Montreal Herald.
MONTREAL'S OLDEST EVENING NEWSPAPER - ESTABLISHED 1811

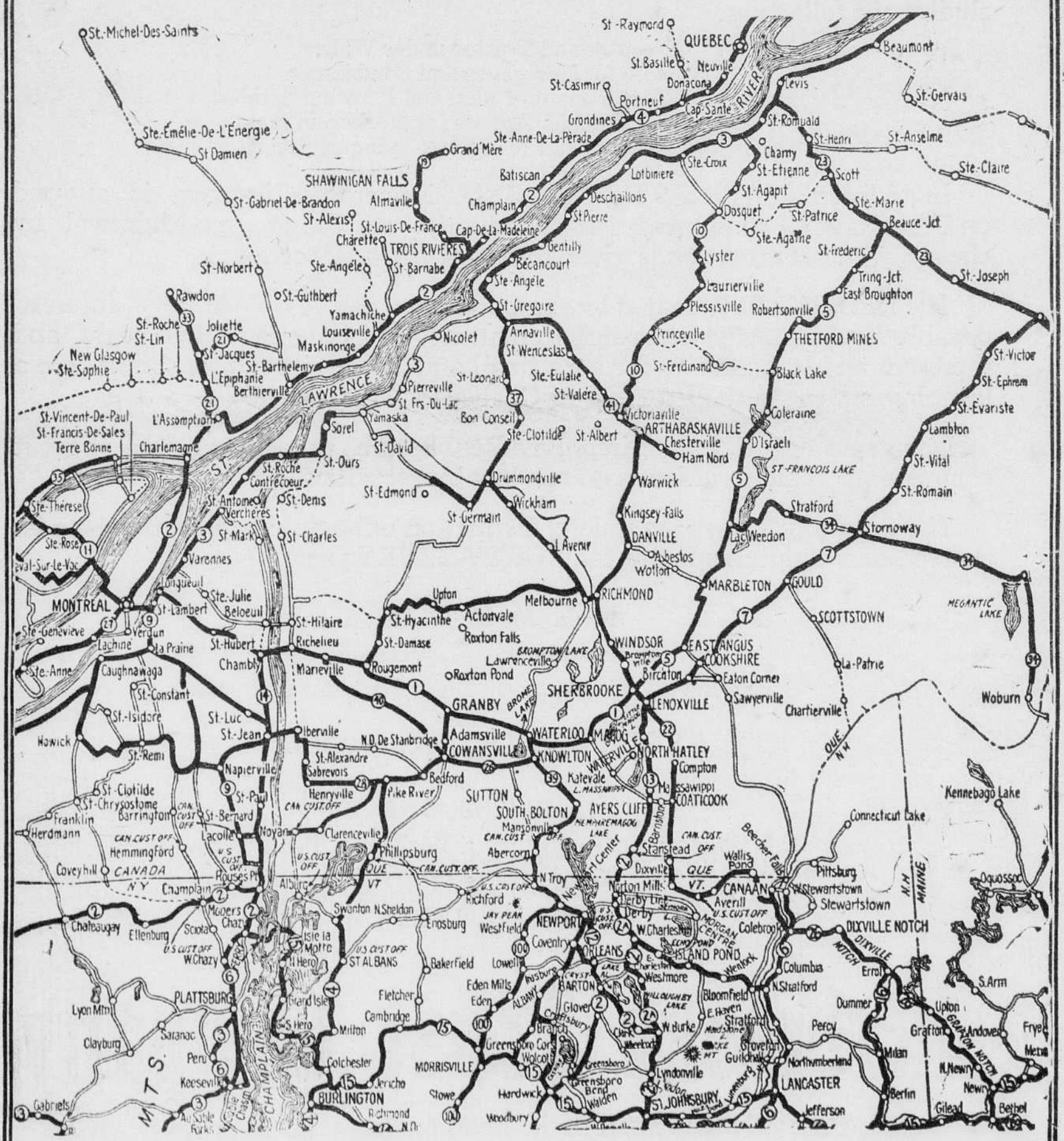
Eastern Townships Special Edition

Published in conjunction with

THE SHERBROOKE RECORD

Canada's Leading District Daily

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1926



Road Map of Eastern Townships showing the St. Lawrence and United States adjoining districts

Sherbrooke Trust Company

The Only Trust Company in the Eastern Townships

With headquarters in Sherbrooke, it is conveniently situated to serve the interests of residents in this district requiring the services of a competent and progressive Trust Institution.

The Company is authorized by Law to act in EVERY Trust capacity, including the following:

Executor and Trustee under Wills.
Trustees for Mortgages and Bond issues.
Agent for Management of Real and Personal Estates.
Registrar and Transfer Agents for Stocks and Bonds.
Depository or Custodian for Safe-keeping of Securities

In addition a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT is operated. Interest is allowed on Deposits at 4% compounded semi-annually, subject to withdrawal by cheque. Special attention is given to out-of-town Depositors.

The DEBENTURES issued by the Company pay 4½% to 5½% interest, payable semi-annually according to maturity of from one to five years, and represent an ideal security for both small and large investors. These are a legal investment in the Province of Quebec for Trust funds.

Mortgages negotiated on improved Real Estate at current rates, without commission. Collateral loans on marketable securities.

The Company enjoys the unique distinction of having paid dividends to its shareholders uninterruptedly for FORTY-SEVEN years.

MEMBER

American Bankers Association

Saving Bank Division — Trust Company Division

ASSETS OVER $2,100,000.00

DIRECTORS

Neil Dinning
Harold E. Goodhue
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Jas. Mackinnon, D.C.L.
F. N. McCrea
Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C.
Chenier Picard, N.P.

Sherbrooke Trust Company

(Formerly The Sherbrooke Loan & Mortgage Company)

INCORPORATED 1874

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS EXPORT TRADE

The Eastern Townships, through the proximity to the American market posses export trade facilities of which it takes full advantage

This is revealed in export figures for the six months period, ending June 30th. last, which are available.

These may be summarized as follows:-

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Animals	$ 76,613
Dairy Products	978,348
Fodder Feed	77,944
Grain	2,903
Hides	3,961
Sugar	168,072
Wool	15,922
	$1,313,763

MINERAL PRODUCTS

Asbestos	3,457,841
Clay Products	2,901
Copper	176,562
Limestone	1,562
	$3,638,866

ANNOUNCEMENT

That the opportunities for investment, the agricultural resources and the romantic features of tourist interest in the Eastern Townships may be made more widely known, are the three-in-one purposes of this publication.

To accomplish this more completely than in the past, the Montreal Herald and Sherbrooke Record, have joined forces.

It has been the aim to carry out the undertaking of the Eastern Townships Special edition, without unduly burdening those who have cooperated through their advertisements; and yet produce a publication both accurate and interesting. Completeness is not claimed, but the publishing houses concerned cinfidently anticipate that, as an initial effort it will serve an undoubted need, and will warrant more ambitious publications with succeeding years.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Sawn Lumber	$ 690,396
Logs and Pulp-Wood	721,555
Woodpulp	44,762
Chemical Pulp	565,191
Mechanical Pulp	649,041
Newsprint	1,162,741
	$ 3,833,686

Miscellaneous amount to $141,576.

Thus we have a total value of Eastern Townships exports for six months period of $8,929,888.

The total amount figure would not be less than double this, or about $18,-000,000.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES

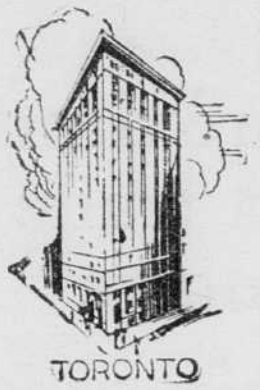
The following are statistics of industries for principal cities and towns of the Eastern Townships, having a gross value of products of a million dollars or more. The figures are taken from Heaton's Annual and are for the 1926 period:

	Plants	Invested Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost Materials	Products Value Gross
Sherbrooke	59	$20,662,412	3,571	$3,558,426	$5,386,811	$11,968,421
Granby	21	9,278,562	2,423	1,966,459	3,097,279	8,770,108
Magog	12	6,486,415	1,300	878,885	5,660,869	8,378,028
East Angus	3	15,857,023	839	862,941	2,586,312	5,752,467
Drummondville	14	6,579,455	1,191	820,023	2,061,179	4,035,640
Victoriaville	19	2,901,520	705	442,223	1,035,082	2,826,119
Coaticook	23	1,774,959	577	378,528	1,010,442	1,836,184
Windsor Mills	4	2,254,331	410	501,345	611,169	1,776,770
Cowansville	10	1,045,843	401	302,724	692,941	1,303,988
Rock Island	14	2,056,971	342	305,917	446,993	1,070,817
	179	68,897,491	11,759	10,017,471	22,589,017	47,718,542

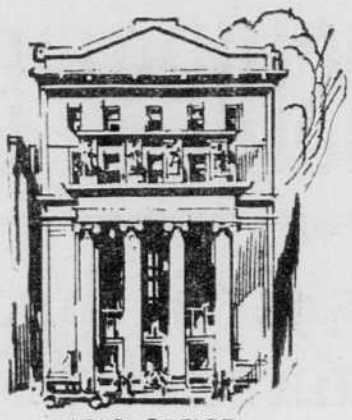
ADD ANOTHER TEN MILLIONS

The output of a dozen other Eastern Townships industrial towns must not be overlooked, including Waterville, Lennoxville, Cookshire, Lake Megantic, Scotstown, Bromptonville, Richmond, Danville, Asbestos, Warwick, Sutton, Waterloo, Farnham, Bedford and of many villages whose smaller industries in the aggregate swell the total of the Eastern Townships manufacturing output. The exact figures for these places are not available, but at least 10,000,000 must be added to the last column total of the above table.

This gives an annual gross value of Eastern Townships manufactured products of nearly sixty million dollars. This does not include, of course, the value of the manufactured output of the dairy industry through the butter and cheese factories.


TORONTO


NEW YORK


HEAD OFFICE
MONTREAL


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LONDON


PARIS


RIO DE JANEIRO


BARCELONA

Serving Business And Individuals

AS an ally of good business—mercantile, industrial, agricultural and the private financing of the household — this Bank was founded and in that spirit it has progressed and prospered since 1869.

Our branches serve the Eastern Townships at the following points:—Sherbrooke—Wellington Street and Upper Town; Lennoxville; Coaticook; Rock Island; Granby and Drummondville.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Resources Exceed 735 Million Dollars

Brown, Montgomery & McMichael

Advocates, Barristers, Etc.

ALBERT J. BROWN, K.C. — GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
ROBERT C. McMICHAEL, K.C. — WARWICK F. CHIPMAN, K.C.
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THOMAS R. KER, K.C. — WILBERT H. HOWARD
LINTON H. BALLANTYNE — ELDRIDGE CATE
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Cable Address, "Jonhall"

Dominion Express Building, - Montreal, Que.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

To people outside of the Province of Quebec, one of the surprising features of this province is the manner in which the Catholic and Protestants compose their differences in respect to the educational problem, by accepting the differences which divide them, and preparing to meet those differences on an amicable plane.

The Eastern Townships in that respect is an outstanding example. Here you have a population of a quarter of a million people, sixty-five thousand of whom are English speaking, Protestant controlling a large proportion of wealth—land, industry and finances. Against this is the overwhelming preponderance of three fourths of the population French and Catholic.

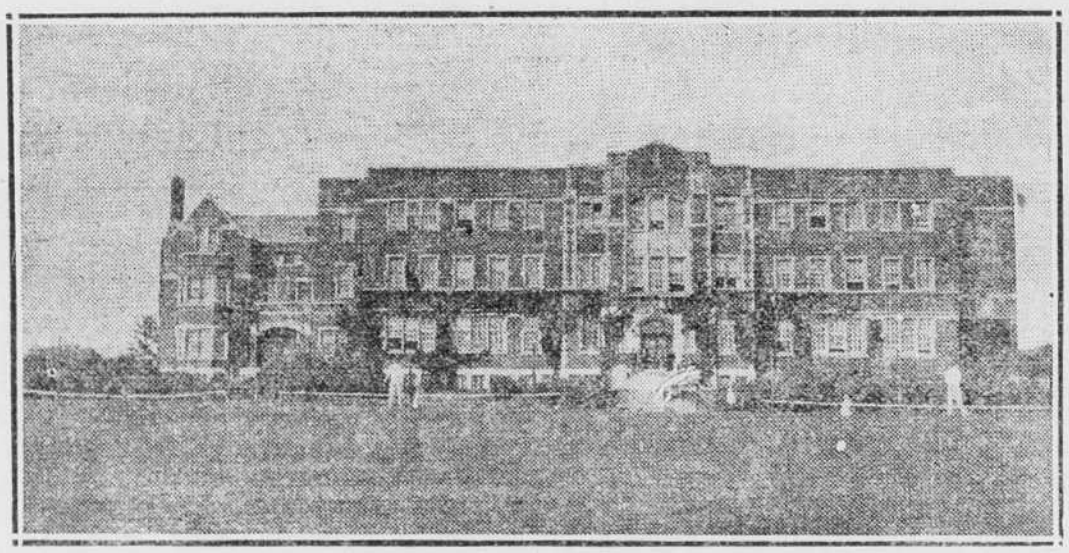
The problem of education in communities where there is such a disparity in proportions of population is not with the French Catholic, but with the English Protestants,

A large part of that English Protestant population is rural, and scattered through communities where the schools are French Catholic schools. In such large centres as Sherbrooke the problem is comparatively easy of solution, because there is sufficient number of Protestants and English-speaking people to maintain schools of very high standard from the portion of the taxes which are allocated to them But in the rural section the problem is entirely different, and the English Protestant is solving it by the consolidation of his schools in the rural sections. There are many testimonies as to the success of this solution.

In the Daily Record of Sherbrooke of February 28, 1925 there is this statement: "The Roman Catholic rural schools are in general well filled and the same problems are met in the same degree as in the Protestant districts. It is in recognition of this fact, indeed that for some years now—practically since 1912—the Government of the Province has been giving special annual grants in aid of the cost of conveyance to the Protestant Consolidated Schools."

The Fisher Trust Fund

Before passing further into this exceedingly interesting phase of educational problems, let us for a moment look into one of the most notable experiments, or rather examples of educational progress that is being made in Canada, namely the Fisher Trust Fund in the County of Brome, whereby agricultural education and the Protestant schools in rural districts are to be improved year by year.



ROSS TRAINING SCHOOL, LENNOXVILLE.

Any man who studies problems of education in this country, must be impressed with the lack of public spirit regarding the rural school. One may find in almost every rural community all sorts of organizations for the improvement of the church and the church properties, mance, rectory, or parsonage, which ever the case may be. They may find excellent public or faternal halls, and even libraries, all erected and maintained by subscriptions from private individuals, but how seldom does one ever find a group of men organized for the special improvement of the rural school, the building and the grounds, or find any individual making bequests of money or material for the improvement of such facilities. The aim of the trustees of such schools seems always to be one of utmost parsimony, lacking all thought of making the school house attractive to the impressionable mind of the child. There are some exceptions to this deplorable neglect, and one such instance was that of the late Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, of Brome, through whose bequests The Fisher Trust Fund was established, and a revenue of $4,000 annually is yielded, and placed under a Board of Management for the improvement of Agriculture and the Protestant Schools in the County of Brome.

Eight Protestant Municipalities

The County of Brome has eight Protestant School Municipalities, with 45 district schools attended by 898 pupils, of whom 105 are Roman Catholics. Of the 47 teachers employed in the schools only 34 have diplomas. The prevailing salary is $440, for a session of eight months. The Fund has been in operation for three years, and in a recent report it was pointed out that the Board of Trustees had co-operated with the School Board in each rural municipal in the County of Brome in improving the school house, grounds and equipment of at least one school, in each municipality, each year, by making a grant of at least $100 for this purpose. Each school municipality in the county had responded to the offer, and a decided improvement has already been made in the school house, grounds and equipment of about one half of the schools in the county.

In order to encourage the teachers to supervise the pupils during noon hour, and to arrange for hot luncheons for their pupils, a luncheon equipment was offered for this purpose. Seventeen schools applied and received equipments at a cost of about $290. Free scholarships are offered under the plan; free tuition has been given in a number of instances for high school pupils, and a graduated scale of cash prizes is provided for teachers and for the schools themselves "One of the most important duties of the teacher is to work for the improvement of the health, manners and character of her pupils, and for that purpose special prizes are offered teachers. Then there is a special scale of bonuses for teachers having the best standing in the municipality."

In the statement of the Trustees issued sometime ago, one finds the following: "While the Trustees of the Fisher Trust Fund have met with much encouragement during the first three years in their effort to improve the educational conditions of the County of Brome, the lack of interest manifested by some school districts, and by some school teachers, has made it impossible for the Fisher Trustees to carry out their plans for the improvement of the schools of these districts. It is only by the hearty co-operation of School Boards and School Teachers that the splendid bequest of the Fisher Trust Fund can be made really helpful to our rural schools."

The Need For Consolidation

Now for further view of the success of Protestant School consolidation we will go again to the Daily Record of February 28, 1925, and find it is stated there that "consolidation is proving a success in this Province." First of all why the need of Consolidation. 'In the Eastern Townships, with our mixed population, the English farmers are not numerous in many school districts. Hence the large number of schools in the country with less than a dozen pupils. Various consequences follow from this. One is a local lack of interest in education. The small school (even when the salary is reasonable) does not attract the best teacher. The small school does not afford scope for a live interest on the part of the pupils. There is no competition of which it is worth speaking. Then at its best it can only give a very elementary amount of education to the pupils. There is also the economic side of the question. If in a district there are but ten pupils to attend school it is pretty certain that the taxable property in the district is but one third of what it is in another district where there are thirty pupils. Now the net cost of maintaining a school in each district is practically the same. Public school grants are based upon school attendance, and in consequence the grants for small districts are one third of those for the fuller district, it becomes very evident that the problem of maintaining the small schools is a difficult one.

What is Consolidation? The principle is one, it is said, not merely nor primarily, one of economic adjustment. It appears that during the last few years quite a number of school boards in the province have adopted the principle of closing a school (elementary) here and there and providing conveyances for the pupils to another elementary school This is done in the interests of economy, as it is often found that the conveyance costs less than maintaining one of the two schools open. That is good so far as it goes. But the principle of full consolidation is that of uniting three of four elementary schools into one of higher rank (intermediate or high school) and of much higher quality. This does not mean a "saving" of expense for the school municipality. It means rather, an increased expenditure in most cases, but with this distinct difference, that with something "worth while," obtained in the way of education, and the sending of pupils away from home for higher education, no longer required, the school taxes are paid with greater cheerfulness, and the taxes have something to show for themselves. The community has a school that interests everybody. The young married people of the community do not think they have to move away to give their children a chance to get a good schooling, and there is created a community centre of great social value.

Continued on Page 19.

THE PIONEER BANK

The Eastern Townships Bank, amalgamated with The Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1912, was founded in 1859 to give adequate banking service in this rich district.

There has been no change in the policy of the Bank. Today The Canadian Bank of Commerce has the largest representation in the Eastern Townships, serving all classes of people and every branch of business at the following points:

Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Bedford
Beebe
Bishop's Crossing
Coaticook
Compton
Cookshire
Cowansville
Danville
Dixville
Drummondville
Dunham
East Angus
Eastman
Farnham
Franklin Centre
Frelighsburg
Granby
Hemmingford
Huntingdon
Knowlton
Lennoxville
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
North Hatley
Richmond
Rock Island
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
Scotstown
Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke (Uppertown)
Sherbrooke (Wellington St.)
Stanbridge East
Sutton
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Valcourt
Waterloo
Waterville
Weedon
West Shefford
Windsor

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Sir John Aird ....President
S. H. Logan ....General Manager
E. L. Stewart Patterson ....Superintendent of Eastern Townships Branches

Capital $20,000,000, — Reserve $20,000,000 — Total Assets Over $500,000,000

Macintosh, Cole & Robertson

Chartered Accountants

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg
Calgary Edmonton Port Arthur

Preble Macintosh, F.C.A.
Alfred W. Cole, C.A.
D. Binny Robertson, C.A.
C. A. Paterson, C.A. P. C. Baxter, C.A.

THE SHERBROOKE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Speak To The Land And She Shall Teach Thee

The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association is today a quarter of a million dollar enterprise, run for the benefit of the agricultural interests, primarily, but for all industries of the Townships incidentally, for directly, or indirectly, all reap much good from the annual Sherbrooke Exhibition. It is, the most outstanding success among county and agricultural exhibitions in Canada. It is not only the exhibition for Sherbrooke, nor limited to the Townships, which are a province in themselves, but a really provincial show, exceedingly representative of the manificient resources of Quebec in every respect. It is well said to be Canada's "Great Eastern Exhibition," for it equals in size, and surpasses in variety of exhibits, anything in the Maritime Provinces of a similar nature, and is the best all round annual exhibition east of Toronto.

My deepest impression regarding this enterprise was that it embodied a public spirit. It is a monument to men who evidently felt the influence of things far outside the orbit of their own lives. They were men who believed in the fundamentalism of the land. Any one of them might have carried the motto "speak to the land and she shall teach thee." They desired that generations to come after them might follow that precept, and learn from the rich heritage they daily trod upon, that was lying all about them, in fertile valleys and rich uplands in orchard lawns and forest glades. And that which was conceived in such a spirit forty one years ago, has developed to be one of the most potent factors in the development of the finest all round district in all Canada.

From a copy of the Act incorporating the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, one learns that legislative imprimateur was given to the small body of men who founded this association, on May 9th, 1885. It is of particular interest on this forty first aniversary of the institution, that was then created, to read over the names of the men who founded it; all of them widely known in their day throughout the Townships, and those who have passed on, still well remembered. Some of them are living and have the reward of satisfaction for their farsightedness and their public spirit, and their unselfish interest in their community and country. The original incorporators were Hon. John Henry Pope, M.P., Cyrus A. Bailey, and Rufus H. Pope, now Senator Pope, the Hon. Joseph G. Robertson, M.P.P., Robert N. Hall, M.P. and Richard W. Heneker of Sherbrooke. C. C. Colby, M.P. of Stanstead, the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Senator James A. Cochrane and Selah J. Pomeroy of Compton; J. A. Camirand of Oxford, Artemus Stevens, Norbert Bourque, James Lyster and W. H. Green of Ascot; and James Mairs of Melbourne, all of the District of Saint Francis; Hon. G. B. Baker, M.P., of Missisquoi; Sydney A. Fisher, M.P., and Hiram S. Foster of Brome; and T. A. Knowlton of Waterloo, all of the District of Bedford and John Wadleigh of Ulverton, in the District of Arthabaska. Robert H. Tylee was named trustee for the "said company of Association."

Neither the original incorporators and shareholders of this association, nor their successors, nor the present shareholders to this day, have received one cent of dividend on their investments, nor one cent of remuneration for their labor and efforts. It has been wholly a voluntary effort—a public spirited enterprise; founded on service for the community—one of the finest examples of such public unselfishness that exists anywhere in the country. It is a monument to a few, an example to many.

The Association was formed with an authorized capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of ten dollars each, and "may organize and commence operations as such incorporated company as soon as six thousand dollars towards the said capital stock shall have been bona fide subscribed upon the books already opened." Its charter of incorporation gave the association power to organize and conduct exhibitions of an agricultural, horticultural, industrial products and others of similar character.

The following were the first nine provisional directors of the association

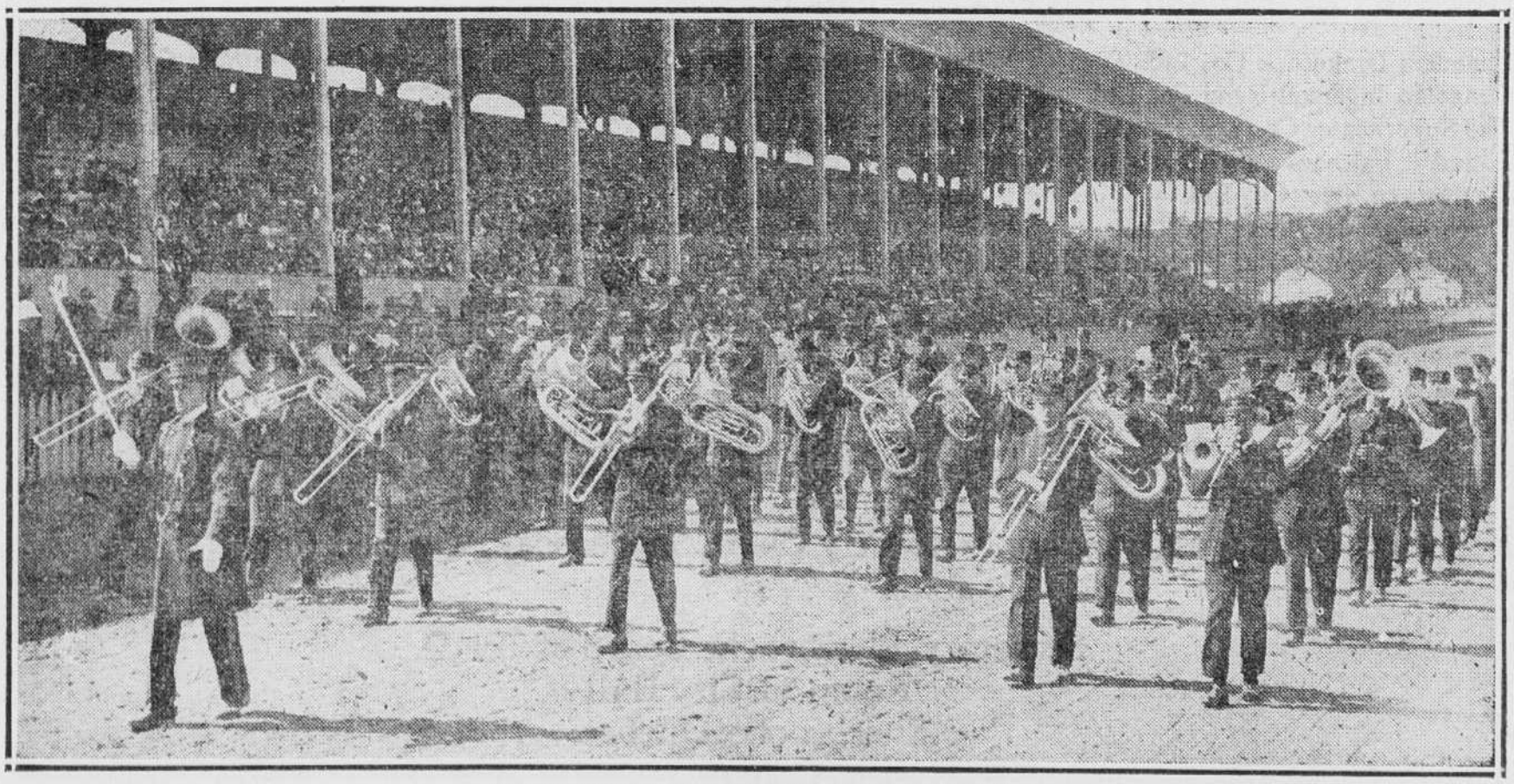
> Robert N. Hall, of Sherbrooke, Charles C. Colby, of Stanstead, Rufus H. Pope, of Eaton, James A. Cochrane, of Compton, J. Alphonse Camirand, of Oxford, Robert H. Tylee, of Ascot, T. A. Knowlton, of Waterloo, James Mairs, of Melbourne, and John Wadleigh, of Ulverton.

Some idea of the success which this undertaking has attained through the years can be obtained by reference to the annual statement of the association but after all, while it is essential to balance the annual budget of such an institution, yet this annual statement gives a very inadequate idea of the real success of the Sherbrooke Annual Fair, for that success lies in what it achieves by way of education of the people; the stimulation of wholesome competition, and the gradual sound development of agricultural and industrial life of the country that has emanated from the Assocation's work. However to go back to the annual statement, to dollars and cents, for a concrete evidence of success, we find that the Association today possesses buildings and real estate of the value of $162,000 and other assets which brings their total credit side of the sheet up to nearly one quarter of a million dollars. The fact is that they possess a plant which today could not be restored for less than a sum considerably over half a million dollars; they own a site which dominates Sherbrooke, and in itself must be of very great value.

Last year the exhibition was attended by 74,000 people, and it was only open for six days, whereas county or provincial exhibitions of a similar scope, are usually open for ten days at the least. People were there from seventeen different states of the Republic, according to the registration of the motor cars, which were checked as they passed through the gates, besides the very large attendance by motor cars from various parts of Quebec and Ontario. In fact there were over 7,000 cars entered the grounds last year, bringing 24,805 people to the show. All of which is in some considerable contrast to the humble, modest little show that was opened with the first $6000, with which the original incorporators ventured forth on the uncertain mission of educating the people of the Eastern Townships in better agricultural methods through the medium of an exhibition, and to arouse their competitive spirit with the object of raising the standards of everything which went into the life of the farm and the farmer.

Sherbrooke is such a place of ups and downs, I mean topographically, that one simply must be on a hill, or the side of a hill, the top of a hill, or at the bottom of a hill, somewhere. With rare good judg-

(Continued on Page 9)



THE OPENING CEREMONIES OF THE EXHIBITION

SHERBROOKE

"The Electric City"

Hub of the New England of Canada

Irresistible Attraction to Prospective Manufacturers

Why you should locate your industry in Sherbrooke!

Because **SHERBROOKE** is a thrifty city of 24,000 population —

Because **SHERBROOKE** has abundant, reliable and cheap power —

Because you will find in **SHERBROOKE** contented and skilled labor —

Because **SHERBROOKE** never witnessed labor strikes of any kind —

Because **SHERBROOKE** has numerous and ideal sites for manufacturers —

Because **SHERBROOKE** is an important railway centre, having 4 railways, namely: C.P.R., C.N.R., Q.C.R. and B. & M. —

Because **SHERBROOKE** is within a few hours reach to the principal cities of New England and Canada. —

Because **SHERBROOKE** occupies the centre of the richest and largest asbestos mining district of the world. —

Because **SHERBROOKE** is the centre of the beautiful system of highways of the Province of Quebec, connecting it to the largest cities of New England and Canada. —

Because **SHERBROOKE** is the metropolis of the "Garden of Quebec", surname of the Eastern Townships. —

Because **SHERBROOKE** enjoys the most perfect fire protection in Canada with exceptionally low fire insurance rates. —

Because **SHERBROOKE** is supplied with pure water adaptable to every kind of industry. —

Because **SHERBROOKE'S** City Council is progressive and very liberal towards prospective manufacturers. —

Because **SHERBROOKE** offers commutation of taxes for 10 years to new industries locating within its limits. —

Because over 25 important concerns have taken advantage of SHERBROOKE'S attractive location and inducements, namely:

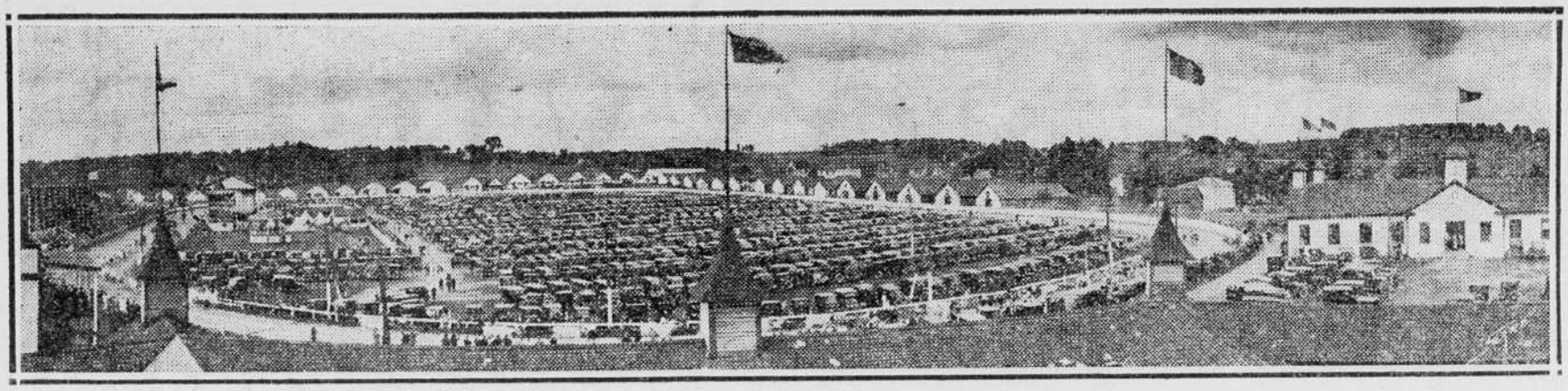
Canadian Brakeshoe Co., Ltd.
Canadian Ingersoll Rand Co., Ltd.
The Superheater Co., Ltd.
E. and T. Fairbanks and Co., Ltd.
MacKinnon Steel Co., Ltd.
Sherbrooke Machinery Co., Ltd.
Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Ltd.
The Dominion Metal Co., Ltd.
Whiting & Davis Co.
Page Printing & Binding Co.
C. Thompson & Co.
Beckwith Box Toe Co.
Silver Spring Brewery, Ltd.
Alex. Ames & Son, Ltd.
General Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Julius Kayser & Co., Ltd.
Canadian Silk Products, Ltd.
Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Sherbrooke Pure Milk Co.
Canadian Sturdy Chain Co., Ltd.
Panther Rubber Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Bissell-Irwin Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Tool & Forgings, Ltd.
Samson Cordage Works.
Carey Maple Sugar Co.
McRae Stowe, Ltd.
Manganese Steel Foundry Co.
Forum Printing Co.

Ask Them!

For further information, apply to City Clerk, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.

or

Secretary, Sherbrooke Board of Trade.
Room 30. City Hall
Sherbrooke, Quebec.
Canada.



VISITORS' CARS, PARKED ON THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS

THE SHERBROOKE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

(Continued from Page 7)

ment those responsible for the site of the Sherbrooke Fair grounds selected the crest of one of those ridges, from which such a fair perspective of not only Sherbrooke, but the rich surrounding country can be obtained. And there, as it were, the show window of the Eastern Township, a window which measures seventy odd acres, is annually filled with the best that the Townships can produce and when it comes to production this section of Quebec can make whole Canadian provinces hide their blushes of envy. Perhaps something of the comparative size of the Sherbrooke exhibition can be obtained when it is pointed out that it represents the industry of a quarter of a million of people or three times the number of the population of Prince Edward Island, and several times its size in territory.

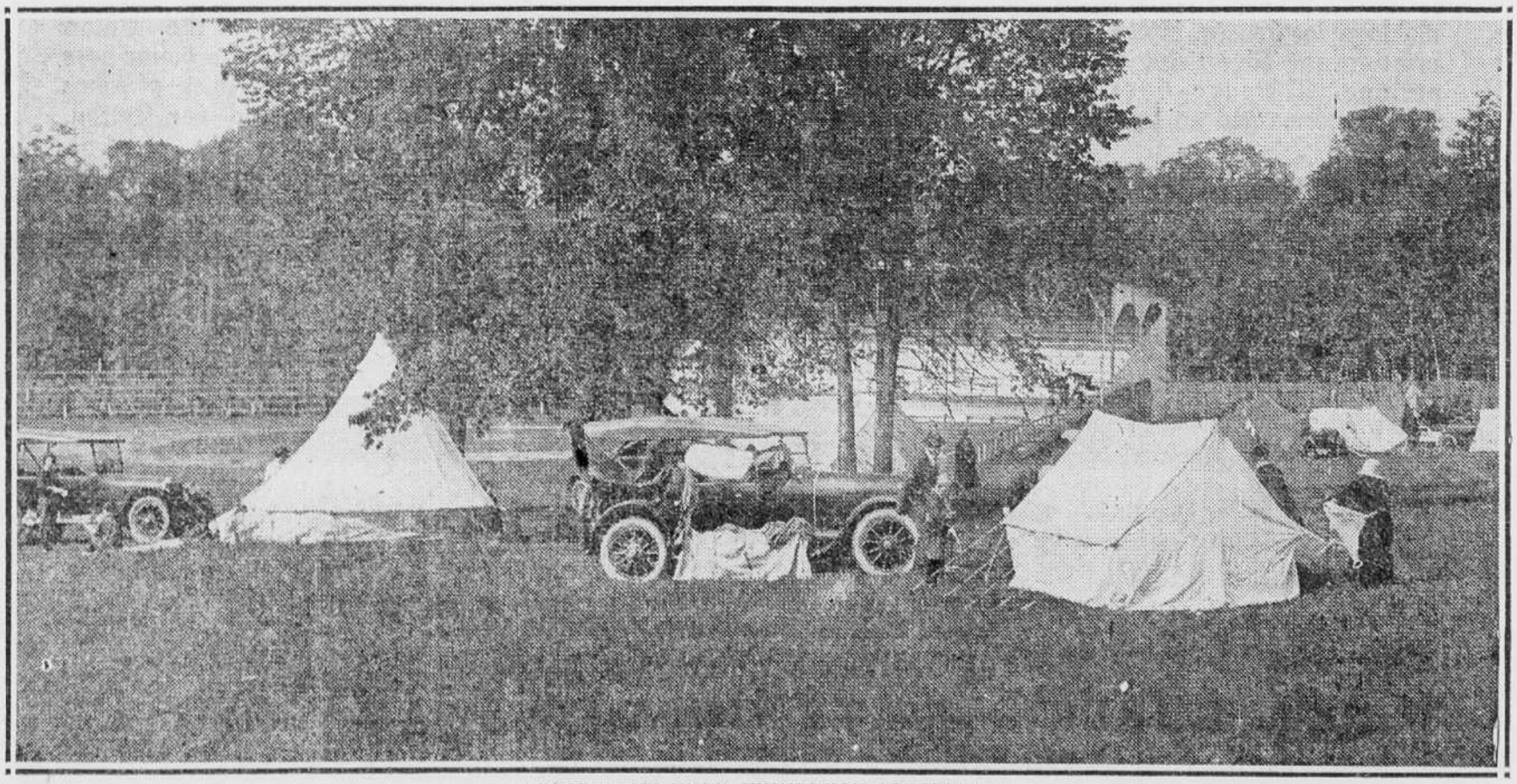
There is a shade of disappointment, that the fair buildings are not permanent structures. At the same time, this disappointment is soon dissipated by the very excellent manner in which the premises are kept, and the very large amount of accommodation which the buildings provide, so conveniently arranged. By degrees the Association has accumulated a very valuable plant of buildings, each one of them for some particular purpose, either devoted to agricultural or mechanical industry. This year visitors to the fair will enter through new gates, of brick supports, and artistically arranged so as to give a very substantial, as well as pleasing impression. There are between forty and fifty cattle sheds; a large poultry building, another building devoted to horticulture and ladies work, a very commodious industrial building, with an annex for a motor show, a well equipped and laid out administration building, a children's play ground, a feature which I have never before seen at any of the Provincial exhibitions; a Post Office building, where they even demonstrate Post Office methods of handling mail; then across the way there is a parcel office, and a small building for the St. John's Ambulance, and next to that the lunch room, which annually administered by the friends of Sherbrooke Hospital, gives that worthy institution a very substantial return.

These buildings all surround the grounds which have as the centre attraction a splendid half mile race course. There is a grand stand capable of seating five thousand people, and a paddock which will take another three thousand. A very staunch and commodious platform opposite the centre of the grand stand provides an out door stage, which possesses an over head shelter, so that a really very fine out of door theatre is provided.

The exhibition always opens on a Saturday, and that gives the patrons of the fair the week end in which to get their exhibits into presentable shape. Exhibitors are encouraged by substantial prizes and special inducements, to decorate their booths, with the consequence that the main buildings are an actual delight, much above the usual standard of mere advertising booths. Some of the exhibitors have been sufficiently interested to erect permanent booths of artistic design. Sunday is given over to a Band contest, the competitors being the various town and military bands of the Townships. This is one of the most attractive and worthy, even notable, ideas of this exhibition. Judging begins on Monday, children's day is Tuesday, and perhaps it may be said that the exhibition reaches the acme of worth on that day, for from its own interests alone, the exhibition is on that day providing for its patrons of the future. This day the show is free to all children, and last year 6000 attended. "This is a province for children" sagely remarked my guide on the day that I was being shown through the plant.

Last but not least, in fact first in importance, perhaps in its relation to the real agricultural value of the Townships, is the dairy building. Here there is annually a very wonderful exhibit of cheese. This building is provided with a refrigerator, which "we built ourselves" proudly said Col. Sydney E. Francis, the Manager who was an enthusiastic guide. "I am stressing that we built it ourselves, in fact we have built most of these buildings ourselves, and I am stressing the fact because we are so proud of what we have done." All one could say was that any man who did not feel a pride didn't deserve to be manager or even gate keeper in such a place.

