WEDNESDAY 29 FEB.

12:30 pm Special Luncheon for Guests & Participants
2:30 pm Speakers from the three Political Parties. (Old Gym)
Moderator: William Matson
7:00 pm Official opening of Art Display: Bishop's Art Gallery
8:00 pm "The Problem of Despair": A Panel. Moderator: Adèle Holcomb
Greta Nemeroff, (Montreal)
Dr. Santa Barbara (Chedoke - McMaster, Hamilton) (Old Gym)

THURSDAY 1 MARCH

1:00 pm Panel: "The Politics of War"
Cavanagh, Napier, Spencer, Emerson (Old Gym)
3:00 pm Workshops: Bishop's, Lennoxville, Montreal, Georgeville,
Sherbrooke, Vermont Groups
6:00 pm Group Supper (Old Gym)
7:30 pm Plenary Session & Conclusion. Moderator: Philip Lanthier

For more information phone Mike Benazon 563-2709.



Second Section

Taziana Tabbia Plomteux



"Mystic Conversation"
Watercolor 19" X 13"



"Journey towards an Unknown Land"
Watercolor 16" X 13"

Born in Torino Italy, Tabbia obtained a diploma in Drawing and History of Art from the Academia Albertina di Belle Arti, Turin in 1957, and a Master's degree in Humanities and Arts at the University of Turin. In addition to teaching and being an art critic, she was assistant Curator of the Sabauda Gallery Exhibits in Palazzo Chiabrese (1959) and Piemonte Artistico e Culturale (1960).

Tabbia comes from a family of artists, and finds her inspiration in search of beauty and truth through artistic expression. She has travelled widely, always with sketch pad in hand.

In 1965 she married and moved to the Townships, where she enthusiastically continues to develop as a painter. Well-known for her watercolours, recently Tabbia has been extending her talent with portraits in pastels and watercolours. Solo exhibitions of her work have been held in Sherbrooke, Montreal, and

many other centres. Last August the Canadian Consulate in Turin, Italy, arranged an exhibition of her work there — the theme was "Two Lands, Two Spirits".

"Le Studio" is where Tabbia works and teaches, in the picturesque area between Dunham and Frelighsburg. Courses will be available again in the Spring for both adults and children. Private lessons by arrangement. There is a permanent exhibition of her work on display at "Le Studio". In addition to the visual arts she writes poetry and is also a counselor on art history and decoration.

A wide variety of media are used by Tabbia for her creative expression; watercolours, oils, pastels, pen and ink, acrylic and her gentle touch has also been utilized in the illustration of several books. □



"Reading"
Mixed media on linen 15" X 15"

On the cover of the Second Section

Tiziana Tabbia Plomteux

by Gillian Lortie



"Going to Dance"
acrylic and watercolor 12" X 14"

Photos / Gillian Lortie

AN ART OF REALITY AND DREAM: WATERCOLOUR PAINTING

The rough and mossy texture of tree bark, the crystal clear reflections of still water, the sweetness of a rose petal and the misty light of a distant fog... All these fascinating details of a landscape can be revealed by a good watercolour painting, as well as the subtle feelings of human beings: sadness, joy and wonder. It's a painting technique full of attraction for an artist who likes to pay attention to the ever-changing hues of the world around him.

Well known in England and later in the United States, watercolour actually finds more and more admirers in Quebec, where it was not always fully appreciated. Not long ago there was a real misunderstanding about it, as some still were calling it "peinture à l'eau" like "the one children do at school" and reminding one of the child's rhyme "la peinture à l'huile c'est bien difficile, mais c'est bien plus beau que la peinture à l'eau"... It is in fact a very difficult form of painting, but this complex medium, if mastered, particularly stimulates one's creativity. Watercolour must be transparent and based on a good knowledge of basic drawing, even if generally the watercolour artist sets aside a too exact definition of the lines to give the masses of color a more changing and free impact. Planning carefully, he must first decide which areas must stay paper white for the maximum lights and where he will progressively drop a deeper colour. An inspiring watercolour has the quality of freshness and spontaneity that can rarely be found in an oil; it's a result of the artist's ability to translate in images the "mood" of the passing moment. □

T.T.P.



Insight On Collectibles

by Beverly Musty



Sunday Drive

Collecting by Theme: Antique Cars

Just about everyone collects something—licence plates, limited edition plates, coins, stamps, porcelain dolls etc. There is even a group of men in the Townships who have formed a club and are collecting vintage automobiles. These guys don't even mind if the gem comes in pieces. The urge to collect is universal and it has no boundary of age, income or personal background. The youngster who is searching for a missing Garfield button may well grow up to become an expert on antiques or fine art.

The boom in collecting reflects a change in times and lifestyle. Sixty years ago, only the very rich could afford the luxury of collecting the old master paintings and sculptures. But, several factors have changed the image of the "typical collector".

There are still some wealthy individuals who pay many thousands of dollars for a single piece of art but there is also a very exciting affordable field of collectibles out there for us to enjoy. More leisure time gives us the desire for hobbies and rising educational levels encourage us to learn more about our hobbies through books and clubs.

Many collectors get a great deal of enjoyment from tracking down an elusive plate—the perfect piece to round out a series or complete a display.

Some collectors are intrigued with the investment possibilities of limited editions and study the market as they would the Toronto Stock Exchange, trying to establish trends that will help them make wise purchases.

Pleasant Memories

Interior decorating is another reason for many collectible purchases. The plates featured on this page would no doubt look nice in a man's study.



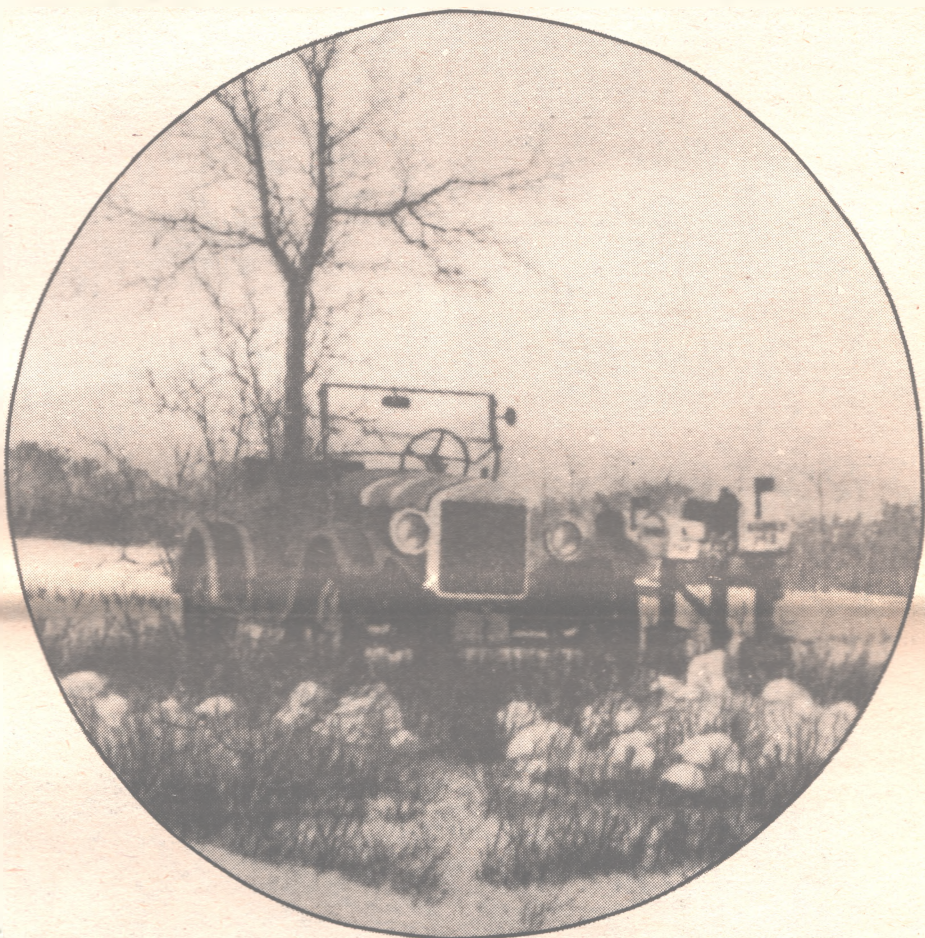
"'57 Chevy" by Carl Pope

However, most collectors do buy for their personal pleasure, and there are many collectors who buy limited edition plates to compliment another hobby. For the antique car buffs and for those of you who remember riding in a model "T", these plates may bring back pleasant memories and pride.