The Sherbrooke Fair has a prize list of $20,000. The amount is paid out of the income. The income of the fair is, with the exception of several small public grants, exclusively from the earning power of its administration, gate receipts, concessions and other small resources.



A REST CAMP NEAR EXHIBITION GROUNDS

LENNOXVILLE

The town of Lennoxville is one of the beauty spots in the Townships. It is an Educational centre, a thriving and ambitious industrial community, and in consequence of its natural beauties, educational and industrial opportunities it is acknowledged to be ideal from a residential standpoint.

The Water Supply

When a young city with of population of about 1700 people undertakes an expenditure of $150,000 on its water supply alone, an idea is at once obtained of its progressive civic sense. This Lennoxville has done and its citizens may feel justly proud of the foresight of the civic administrators who undertook the work, and may be permitted a little vanity in their own good judgment in placing such men at their Council Board. In this most important matter, an abundant supply of pure spring water, perhaps the first requisite to a healthy and growing community has been effected. This water has been piped from the famous Lavigne Springs, and in addition to supplying Lennoxville, it is bottled and extensively sold to other adjoining communities.

Education

The educational facilities would be difficult to improve, and cannot be surpassed in many larger places. In addition to primary schools, a thoroughly equipped and staffed high school, there are the Ross Training school for boys (a branch of Bishop's College) Bishop's College and the Dominion Experimental Farm. Just a word about the Boy's school. This handsome, modern and efficient training plant has been brought to its present stage of development through the generosity of an old Lennoxville College boy, in the person of Mr. J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal.

Industrial Progress

No well balanced community can be said to be thoroughly substantial without industries. Lennoxville has a number of these. We will briefly enumerate their products. Sash and pulley cords, clothes line pulleys, hangers, screen plates for pulp and paper mills, wooden spoons and kitchen utensils, battery and butter boxes, jewellers fancy boxes, doors and wood furnishings for houses. Motor rugs, a cold storage plant, printing and advertising specialties and general job printing. There are three flour and grain concerns, five groceries and an up-to-date clothing and haberdashery. Special consideration is assured new industries, and power is cheap and plentiful. In these matters full particulars are obtainable by writing the Town Secretary. Two banks and churches of all creeds complete the requirements of an ideal community life.

The Lennoxville council is composed of business men. Henry W. S. Downs, manager of the Union Screen Slate Company is Mayor, and the councillors are ex-Mayor Robt. McMurray, W. H. Ames, of Ames and Millett, John Nichol, Roy Bown and Jean Breton.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

From one end of the Dominion to the other the Eastern Townships are known as one of the great gardens of Canada. This comparatively small area of Quebec province produces more agricultural wealth than Nova Scotia and New Brunswick combined. Agriculture is the first of the four great industries of the Townships. Twenty five percent, one quarter of the whole agricultural production of Quebec Province is within the Eastern Townships. The value of one year's farm products of these townships is $82,000,000.

Foremost among the products which go to make up this handsome revenue are the following, with their values as given at the conclusion of last year:

Hay and Clover; $40,000,000. Over eighty per cent of the arable land of the established farms of the townships is used for the production of forage crops.

Dairy products; $30,000,000. "That part of the country which is designated as the Eastern Townships, is better adapted for the successful prosecution of the Dairy Industry than it is for any other branch of agriculture," said J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, in a published article recently.

The fruit product including a very substantial apple crop, came above the $2,000,000 mark.

Poultry and eggs, finding a ready cash market, returned $2,000,000.

Tobacco, of which there is a considerable crop in the Eastern counties was valued at $500,000.

To these figures may be added the maple sugar production, for the Eastern Townships are said to be the world's centre for Maple sugar, and last year's production was worth over $3,000,000.

There is an intensity of cultivation in some sections of the Townwhich is like that in Belgium and Holland, where every effort is made to obtain the maximum from the minimum area. In other sections of the Townships, however there is a great amount of waste land, where it would appear, that if the same amount of labor was given, through some organized, systematic channels, in conformity with the circumstances and conditions of today, that the individual pioneer put on the land of this country in order to make himself a home, there would be excellent prospects for a large addition to the agricultural life of these communities.

Rich river valleys, fertile intervals, sheltered mountain glens, and open sunny lake sides form the chief farming topography of the Eastern Townships, with here and there level plains, stretching like miniature prairies. With the increasing markets of the growing industrial centres, allocated very evenly throughout the whole area of the townships, agricultural pursuits have kept pace, in fact have gone much ahead, again proving that where local industry creates a local market, farmers are sub-consciously influenced to raise exportable surpluses. With that same persistency of commercial character, which has made the Eastern Townships one of the busiest industrial centres of Canada, the farmer has sought markets in the United States despite the tariff, again proving that tariffs, even the high wall of Fordney, need not necessarily be an obstacle to trade when the quality of the products are such that the markets demand them.

J. A. McClary, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Lennoxville, summarized the agricultural possibilities of the Townships when he said, "We have excellent pastures, with splendid spring water, which make ideal conditions for raising live stock. We also have the best markets in Canada for our produce; with Montreal, the metropolis of Canada on one side; the Atlantic ports to the east, and the New England states immediately to the south of us, and last but not least, we have our local market at Sherbrooke, the hub of the Eastern Townships."

For far too long the impression has prevailed that good land, and easy markets was the Alpha and the Omega of farming. Not so today by any means, for the third, and greatest of all, so far as the solution of remaining on the land is concerned, is the conditions of life. Here again Mr. McClary summarized the Townships' peculiar resources in that respect—"With our provincial highways, with their hundreds of cars passing over them every day of the summer—our telephones, rural mail, and radio; electric lights and power; all the modern facilities of town life introduced into the country; close proximity to large communities where churches, schools and social life are of the highest standards—and excellent markets for everything we can produce—do we appreciate our opportunities?" he asked.

Agricultural development has not by any means reached any Utopian state in the Eastern Townships. What has been done in the past—what is being accomplished today, are really only a demonstration of what the future offers. I asked Mr. McClary what he deemed the chief needs of agriculture in the townships were. He replied; First—Closer co-operation in buying and selling.

Second—Better rural schools in which greater attention should be paid to rural life.

Third—The introduction of more up-to-date farming methods involving cultivation of the soil, rotation of crops, and the use of better seed.

Fourth—More farm help, and the better utilization of the large areas of wasteland.

With regard to the educational phase, there will be further reference to it elsewhere. Dealing with the improvement of crops, Mr. McClary pointed out with reference to potatoes, for instance, that most of the potatoes produced in the townships were grown in areas of one or two acres as a cash crop by farmers whose interests were centred in other lines of agriculture. As a result the crop seldom received sufficient attention, and the yields were often poor. He urged spraying and dusting, and pleaded for the country to be given an opportunity as a potato raising district.

Apples

There is an opportunity for apple orchard development, while Mr. McClary spoke hopefully of that, he also urged caution, and a

Continued on Page 33

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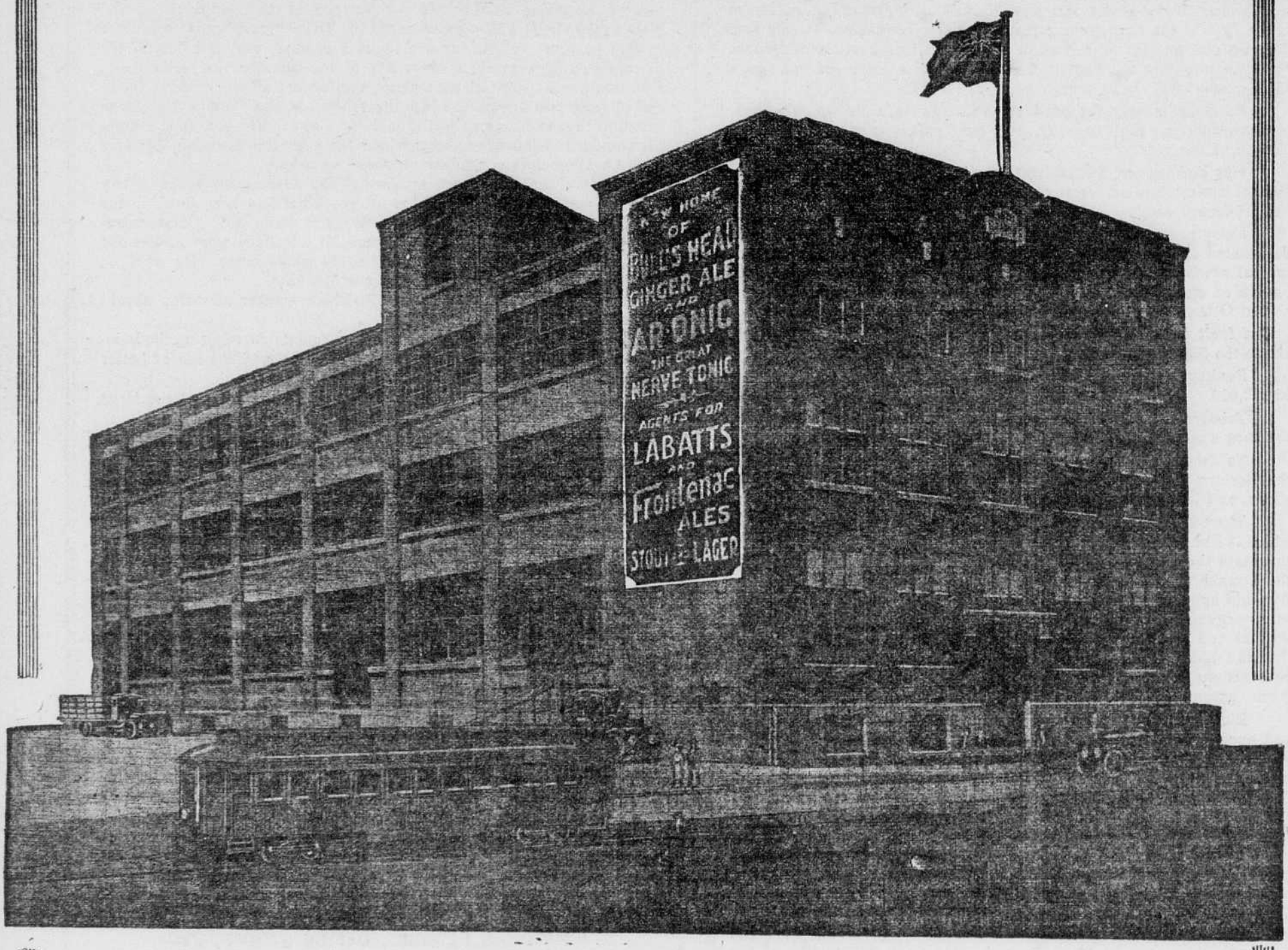
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Then the only toilet was in the backyard; the only bathtub was a washtub; the only lavatory, a tin basin; the only hot water heater, a teakettle.

Instead of radiator heat, which heats the whole house cozy warm, they had only a fireplace. And it warmed their fronts while their backs shivered.

Truly, we have plenty to be thankful for. Those far-off days have been called "the good old days." But more old than good, don't you think?

Combining Service and Good Workmanship with goods only of reputable make.

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THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE TOWNSHIPS

With ninety per cent of the worlds supply of asbestos found within the Eastern Townships, it is justifiable to place mining as one of the four great industries of this section of Quebec province. Asbestos, chrome and gold and copper are here but the greatest of these is asbestos. Were it not for the enormous deposits of that mineral, the mining activities of the Eastern Townships today would be limited, at the same time that statement should not minimize the importance of deposits of other minerals, which are at present lying in a more or less undeveloped state.

The Emersonian philosophy of the mouse trap in the woods, and the path thereto, was never better exemplified than in the asbestos deposits of the Eastern townships of Quebec. It is today more sought for than any other mineral used in everyday industrial pursuits, except perhaps coal, and where coal has its competiting substitutes in the great pater powers of the continent, asbestos has no competitor, for it is the worlds only fire proof material yet discovered. Man has not yet conceived anything to take its place. It is so easily accessible, and in such inexhaustible quantities in Quebec, that it is economic that man should turn his energies to make the fullest use of it for that great need, protection against fire.

In 1925 there were 260,000 tons of asbestos produced from the mines of the Eastern Townships, and valued in Quebec at $8,700,000. Outside of three abnormal years, 1918,-19-20 it was the greatest value obtained for the raw material in Quebec, since 1910, all the years for which there are statistics before me; and for those years it was the greatest production in tons by a considerable amount.

One of Our Great Industries

Mining is one of the four great industries of the Eastern Townships. In this, asbestos, of course leads, followed by copper, and with chrome and gold mining operations in a lesser degree. The rocks of the Eastern Townships also yield valuable structural materials. such as granite and lime products. These mines, mineral and quarry deposits of the Eastern Townships represent an annual output of not less than $10,000,000 and in a good year reach $12,000,000. Unfortunately, most of the asbestos product goes out of the country in its crude state, though a growing tendency to establish manufacturing here is evident. A notable example of that is the Johns-Manville Company at Asbestos. There is no doubt that vast mineral wealth, yet uncovered, reposes in the rocks of the Eastern Townships. In the course of time these will be brought to light. A steady and continuous development of the districts mining industry seems in prospect, awakened, as has the mining industry throughout almost the whole of Canada, by the extraordinary development recently in Northern Ontario, and that portion of Quebec lying directly north of the Ottawa river.

Asbestos mining is an industry that Canada can claim as peculiarly her own, since asbestos has never at any time or in any place been produced on anything approaching the scale it is in Quebec. And of the Province of Quebec, the Eastern Townships contains, so far as is known today, ninety per cent of the world's supply. This would appear to be all the more reason why none of it should leave the Province in its raw state, but provide for this section of Canada the foundation of one of the greatest industrial areas of the continent. If it were protected against exportation in its raw state, as are the water powers of Quebec, one cannot conceive what potential industrial development lies in such a policy. It may be said that the modern demand for asbestos has been entirely created by the output from these mines, for were it not in marketable, workable quantities, it is no doubt that the scientists would have provided something that would be serving mankind as asbestos is serving and protecting him today. From a brief survey of these resources which are before me, I find the following. "In view of these facts (the statements made as to the inexhaustible supply of asbestos) it is unfortunate in the extreme that Canada has thus far failed almost entirely to reap the benefit of these important and valuable resources. FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MINING UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE OUTPUT HAS BEEN EXPORTED IN THE RAW STATE, MAINLY TO THE UNITED STATES."

Discovered in 1877

Sir William Logan, in a report of the Geological Society, recorded the occurences of asbestos in the Eastern Townships as early as 1847. The deposits now being worked were discovered in 1877 and succeeding years, and their immediate development was facilitated by the building at that time of the Quebec Central Railway, which passes within one mile of nearly all the important shipping mines. The principal mines are in the vicinity of Black Lake and Thetford which are about four miles apart; and at East Broughton, eighteen miles, and Robertson, five miles to the northeast. The Black Lake-Thetford area supplies the bulk of the production. The asbestos here are veins within massive serpentine, which in itself has the form of more or less definite bands grading outwards into unaltered peridotite. In mass the material appears pale and greenish, but individual fibres are silky white. The veins attain widths up to four or even six inches, but in these wider veins the fibre is never continuous across the entire width, a parting of fine granular magnetite occuring at or near the centre. Actually the fibre rarely exceeds two and half inches and probably does not average half an inch in length. In some of the quarries a veritable net work of veins may be seen, the larger one generally having a somewhat rectilinear intersection, following major joint planes in the rock.

For many years the asbestos properties were all operated as open pits or quarries, the rock being raised by cable derricks. As the pits became larger and deeper, in 1922, for example, one was 90 feet by 600 feet, and 345 feet deep in places, tunnels were driven from the bottom of some of the pits for taking the workmen in and out, and in some cases hauling the rock to the mills. Now some of the mines are equipped with shafts and the rock is mined on various levels by large stopes or glory-holes, very much after the style of some metalliferous mines.

Mining Like Quarrying.

The system of mining is very much like the ordinary stone quarrying or general open quarrying work. The rock is drilled, blasted and then treated by a system of crushes and rolls, the fibre being picked or drawn off the machines and screens during the different courses of manipulation. The European market has always demanded the highest quality and used it in the manufacture of fire clothes for firemen, stage scenery, curtain ropes and for mattings for fronts of grates, while the American market seems to have devoted itself more to the manufacture of paper. Under recent patents, asbestos is being largely used in the manufacture of roofing slates, which are made in different sizes and colors, and are absolutely indestructible by weather or by fire. It is also extensively used in building lumber, being made up in boards from one half inch to two inches thick, and eight feet in length by four feet wide for all classes of fire proof work such as doors, door frames and window frames and sashes, and baseboards.

The first shipment of asbestos from Quebec was made in 1878, which according to Government figures was of a total of fifty tons. Last year 260,000 tons were produced, the very greater part of which went out of the country in its raw state. In 1925 there was a fear that the asbestos mining industry of Quebec might collapse, and there would be two main causes for this should it have happened; first keen competition from foreign countries, such as Rhodesia, which contains practically the remaining world's supply, and from what was described as "suicidal policy of price cutting" which had been carried on by a number of companies operating within the province. This latter policy, it is said, led to several companies becoming bankrupt. To remedy this state of affairs, and offset the fears entertained for the industry, it has been proposed for some time that there should be a merger of the various companies into some centralized body, big enough and courageous enough to take this great resource and put it on its feet in such a manner that it would demand attention from the world, and the world's acknowledgement that Quebec was the asbestos centre, without any rival. They would then be the unchallenged leaders in the world's markets.

A merely casual survey of the uses to which asbestos is now being put, shows the inestimable value of the deposits which the Eastern Townships possess. Its principal use is of course, as a fire protecting material. In this direction it is employed in connection with steampipes and boilers, around iron and steel girders and for building purposes. It is in the last named that asbestos is finding its place in the sun and we need only mention asbestos shingles to bring it home to every one who knows anything of modern buildings. As an example of how impervious asbestos is to fire and heat, it may be said that anyone with gloves, made of the material, on their hands, can pick up and hold burning coals without their hands being burned or the gloves damaged. The laws of many countries demand its use as the only safe material for the construction of stage scenery and curtains, and it is well adapted to the taking of the many brilliant colors used in this connection. It is interesting to know that it was discovered and used thousands of years ago by the Egyptians as is shown by the Egyptian mummies exhumed in recent years which have been found to be wrapped up in clothes spun of asbestos fibre.

ASBESTOS PRICES AND PRODUCTION SINCE 1910.

The table given below presents the yearly Province of Quebec production and value:—

Year	Tons of Quebec Asbestos produced	Total value Quebec
1910	70,605	$ 2,667,829
1911	102,224	3,026,306
1912	111,175	3,059,084
1913	136,609	3,830,504
1914	107,401	2,895,935
1915	113,115	3,544,362
1916	133,339	5,182,905
1917	137,242	7,198,558
1918	142,375	9,019,899
1919	135,862	10,932,289
1920	179,891	14,749,048
1921	87,475	5,189,789
1922	160,339	6,053,068
1923	216,804	7,364,260
1924	208,762	6,561,659
1925	260,000	8,700,000

CHROMITE

In discussing asbestos one is apt to forget the Eastern Townships possesses, in fact is naturally rich in several other minerals.

Continued on Page 45.

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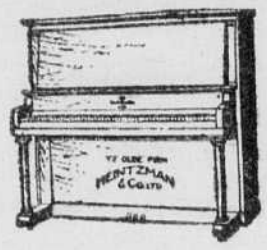
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ELECTRIC POWER IN THE TOWNSHIPS

The Eastern Townships are most fortunately located as regards the supply of electrical power for industrial and domestic use.

One great artery of power, viz:—the St. Francis River, crosses the whole of the district, while its tributaries spread out in various directions. The St. Francis rises at a height of some 1200 feet above sea level and flows for a distance of 200 miles before it empties into the St. Lawrence River. One of its principal tributaries, the Magog River, drains Lake Memphremagog. This lake, located in the heart of the Eastern Townships, extends to the International Boundary and covers an area of about 40 square miles.

These rivers, which are by far the largest of the streams that water the Eastern Townships, drain the rainfall of an area about 6,000 square miles in extent and provide a source for a large supply of electrical power for use in this district.

In addition to the water power developed in the Townships, they also have access to the power on the St. Maurice River, where there are large power developments already in operation.

The Eastern Townships are today being supplied with electrical power developed and distributed by three different bodies; the City of Sherbrooke, the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, and the Southern Canada Power Company.

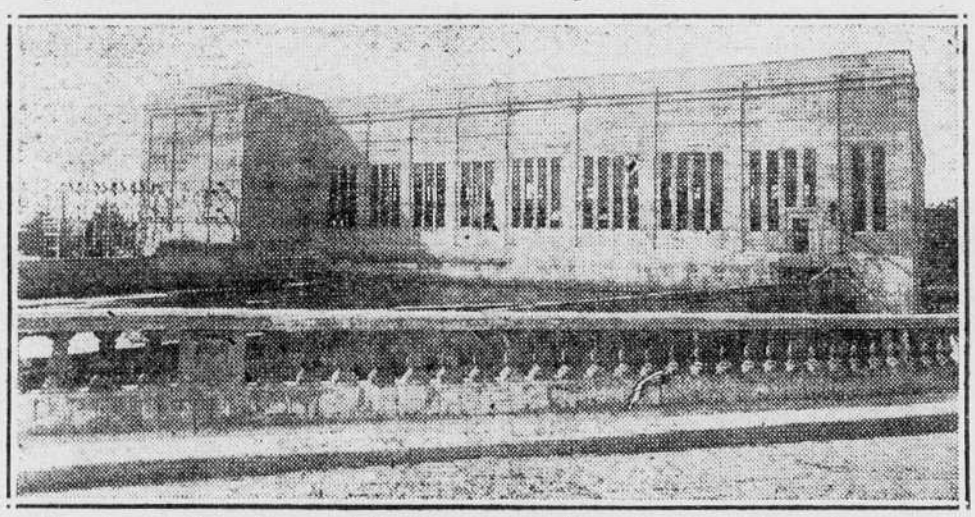
The City of Sherbrooke owns six water powers, with a total potential development of 21,300 h.p. of which 10,800 h.p. is already developed.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company also supply the district with power generated on the St. Maurice River at Shawinigan Falls & Grand Mere, a distance of about 140 miles. The total development at these two points is at present 409,000 h.p. and the Eastern Townships take their fair share in proportion to their requirements.

The third and as far as the Eastern Townships are concerned, the most important body distributing power in the area, is the Southern Canada Power Company, a private enterprise of such extent that it is more of a public institution than a private company. This Company has a potential development on the St. Francis River of 180,000 h.p. of which they are now developing 56,000 h.p.

It is said that the Eastern Townships area has the cheapest and most adequate electrical power for industrial purposes of any area in the world.

It is interesting to keep in mind that water powers of the St. Francis and Magog Rivers constitute the third largest group of power in Quebec Province.



Recently enlarged Power House of Southern Canada Power Co. Limited, at Drummondville.

The City of Sherbrooke owns six more power resources in and adjacent to the city. There are three municipally owned power plants on the Magog River utilizing over and over again the water as it passes down from one power house to another in a drop of 100 feet which it makes within the limits of the municipality. These plants are producing 10,800 h.p. which is used for domestic and manufacturing purposes at the rate of 1c. per kilowat hour net per horse power year.

The Eastern Townships are also linked up with the Shawinigan Water & Power Company—one of the greatest hydro power developments in the world, and the third largest on the American continent. Power is developed on the St. Maurice River, a tributary of the St. Lawrence draining the Laurentian Mountain range and at present developing 409,000 h.p. at a distance of about 140 miles from the Eastern Townships. High voltage transmission lines radiate from Shawinigan Falls west to Montreal and also across the St. Lawrence River to various sections of the Eastern Townships. The intervening territory is covered with a network of lines operating at low voltage to supply power to the numerous cities, towns and industries in this part of the Province of Quebec served by the Shawinigan Water & Power Company. One of the most important phases of the introduction of this power into the Eastern Townships is that it provides an ample supply for the great asbestos mines at Thetford and adjacent places — the greatest in fact in the world.

The Southern Canada Power Company is the third of the three organizations supplying power to the Eastern Townships; it owns twenty sources of power all located within the Eastern Townships; all of its activities are confined to the Eastern Townships, and it has undoubtedly done more for the industrial growth of the Eastern Townships than any other organization.

The principal sources of supply of power are located on the St. Francis River, where there is a potential development of 180,000 h.p. at or near Drummondville. The river in this area drops in a series of small falls and rapids between banks which make it possible to utilize the whole of this fall in a step ladder of plants. There is a total drop of 300 feet within a distance of twenty miles, which will eventually permit of the development of 180,000 h.p. according to a statement made recently by the President of the Southern Canada Power Company, writing in "Municipal Canada."

The Company is at present developing 56,000 h.p. on the St. Francis River. There is therefore 124,000 h.p. still available which will be developed as the demand requires, for the benefit of industries establishing throughout this region. Under the Quebec law against exportation of the power resources of the Province all of this mighty factor in her development will be held here for the benefit of this part of Canada.

Something of the immensity of what this power means can be gleaned from the record of the Southern Canada Power Company, the achievement of which Company, it has been said, is one of the outstanding individual achievements in the Province of Quebec. From a very small beginning, when it first made the waters of the St. Francis River captive to its will, it has grown to a wide spread, benefitting over 80 different communities, towns and municipalities in a district covering more than 6,000 square miles, and serving nearly 20,000 light and heat users and 600 users of power.

The Southern Canada Power Company has been very active in building up industry in the Eastern Townships. Prior to the formation of this Company there were only a few factories of any size in the Townships. The efforts of the Southern Canada Power Company have resulted in the location of 30 industries, covering a very wide range of materials. As an instance, all of the tire fabric made in Canada is manufactured in the Eastern Townships and the Townships today has almost a complete silk industry, as they will not only shortly be producing artificial silk but at present are producing the very finest grade of broad silks, as well as silk hosiery and other materials, and also have the most complete plant in Canada for the dyeing and finishing of silks.

These industries employ over 9,000 hands and distribute in wages annually nearly $10,000,000. Previous to this industrial development there was a large and steady exodus to the States of young people who were unable to find a means of livelihood in the Townships, whereas today there is ample opportunity for the young people growing up, and many of those who emigrated were glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to return to their own people.

The distribution of this large amount of money as wages has also proved of benefit to the agriculturalists in the district, as they have been able to find a ready market for their produce in the thriving industrials towns to be found throughout the whole of the Eastern Townships.

The Southern Canada Power Company possesses three large hydro electric power plants located at Hemings Falls, Drummondville and Sherbrooke. It has over 50 modern sub-stations, operates 21 stores for the sale of electric appliances and possesses over 350 miles of modern high tension transmission lines.

The Hemings Falls power plant, completed last Autumn at a cost of $4,000,000, is the largest single power development on the South short of the St. Lawrence River between Niagara and the sea. It is equipped with six 6,000 h.p. units giving a developed capacity of 36,000 h.p.

The extension to the Drummondville power plant has just recently been completed and the addition of 12,000 h.p. brings the total capacity to 18,000 h.p.

The total power developed by the company in the district at present is in the neighborhood of 60,000 h.p. and there transmission lines throughout the area are looped up in such a way as to give two or more separate and distinct sources of supply to every municipality it serves, thus reducing to a minimum the possibility of interruption in service.

The Southern Canada Power Company was the first in Canada to inaugurate what has proven to be a novel but most successful feature; viz:—Customer Ownership, and has also made it possible for about 98% of its employees to become stock holders. As a result of their efforts along these lines the employees have a very substantial interest in the outstanding Preferred stock of the Company and 75% of its other stock holders are also customers.

It is now only a matter of time, some years at the most when industry throughout this part of the country will be smokeless, driven by that mysterious unseen power, transmitted from whirring wheels to that which is Life, pulsating, impregnating whole countrysides. No wonder that the Indians looked with awe upon a tumbling, crashing waterfall and exclaimed "It is God."

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Address all enquiries to:

W. A. HALE

President of The Sherbrooke Trust Company

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

THE HISTORY OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

The History of the Eastern Townships is pre-eminently the history of the pioneer. The story of the pioneer, the trail-blazer, the land-clearer, the homesteader, and land-lover, is more primarily the basic impulse of the story of the founding of the Eastern Townships, than the pioneer, divorced from other motives for being a pioneer, is a factor in any other section of Canada, the history of which goes back beyond the nineteenth century. The history of this section of Quebec is the history of men seeking homes in a new land, actuated primarily by the desire for the land. To some extent the early settlers of the Eastern Townships were United Empire Loyalists, treking northward as refugees from an indignant New Republic, seeking vengeance upon those who had not seen eye to eye with its aspirations for independence.

But aside from that element—a very important one—the motive behind the movement of the Anglo-Saxon from the south, and that behind the movement of the French Canadian in latter years, from the north into the Eastern Townships, has been that desire for land in a new area. And the real story of the pioneer has yet to be written. Before it is ever put into permanent record, its author or authors should select this remarkable section of Quebec for material, for the model, as it were, of the impression and interpretations they intend to give the worlds regarding those who laid the foundations of this country.

A Peaceful History

The history of this section of Quebec is almost entirely the annals of peaceful pursuits and purposes. It is the story first of men and women seeking homes; agricultural development, and then industrial development. It is the story of steady progress in commercial and trade pursuits, and in political and social improvement. Its history is that of settlement of hamlets, and the expansion of pastoral countrysides; the growth of communities, the increase of trade; the founding of townships, the establishments of municipalities, and the gradual development of what is now a well knit social order, with every modern accessory to be found in any part of the world.

Very little of the stirring martial story of New France was written here. There is some record of incipient Indian wars in and about the territory which is now Sherbrooke Arnold's ill-fated expedition against Quebec passed along the Chaudiere and through the present district embodied in Lake Megantic, and that was about the only reflex of the Revolution which this part of the country experienced. In the war of 1812 invasion was threatened, and somewhere on its borders the people of the Eastern Townships assisted in repelling the American troops. The whole country side was aroused to war, armed and drilled in organized militaia regiments; but the land itself was kept free from the devastating hand of the enemy. The Fenian raids affected this territory incidentally, and a small skirmish took place, and there is some record of a skirmish during the rebellion of 1837. These events embody the martial history of the Eastern Townships until the Great War, when the flower of its manhood, showed their devotion to the Cause, served, sacrificed, suffered, and the honor roll of these counties is indeed a proud one in the annals of Canada's participation in the conflict.

Romance at Every Turn

An unromantic history, one perhaps may say. But no! There is romance at every turn of the road in these alluring townships of Quebec. The story of the Eastern Townships is the story of the individual man and woman seeking a home; and the story embodies all the deepest sentiments and highest hopes; the depression and the heights of life are there in a topography of human existence. The hill tops of vision; the valleys or realization; the streams of fate; the undulating fields of disappointment and happiness. It is a story of plain John and Mary Jones, who in their simple, honest rugged selves, never realized it, never knew that Destiny had selected them for the founders of a great state. And the story of how they wrestled with the wilderness—and conquered, has never yet been adequately told. In an old book recording in most precise language, shorn of all impressionistic verbiage some one wrote of the pioneers of this country. "They worked hard in those days and were happy."

Looking over the records of the Townships one will find many instances of ambitious efforts; of visions that failed of materialization; of plans that were thwarted; of schemes that came to naught; of great plans that were laid with high hopes and utterly failed; of persistent efforts and intense endeavours, that have and are now only in a dimly remembered names, or marked by the lonely clearing; and moss covered foundation stones. Such are the exemplification of those lines:

"The worldly hope men set their hearts upon
Turn ashes—or it prospers; and anon,
Like Snow upon the Desert's dusty Face
Lighting a little hour or two—is gone."

Sturdy, Hardworking Pioneers

In that excellent book, 'Men of to-day in The Eastern Townships," by Erastius G. Pierce, with introductory chapters by V. E. Morrill, is the following picture of the early pioneer conditions in this territory.

"The Eastern Townships pioneers lived a strenuous life. It was a continuous struggle for existence The forests had to be cleared and the first preparation of the land for the crops involved heavy labor. The soil was rich and yielded bountiful crops of potatoes, corn and vegetables. There were, however, no markets available for such produce and ready cash for the purchase of supplies as could not be produced was difficult to obtain. The ordinary provisions could be grown and the heavier garments were home spun, but a certain amount of cash was necessary for the purchase of many requisites. Pot and pearl ashes were the first marketable products of the early inhabitants and the marketing was quite as strenuous an undertaking as the production. The available markets were Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec, and from ten to twenty days were required for the journey to and from these places. Ox teams were generally employed from Sherbrooke, the trip was often made by boat down the St. Francis.

"Saw mills and grist mills were established at various points along the streams, these being the first application of water powers in the Eastern Townships.

"Portraits of pioneer ancestors are in the possession of many of the older families of the townships, and they reveal to a great extent, the early life of the inhabitants. The firm set mouth tells of the determination necessary to cope with the constant dfificulties of the situation and the stern features bear testimony to the serious view of life. The pioneers were largely of Puritan descent and brought with them to the wilds of Canada the strict religious principles of their ancestors. For six days they laboured from sunrise till sunset and on the seventh they rested in accordance with the literal interpretation of the commandment. In the face of privations and hardships, which would be intolerable to the present generation, they reared large families and gradually increased the acreage of their fields, reclaiming from the wilderness the rich soil of the Eastern Townships and laying the foundation of present day prosperity. They have handed down a splendid heritage, and well would it be if the land had succeeded in holding the interest of a greater number of their descendants for the completion of this section of Canada."

Records of the Early Days

One finds in authentic records of the settlement of these townships that in 1787 and 1792 a few families of United Empire Loyalists settled in the vicinity of Missisquoi Bay. That in 1789 Simeon Jenne, who had served in the British Army during the revolution, settled near Frelighsburg, and that the first locations in Sutton were made by Thomas Spencer and Alexander Griggs in 1792.

The first building erected in the limits of the present city of Sherbrooke was erected in 1800, but it was not until 1816 that Sherbrooke received its present name. From the year 1792 until 1825 there was a succession of laying out of townships and the creation of communities which have grown into thriving, modern, prosperous cultural centres, showing little to-day of the old wilderness habitation; but still retaining the proud family names of the early Loyalist pioneers.

To glance over the list of dates of leading events in the Eastern Townships for the past hundred years, and read the mere statement of facts, one immediately realizes that the worldly hopes men set their hearts upon those days DID prosper, and the pioneers builded better than they knew. The great Choir Invisible must surely have a song of high exultation and gratitude, when they see to-day the fruits of what they sowed, for these townships, hewn from the wilderness, have become a land that "is indeed gilded with corn, and fragrant with deep grass."

Immigration of Settlers

But history is still in the making. Migration has not by any means closed its final chapter in this country. Destiny may yet have other aims for this country. We resort to what V. E. Morrill has written regarding the immigration of settlers to the Eastern Townships.

"The settlement of the Eastern Townships may properly be divided into four periods.

"1.—Immigration from the New England States, beginning about 1793, though a few families came before that date, and continuing for some twenty years.

"2.—Immigration from the Old Country by way of Quebec, beginning in 1814, following the Peninsular War, and the first overthrow of Napoleon.

"3.—British Immigration in the 30's largely from Scotland, promoted by the British American Land Company and other organizations.

"4.—The gradual influx of French-Canadians from the parishes bordering on the Townships nad from other parts of the Province.

"The real pioneers were the men and women who came from New England States. They penetrated an unknown and trackless wilderness, abounding in wild animals and inhabited by

Continued on Page 44.

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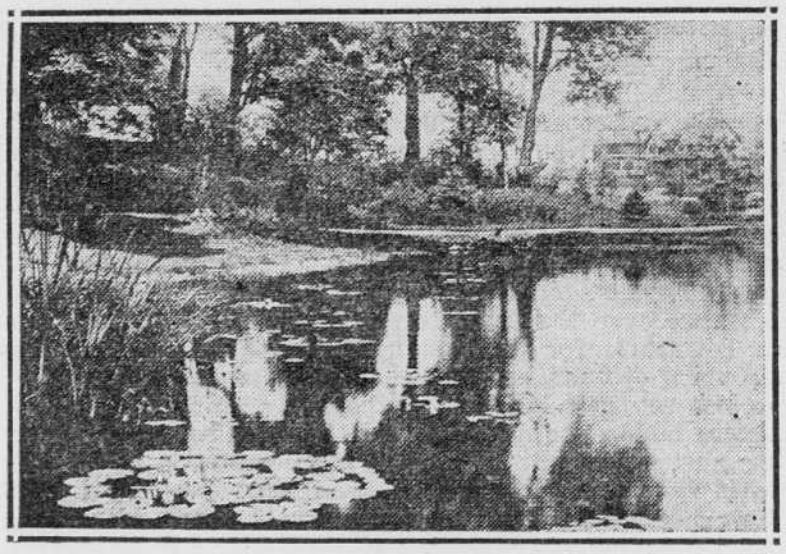
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WEALTH AND BEAUTY IN THE TOWNSHIPS

'See Naples and die, but see Quebec and live forever"! This, it is said, was the exclamation of a world traveller, when he first stood on the Bastion of Old Quebec, and beheld the majesty of what lay before him. That panegeric was spoken, when, with the exception of a few small settlements, the whole province of Quebec was a wilderness, and New France, but the pawn of the Royal Courts of Europe. What would he say to-day, were this traveller to return to this, the richest province of Canada? Not only would he have the present to embody into language adequate to give a living impression, but he would also be looking directly into the future, the pulse of which can already be felt, a pulse that is beating with the virility of two great races, in the measure of one great ideal, and that ideal is Canada.

Were the traveller to be translated to the Eastern Townships, he might indeed pray that he might live forever. Not alone for the singular beauty with which nature has endowed them, but that it is a portion of the ancient heritage, where man has achieved so bountifully, lives so happily, amid prospects so alluring, would he wish to march along with time, indefinitely, in order to witness the still unfolding map of progress. This "soft and habitable land," so often referred to as "the Garden of Canada," possesses even now, after a century of progress and cultivation, an untamed strength that must appeal to youth. Life has been so established here by the strongest type of men that its future challenges the best in those who look to its future as their own field of endeavour. Such are the Eastern Townships.

A Province Within a Province

Why should there be this "Province within a Province"? Why should this section of Quebec be designated from any other sections, for one does not hear of northern or western or southern townships—only "the Eastern Townships." The primary reason, so far as connotation is regarded, lies in the fact that they were surveyed for the English-speaking migration to Quebec province, originally coming up from New England, where Townships were the political districts, as parishes were the ecclesiastic districts of the older parts of Quebec settled by the French and where the church was predominant. But even had they not been given this political connotation, it is quite to be believed that this territory would have been distinguished as the "Eastern Parishes," and set aside from all other sections of Quebec, by virtue of certain peculiar physical advantages, and strategic location. These two reasons aside, the very progress the people of these sections has made would establish them as a district of Quebec worthy to be designated as distinct from the rest of the Province. But whatever the reasons are, the fact remains that these nine townships are known and regarded, in much the same light as if a separate province were estabblished within the boundaries of Quebec.

They are peculiar in several respects from all other parts of the province. It is the section of Quebec, outside of Montreal, where the two races, French and English, are brought into more intimate touch, and where the English-speaking have both traditional and direct influence to a greater extent. They are in closer contact with the United States than any other section of the Province, and therefore in a more strategic position. They are the foremost agricultural districts of Quebec, and perform the important duties of commissary for the ever increasing industrial areas of the Province. And perhaps in one feature alone, as measured in this day of the economic yardstick, and that is, the Eastern Townships possess the highest buying power in the entire Dominion of Canada.

There are nine of these townships:

Brome,
Compton,
Drummond-Arthabaska,
Megantic,
Richmond and Wolfe,
Shefford,
Sherbrooke,
Stanstead,

Before me as I write, there is a map of the southern portion of Quebec with the Eastern Townships deleted, and in the blank, is a big question mark. Beneath the map, which was issued for commercial advertising purposes, there is this comment, 'What would your campaign in Quebec Province amount to with this section left out?" That question can only be answered by an analysis in a general way of what these Townships are in industrial, commercial, agricultural, and other wealth, and activity.

Did they not exist, then Quebec would be lacking territory larger than Prince Edward Island a population half that of Nova Scotia, and an agricultural production more than equal that of the two Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia combined. A total production from all major activities of $160,000,000 would be lacking, and the rest of Canada would be minus of a quarter of a million population, with a purchasing power larger per capita, it is said, than may be found in any other district of Canada, and the world would be looking elsewhere for 90 per cent. of its asbestos supply.

Four Great Industries

There are four great industries in these townships. By value of production agricultural development comes first, for from that there is an annual income of $82,000,000. Over 25 per cent. of the total agricultural production of Quebec is within these townships. Of all branches of agriculture this section is best adapted to dairying, but there are possibilities worthy of most careful consideration in several other leading branches, especially in beef raising.

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EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Continued from Page 5.

Consolidated schools have been established in Compton County, where there are two; Ways Mills in Stanstead County; Ascot Township; Windsor; Island Brook; Branston Township; Kinnear's Mills. From testimonies of responsible officials and educationists, I find many references to the unqualified success of this undertaking. For instance W. S. Armitage, Chairman of Board of School, Commissioners of Ascot Township, said. "We regard the Ascot Consolidated School as an unqualified success. this last year we have about ninety pupils and all grades including the Eleventh Grade, are represented." With regard to the transportation problem, he said the children are conveyed in closed vans and "they have the time of their lives." The children are healthy and transportation is proving no handicap. These rural communities enjoy the educational advantages of the town and villages under this consolidation. It is a situation of this kind that makes a farmer, who has a family, contented on his Eastern Township farm. He can educate his children and at the same time keep them at home.

In Kinnear's Mills there is another phase of this problem. Here is a municipality in which no French school. It is made up of five ranges, the roads of which converge more or less at Kinnear's Mills. Attendance at the elementary schools, one of which was in each range, slowly dwindled, and the school commissioners were given to understand by the Provincial authorities, that if they did not engage qualified teachers to teach full terms that the provincial grants would be withdrawn. This meant a considerable increase in operating expenses. After much discussion, which culminated in a vote of the rate payers, it was decided to build a consolidated school to take care of the children of the whole municipality.

Four covered vans bring the children to school, the driving of these vans is let by contract, the vans belonging to the school. The children obtain a thorough training which will prepare them either for universities, teaching business or make them better farmers.

The city of Sherbrooke has very fine educational facilities, both elementary and high, and in the centre of the city is the almost palatial pile of the Seminary of St. Charles, founded over fifty years ago. The new Protestant high school, opened in 1924 cost $100,000. Sherbrooke votes approximately $206,000 yearly for the maintenance of her schools. Considerable development of facilities for technical education is expected within a short time.

The St. Charles Seminary is an outstanding institution in French educational circles. It has a student body of over 500. They now come from all over the continent, while the greater number are of the Province of Quebec, there are also as many young men from many sections of the United States. It is estimated that about one fourth is furnished by the New England States.

At Lennoxville, a few miles from Sherbrooke is Bishop's College one of those attractive small colleges of high education, with degree-conferring powers, that many leading educationists throughout the country are strongly supporting because of the close personal individual touch there may be between the student and professors. It is beautifully situated in the midst of one of the fairest agricultural and pastoral countries in Canada. The buildings of brick, covered with ivy, present a picture that one might snip from any academic scene in England. On a hillside a short distance from Bishop's College is the Ross School for boys, founded by J. K. L. Ross, and doing splendid work as a collegiate on the principle of those world renowned English schools.

The Eastern Townships are very well endowed with institutions of higher learning, for at Stanstead one will find Stanstead College; at Compton, King's Hall, and at Durham St. Helen's

TASCHEREAU GOVERNMENT'S UNPRECEDENTED RECORD IN PROVINCIAL FINANCE

For a political party to celebrate over a quarter of a century in power, as the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec has done, it is necessary that it should have established extraordinary prestige for wise and beneficent adminstration, and have shown a striking difference in policy and practice from the opposite political party.

In no department of the administration of this province has this difference in policy and practice been more acutely apparent than in the Department of Finance.

In order to realize the essential difference in the administration of Conservatives and Liberals, it is necessary to recall that from 1891 to 1897, under the three Conservative Governments of Boucherville, Taillon and Flynn, deficits had gradually mounted to alarming proportions, loans had been multiplied to the point of threatening the bankruptcy of the Province, and agriculture and industry were languishing under the heavy taxes that the people were called upon to pay. In fact, in less than six years the Conservative administration had completely destroyed the splendid work of restoration and expansion which had been effected by Mercier, and the deficit in the last year of Conservative rule amounted to over $600,000.

Liberals Effect a Change

With the coming of the Liberals into power in 1897, under Premier Marchand, a radical change was effected.

The finances were put on a sound footing, taxes were lowered owing to the rigid economy enforced in every department, and the very first year closed with a surplus. Year by year without fail ever since then has shown an increasing surplus, and twenty-six successive surpluses have been registered under Liberal regime.

In 1900 an enterprising man of affairs succeeded the Hon. Gabriel Marchand as Premier in the person of the Hon. S. N. Parent, and five years later, when Sir Lomer Gouin was called to direct the Liberal party, the Province was already on the road to unhoped-for development, thanks to a progressive policy, wisely directed by able men.

The story of the extraordinary development under the Gouin regime is well known to all. It was under his regime that the remarkable expansion of our forest industries and water power development began, as well as the improvement of our highways, the forward policy in colonization, the creation of technical schools, advanced labour legislation, and improvements in every direction for the promotion, and material advancement of both rural and urban industries.

Premier Taschereau's Record

After a record of unexampled expansion, Sir Lomer Gouin, in July, 1920, handed over the direction of the Liberal party to his faithful lieutenant, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, who for many years had been one of the most prominent members of the administration. No better man could have been chosen for the responsible position. During the six years that he has held office, the brightest pages in the whole history of the Province have been written, and some of the most advanced legislation in the history of any country in the world has been put in effect.

It is not our purpose in this article to review the legislation which he has sponsored, but to deal with its effects as revealed in the successive Budgets brought down by the Government, without recourse to supplementary taxes, the Government was able, two years after Premier Taschereau succeeded to power, to announce a surplus of no less than $5,694,874—a feat without precedent in the history of the Dominion. This surplus was not the result of faulty estimates. It came, in large part, from putting into force the most advanced legislation on the continent for the control of the dangerous liquor traffic, and also from the fact that the Province enjoyed exceptional industrial prosperity.

Benefits for the People

With this exceptional increase in the Provincial revenue, the Government set to work to give the people the benefits which were made possible. It gave increased aid to the universities, colleges and primary schools. It created scholarships which have enabled a considerable number of our most promising students to complete their studies in the best foreign universities, specializing in both the arts and the sciences. It dispensed large sums in the improvement of our highways, thus inaugurating a new era in the agricultural, commercial and industrial expansion of the Province.

The increase in the revenues of the Province under the Taschereau administration is shown in the following table:

1920	$14,472,650.87
1921	15,914,521.17
1922	21,609,396.10
1923	21,634,641.52
1924	23,170,733.11
1925	25,021,328.81
1926	27,206,333.48

In the first three years alone of the Taschereau administration the total surpluses exceeded the total of the previous ten years. The total surpluses from 1909 to 1919 were $7,102,148.66; those in the first three years of the Taschereau administration amounted to $7,215,763. Up to 1926, the total surplus under the Taschereau Government have amounted to $12,226,852.20.

Notwithstanding this splendid financial record, the people of the Province of Quebec are the least taxed of any in the Dominion.

Productive Loans

Thanks to its excellent financial position and its consequent high credit in the money markets, the Province has been able to float loans on very advantageous terms—better terms, in fact, than any other Province has been able to obtain. It may be asked why, with such large surpluses to its credit, the Province has found it advisable to float loans. The answer is perfectly simple. The money thus obtained was used partly to retire maturing loans and partly to carry out important public works, such as the conservation of the waters of the rivers St. Maurice, St. Francois, Ste. Anne and Savanne; the enlargement of the sanatorium at Ste. Agathe; the construction of the new law courts in Montreal; the construction of the Batiscan bridge, and the bridges at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and Vaudreuil; and the completion of the great scheme of highway construction.

The reason why the surpluses have not since reached the high mark obtained as a result of the Liquor Commission's operations in 1921-22, its first complete year, is that since that time the receipts from that source have been used immediately for administration.

THE TOWN OF WATERLOO

The town of Waterloo is situated in the County of Shefford in the midst of a productive agricultural section. It is 12 miles from Granby, 60 miles from Montreal and 37 miles from Sherbrooke. It enjoys many natural advantages, some of which are enumerated below and provides a very suitable location for factories and industries. The surrounding scenery is beautiful and every Summer there is a considerable influx of summer visitors to enjoy the pleasant surroundings and the healthful climate.

The main street, about one mile in length is completely paved throughout. Concrete sidewalks are on all streets. The town owns a municipal water system which provides spring drinking water. This system is to be enlarged and extended in the near future. The town is well supplied with stores, banks, churches, educational institutions, public parks, court house, fire station and town hall. A lot has been purchased for the erection of a new Post Office which will be constructed by the Federal Government this year.

Waterloo is particularly well favoured as regards transportation facilities. It is served by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railroads and as these two lines intersect here, it is possible to ship by either line and have car loadings made at the factory door. For shipment by truck or motor, the facilities are equally good, this town being situated on the government highway between Montreal and Sherbrooke, being 60 miles distant from the former and 37 miles from the latter. There is also a government highway extending south to the international boundary through Knowlton and Sutton to Richford, Vermont, thence to Newport, Vermont, St. Albans and Burlington. In a short while it is expected that a highway will be built northward to Richmond, connecting with Drummondville, Three Rivers and Quebec.

Abundant power supply is furnished by the Southern Canada Power Company from its power development at Drummondville, which is distant only 43 miles. The same rates are charged by this company for power delivered in Waterloo as at the source in Drummondville. We are thus placed on the same advantageous basis as the town of Drummondville.

There is a considerable surplus of houses and an increase of 10% or 15% in population could be accommodated without any new building being necessary. Employees of any industry located here could be housed under very favorable conditions as to sanitation and convenience.

Waterloo is situated on the lake of the same name which is about four miles in circumference. Suitable factory sites are to be found on the shore of this lake. Any industry requiring abundant water supply in its manufacturing processes could have such from this source, also fire protection.

There is no foreign element; all the population is Canadian, either French or English. It is well known that there is no better class

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TRANSPORTATION UNEXCELLED ANYWHERE IN CANADA

"In the development of any country the transportation facilities are probably the most vital element of the entire material equipment." So says Jackman, the author of "Economics of Transportation." Nothing could be truer regarding the development of the Eastern Townships than Mr. Jackman's statement, for transportation has made this section of Quebec one of the wealthiest of all Canada Without the ability of getting in and out of this country from every point of the compass, the mightiest water falls of the world, were they here, would avail little. Even the Loyalist pioneers, when they treked in from the Independent Colonies at the close of the Revolution, saw at once that one of the most important parts of their pioneering work was to build highways. So as a result of this early appreciation of the need of communication with the outside world, there slowly, but surely, came into existence that system of interlacing highways, which under the reconstruction of recent years, is now one of the chief features of the whole fabric of life, industrial, commercial, social and economic, in the Eastern Townships.

Then came the railways, and highways were more or less supplanted for a while by the steam-way, but to-day the modern highways leading through and across these townships are supplementary to, and even competitors of the railways. As the early settlers had been pioneers in cutting roads through this hinterland, so the citizens of these townships in the early forties were pioneers in having the railways open up their country to the new era that was coming in industry and transportation. While actually not within the boundaries of that particular division of Quebec province, the Eastern Townships, the first railway that was built in Canada was so close to their borders, that it may be mentioned here. This line was opened from Laprairie on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, a little west of Montreal to St. John's on the Richelieu River to the south. It is significant to note here that this first railroad, if it did not quite reach the townships' boundaries, was built in their direction. This was in 1836.

Important Railway Service

Sherbrooke first had communication in 1852. The St. Lawrence, Atlantic Railway, which was being built to meet another road then under construction from Portland to the Maine-Quebec boundary, reached the town, that was afterwards to become the hub of the transportation wheel for this whole section, in that year, and in July of 1853 completed the link that gave through communication from the St. Lawrence, or to be exact, from Longueuil, near Montreal, via Sherbrooke, to Portland—and the sea. Six years later, when the Victoria Bridge was completed across the St. Lawrence into Montreal, Sherbrooke found itself an important station on a railway that had become part of the Grand Trunk system, and through trains from Portland, Maine, were giving it a stopping consideration, and found that it paid to do so.

In 1854 a line from Richmond, one of the most promising sections of the Townships was built up to Quebec, or at least to Levis opposite the Ancient Capital. This road is now a part of the C. N. R So even before Confederation, Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships had a fair amount of railway communication. But the first real effort for aggressive opening up of the Eastern Townships by railway came in 1875, when a charter was granted which changed the Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships and Kennebec railway into the Quebec Central Railway. The beginnings of this road were actually in 1869, and was promoted by residents of Sherbrooke and the territory which the line was intended to serve. The first president was the Hon. J. G. Robertson, of Sherbrooke, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and later Provincial Treasurer. The construction was commenced in 1870, the intention being then to use wooden rails. They were purchased, but never used. Fourteen miles were first completed from Sherbrooke to Westbury, and the formal opening took place on Thursday, October 22nd, 1874.

Under the new charter and name of the Quebec Central Railway, the work of extension of the lines went forward year by year. In 1875 it had reached Weedon; 1877 Coleraine; in 1878 Thetford mines; in 1879 East Broughton, and in 1880 to Valley Junction.

Feeders in Every Direction

About the same time that the Quebec Central was pushing its way north toward Levis, the Levis and Kennebec railway was started from Upper Town, Levis, and was being carried southward, and later completed to what is now known as Valley Junction. It was at Chaudiere River in the autumn of 1880, that the two roads met, and in March of the following year the Quebec Central purchased the Levis and Kennebec railway at Sheriff's sale, and the first through train from Sherbrooke to Levis Upper town was inaugurated May 23rd, 1881. Quebec city, by ferry across the St. Lawrence, was thus in direct connection with the industrial capital of the Eastern Townships. The line from Scott's Junction to a connection with the Canadian National Railway at Diamond Junction, was constructed during 1920 and 1921, and through train service established to and from Palais Station via the great Quebec Bridge, on October 2, 1921.

But in the years between, the Quebec Central had been thrusting out its branches as feeders to many a section of the Townships and adjacent parts of the Province, linking up the rich districts of Beauceville, St George, St. Justine, St. Sabine, Ste. Camille and to Lake Frontier. The Megantic division was constructed in 1894 through practically a virgin forest. In these years this railway has grown from a local line of 100 miles as originally chartered, to one of outstanding importance in the country, operating 318 miles of main line and 70 miles of station and industrial sidings.

A Rich Territory

From a statement of the company I have taken the following; there is perhaps no other similar territory in Canada with such an intensive commercial activity and production such a varied description of essential and staple commodities as the section contributory to this line."

The veracity of this statement is born out by the most casual knowledge of this section of Canada. For instance the Quebec Central has a practical exclusive advantage of passing through the country that possesses the greatest asbestos deposits known in the world, and which produce 90 per cent. of the total amount of the world's consumption of that material.

At East Angus there are located the paper mills of the Bromption Pulp and Paper Company, ranking as one of the largest in Canada. Near Dudswell Junction there are the works of the Dominion Lime Company, one of the largest of its kind in Canada. Near Weedon are the copper pyrites mine of the Weedon Mining Company, and the deposits are said to be the greatest know in Canada east of the Great Lakes. In a recent year this railway handled 1,275,000 ton of freight, occupying over 50,000 cars, which if coupled together would form a continuous line of some 400 miles in length, or the distance from Sherbrooke to New York. For the year ending December 31, 1925, the annual financial statement of the Quebec Central Railway showed a gross revenue amounting to $2,947,316. or an increase of $119,000 over the year previous.

C.P.R. and the Townships

So much for the Quebec Central—but in the meantime, another great transportation company was linking the Eastern Townships up with the whole nation, and with the continent as well. This, the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been a potent factor in the development of this section of the country; linking it with St. John, and the rich province of New Brunswick to the east, and giving it a competing line into the great metropolis of Montreal. This was accomplished in the late 80's. By the end of the last century, the Easter Townships possessed four district railway arteries. The Grand Trunk, with the outlet to Portland and to Montreal, east and west; the Canadian Pacific Railway, linking St. John, the winter port of Canada, and Montreal, its great river port. The Boston and Maine, giving access to the great region lying directly south of the international border, and into Boston and New York; and the Quebec Central linking the townships with the capital of their province —Quebec. And of this whole transportation system, Sherbrooke was the hub of a wheel with four mighty spokes.

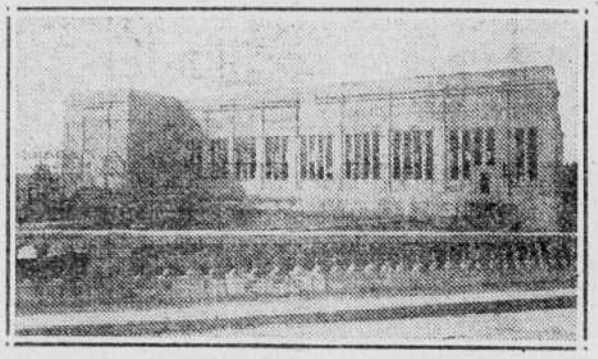
As distance make the major factor in transportation, the following table of distances from Sherbrooke to the principal cities and ports of Canada, and the Eastern and middle states of the United States may be of interest and use.;

Distance from Sherbrooke to

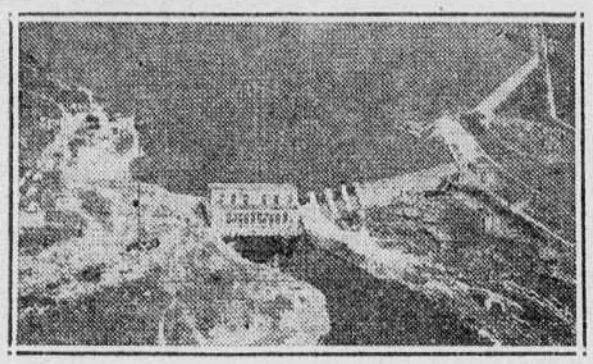
	Miles.		Miles.
Quebec	112	Washington	633
Chicoutimi	350	Philadelphia	497
Thetford Mines	68	Albany	325
Murray Bay	211	Pittsburg	851
Riviere du Loup	236	Cleveland	736
Rimouski	302	Detroit	665
Halifax	650	Chicago	950
St. John	375	Buffalo	553
Portland	196	Toronto	436
Boston	276	St. Paul	1,360
Manchester	220	Vancouver	2,991
Providence	320	Winnipeg	1,559
Worcester	283	Ottawa	217
New London	360	Montreal	101
Hartford	298	St. Johns	77
Springfield	273	St. Hyacinthe	66
New Haven	334	Three Rivers	94
New York	412	Shawinigan	114
		Drummondville	94

To sum up the transportation facilities of the Eastern Townships are probably unexcelled and perhaps unequalled by any other section of Canada.

Continued on Page 42.



SOUTHERN POWER CANADA



The INDUSTRIAL PIONEER *of* *The* EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

The Eastern Townships - - - - AS IT WAS

A beautiful and prosperous agricultural district, abundantly blessed with natural resources, and a people able and willing to work, but with their resources only partially and locally developed and the Youth of the District leaving the Country.

AND IS TODAY

The same beautiful and prosperous agricultural district—with the same wonderful natural resources—*BUT* what a *CHANGE.*

POWER—The one great and essential commodity on which all industry depends developed and distributed throughout the Eastern Townships to all communities, large and small, on equal terms and rates, with transmission lines looped in such a way as to reduce interruptions in service to the lowest possible minimum.

INDUSTRIES established and now establishing in the District and offering opportunity to our Youth to earn a living and make homes for themselves in their own land with their own people, and a market for our agricultural products.

With the RESULT that the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS now have:

Over $20,000,000 invested in development of Electrical Power
" 60,000 h.p. electrical energy developed by S.C.P.
" 140,000 h.p. to be developed as required
" $32,000,000 capital invested in new industries
" $ 5,000,000 now being spent by new industries on new plants
" $ 5,000,000 annual payroll by industries established
" 6,000 hands employed by industries established

and Unexcelled Opportunities for New Industries

Labour—both male and female—the best in the world, able and willing to work, thrifty and industrious and untinged by anything resembling Socialism or Bolshevism

Transportation—a District well and efficiently served by both the privately owned and operated Canadian Pacific Railway and the Government owned Canadian National Railways, and their respective Express Companies.

Locations and Sites—to meet the manufacturers' requirements and conditions at nominal or reasonable prices.

Taxes—Sane and reasonable taxes based on assessments fixed with the object of fostering and assisting manufacturers with capital to develop the District.

Water—Suitable for any line of industry for the taking.

Power—Southern Canada Power.

There is no individual, organization or Company which has a greater interest in developing the Eastern Townships, or will be more pleased, or is better able, to supply you with any information you may require as to the opportunities and facilities offered in

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS *than the*
Southern Canada Power Company Limited

CORISTINE BUILDING :: MONTREAL

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Their Resources, Developed And Potential

By *L. Stewart Patterson*

The charm of the Eastern Townships, the character of the people, and the value of their resources, developed or potential, cannot be appreciated except by those who have lived there, and not even fully then until a knowledge of the conditions which surrounded their early history has been studied. Before discussing the resources of the Townships, it is of advantage, therefore, to review briefly the factors which led to the building up of the character and temperament of the people.

It has been said of Boston that it is not so much a place as a state of mind. Likewise there is a state of mind which definitely indentifies the men and women of the Eastern Townships wherever they are found, and no matter how long they have been away from home.

The French seigneuries to the south of the St. Lawrence did not extend more than fifty or sixty miles inland from the river, and at the time that Canada fell into English hands, there was a wide tract of hilly country between French settlements (now the Counties of Yamaska, Nicolet and Lotbiniere) and New England. This tract was uninhabited and was nothing but a vast forest. This district became known as the Eastern Townships in countra distinction to the Western Townships of Ontario which were similarly settled. It embraced what are now called the Counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Compton, Richmond, Wolfe, Missisquoi, Shefford, Drummond, Brome, Arthabaska and Magantic. For a few years after the American revolution a number of loyalists, who were determined to remain under the British flag, took up land in this section, with the assistance of the Government. It was by these and a number of Scotch, Irish and English people, many recruited from the military, that the Eastern Townships were settled towards the end of the 18th century. A glance at the names of the towns and villages show a definite line of demarcation between the townships and the seigneuries.

A Hill Country

Dr. Colby states that considering the Eastern Townships in this fullest extent, the region must be held to include the border County of Huntingdon, which touches the St. Lawrence, but by far the largest part of the area lies to the east of the Richelieu. On the eastern fringe the chief physical features are Lake Megantic and Lake St. Francis. On the south it is bounded by the United States and on the north by its contract with what was originally the land of the seigneurs referred to above, but what was more commonly known to the earlier settlers of the Eastern Townships as "the French Country." Considered from the standpoint of race, this line of contract has steadily moved southward, the Townships having received by infiltration during the past forty years a large French element.

In all essential respects the region is hill country with the altitudes sinking as it merges into the old seigneuries, but still hill country throughout its central and distinctive portion. Highly vertebrate by reason of their hills, the Eastern Townships possesses at the same time a fair share of arable land, where in river meadows and on gentle slopes the soil is excellent. Almost the whole area lies within the drainage basin of the St. Lawrence., and the tributary streams and brooks having a more or less rapid fall over rocky beds are clear and sparkling.

Unity Of Spirit

Amid such surroundings there grew up a community of people who possessed the unity that comes from British and Scotch ancestry together with that further sense of unity which was thrust upon them by the isolation of their environment. Politically they were cut off from the United States, racially they were at first cut off from the seigneuries. A considerable distance, and the difficulties of transportation seperated them from the English of Montreal. In short, living on their own hillsides in a region remote from their compatriots, they developed a strong spirit of independence and a very lively sense of the things they had in common. The hardships and deprivations suffered by these early settlers are hard to realize in these days of luxury. Remote even from their nearest neighbours, suffering often from starvation and cold, without medical attendance of any kind, it was a case of the survival of the fittest and it is no wonder that their descendants are so sturdy and self reliant.

In due course roads were made through the forests to Montreal and other centres, and later railroads increased the intercourse with the outer world. French and others came in and the younger generation of the settlers with the inherited germ of adventure and pioneering, sought their fortunes further afield in Canada and the United States. The opening up of the north west in the eighties attracted many, at the expense of the home farms, and the older people sold the farms mostly to French farmers and came to the villages and towns to live.

These French settlers are also of pioneer stock, though of an earlier date, sturdy, law-abiding men, who with their large families brought an added asset to the Townships for the development of rapidly estableshed industries.

Power and Labor

With this brief survey of the factors responsible for this character of the inhabitants, the chief asset, we can consider the other advantages under the heading of power, labour, etc. Most of these are dealt with in detail elsewhere in this issue, and it will therefore not be necessary to more than refer briefly to the outstanding features.

The Government of Quebec Province, though Liberal in politics, is conservative in practice, and has satisfactorily administered the affairs of the Province for many years. Broad-minded in its viewpoint of modern requirements, it moves carefully to meet these conditions, avoiding radical or sudden changes. Personal liberty is not infringed upon unduly, and in this and other features an example is set that might well be followed elsewhere to advantage.

Educational requirements for both Protestants and Roman Catholics are provided by excellent schools throughout the section. The number of pupils from these schools who have made their mark, not only in Quebec but eleswhere in Canada and the United States, is the best proof of the good work of these institutions. Lennoxville University, an excellent residential college, has a long list of prominent men among its alumni.

It is a recognized fact that labour conditions in this section are much more favorable than in any part of Canada, if not the continent.

The French farmer with his large family affords a steady supply of both male and female operatives for the constantly increasing industries of the Townships. The French Canadian is quiet and orderly, adaptable and quick to learn, and soon becomes a skilled operative. He can pass with little effort from one occupation to another, and thus is able to meet the ebb and flow of demand in the various industries, and in time of depression returns to useful work on the farm. There is no alien labour and consequently industries are secure from strikers, sympatheic or otherwise.

Rural and Urban Industries

The soil and topography of the district are most suitable for diversified farming, and more and more attention is being given to thoroughbred livestock. The dairy products of the district, butter, cheese and cream, have a well deserved reputation, and have won first prizes in England, the United States and Canada. Both the Dominion and Quebec Governments conduct experimental farms, and a corps of agronomists encourage and help the farmers with expert advice. The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, with its annual exhibition, has been an important factor in the farming life of the district. Truck gardening, maple sugar, pulpwood, and other forest products, are additional sources of income to the farmers.

During recent years a large number of industries in various lines have been established throughout the Townships, mainly through the effort of the Southern Canada Power Company, and nearly every kind of merchandise is now within the district. Satisfactory labour, cheap and plentiful power, and excellent living conditions for employees are inducements which will lead many other concerns to enter the field.

The Eastern Townships are well situated as regards railways. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line to Halifax and Boston serves a large district, as does the Canadian National Railway main line from Montreal to Portland and to Quebec. The Quebec Central Railway runs from Quebec to Boston and New York, and all three of these railways pass through Sherbrooke. In addition to these lines there are a number of branch railways which serve the more remote localities.

The Government has built and maintains trunk roads which are excellent for motor transportation and tourist travel. This policy has greatly improved farming conditions by enabling the farmer to bring his perishable produce to the nearest market.

Rich In Hydraulic Power

No well populated section of Canada has more available power, both developed and undeveloped, than the Eastern Townships. The river St. Francis, draining an area of over 4,000 miles, provides opportunities for more than half a dozen large power plants, only two of which have so far been installed. The Southern Canada Power Company has linked up the whole district with a network of high power lines which serve some 70 municipalities, and there are also numerous publicly and privately owned plants in the district. In addition to the above, the Shawinigan Water & Power Company has high power lines, with a working arrangement with the Southern Canada Power Company. The present development affords a good margin over peak requirements, with practically unlimited undeveloped power available.

Continued on Page 33.

CANADA'S GREAT EA

August 28th to

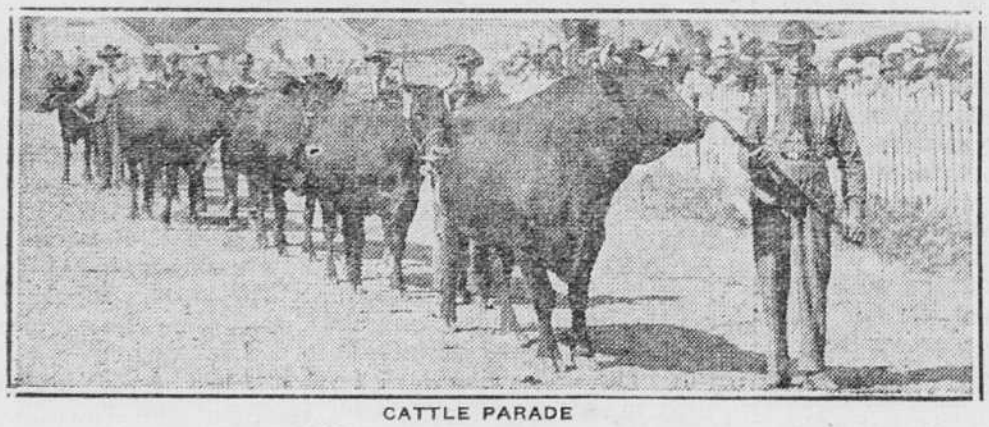
The Eastern Townships is the source of Food Stuffs for the City of Montreal.



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No machinery tries to compete with the Dairy Cow — which is supreme as a food producer.



CATTLE PARADE

Rates of Admission

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Automobiles	50c	Automobiles
Children	25c	Children

After 6 p.m.
General Admission 25 cents

Grand Stand

for Racing — Vaudeville, etc.
Horse Show — Fireworks

Day and Night

Admission 50 cents
Reserved Seats — 75c — $1.00
Boxes — 6 seats for
9 performances. $25.00

Telephone for Reservation and all information
The Manager
Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition
Sherbrooke, Que.

Industrial Building

30,000 sq. feet floor space 1560 lineal front feet of Display

Automobile Building

is 400 lineal front feet Display

Floricultural Building

is 4000 square feet

Ladies and Arts Building

is 2750 square feet

Agricultural & Dairy Bldg.

is 8000 square feet

A Sales Opportu
CANA
GREAT EASTERN
SHERBROO
August 28th to Se

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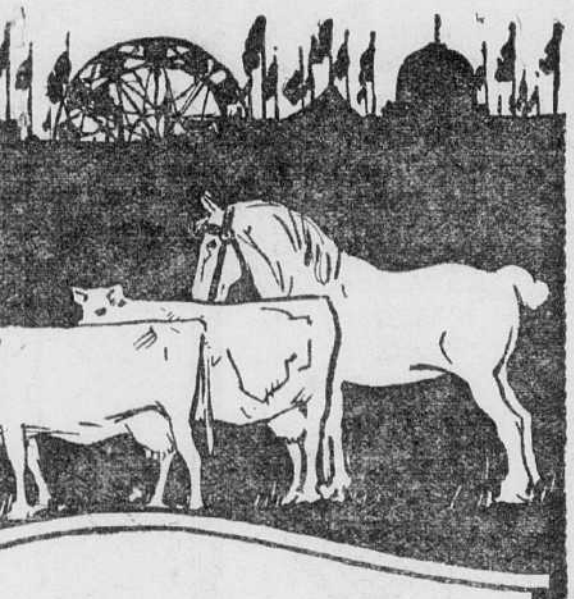
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ASTERN EXHIBITION

September 4th

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September 4th

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UNDAY AUG. 29.
Band Contest

UESDAY, SEPT. 1st.
Young Canada's Day

DOG SHOW
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HORSE RACES
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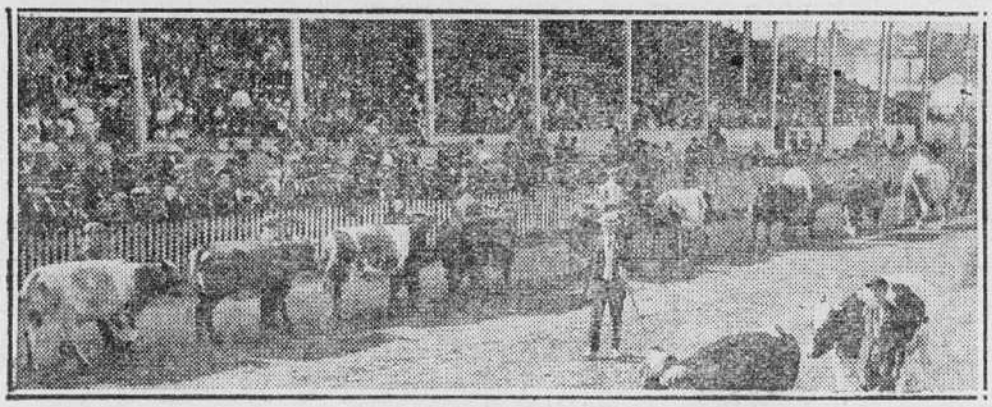
VESTOCK PARADE
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OBILE RACES — FRIDAY

BROOKE
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CE OF CANADA

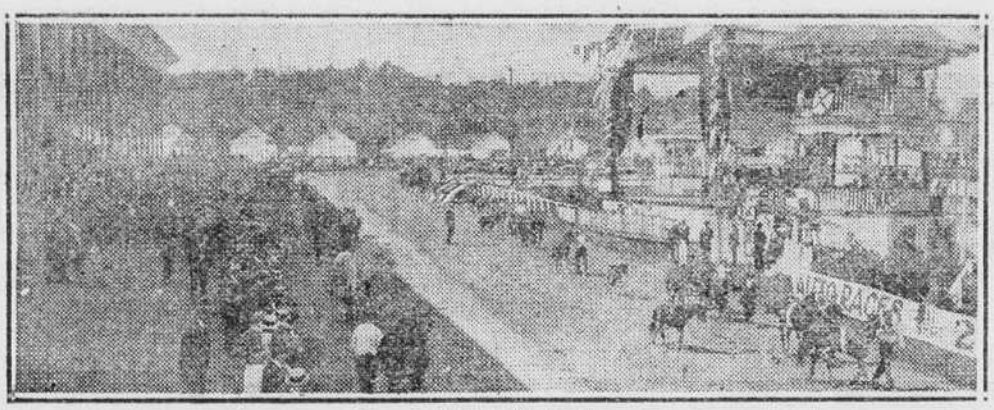
The Dairy Products of the Eastern Townships cannot be excelled.



PARADE OF DAIRY COWS

The Automobile has not displaced the Driving Horse.

A fine showing of Saddle Horses and Fancy Drivers can be seen at Sherbrooke



HORSE PARADE

Poultry Building
9250 sq. ft.

15 Horse Barns
15 Cattle Barns
6 Speed Stables
8 Sheep and Swine Sheds

Dog Show

2600 ft. exclusive of Judging Ring

Judging Ring
Grand Stand accommodates 9000 in front of
The only Covered Out-Door Theatre in Canada

Reduced Rates
on
Railways
Consult the Ticket Agent

Excellent Motor Roads
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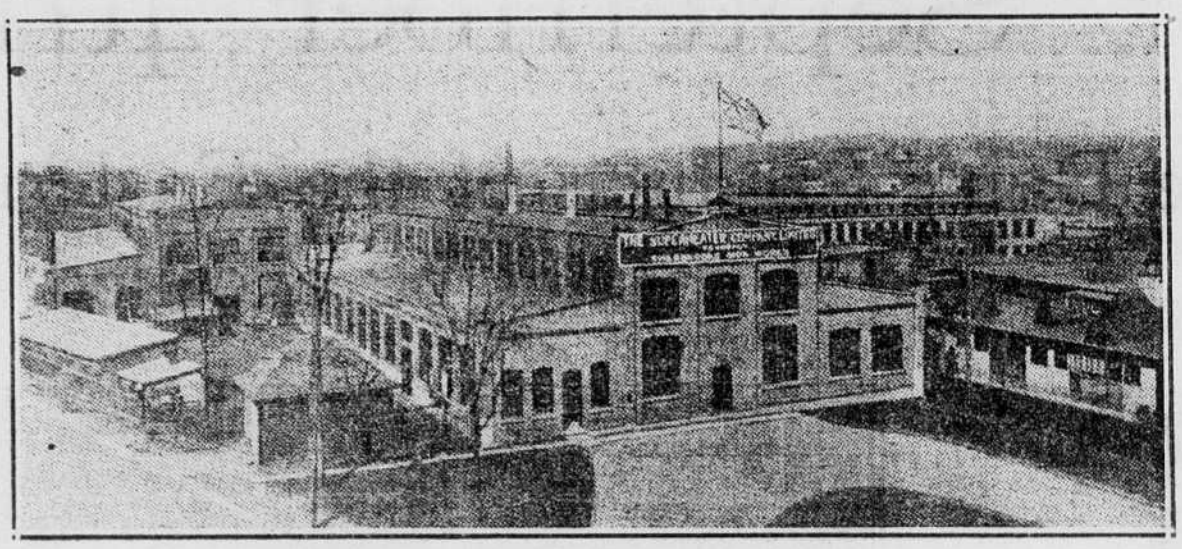
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for
Motor Tourists

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The Eastern Townships

The Superheater Company Limited

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We make all kinds of repairs to machinery and equipment of any description
We manufacture—
Barking Machines
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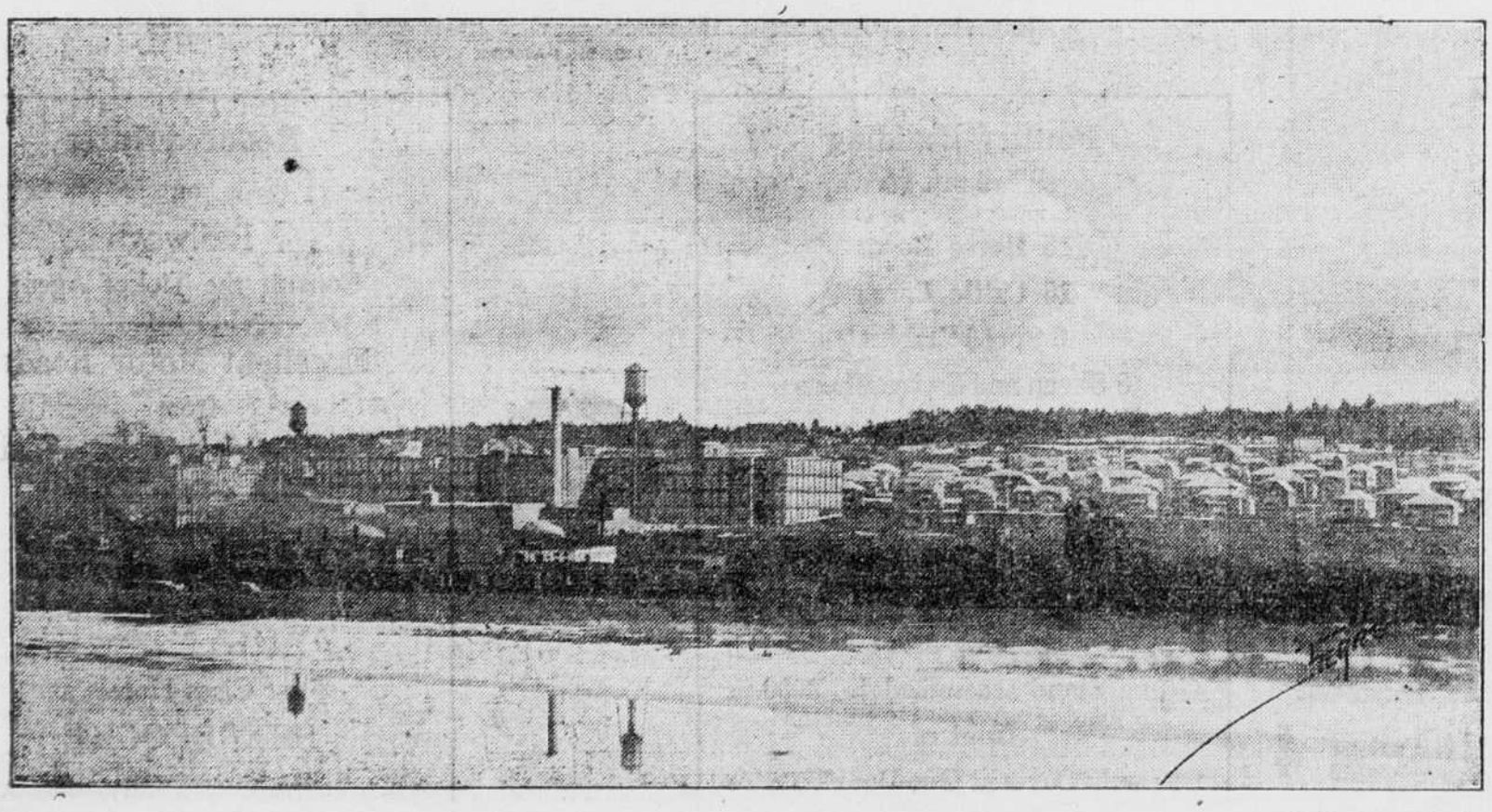
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"Elesco" Steam Superheaters for—Locomotive Stationary and Marine Boilers
Feedwater Heaters and Exhaust Steam Injectors For Locomotives
Pipe Coils For All Purposes

Descriptive Bulletins and Instruction Books will be furnished on request.