There are three series currently on the market. One series is called "Milestone Automobile Era", with the first of the 4 plate series being the "'57 Chevy". Edition size is 5,000 and Issue Price is \$65.00.

A new series which has just been released is "Les Automobiles des Collectionneurs". This 6 plate series of rare antique European cars is produced on Limoges Porcelain and each plate comes with a certificate of authenticity and a history of the model represented. Production is limited to 14 days and the price is \$45.00.

A third series of antique car plates is entitled "Classy Cars". The 4 plate series consists of The 26T, the 31 A, The 32 Pick-Up, and The Panel Van. Issue Price: \$45.00. □



"The 26T" by Scott Kuhnly, 1st in series of 4, porcelain, 8½ inches

Collector's Corner

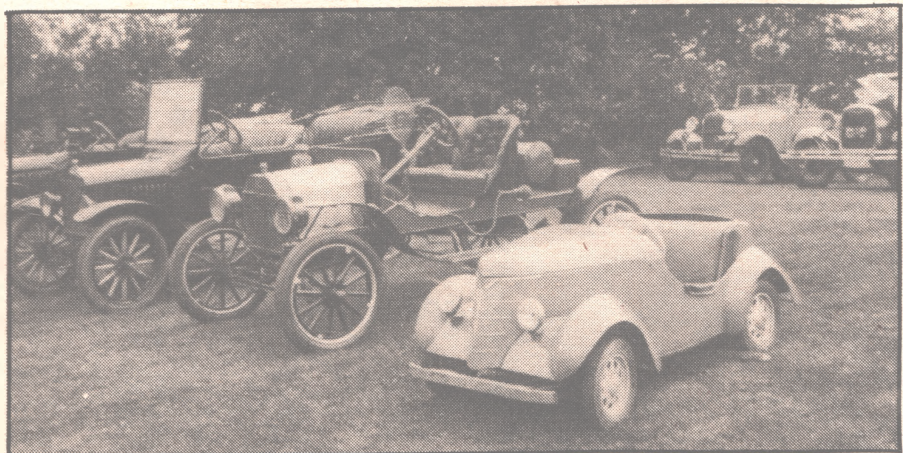


A newsletter will be arriving to all club members this week, showing the latest best plates. It also includes a list of plates which have been reduce 35% — 65%.

Two representatives from The Bradford Exchange flew in on December 16, 1983 to buy back a total of 108 collector plates. Some of our club members dropped in for coffee but not one member brought in plates to be sold. This proves that our local collectors are true collectors rather than speculators.

New Arrivals

- 1) "Amy's Magic Horse" — the beautiful follow-up to "Sunday's Best". Price \$55.00.
- 2) "The Night Operator", 4th in Men of the Rail by Ted Xaras. Price \$39.50.
- 3) "Recital" by Mary Vickers. 4th in "Be My Friend" series. Price \$39.00.
- 4) "Fish Story" — a new series. First plate has two little boys with arms outstretched describing the big one that got away. Price \$26.50
- 5) "Going To The Rink" by Joan Healey. First of four plates depicting boys in famous hockey team sweaters. Only 7,500 edition size. Price \$70.00.
- 6) "Little Bo Peep". 5th plate in Mother Goose series. Price \$37.00
- 7) "My Magic Hat", 5th in series "Stop & Smell" by Rusty Morey. Price \$45.00. This has been a consistently good series with the first 2 plates on the secondary market and only one more plate in the series.



If you collect cars you will no doubt enjoy the different series available on Antique Cars.

Les Métézès

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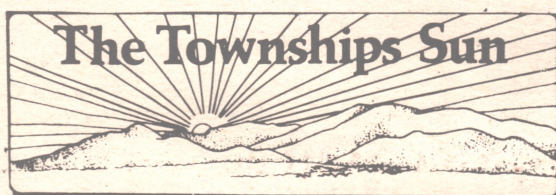
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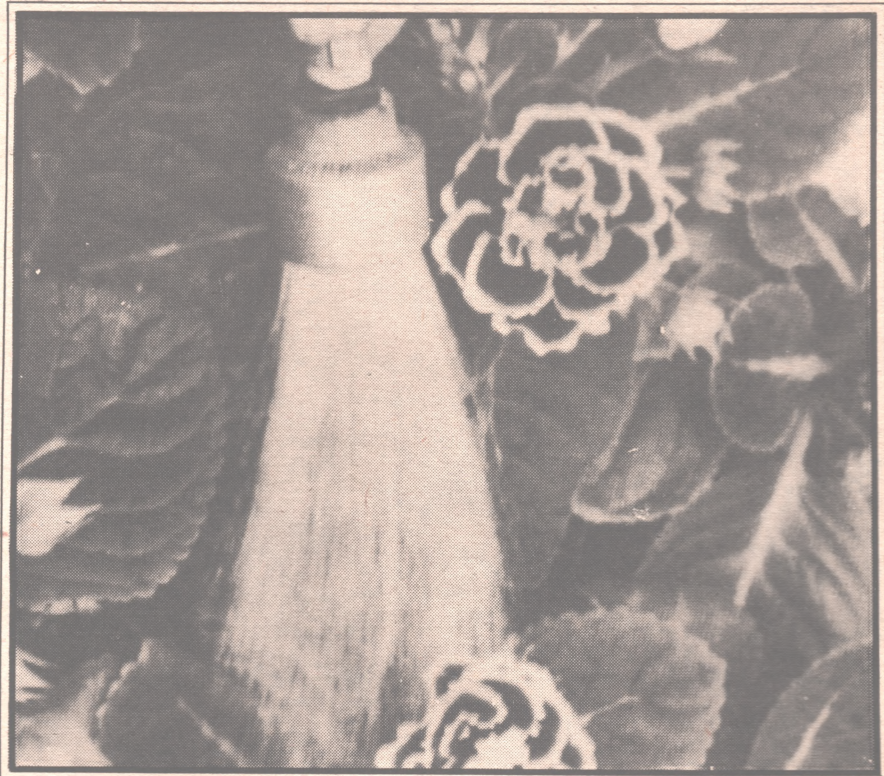


Photo / E.J. Small Growers, Inc.

Water on the foliage of Gloxinia is not harmful unless water is too cold or plants are in too much bright sunlight. Water regularly.

Survival Skills for Holiday Plants

by Chuck Neville

Contrary to popular opinion, Christmas plants should continue to decorate your home long after the holidays are gone. However, each type of plant often seen around Christmas time is unique and requires special maintenance.

Probably the plant most associated with Christmas is the Poinsettia. Many people feel that this plant in particular is doomed and cannot be kept after Christmas. However, with a little luck and some knowledge of its requirements, it is probable that the Poinsettia can make a nice Christmas plant for you next year too.

Poinsettia

First of all, the Poinsettia likes it warm and with as much direct sun as possible. However, now that it has formed its bract (flower), its requirement for fertilizer is nil and any such addition might well be harmful. Water thoroughly when the soil is beginning to dry an inch down. Soon the bract will

fall off and then you should be on your way to having a nice green plant. At this time, fertilizing can be resumed, or better still, you could re-pot it in a bigger pot. If you wish to enhance its fullness, you could pinch the tips and so induce it to make more branches. In the summer, this plant would definitely benefit by a stay in the garden in the sun. All you have to do is bury the pot but in dry periods you would still have to water it. However, if you don't have a very sunny window the shock of bringing it inside in the fall could cause it to have a big setback.