MADE IN CANADA

CANADIAN-CONNECTICUT COTTON MILLS, LIMITED

Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada



Pioneer Manufacturers of Cord and Square Woven Tire Fabrics in the Dominion of Canada

MANUFACTURING THE SECOND INDUSTRY OF THE TOWNSHIPS

Cheap power; radiating transportation; steady and good labor; they are the three foremost factors which have helped create the manufacturing industry of the Eastern Townships, the second industry of that section of Quebec. The factories of the Eastern Townships produce $50,000,000.00 worth every year. In a list of the various articles or parts of articles which are made in Sherbrooke city alone one may count 129 different articles or parts of articles from ice cream to steel bridges.

Approximately 20,000 people are employed in the mills, factories and mines of the Eastern Townships, and in a general view of the industrial situation here, one is impressed with the apparently ideal conditions under which manufacturing industry is carried on, for there are no conjested mill sections, but the industries, outside of Sherbrooke, are allocated all over this magnificent agricultural country, combining the rural with the town life in a most idealistic degree. In fact the Eastern Townships have long ago worked out that idea which is now creating considerable interest in the United States, namely the removal of big industries from large congested centres, and their establishment in small communities where living is cheaper and more healthful, and living conditions can be better controlled and the higher elements of life better developed.

From statistics one may learn the following of the industrial development of the Eastern Townships. This table gives the leading towns, number of plants, capital invested, number of men and women employed; salaries, cost of material, and gross value. These figures are of 1925.

	Plants.	Cap.	Employees.	Salaries	Cost of material.	Gross values.
Sherbrooke	59	$20,662,41[illegible]	3,511	$3,558,426	$5,386,811	$11,965,000
Granby	21	8,27[illegible]	2,423	1,966,459	3,097,279	8,770,103
Magog	12	6,486,415	1,300	788,885	5,660,869	8,378,028
East Angus	3	15,857,023	839	862,941	2,586,312	5,752,467
Drummondville	14	6,579,455	1,191	820,023	2,061,179	4,035,640
Victoriaville	19	2,901,520	705	443,222	1,035,082	2,826,119
Coaticook	23	1,774,959	577	378,528	1,010,442	1,836,184

These figures are only of the larger towns. There are numerous small places, some of them mere villages, which support, or are supported by some one important industry. For instance there is Ayer's Cliff, twenty miles south of Sherbrooke, where the population is five hundred, but yet the town possesses flour and feed mill, saw mill, tin shop, two general manufacturing companies and a creamery; or there is Bedford, seventy miles west of Sherbrooke, with a population of 1,500 where there is a needle factory, broom factory and washboard factory. The fact is that the Townships' population is about equally divided between those agriculturally engaged and the residents of towns and villages, who are in industry and trade.

Within this territory are numerous small industries, catering to local demands, but yet all potential large industries as the country grows, or as the circumstance controlling the individual owner of those industries are such, as to direct and enable expansion. Then too there are in the Townships some of the very largest industries of their kind in Canada. For instance Sherbrooke is the home of the largest cotton mill as well as the largest woollen mill in the Dominion, and also the largest manufacturers of silk gloves, hosiery and underwear in Canada, outside, possibly of Truro, Nova Scotia. Then there is also in Sherbrooke, the Canadian branch of the largest scale manufacturers in the world, and the largest automobile tire fabric factory in Canada is also in the "Hub" city.

A brief summary of the power of the Eastern Townships is given elsewhere. It is to power, cheap and abundant and conveniently located that the Eastern Townships must first of all attribute its industrial development. Secondly transportation. Sherbrooke was not born by accident, unless it was the accident of having two roads cross near the confluence of two rivers, one of which at this particular section, flows, serenely through its rich fertile valley; the other tumpling, tearing down through gorges where its pent up power has been captured to move the dynamos of three electric plants within the town of Sherbrooke itself. This River, the Magog, drops one hundred feet within the city's limits—however we were talking of transportation.

As Sherbrooke grew from the few houses of the early hamlet into a town, its growth had the Topsical tradition of never having been born but simply grew. As the townships grew, saddle paths broadened to roadways, all leading to Sherbrooke and then as the years passed the spokes of the wheel increased, until today there is a diagram of Sherbrooke as the hub of a wheel, and from it no less than THIRTY NINE spokes radiate, each spoke pointing to some other great centre or entre pot of this country, and of the United States. If one should motor from St. John, or Halifax to Montreal direct; he must pass through Sherbrooke; if he starts from Boston to Montreal or Quebec, he passes through Sherbrooke; if he starts to go in an air line from Portland to Buffalo, he goes through Sherbrooke If he is in New York and wants to motor to Quebec he goes through Sherbrooke; so as the result of these geographical facts, the hub if the Eastern townships has taken to itself another motto, "Sherbrooke centre of the Provincial highways."

But so much for highways. There are no less than five great railway systems through the Eastern Townships. The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Canadian National, Quebec Central and Boston and Maine. These are given in that order because as such the roads were originally built. To be technically correct, based upon actual management, there are two great systems, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National under which the others have been more or less absorbed. Lacking the cheap water transportation facilities, the townships have been given the recompense of being a competiting centre, for these lines which are able to carry her traffic to every part of this country, and disperse it to every section of the continent.

It might be that the type of labor procurable in the Eastern Townships, and this in fact applies to all Quebec, could be placed first in the category of those factors which have contributed the most to the industrial development of this section. Here is that steady, sturdy type of French Canadian, a man who still possesses the "love of work." In relation to the agricultural development he exemplifies Bolton Hall's idea when he wrote "Three Acres and Liberty"—and that other land thesis, "A little land and living"—The nature of this man is to be contented, and still possess the old fashioned idea that he should give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. There is practically no foreign labor in this section, and communism is unknown.

As a result of these factors, the Eastern Townships have had a most extraordinary influx of American capital through the establishment of large branch houses of United States concerns. Sherbrooke has no less than twelve such branches, several of them being the largest of their kind in Canada, and this is also true of other centres in the townships, centres which have been practically made from the rural hamlet stage in which they might still be, by the influx of this valuable industrialism from the United States. These industries have sought sites, and power in the Eastern Townships in order to take advantage of the exceedingly strategic transportation advantages, and to obtain the steady, reliable labor which this country possesses. These are local advantages, but the basic reasons for their coming, are to enjoy the benefits of any trade arrangements made for the units of the British Empire; to handle export orders received by the parent company in the United States for shipment to the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire;(in other words to make use of the British preference) to handle the Canadian market at close range.

Altogether, one cannot help but secure the impression that the Eastern Townships of Quebec possess the most ideal industrial conditions to be found in Canada, or for that matter on the continent of America. The most strategic inland situation in Canada; abundant power at the lowest rates; steady, contented, competent labor, and the idealic association of town and rural life. This section is often referred to as the New England States of Canada; again it is compared to Lancashire or Yorkshire. In a small way there is a striking similarity, but in the fundamental elements of industrial success, as mentioned above, the Eastern Townships have an incalculable advantage.

ST. ARMAND

St. Armand is remembered in the traveller's mind, as "the place when the customs officer came through the train." A point on the Canadian National Railway fifty miles south of Montreal.

Historically known as "Moore's Corner," colloquially, as "Pete Smith's." The village, originally settled, and surrounding farms owned, by United Empire Loyalists, has at present a population of almost wholly, Canadian Nationality.

As an important port of entry into Canada, a staff of five customs and three immigration officials have residence here.

The postoffice established about seventy years ago is a distributing office for two rural mail routes and the village of Philipsburg.

Adolphe Ledoux and J. H. Brault are the owners of the two stores, which do an extensive business in general merchandise. The "St. Armand Inn" and the "St. Armand Hotel" are two well-kept hosteleries, adequately serving the tourist.

A creamery is in operation which takes care of the dairy production of the farmer, the cream being shipped to New York.

The beauty and picturesqueness of the surrounding country has been opened to the tourist by improved roads in the last few years.

The great number of automobiles recorded by the customs and immigration officers testifies to the appreciation of the travelling public who make a trip into Canada via St. Armand.

PRINCEVILLE

Princeville, in Arthabaska County, is a village situated in the Township of Stanfold, with a population of 2,300. Its industries include the Stanfold Chair Factory, an abattoir, and a hardwood flooring factory. It has a branch of the Cooperative Federee de Quebec, which has its hed office in Montreal, a branch of La Banque Canadienne Nationale, and an electric light and waterworks system. It is situated on the main line of the C.N.R. (G.T.R. division.

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QUARTER MILLION TOURISTS VISIT THIS SECTION

There can be no question raised as to the popularity of the Eastern Townships as a mecca for tourists, when one learns that 200,000 visitors came to that section of Quebec last year, and that the figures this year, estimated by the officials of the Sherbrooke Automobile Club, will be increased to 250,000 according to present indications. The tourist expenditure in Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships generally is estimated at close to $10,000,000.

It is known that 18,000 American motor cars came into the Townships by way of the Derby Line-Sherbrooke highway last year, and this is but one of the gate ways into this territory. There are at least three others by way of such routes as the Norton, Vermont-Sherbrooke; the Richford-Mansonville; the Swanton, Vt.-Phillipsburg highways; and there are the ports of entry at Abercorn and Frelighsburg.

To what extent the railways have made the Eastern Townships a radiating centre of transportation has been shown in a special article on that particular phrase. To what extent the great trunk highways of Quebec, including those of international importance, are marking Sherbrooke a hub, and running through the townships as so many spokes to the wheel, has been reserved for this article, for after all, today, good roads more than railways are the essential factor in tourist traffic. The plans of the Quebec Government for this year embodied an expenditure of $35,000,000. A very effective proportion of that amount was to be allocated to roads that would lead directly through some of the most important, most attractive, and richest portions of the Eastern Townships.

The Great Victory Highway

For instance the Great Victory Highway, which is now under survey, will strike directly into the heart of this territory, and will be a boulevard across the Province from Montreal to Sherbrooke. It is predicted that it will make the Eastern Townships of Quebec the mecca of tourists.

Starting at Sherbrooke, the Victory Highway will reach Lake Memphremagog at Magog, will connect with the Kowlton road at Waterloo, and on through Granby and Chambly to Montreal. At Sherbrooke it will join up with the Government road to the International boundary, thirty five miles distant, where it joins the state roads of Vermont.

Taking Sherbrooke as the pivotal point in directing the tourist travel by road, one will find there today a very ambitious programme of highway construction, which when completed will interlace the Eastern Townships with a comprehensive system of excellent roads, opening every section of these aluring rural districts to the visitor by motor. For instance construction is underway on the highway from Sherbrooke to Beauceville, on the Quebec-Jackman Road, from Sherbrooke to Richmond and Danville, as part of the Sherbrooke, Quebec and Sherbrooke-Drummondville highways. Within two years it is expected these roads will be completed.

Over Famous Boulevards

"Over the famous boulevards of the Eastern Provinces" is an expression used by the Associated Tours Guide for Motorists, issued by Automobile Club of America, in a striking description given in reference to a motor tour from New York and New England to Montreal via Sherbrooke. And boulevards, the roads of this section are. "Nearly every mile of this north country" (still referring to the Eastern Townships) says the Guide, "can be reached over resilient gravel roads, the most famous of which is the 'roller coaster' highway from Island Pond in Vermont, to Coaticook in Canada."

Through this country there is a score of lakes, surrounded with woods that are the natural haunts of the deer, fox, rabbit and the other wild game, luring sportsmen to this section. For men and women, weary of the cities strife and noise and rush, one cannot imagine more secluded, restful, health-giving sequestered places, amid scenery that ranges from the quiet pastoral loveliness, to majestic mountain heights impurpled in the sky.

What facilities there are to reach these alluring sections of the Townships is somewhat indicated by the fact that in the very splendid pamphlet issued by the Quebec Government, "See Quebec First," there are no less than seventeen different tours diverging from Sherbrooke, mentioned and outlined.

ROMANCE IN TEXTILES

Increasing demand for Celanese---New Plant at Drummondville

Celanese is probably the best known and most popular textile in England today, and is fast becoming so in the United States. It owes its popularity to the fact that it is so graciously versatile. It meets every garment need, adapting itself readily to the ever changing dictates of the mode, enhancing always the charm of the garment for which it is chosen, whether it be underwear or outerwear. It has been said by textile authorities that "Celanese makes silk an extravagance."

Throughout Great Britain there is hardly a shop of any size which does not feature Celanese either in piece goods or garment form. Though but recently introduced in the United States leading department stores and specialty shops have been quick to take advantage of the opportunity to offer their customers Celanese fabrics, and garments fashioned from them.

These fabrics and garments have won instant and continued approval; an approval based on the value, merit and enduring worth of the articles made from Celanese. Unlike other manufactured fibres Celanese yarn has high elasticity. Elasticity in the basic yarn, means endurance, permanence and long life in the fabric and in the garment into which the yarn is converted.

From Aeroplane Wings To Beautiful Silken Garments of CELANESE

A breath of the Great War is inevitably wrought into the romance of Celanese. In that maelstrom of contending forces some of the astounding properties and virtues of the product from which Celanese is made first became recognized on a considerable scale. Indeed, at the request of the British Government the English factory at Spondon was built, not to make Celanese, but to make the invaluable preparation of fire-resisting protection for aeroplane wings that enabled the Allied aviators to fly with comparative safety, even when their machines were subjected to the inflamable bullets of the Hun.

It is a far cry from aeroplane wing protection to the beautiful silken fabrics and garments the name "Celanese" immediately conjures up to the English and American mind. Between this product of war and of peace a most extraordinary range of articles have been developed from the basic substance of Celanese.

The enormous English factory erected at Spondon has now turned "its sword into a ploughshare." It is almost entirely given up to yarn and fabric creation and is today one of the largest and most important textile plants in the world. It stands, a productive monument to the chemical genius of the inventors of Celanese, and the organization and backing that brought this structure to fruition.

It stands also, a potential arm against future war needs of Britain. Among thousands upon thousands of British factories producing articles of peaceful commerce the Celanese plants are unique in that they may be at literally a moment's notice converted into manufacturies of vitally needed articles of war.

Nowhere in the arts or sciences has there been found so fruitful a substance; nowhere has the genius of the chemist been so well rewarded by practical results as in the discovery of Celanese and its allied products. This same intricate and highly technical manufacturing plant can make of these same component materials from which Celanese is fashioned, non-inflamable celluloid, artificial tortoise shell, varnishes for the impregnation of textiles and the dressing of woods, and leather, and many other commercial and beautiful products.

No basic material known is so rich in useful possibilities. A slight variation in the intricate technique of manufacture and a new and different and equally perfect product appears. Celanese basic material has truly been called the "Alladin of Compounds." No less versatile is "Celanese." No less marvellous are the ranges of fabrics and garments that may be produced therefrom.

A plant to produce Celanese is now being erected in Canada at Drummondville, P.Q. May the day never come when its crucibles and machinery are needed for war purposes, but if it does come the plant is instantly ready to serve.

A New Huge Basic Industry

At Drummondville, Quebec, on the St. Francis River, Canadian Celanese Limited have acquired several hundred acres of land. There, they are now erecting a modern plant. This plant is designed by the engineers and staff who built the English plant at Spondon, near Derby, and the American plant at Cumberland, Maryland. The plant at Drummondville will be the last word in efficiency and economy of production of Celanese Brand products.

It is the intention of the Company in so far as possible to man this plant with Canadians. The buildings and machinery will cost millions of dollars. At full production the plant will employ several thousand hands. Such an industry is a boon to any community. Not only the community, but the Province, and the Dominion benefit by having established in Canada a vast works giving profitable employment in time of peace to thousands of workers and available at a day's notice to serve the vital needs of the country in time of war.

It is the aim of Canadian Celanese Limited to put the Drummondville plant in full production at the earliest possible moment. Canadian fabric manufacturers have found it difficult in the past to obtain supplies of yarn, and practically no fabrics or garments have been offered in the Canadian market.

Arrangements have now been completed to supply the Canadian market with yarns, fabrics and garments of Celanese. Pending production from the Drummondville plant all orders will promptly be filled by importation from either the English or the United States plant. The Company has established a sales office in Montreal.



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GRANBY offers to the manufacturer of sound financial standing the essentials of efficient Production —LABOR—POWER & SERVICE.

LABOR Granby's labor is energetic. Labor here and particularly our French Canadian laborer who is internationally recognized as possessing the highest degree of efficiency, is industrious, loyal and reliable. He has a natural dislike for change of environment, as a rule he is the head of a large family who generally begin work young which assures you of a steady labor supply both male and female, as a rule he begins and ends his laboring days in the same factory, which eliminates the waste of time caused by roving employees.

POWER The Southern Canada Power Co. owning 180,000 h.p. developed and undeveloped water power supply Granby through two independent transmission lines with ample capacity for future growth. Their rates are reasonable and uniform throughout the Eastern Townships.

SERVICE Granby is located only 50 miles from Montreal thereby being only a few hours haul from the Point of Export—The Canadian National Railway System with adequate sidings at your door —one road—one rate—Atlantic to the Pacific assures you of service. Then but a few miles distant with a direct connection is Canada's other great Railroad, The Canadian Pacific also reaching from Coast to Coast, and in addition to this Granby is served by a direct electric line service to Montreal carrying express, in all we have four express services daily. "Can you wish for more," yet you have it for you open up a new field by locating here. Your product will have no duty to pay and will be manufactured in Canada.

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GRANBY is the second largest city located in the Picturesque Eastern Townships, and has beautiful residential surroundings suitable to all classes of employment. You will find here an energetic Board of Trade and City Council alert and of a co-operating nature to old and New Industries. The water is tested twice yearly, and is the purest obtainable and typhoid locally contracted is unknown, the water reaches the city from a mountain lake by the gravity principal. The sewerage system is as perfect as engineering skill can accomplish, and in extentions and street improvements during the past twelve months $250,000 have been expended. Our Revenue is always sufficient to meet all requirements, and finally, GRANBY is ready and willing to grant to the firm of sound financial standing any reasonable municipal concessions requested. For further information address,

P. E. BOIVIN,
Mayor of Granby

or

P. J. JACK,
Sec. Granby, Board of Trade

GRANBY, QUEBEC

and the City, the Board of Trade and the people will co-operate to the fullest extent.

GRANBY

By S. G. KNIGHT

In the early Seventies we find Granby but a small village of less than one thousand inhabitants, but by their progressive spirit and co-operation, was in 1916 elevated to the rank of a city, and to-day, with a population of 8,000, live in peace and happiness, making the manufacturer feel that he made no mistake in locating there, and the visitor realize that he has reached an abode of beauty and contentment, where the majority own their own homes, which develops that true Community Spirit.

The present day tourist, traveller or manufacturer, has many advantages over his predecessor of even but a few years ago; now, agencies have gone before you like the pioneers of old, and the advantages of cities, towns or hamlets, hunting grounds, and health centres are protrayed by the Press, booklets, and the silver screen, so that to-day we really live in an age when we but wish, and our wishes become a reality. There are five essentials necessary to make one's stay in any city, town, village, hamlet or summer resort successful, viz., climate, accessibility, accommodation, recreation and hospitality.

Granby, in common with the whole Dominion, has that bracing climate which invigorates you. The city is accessible by railroad, electric service or motor car, the latter bringing you over picturesque highways, principal of which is the "Victoria," with splendid roads between Montreal, Maine, and the New England States. Accommodation is taken care of by three hotels, the Union, the Windsor and the Granby, giving you running hot and cold water, bath and excellent menu, with the added advantage of garage service. In recreation it offers you a variation of delightful pastimes, both in summer and winter, and when we mention "golf," the lovers of this sport will surely develop "pep" when he views the green of the Granby Golf Club. Then you have tennis, baseball and swimming. The winter sports comprise hockey, skating carnivals, and that "Roaring Game" curling; this should meet the taste and needs of the most fastidious. The intellectual aspirant will find the manufacturer ready to explain the process of the wheels of industry, and the whole city and country is free to the lovers of nature and the beauties thereof. The social activities invite you to their midst, there to make you feel that you are brothers of a kind, for here the "Bonne Entente" is supreme, and the end of the trail which generally finds the visitor delighted yet tired, do not apply here, for be it a passing visit, the middle of your journey, or the end of your trail, Granby will refresh you.



Board of Trade Officers:—Left to Right, J. E. Isabelle, Vice-Pres; P. G. Jack, Sec.; J. G. Fuller, President.
Insert—N. A. Meyer, Chairman of Pub. Committee.

There are no 'gloom advocates" in this part of the country; all seem to assist the wheels of industry to spin with a "Hum," they give their moral support without fear or favour, and the large percentage of home owners not only in Granby, but throughout the Townships, become the barometer demonstrating that all classes not only exist, but truly live, and enjoy living. In their natural resources and beauties the Townships have a wonderful asset, and their history of expansion in the past is due to the fact that they demanded "clean cut industries." They still possess thousands of factory sites, and have abundant power, and their future policy will be the same, to welcome all who possess the true fundamentals of business ethics, together with vigor and capabilities of developing the true ideals of citizenship, and to such Granby and the Townships will share their rich assets.

Capital and labor knit together form the backbone of any country, because when working in unison they produce the fluid that gives vitality to industry, so let us all remember the great proverb, "United we stand, divided we fall" — let unity of thought, word, deed and action be our motto, then Canada will become known to the world as the land of dreams realized.

The banking facilities are taken care of by the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Royal Bank and the Banque Canadienne Nationale, all with Foreign Branches or Correspondents, giving the city a financial service unexcelled. The retail stores are up to date in every particular, and cater with courtesy to local and tourist trade.

Space would not permit to numerate the illustrious sons and citizens of Granby of the past or present, but no description of Granby would be complete if the name of the late S. H. C. Miner was omitted, who for some 21 years as Granby's Mayor moulded and outlined a policy which led to achievements, and are ably continued by the present mayor, P. E. Boivin, who has been returned by acclamation for the past 12 years; this speaks well of the man and his accomplishments. Then again, Granby can boast of Palmer Cox, the author of "Brownie," and whose castle, "Brownie Castle," near Victoria Park, is visited by many tourists from the United States, where his works for 40 years have been extensively read, and a natural granite rock boulder marks his last resting place in the Anglican Cemetery.

To mention but a few memorials, that created in front of the City Hall bearing the names of her sons who answered the call of duty in 1914 speaks of the chivalry of the early past, while the monument erected to those who fell in the South African campaign demonstrates the continuous loyalty to the Empire, this monument is known as the Latimer Monument. In military circles we have Col. S. Bruce Reyne, O.C. of the 7th Brigade, C.F.A., and who was commander of the 27th Battery in the Great War, and who still possessall the bearing and training particular to military life, and the rank and file are inoculated with the true feeling of patriotism.

August, 1926, will be remembered by Granby, the Province and the Dominion, for by the death of the late Hon. George H. Boivin, Granby mourns a citizen of high ideals and accomplishments, the Province an ardent patriot, and the whole Dominion a devoted son, who left behind no enemies, but many with the hope that they will be reunited in that great land beyond the grave.

The writer, in his capacity of compiling information in the Townships, and advocating the benefit of publicity, so as to let the world at large realize the beauties of our Eastern Townships, will be conceded by past, present and future visitors as having been in a position after meeting all classes to judge of its beauties, and possibilities, and in most cases after such observation work the end of the trail leaves one tired and a wish in his heart for his home city but, it can be truly said that Granby kills that wish by refreshing you, for the whole atmosphere is progressive and peaceful; this is, of course, also also symbolic of the Canadian people as a whole, the people of the Eastern Townships in particular, and especially applies to Granby, so that at the end of my trail, I can say with all respect to the other cities and towns of the Townships, who have given freely of their time, explaining and directing so that my work as a whole may reflect not only on their city but on neighboring municipalities, this alone demonstrates the unity of their co-operative methods, and their good will to each other, demonstrates further without a doubt that each realizes that they are part of a whole, and that success of any one part will ultimately reflect on them, this is surely a lesson to other sections of the country to follow. Granby, with some eighteen manufacturing companies located in their midst, manufacturing a variety of necessities, comprising rubber goods, narrow elastic fabrics, celluloid goods, house furnishings, chairs, baby carriages and cabinet-making, wood boxes, plumbing supplies, brick and tiles, lifting trucks, brooms, tobacco, cigars and tobacco leaf, etc., it will be readily realized the duty that the total of those manufactured articles would have to pay if directly imported, so that it after all becomes a mathematical problem, as to your company, manufacturing your line in Canada and deducting that overhead, against the cost of your article laid down by the importing and duty method and you will find the saving show the answer—Manufacturer, in Canada, lower your cost, increase production and take part in the Made in Canada Campaign by entering the vast field constantly growing for Canadian-Made products, and enjoy the British Preferential Tariff in exporting to various parts of the Empire, so let not the cry of others keep you from visiting this city, for the mayor and citizens bid you welcome on your arrival, and on your departure will invite you to call again to Granby, the City of peace, happiness, good will and progress.

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For two years Granby cigars were exhibited at Wembley, winning Diplomas and Medals.

My cigars were exclusively smoked at the Rotary Club banquet New York City, on Dominion day celebration 1926, and were very highly praised.

The "Pharoah" is the oldest living ten cent cigar in Canada. There's a reason.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Continued From Page 11

very careful selection in the type of apples to be grown. His experiments at the farm have shown the varieties which best stand the intensity of winter, and he is now in a position to recommend certain definite varieties of apples. In practically every part of the townships there were good situations which were sheltered and with good soil for apple orchards.

Strawberries

The absence of extreme heat and the abundant rain fall, which annually characterizes the Eastern Townships growing season, make this district a favored one for growing strawberries. Under average conditions of soil fertility, and where proper cultural methods are followed, a poor crop is a rare exception, although in many instances, the use of better varieties would materially increase the returns.

Hay and Clover

Fully eighty percent of the arable land on the average Eastern Township farm is used for the production of forage crops. Of this area, grasses and clover occupy the largest portion and are the main crops grown. Succulent roughages are next in importance and the kinds grown vary according to climatic suitability. "Along the St. Francis River Valley, and in the counties of Stanstead and Compton, the climate is not always suitable for corn and the cold resistant crops, such as swede turnips, sunflowers and oats, peas and vetch mixtures are commonly grown."

The averages of yields given by Mr. McClary of the Dominion Farm were as follows; Hay, one and a half tons to an acre throughout the Townships.

Grain—Oats, 45 bushels to an acre; barley, 40 bushels to an acre.

Sweet turnips 500 to 700 bushels per acre. Potatoes only for local consumption.

Best Adapted for Dairying

Again referring to Mr. Ruddick, the Dairy Commissioner, one finds that he has declared that if there is any other part of Canada where as fine butter can be produced, that fact has not been clearly demonstrated. "The admitted superiority of the Eastern Townships butter is not due in any way to better creamery equipment, nor to the application of a high degree of skill on the part of the butter maker. There are other locations which excel the Eastern Townships in these respects—I am fairly of the opinion that there is an inherent quality in the hill pastures of the Eastern Townships, or in the unrivalled spring water, with which the free hand of nature has so abundantly supplied the district, that makes a high quality possible in spite of some man made advantage," he said.

"The cheese made in the district has never been quite equalled for the export trade to that which is produced in some other places, but it has a special quality, if properly cured, which is valuable for the home trade.

Great quantities of cream and butter are sent from the Townships to the Boston and New York markets, paying the American tariff, and the farmers are realizing more and more the importance of general improvement in the stock and care of their cattle. IT CAN BE SAID TODAY THAT OF ALL BRANCHES OF AGRICULTURE IS THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, DAIRYING IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL—IT IS A BRANCH OF AGRICULTURE THAT HAS BEEN ECONOMICALLY SOUND.

Raising Beef Cattle . .

The only part of Quebec province where there is any marketable production of beef cattle is the Eastern Townships. Years ago the Eastern Townships had nearly all their own beef, and there were herds of quite considerable size feeding in the well watered pastures and over the hills of the Townships. There is, however, today a very fine opportunity for the development of beef cattle provided by those same good pastures, and good waters, with the ever increasing metropolitan markets east and west of them. Leading agriculturists of the townships are today realizing that dairying and beef raising should go hand in hand.

One does not see many deserted farms through this section of Canada, and there is at the same time a considerable demand for immigration. In fact in 1925 there were over seven hundred farmers of the Townships applied for men, and the total number brought out and settled were 790. This work is being done through the effort of a very notable society; an organization which is setting a very fine example to those sections of the rest of Canada that are suffering from a dearth of people. It is the Eastern Townships Immigration Society, under the management of W. M. Hillhouse. It is an aggregation of business men and farmers, both recognizing that the interests of one are the interests of the other. They work through the Federal Government's immigration department, and have an agency in England. Of the 790 brought to the townships last year, 471 were immigrants, and 319 were secured in Canada, largely from the ranks of the unemployed in Montreal. Since the Society's organization in 1904, it has placed 4161 persons on the Townships farms, including a few domestics. It is said that the work of this organization can hardly be overestimated. The Quebec Government in recognition of the splendid work it was doing, accorded the Society some financial aid.

There is in the Eastern Townships today, an excellent opportunity for new comers, with families, and possessing a little capital. The high prices paid for farms during the war and for a time subsequently, has resulted in the abandonment of those farms by some of the purchasers who paid but a small amount down. Today many of those very excellent properties can be purchased at a small figure. That there should be so few vacant farms in the Townships is not due to the English speaking people, but to the fact that the French Canadian, with that fundamental love of the land, that has made him such a sound Canadian, is rapidly moving in and taking up the heritage which the descendant of the English and Scotch pioneer regarded so little that in many instances, lured away by the lights of a city life, he has sold his birth right for a mess of potage. Most of the French Canadian families are large, and have the advantage of a number of sons who are able to provide requisite labor for the farms.

There are two very potent agencies in the agricultural development of the Eastern Townships. One is the Eastern Townships Agricultural Society and the other is the Dominion Experimental Station, to which I have previously referred. The Association through the establishment of their annual fair in Sherbrooke, the industrial centre of the county, has brought the farmer and the townsman together in a sympathetic understanding. They have through their exhibition, brought before the farmer the necessity of improvement of stock, adoption of modern methods of farming, if they are to compete with the world producers, and enter markets, whether home or foreign, and they have aroused a wholesome rivalry and competition.

Where the annual fair has provided an aim, and awakened rivalry and competition, the Dominion Experimental Farm has provided an every day centre from which has radiated the most valuable information; or to which the farmers may go and see practical demonstrations of what can be done, and how things should be done. The farm is most pleasantly situated in that very beautiful section of the Eastern Townships, Lennoxville. It is truly a place where one may speak to the earth and be taught. It was founded in 1914, and comprises a number of former private farms, all adjoining each other, and in all being an area of about 600 acres. The former farm houses are now used as residences and administration buildings for the officials and help of the farm.

It is in many phases much of a general farm school, as short courses are given at intervals, classes in sewing and cooking conducted by the Domestic Science Branch of MacDonald College, and it is besides the meeting place for many of the leading agricultural organizations throughout the country. The Experimental Station avails itself of the annual fair at Sherbrooke, and exhibits in miniature the whole course and phase of its work.

The Eastern Townships

Their Resources, Developed and Potential

Continued from Page 23.

The mining industry has always been an important one, although asbestos mining is the main factor to-day. Eighty to ninety per cent of the world's asbestos is produced here. Copper was once an important product, but there is only one mine at present being operated owing to the low price of this metal. Gold has been intermittently mined, and there are large deposits of chrome iron, talc and other minerals that only need a satisfactory market to develop. Excellent granite, marble of every hue and quality, and slate, are extensively quarried.

The forests and woods of the Eastern Townships have been a source of wealth and livelihood for several generations, but will continue to be so only if proper measures of protection are taken. Conservation of lumber and scientific reforestration are of vital importance to this industry, and the country at large. We need only look at the history of the lumber situation elsewhere to realize the present danger. For instance between the years 1850 and 1910 Michigan exported one hundred billion feet of lumber, but in 1920 for its own consumption had to import one billion board feet at a freight expense of approximately $15,000,000. The depletion of the forests has already had an effect on climatic and agricultural conditions, and the extremes of drought and flood are much more marked than forty years ago.

Excellent Financial Situation

The financial situation in the district is excellent. In very few places is prosperity more diffused or the contrast less glaring between wealth and poverty. There is no great poverty to be found and little lack of employment, and most of such cases are due to misfortune or unwillingness to work. The Eastern Townships has never been affected to any extent by crises or periods of depression.

Of late years bond dealers have found a ready market for their wares, not only in the towns and villages, but also in the farms. Notwithstanding this, although no figures are available, it is understoood that deposits in the various banks and trust companies have not materially decreased.

VICTORIAVILLE

HISTORIQUE

VICTORIAVILLE est aujourd'hui l'une des plus importantes villes des Cantons de l'Est. Elle est située au centre de la région agricole de cette partie des Cantons de l'Est entre Richmond et Québec, et Trois-Rivières et Thetford Mines. Erigée en municipalité distincte en 1863, elle fut incorporée en ville en 1890. Sa population était alors d'environ 1,000 âmes et s'élève maintenant à au delà de 5,000. L'évaluation actuelle de la ville est de $3,017,000.00.

INDUSTRIE

Le développement de la ville est dû à l'initiative de ses citoyens qui en ont fait un centre prospère d'industries. La première industrie importante implantée fut celle de la fabrication des meubles en bois. Cette industrie a considérablement augmenté et aujourd'hui Victoriaville compte deux grandes manufactures de meubles: The Victoriaville Furniture Co. et The Eastern Furniture Ltd., dont les produits rivalisent avec ceux des meilleures maisons et trouvent une clientèle dans toutes les parties du Canada.

Depuis quelques années l'industrie de la confection y a pris une expansion considérable et l'on y trouve trois florissantes manufactures de hardes, The Victoria Clothing Co. (une filiale de Fashion Craft Co. Ltd.), Rubin Bros. et Doyle de Luca, Ltd.

Victoriaville compte aussi parmi ses industries prospères, une industrie d'articles de fantaisie en bois, The Dominion Woodwork Co., des manufactures d'instruments aratoires, la Cie Jutras Ltée et la Fonderie de Victoriaville Ltée, une manufacture de matelas, Victoriaville Mattress Co., diverses manufactures pour la préparation du bois et une industrie de mica, The Mica Insulator Co.

La ville a vu ces industries grandir d'une façon continue par suite de l'initiative et l'encouragement de ses citoyens et de la compétance de sa population ouvrière. Les ouvriers dans les diverses usines de Victoriaville sont expérimentés, intelligents et en excellente relation avec leurs patrons. Un bon nombre sont personnellement intéressés dans les industries ou ils sont employés et sont aussi intéressés comme propriétaire aux progrès de la ville. Les gages sont relativement modérés, mais la vie n'y coûte pas cher. La plupart des ouvriers sont propriétaires de leurs résidences et on peut affirmer qu'ils sont tous heureux et prospères.

COMMERCE

Avec les industries se sont développés plusieurs établissements commerciaux importants dont les relations d'affaires s'étendent par toute la province et même au delà. On y compte des commerçants de bois en gros et des épiciers faisant un commerce de gros très considérable. Les magasins de détail sont très bien installés et des plus modernes. Les Banques Montréal, Provinciale et Canadienne Nationale y ont chacune une succursale pour rencontrer les besoins du commerce et de l'industrie.

POUVOIR

Le pouvoir électrique est fourni par Shawinigan Water & Power, la grande compagnie d'énergie électrique, et les officiers de cette compagnie sont disposés à accorder des taux très raisonnables à toutes nouvelles industries.

TRANSPORT

Victoriaville est située sur la ligne du Canadien National à 110 milles de Montréal, 57 milles de Sherbrooke, 36 milles des Trois-Rivières et 65 milles de Québec. Elle est le terminus de l'embranchement de C.N.R. allant à Trois-Rivières. Le chemin de fer y donne un excellent service pour le transport des passagers et des marchandises à des taux satisfaisants. Comme Victoriaville se trouve dans ce que l'on appelle le groupe Sherbrooke en ce qui regarde l'expédition, elle jouit des mêmes taux de fret de toutes les citées et villes des Cantons de l'Est.

EDUCATION

La ville compte un couvent pour jeunes filles sous la direction des Dames de la Congrégation, une académie pour garçons et aussi un magnifique collége commercial tenu par les Frères du Sacré-Coeur et qui est l'un des plus importants établissements du genre dans la province.

AVANTAGES GENERAUX

Victoriaville jouit de toutes les améliorations modernes et spécialement du service d'un excellent aqueduc, la propriété de la ville. Ses rues et ses trottoirs sont en ciment, bien entretenus, les arbres y sont nombreux, les maisons et les édifices publics bien construits. Le service d'hotellerie est égal à celui des grandes villes. Sur les bords de la rivière Nicolet à une petite distance de Victoriaville, il y a le Chalet, une maison de Club où les principales familles de Victoriaville se réunissent pour s'amuser durant l'été. Aussi est-ce avec raison que la ville passe pour l'une des plus jolies et des plus prospères des Cantons de l'Est.

POURQUOI VENIR A VICTORIAVILLE

Victoriaville est avantageusement située, entourée d'une région agricole très riche. Elle a de bons moyens de transport et un pouvoir électrique à taux modiques. La main d'oeuvre est nombreuse, stable, habile, animée du meilleur esprit de bonne entente et peut être obtenue à prix modérés, vu que le coût de la vie n'y est pas très élevé. Le besoin des diverses industries de Victoriaville augmente constamment. Victoriaville a une population pleine d'ambition dirigée par des hommes d'affaires éminents qui sont fiers de ce qu'ils ont accompli et qui entrevoient l'avenir avec confiance. Le maire et les échevins, généreusement secondés par les citoyens, sont disposés à supporter toute nouvelle industrie de nature à procurer de l'emploi à la population de Victoriaville, et à faire prospérer leur ville et à contribuer à en faire ce qu'elle va certainement devenir, un grand centre pour toute espèce d'industries.

VICTORIAVILLE

HISTORY

Victoriaville today is one of the most important cities in the Eastern Townships, its position situated in the centre of a rich agricultural district makes the general location beautiful. The city lies between Richmond and Quebec and Trois Rivieres and Thetford Mines. The municipal district was established in 1863 and incorporated as a city in 1890 the population was then about 1,000 but today contains over 5,000 industrious citizens, with a civic valuation on which taxes are paid of $3,017,000.

INDUSTRIES

The development of Victoriaville is due to the initiative of the citizens who encouraged all industries with the foresight that it was destined to draw others of importance. The first in importance was, the Victoriaville Furniture Co. Ltd. with warehouses situated at important centres. The Eastern Furniture Co. is also located here, their products keep pace with changing conditions and designs, and their customers extend from Coast to Coast. There are three manufacturers of clothing, The Victoria Clothing Co., Rubin Bros. and Doyle de Luca Ltd. Fancy articles in wood are manufactured by B. Ling & Sons and The Dominion Woodwork Co. Agricultural implements are manufactured by la Cie Jutras Ltd. and the Victoriaville Foundry Co. Ltd. Sleep is made restful by the mattresses made by the Victoriaville Mattress Co., and last but not least, the Mica Insulator Company manufacturing the product that the name implies. Labor is working hand in hand with Capital and a large number are financially interested in the industries for which they work, wages are moderate and the cost of living is low and this general prosperity is shown in the great numbers who own their own homes.

COMMERCE

Following successful industries come important commercial establishments distributing groceries, grain, wood, etc., the retail stores are up-to-date and modern in every respect. Value of real estate is increasing, all the financial service is taken care of by the Bank of Montreal, Banque Provinciale and Banque Canadienne Nationale.

POWER

The power is supplied by the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, who offer special rates to new industries, and leave nothing to be desired in the matter of service.