Next fall if you give your plant just natural light (meaning that there is no extra man-made light at night) the shortening days will make it flower.

You could always put it in a very dark closet each night at 6:00 pm and take it out the next morning at 8:00 am and it is impossible to go wrong. However you have to do it for 4 weeks. Start this procedure in the time between September 15 and October 1st.



Photo / The Greenhouse Gardener

Poinsettias can fill a home with red pink, white or marbled flowers from early December until spring.



Photo / The Greenhouse Gardener

Cyclamen grows from a tuber and gives a beautiful display of flowers and foliage most of the winter and spring.

Christmas Cactus

Christmas Cactus is another popular plant and its care is really quite simple. Water like any other house plant when the soil first approaches dryness — although being a cactus, it can dry to a greater degree than most. After blooming, regular fertilizing at monthly intervals will help it to grow. Christmas Cactus will not do well in full sun so if you want to see those flowers again next Christmas, hold back on the fertilizer beginning next fall and keep it as cool as possible. If you can't keep it cool, short days (in natural light only) will help it to bloom.

Cyclamen

Cyclamen, although less often seen, certainly deserve to be mentioned due to its great ornamental value. With the proper conditions this aristocrat of plants should continue to astonish and charm us with its beautiful flowers for several months. However, your chances of keeping it in good form are much better if you heat with wood, or at least let the temperature of your house go down at night. Cyclamen like it cool. They do not like too much full noonday sun and prefer their soil to be on the moist side. Occasional fertilizing will be helpful to keep it in good shape.

After flowering has ended water should be withheld (none at all) and the plant should be allowed to go dormant for

several months. You can put the pot on its side in a dry spot in your cellar for most of the summer. Towards late summer bring it back to the light, resume watering and you should see your plant grow again.

Kalanchoe

Kalanchoe (pronounced Kal-an-koé-ee) is a succulent plant similar to the Christmas Cactus and its care is very much the same. It too should flower again next year with no special treatment, although it might not make it for Christmas as January-February is the natural flowering period for this plant.

Gloxinia

Gloxinia is another flowering plant often seen on or after the holidays. This plant is closely related to the African Violet and its care is similar. It prefers to be kept on the moist side, in good light but not direct noonday sun (especially in summer). Regular fertilizing will be beneficial. However, it does not like it cool and should even be warm nights. So for those of you with central heating and thermostats set high this plant will probably perform well. Cold water on its leaves is definitely a no no. Its fine velvety leaves and beautiful bell-shaped flowers are truly worthwhile. After its flowering period, unlike the African Violet, it will need a dormant period, so at this point you can begin to give it the same régime as outlined above for the Cyclamen. □



Photo / E.J. Small Growers Inc.

Gloxinia plants in bloom are almost irresistible. They grow the fastest in spring and summer. Some plants bear 50 or more flowers! At left is a Lavender Beauty.

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AGRI-CULTURE:

Soil Testing:

How big is the ballpark?

by Joe Smillie

As this winter's thick blanket of snow covers Eastern Townships' fields and gardens our thoughts are distant from the intense microbial activity going on in our soils. While it is a traditional winter pastime to choose our seeds and plan our gardens and fields, spurred on by the arrival of the seed catalogues, it may also be the time to consider taking a soil test this spring. If one is unfamiliar with these tests, or unhappy with their present methods, it is the time to investigate now. During the busy spring there will not be time to deal with this complex information.

Most agriculturalists throughout history have not had access to "scientific data" like the soil test. Many did not need this information but succeeded with their intuition and observation. Most agriculture was of the "slash and burn" style however; when the land was exhausted the farmers moved on. As heirs of Western civilization's scientific approach we are pre-disposed to utilize this tool.

A soil test will give us numerical values for certain mineral levels and organic matter content. Recommendations for mineral fertilizers are based on this data. Soil tests do not tell us the level of biological activity or the quality of the organic matter. Soil micro-organisms create a healthy soil and organic matter may be undigested stalks or finished humus. These two factors govern the ability of a plant to utilize minerals in an effective manner.

Indeed mineral fertilization based on a soil test is only one of many factors governing crop yield and quality. Some of the other factors include the physical structure of the soil, aspects of the climate and micro-climate, (such as intensity and duration of light, rainfall, temperature, wind velocities), drainage, the timing and type of tillage operations, the type and placement of fertilizers, seed quality (its depth and placement) etc. et al. The variables are immense.

The accuracy of the soil test, and resultant recommendations depend on many factors including the sampling procedure, the testing process, and the laboratory "philosophy" in making recommendations. Many agriculture professionals (particularly American) equate taking a soil test with "putting us in the ballpark", that is, generally useful but not precision pin-pointing.

We do not get soil test results on our garden or field just on the soil that ends up in the test tube. Taking a **representative** soil sample is the primary concern. Sampling information is available from numerous pamphlets and books from agricultural agencies, private testing laboratories and agricultural publishers.

The actual test procedures used in labs vary enormously. Some chemical re-



Taking a representative soil sample is the most important part of the soil test.



A sample can be taken with a shovel if care is exercised.

agents and procedures are more expensive than others (possibly leading to cheaper but less accurate approaches), some tests are appropriate for certain soil conditions and minerals but not for others, human error can occur, and modern, expensive equipment (such as spectrometers for trace element analysis) may not be available.

A representative sample analyzed by appropriate testing methods will yield accurate numbers but it is the "interpretation" of the lab that turns these abstract figures into useable recommendations. There is a great deal of "play" in this area. There are no universal standards for optimum mineral levels for all soil/crop situations. Much depends on the lab's experience. Some labs accept certain "standards" for sufficiency levels, others recommend higher levels for maintenance and build-up of minerals, those with crop response data base their recommendations on the correlation of mineral and yield levels, and many private laboratories utilize the concept of cation saturation ratios to prescribe mineral fertilizers.

The New Farm magazine published a series of 6 articles called "Testing...Testing" in 1982 which demonstrated the wide array of test results and great disparity of recommendations from similar soil samples sent to most soil testing laboratories across the United States. With all of these qualifications regarding the accuracy of the test most agriculturalists agree that it is still worthwhile.

There are three choices for the farmer or gardener; the home soil test kit, a

government or private laboratory soil test or an elaborate test termed "a soil audit".

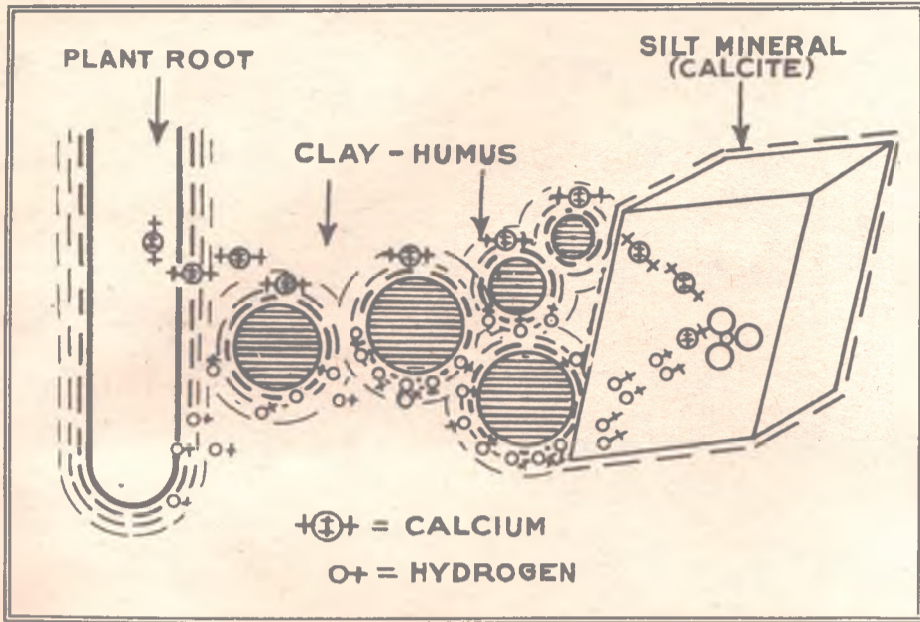
Those with a scientific bent, or a natural curiosity and tendency to precision, may be well-served by the purchase of a soil test kit. Useful kits range in price from \$35 to \$150. These kits will measure nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, pH, and organic matter. The chemical reagents and simplified procedure should be of sufficient quality to allow "ballpark accuracy". Cheaper kits may lead to misleading results.