TRANSPORTATION

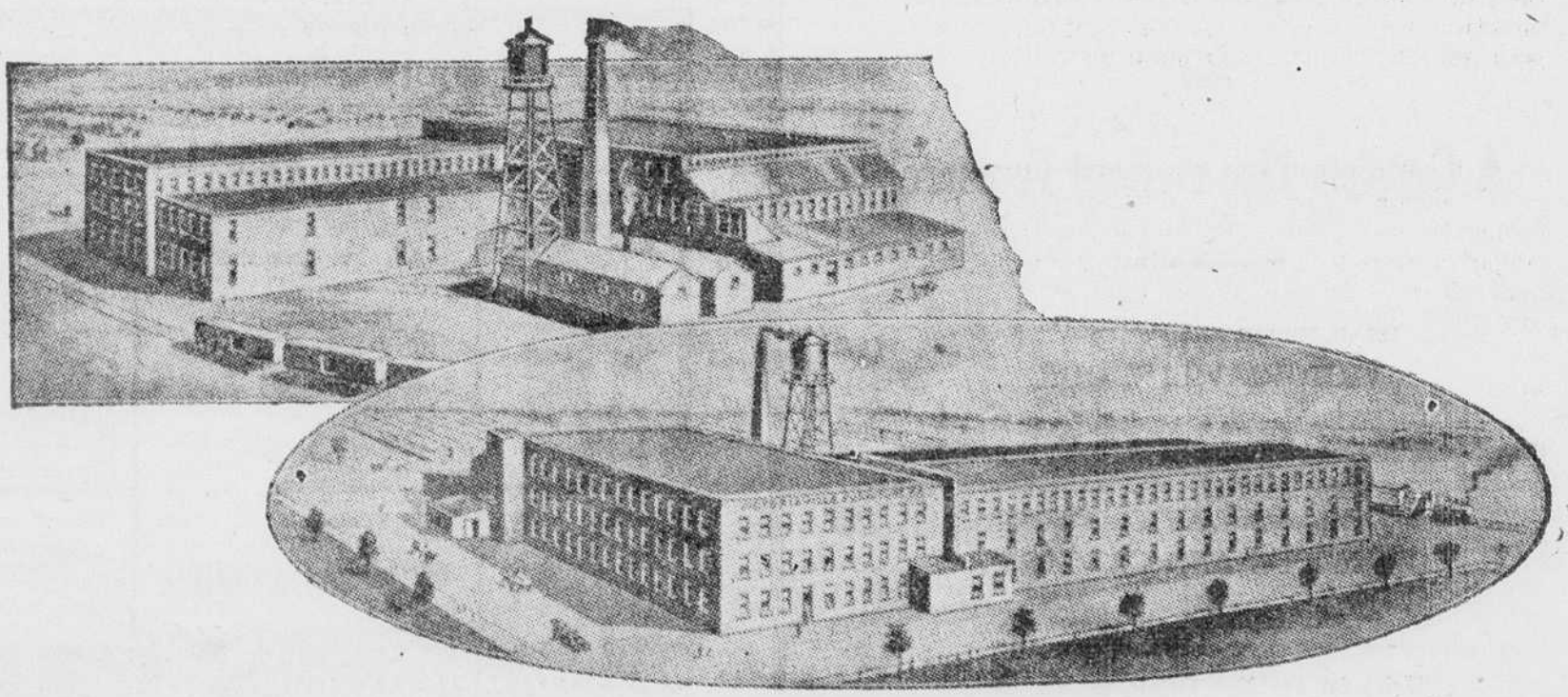
The city is situated in the line of the Canadian National Railway, 110 miles from Montreal, 57 miles from Sherbrooke, 36 miles from Trois Rivieres and 65 miles from Quebec and is the branching off of the C.N.R. for Trois Rivieres, and been situated in the Sherbrooke group of Counties enjoying the same rates as other cities in the Eastern group.

EDUCATION

The educational facilities comprise a convent for young girls under the direction of Dame de la Congregation, one academy for boys and the magnificent Commercial College by the Freres de Sacre-Coeur which is rated high as a seat of learning and is the most important establishment of its kind in the province.

General Advantage

The water service is all that could be desired and is owned and operated by the city, the streets and sidewalks are always to be found in good condition. The public buildings and homes are of solid construction, shade trees are seen everywhere which add to the beauties of the city. The tourist will find the hotel service up to date in every respect, then on the border of the Nicolet River a short distance from the city is the Club House where the principal families meet for all kinds of amusement during the summer months. The mayor, aldermen and citizens are well disposed towards new industries and will do their part at all times towards further progress. So Victoriaville looks forward with the spirit that their city will take its place as the chief manufacturing centre of industry.



GOLF POPULAR IN EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Few people probably realize that there are no less than fourteen excellent Golf Courses in the Eastern Towships. Golf has grown rapidly in popularity in these English districts of Southern Quebec. The tide of summer tourists has been an incentive in this direction.

Sherbrooke's new 18-hole golf course is under construction and will be ready next year. This will replace the St. Francis 9-hole course. For some time the need of a larger course has been felt. The new course will be located just outside the city limits to the north.

There are fourteen excellent golf courses in the Eastern Townships, as follows:

Sherbrooke—St. Francis Golf Club (nine holes) and Country Club (eighteen holes) in course of construction.

Lennoxville—Lennoxville Golf Club (nine holes).

Waterville—Waterville Golf Club (nine holes).

North Hatley—Two courses—North Hatley Golf Club (nine holes, when completed to be eighteen holes) and private course of Randolph Hurrey (nine holes).

Stanstead—Dufferin Heights Golf Club (nine holes).

Thetford Mines—Thetford Mines Golf Club (nine holes).

Magog—Hermitage Club (nine holes).

Granby—Granby Golf Club (nine holes).

Knowlton—Knowlton Golf Club (nine holes).

Danville—Danville Golf Club (nine holes).

Windsor Mills—Windsor Mills Golf Club (nine holes).

Cowansville—Cowansville Golf Club (nine holes).

Drummondville—Drummondville Golf Club (ine holes).

The Dufferin Heights Course

The most sightly of the above courses is that at Dufferin Heights, on the Sherbrooke-Derby Line Highway, 30 miles south of Sherbrooke. This is the property of the Stanstead Country Club and has an elevation of some fifteen hundred feet, commanding a view of the surrounding country that is remarkable.

It is said to be one of the most elevated, probably the most elevated Golf Course in Eastern America and has a unique location.

Dufferin Heights, which is four miles north of the Derby Line, Vt., and Rock Island, Que., ports of entry, on the great Provincial Highway that leads from the boundary to Sherbrooke, Quebec, Montreal, etc. has an elevation of 1,500 feet and is the highest point on the direct motor road between Quebec and Florida. It marks the divide of the continent at this point, the ridge between the northern and southern slopes. From Dufferin Heights is unfolded a landscape panorama unsurpassed and perhaps unequalled on any road in Eastern America. The Heights is the center of the panorama which extends from 25 to 40 miles in all directions, limited only by the White and Green Mountains of New England and their extension into the Province. In the foreground are the rich farm lands of Stanstead County, with their hills and valleys and woodlands. Beyond stretch the beautiful lakes Memphremagog and Massawippi. Along the horizon, in all directions, rise the mountain ridges. Among the named mountains that can be seen from the Heights are Owl's Head, due west, and continuing northward, Sutton, 2,650 feet elevation, Sugar Loaf, Elephants, Oxford, 2,600 feet, Massawippi, Capelton Ridge, Stoke, Chapman, Hereford, Barnston Pinnacle and mountain due east, Dixville Notch section of White Mountains, Ball, Willoughby, Burke, Mansfield, Jay Peak, towering high in the Green Mountains to the south west and Bear Mountain. The eye sweeps a landscape including thitry-two townships.

Dufferin Heights derives its name from Lord Dufferin the British statesman who, while Governor-General of Canada visited the place and pronounced the view one of the finest he had seen in Canada.

A soldiers monument of native stone stands on the summit of Dufferin Heights, the granite slab on the face recording the names of the men of Stanstead Township who died in the Great War.

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WEALTH AND BEAUTY IN THE TOWNSHIPS

Continued From Page 19

The next in value of products is manufacturing, and in some respects the development of this country in recent years has been phenomenal in these townships. The annual output of the mills and factories of the Eastern Townships is $50,000,000. This section of Quebec is frequently referred to as the New England of Canada, so varied are its manufactories and its manufactured products.

American and British capital has sought this district in an unprecedented manner the last few years. The basic reason for it is undoubtedly the labor conditions and cheap power. In the latter the Eastern Townships possess the third greatest groups of power which the Province is at present developing, and that in itself is a huge enterprise.

Under pulp, paper and lumbering, one finds that the Eastern Townships produces approximately $20,0000,000 worth a year. It is the site of large paper mills, and while the forest resources are being more and more converted into pulp and paper, yet the lumber industry has still retained goodly proportions.

The fourth great industry of the Townships is mining, and of that industry, from which there is an annual production near $12,000,000, asbestos leads—it leads the world, in fact, for 90 per cent. of the world's supply of asbestos comes from the vicinity of Thetford, a city of 8,000 people, which has, with other smaller towns, grown up around this great resource.

A Stable Prosperity

Any country possessing four great basic industries, having happy, contented and loyal labor, cheap water power, attractive environments, industry segregated in small towns with modern conveniences, easy transportation and quick communication, and fertile agricultural lands, with an increasing farming population, is indeed a fortunate land, and one where prosperity and progress must be sound and steady. Such are the advantages existing in the Eastern Townships, and such are the actual advantages accruing from those rare, rich possessions.

They are undoubtedly the most steadily prosperous sections of Quebec, and, in fact, of Canada. The actual reason for this stability of prosperity, is that the townships do not have to depend upon one industry, but a variety of activities. If one fails, there are others sure to be progressive and in fair condition to which their people may turn. Even in each of its four great divisions of industry, there is variety, as for instance in agriculture, if one branch fails, there are others to engage attention.

What of the Future?

What of the future? Take agriculture for instance. Think what an opportunity these townships offer for a progressive farmer, and even yet for the pioneer, for of the 4,314,882 acres of the townships' area, only 2,400,000 have been placed under cultivation. The rural population of these counties is far less than the townships could support. The fact is that hundreds of farmers in this section of the country are land poor, owing far more than they can cultivate. What of the future of the urban life? And in answer to this I find that leading men of Sherbrooke talk of the no distant day when that city will have 50,000 population instead of 25,000. When that comes, so much the better for the agricultural interests of the township—it will double the market for them. But the chief advantage which one must see regarding the development of the industrial life of these townships is, that it will not, for some time at least, build up large and over-crowded communities, but build around instead, those wholesome moderate sized communities combining rural and urban advantages.

Whatever the townships may possess in physical beauty, in industrial wealth, and agricultural fertility, the chief asset they possess must certainly be in their people. They are a generous people and thoughtful of their fellow man, sensing the responsibilities of brotherhood, as evidenced in the splendid institutions for the sick and aged, as well as for the orphan and the poor. Their institutions of higher education, and their efforts to improve their secondary and primary educational system under very great difficulties, show the cultural instincts of the people. The facility with which their civic affairs are run would indicate a political tolerance between the two races and creeds. The comfort of their homes, and the efforts made, even in the larger centres to maintain the home life of the laborer, is significant that the people of the Eastern Towships are not neglecting the surety of the national foundation, the home.

A Public Spirited People

There are many evidences of the public spirit. The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, which holds its annual fair in Sherbrooke annually, is one of the finest examples of men serving their community, without recompense or return of any sort, that one can find anywhere. Other examples of private citizens endeavouring to help the communities, are the Ross School of Lennoxville, given by J. K. L. Ross; the Hon. Sydney Fisher's Trust Fund for the improvement of schools and agriculture; the famous gardens of Henry Norton at Ayer's Cliff, where ten thousand peonies bloomed this summer. The magnificent home for the old aged in Sherbrooke, the old males home in Richmond—and the rapidly expanding hospitals in the large towns, many of them carried on by private efforts, in groups, or through the liberalit of the church, supported by the congregation—the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. both well established.

"It is a hundred years and more since the hardy pioneers came into the Eastern Townships from the American Republic, and discharged British soldiers first settled in this territory, carved from the forests their homes and laid the foundation of the present day prosperity, the courage and optimism so manifest then are not wanting now. Canadians all, Anglo Saxons, and descendants of the Latin Race, the people of the Eastern Townships are determined that in this century, which is Canada's Century, their own section of the Dominion shall participate to the full extent in the great development that is going on.

"Agricultural supremacy, so long established, shall be maintained. Industrial expansion, commensurate with the great natural advantages, shall be under taken. Commercial activities shall be promoted, and, of greater importance still, educational and other interest bearing upon the welfare of the individual shall be advanced. This is the spirit of determination which prevades the people of the Eastern Townships.

MARBLETON

Marbleton is a small village situated in the township of Dudswell, and although not a great commercial centre, is a beautiful spot and much patronized by tourists and summer visitors.

The township of Dudswell was first settled in 1800 and a monument in memory of that event was erected in 1900. Marbleton village was the first village after the settlement of the township.

Th Dominion Lime Co's works is situated here and have been in operation for nearly fifty years, the principle output is lime for house-building purposes, and ground lime stone for fertilizer as well as furnishing lump lime for paper makers.

There is a new first class hotel, and several restaurants and camping places for tourists, and these are occupied to capacity during the summer season.

Silver Lake is situated in Marbleton, this lake was made famous several years ago on account of its being the foundation of some of the late Dr. Drummond's early books, he camped on its shores a good deal.

The outlet of Silver lake is Mableton brook which wanders its crooked way down Marbleton valley, surrounded by trees and pasture lands, and when the mist rises and covers the whole with now and then the top of a tall tree protruding., and the distant church spires with only the top of them to be seen (this is in the early morning) and is well worth seeing.

STANBRIDGE, EAST.

Stanbridge East is situated in the remaining part of the original Townships of Stanbridge, consisting of about four and half square miles, principally a farming community.

The village of Stanbridge East is located about the centre of the Townships, a thriving little village, having two good stores, a grist mill, a hotel, two blacksmith shops, two churches, electric lighting and power by the Southern Canada Power Company, a bank, and creamery, and a belting tannery.

The Knowlton Local Highway runs through the Village also the C.N.R. branch line from Farnham to Frelighsburg. There are two mails daily from Montreal. Pike River furnishes very good water power.

MAGOG

The Town of Magog in the County of Stanstead, Southern part of the Province of Quebec, is 20 miles from the American boundary adjoining the State of Vermont. Its population is 5,000, and it is situated on the Main Line of the C.P.R. Montreal to Halifax. The town is clean, bright, and well lighted streets. Its Main treet is paved with cement, and other streets are macadamized.

Situated on Memphremagog Lake, in what is called the lakeland of the Townships, it is a favorite resort of summer visitors and tourists, who enjoy the beauties of the district and the recreations afforded by boating, fishing and bathing.

The town owns its power plant, water works, sewerage system, gravel supply, and stone crushing plant, fire department, market and town offices.

Magog is not without importance from an industrial point of view, first place being taken by the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, employing about 1200 hands, in the manufacturing of dyed and printed fabrics. This interesting industry employs a large percentage of skilled workmen such as designers, engravers, printers, dyers, finishers, weavers, and cotton spinners.

The Industrial Specialty Company is a real home town industry and gets its raw material right from our native forests and turns it into spools, bobbins, picker sticks, etc. Millette and Frere have another wood working mill and is gradually adding more to its staff and giving steady emplyment.

PROMINENT CANADIANS OF E. T. ORIGIN

CARRIE M. DERICK



Directly linking up the early history of the Eastern Townships with the troubled days of the American Revolution, and carrying still an echo across a hundred and fifty years from old Quebec to Lexington and Concord Bridge, there stands at Clarenceville the home of the living generation of Dericks, now the summer residence of Professor Carrie M. Derick of McGill and of her sister, Louise.

The Richelieu is a historic stream, but in no respect more so than in its association with the early days of this ancient family. Philip Derick great-grandfather of Professor Carrie Derrick, settled on the Richelieu, in what is now Noyan, in 1783—a pioneer representative of the United Empire Loyalists. In Clarenceville and Noyan, the two parishes formed from the old seigneuries of Foucault and Noyan lying between the Richelieu river and Missisquoi bay, have lived all the generations of Dericks since the drums beat Corwallis' retreat. Great-grandparents, grandparents and parents of Professor Derick and her two sisters have remained in possession of the historic ground.

Miss Carrie Derick herself, who now is professor of botany at McGill university, Montreal, received her early education at the Clarenceville academy, afterwards becoming its principal for two years. She returns every summer to her father's old home, where year by year she has added to the recollections of early childhood and assimilated the background on which she has written the ancient story of the parishes.

"The Dericks were of course first Tories, like all U. E. L.'s," observed Miss Derick to The Herald. "Then later Conservative. But I am a Liberal, not only in politics but in all my views—perhaps a tendency inherited from my mother's family. Her father was a Cotton, her mother a Curtis."

JUDGE FRED ENRIGHT



Judge Fred Enright was born and spent his youth in the Eastern Townships, receiving his primary and high school education there and putting in over a year of journalistic service with the Sherbrooke Daily Record during the infancy of that paper. Though he deserted journalism for the law and has risen to a prominent position on the bench of the Court of Sessions of the Peace of the Province of Quebec, he looks back upon that part of his youth spent in newspaper work as a most interesting period in his life.

The judge was born at Danville, Que., where his father was engaged in business, on July 7, 1878. When he was seven years old the family moved to Waterloo, in Shefford County, and eight years later to Sherbrooke. There he received his high school education, following his matriculation with a classical course in preparation for the Bar examinations.

At this time L. S. Channel, proprietor of the Compton County Chroncile, was considering the establishment of a daily paper in Sherbrooke. Young Enright had been writing a column of Sherbrooke news for the Chronicle and Mr. Channel invited him to join the staff of the new periodical. He commenced his service as a reporter with the Sherbrooke Daily Record with its first issue.

Those were the days when The Record was a small four-page paper, printed upon one of those antiquated flatbed presses which required the feeding through of each issue twice. One side of the paper only was printed at the first feeding and this had to dry before it could be fed through again for the second printing.

After serving one year with the Sherbrooke Daily Record he entered McGill University as a student in law, graduating with the degree of D.C.L. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1903 and created K.C. in July, 1919. He was appointed to the bench of the Court of Sessions of the Peace of the Province of Quebec on June 2, 1922.

SENATOR GEORGE G. FOSTER, K.C.



Expressing views yesterday as to the past accomplishments and future prospects of the Eastern Townshps, Senator Geo. G. Foster, K. C. of Montreal, himself an old resident and native son of that section of the country, reviewed the early histry of the district and cited facts relating to the nature of its first settlers to which are attributable in some degree the present outstanding qualities of Townships.

"The Eastern Townships," the Senator said, "were settled by a band of men and women, the majority of whom came from the eastern States in a spirit of adventure and with patriotic motives to maintain themselves under the flag of Britain and to create homes for themselves and their families.

"Such settlements were begun at many important points from Mississquoi Bay to Megantic and from the Vermont line to Drummondville. Privations and trials to which those early settlers were subjected can hardly be believed by many of the present generation but if today there is, what I believe there is in that section of the country, the most beautiful and attractive in Canada, it is due to the wisdom and patriotism of these brave men and women and not to those who in later days have accomplished things for Canada and for the Townships amid the luxuries which surround modern life.

"The reason why the Townships possess an advantage over most parts of Canada is their accessability to the markets of the great centers of trade and commerce and to the ocean for exports, and with good roads, barely completed there is no reason that I can see why the prosperity which surrounds the Townships today should not be increased a thousand fold.

"The beauty of centers like Knowleton, Stanstead, Sherbrooke and many other places can well be held to rival the most attractive places in the world. There are in these centers some individuals who grouch and grumble and complain over their lot, but the majority of men and women in that section are content and happy and just as prosperous as they deserve to be and if they are not properous it is their own fault and due to their own lack of energy and ambition.

"Among other things not to be forgotten with regard to the country under consideration is that we always have a good crop. 1926 began in a bad way. Spring was slow in coming and when it came it was very cold for some weeks and many feared we would have no crop. I went through it recently and I defy any man in Canada to tell me where he can find better grass or better evidence of a sure crop of grain than in the farms by which I rode. It is true that this year the corn is late and it will perhaps be a short crop but all forms of crops other than corn are in abundance everywhere and if we have a late fall, at the rate corn is now growing, I have no doubt we will secure a fairly average crop.

In conclusion let me say that if any person wants a home other than in their present surroundings let them go to the Townships. I will not boom any particular spot, although I have my favorite, but I recognize that there are many places where men and women of vision can secure happy homes, prosperous living and all the advantages that come from being situated near the great City of Montreal.

S. J. HUNGERFORD



"Born near Bedford, Quebec, I can truthfully say that one industry of the Eastern Townships made an early impression on me and that was the annual production of maple sugar," said S. J. Hungerford, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways, in an interview with The Herald.

"This section of the country still produces quite a large output and the quality has been maintained at a high standard of excellence.

"Industries in those days, before hydro-electric development as we now have it, were relatively small. The old water-wheel had distinct limitations but nevertheless it was a useful step in the development of energy and one that was utilized to quite an extent in pioneer days. Today there is an

Continued on Page 39.

PROMINENT CANADIANS OF E. T. ORIGIN

Continued From Page 38.

abundant supply of power available at low rates and many industries have been developed in that part of the Province south of the River and Montreal, some of them of considerable magnitude.

"In this section was put into operation the first steam railway in Canada. The Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad was opened in 1837—the famous trial in the moonlight is one of the most interesting historic incidents in the progress of steam transportation in this country, without which its development could only have been an insignificant fraction of its present magnitude. To the Eastern Townships probably no single event meant more to the development of this territory than the opening of the Victoria Bridge which can still be remembered by a few of the old-timers.

"The Eastern Townships possess excellent farming lands and some of the finest of Canadian apples are produced there. Under more intensive cultivation and the adoption of more modern methods of marketing, no doubt fruit growing could be made more profitable. Being near such a large center as Montreal, followers of agricultural pursuits have an excellent market for their products and generally speaking they are prosperous. The old ox-cart has given place to the automobile and with the miles of improved highways that have been constructed, a quick means of local transportation is now an established adjunct of the farming industry. With modern highways in a country lying between Montreal and the neighboring States to the south, it is natural to find a heavy flow of tourists which the charm of the country traversed often invites again for longer visits.

"The Eastern Townships form a community of contented and prosperous people and I anticipate a steady growth in their industrial and agricultural activities."

W. D. ROBB



W. D. Robb, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian National Railway, although born at Longueuil, Quebec in 1857, spent the greater portion of his youth in the Eastern Townships and received his early education at Sherbrooke Academy and at St. Francis College, Richmond, Que. He looks upon the townships as the place where he was brought up and, therefore, his home.

As an apprentice machinist, he began his career with the Grand Trunk in 1871 and in 1883 was appointed night foreman at the Montreal shops, later promoted to the position of foreman at Belleville in charge of motive power and car departments in the same year. By 1897, he was master mechanic of the middle division with headquarters at London, Ont., and in 1901 was made acting superintendent of motive power at Montreal . His promoton to the office of superintendent of motive power took place in 1902, a position which he occupied until his appointment in 1917 as vice-president in charge of motive power, car department and machinery. His jurisdicton was extended in 1918 to take in the operating, maintenance and construction departments of the system.

Mr. Robb is a man of great energy who holds the confidence of the whole of the large organization.

AYER'S CLIFF

Ayer's Cliff, Que., situated half way between Sherbrooke and Newport, Vt., on the Quebec Central Railway, is the County Seat, and beautifully situated on perfectly level ground between the hills with the "Cliff" overlooking the town, also placed at the head of Lake Massawippi. This lake is nine miles long and averages three quarters of a mile in width with North Hatley at the other end of the lake.

Gravel roads lead to important centres such as Sherbrooke, Newport, Vt., Coaticook, Magog.

The village is unique in that it has no debt either Municipal or School and with a total tax of 18 Mills — 10 Schools and 8 Municipal. It is is an English speaking centre, with three Protestant Churches.

Ayer's Cliff boasts of a creditable band of over 25 members and is known as a musical centre, a Choral Society of forty voices is successfully carried on during the winter months.

The Lake, with excellent fishing, boating, etc.

The famous Norton Peony Garden, which is privately owned by Mr. Harry A. Norton.

Burroughs Falls, within a mile of the Village is well worth visiting. The falls are over 120 feet.

Golf links within easy distance—The Stanstead Golf Links—

The Village is rapidly developing into a summer resort, more cottages being built yearly for private use and for rental, and the scenery looking down from the hills to lake and Village is very beautiful.

WARWICK

Warwick, Que., is a pretty village, richly built, surrounded with beautiful hard maple trees, affording ample shade, situated at the foot of the chain of the Alleghanys, which on two sides form the bases of the tableau. In addition to this a nice river runs through the village, furnishing water power for two industries. These industries are the Warwick Woollen Mills Limited, The Dominion Comb and Novelty Company, Warwick Overall Company, The Warwick Machine Company and others belonging to private individuals.

Warwick is situated on the local line between Levis and Sherbrooke and is in close proximity to Arthabaska and Victoriaville.

WINDSOR, QUE.

Windsor, Que. is situated in the St. Francis Valley about 80 miles south of Montreal and 14 miles north of Sherbrooke and about 40 miles from the Vermont boundary line. The population is 2,500. There are three churches, Roman Catholic, Anglican and United. The town is served by two railways, C.N.R. and a branch of the C.P.R. Government high-way from Quebec through Sherbrooke to Newport, Vt. The principal manufacturing concerns are the Canada Paper Co. Ltd. whose plant at this point is the oldest in Canada. They have the distinction of having made the first pulp ever manufactured in Canada at their present premises; Kilgour Bros., also have a plant at this point for the manufacture of paper bags. There are two banks. The Canadian Bank of Commerce and Le Banque Provinciale. Windsor also boasts of a 9 hole golf course within the town limits with a suitable club house for the use of its members. Within a radius of 6 or 8 miles are several small bodies of water, one important one of which is Brompton Lake. Fishing and Deer Hunting are enjoyed in season. Windsor contributed her part of men and supplies to the great war and a suitable monument was erected to the honour of her soldiers last year.

RICHMOND

The town of Richmond is situated on the right bank of the beautiful St. Francis River, 76 miles from Sherbrooke. It is the junction point of the Canadian National Railway main line with the Quebec branch and is the county seat of Richmond County. The population including the village of Melbourne opposite is 3,000. Richmond was incorporated as a town, August 30th, 1882. Chief industries, are last factory, foundry, mining, saw and grist mills, sash and door factories and C. N. R. shops. The town contains five churches, schools, county building, two banks, Canadian Bank of Commerce and Bank of Montreal, many stores, opera house and four hotels. It has good educational advantages, the St. Francis College, high school, convent, public and separate schools.

The scenic beauty of the St. Francis, unxecelled in any part of America, presents at Richmond a panorama of rare loveliness; nestling in this rich setting is the magnificent Richmond-Melbourne highway bridge, 750 feet long, the longest highway structural steel work of its class in America.

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Secretary-Treasurer
Richmond County Council
County Chambers Court House
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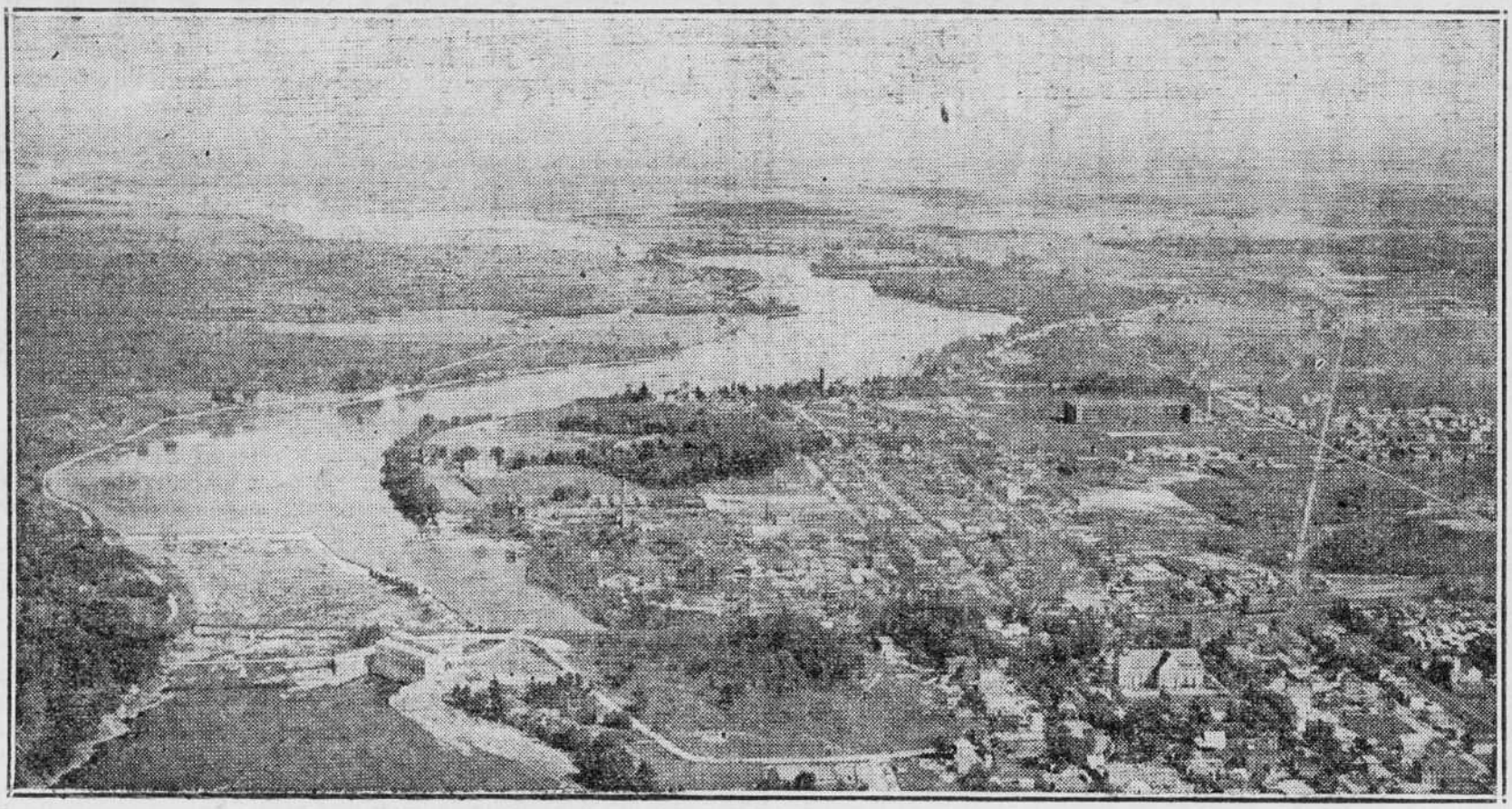
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Birds eye View of Drummondville — The Home City of Southern Canada Power.



Drummondville, 65 miles from Montreal, has the distinction of being the centre of the silk industry in Quebec, due to the presence in the town of the most up-to-date and complete silk dyeing and finishing plant in Canada. Important broad silk and silk hosiery manufacturers are also located in the town. Furthermore, there is under construction at present in Drummondville, the huge plant of the Canadin Celanese Ltd., manufacturers of "Celanese" artificial silk. This plant when completed will represent an investment of $9,000,000. At full capacity it will employ approximately 4,000 hands, and it is anticipated that by that time the population of Drummondville will be as least 20,000. It is now 6,000, having increased 4,000 in the past seven years.

Situated in a picturesque location, in a prosperous farming country, it is fortunate in having, within an area of 20 miles, water powers on the St. Francis river of a potential development of 180,000 h.p., of which 54,000 h.p. have been developed to date. It lso has good transportation and a splendid supply of labor.

The town possesses one of the finest hotels in Quebec outside of the principal cities. The beautifully situated Golf Club, on the banks of the St. Francis, is another asset of the town. There are facilities for outdoor recreation of every kind.

MANSONVILLE

Over one hundred years ago a Mr. Manson, one of the earliest settlers in these parts, gave a piece of his farm, the flat top of a hill, as a common for a new village that was then springing up. And after him Mansonville was named. This common is still the centre of the village and around it and radiating down the hills from it are pretty streets shaded by trees and bordered by old fashioned homes and garens. The views commanded from these homes are unsurpassed. To the south one sees Jay Peak, twenty miles away in the Green Mountain Range of Vermont, with hills, forests and brooks scattered in between. To the west Sutton mountain and the highest of the Township group. To the north and east more mountains, with the Mississquoi river valley twenty miles to the north and twenty miles to the south winding its way among the hills. These mountains are known as the Notre Dame Range in Canada and as they cross the international boundary line just three miles distant they become the Green Mountains of Vermont.

The Mansonville Falls, one of the most picturesque falls of the Mississquoi, are in the village limits.

To the tourist and vacationist Mansonvile offers a great deal. Some of the best trout brooks and ponds of the Eastern Townships are here and in the fall the woods abound in game, chiefly partridge and deer. Perkins wharf on lake Memphremagog is only five miles away over a good auto road.

This landing is situated on the prettiest part of the lake at the foot of Owls Head Mountain. This mountain has a natural Masonic Lodge on the very top where once a year different lodges from all over the New England States and the E. T. Townships meet in this chamber of rocks. At the foot of this mountain and around the shores are many beautiful summer cottages owned by people from both Canadian and American cities. And here one finds the best of fishing, boating and swimming.

Mansonville adds to the advantage of the city a good water system, electric lights, churches and schools. It is situated on the government controlled highway No. 39, Waterloo-Newport Highway, 32.42 miles. Good throughout. This road is the shortest and prettiest for the tourist from Montreal to Boston. Leaving the Montreal-Sherbrooke at Waterloo one passes around Brome lake the Village of Knowlton through the famous Bolton Pass and on into the Missisquoi valley, past the well-known Potton Sulphur Spring Hotel, where people come from all parts of the country for the beneficial effect of this water, and then on down the valley to the village of Mansonville and thence to the American border.

Mansonville has an undeveloped water power that has been idle for many years. This power lies in the village having a drop of from seventy to a hundred feet in less than a quarter of a mile. Back of this drop the river winds from its source of many miles to the village passing though many small lakes which could be used for water reserves; the river is around one hundred feet wide and quite deep. On both sides of this river are many tracts of timber land privately owned that could be purchased at a fair price. Some of this is timber that has never seen man nor axe. The chief industry is farming. There are two American controlled creameries that ship direct to Boston, giving the farmer the benefit of all markets. There are three Protestant churches and one Catholic, and two schools. The Canadian Pacific Railway have a branch and a main line. The Council would be pleased to furnish any information and asistance to any one.

COATICOOK

COATICOOK has a population of 3,750. It is an important Town on the main line of the Canadian National Railway between Montreal, Que., and Portland, Maine, situated nine miles from the Vermont line on the Coaticook River which furnishes power for its industries.

The Town owns two power plants and furnishes power for local industries at low rates. In addition, the Nelson River Construction Company is now working on a unique development of 1850 horse power uder 145 feet of head, with modern wheels and generators, to furnish power for more industries. On the Coaticook river, within the town limits, is a miniature Niagara, where by tunneling and conserving the water of these lakes at the source of the river, it is hoped to create a bigger Coaticook through an additional supply of electricity.

The present industries consist of lumber mills, textile factories, machine shops, manufactures of fire hose, lifting jacks, clothing and other smaller industries.

In addition to its industries and residential population Coaticook is surounded on all sides by an excellent farming district which brings a large amount of business to the town.

In addition to the railway facilities Coaticook is situated on the main highway leading from the New England States, through the White Mountain section, to Montreal, Quebec, and other points in Canada.

It furnishes good hotel accommodation for tourists, has up-to-date stores in all lines of merchandise, and is the first Town of importance reached by tourists after crossing the International Boundary Line.

The Town is splendidly situated for the establishment of Canadian branches of United States manufacturers, and already has factories of this nature.

Coaticook is prepared to furnish sites and power for new industries at attractive prices and municipal tax rates are low.

It has an active Board of Trade which is enthusiastic in its efforts to further the interests of the Town and invites interested parties or firms to correspond with the Secretary for information which will be gladly furnished.

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Transportation Unexcelled in Canada

Continued From Page 21.

Centering in Sherbrooke, railway lines and automobile highways radiate in all directions throughout this territory.

Sherbrooke as a Railway Center

A prominent representative of one of the transcontinental railway lines, speaking at a Board of Trade function in Sherbrooke, said:

"You citizens of Sherbrooke probably do not realize how greatly you are favored in the matter of railway transportation. There is not a city in Canada, great or small, more fortunate in this respect. You have more lines running out of Sherbrooke than the city of Montreal. And as the Hub of the rich Southern Quebec territory, your present prosperous community, if properly directed, will develop into a great city of almost metropolitan size."

Eighteen Trains Daily

There are eighteen passenger trains daily running out of Sherbrooke, touching points indicated on the above map. An equal number enter the Sherbrooke stations during the twenty-four hours.

Eight of these passenger trains have Sherbrooke as their terminal, and the other ten are through trains on the transcontinental system which runs through Sherbrooke.

How Services are Made Up

C.P.R.—Sherbrooke has the advantage of the splendid transcontinental service of the C.P.R. Besides, the C.P.R. runs local trains both east and west out of Sherbrooke.

C.N.R.—The heavy traffic of the Canadian National Portland lines passes through Sherbrooke with a total of four passenger trains daily in each direction.

Q.C.R.—The Head office of this company is in Sherbrooke, and to Sherbrooke comes the heavy traffic, both passenger and freight, from the Quebec Central district, where are located the great asbestos mines and the extensive lumber interests.

On June 1st, last, the Quebec Central took over the Boston and Maine line from Sherbrooke to Newport, Vt. This transaction, though it deprived Sherbrooke of its Boston and Maine terminal, has added to the efficiency of the service, for the Quebec Central has very considerably improved the train schedule on the former B. and M. line in Canada.

These lines, as the above map indicates, penetrate all parts of the Eastern Townships, scarcely a village locality being without its railway connection.

Eastern Townships Automobile Roads

Eastern Townships people often assert that the Quebec Provincial Highway system centers in the Eastern Townships, rather than in Montreal or Quebec.

There is something to justify this claim.

Again taking Sherbrooke as the "Hub" provincial highways radiate as follows:

Sherbrooke to Montreal.
Sherbrooke to Derby Line Vt.
Sherbrooke to Norton Mills Vt.
Sherbrooke to Quebec via Thetford Mines.
Sherbrooke to Quebec via Beauceville.
Sherbrooke to Quebec via Richmond and Victoriaville.
Sherbrooke to Sorel via Drummondville.

Then there is the Knowlton-Lacolle highway and highways extending from the ports of entry at Highwater, Richford, Phillipsburg, etc.

The rural highways of the Eastern Townships, apart from the Provincial roads, are remarkably good as for the most part they lie along high well drained land.

Many of the most delighful drives of the Eastern Townships are over these dirt roads of the rural municipalities.

STANSTEAD

This pretty town is situated less than a mile from the International border, on the main government highway leading from the New England States to the Province of Quebec. It is one of the oldest and first settled towns of this section, and has long been noted for its shaded streets, attractive homes and scenic outlook. Stanstead College known throughout the Dominion is here, and draws students from many parts of the Dominion. One of the rather singular features of this border town is that at a fine opera house known as the Haskell Opera House, the play, the stage is in Canada and the audience in the United States—three different municipalities are closely joined Stanstead, Rock Island and Derby Line, Vermont, and are commonly called "The Three Villages."

The altitude of this section is high and the atmosphere pure. The beautiful Lake Memphremagog, with its islands, is near and within easy reach of the town, with other smaller lakes within a few miles.

Appealing to all who visit Stanstead is the healthy atmosphere, pure water, fine motor runs in a region full of attractiveness and freshness, with diversified scenic outlook, sweeping the surrounding country with its lakes and mountains beyond, giving a picturesque feature to the Stanstead section and winning for it the name of "The Switzerland of Canada."

THE TOWN OF WATERLOO

Continued From Page 20

of labor than that furnished by the French-Canadians who compose about 70% of our population. There is complete freedom from strikes, unions and labor agitation, while the scale of wages paid by our present industries is low in comparison with that paid in other places. All our present industries employ male labor only, therefore there is a considerable potential supply of female labor available, mostly unskilled, and a large supply of male labor could be obtained from the surrounding farms during certain months of the year, that is, from October to May, for any industry that might wish to operate at increased activity during the winter months.

We have in Waterloo: chair factories, manufacturers of ginger ale, handle factory, foundry, sash and door factory and one of the largest greenhouse establishments in Canada. The district produces large quantities of creamery and dairy butter, also maple sugar and syrup and other farm produce besides pulpwood and hard wood lumber.

The town is well supplied with churches of all the principal religious denominations.

The town owns its own water works, town hall, fire station, parks, etc. Consolidated debt is only $100,000, including public works expenditure as mentioned above.