Professional soil test services were once the work of government agricultural agencies. Recently, however, budget cut-backs have reduced this service to card-carrying farmers. Those who are not recognized as farmers cannot obtain these services in Quebec even though they are more than willing to pay. It seems necessary to send soil samples to private labs, most of which are in the United States. A professional soil test measures major nutrients (P&K) but not usually nitrogen because it varies daily depending on soil and climatic conditions. The test measures the pH in two ways, organic matter levels, minor nutrients (Ca, Mg) and, by request, any number of trace elements (B, S, Mn, Cu, Zn, etc.). Only recently however have labs dropped the Poor, Fair, Good type of mineral level rating and now most give a numerical value.

Professional soil test services were once the work of government agricultural agencies. But now it is often necessary to use private labs.

The soil audit is a more complete soil test that has gained popularity in the last decade. This concept utilizes the principle of cation exchange capacity to measure the nutrient holding potential of the soil and to what extent this capacity is filled by which nutrients. This differs markedly from a simple measurement of nutrient level. For example, a certain mineral level may be high for sand but low for clay. Cations are positively charged ions that are held by attraction to soil exchange sites. The





Comprehensive soil audits measure the cation exchange capacity of the soil.

ratio of the cations calcium, magnesium and potassium is compared to an "ideal" balance. This ratio, first developed by William Albrecht, allows for the most efficient flow of nutrients to plant roots if the balance is maintained. The soil audit also measures the level of the Anion Phosphorus with 2 tests. Phosphorus availability to plants is extremely complex so one test measures immediate availability and the other measures the reserve. The audit also measures aluminum, hydrogen, sulfur, trace elements by request, and estimates the seasonal nitrogen release from organic matter. Woods End Lab has also developed the chromatography test to measure the quality of organic matter (humus level).

While the cation exchange capacity concept has been accepted by most soil test professionals the idea of an ideal balance of cations (Ca, Mg, K) is under attack. Bill Liebrandt, who guided the New Farm series, is one of a number of scientists who have attacked the Albrechtian concept saying that it is "an unworkable" model. While they feel it may apply to some soils with certain

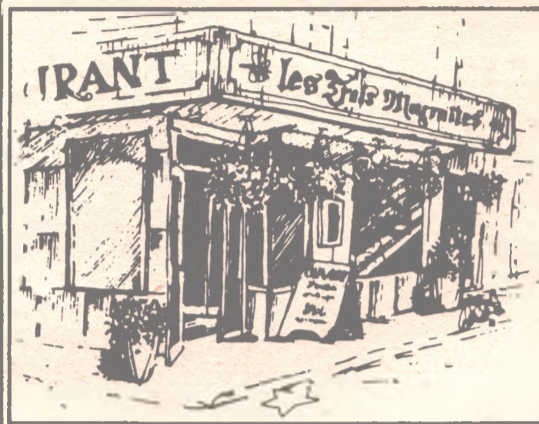
crops it is expensive and unnecessary for most. These scientists feel that more "crop response data" for each soil and crop is necessary.

Soil testing is indeed a complex and confusing affair. However it does give us a rough idea of our soil mineral levels. It also helps us organize our approach to soil fertility by giving us concrete data that may involve us with our soil health so that we become more observant and intuitive. We will need these talents to manage our organic matter. With the exception of the embryonic chromatographic test, soil tests do not measure the biological activity of the soil. The soil-plant interface is a very complex exchange relationship that is based on energy flow not levels of soluble minerals. True fertilization is the process of enlivening the soil. Soil micro-organisms power decomposition and mineral cycles. These little fellows are at work now under the snow blanket. As Rudolf Steiner, who inspired the agricultural science of bio-dynamics, has explained "the earth is most inwardly alive in winter-time".

It would be a good idea when contacting the following laboratories and companies to send a self-addressed envelope (don't bother with a stamp for U.S. addresses).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inexpensive soil test kit — | Sudbury Laboratory Inc.
Box 1572
Sudbury, Massachusetts 01776
U.S.A. |
| Professional soil test kit — | Lamotte Chemical Products Co.
Chestertown, Maryland 21620
U.S.A. |
| Soil test — | Compagnie National de Fourrage et Sondage
1325 Rue Newton
Boucherville, Quebec
J4B 5H2 |
| Soil audit service — | A & L Laboratories, Inc.
5011 Decatur Road
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46806
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| Soil audit and chromatogram — | Woods End Laboratory R.F.D.
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Conservation & Nature Notes

by Gladys Mackey Beattie

The Puffed Grouse



in a throbbing courtship display to produce the

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takes place in open hardwoods
nesting birds ample opportunity to
and see an approaching enemy. Y
chicks require brush woodland
and cutover areas which will pr
escape cover as well as abundant
food. Grassy and herbaceous plant
wild berries are important to
grouse as fall approaches. Mature
woods are needed again in winter
their buds, as are abandoned
orchards. In winters of little
grouse find shelter under low gr
branches of spruce or cedar.

It is becoming increasingly ap
that if we want to continue to he
male grouse's spring drumming th
out the woodland, and catch the
sional glimpse of a grouse family scra
in the underbrush, knowing that
are still keeping a place in the bala
things, and if hunters want to
grouse to hunt, something must be
to protect, not directly the grouse
the habitat which the grouse ne
live in.

Great Gray Owl

This winter, a great many Grea
Owls, have moved south and eas
their normal wintering range.
have been seen along the St. La
River plain, especially around Me