Total valuation of taxable property	$903,250
Total valuation of non-taxable property	182,300
Total valuation of exempted property	39,000
	$1,124,550

The Town of Waterloo has always been disposed to encourage the establishment of industries and exemption from taxation for a period of years is usually given.

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AYER'S CLIFF
By Mabel B. Wyman

July 1st. 1726—The hour of dusk settled softly over a scene of wondrous beauty.

On the brow of the hill the chieftain stood, silent and majestic, in the gathering shadows, gazing with pride and reverence upon the beauty and peace of the scene before him. The tepees of his people nestled among the trees, and from them lanes led to the brink of a beautiful lake — Massawippi, his people had called it — a jewel of rare beauty set among the hills.

No spot had so enchanted his ardent soul, no waters had yielded so abundantly and no forest given so plentiously. Many moons past he had chosen this home for his people, the richest in beauty and treasures.

The shadows deepened, and the peace of the summer night settled over the forest. With a sigh of content and pride the chieftain stole softly down the hillside, through the sleeping village to his wigwam.

July 1st. 1926—The scene has changed tho' the setting remains as rare and beautiful as of yore. The twilight shadows steal down the mountain side. A crimson path of glory is reflected by the westering sun in the same lake — Massawippi — "Deep Waters" the Indians long ago had called it.

On the brow of the hill a limousine stands, bathed in the glory of the twilight.

The Town Mayor gazes in wonder and pride upon the scene before him, as two centuries ago his red skinned brother had gazed. The lanes leading through the Indian hamlet, and to the brink of the waters, have been replaced by broad, clean streets. In place of the primitive tepees stand beautiful, modern and distinguished homes. Through the energy and resourcefulness of 500 red blooded Anglo Saxons all that makes life in the 20th Century convenient and luxurious, has been perfected here, in this beautiful village now known as Ayers Cliff and retaining its natural beauty and splendor as in the days of its Indian occupation, a jewel among the beauty spots of the Eastern Townships. From the homes of the summer colony along the mountain side, the reflected lights dance and quiver in the rippling waters.

The routine of orderly village life goes quietly on; everywhere are signs of abundance and happiness.

The waters still yield their speckled treasures. Along its shores the hidden spots of beauty, wild and rare, charm and attract the tourist, offering him of nature's best.

With a sense of content and pride the mayor scans, through the gathering shadows the streets of the Ideal Village, and quietly wends his way to his home.

The History Of The Eastern Townships

Continued from Page 17.

Indians more or less friendly. Some came through a desire to live again under the British flag, but the greater portion were attracted by the free lands available. The pioneers from the south settled in the border counties now known as Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead and Compton. They penetrated north into Shefford and along the valley of the St. Francis into Dudswell, Ascot, Richmond, Melbourne, Kingsey and other sections.

English Immigration

"In 1814, an English immigration began, many of the newcomers being discharged soldiers who had fought in the Napoleonic Wars. Drummondville was founded from this source, and Megantic County received its first settlers. Many of the new arrivals came through as far as Sherbrooke and joined with the settlers from the south.

"In 1833 the organization of the British American Land Company took place and extensive land grants were secured by the company. With a view of improving its holdings, the company began to bring in settlers whom they located chiefly in the Eastern part of Compton County. The ill-fated village of Victoria about one and a half miles from the present village of Scotstown, was established in 1836, and these early settlers planted in the wilderness of Southern Quebec underwent many trying experiences. in 1838, the first Scotish settlers arrived in Lingwick from the Islands of Lewis and for fifteen or twenty years there was a considerable immigration from this source.

"The French-Canadian immigration began in the 30's, but did not reach any great volume until the latter half of the century, following the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway and the development of town and village settlements. Many of the townships originally laid out on the English plan were never really settled by English immigrants, except a few families, but have been almost entirely developed by the descendants of old France. This applies particularly to the townships comprising the county of Arthabaska, and parts of the Counties of Wolfe, Drummond and Megantic. The French-Canadian is more truly a son of the soil to-day than is the English Canadian, and the burden of clearing waste land in the townships for the extension of the farming districts is falling almost entirely upon him. The English pioneers of a century ago battled valiantly with their task of preparing the soil for cultivation, a characteristic which their descendants seem not to have inherited.

So that is how history is still being made to-day.

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Tourist Traffic

The number of touring cars which have crossed the lines at different points of the Eastern Townships during 1925 are as follows:

St. Armand	12,316
Abercorn	12,986
Highwater	29,750
Beebe Junction	1,618
Rock Island	47,794
Stanhope	16,655
Clarenceville	610
Philipsburg	13,991
Trout River	21,240
Mansonville	747
Noyan Junction	4,588
Total	162,295

The total number of American cars which have entered the province in 1925, at the various ports of entry, is 255,914.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, Ottawa, in his Circular No. 7, entitled "The Highway, the Motor Vehicle and the Tourist in Canada," estimated at $45,873,460.00 the total value of the tourist traffic in Quebec.

The Mineral Wealth Of The Townships

Continued from Page 13.

When one talks about the world's ninety per cent of asbestos being in this section of Quebec, one forgets that the Chromite, found in the asbestos districts of the townships, especially in the townships of Coleraine in Megantic County, is in the only workable deposits of the mineral in Canada. The ore occurs in pockets, varying in size from a few inches in diameter to 100 or more feet. From 1894 to 1908 quite active operations in mining this material were pursued, but owing to foreign competition, the industry became very much depressed, and the operations sank to practically nil. During the war it revived, but since the war has again become so depressed that the mines closed down, and the prospects for re-opening are not bright. The foreign competitors have the advantage of a richer ore, coupled with cheaper labor conditions and cheap ocean rates to the American seaboard.

One of the largest known deposits has a length of some eighty feet, ranges in width from 5 to 50 feet, and has been worked to a depth of between 300 and 400 feet. Large or small bodies of ore have been reported at numerous points within the serpentine belt, but most of the production has come from deposits to the south and southwest of Black Lake, and within six miles of that town. Almost without exception, mining is carried on in open cuts or pits. Practically the whole of the output is shipped to the United States, either crude, when the ore carries forty per cent or more, or as concentrates, containing fifty per cent or higher.

COPPER

Literally hundreds of shafts have been sunk throughout certain sections of the Eastern Townships in past endeavours to mine copper. Most of them were sunk prior to 1870, but with four or possibly six, notable exceptions it would appear that the properties have not repaid the money that has been spent upon them. For the past thirty five years practically the whole production has come from three mines. Two of these, situated about nine miles from Sherbrooke, Capelton and Eustis, have been operated from the time of their discovery in the early sixties, intermittently at-first, but continuously since 1879, until they were closed down, Capelton in 1907 and Eustis in 1919. The latter has since been reopened and there is a prospect that operations will go on continuously. It is estimated that more than a million tons of ore have been shipped from one of these mines, which has reached a depth of 3,850 feet. The third of the deposits referred to, known as the Weedon Mine, is situated about forty miles northeast of Sherbrooke, and it was not discovered until 1909. From this time until operations ceased in 1920, the mine was contributing about one half of the province's total copper output.

As regards the future prospects, the fact that one of the principal deposits, that at Weedon, was only discovered in 1909, after mining has been carried on for fifty years, would seem to indicate that a serious prospecting campaign might reveal other large ore-bodies.

GOLD MINING

The Eastern Townships also has its record in gold mining. Most of the streams of the Eastern Townships show traces of free gold and washings in some cases have yielded considerable returns. With the exception of the Pope Mines in Compton, it cannot be said, however, that gold mining has been carried on with any great degree of success in the townships. The mine in Compton county some years ago yielded a very considerable return. At present gold mining operations are dormant in this region. All this is sufficient to encourage one that gold is in the Townships in practical quantities; there is nothing at all, geologically or otherwise that should and make one believe there is not gold in this district.

But with its asbestos, its dormant copper fields; its valuable chromite, and its building materials, the Eastern Townships need not worry regarding mineral wealth, for they have sufficient to place themselves in a very enviable position. Of the building materials it is interesting that bricks are being manufactured at Ascot; and Scott's Junction; Lime from Lime Ridge, and granite of the finest quality, demonstrated by some of the fine buildings of Sherbrooke, is quarried from the hills of St. Sebastian.

QUEBEC'S SOUND SOLUTION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

During the past summer various investigators from the United States have visited Montreal and the Province of Quebec generally with the object of reporting on the effectiveness or otherwise of the system of liquor control in this Province, and almost invariably their accounts, published in the American press, have been high testimony to the effectiveness of the law by which this Province has solved the liquor problem.

As an example we may quote from an article by John L. Heaton, a staff correspondent of the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. In this artiole, which is dated Montreal, July 17, 1926, he says:

"If ever a town had a chance to make a bad impression with a liquor law, that town is Montreal. And it does not.

"Montreal is a great city, tenth or better among the ports of the world; seventh, some say. It has an army of dock-workers, a navy of sailors in summer. It is the Paris of the trapper, the playground of the lumberjack. It has a trace of Indian blood. There cannot be a city in the world with a higher average of bodily vigor. If such men get drunk they are not shy or silent. Then there are the thirsty souls from the States who throng the big hotels.

"Though the city has not the tourist lure of Quebec, it is 'first chance' and 'last chance' in entering and leaving Canada. Which may be one reason why, applying for a room two weeks before my trip here, I learned that at one big hotel the single rooms were all taken for all July. Hotel lobbies almost remind one of national convention scenes at home."

He proceeds to describe how he tramped the dock, shipping, and factory district looking for drunks and failed to find them. In fact he confesses amazement at the sobriety of Montreal, and was not surprised when he learned from Recorder Semple of the decline in drunkenness under Quebec's present system. He quotes Recorder Semple as follows:

"I know nothing about private drinking. Public drunkenness comes to this court. In 1914, war year, we had in Montreal 12,547 arrests for drunkenness; in 1920, 7,334; in 1925, 3,979. The decline in native drunkenness is much greater even than the figures indicate, for Montreal is growing and many people come here from Toronto and the south to get liquor. Our own people are greatly improving in this respect."

Dealing with the attitude of the church, he tells how Archbishop Gauthier supports the present law, and how the Catholic Church strongly sustains individual freedom in this matter. As for the Anglican Church, he quotes Archdeacon Robinson, to the effect that "Our people are not unanimous, but a decided majority favor the law. The Bishop is opposed to prohibition. My own duties take me into every part of the province and it is rarely now thht I see a drunken man."

Summing Up Impressions

Summing up his impressions, Mr. Heaton says:

"In anti-slavery days reformers denounced any proposal to buy out slavery, as Great Britain had done in the West Indies. It was 'recognizing an evil.' The war cost more than slave purchase would have done, and the best blood of the land besides. So now when any modification is proposed to lessen the bad consequences of the dry law it is attacked as dealing with iniquity; as wrong in principle even if good might follow. Are the drys themselves guiltless? They do ill also that good may follow. Their law poisons alcohol, killing hundreds of poor addicts; for poisoning one person Carlyle Harris was executed. Their law commits or condones outrages of search and seizure that would have shocked the founders of the republic.

"True, Quebec is in a bad business. It sells a product which is harmful to most buyers. But if by so doing it incurs a smaller percentage of evil than our system a lot of people may think its plan is worth trying."

To the above may be added the testimony of Premier Taschereau, to whose courage and wisdom in dealing with this great problem the present liquor laws of the Province are due. He says:

"The Province of Quebec may well be confident that it has solved the liquor problem.

"Total prohibition cannot be the ultimate solution. If the futility and general failure of prohibitory laws in the United States and elsewhere did not serve as irrefutable evidence, we would still be sufficiently warned by the earnest entreaty of De Montesquieu: 'I shall ever repeat that mankind is not governed by extremes, but by principles of moderation.'

"Prohibition appears to have failed in every case and everywhere to repress liquor traffic and eliminate alcoholic beverages. Those who dwell in 'dry' countries claim that alcohol is freely used and served in the homes of the rich; that poisonous substitutes are being supplied at fantastic prices by bootleggers; that home-brewing is the latest fad and has become a lucrative trade. They insist on the fact that not only are a large proportion of the people making their own stimulants, but that they are making them stronger and more noxious than they were under the legalized traffic.

"A sad amount of drunkenness is said to be the result, besides an enormous increase in the number of those addicted to drugs. In the opinion of some observers social happiness has declined, and ill-temper, anger nervous strain are more noticeable among the great mass of the American people since they have been deprived of their glass of beer.

According to many of those who were entrusted with its enforcement in the United States prohibition is impossible of execution and requires an army of spies to secure an irregular observance. A leading public man has summed up the situation as follows: The Volstead Act is held in disrespect, violations are going on wholesale, corruption is spreading, hypocrisy is the order of the day, while the results of the Volstead Act will be: defiance of the law, general sympathy on the part of the people with the law breaker, false eviednce, public dishonesty, law evasion, official corruption and poisonous alcohol.

"The head of the American Federation of Labor has made the following illuminating statement: 'I have been probably in every city of the United States, and in many of Canada; I have been in Cuba and Porto Rico, in nearly all the European countries and in many of the cities of them; I have been in what we formerly called the 'Dry' States or 'Dry territories, and I know from my own observation that I have never in my life seen more drunken men, and thoroughly drunken men, than I have seen in Dry States and Dry Territories. The Prohibitionists have done more to undo the morality, the temperance and the temperate habits of the working masses of our country than any other agency of which I know anything.'"

Mr. Cordeau's Testimony

Summing up the Quebec Liquor Commission's record, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of its existence, Mr. L. B. Cordeau, K.C., chairman of that body, said:

"From a material standpoint, its success was a brilliant one and it must so appear, even to the eyes of the less discerning. During its four years of operation, the Liquor Commission has paid in to the Provincial Government — or spent in its name — on account of "Capital" the sum of $17,500,000 in round figures, establishing for itself at the same time Reserve and Surplus funds amounting to $2,350,000.

"A certain portion of the Commission's adversaries as well as a part of the public which is misinformed contend that the profits realized by the Commission are exorbitant and are derived from the exaggerated prices charged for its wines and liquors. It is not difficult to reply to such arguments. The high price of spirits especially—as nobody can, in good faith, assert that the price of wines is exorbitant —is due to the heavy taxes imposed by the Federal Government on all alcoholic liquors. This is easy to understand if one compares the amount which the Liquor Commission has paid in to the Federal Government in taxes. during its four years of operation, with the sums paid in, during the same period, to the Provincial Government. The total amount of taxes paid to the Federal Government almost reaches $26,000,000 — exactly $25,792,888 — which sum represents 35½%, more than one-third of its gross receipts.

Provincial Dues Smaller

"It has been shown that the Provincial Government received only $17,500,000., about $9,000,000 less than the amount received by the Federal Government. These figures fully justify and explain the reason for the high prices of liquor which some people complain of as being charged by the Commission. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that in all the other provinces of the Dominion where a liquor law is in force, wines and spirits are sold at higher prices than in the Province of Quebec.

"The moral aspect and the social results of such legislation as that of the Quebec Liquor Commission are generally more difficult to determine than the material results. The complexities of social life, where so many different influences intervene, are sometimes apt to react on one another in such a manner as to either be a help or a hindrance, so that it is very difficult to determine the share of each of these influences in the results attained. It is none the less true that since the coming into force of the Alcoholic Liquor Act our Province has enjoyed comparatively excellent moral health and that drunkenness is constantly decreasing. Without wishing to attribute this situation entirely to the influence of this new legislation, it appears difficult to deny its share of merit.

Crime and Drunkenness

"The province of Quebec which, according to the 1921 census, contained more than one-fourth of 26.75% of the total population of Canada, ontributed in 1922 only 18.35% to the criminality of the entire country, while in 1923 its contribution to crime dropped to 17.5%, and in 1924 to 16%.

"Starting in 1919 with 301 convictions for drunkenness per 100,000 of population, we rose to 525 in 1920, under a regime of limited prohibition. In 1924, after four years' operation of the present Alcoholic Liquor Act, the figure for convictions has dropped to 259 per 100,000 (see Bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July 1925).

SHERBROOKE---THE ELECTRIC CITY

Sherbrooke is the pulse of the Eastern Townships. If one visits Sherbrooke, and goes nowhere else within this very remarkable section of Canada, they can obtain a very adequate conception of industry, wealth and general economy and social conditions, as they exist throughout the whole of the Townships. The vitality of this whole section throbs through Sherbrooke. Through its arteries flows traffic that would make many a large metropolitan centre envious; in fact the power which gives life to this whole country side pulsates through the very heart of Sherbrooke, namely the rivers St. Francis and Magog.

A Sherbrookian, or Sherbrogonian, as some one, evidently with "Haligonian" on the brain, has suggested, may indeed exult in the Pauline phrase, "I am a citizen of no mean city." With a population little over 25,000 Sherbrooke, as cities go, is only a town, but the fact remains that it is a very much grown up town, having in its physical aspects all the attributes of a metropolis, and possessing in its citizens that self assurance, which can only be characteristic of a community where there is a deep rooted conviction of the fundamental soundness of the factors which are contributing to its growth and development.

First of all it is a city that has linked rural and urban life in a most notable manner; indeed appears to be working to something of an ideal in the problem of bringing the two great divisions of the nations life together. The bulk of the country trade of the Townships passes through Sherbrooke, and thus the city is as much a rural centre as it is an industrial community. It smells of trade, sounds of trade, looks trady all over, exudes trade. But here again, as rural associations has been linked with its civic development, its trade and industry have been accompanied by the development of community interests. This is to be seen in the splendid institutions of Sherbrooke, in its miles of finely paved streets, its schools, colleges, churches, parks, clubs, and in its homes, for to a notable extent it is a city of homes. It is indeed a rich, prosperous, modern community, with a noticeable well developed urbanity in its people.

Sherbooke's future is what the future of the Eastern Townships will be, and if there is any citizen of the City of Sherbrooke who does not realise that, then it is time he woke to the real worth and possibility of his citizenship. There are certain cities of Canada for the growth of which it would appear no artificial efforts needs be made—they are where nature intended cities to be Sherbrooke is one of them. Location first and then the development of cheap power, made Sherbrooke what it is, will make it what it is to be. That explains why it is known as the "Electric City of Eastern Canada," and takes as its motto, "Trade follows facilities."

"Good labor conditions, hydro-electric power, railway facilities and living conditions of the best in a progressive and patriotic community, together with all other advantages that count today with manufacturers and employees are possessed by Sherbrooke to a degree." Such is the summary which the Board of Trade makes of the general characteristics of their city.

"Transportation costs are reduced to a minimum because of Sherbrooks's strategic location. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the centre of the city with a system of sidings to the plants, running parallel to the Magog River. The Grand Trunk, Portland Line, also runs through the City with a system of sidings to the various industrial plants on the St. Francis River. Sherbrooke is the Canadian terminus of the Boston and Maine System, and is the Southern terminus of the Quebec Central Railway, with its head offices. This city has direct connection with all seaports of the North Atlantic Seaboard as follows; Montreal Quebec, St. John, N. B., Halifax, Portland, Boston, Providence, and New York. Where manufactured products can be exported directly by steamers to European, South African, South American and West Indian ports." It is said that this city is situated more favorably geographically than any other Canadian city as regards shipping facilities and freight rates. It is located at a point which represents the shortest distance to the largest number of important cities and supply centres.

The city is the centre of an enormously rich district, the production of which, passing through Sherbrooke, gives the city an annual business amounting to one hundred million dollars a year. Over sixty industries, including two woollen mills, cotton mills, silk gloves, hosiery and underwear factories, clothing, two jewelry factories, silver mesh bag factory, pneumatic tools, engine boiler, and mining machinery shops, scale factory, paper, woodworking factories, paper-making machinery, rubber factory, cotton fabrics, pork packing, bottling works, brewery, four cigar factories, have located or been founded in Sherbrooke. I draw a distinction there, for the fact is that Sherbrooke has not developed so much as the result of enterprise within the city, as it has by that enterprise from without which has sought her incomparable facilities for trade. There are no less than twelve large American industries that have established their Canadian branches in Sherbrooke.

It is a most attractive city, in a location where the prospect is exceedingly pleasing. It has spread from its original site by the banks of the Magog and the St. Francis rivers, over the ridge of hills that rise on both sides. Here it has piled itself up with massive buildings of stone and brick, many fine granite structures giving the stamp of permanency, dignity and durability to the general aspect of the community. Sherbrooke in its conformity to the topography of its site, is not in some places unlike old Quebec City. This is particularly noticeable around the Court House, where high above the "lower town" one sees the Bishop's Palace piled upon the cliff, and the street that leads towards the Magog River, much resembles Mountain street in the Ancient Capital.

It is a very clean city, and Mayor Edwards, one felt, was perfectly justified when he spoke enthusiastically of the improvement in the streets of the city, miles of them having been paved, and many miles more on a programme for the early future. Furthermore these streets are all being paved by the city's own plant and own workmen. "Nothing" he said has so set Sherbrooke forward as the paving programme."

One found in Mayor Edwards a very interesting exemplification of the fine community spirit which prevades Sherbrooke, and the fact that he a English speaking Canadian Protestant, temperance advocate, more or less strict Sabbatarian, should be elected by a community, the population of which is seventy five per cent French Canadian and Catholic, whose views considerably differ on those phases from him, is another one of the striking instances of the liberality of French Canadians toward their English speaking brothers. Contrary to a prevailing view, held largely outside of the Townships, Sherbrooke is more largely French than Montreal, in proportion to its population. But racial and religious interests are represented in the Mayorality chair on a fifty fifty basis—that is English and French Mayors alternate annually. The Council itself is seven French and three English speaking members, and it is said that the bi-lingual ability of the Council's personnel is a notable example of the advantage of the recognition that Canada is a bi-lingual country. The whole circumstance of this nature again demonstrates the sanity and soundness of the French Canadian in public matters, where such instances as this show that he does not allow himself to be swayed by religious and racial prejudices in matters where business interests and considerations should be held paramount.

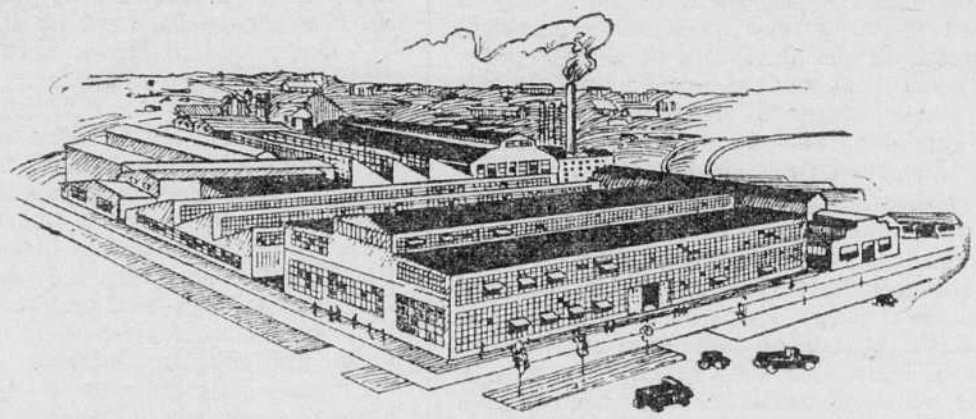
"Sherbrooke city includes 3,250 acres of area, or five square miles, and contains 6,000 completed buildings, including manufacturing plants, fourteen churches, fourteen schools, five hospitals, two colleges, technical schools, first class hotels, four theatres, twenty-five wholesale houses, two hundred and seventy-five retail stores, fourteen banks, offices, clubs, seven parks, two armouries, Old People's Home, Court House, and recreative centres to accommodate a population of 100,000. There are forty miles of streets, and thirty-five miles of sidewalks, telephone system, splendid sanitary sewer system wtih twenty-five miles of pipe, adequate for a city ten times its size, and twenty-five miles of gas lines."

This is a very brief summary of what Sherbrooke possesses as a community. It is to a very great extent a city of institutions. Its hospitals and schools crown the hill tops of the city like modern beacons of progress. Its hospitals are on a really elaborate scale, and serve the requirements of a population far extending beyond the limits of Sherbrooke. One of them has just completed the addition of a half million dollar wing. Within a few years an architectural triumph will adorn the highest hill of Sherbrooke. The new Catholic cathedral, which is to be built in the very heart of the city, is to be one of the finest church edifices in all Canada. Its huge foundations are now completed, and by the manner in which they are built into the side of the cliff, comprise three stories, the upper one of which, the basement of the cathedral yet to be, is now used as a church, and in itself is more beautiful than many a cathedral. From it, something of the vast proportion of the new church may be appreciated.

It is a city of homes. There is very slight evidence of any overcrowding of the sections of the city in which the working class people dwell. There is evidently ample and good housing facilities to accommodate all the labor required to work all the plants of the city. In addition the city is spending over $600,000 on a model city suburb of workmen's dwellings, and the program calls for two hundred houses of modern design according to Government architectural plans. There are one and two family houses of four, five or six rooms, with bath room and toilet, heat, electric light and pure water. The city possesses now a nine-hole golf course, and an eighteen-hole course is being laid out. There is an excellent Y. M. C. A., and also a Y. W. C. A., with womens' dormitories. But for family life in Sherbrooke, one of the most outstanding facilities is the market. Here the townships pay their tribute, and everything that is produced within from the soil of this country is purchasable in that market. But the notable thing about it, is the manner in which it is patronized on market days, literally thousands of people, men and women and children, attending on a Friday, morning, afternoon and evening.

So there Sherbrooke stands to-day, a city beautiful in environments spacious in its plan; durable in its construction, attractive in its architecture. So much for its outward appearance. But more even can be said of its inner life; the character of its people has laid its indelible stamp upon the city, and her citizens verily can say they are of no mean city.

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Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established 1897. SHERBROOKE, QUE., SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1926. Thirtieth Year

BIG GUNS OF POLITICAL PARTIES ARE COMING

Catholic Episcopate Announces Plans For Peace In Mexico

All Set For King Meighen Monday, Meighen Next

Drayton in Compton County for Two Meetings Today—Progress of Campaign as Told in Despatches—Premier Will Begin Quebec Tour With Montreal Meeting on August 31—Mackenzie King Will Make Call at Granby—Further Nominations Announced.

THE big guns of both parties in the political campaign are about to be turned on the Eastern Townships electorate. Today, Sir Henry Drayton, former minister of finance and acting premier during the absence from Ottawa of Mr. Meighen, will speak at Bury and Sawyerville in Compton County.

On Monday, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King will invade the Eastern Townships. After a brief stop at Granby to present his condolences to Mrs. Boivin, he will come to Sherbrooke for a meeting in the 54th Armory, in the evening.

A little later, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier and Conservative leader, will come to Sherbrooke, accompanied by his Quebec lieutenants. He will speak here and possibly address other meetings as well. Mr. Meighen addresses a meeting in the Montreal Forum on August 31st.

ENROLMENT OF VOTERS IN SHERBROOKE

Although the results of the registration in the Centre Ward has not been made public as yet, the figures for each of the other Wards of the city show that the registration was very brisk, and all Wards, especially the North Ward, exceed the enrolment of last year.

The following figures which show the results of the registrations in the different Wards, with the exception of the centre section of the city, were submitted to the Record this morning by Mr. J. O'C. Mignault, the returning officer.

Wards	No. of Names on Provincial List	Registration	Total Enrolment
WEST	1,549	1,496	3,045
SOUTH	1,280	1,228	2,508
EAST	1,279	1,430	2,692
NORTH	1,225	1,446	2,671

PLANS FOR MONDAY NIGHT RALLY

Liberals Will Give Big Reception to Their Chief—Procession Prior to Meeting—Mr. King on Way to Maritimes.

According to present indications the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King is assured of a warm welcome by the Sherbrooke's Liberals when he visits the city on Monday next. The ex-Prime Minister will be accompanied by the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, ex-Minister of Mines and Fisheries and they are coming to Sherbrooke to attend a political rally which is to be held at the 54th Armory, Belvidere Street, and to speak on the political issues of the coming election.

Since it became known that the chief of the Liberal party was to visit Sherbrooke, local Liberals have been working very hard preparing to receive him. It is understood that he will come to Sherbrooke by way of Granby, where he will make a short visit in order to offer his personal condolence to the widow and family of his former colleague, Hon. George H. Boivin.

While in Sherbrooke the ex-Prime Minister will be the guest of Mr. C. B. Howard, the Liberal candidate.

According to present plans the political rally will be preceded by a parade which will be led by the Harmony Band. The parade will form at the residence of Mr. Howard at seven-thirty o'clock Monday evening and will proceed to the 54th Armory where the public meeting will be held. A general invitation has been extended to the public and the ladies are especially invited and will be provided with chairs in the hall. The meeting will be presided over by Mayor J. K. Edwards and Mr. A. Desilets as joint-chairmen. The ex-Prime Minister and Hon. Mr. Cardin will be the chief speakers of the evening although it is expected that Mr. Howard and other speakers will also be heard.

Mr. King will leave later in the evening for the Maritime Provinces.

Sir Henry Drayton In Bury And Sawyerville.

Two important political meetings will be held this evening, one in Bury and the other in Sawyerville, when the Conservative party will discuss their views and policies with Sir Henry Drayton, acting prime minister as chief speaker.

It is understood that Sir Henry will pass through the city on the C. P. R. Halifax this afternoon at five o'clock on his way to Bury.

ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS

Cartier, Que.—P. E. Parent, Liberal.

St. Boniface, Man.—A. Meikle, Labor.

TWO NEW FRENCH-CANADIAN MINISTERS

(Associated Press Despatch)

QUEBEC, Aug. 21. — According to L'Evenment, French language newspaper of this city, two new French-Canadian ministers will be sworn in at Ottawa as members of the Meighen administration. They will represent the prvoince of Quebec along with Hon. E. L. Patenaude. One of the ministers, according to the newspaper, is from the district of Quebec, and the other from Montreal.

MEIGHEN TO BE IN MONTREAL AUGUST 31

(Associated Press Despatch)

MONTREAL, Aug. 21. — Right Hon. Arthur Meighen will speak to the people of Montreal at the Forum on the evening of Tuesday, August 31st, it was announced last night. Between now and the arrival of Mr. Meighen it is expected that plans for other meetings in the province of Quebec will have been made, the intention being that the leader of the Conservative party shall make as complete a tour of this province as time will permit. Hon. Mr. Meighen will be accompanied throughout his Quebec tour by his Quebec lieutenants, and various of the candidates.

THIRD CANDIDATE IN CARTIER DIVISION

(Associated Press Despatch)

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Paul E. Parent has announced his candidature as a Liberal in Cartier division of Montreal. There were already two men in the field, S. W. Jacobs, ex-M.P. Liberal, and Louis Wolfe, Conservative. Mr. Parent is the third son of Hon. S. N. Parent, former premier of Quebec from 1900 to 1905 and is thirty-three years of age. He is a political writer at Ottawa for "Le Soleil," Quebec, having entered journalism after graduating in law from Laval University, Quebec. He is well known in the province as an athlete, especially as a lacrosse player.

$50,000 BAIL FOR ALLEGED RUM RING KING

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—William V. Dwyer, formerly of Montreal, head of an alleged gigantic rum ring operating on land and sea was released on $50,000 bail pending the outcome of his appeal from the conviction of conspiring to violate the prohibition law.

Bail for E. C. Cohron, paymaster of the alleged rum ring, was fixed at $25,000.

CATHOLICS IN MEXICO WILL SEEK REDRESS

Will Petition Congress to Amend Religious Clauses of Constitution—Big Political Campaign to Bring This About Is Planned.

(Associated Press Despatch)

MEXICO CITY, Aug., 21.—It is the intention of the Catholic episcopate to petition the Mexican congress to amend the religious clauses of the constitution. This announcement was made today by Bishop Diaz, secretary of the Episcopate.

To change the provisions of the fundamental law, the religious regulations for which have brought on the present controversy between the church and the government, will require a two-thirds vote by Congress and after this approval by a majority of the state legislature. The new Congress before which the proposal of the Episcopate will be placed is due to begin its sessions September 1. The campaign will be handled by Catholic laymen, as participation in politics by churchmen is forbidden by law.

Catholic leaders say they intend to do only what President Calles has invited them to do—to attempt to secure a constitutional amendment. The president has declared he would not hinder efforts to this end.

"It is important now", said Bishop Diaz, "that all Catholics devote their full attention to obtaining this constitutional amendment by Congress."

It has been termed in authoritative quarters that the Episcopate intends to memorialize Congress, formally requesting an amendment to the constitution.

President Calles in his reply to a request from Archbishop Mora Del Rio for a suspension of the religious regulations suggested that the prelate might ask Congress to amend the constitution in its provisions regarding religion or appeal to the supreme court for relief. He said he could not, because of "his political and philosophical convictions" request Congress to change the fundamental law.

It has been planned to organize a nation-wide political party to support the amending of the constitution. This party will avoid adopting a Catholic name or violating the laws prohibiting participation by religious parties in the politics of the country. The Episcopate is said to be at present seeking congressional leaders to sponsor the proposed amendment.

At the Episcopate it was said today that church services in Mexico will be resumed when the religious regulations are modified. It was declared that the Episcopate was without power to call off the economic boycott instituted by the League for defense of religious freedom, which has brought about a considerable distress in trade, since the league, and not the Episcopate ordered it.

It is argued by the Episcopate in a statement that the constitution governing any people should satisfy the legitimate aspirations of that people, which the Mexican constitution does not do, because a great majority of the Mexican people are Catholics and do not desire the present religious regulations. The statement adds that the Episcopate only desires that the regulations shall be suspended until the popular attitude is made known.

The statement emphasizes the necessity of separation of church and state, with both living in mutual harmony.

The statement concludes with a prayer that President Calles may have the glory of inaugurating a period in which socialists, liberals and Catholics may live amicably together in Mexico under conditions of a real democracy.

It expresses appreciation of the conciliatory spirit of President Calles' letter to archbishop Mora Del Rio in reply to the prelate's request for a suspension of the regulations

In opposition to the economic boycott of the League for defense of religious freedom a "rent strike" on the part of workmen of the federarl district federation of labor union has become effective. Under the orders union workmen will pay no rent to landlords who are members of the league or who support the league's boycott. Workers will deposit their rent money in banks and pay it to landlords when they repudiate the economic boycott.

The regional federation of labor announced the receipt from the Nicaraguan federation of labor of assurances that it supports the religious policy of president Calles. The confederation has appointed local committees to endeavor to offset the economic boycott in places where it is being expecially felt and announces that it "reserves the right to adopt any other measures which in the future may be necessary."

DISCUSSES CLEMENCEAU, BALDWIN AND THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE

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CRICCIETH, NORTH WALES, (By Cable), August 21.—The peculiar position occupied by the United States in reference to world affairs is partly illustrated by letters recently written to influence American opinion, by two leading European statesmen—Clemenceau, most famous living statesman of France, and Baldwin, prime minister of Great Britain. One was written with the view of inducing the opulent republic of the West to forego her claims as creditors against her embarrassed sister republic across the Atlantic; the other was written with a view to persuading wealthy Americans to close their hearts and purses against appeals for help made in behalf of the distressed miner of Great Britain. They were both written on the assumption that there is plenty of corn in Egypt, but while one is intended to soften the heart of Pharaoh, the other is aimed to harden it. They are both indiscretions and both calculated to defeat their own ends. The only effect of Clemenceau's appeal so far has been to render it impossible for the Poincare Government to ratify the debt arrangements effected with Great Britain and the United States by its predecessors. Perhaps that was the main purpose of this unexpected eruption of the Old Tiger who had buried himself in the jungle for six years and who has just dashed out with a resounding roar. He admits that it is intended as much for France as for the United States. If so, it has scored a partial success and the franc has, in consequence, had another fall. But whatever may be said of the wisdom of the Clemenceau epistle, there is a certain nobility in its motive and its passion.



LLOYD GEORGE.

Clemenceau is essentially a French patriot. He has regard for the greatness and glory of his country that he would readily sacrifice everything for its sake, and he cannot understand why all other nations and peoples do not have the same regard for France. Hence the impetuous recklessness of his fierce sentences. It is a narrow conception of patriotism, but it is the narrowness of Niagara gorge which makes the grandeur of the torrent that rushes through.

But what of the Baldwin letter? I cannot help but regard that as the meanest document ever penned by a minister of the British Crown. When agrarian wars were at their height in Ireland and thousands of men, women and children were torn from their wretched hovels in Connaught and driven to the bare hill-sides without shelter or sustenance, America was appealed to for help. Although this financial assistance, so readily given, helped to defeat the policy of the British Government, Lord Salisbury, who was the British Premier responsible for that policy, did not descend to the shabby expedient of writing a letter to America to discourage subscriptions. He was wise enough to know that his appeal would have the opposite effect. Even if it had achieved a measure of

BATTLE OF RUM RUNNERS IN CHICAGO

Jos. Nerone Killed on Death's Corners—Machine Gun May Have Been Used in Battle.

(Associated Press Despatch)

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Gangsters swept a withering fire into the closed sedan of Joseph Nerone here yesterday, killing him before he could empty his own revolver at his foes, who, it is reported, may have used a small calibre machine gun in the slaying.

Nerone, the fifth of a group of Chicago Heights rum runners, died on one of the five famous "death corners" in Little Italy, where "blackhand" shootings were common a few years ago.

Shortly after the slaying, Pete Genna, brother of three slain leaders of the liuor gangs here, was arrested and held on suspicion, although police could not connect him with the shooting. Genna was reported to have fled to Italy when his brothers yere slain in the rum war.

Nerone was a nephew of Philip Piazza, alcohol czar of Chicago Heights territory, who was slain by gun fire in front of his cafe a month ago, and but a few days afetr James Lambert and his woman companion were shot from ambush. At the time of Piazza's death, police said ten men were marked for death and today they remarked that six moer would go before the present chain of slayings would be considered ended. No evidence of legal nature, however, is available to substantiate the claims of police.

(Associated Press Despatch)

OTTAWA, Aug., 21.—(Canadian Press) — Fifteen bankruptcies are gazetted this week as having been registered from all parts of Canada during the past week.

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND WARMER

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS

Its Serious Effects Are Strikingly Discussed.

(Associated Press Despatch)

ITHACA, N. Y., August, 21. — Wholesale destruction of forests has changed diet of animals, harmed the fish in lakes and streams and threatened generally the delicate balance between the lives of plants, animals, and man, said E. N. Muns, of Washington, D. C., before the International Plant Congress here.

Mr. Muns, representing the United States Forest Service, said that to attack the problem of preservation of timber resources from the standpoint of biology, pathology and kindred subjects, the government should establish special research fellowships.

PRINCE IS NOT COMING OVER THIS YEAR

(Associated Press Despatch)

LONDON, Aug. 21.—It is thought the Prince of Wales will not go to Canada this autumn, althought it has been asserted that he would probably visit his Alberta ranch in October. Doubtless he would like to slip away and spend some time on the ranch, but he has several engagements in Chester in Octcober and these may occupy the time he might otharwise spend on a trip to the Dominion.

His Royal Highness came to London to see the final test cricket match which England won from Australia at the oval, but he is now going golfing at Sandwich, Kent.

(Associated Press Despatch)

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Nine election workers who were arrested Wednesday night on charges laid under the Elections Act of Canada again appeared before Judge Cusson for arraignment yesterday.

Prosecuting attorneys had amended the general perjury charges made against the accused and instructed, as required by law, details of the alleged offenses, the majority of which were falsely swearing to affidavits of default sent to various electors in the Jacques Cartier division, Montreal. Preliminary inquiry into the case was set for August 26.

The men appeared before Judge Cusson Thursday for arraignment, but when it was pointed out by counsel for the defence that the charges against their clients were too general and not according to law, Judge Cusson adjourned the case to give the prosecuting attorneys time to draw up specific charges.

ANALYSIS OF WESTERN CROP SITUATION FORECASTS YIELD EQUAL TO THAT OF LAST YEAR

Outlook Much Better Than Earlier in Season—Some Bad Spots, But Other Districts Unusually Heavy—Acreage Larger Than Last Year—Manitoba Free Press Gives Exhaustive Review.

(Associated Press Despatch)

WINNIPEG, MAN., August 21.—The fifth general crop report of the Manitoba Free Press, covering the three Prairie Provinces, issued today, states with regard to the prospective wheat crop, that "taking into consideration the increased acreage in two of the western provinces, the outlook would appear to be a yield as big as last year."

The report is based on returns from a questionnaire sent correspondents throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The questions included one as to the estimated yield, and commenting on the answers to this question the report says:

"These, we believe will dispel all fears of any crop failure and put aside the ideas of a poor crop in Canada this year. The manner in which the western wheat crop has come through and finished, only shows how absolutely ridiculous it is to forecast the yield in June and July."

After stating that the report is "undoubtedly the most favorable one issued this year," the report reads in part: "The gloomy picture painted by the province of Saskatchewan in the last report has undergone a remarkable transformation, as is borne out by the 150 correspondents who answered the queries. The situation on July 31st was considered very serious in many areas as the result of extreme heat and drought, but evidently the damage was not beyond repair and has been overcome by cool temperatures and showery weather. The heads have filled out splendidly and all crops benefiting, especially the late grains. There are still a few bad districts with small yields forecast, but they are largely in the minority and are more than offset by bumper yields in other areas. The province as a whole promises a crop well above the average. So far as Manitoba and Alberta are concerned, the crops in these two provinces hve more than held their own during the past three weeks.

"The wheat crop in three provinces may be said to have been made, with the possible exception of northwestern Alberta, where the crops are very heavy and where a few days more are required to mature them. Considerable cutting has been done in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but very little threshing, and meantime harvesting operations are more or less tied up as the result of rains in the past few days. All that is required now is a return to warmer and drier conditions and field work will begin on Monday, from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains.

"Not a single complaint was made of too much rain, although practically all of the 303 correspondents heard from, admit that harvesting has been generally slowed up. Damage from hail or frost has been very slight since our last report and has been confined to a few districts. Labor supply is most satisfactory for field work, and more help will be needed when threshing becomes general."

PROGRESS OF HALL - MILLS INVESTIGATION

Missing Brooch Causing Trouble—Was Found After Murder Near Scene, Now Gone.

(Associated Press Despatch)

SOMERVILLE, N.J., Aug. 21.—The outstanding development in yesterday's Hall-Mills investigation was the discovery by Prosecutor Simpson that a gold brooch found near the scene of the murders in 1922, and turned over to Detective Fred A. David had disappeared.

News of the brooch came to the prosecutor through a letter from a New Brunswick woman, who told him that it had been found by Edward Tierce, proprietor of a hotel just outside of New Brunswick, N. J.

Senator Simpson motored out to his place and Tierce told of finding a gold brooch of peculiar design on the Phillips farm about one hundred feet from where the bodies were found.

Tierce said he found the brooch Sunday morning, September 17, 1922, which was the morning after the bodies had been discovered and removed.

The brooch is now missing altogether with other evidence in the case. It was described, however, as of peculiar design with a gold cross in the centre. The description of the brooch as furnished by Tierce resembles an emblem which used to be worn years ago in England by members of a woman's episcopalian guild.

Detectives are searching for the brooch on the theory that if found it might prove an important bit of evidence.

JESSE JAMES STUNT IN WEST HAS TRAGIC END

Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Shot by Officers When He Refused to Surrender — Older Brother Held.

(Associated Press Despatch)

PUEBLO, Colo., Aug. 21.—The efforts of a youth of 21 and his little brother, 14, to emulate western "bad men" of a bygone day ended yesterday with Leslie Gonos, the younger of the pair, lying in a hospital at the point of death, while his older brother, Forest, was in the county jail, waiting to be returned to the state penitentiary to serve twenty to thirty years for highway robbery.

Leslie was shot by Deputy Sheriff Charles Fiscus when he refused to surrender and, according to the officer, attempted to draw a revolver. The child, sought by posses for a week, was located in the business district here just before noon. A special deputy sheriff and a deputy federal prohibition agent argued with him, endeavoring to persuade him to surrender. The boy refused to do so.

Officers from the Sheriff's office and Fiscus demanded Leslie's surrender. Instead of complying, the boy reached into his open shirt for a revolver, Fiscus said. Before he could fire, the deputy sheriff shot three times, the bullets striking the lad in the chest and neck.

REBELS BADLY BEATEN IN NICARAGUA

(Associated Press Despatch)

MANAGUA, Aug., 21. — It is announced that the revolutionists have been badly defeated at Tamarindo, a village on the Pacific side of the republic. It is asserted that many were killed or wounded and that the others in their flight left behind ten machine guns, seven hundred rifles and a half million rounds of ammunition in addition to other gunnies.

St. Francis District News

JOHNVILLE

Mr. Coburn, of Hamilton, Ont., spent the week-end with Mr. Heron at the Anglican Parsonage.

Mrs. Hankin and daughter, of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Musty and family, of Johnville, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carol on Sunday last.

Messrs. Oral and Elmer Pickett left on Friday last, for the Canadian west.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Billings entertained at the Young People's Club, of Ascot at their home on Friday night. The verandah was decorated with Chinese lanterns, which made a very picturesque sitting. Card playing and dancing was the order of the evening. The hostess served a very delicious lunch and a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

Card party, Guild Room, Tuesday eve., Aug. 24th. Prizes, refreshments.

BURY

Dance at East Angus, Monday night, Aug. 23rd. First appearance of Tom Burroughs and his new wonder band.

WAY'S MILLS

Callers at Mr. W. B. Sargent's on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Channell and Miss Jennie Channell, of East Bolton; Mr. and Mrs. Myron Clapper and son Charles, of Newport; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pope, of Hatley, and Mrs. Florence Paul and Miss Elaine Paul , of Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Edith Davidson and daughter, Miss Mabel Davidson, of Somerville, Mass., and Miss Hazel McComb, of North Chelmsford, Mass., arrived on Sunday evening to spend a week at Mr. W. Cramer's.

Miss Myrtie Chesley, of Sherbrooke, is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chesley, at Hillholme Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Horn spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gilbert near Three Rivers.

Mrs. Ellen Oliver, who fell down cellar and was quite badly hurt, is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pitman, of Barre, Vt., Mr. and Mrs. E. Maxfield, of Hatley Center, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Miller and children and Mrs. Bullock, of Newport, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Fox.

Mrs. Oliver is not as well as reported, and was taken to the Sherbrooke Hospital last week.

Mrs. G. Jordan is entertaining her sister and other relatives from the United States.

Mrs. John Bradley, of Newport, was calling on friends here on Sunday.

Mr. Ed. Hovey has gone to Newport, to spend a few days with his niece, Miss Marie Hovey.

Corns Soften Away In Foot Bath

Hot water extraction of corns and callouses offers the only perfect way to rid yourself of these painful troubles. Spread a few drops of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor over the sensitive surface of the corn or callous, and the pain is stopped at once. Later you use a hot foot bath for five or ten minutes. Corn crumples up and drops off. It is a glorious feeling that you get from Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It costs but little, and is sold by all druggists.



Bruises

Use Minard's—the ever-reliable remedy. It draws out the inflammation, eases pain, brings speedy recovery. 55

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Read Mrs. Menard's Letter. Her Experience May Help



Chatham, Ontario.—"I want to tell you how much good your medicine has done me. Before my baby came I felt so weak and rundown that I could hardly do my work. My head ached continually and I was so discouraged that I could cry from morning till night. I had another baby just one year and a half old and it gave me a lot to do. So I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as I had read so much about it in the little books. I found a difference right away as my head was relieved and my tired feelings gone. My sister had been doing my washing and she continued doing it, as she said it might set me back if I started to do it again. It sure did help me and I had taken just two bottles when my baby came. He is a fine big boy, now nearly five months old. I am taking your medicine again and I am able to do my work all by myself now. I always recommend the Vegetable Compound to women, and especially to expectant mothers, as I believe they need help at those times."—Mrs. OLIVER MENARD, 54 Center St., Chatham, Ontario. C

BISHOP'S CROSSING

Dance, Wednesday, Aug. 25th.

Dance at East Angus, Monday night, Aug. 23rd. First appearance of Tom Burroughs and his new wonder band.

LIBBYTOWN

Mrs. Geo. Durgin and son Charles and bride, of Manchester, N.H., are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Scribner.

Mrs. Edith Davidson and daughter Mabel, of Somerville, and Miss Hazel McComb, of North Chelmsford, Mass., were calling on relatives one day recently.

Miss Marion Perry accompanied her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Aulis, to their home in Hanover recently. She was accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hadlock and two children, who were guests at Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Perry's. Mrs. Geo. Aulis has also been a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. E. W. Perry.

Miss Doris Davidson, of the Montreal General Hospital, is spending her vacation at her home here.

Miss Marion Perry entertained a party of about sixteen young ladies on Tuesday afternoon in honor of her cousin, Miss Doris Davidson, who is spending her vacation at the home of her parents.

EAST ANGUS

Dance, Bishop's Crossing, Wednesday, August 25th.

Dance at East Angus, Monday night, Aug. 23rd. First appearance of Tom Burroughs and his new wonder band.

BROMPTON

Mr. H. J. Crompton, of Montreal, spent a few days here recently with Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Perkins.

Miss F. A. Knapp, of Macdonald College, is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Knapp, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Perkins and Mr. D. M. Perkins were in Compton on Friday to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. D. Brown.

A good many from here were in Lennoxville last week to attend the field day at the Experimental Farm.

HARDWOOD FLAT

Mrs. George Harrison entertained on Saturday afternoon at a miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss V. Herring, whose marriage takes place on Wednesday. Little Eva Harrison and Maisie Stormont presented the bride-to-be with a large basket prettily decorated with blue and filled with gifts. A nice parlor table from the Hardwood Flat W.A. was also given. Although taken by surprise, Miss Herring in a pleasing manner thanked her friends. A dainty luncheon was served by Mrs. Harrison, assisted by Miss Grace Coates and Miss Eileen Orde.

Mrs. J. D. Harrison and children have returned from Howick.

Miss M. M. Cameron, who has spent the past few weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. D. Harrison, returned this week to Howick.

Miss Geraldine Rose, of Brookbury spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. A. M. Ross and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Rob. Roy, of Howiick and Mr. John Roy, of New York, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Harrison on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Harrison and Misses Eva and Grace Coates left on Wednesday on a motor trip to Littleton, N.H.

Miss Pearl Morrison, of Winthrope, Mass., who has been visiting her uncle, Mr. Jas. Doherty, went to East Angus Sunday to spend a few days with friends.

Mrs. M. Winson and two grandchildren, Thelma and Jean Hyatt, who have spent the summer at Mr. J. D. Harrison's, re visiting friends in Bury and will return to their home in Huntingville at the end of the week.

BARNSTON

Mrs. S. W. Hadlock, of Montreal, is spending some time here the guest of her mother-in-law, Mrs. C. J. Cushing, and Mr. Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bourque and grandson, Mr. Roland Bergeron, together with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bishop and daughter, of Coaticook, are on a motor trip to Washinngton, Vt., where they are visiting relatives.

Miss Winnifred Smith left on Friday for St. Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, Vt., for a few weeks with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Smith were in Beebe Friday. They were accompanied home by Mrs. W. Simpson, who is their guest for a time.

Mr. A. M. Aldrich, of Derby Line, Vt., was a guest at Mr. J. Corey's and at Mr. H. L. Wheeler's on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCoy and four children, of Edmonton, Alta., are spending their vacation at the home of his father, Mr. John McCoy.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cleveland and son, of Saskatoon, Sask., were here recently calling on relatives and friends. They were accompanied by Mrs. Elmer Taylor, of Sawyerville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cleveland and family motored to Lennoxville on Sunday, where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hadlock.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Parsons and daughter Ellen motored to Island Pond and Norton Mills on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Minard and daughters, of Compton, and Mr. and Mrs John Fraser, of Coaticook, were guests at Mr. L. E. Dresser's Sunday.

Mrs. T. B. Walker has so far recovered from a severe injury to her leg as to be able to be out again, after several weeks' confinement.

HAVE YOU PAIN AFTER EATING?

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CORRECTS STOMACH TROUBLE QUICKLY



"After a long and weary illness, caused by bad digestion, and after having tried all kinds of remedies, I decided to take "Fruit-a-tives," and after three weeks' treatment, I felt great relief. Today I am in perfect health and am proud to say that the result is attributable to "Fruit-a-tives," which I recommend very sincerely. Mme. Brisson, 27 Rivet St., Montreal."

If you have poor Digestion or Pain after Eating, try "Fruit-a-tives," the wonderful fruit medicine. "Fruit-a-tives" is nature's own remedy—the intensified juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, combined with tonics. It will give you welcome and quick relief. 25c and 50c a box—at all dealers.

COOKSHIRE

Dance, Bishop's Crossing, Wednesday, August 25th.

Dance at East Angus, Monday night, Aug. 23rd. First appearance of Tom Burroughs and his new wonder band.

ISLAND BROOK

Mr. Edward Woods, Mrs. Wm. Dawson, Mrs. Lorne Dawson and son Ronald have returned to their old home for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Loveland were visiting Mrs. H. N. Stevenson lately.

The Young Ladies' Mission Band held a successful ice cream party at the Town Hall on Saturday night last.

There will be a meeting at the Town Hall on Friday, August 20, to form a cemetery committee.

BROOKBURY

Mrs. Roy Ellis, of Newport, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Turner, returned home on Wednesday.

Mr. B. Statton had the misfortune to cut his leg quite badly one day recently while working in the woods.

Mr. John Martin, Mr. Byron Martin, Mr. Rotus Vintinnor and Mr. Ronald Coates left on the harvesters' excursion for the North West.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Turner and Mr. and Mrs. M. Trombly, of Bury; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Merrill, of Eaton, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ellis, of Newport, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Martin, at "Kamp Kill Kare", Lake Nicolet, on Sunday last.

Mrs. William Batley returned from the Sherbrooke Hospital and is recuperating at the home of Mr. Chas. Coates, in Bury.

For Colic And Cramps Pains In The Stomach

THERE'S NOTHING TO EQUAL

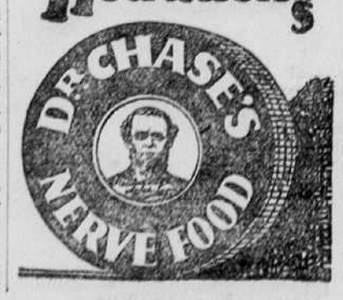


It has been in use for the past eighty years; its action is pleasant, rapid, reliable and effectual, and relief comes promptly.

Be sure that you get "Dr. Fowler's" when you ask for it.

Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

for Nervous Headaches



EATON CORNER

Miss Hester Willard, of East Angus, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Rodgers.

Mrs. Harriet Hodge spent a few days in Sherbrooke recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Weston and son, Master Sternie, were guests recently of Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Coats.

Mrs. John Winslow was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Baker at Cookshire recently.

Miss Barrow, of Kingsley, was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Little, recently.

Miss Bertha Timmins, Miss Little and Mrs. Dubie, of Sherbrooke, were guests on Sunday of Mrs. Lizzie Little.

TOMIFOBIA

Mr. R. W. Allen, who has been ill, is recovering.

Miss Marjorie Getty is spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. W. F. Sweet, at Abercorn.

Miss Una Wells, of Barre, Vt., is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. R. W. Allen.

Miss Mabel MacIntyre, who has been in Stanstead for the past few months, is taking a two weeks' holiday.

An accident occured near Mack's Mills on Sunday evening when a car driven by Mr. C. Brown and a team belonging to Mr. J. Therrien and driven by Mr. Bigwood collided, the horse being hurt so badly that "Traffic Inspector McGaffey was called and had to shoot it.

RICHMOND

Mr and Mrs. M. A. Foy and little son, Walter, spent the week-end in Richmond visiting Mr. Foy's sister, Mrs. J. Smith.

Mr. Charles G. Smith, of the Bank of Commerce, Granby, was home for the week-end.

Rev. Brother Leneghen is home for his vacation.

BALDWIN'S MILLS

Mr. W. K. Baldwin attended the funeral of Hon. Geo. H. Boivin in Granby on Wednesday, August 11.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Belknap motored to St. Johnsbury on Saturday, and Mr. and Mrs. John Kilburn and Mr. Richard Belknap accompanied them home for the week-end.

Mrs. H. L. Baldwin and Mrs. Kendrick were in Rock Island and Derby Line on August 11.

Mrs. Sidney Hall and children, of Rock Island, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Harkwell, recently.

SAWYERVILLE

Dance, Bishop's Crossing, Wednesday, August 25th.

Dance at East Angus, Monday night, Aug. 23rd. First appearance of Tom Burroughs and his new wonder band.

IVES HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Farwell and children motored to Windsor Mills on Sunday to visit an aged aunt and uncle.

Nr. Howard Crosby, in company with his cousin, Kenneth Merrill, have gone on the harvesters' excursion to the Canadian West.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Crosby were home for the week-end.

Mrs. Hollis Cairns and grandchildren, of East Clifton, visited recently at Messrs. Harkness' and Cairns'.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ashe were at Cedar Lodge recently.

Mrs. Newton, of Laconia, N. H., has been visiting her niece, Mrs. J. G. Farwell.

Mr. Arthur Brown and family were at the Experimental Farm on farmers' day.

Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Smith have returned from their wedding trip and have been spending some time at the home of Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Sisco entertained the W.C. T.U., on Tuesday last. Owing to various reasons, the attendance was smaller than usual ,yet a pleasant afternoon was spent and the usual business transacted. A shut in member was remembered with a box of cake from the Union. The date of the September meeting will be announced later.



SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand, the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentry and colic are most prevalent. Any of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BROWNLEIGH PLACE

Mr. E. Atkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Perkins, Miss Irene and Master Stewart Perkins motored to Coaticook on Sunday.

Mrs. Ernest Lockwood, of Danville ,is the guest of Mrs. Bert Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Taylor and two children were Sunday guests of Mr. R. Beard in Trenholm.

Miss Elsie Marston has returned home, having spent the past week with her aunt, Mrs. James Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Leroux, of Lorne, were recent guests at Marston Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brown, of Chatham, N.J., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frost.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Atkinson have returned to their home in Three Rivers. They were accompanied by Mrs. Herbert Perkins and little son Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Foster and son Harland have returned to their home in Glendale, Mass.

McCONNELL

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Corey and three children, from Dorchester, are visiting friends here for a short time.

Mrs. S. T. Worthen, nee Mary Parnell, her sister, Mrs. Clara Webber and son, Mr. Julian Webber, of St. Petersburg, Florida, were visitors at their old home, "Glen Brook Farm", recently. Mr. O. E. Dustin was also a guest at the same place on Thursday, August 12.

Mrs. Gordon McGowan, nee Charlotte Kezar, and child, are arriving here on Tuesday to visit her parents and other relatives, from Maine.

Rev. J. W. S. Walden and family, of Magog, were recent guests at the home of W. S. Keeler and family.

LEARNED PLAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Black and daughter, from Fort William, Ont.; Mrs. H. Robinson and Masters Gerald and Donald Robinson, of Cookshire; Mr. and Mrs. Tisdale and two daughters, from Worcester, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Lebourveau, from Cookshire, were recent guests at Mr. and Mrs. G. W. L. French's.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Seale, from Lennoxville and Mr. Alton Hodge, of Eaton Corner, were guests at Mr. G. W. Learned's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kehoe and three children and Mr. George Kehoe from Norton Mills, Vt., and Mrs. Vernie Montgomery and little sons, Dalton and Graydon, of Randboro, were at Mr. Clayton Bates recently.

Mrs. Wm. Matson and Miss Gladys Matson, of Lancaster, N.H.; Mrs. S. C. Willard, Messrs. Willie and Claude Willard, Miss Violet Willard, Mr. Horace Webster and Mr. W. I. Sample, from Sherbrooke; Mr. and Mrs. J. Young, Miss Olga Young and Master Fayette Young, from Lennoxville; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rowe and daughter Arlie and Roland, Olive, Pauline and Frederick Meredith from Cookshire, were at Mr. A. Sample's recently.

Miss Doreen Bates has gone to Randboro where she will spend a week with her aunt, Mrs. Vernie Montgomery and family.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hume and sons Gleason and Lloyd Hume, were in Bury on August 15th, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Kirkpatrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Little and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Pirie and two sons, from Granite-ville, Vt., spent the week-end at Mr. John McKee's. Miss Dora McKee, from Leeds is also spending a few days with her uncle, Mr. J. McKee.

MARBLETON

Service in St. Paul's Church on Sunday next, Aug., 22nd, will be at 11 a.m., with celebration of the Holy Communion and Children's Service at 2.30 in the afternoon.

Rev. A. T. Love, from Cowansville, was calling on friends in town on Tuesday.

Rev. A. W. Buckland, from Cookshire, was calling at Rev. E. H. Humphries' on Monday, August 16.

Miss Frizzle, from Knowlton, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Bennett recently.

Mrs. J. Munkittrick and the Misses Dorothy, Marion, Reta Munkittrick and Wilfred Munkittrick are spending a few days camping at Miss Chapman's cottage, Silver Lake.

Mrs. J. E. Bennett is at East Angus and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Little.

Miss Marjory Munkittrick was in East Angus, this week and attended the wedding of Miss Dorothy Graham on Wednesday.

Mrs. Penny, from Kerles Newfoundland, who has been spending a couple of months with her sister, Mrs. Humphries, at the parsonage, has returned to her home. She was accompanied as far as Quebec by Rev. E. H. Humphries and Mr. Alex Munkittrick.

The Ladies' Guild was pleasantly entertained on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. W. M. Bishop with a good attendance. The meeting was opened by the president and the minutes read and accepted. The afternoon was spent in sewing a special meeting being called for Friday evening at Mrs. W. M. Bishop's to discuss the serving of dinners at the fair to be held in September. At the usual time Mrs. Bishop served a very nice lunch, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Thornloe and Miss Lucy Weston. Contributions were also asked for the hospital counter at the Sherbrooke Exhibition at this meeting and several promises were received. The box will be packed at the post office on Tuesday, August 31st. Contributions of meat, cheese, butter, eggs, cakes, pies, doughnuts are asked for. Please send in as early on Tuesday as possible in order that the box may be forwarded to Sherbrooke on the evening train. Small contributions of money will also be thankfully received as the express must be paid on the box going to Sherbrooke.

Dance at East Angus, Monday night, Aug. 23rd. First appearance of Tom Burroughs and his new wonder band.

WATERVILLE

Mr. Philip Martinson, of La Tuque, spent a few days recently with his family at the home of Mrs. Nellie Osgood.

Miss Helen Piper, who has spent the past few months in Montreal, returned home on Saturday and is now spending a few days in North Stratford, N.H., before leaving for Timmins, Ont., to spend a couple of weeks.

Mr. Harry Bernard left last Friday on the harvesters excursion to Alberta.

Mrs. Fred Walsh, Mr. Geo. Walsh and Miss Leone Walsh have returned to their home in Brockville , Ont., after spending the past month with Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ayer and with relatives in Boynton.

Friends of Mrs. J. Mills were sorry to learn that she underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Sherbrooke Hospital on Saturday.

Miss Ebba Nilsson, of Philadelphia, Penn., is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. David Nilsson.

Mrs. Harold Hamburg and sons, of Springfield, Mass., are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Anderson.

Mr. Morrill is relieving at the C.N. R. station during the absence of the agent, Mr. Arthur Metevier.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Seale, of Haverhill, Mass., were guests on Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. King.

Miss Gladys Swanson left on Thursday morning for St. Johnsbury, Vt., where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Swansonf or the next two weeks.

On Friday afternoon, August 13, the Misses Frances Wilson and Mabel Ward entertained at a delightful tea at the home of the former.

Mrs. Lawrence McAllister and sons, Scott, Ross and Keith, of Coaticook, were guests of Mrs. F. O. Smith on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Barber and daughters, Margaret and Therese in North Adams, Mass., after spending the the past two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Deacon.

Mr. and Mrs. Davies, of East Angus, were in town on Sunday.

GRANITEVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reynolds and two children, of Holyoke, Mass., have been visiting at the home of their brother, Mr. M. C. Reynolds.

Mrs. E. M. Lange, of Boston, Mass., is visiting at the home of Mrs. G. E. Moir.

Mr. Carroll Rediker and friends who have been visiting at the home of Mr. R. A. Rediker, have returned to their home in New Jersey.

DUDSWELL

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bishop and Mrs. E. A. Rowe motored to Marbleton on Sunday, August 15, and were guests at Mr. W. M. Bishop.

Mrs. Alex Bovais, Miss E. and Miss Dolly Bovais, and Mr. Harold Bovais, of Montreal, and Mrs. Forest Reif, of Richmond, were recent callers of Mrs. James Bell.

NORTH HATLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Voisard and family recently spent a few days in Montreal with relatives.

The members of the Women's Institute are reminded that Wednesday afternoon, August 25th, has been assigned to the North Hatley branch to be in charge of the sale's table at the Ayer's Cliff Fair. Any of our members attending the fair that afternoon, will find their services very acceptable, if they volunteer to assist in selling at that table.

Miss Dorothy Tait has returned to New Jersey after visiting her brother, Mr. P. S. Tait, and family.

Master Victor Cooms has returned home after three weeks with his father at Mansonville.

Mrs. Addie LeBaron is progressing favorably in the Royal Victoria Hospital Montreal, where she recently underwent an operation.

Mrs. John C. Daves has been spending a few days in Montreal.

Miss Catheirne Raymond is visiting friends in Sherbrooke.

Miss E.M. Stephens, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. H. Moody Merrill.

Miss A. L. Merrill is home after spending a year in Boston.

The pastor explained from the text
How Samson was barbered and vext;
And told it so true
That a man in the pew
Got rattled and shouted out "Next!"

LIFE WAS A BURDEN

Restored to Health Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

"It is a pleasure," says Mrs. Ross Boulter, of Victoria, P.E.I., "to tell you of the new health and strength I got through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before taking the pills life was a burden to me. I was so badly run down that I did not know what to do. My blood seemed to have turned to water, I was very pale, constantly tired and was losing flesh. It was a trial to attempt housework. Added to this I had a bad cough and my husband and friends thought I was going into consumption. The medical treatment I was taking did not appear to do me any good, and I had about given up hope when a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got six boxes and found so much benefit from them that I got six more boxes. Before these were all taken I was a new woman restored again to good health. I gained in weight, the cough left me, my appetite returned and I once more had a good color. Better still, I was able to do my housework without fatigue. Needless to say I always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to ailing friends, and I hope this will be the means of pointing the road to good health to some other sufferer."

Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness. Take them as a tonic if you are not in the best physical condition and cultivate a resistance that will keep you well and strong.

If you will send us your name and address a little book, "Building Up the Blood," will be mailed you prepaid. This book contains many useful hints.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Cuticura Preparations For All The Family

For generations Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the purest, sweetest and most satisfactory method of promoting and maintaining a healthy condition of skin and scalp. Tender-faced men find the freely-lathering Cuticura Shaving Stick a necessity. Cuticura Talcum is an ideal powder, cooling and refreshing.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stambouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN $8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

BAYER

Genuine ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds	Headache	Neuritis	Lumbago
Pain	Neuralgia	Toothache	Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Bedford District News

PHILIPSBURG

Mrs. Wilson, of Rutland, Vt., is the guest of Mrs. Ross Crawford.

Mrs. Cora Douglas, of Maple Creek, Sask., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. John Deuel.

Mrs. Stroud and Miss Claire Stroud returned to Montreal recently after spending a couple of months in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Edy and daughter, of Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Savage and daughter, of South Roxton, were in town on Sunday, calling on friends.

Mr. Stanley Norris, of Montreal, spent the week here with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowe, of Montreal, are spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. L. V. Deuel.

Miss Phyllis Montgomery is visiting friends at Selby Lake.

BONDVILLE

Mr. Percy Hillhouse, of Toronto, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hillhouse.

Mrs. Jas. MacKinnon has been confined to her room for several days through illness.

All were pleased to welcome the incumbent, Mr. C. E. Scrimgeour, back in church again on Sunday, after an absence of three weeks on holidays.

Mr. Frank Mellinchamp, of Macdonald College, was a week-end guest of Mr. C. P. Hunter.

Mr. Frank Cummings, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his parents.

Mrs. S. Sweet has gone to spend some time with her sister, Mrs. Tweed, in Abercorn.

Mr. A. P. Hillhouse was in Quebec on Thursday attending a business meeting.

Miss Isabelle Beattie, of Cowansville, is visiting her uncles, Messrs. C. and L. McClay for a time.

VALE PERKINS

Mr. and Mrs. A. Williams and three children and Mrs. Simpson, of Montreal, have returned home after being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Jersey for a week.

Miss Margaret Rollins has returned home to Newport after spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Bernice Gardener.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, of Hardwick Centre, Vt., are the guests of Mr. Herbert Allen.

Mrs. Homer Gardener and daughter, Bernice and Miriam, and Mr. R. Gardener spent the week-end at Newport.

Mrs. S. Alderson, (nee Phyllis Fowler,) and two children, are spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Fowler.

MYSTIC

Messrs Ronald Bockus and Ernest Moris and Miss Ruth Morris and Eloise Rolland, of Hartford, Conn., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. P. Soule.

Mrs. Walter Odell and grandson, of Ottawa, are the guests of Mrs. J. Bockus.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Thomas and party, of Richford, Vt., were calling on friends on Sunday.

FROST VILLAGE

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of Worcester, Mass., were recent visitors at Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Johnston's. Mrs. Wm. Smith and little son are spending a few days at the same home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Williams and two children, of Foster, were guests on Sunday at Mr. I. O. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chapman and Mr. Marcus Jones left on Friday for Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chapman, Mrs. Guy Williams and two daughters and Mr. Mendon Chapman, of Manchester, were week-end guests at Mr. P. C. Chapman's.

FULFORD

Mr. and Mrs. Percival Holden, of Abercorn, and Mrs. Cecil Mandigo and daughter Constance, of Sutton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Fessenden on Thursday.

Miss Thelma Fessenden returned on Thursday from visiting relatives in St. Albans and Abercorn.

The Lakeview camp meeting at Magog will open on September 5 and close September 12, and anyone wishing to attend will find every convenience at the boarding house, or rooms can be obtained where parties can provide for themselves. Able preachers from local churches and from the New England States will be present. Mr. H. E. Dean, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., will have charge of the choir service again this year.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Fessenden and Mr. Eber Fessenden were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sweet and Mrs. Addie Beard at "The Pines," Iron Hill.

PEARCETON

Miss Hazel Husband has returned to her home here after spending a couple weeks with her mother, Mrs Bullis, at Brown Hill, Vt.

Little Miss Erma Casey returned to her home in Dunham on Sunday after spending a few days with her grandfather and aunt, Mr. A. Orris and Miss Orris.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Laduke, Mrs. Fannie Corey and Arthur Corey attended the basket picnic at Venice on Sunday, where about thirty relatives gathered for the day.

Mr. A. Orris, Miss W. Orris, Mrs. D. F. Veysey and Miss Iola Veysey motored to Dunham on Sunday evening and called on Mr. and Mrs. V. Casey.

MARTINVILLE

There will be no service in the United Church next Sunday, as Rev. and Mrs. Fresque are away for a vacation. On Sunday, August 29th, Mr. Lewis, of Knowlton, a former pastor, will preach. A good attendance is desired.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have received the sad news of the death of their daughter's husband, Rev. W. F. Jordan, who, with his family, were spending the summer in Washington, D.C.

Miss Eva Groom, of New York, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Groom.

Mrs. G. Gordin has returned home after spending two weeks with her friend, Mrs. Sornberger, of Stanbridge.

Mr. Nick Pedersen, of Sawyerville, has been visiting his brother and sister, Mr. Walter and Miss Hazel Pedersen, at Mr. T. D. Merrill's.

Purity and Flavour
so zealously protected
"SALADA"
TEA
H825
has been nationally accepted for these qualities.
Brown Label 75c - Orange Pekoe Blend 85c

MEGANTIC CO. HAPPENINGS

Budget of News from Various Different Localities.

HENDERSON VALE

Mr. Herbert Marshall left on Friday for the harvest excursion.

Rev. Mr. Perry, of Maple Grove, was calling on friends in this vicinity on August 17th.

Miss Isabel Daymon, of Beebe, was visiting her cousin, Miss Ethel Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Marshall spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. Wright, of Inverness.

NORTH THETFORD

Rev. Father Lepinnie is absent this week in Quebec attending the ecclesiastical retreat.

Mr. and Mrs. James McCaffrey, of Portland, Me., motored here and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Custeau for a week.

Mr. Joe Custeau, of Lisbon, N.H., is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Custeau.

Mrs. A. Jacque and children, of Montreal, have been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. T. Routhier.

CRANBERRY

Mrs. Fred Cross, of Lancaster, N. H., is visiting relatives in this vicinity for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Amadon and daughter, of Barre, Vt., have returned to their home after visiting Mr. Amadon's brother, Mr. James Amadon for a couple of days.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Donaghy and children, of Northfield, Vt., have been visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. H. W. Parry was the guest of Mrs. T. R. Porter on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Nugent and children and Mrs. Alice Nugen motored to Groveton, N.H., on Tuesday last, where they will visit relatives in different parts of New Hampshire and Vermont for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. J. Monrison and children were the guest of Mrs. T. R. Porter one day recently.

Mrs. Lucy Amadon was the guest of Mrs. James Burke on Thursday last.

Miss Anna Annesley, of East Angus, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Otis Bennett, for a couple of days.

Mrs. Charles King, of Cabrie, Sask., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Otis Bennett, at Bennett.

LEEDS VILLAGE

Mrs. J. C. Lefebvre went to East Angus this morning after having spent some time with friends here.

Miss Florence MacGinnis, of Worcester, Mass., is visiting here.

The Misses Rothera, who have spent the past month here, have returned to their home in Lennoxville.

Mr. J. A. Lefebvre, of Worcester, Mass., is here on his holidays.

Dr .and Mrs. W. L. Hume and Miss Helen Hume have returned from North Hatley.

Mr. and Mrs. William McCutcheon and son, Herbert, who were visiting Mr. Oliver McCutcheon and Miss Ross have returned to their home in Los Angles, Cal.

Mr. E. H. McKee accompanied Mr. R. E. Wark to Quebec on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Fortier, of Lemesurier, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goff recently.

Mr. and Mrs. John Parker, of Quebec, are occupying their home here.

Several men left here Friday morning on the harvesters' excursion for various parts of the west.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, of London, England, are at present the guests of their son, Rev. Stanley Coleman, at St. James parsonage.

Dr. Geo. Hume spent the week-end with his family.

THE HUB OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Every prosperous locality develops a centre to which industries gradually gravitate until it assumes importance far beyond the confines of the district it primarily serves. Such a centre is Sherbrooke, industrial and distribution centre for the Eastern Townships.

Train service in keeping with this growth has naturally followed and that operated by the Canadian National Railways is especially well equipped to handel the growing volume of traffic between the city of Montreal.

Whether you are taking the trip on business or for social reasons, the Canadian National schedule and service are planned for your convenience. A smooth roadbed through the Eastern Townships and pastoral scenes of loveliness are incidental pleasures to a wonderfully comfortable journey.

Reservations and full particulars may be obtained from any Canadian National Agent or from the City Ticket Office, 23 Wellington street north, Phone 88.

WATERLOO NEWS AND PERSONALS OF INTEREST

Brieflets and Newsy Notes of Happenings in Waterloo and District—Personals.

WATERLOO, Que., Aug. 21. — Mrs. Edward Stone, one of Waterloo's oldest residents, passed away on Monday morning, August 16th, at the home of her younger son, Mr. Fred Stone, where for several months she has been confined to her bed.

Mr. Arthur Bramble and Mrs. Bramble, nee Miss Lillie Savage, of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson and Masters Gerald and Gordon Thompson, of Farnham Centre, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Shores on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stackpole, of Chicago, Ill., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Murray, also of Chicago, were in town on Wednesday and Thursday calling on Mr. and Mrs. Edward MacDonald, Dufferin Avenue.

Miss May Bresee returned on Saturday from Lennoxville where she had been spending a week with Mrs. A. H. Bresee.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Booth and daughter, Miss Dorothy Booth, of Montreal; Miss Shaw, of Boston, Mrs. Bertram and Miss Doris Weir, V. O., of Montreal, who are spending their vacation with Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Durrel, Foster, were calling on Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith and family, recently.

Mr. C. W. Berry returned on Saturday from Montreal and Ottawa.

Mr. S. R. Taylor was home from St. Armand, over the week-end.

Mrs. Martin and Mr. Maxtone Martin, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jones, Lewis street.

Miss Margaret Greenlief, of Montreal, who is spending her vacation in Warden with her grandmother, Mrs. Greenlief, and uncle and aunt, Mr. aand Mrs. E. P. Corcoran was calling on friends in town on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Loyal Kelly, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. L. D. Wallace and family.

Mrs. E. F. Slack, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Wallace, and little son, Allan, of Montreal, were calling on friends, in town, on Sunday evening.

Mr and Mrs. Harry Hardy, of Richmond, were guests on Monday and Tuesday, of Mr. and Mrs. C. W Candlish.

Miss Rita French, of Cookshire, and Miss Wilema Allen were guests on Sunday, of Mrs. Charles Whitcomb.

Mr. G. G. Bresee was the guest on Friday of his son, Mr. Robert Bresee, and family, of Drummondville. Mr. Bresee was accompanied home by his little grandson, Master Jimmie Bresee.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Savage and Mr. George Savage, of Montreal, who is spending part of his vacation with his parents, were visiting relatives in South Stukely last week.

Dr. Armstrong and family, of Montreal, who are spending part of their vacation at Knowlton were calling on Mr. and Mrs. J. Emerson England on Friday.

Mrs. R. F. Shaw, Miss Frances Watson, Mrs. Candlish and Mrs. S. J. Irvin were at Fisher's Point on Friday afternoon.

Friends here have received word that Mrs. W. H. Wooley and her daughter, Mrs. George Meunch, and three children had safely reached their destination in Salvador, Sask., after a pleasant trip. Mrs. Wooley will visit her son, Mr. Garnet Wooeyl, and family before returning home.

Mrs. F. E. Taylor and son, Mr. Lawrence Taylor, are spending a week with relatives in West Port, N. Y.

Miss Cornell, of Montreal, who is spending the summer at Knowlton, has been spending a few days with Miss Jean Blackwell at the home of Mrs. Charles Whitcomb, Western Avenue.

Miss Marguerite Grady has been spending a week in Coaticoook, with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Grady.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Daxidson and two children are spending some days here with Mrs. James Davidson.

Miss Francis Watson, of Montreal, returned to Georgeville on Saturday, after spending a few days here with Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Shaw.

Mrs. Wm. Leonard, of Rock Island, has been spending several days here with her mother, Mrs. A. F. Robinson, and sister, Miss Alice Robinson.

Mr. James Davidson, of Montreal, has been spending several days at his home here with Mrs. Davidson.

Mrs. J. A. Corcoran and Mr. Curtis Corcoran left on Friday for Lake Park, Sask., where they will spend a month with relatives.

The annual picnic of the United Church Sunday School was held on Wednesday at Libbey's Lake, where a most enjoyable day was spent by a large number of pupils, teachers, parents and friends.

Little Miss Barbara Broadhurst returned on Friday to her home, after spending several days here with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Savage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tenny, Miss Lindsay, Miss Geraldine Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hall, of Montreal, spent Friday afternoon at Selby Lake.

Master Neil Lawrence has returned to Abbottsford, after spending a few days at his home here.

Mr. W. H. Martin, of Warden, and Mrs. C. W. Berry, Miss Irene Berry and Mrs. S. J. Irvin were in Granby recently.

On Thursday, August 12, Mrs. J. M. Smith very pleasantly entertained a number of her friends in honor of Miss Lois Weir, of Outremont.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Neil left on Saturday for Ottawa, where they will spend a week with Miss Lottie Frost.

Mr. Herbert Frost and his son, Mr. Verner Frost, of Medford, Mass., have gone to Ottawa for a few days.

Mr. Sanford H. B Bowker was home from Newport, over the week-end.

Miss Margaret Greenlief, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wallace and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond G. Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Shaw, Mrs. S. J. Irvin and Miss Frances Watson, of Montreal, were in Knowlton and Cowansville on Friday.

Miss McMahon, of St. Joachim has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Edward MacDonald and Mr. MacDonald.

Mrs. Angus Barwick and little son and Miss Barwick, of Montreal, are spending three weeks at Fisher's Point. Mr. Barwick will join them this week-end.

Mrs. Bert Evans and little Master Franky Evans, of New York, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leland Holden and family, left on Friday for Montreal, wehre they will visit relatives.

Mr. Leland Holden and Miss Doris Holden left on Monday for Montreal, where little Miss Doris will undergo an operation for double hernia.

DUNKIN

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jordon and one daughter, Evelyn and two sons, Harold and Leon, of Sutton, were at the home of Rev. J. Champion recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Walker and little daughter, of Newport, Vt., visited at the home of Mr. Frank Sargent on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Burheart and daughter, Alice, of Somerville, Mass., called on Miss Edna Sargent on Wednesday.



Try these Recipes for
Mustard Pickles

The quantities are exact; the directions simple. Just follow the recipes, making sure that you use KEEN'S MUSTARD, and your Pickles will be an entire success.