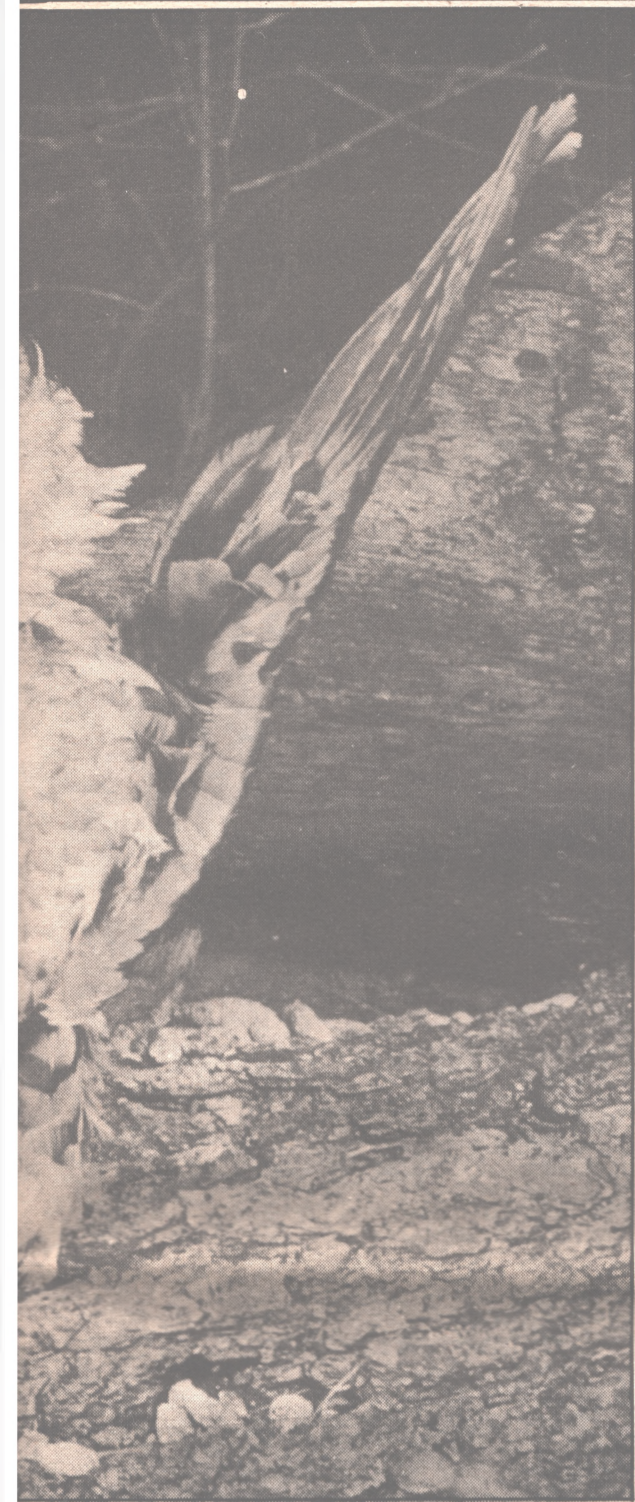


Illustration / Life Nature Library "The Birds"

resonant drumming by which it stakes its claim.

They resemble the Barred Owls, but have yellow eyes, and they are more greyish than the Barred Owl. They also lack the horizontal grey barring on the breast feathers which give that owl its name. Instead they have a conspicuous whitish patch of feathers on the throat. In size they are 22 inches long and have a 60" wingspread. This is even larger than our Great Horned Owl.

A rare phenomenon

Its home habitat is boreal forests, or wooded muskegs, either deciduous or coniferous. While wintering here, they seem to prefer mature deciduous woodlands. They are a very tame bird and will allow close approach. They are frequently seen foraging even in daylight and may be seen hunting mice in open fields using fence posts or nearby trees or shrubs as lookouts. Its voice is a series of deep booming whoos each lower in pitch.

If you should happen to see any of these owls in the Townships do take some pictures, (perhaps we could publish one right here in the Sun!) as this is a rare natural phenomenon.

Next month we will have some results from the local Audubon Christmas Bird Counts. □

Something for a cold February afternoon

THE SILVER THAW

"Come, and I will show you such a scene of splendour as you will not see every day. Observe the woods: every little twig of every tree, every bush, every blade of grass, is enshrined in crystal: here is a whole forest of sparkling, transparent glass, even to the minute needle-like leaves of the pines and firs. What are the candle-light lustres and chandeliers of the ball-room compared with this? Now the sun shines out; see, what a glitter of light! How the beams, broken as it were, into ten thousand fragments, sparkle and dance as they are reflected from the trees."

P.H. Gosse, The Canadian Naturalist [1840]

50 QUESTIONS

Hint: The July 1983 Travellers Guide can be of help.

1. Who sold "Pink Pills for Pale People? Where?
2. How do I get to Fort Lennox? How old is it?
3. What would I see at le Village Québécois d'Antan? How do I get there?
4. Where was Copp's Ferry?
5. Where is there a "Magnetic Hill" in the Townships?
6. Where did Craig's Road go? Why was it called that?
7. What is the claim to fame of the Haskell Opera House?
8. What town is famous for its guitar makers?
9. What was originally called Kingsville?
10. What architectural feature do you find in Georgeville?
11. What was Stephen Borroughs famous for?
12. Who was Ralph Merry and what made him decide to settle where he did?
13. What architectural feature is Granby famous for?
14. How much would it cost to take my 3 children to Parc Safari?
15. Where did the Round Barn design originate and with what group of people?
16. What island is named for a famous smuggler?
17. What two famous people were from Arthabaska?
18. What is the oldest settlement in the Eastern Townships?
19. What National Park is located in the Townships?
20. What village besides Mansonville has a "common" at its center?
21. What is Lac Davignon? How was it created?
22. Where are the only floating islands in Canada?
23. What was originally called Hyatt's Mills? Why?
24. What happened at Eccles Hill?
25. What language was spoken by the original settlers in Donal Morrison's home town?
26. What town has a wild animal farm?
27. How do I get to J.A. Bombardier's Museum?
28. Where is the astronomy station?
29. Where is the oldest covered bridge in Quebec? Give me two reasons for building covered bridges.
30. How do I get to Denison's Mills?
31. Who was Timothy O'Hea?
32. Where is Voltigeur Park?
33. Who was Reginald Aubry Fessenden? Where was he born? Where was his mother born?
34. Mr. Wurtele operated a ferry across what river? It connected which towns?
35. Where is there a minerology gallery in a public commerce?
36. Who was the "grand old man of Dudswell?
37. What exploit is Archibald McLean famous for?
38. The Compton County Museum is in two historical buildings. Where? How do I get there?
39. Where was Lucius Warren shot? by whom?
40. Where is Bury?
41. Where is the longest covered bridge in the Townships? How long?
42. Where was the first pulp mill established in Canada? When?
43. What and where was Victoria?
44. When was Asbestos discovered? (The mineral not the town.)
45. Who founded L'Avenir? Why?
46. What town was named for the capital of the Isle of Lewis? What nationality?
47. Where is Lake St. Francis?
48. What town was founded by Elmer Cushing? What contributed to its growth?
49. Where are the Bailey and Pope mansions?
50. What did Josiah Sawyer do?

Look for the answers in next month's issue.



The fish plant owned by the co-op in Killiniq, closed since 1978.

photo / Taqratik /

The Expulsion of the Killiniq Inuit



This article won the Paul Dumont-Frenette writers prize for 1983. It will be published this week in the following AQREM newspapers across Quebec: The Aylmer Bulletin, The Equity, The

Gleaner, The Lake of Two Mountains Gazette, The Low Down to Hull and Back News, The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph, The Record, The Rouyn-Noranda Press, The Stanstead Journal, The Spec,

The Townships Sun, The Val d'Or Star, The Victory, The Watchman, and The West-Quebec Post.

by Bob Dawson

Between midnight and the cold hours of morning, on February 8, 1978, the Inuit village of Port Burwell ceased to exist, and great has been the sorrow of its people.

Unlike most disasters, the buildings remained and it was the people who were swept away. And unlike most disasters, it started abruptly with a telephone call.

It was after midnight in the little village on Killiniq Island in the Northwest Territories, just off the northern tip of Quebec and Labrador. The cold, great blackness of the Arctic winter made silence in the vast solitude of the treeless wilderness, but on the horizon a storm was taking shape.

The people were asleep. The telephone rang. It was an official of the Department of Indian Affairs in Frobisher Bay, acting, not in the name of God, but in the name of the federal government. His message was that they were all to get out of town. They would be evacuated by airlift in the morning, he told them. There was no forewarning. No choice. No vote. No discussion. No clear explanation. Simply an order: your village will cease to exist in the morning. (1)

One by one, the men, women and children were roused from their sleep. Some could speak only Inuktitut, the language of the Inuit, the language of "the people". Qallunaat, the white man, had ordered. Wake up and pack your belongings. Take what will fit in the airplane.

No one slept in the Inuit village of Port Burwell that night.

In the morning, huddled anxiously at the ice field that passed for a runway, surrounded by boxes of belongings tied with string, they waited and listened for the sound of Qallunaat's airplane, the great bird that would take them away from the

island that had been their home, their food supply, and their way of life.

The airplane arrived just as the white man had ordered, and the Inuit saw their village and their island for the last time. They climbed into the sky and there below, they caught the last glimpse of the houses, the co-op, the church, and the cliffs that dropped down to the sea.

What, then, would they have? They would have boxes of belongings tied with string.

They were deposited on snow-covered gravel runways near Inuit villages in Ungava with their bundles of belongings. The children, normally so boisterous, now clinging to their mothers' parkas, the men, these once-proud providers of their people, now walking wearily with their heads bent

On November 11, 1975, the Quebec government with Ottawa's approval, signed an agreement which became law, extinguishing the Inuit's native claims, rights, titles and interests in Canada.

They turned to their elected leader, Norman Snowball, but he had no answer, no reassurance to give them. The Killiniq Council had not voted, they had not even been consulted or informed. They too, the democratically-elected leaders of the Inuit community, had simply been herded like cattle onto the airplane to be shipped away at the white man's whimsy.

Where would this airplane carry these exiles? It headed south across the channel to Quebec. Would they be moved as one community, with their council and their leader and their co-op, to settle together in a happy new village? No. The community would be split apart, divided among Eskimo Reserves in Northern Quebec.

Would they have new houses to replace the ones left behind? No. They would have no houses at all. Would they have any compensation for the loss of their entire village? No. Would they have a new school or new job opportunities or a new place of their own to hunt and fish? No.

down. The white man had demonstrated his power.

The federal government's explanation of this forced evacuation is that the community was no longer viable, in terms of health, jobs, municipal services, schools and runways. It was just another outpost being resettled to a better place.

If that is true, then why was it conducted like a midnight raid on an enemy camp?

If they were being rescued from a bad situation, then why were they flown so deliberately from bad to worse? At least in Port Burwell they had houses. In Ungava, they were deposited in Inuit villages that were already more than full.

In these villages, there had been little new construction of houses or provision of services since the James Bay Agreement had extinguished in perpetuity all native land claims and aboriginal rights, not only for the James Bay Cree Indians, but also for the Inuit six hundred miles north of the Hydro project. After the signing of the treaty,

the federal government had pulled out and the Quebec government had taken the land and forgotten the people.(2)

In these villages, people were sleeping five and six to a room in the 12 by 24 shacks that passed for houses.(3) Abandoned toolsheds and warehouses were being used as classrooms for the children.(4) There was no running water, except in the houses of the white government administrators, and in the words of Zebedee Nungak, the Inuit translator, the people were "rotting in their own sewage". There was little medical care and the runways were often too primitive to permit emergency medical evacuations. There were no jobs.

Into this Third World situation, the homeless exiles from Port Burwell were dumped. Because the Inuit are one people and have always shared everything they have, the Quebec Inuit took the Killiniq Inuit into their homes. They would sleep seven or eight to a room. Some took out their bathtubs to make more sleeping room on the floor. They defecated into plastic bags. Epidemics raged and children died.

If the Killiniq Inuit were moved there for health reasons, it is sad to note that the child death rate among Quebec Inuit is double the rate among Inuit in the Northwest Territories, and four times the rate of white Canadians.(5) If Port Burwell was evacuated because it was an unviable community, then every Inuit village in northern Quebec should have been evacuated at the same time.

consumer and producer co-op around which the community focuses (and to which all 84 adults belong) paid off its loans long ago, and by 1970, was renowned for its financial success, almost unequalled among Arctic settlements."

"No able-bodied hunter in Port Burwell had received welfare before 1968."(7)

Does this sound like a community with no hope of survival?

It is true the town was in trouble by 1978. The local economy had dropped, population had declined, there had been alcohol and sickness. But the same could be said of Sudbury, Ont. Port Burwell had known many ups and downs, from the prosperity of the 1890's when the whaling ships called and hired Inuit guides, to the misery of the 1940's when fur prices dropped and Inuit starved. But the people had endured, as Inuit had always endured, and from the 1960's onward Port Burwell had been strong and prosperous, a model community that government officials pointed to as an Inuit success story.

If there was anything that made Port Burwell uncomfortable to live in between the height of its glory in 1971 and its destruction in 1978, it was the lack of government services, such as medical care, that all Canadians normally receive.(8) For reasons that have never been explained, Port Burwell and the Quebec Inuit villages received government services that were greatly inferior to those in other Inuit villages in the Northwest Territories.(9)

an unelected government official telephones the Mayor of Sherbrooke and orders him to evacuate the entire town by morning. The people will be airlifted to various towns in New Brunswick where they will have to beg for shelter. They will not be compensated and they have no choice in the matter.

This could not happen to a white community in Canada, but it could happen to Port Burwell, because the people there are not white, and the means to decide their destiny have been taken from their hands.

In the words of Diamond Jenness, a foremost scholar of Inuit culture, "They have become pawns on the white man's chess-boards, and the white players are either not interested in their fate or unable to discover how to better it."(11)

On the day of evacuation there was to have been a meeting in the village about claims against the government.

And there was a game going on, but it was not chess. Call it a co-incidence if you like. At the moment when the federal government unilaterally decided to transfer them out of federal territory and into Quebec, the Port Burwell Inuit were in the midst of negotiations with the governments of Canada and Quebec.

It is most unusual, during negotiations, for one party to obliterate the village of the other party. But it leaves a lasting impression as to which is the stronger party.

On the very day that Port Burwell was evacuated, there was to have been a meeting in the village about claims against the government. The meeting had to be cancelled, of course, because the village had ceased to exist.

For amateurs of political co-incidence, here is the chronology of events:

On Nov. 11, 1975, the Quebec government, with Ottawa's approval, signed an agreement, which became law, containing the following clause:

"All native claims, rights, titles and interests, whatever they may be, in and to the territory, of all Indians and Inuit, wherever they may be, and all the native claims rights, titles and interests, whatever they may be, in Canada, of all the Inuit of Port Burwell, Northwest Territories, are hereby extinguished..."(12)

This was the controversial "Canada clause" of the James Bay Agreement.

The Inuit of Quebec had accepted, under great pressure,(13) to surrender in perpetuity all land claims and native rights in Quebec, in return for future considerations promised to them by the government. But the James Bay Treaty also extinguished the rights of the Port Burwell Inuit in the Northwest Territories outside of Quebec, as well as the traditional hunting and fishing rights of the Inuit of the Belcher Islands and Labrador.(14)

The nation-wide Indian and Inuit organisations vowed to fight. They would never accept the James Bay Treaty as a precedent for losing their own lands.(15) At stake, among many other things, are rights to natural resources, such as the billions of dollars of oil and gas under the Beaufort Sea in Inuit territory.

Most of all, they vowed to fight the "Canada clause" of this provincial law extinguishing native rights of certain groups of Inuit in federal territory outside of that province. The words "wherever they may... whatever they may be... in Canada... are hereby extinguished..." caused great apprehension among native groups across Canada. If they let this go through, it would set the legal precedent that would be used against them when the time came to settle their own land claims.(16)

Just another Outport being resettled —

And yet the viability of Port Burwell had been amply demonstrated in recent times. In 1966, in her book "The New People", Edith Iglauer described how she was given a tour of Port Burwell by an official of the Department of Indian Affairs, Donald Snowden, who proudly showed off the village as an example of Inuit success. "It's a fascinating place," Snowden said, "maybe because it's so remote and beautiful. They are living practically out in the Atlantic Ocean. Theirs was the second co-op in the Arctic, after George River, and the first to have a retail store... We always knew that potentially Burwell was one of the richest areas in the North and could support a much larger population... it was the wholehearted attitude of the people that made the difference. They told us they would rather die than leave..."(6)

In 1971, the Institute of Social and Economic Research of Memorial University had published a report by David Riches on Port Burwell's situation. Here is an image of the village in 1971:

"On Killiniq Island, the 150 Inuit of Port Burwell (27 families) enjoy flourishing seal, cod and char fisheries, eiderdown collection and handicraft industries based on local products. The

If the government suddenly discovered, after years of praising Port Burwell for its profitable industries and self-reliant people, that the lack of essential services in Port Burwell made it unliveable, it did not need to evacuate the town. It merely needed to provide the essential services, as it had promised to do in signed agreements.

After so many years of sending anthropologists, social scientists, and development officers to research Port Burwell with magnifying glasses, why did the government suddenly discover at midnight that the place was unliveable? After so many years of preaching democracy to the Inuit, this people who never in 10,000 years had lived undemocratically among themselves, why did the government now demonstrate the sheer powerlessness of the Killiniq Council, who were not even consulted or informed that their village was going to be obliterated and the people dispersed?

Why were their homes taken from them, with no compensation and no new homes to live in? Why were the Quebec Inuit not given assistance for taking them in?(10)

Would this have been possible, or even thinkable, in a white community? Tonight at midnight,



Patience and a way of life.

photo / Makivik

They would take their fight to Ottawa. Some talked of appealing to the courts, the Supreme Court, the World Court, the United Nations.

Ottawa had a fight on its hands about native land claims, just at a time when the National Energy Policy was being geared up to claim, for the white man and the white man alone, ownership of the oil and gas in the Beaufort Sea in Inuit territory.

The Inuit were becoming politically awake, and getting ready to fight for their future, and the "Canada clause" affecting the Port Burwell, Belcher Islands, and Labrador Inuit was so transparently unfair, that native leaders thought they could rally public opinion and win a symbolic victory that would echo across the nation and put them in a stronger position to negotiate a land claims settlement for the Indians and Inuit in the oil-rich north.

February 8, 1978, the village of Port Burwell had ceased to exist.

Norman Snowball, the leader of the Port Burwell Inuit, flew down to Ottawa to deliver a clear and forceful message. On Feb. 8, 1977, he told the House of Commons Standing Committee on Indian Affairs: "We had no idea of the political boundaries in what was Northwest Territories and what was Quebec. It has only been since very recent times that we have been aware that these boundaries exist... The surrendering of Port Burwell's rights in all of Canada is completely unacceptable without proper compensation and there has been no compensation... We state strongly that the clause "surrender in Canada" should read "surrender in Quebec"..."(17)

On Feb. 10, 1977, the Labrador Inuit Association sent its leaders to Ottawa to fire another volley: "Our rights are being unilaterally abrogated without an agreed form of compensation... We do not understand how the members of this committee, both as people who are concerned about the issue of aboriginal rights and the place of the aboriginal inhabitants in the overall fabric of Canada, and as individuals concerned about what is politically acceptable from a government and what is not, can conscientiously and knowingly condone this sort of political immorality..."(18)

On Feb. 23, 1978, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the nation-wide Inuit organisation, sent their Land Claims Director, John Amagoalik, to Parliament Hill to tell the M.P.'s: "The ability to unilaterally extinguish the most recognizable safeguard of our native people, their aboriginal rights, without consultation or consent, is nothing less than an attempt at cultural genocide... it creates a dangerous legal precedent for all native people in Canada..."(19)

On Feb. 8, 1978, Charlie Watt, then president of Makivik, the organisation of all Quebec Inuit, was on his way to Port Burwell for a meeting with Norman Snowball and the Killiniq Council about their land claims, the "Canada clause" and what their next step would be.

Here is how Charlie Watt described his surprise: "This happened during the negotiations we were having with the government of Canada and the government of Quebec... That was a day when I was flying in to Port Burwell to talk about the land claims to the people in Port Burwell. Due to the bad weather unfortunately I could not make it to Port Burwell so I landed at a community called George River, which is approximately 175 miles from Port Burwell. So I landed in George River, and then I see this airplane landing from the Northwest Territories. Who came out of that airplane? The president of the community council



Friends

of Port Burwell along with his families, and I went up to him and asked, 'What is happening?' and he said, 'We have been moved out, completely, with no clear explanation.' And that is how it happened..."(20)

There would be no land claim in the Northwest Territories for the Killiniq Inuit because now they lived in Quebec, where all native claims had been extinguished by law in 1975. There would be no rallying of native people around Port Burwell. There would be no organisation of opposition to government plans at Port Burwell.

Because between midnight and the cold hours of morning on Feb. 8, 1978, the village of Port Burwell had ceased to exist. □

and the story continues...

The above article was researched and written between July and September, 1983, after I had tried to telephone Port Burwell and the operator came on the line and told me there was no such place. I decided to have a look at the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of one of the most successful Inuit communities in Canada.

Now that the article is being reprinted by the fifteen English Quebec community newspapers, the editors asked me to explain what has happened to the Killiniq people between 1978 and 1984.

Norman Snowball and his people want to go home. For six years they have been waiting.

With every passing year, you would expect them to fade away and be forgotten. Perhaps this is what the government has been waiting for.

How could their community spirit survive? The Killiniq people are dispersed among half-a-dozen villages hundreds of miles apart along the east, west and south coasts of Ungava Bay. They have never received one cent of compensation for the loss of their houses, church, store, fish-packing plant, and many personal belongings that were left behind or mysteriously disappeared.

They continue to live in overcrowded conditions far inferior to the great promises made in the

James Bay Treaty. They own a piece of land on the northern tip of Quebec, but they are dispersed hundreds of miles away.

Yet, in a show of solidarity, these dispersed people continue to recognize Norman Snowball as their elected leader. The mayor of a village that does not exist.

And Norman Snowball wants to lead them back to the northern tip of the continent, near Killiniq, which in their language means "the outermost place". The government has taken the island from them, but they own a piece of the mainland, where no one could force them to leave.

A few of the people have settled in and do not want to move back. But most of them want to be one community again. Not only that, but other Inuit, who never lived in Killiniq, want to join them, to follow the leadership of these proud people. The new community may turn out to be larger, and more determined, than the one the government destroyed.

Last October, representatives of all the dispersed groups of Killiniq people gathered together, at great expense for air travel, and they made it clear that they support Snowball and they feel the government owes them a new village to replace the one that was taken from them.

But the Inuit have no political power. They need and deserve support from other ethnic groups. The person who will have to confront the government is Mrs. Mary Simon, president of the Quebec Inuit association.

If you care about simple human justice, please write her a letter of support. The address is Mary Simon, President of Makivik, Box 179, Kuujuaq, P.Q. J0M 1C0. □



The Killiniq people meeting in Kuujuaq to discuss their future as a community.

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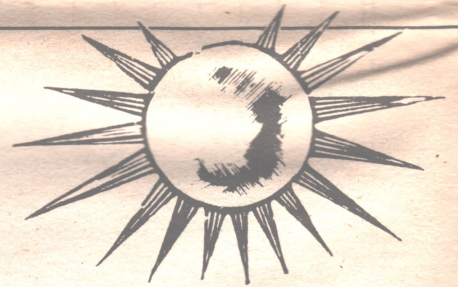
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The Waterloo Public Library is having a used book sale at Waterloo Town Hall—February 16, 17, 18—prices starting at 10 cents—paperbacks and hard-covers.

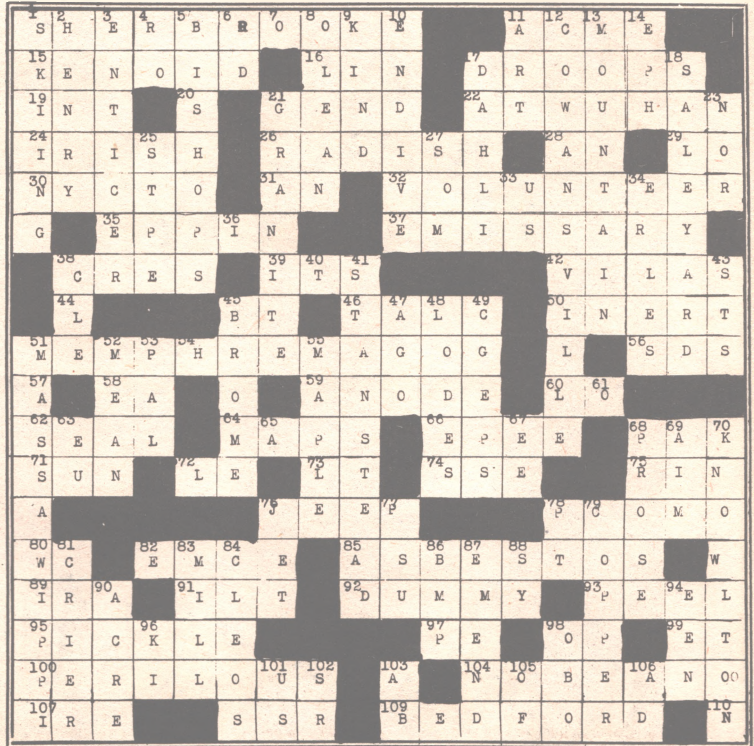
DOWN

- 1. February symbolizes this
- 2. Not closed
- 3. Formerly
- 4. A long growl
- 5. A short goodbye
- 6. Exists
- 7. The Thirteenth
- 8. A Roman numeral for 250
- 9. The sixth
- 10. The fifteenth
- 11. A frequency (abb.)
- 12. About (abb.)
- 13. A paving material
- 14. Before
- 15. A former stove mark
- 16. S.E. Africa country
- 18. Holiday (French)
- 19. To make attractive
- 22. Greek shield
- 23. A famous February Saint
- 24. Action of intention
- 25. Random vowels
- 28. Frighten
- 29. Western Kansas (abb.)
- 30. Reg. N.
- 31. Usual numbers of February days
- 33. A crying _____
- 34. Up above
- 35. A noun suffix
- 36. To eat late
- 37. A Roman poet
- 38. 104
- 42. Summer eating
- 43. Pies to Pierre
- 47. Exist
- 48. Deed
- 52. Road (abb.)
- 56. Monetary unit of Panama
- 58. Royal Navy Reserve (abb.)
- 59. Central
- 62. Very warm
- 63. Unit of measure
- 64. Equal
- 65. Horse-drawn vehicle
- 66. The fifth
- 67. Colorful
- 69. Driving (abb.)
- 70. High to Pierre
- 72. This drink follows another
- 75. A man's nickname
- 77. Abb. Iran capital
- 79. Santa's exclamation
- 80. Scraps
- 81. Fruit
- 82. A Biblical name
- 86. Tin symbol
- 87. Moslem weight
- 88. A bitter herb
- 90. Precedes the sixth
- 92. About
- 93. Resound
- 94. Work table
- 96. Cap. of Angola
- 97. Med. College (abb.) American
- 98. The first
- 99. Sped
- 100. A drug (abb.)
- 102. Road (abb.)
- 103. Pronoun
- 105. Org.
- 106. Correct (slang)
- 108. Short article
- 109. The eighteenth
- 110. The beginning of staple foods
- 111. A round vowel

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PUZZLE

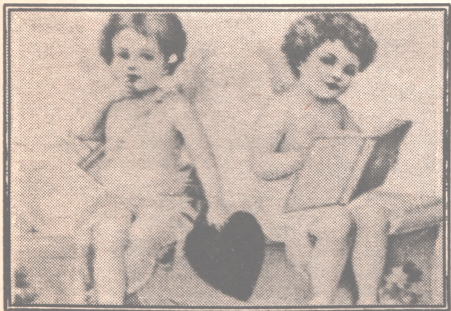
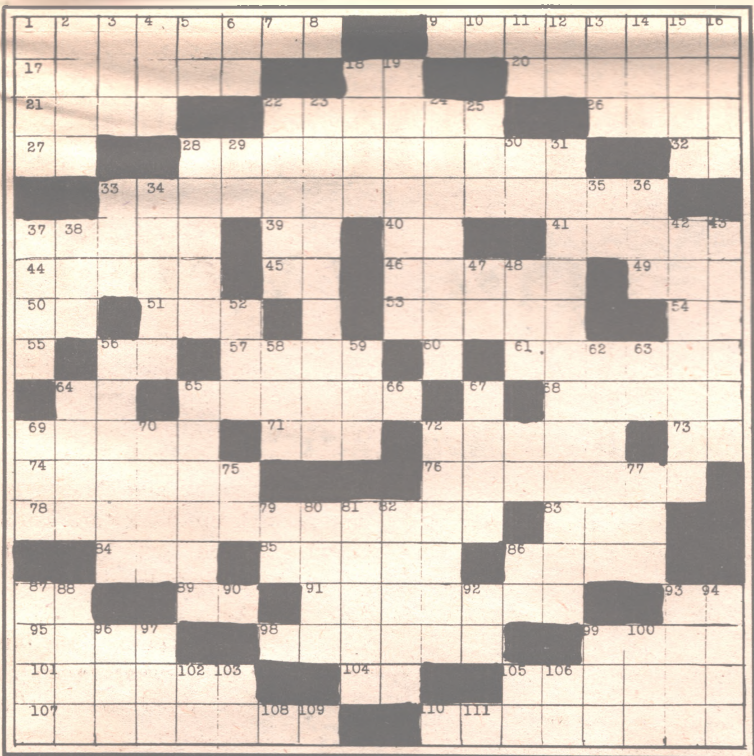
Answers for the January Puzzle



by Doris McKelvey

ACROSS

- 1. Shorttime (opp.)
- 9. A February romantic day
- 17. Classical music
- 18. Iron symbol
- 20. Description of February cards
- 21. Swerve
- 22. Get even
- 26. A girl's name
- 27. In (French)
- 28. A February lover
- 32. Because
- 33. Former T.V. comedian plus was
- 37. Florida city
- 39. That is (abb.)
- 40. Short for nervous tension
- 41. Volcanic action
- 44. Vim and _____
- 45. Spanish title (abb.)
- 46. South country resident
- 49. A vascular membrane
- 50. Into the vein (abb.)
- 51. French iron
- 53. To build
- 54. A plus (abb.)
- 55. The fourth
- 56. A religious degree
- 57. Neat
- 60. The fifth
- 61. A rascal
- 64. Dad
- 65. A girl's name
- 67. The eighth
- 68. Strange
- 69. City in India
- 71. A color
- 72. Common to February
- 73. Case (abb.)
- 74. A tax return?
- 76. Soar to _____ unknown
- 78. An old fashioned February Day
- 83. To spade
- 84. Dine
- 85. Odd (Scotch-plural)
- 86. St. Thomas (abb.)
- 87. Radium (abb.)
- 89. Biblical you
- 91. Inns
- 93. Short for Edward
- 95. Spanish jar
- 98. Hope for
- 99. Contest
- 101. Sensitive (slang)
- 104. An abbreviated writer
- 105. Carriage (possessive)
- 107. What February this year denotes
- 110. A cosy reading place



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Address.....

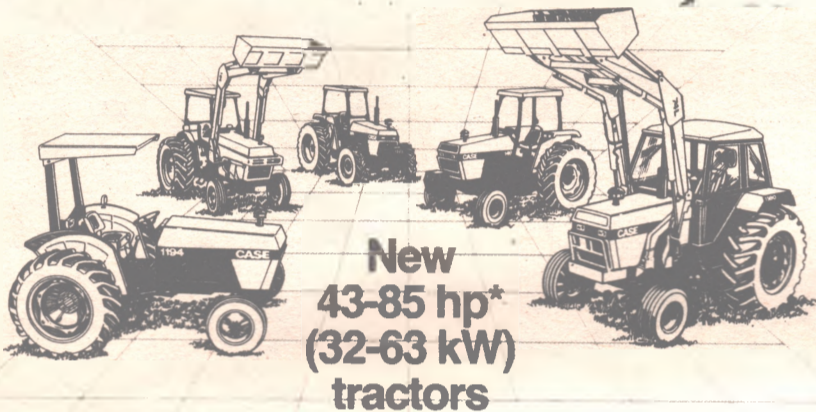
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