Write for our Free Recipe Book

It contains other excellent recipes for Pickles, Chow-Chow, Catsup, Relishes, Salads, Salad Dressings, Sandwiches, etc. Mailed FREE on request.

"EASY MADE"
Put in an earthen jar:—
1 gallon vinegar
1 cup Keen's D.S.F. Mustard
1 cup salt
Add onions, sliced green tomatoes, small cucumbers, and cover in the usual way. These pickles will be ready to eat at the end of six weeks, and will keep perfectly.

"DELICIOUS"
1 quart small onions
1 quart cucumbers
1 large cauliflower
2 heads celery
2 red peppers
Peel onions, cut vegetables in small pieces, cover with weak brine and let stand overnight. In the morning bring to a boil and drain off.
Take 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup flour, 6 tablespoonfuls Keen's D.S.F. Mustard, 1 tablespoonful turmeric and 2 quarts vinegar. Boil this mixture for twenty minutes, stirring continually. Pour over vegetables hot. Let stand ten days, stirring every day, then bottle.

COLMAN-KEEN (Canada) Limited, Dept. 30
1000 Amherst Street, Montreal
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Keen's Mustard aids digestion

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EATON'S MONTREAL CREAMERY

We have recently installed a creamery in connection with our Montreal Store and are in the market to buy cream for butter-making. We pay express charges from your nearest express shipping station and pay you promptly for each individual shipment.

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EXHIBITION
TORONTO
1926 Dates—Aug. 28—Sept. 11



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AUG. 23 to 28
The MIDWAY, under the management of MILLER BROS., will be much enlarged.
Races and Free Attractions All First Class
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PEP peps you up. Gives energy. Ready to eat. A cereal everyone loves.
Kellogg's PEP
THE PEPPY BRAN FOOD



Summer Comfort in Winter in the Nursery

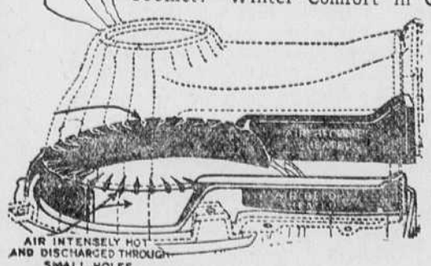
WINTER comfort is necessary to the health of growing children. Over-clad kiddies in chilly, drafty homes are subject to colds, and other childish ills.

You get the comfort and healthfulness of the right kind of heat from McClary's Sunshine Furnace because the warm air is humidified in the furnace before it ascends to the rooms.

Correctly installed by McClary's accredited dealer in your district the Sunshine Furnace is guaranteed to deliver heat uniformly to every room in your home, under all conditions at all times.

The Sunshine Furnace by the simple operation of the drafts, without any structural alterations, burns hard or soft coal equally well and because it is an all Cast Iron Construction coke can be burned either alone or mixed with coal, without danger of cracking or burning out the furnace.

Write your nearest McClary's Branch for free booklet: "Winter Comfort in Canadian Homes," that will give you much interesting information about heating, fuel and the proper installation of furnaces so necessary in solving the problem of comfort in Winter.



The patented Air Blast Ring in McClary's Sunshine Furnace mixes preheated air with the gases and volatiles (soot) in soft coal causing instant combustion with an intensely hot flame the heat of which is immediately felt in the rooms above.

McClary's
Sunshine Furnace
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London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saint John, Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Liverpool, England.

CITY BRIEFLETS

A. H. Genge, Piano Tuner, 194 Quebec Street. Tel. 846-W.

Dance tonight at Elks' Hall. Woodard's famous 7 piece orchestra. Adm. 55c and 35c.

Chicken dinner, Saturday evening, Connaught Inn, North Hatley, music, 6.30 to 10, dancing. $1.00 each.

Watch for the announcement of our beauty parlor which will open soon. Kushner's, 5 Wellington street north.

H. C. Wilson & Sons, Limited, will again exhibit a fine assortment of Pianos and Victrolas at the Ayer's Cliff Fair. A special discount of 10 p.c. will be allowed on all pianos and players (except Heintzman & Co.) during the three days of the Fair.

Extraordinary bargains at Joe Blitt's furniture and bedding store, 73 Wellington St. North, next door to the City Hall. Giving up this store as it is necessary to devote our full time to our Alexander St. Store and to land and lumber operations at Brompton Lake. Come in and take over advantages of our low prices.

Special Sunday dinner menu at Anchorage Tea Room, North Hatley. Fruit cocktail, Julienne soup, olives, pickles, salted nuts, pan broiled chicken, currant jelly, potatoes, corn on the cob, hot rolls, shredded lettuce with dressing, assorted sundaes, cake, coffee.

FLOWER EXHIBITORS!

Please remember tha entries for Sherbrooke Exhibition will close next Wednesday, August 25th.

B.C.S. BOYS WIN ADMISSION TO R.M.C.

The names of the four candidates from Bishop's Colege School, Lennoxville, who recently sat for the examination fo radmission to the Royal Mililtary Colege, Kingston, al appear in the list of successful candidates pubished on Thursday. These boys are Robert MacDougall, son of Hartland MacDougall; George Hall, son of Dr. George Hall; Henry Markey, son of F. H. Markey, K.C., and William Mitchell, son of the Hon. Walter Mitchell, K.C., all of Montreal.

PERMANENT WAVE AT THE HANDS OF AN ARTIST

Skillfully, and with infinite care each lock of hair is adjusted to the machine. The result—a permanent wave that conforms to your own chosen style of hair bobbing, that is most wisely adapted to your facial contours and which brings out the subtle charm of your individual loveliness. One does not undergo a mere "process" at Munro's Store. One lends herself to the creation of an artistic effort.

Miss Barter, the operator in charge, has successfully given nearly a thousand permanent waves.

REV. J. E. BENTLEY TO PREACH IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH

The preacher at the morning service in Plymouth Church tomorrow will be Rev. J. E. Bentley, M.A., M.R.E., S.T.D., professor of Religious Education in the Graduate School of American University, Washington, D.C. Rev. Dr. Bentley is well known in Sherbrooke, being the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bentley, London Street.

At the evening service Rev. Dr. Lennon, who is ministering during August to the united congregations of Plymouth and Trinity Churches, will preach the seventh sermon in the series on "Jesus Only." The title of tomorrow evening's sermon will be "The Sensitive Jesus."

Owing to the redecoration work now going on in Trinity Chhrch and Wesley Hall, the Sunday School sessions of that church are cancelled until September.

LENNOXVILLE

General Notes

Rev. F. R. Matthews has returned from a vacation at Macdonald College, where he attended the summer school for ministers.

A meeting of the Boy Scouts is called for tonight to discuss the work of the scouts at the Sherbrooke Exhibition.

Miss Ellen Woodward left today for Montreal to join Misses Mary and Clara Woodward, the former of whom has been in that city for two weeks for medical treatment.

Mrs. E. Reed has returned from a visit to friends in Montreal.

MILBY

Mrs. E. Burton and Miss Burton as guests of Mrs. E. Greenidge at Maplehurst Compton.

The W.C.T.U. Union met with Miss Hopper on Tuesday with a good attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and Miss Mr. Tom. Henry, of Wells River, Ct., and sister, were in town recently.

DEATHS

McINTYRE.—Entered into rest in this city, Lee McIntyre, aged 30 years, formerly of Rock Island. The funeral will take place from the Chapel of Lord's Funeral Home. Interment in Stanstead. Funeral notice later. (Lord's Funeral Home, 308).

FULL LINE OF PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUG SUNDRIES

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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.

Examination of the eyes for glasses.

92 King St. West

EPISODES OF WEEK AT ROCK ISLAND PORT

Car Rushed Customs—Carload of Beer Seized—It Was Only a Joke, Car Not Stolen.

STANSTEAD, Aug., 21.— The Stanstead Journal records several automobile episodes of the week in the border community.

Packard Car Rushed Customs

In the early morning of August twelfth before daylight, an old Packard car carrying a temporary New Hampshire number, went through this place, northbound. It passed the Canadian customs without stopping and when hailed by officer C. H. Lalonds the driver "stepped on the gas". The officer followed and overhauled the car at the Stanstead garage. When it passed the customs it appeared to be filled with small cases, but when overhauled, was empty. It was at first thought that the driver had gotten lost upon the entrance into the United States and that he had turned northward by mistake. Now it is surmised that the car may have been loaded with cheap alcohol which was quickly transferred to another car, after passing the customs here. The empty car was locked up in one of the Dupont garages at Jondro square. Late Sunday night three men, supposed to be from New Hampshire, appeared on the scene broke in and pushed the car out. The were trying to start the motor when a man named Isabelle, living near by, fired a shotgun to frighten the intruders, who, however, did not leave until officer Lalonde appeared in sight, information of the disturbances having reached the customs house. Under one roof are some eight or nine garages and they broke in at two places before finding the right car. Naturally they made considerable noise by which Isabelle was awakened.

Car Laden With Beer Seized

A large Cadillac car, bearing a Vermont license and heavily loaded with beer, was seized by customs officers Eugene Webb, at Albert Gobeil's (Enoch Tryon place) Gline's Corner, early Saturday morning. The car, en route south, was being watched by U.S. officers. Decoy cars had apparently reported roads blocked, hence the load was being held, and as daylight approached the U.S. officers notified the Canadaian customs. Having entered Canada without reporting, the car was contraband. Furthermore no car under foreign registration can legally enter the transportation business in Canada. The men went into the house and found nothing. Car and beer were brought to Rock Island. The customs warehouse here now contains over a thousand bottles of beer.

Practical Joke Caused Much Trouble

On Monday night Wilfrid Breault parked his Overland touring car on Main street near the Royal Bank, while at the picture show. When he left the theatre at about 10.30 it was gon. Fifteen minutes earlier it had been seen where it was left, and no one seems to have been looking whne it was spirited away. A few minutes ater telephones were busy and the country was being scoured for miles around. Wilfrid and Henry Breault and Robert Poisson were out all night in Philip's truck, but could get no trace of the missing car. Meantime poilce in Sherbrooke and Montreal had been notified. The party returned in the early morning, taking the Ford to Eamond's garage for a flat tire and minor repairs. As the Ford was being housed someone ooking southward saw the right rear mudguard of a car protruding from behind the Pike store building. This proved to be the missing Oxerland which had been pushed away and hidden the night before. This may have provide1 some fun for the perpetrators of the prank, but to the owner of the car and his friends who joined in the search, it was no joke. Leon Seguin, machine operator at the theatre, joined in a preliminary chase out Griffin and Tomifobia way, but turned in after that.

EAST HEREFORD

Mr. Laverdiere, formerly of this place, now of Montreal, is at present visiting friends here.

Those from here who attended the Liberal convention at Bury, were: Messrs. F. Owen, J. Weston, and Laverdiere.

Messrs. Lee and Frank Soucie visited Mrs. Kate Howe recently.

Miss Kane, from New York, was a recent guest of her niece at Mr. W. Howe's.

FITCH BAY

Sale during fair week in linoleums, umbrella stands, smokers, trunks, go-carts and beds.—Elmer L. Colt, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

MAYOR BUSY ON MONUMENT BUSINESS NOW

Many Phone Calls Require His Worship's Attention — Picket May Be Established at City Hall.

Mayor Edwards is understood to have received numerous phone calls protesting the Council's decision re-monument, etc. It is said much of his worship's time is spent explaining that majority rules in the Council as elsewhere, and the matter is really out of his hands.

It is said a peaceful "picket" may be established at the city office, just as a reminder that some people are really interested in the matter.

It is, also, said a parade may be staged, with banners expressing the views of the marchers in as strong terms as possible.

AYER'S CLIFF

Sale during fair week in linoleums, umbrella stands, smokers, trunks, go-carts and beds.—Elmer L. Colt, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

HUNTINGVILLE

At the Universalist Church on Sunday morning, August 22, the Rev. E. A. Hoyt will discuss the question, "Does It Pay to Be Good?" Services will be continued in this church unit the end of October.

FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION



If the public spirit or the city could be sugared off, what do you suppose the product would be? Imagine it. The city has a number of organizations formed for the purpose of working for the progress and welfare of the city. If their intentions were realized, the success would be great.

Amongst these organizations are: the Board of Trade, Rotary Club, Citizens' League, Kiwanis Club, the Elks, the Lions, and possibly some Tigers Club, and of all these public spirited bodies, not a member of them has seen fit to express his objections on erecting the Soldiers' Memorial in the middle of King St. Hill, while every one is against it. That's what's stranger than fiction. There is no controversy, no wrangling, no objections raised one way or the other so as to cause any friction whatsoever. The only interested ones in placing the monument on King Hill are the Council, and when they realize that they have made a grievous mistake in assuming the whole responsibility of this undertaking, they will only have to wilt. Their choice is decidedly unpopular, and they must be made aware of this from responsible sources. This being done, it will put a stop to any further newspaper publicity on this subject.

This stroke of strategy or diplomacy works out like this. If the members of the organizations mentioned above are not honest enough to themselves to express their opinion on the sites in question personally and publicly, why not call a meeting of the order, or society, and pass a resolution. An example of how this is done was shown by the Farnham Board of Trade a few weeks ago, to correct an erroneous statement concerning the feeling of the people over the sale of the town's electric power plant.

If our benevolent orders, above mentioned, have joined together for the purpose of working for the best interests of the city, and do nothing in this respect when they get the chance, what's the good of them? What do they amount to, except as social gatherings? The Little Orator is not a member of any of these Orders, yet he has done more for the welfare of this city than all the Orders put together. The project he has undertaken to champion, regarding the location of the Soldiers' Monument, will prove less difficult to work than other ventures in combatting public opinion that he has tackled, for in this instance he has the encouragement of all classes of citizens capable of appreciating the human and Christian feelings of bereaved parents, relatives and friends, and humanity in general.

When he was struggling with the development of Bellevue Park, he had the whole populace to convert to his doctrine of developing the city, and he did. When he opposed bonusing the C.P.R. by exempting that company from taxes, he had to fight the City Council, the Board of Trade, and the sentiment of the people, which was in favor of the C.P.R. In both cases he won out, and so he will in this, for he has no one opposing him. He has said he will serve the city with an injunction if they persist in proceeding with the decision of placing the Soldiers' Monument on King Hill. He trusts that this will not materialize, and it will not if the societies above mentioned will only express their views through the means above suggested. H. H. Morency, Real Estate.

Ledoux & Pelletier

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RADIOS, BATTERIES, TUBES, INFORMATION, TESTING AND REPAIRS

BUZZELL RADIO AND ELECTRIC

COWANSVILLE, QUE.

CHURCH NOTICES

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
(Frontenac Street)

Rev. Alfred Bright, B.A., B.D., Minister.
J. E. Jennings, L.Mus., D.C.M., Organist.
11 a.m.—Public Worship.
7 p.m.—Public Worship.
The Primary Department of the Church School meets at 10.45 a.m.
The services of public worship in August are being conducted by Rev. Dr. George E. Ross, M.A., minister of Montreal West Presbyterian Church.
You are invited to worship at St. Andrew's.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY
(Art Hall)

Services are not held during the summer months. Will be resumed on first Sunday in September.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES
ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Rev Canon Bigg, A.K.C., Rector.
Rev. W. H. Cheverton, Curate.
(12th Sunday after Trinity)
Holy Eucharist, 8 a.m
Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.
Evensong, 7.30 p.m.
Week-days: Tuesday, St. Bartholomew's Day, Holy Eucharist, 10 a.m.
Wednesday, Holy Eucharist, 10 a.m. Evensong, 8 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION

Morning Service, 11 a.m.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. Portland Ave. and Queen St.
(Daylight Saving Time)

Pastor, D. W. Terry, B.A., B.Th.
Preacher, W. P. McVie.
Morning—"The Valley of Shadows."
Evening—"The New Heaven."

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA.
(Corner of Court and William Sts.)
Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., D.D., Minister.

Union services with Plymouth Church congregation in Plymouth Church.
11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. J. E. Bentley, M.A., M.R.E., S.T.D., professor of religious education in the Graduate School of American University Washington, D. C.
7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., D.D. Sermon theme: "The Sensitive Jesus," the seventh sermon in the "Jesus Only" series.
The Sunday School of Trinity Church is withdrawn until September.
Strangers and visitors cordially invited to the church services.



MANY A WRINKLE

is caused by the false pride which prevents glasses from being worn when they are needed.

C. C. Skinner - A. C. Skinner

44 Wellington St. N., Sherbrooke

Registered Optometrists.

New and Second-Hand MOTORS repaired, exchanged and sold.

Ross-Keeler ELECTRIC CO.

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Diamond Rings

Not a trinket for a passing fancy, but jewelry that will remain with you throughout life.

Such are the diamond rings that may be chosen from our extensive stock, priced to meet every purse condition.

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Here's promptness—efficiency —service —says Taxi Tad

Public preference is shown to Leblond's taxi service because you can RELY on the driver to take you to your destination in safety. For your protection—be sure when getting a cab that the name Leblond taxi is on the door.

Leblond Taxi Service

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See Cylinder Sam, the Regrind Man.

OUR jobs are finished right and made to measure, for we grind 'em perfectly smooth. Our high-grade cylinder regrinding machines produce a true, straight, accurate bore. We are experts at this work—visit or phone us the first chance you get.

More power to you.

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OPTOMETRIST Mrs. Laberee

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Main Street, Lennoxville.

Phone 137. P. O. Box 354.

SPECIAL MACHINES BUILT. JOBBING AND MACHINE WORK.

GREY IRON, BRASS AND ALUMINUM CASTINGS. NICKEL PLATING. COPPER PLATING. GALVANIZING.

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THE STYLISH GLASSES

of well-dressed men and women with all their richness of

QUALITY

nd design are never conspicuous.

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OPTOMETRISTS

54 King St., Sherbrooke, Que.



Take the Toil Out of Washday!

Washday holds no terrors for the woman who washes Electrically. She simply puts the things in the washer and LETS IT DO THE WORK, while she rests. You, too, can have the matchless comfort and convenience of an

A.B.C. or Rotarex Electric Washer

—two tireless machines that wash anything from a handkerchief to a rug, and will not injure the most delicate fabric. Washing is no work for a woman. It's a machine's job, and your Company, knowing this, is offering these famous Electric Washers on special easy terms to those who buy before September 11th.

$5.00 Down

—the balance in easy monthly payments.

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She sacrifices her all for the well-being of her family. You were captivated by her charm in the long ago; rescue that charm before it is drowned in endless routine.

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THE BETTER BREAD

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NOTICE

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SHERBROOKE TRUST COMPANY

their special agents for the collection, general supervision and care of all accounts due

ESTATE LATE J. S. MITCHELL.
MRS. JAMES S. MITCHELL.
MALCOLM W. MITCHELL.

Sherbrooke, August 16, 1926.

Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition Sherbrooke

Aug. 28 -- Sept. 4

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Codere, Fils & Co.	Wellington St. N.
H. C. Wilson & Sons	Wellington St. N.
Gendron, Ltee.	Wellington St. S.
La Tribune	Wellington St. S.
J. A. Wiggett & Co.	94 Wellington St. N.
W. B. Murray Store	Bowen Ave. East City
S. & W. Fortier, Ltee.	14 King St. E.
Fortier & Co.	Cor. King St. and Bowen Ave.
R. Olivier, News Stand	King St. W.
A. E. Duberger	118 King St. W.
Bernard & Co.	292 King St. W.
F. P. Houlahan & Co.	24 Dufferin Ave.
Exhibition Office	86 Wellington St. So.

BUY NOW—WHILE THEY LAST.

Don't neglect to read the Classified Advertisements in this issue. They likely name something you want.

Social and Personal

Mr. Thomas Simpson left on Saturday for Providence, R. I., for a week's camping trip with his brothers.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Adams, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are the guests of Mrs. W. M. Tomlison, Melbourne Street. Mr. Adams was American Consul here for a number of years.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mann late, of Sommer's are on a buying trip to New York and Montreal for their new shop of women's wear which will open about October first in the Skinner Building.

* * *

Mr. A. M. Beaudreau and Mrs. E. W. Beaudreau and sons, Wilbert, Albert and Earl, and Mrs. E. Fournier and children, Eunice and Boy, Peel Street, left this morning for a motor trip through the United States.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Marcotte, of Roberval, Que., announce the engagement of their daughter, Georgette, to Major Reginald Scott Armitage, of Roberval, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Armitage, of Sherbrooke, Que. The marriage will take place early in September.

* * *

Mrs. Russell Planche and daughter, Jane Beryl, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is the guest of Mrs. Fannie Wark.

* * *

Miss I. R. Nourse has returned from a tirp to the Pacific Coast and from a visit to relatives in Toronto.

* * *

Miss M. A. Dearden, of Holyoke, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stevens, King street west.

* * *

Mrs. Ben Sagre and son, of Cornwall, Ont., are visiting the latter's sister Mrs. J. Kushner, and Mr. Kushner, Bowen Avenue.

* * *

Mrs. R. Hepworth, of Birmingham, England is leaving town Monday for Burlington, Vt., after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Miller Hall, Portland Avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Hall and Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons are returning today from a motor trip to points of interest in the New England States.

* * *

Mrs. Jas. E. Scott, Miss Blackie Scott and Mr. Ralph Scott, of Burlington, Vt., are spending a few days in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Miller Hall, Portland Avenue.

* * *

Mr. Norman Haigh, of Hartford, Conn., is spending a part of his vacation with his sister, Mrs. Miller Mall and Mr. Hall, Portland Avenue.

* * *

Mr. James Simpson and daughter, Mrs. Albert Haldenwang, of Astoria, Long Island City, N.Y., left on Tuesday for Carleton Place, Ont., and Providence, R. I. While in Sherbrooke they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Simpson, Galt Street.

* * *

Guests registered at the New Sherbrooke House are: Miss Estelle Meunier, Boston, Mass., Mrs. E. Goodwin O'Daniel, Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Elizabeth A. Smith, West Somerville, Mass., Mrs. J. W. Saunders, Bury, Que., Miss E. C. Harte, Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. M. M. Corke, Rye, N. Y., Miss Mary Deering, Chester, Pa., Miss Maude B. Muse, New York City, N. Y., Miss Helen McArdle, Westport, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. M. Wayne, Essex Falls, N.J., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hunt, Newport, Vt., Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Balfour, Montreal, Que., Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bout, Manchester, N.H., Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Learned, Rock Island, Que., Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lawrence, Bury, Que., Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Eastman, Bangor, Me., Mr. and Mrs. S. Weston, Providence, R. I., Mr. and Mrs. J. McCabe, Detroit, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Lloyd, Montreal, Que., Mr. W. W. Wescott, Malden, Mass., Mr. C. W. Robinson, Boston, Mass., Mr. W. P. Shine, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Mr. J. N. Corke, Rye, N. Y., Mr. Robert Young, Baltimore, Md., Lieut. E. H. Kincaid, Ossing, N. Y., Mr. W. H. Cady, Boston, Mass., Mr. H. S. Dutton, Northfield, Vt., and Mr. Hugh Henderson and J. Donald Smith, Montreal, Que.

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Frederick R. Matthews, B.A. Minister

10 a.m. Church School.

Hours of worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

The minister will conduct the services.

Visitors welcome. Seats free.

ST. FRANCIS VS. WINDSOR MILLS PLAY DRAW

The ladies of the St. Francis Golf Club motored to Windsor Mills on Friday afternoon for the second half of their inter-club game with the Windsor Mills ladies. Foursomes were played, resulting in a tie of two all. At the conclusion of the match supper was served.

	St.F.	W.M.
Mrs. L. R. McKee and Miss E. Bradford	1	
Miss M. Provencher and Miss F Bailey		0
Mrs. E. G. Graves and Miss L. Merritt	0	
Miss Giroux and Mrs. Hardy		1
Miss Grace Channell and Miss Mary White	1	
Miss Brady and Mrs. Webster		0
Miss E. McCrea and Mrs. Beaton	0	
Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Underhill		1
Total	2	2

Ladies' Golf Notes

The "tombstone" competition which was held over the local course on Wednesday was won by Miss Dorothy Joslin.

The first round for the club championship has been played. Mrs. McKee defeated Miss A. Bradford, Miss Mary White defeated Mrs. McCutcheon, Miss E. Bradford won from Miss M. Tomlinson, and Mrs. K. Jenckes defeated Miss Charlotte Jenckes. In the semi-finals Miss Mary White plays Mrs. McKee and Miss E. Bradford plays Mrs. K. Jenckes. These matches must be played by September 1st.

BOY SCOUT NEWS

Cub Meeting Monday Evening

At the next meeting of the 2nd Sherbrooke Wolf Cub Pack, Mon., August 23rd, the Pack expect to investigate a trail which has not been followed this season. As several cubs have been out of the city for the past few weeks, the cubmasters wish to call this notice to their attention, as an important "Cub" programme will take place.

The meeting on Monday evening last was held in the William Street Armory, with a very good attendance. Under the direction of Cubmaster Clarence Price, a very enthusiastic practice was held for the "Cub" section of the "Scout" programme which is to be given during Sherbrooke Exhibition week. New games for the evening were introduced by A.C.M.'s Thomas Redmond and Newman Hunter The meeting was opened and closed in the regular form, with Senior Six Dougas Jones taking the leading part.

Pack committee, composed of several parents of the boys, will likely be formed in the very near future, the purpose of this committee being to look after all business items which occur in connection with the operation of the Pack in order to allow the Cubmasters to devote their full time to instructional work. The first important item will be the location of winter quarters, and it is the ambition of the Cubmasters to see their Pack, before long, in a den which it can call its own.

FRANCE PLANS PROGRAMME OF RIGID ECONOMY

Some Features of Government Scheme Are Made Known—An Appeal to Patriotism of Nation.

PARIS, Aug., 21.—The economic programme of the French Government includes itself in the following features.

Additional limitation of the importation of wheat, by the compulsory introduction of other flours in bread is outlined at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet is part of the present programme.

The cabinet has appealed to the patriotism of the nation to aid it in its campaign and proposes, by a strict scrutiny of imported products to cut down the amount of necessities brought into the country. The ministry plans at the same time to set machinery to insure fair prices for all food products and to encourage strictest economy in private as well as public expenditure. Among the measures to be taken will be to provide ways and means for the economical marketing of all products to cheapen the cost of distribution to consumers and to avoid all waste.

While only the larger outlines of the cabinet programme were made public today, it is expected that the complete details will be formulated within a few days and that the programme will be put into effect as soon as possible.

Meanwhile the government is ready to set an example and plans to consolidate a number of departments as a measure of economy. It will call on the department of municipalities to suppress all officials and municipal bodies except those strictly neceessary to the country's every day life.

One of the first measures which the cabinet plans is to restrict resturant service and the plan now under contemplation, and the likeliest to be put into effect, is the limitation of resturant meals to two meat or fish courses instead of three ,four or even more, as is popular among certain classes of the French people.

Another important regulation will be that of imposing upon bakers the restriction of selling only bread that has become more or less "stale" thus reducing the consumption of this most important of French food products to a great degree. It is estimated that if the French people are forced to eat bread that is not fresh from the oven, consumption will be decreased by certainly more than one quarter.

Regulation of resturant menus is considered indispensable especially of the more luxurious places frequented by the wealthier foreigners. A complete food distribution system, under government control, will be instituted and endowed with wide powers concerning regulations of consumption and price fixing.

Imported food products will be most carefully scrutinized and their use in any quantity discouraged unless it is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the people.

"Fair price" committees will be set up throughout the night to keep the cost of food and products within reasonable bounds in relation to the value of the paper franc.



SCOTSTOWN

Among those who attended the funeral of the late Mr. Howard Scott in Cookshire, last Sunday, were: Mr. John MacDonald, Mrs. R. A. Scott, Mrs. W. F. Bowman, and Mrs. W. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Tremblay, of Three Rivers, are in town spending a few weeks the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tremblay.

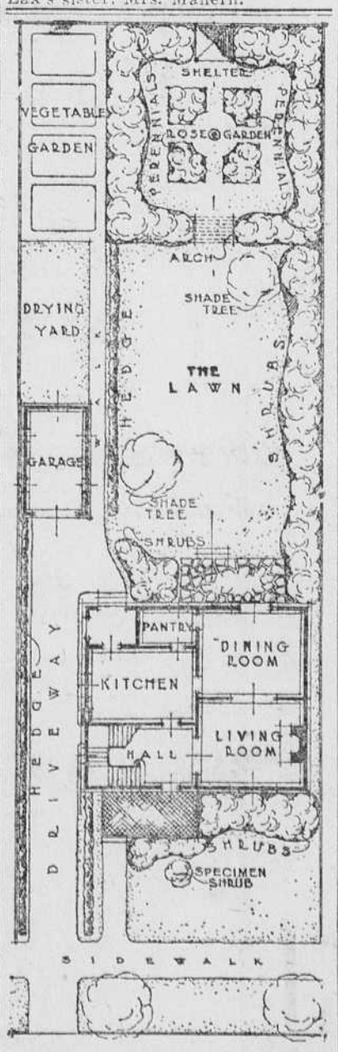
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Littlefield, of North Andover, Mass., are spending a holiday in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacKenzie and Mrs. Littlefield.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Brown, the Misses Elizabeth and Jean and Master Robert Brown left for their home in Belerica, Mass., on Wednesday, after spending a few weeks in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Scott.

Miss Gertrude MacLean has returned to Hartford, Conn., after spending a few weeks guest of her brother, Mr. Wm. MacLean.

Mr. and Mrs. Tarr and the Misses Pauline and Helen Tarr have returned to their home in Lowell, Mass., after spending a holiday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. Geo. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lax, Miss Gwen and Master Colin Lax spent a few days recently in Berlin, N.H., where they were guests of Mrs. Lax's sister, Mrs. Mahern.



DESIGN FOR A 50 FOOT CITY LOT

SCALE OF FEET

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THE CANADIAN HOMEMAKER

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Care of the Perennial Border

By Henry J. Moore.

Autumn, of all the seasons, is a time when the perennial border should not be neglected. During this period cultivation should be assiduously effected, for it is now more largely than at any other time th moisture should be retained in the soil for the use of the plants in whose leaves food is being manufactured to supply to the roots which are to produce the abundance of flowers next year. It is also necessary that air be allowed access to the soil, and also warmth so that the soil bacteria may convert the ammonia which is a result of the decomposition of organic matter (manure) into nitrates which are plant foods. Cultivation retains moisture during autumn. Cultivation, however, should cease about mid-September so as not to force growth unduly, or the crowns of the plants become unduly tender.

During late September and early October, peonies and iris may be planted. Care, however, must be exercised not to plant these too deeply. The former if planted more than a few inches deep will not flower. Two inches should be regarded as the maximum depth. It is well, however, to so plant the roots that the crowns of the plants just show above the ground. With the iris it is much the same procedure. If you examine a clump in your garden you will find that the thick rhizomes (root stocks) have all been pushed up so that they are not covered to any extent with soil. In some cases the rhizomes are entirely above the surface. When planting see that these thickened roots are barely covered with soil. Light and warmth are essential to the development of the iris roots, hence the reason they push up out of the soil.

Especially in localities where the winter's temperature is not of the most severe nature, it is desirable to divide the roots of perennials wherever a crowded condition in the border exists during autumn. A sharp spade is a good instrument to use and with it to simply sever the root stocks so that large pieces of each plant may be removed to be transplanted elsewhere. In this way crowding of the plants may be obviated for three or four years. This, however, is a procedure which may be practiced more generally in all localities in spring. When the dividing process has been completed the resultant depressions in the soil must be filled with fertile soil and the border be raked smoothly. New borders may at this time also be planted with perennials.

Planting Bulbs

During October bulbous spring flowering plants may be planted in masses in the perennial border. Among those suitable are daffodils, Darwin tulips, crocus, chionodoxa (glory of the snow), scilla, eranthis, hyemalis (winter aconite), snowdrops, and other small hardy ones. For this purpose any of the forementioned bulbs which were used for flowerng purposes in the home last winter may now be planted in the border. They should not be repotted to be forced again into flowers for some years.

Cleaning Up the Border

During late October it is proper to cut away and remove the decaying stems of some perennials and after growth has absolutely ceased to lightly fork the soil. Especially if the soil is heavy should this be effected to favor the admission of air and of frost with their ameliorating influences. Toward mid-November, earlier or later according to season, a covering of strawy litter about four inches in thickness should be placed on the border. In this may be mixed any tree leaves which can be collected. It should be borne in mind that any protective material used should be of such a nature as not to preclude air from passing inward nor so absorbative as to absorb and retain moisture during the winter . Your plants live through winter as through summer. Air is as necessary to their lives as to human beings. Do not cover your valuable plants with impervious materials or to such a depth with any material that air cannot get through. If you do, your plants will die. Bear in mind the protective mulch is not to keep the frost out but to keep it in so that in spring, should abnormally early thaws occur, the plants will not heave from the soil, as the mulch will keep in the frost.

It is better to apply stable manure to your border in spring than in fall and to fork it into the soil between the plants. Fresh strawy manure, however, should not be used, but only that which is fairly well rotted.—Copyright, 1926, MacLean Building Reports Limited.

Question: I have noticed in some houses where steel casement windows are used that the screens are placed on the inside of the windows. Is this necessary?

Screens on all casements opening out must be placed inside so that they will not interfere with the opening of the windows. This is not a disadvantage, for it protects the screens from rust and dust, making them more durable. Draperies are kept cleaner.

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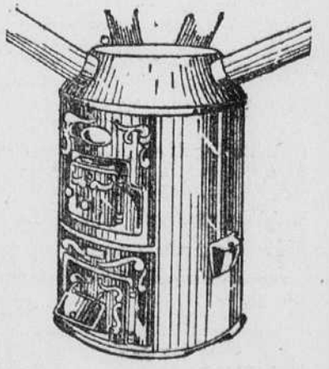
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Black Only

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Basement.

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Colored Silk Lace Table Covers and Scarfs

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AN A. B. C. PAPER

The Record is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, and its circulation is regularly audited and guaranteed.

RESOURCES OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The section which accompanies today's issue presents reviews of Eastern Townships resources and industries.

Few districts in Canada are comparable with the Eastern Townships in extent and variety of their industries. "The eggs are not all in one basket," in Southern Quebec. Agriculture, manufacturing, lumbering, mining and summer resort activities combine to make this one of the most favored sections of the Dominion.

The road map on the first page of the section illustrates how well this territory is served in this regard.

The Sherbrooke Exhibition is given a prominent place in this issue and numerous other features will be found of special interest.

The Record and the Montreal Herald are co-operating in the distribution of the Eastern Townships edition which will give it a wide circulations outside the townships. It should prove of important advertising value to this territory.

REGARDING MILITARY TRAINING.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations have spread throughout the world. While there is a military touch to the Boy Scout organization, the development of manliness is the great purpose of this movement.

This, also, applies to cadet organizations in connection with schools and colleges. In the United States a campaign of some persistence has been carried on, demanding the discontinuance of military drill, etc., in colleges. The opposition, however, seems to have but little success.

The presidents of a number of colleges have issued statements defending the systems now followed.

President Brooks of the University of Missouri says: "Success under the conditions of modern civilization depends upon co-operative effort to a common end. In no other department than military training have we so good an opportunity to give this important element of an education."

President Campbell of the Universty of California says: "If you are some day called upon to command men, as the head of a great railway system or as the manager of a commercial organization, the discipline you are receiving in this regiment will be extremely valuable to you. Men who would command other men successfully should first of all learn how to obey successfully."

AMERICA AND THE WAR DEBTS.

The American press is kicking back a bit in answer to the criticisms of the French papers, and Paris parades where Uncle Sam has been pictured as "Uncle Shylock."

The Kansas City Star puts it this way: "During the war the United States paid its way in France to the extent of considerably more than $1,000,000,000. It paid harbor charges on the transports that brought American soliders to save the French republic. It paid the railroads for transporting them to the front. It paid for the training fields where its men were prepared for fighting. Now it has settled the French debt on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar, which amounts virtually to forgiving the war debt and collecting only the commeral debt arranged after the war to help France to her feet."

PARAGRAPHS

The man who wants but little here below has it.

* * *

Being old enough to know better is not a guarantee of virtue.

* * *

All office holders are advocates of vacations as a human necessity.



Some little boys look happy and some look clean.

* * *

Girls have quite dressing for accidents.

* * *

Modern young people are as hard to understand as their parents.

* * *

Utopia is located forty miles beyond the place where the dreamers wake up.

* * *

Artistic temperament: An animated grouch.

* * *

Fads are short-lived. It has been some time since a woman shot her husband.

* * *

Misery loves company and often marries him.

* * *

Open or closed, they are all detouring cars.

* * *

A well-to-do man is one who has all the money he wants but not enough to make a fool of him.

* * *



Almost every community has a good talker who is a wizard at seeing the other fellow's duty.

* * *

Notwithstanding nature does things about right there are a few moles that seem to have been misplaced.

* * *

When two people who are married believe in each other they don't believe in divorce.

* * *

It was kind of our ancestors to think we would all amount to something some day.

* * *

What the old-fashioned girl would have called an affair of the heart is to the modern but one of six amusing incidents this week.

* * *

The surgeon is defending Dempsey's nose out of professional pride. Jack will defend it for the same reason and half a million dollars.

PRESS COMMENT

A LARGER FLOW OF TRADE.

(Edmonton Bulletin)

The amount of paper passing through the banks is not an exact measure of theamount of business done in a community. But when bank clearings week after week total more than they did for the corresponding weeks of the preceding year, the inference is inescapable that more money and more goods are changing hands.

NATURALIZATION.

(Saskatoon Star)

At a convention of the native sons of Canada a speaker advocated compulsory naturalization of all alien newcomers to the Dominion. This gentleman has a wrong point of view on the subject. A foreign-born resident does not do a favor to Canada by becoming a citizen. Canada confers privileges on him. There seems to be no reason why these privileges should be forced on anyone who does not wish to enjoy them. As it happens, the people who come to Canada from countries not British are generally very anxious to qualify for registration as citizens of their adopted country. Census statistics sho / that most of them obtain naturalization papers at the earliest opportunity. Their fellow-citizens rejoice at this sign of their attachment to Canada and their willingness to undertake the duties of full citizenship.

WHAT MR. LOWDEN FOUND IN EUROPE

(Syracuse Post-Standard)

Frank O. Lowden, visiting Europe, examined agriculture and marketing methods in those countries in which farming and breeding are most efficiently conducted. He returns with some decided opinions.

Europe regards agriculture with more concern than we do, knowing the importance of keeping the farmers prosperous, alarmed if their numbers decrease. The Danes have developed the best type of rural civiliation in the world. They have gone further than we in co-operative marketing association. Where co-operation in marketing is most advanced, there is agriculture in the best shape.

Germany has a protective tariff. But the Germans have been shrewder than we in adopting low tariff to manufacturing and farm industry so that the proper balance is kept.

While co-operation among farmers, principally in marketing, accounts for farming success in Northern Europe, co-operation could not have been made so effective without Government encouragement.

MINNESOTA JUSTICE.

(Minneapolis Journal)

A Dakota County farmer beat his eight-year-old nephew to death. He believed the nephew had stolen sixty-five cents, though the child was really guiltless, the money being discovered later in a drawer, where it had been put away.

Of course, the death of the boy was not intended by the uncle, but, just the same, the lad was killed. Possibly the little fellow's refusal to confess a theft which he did not commit so enraged the uncle as to lend fury to the blows, which were administered with an automobile tire and a knotted branch from a tree.

The farmer was charged with second degree murder, but, apparently to save time, expense and the possibility of acquittal, he was permitted by the prosecution to plead guilty to a charge of second degree manslaughter, carrying a penalty of from one to fifteen years in the State penitentiary.

In twelve months the uncle will be automatically eligible to parole under the indeterminate sentence law. If the past throws any light on the future, he will probably get an early parole, provided his prison behavior is satisfactory, for he doubtless has friends who can make a noise for him.

So by this time next year, or maybe a few months later, the man that beat his nephew to death over sixty-five cents the child did not steal, may be out of prison. But the nephew will still be in the cemetery. That is the way we do things in Minnesota.

WEST SHEFFORD

Rev. Mr. Mason, of Montreal, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Steven Bell.

Miss Greta Booth, of Montreal, is spending her holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Booth.

Mrs. James Booth is spending a few days in Montreal.

Mrs. S. Woodard is spending a few days in Farnham, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Booth.

Mr. S. Woodard went to Farnham on Wednesday to attend the wedding of Miss Kathleen Booth.

Miss V. Marchessault, Mr. V.Marchessault and Mrs. H. Picard and little daughter, Francoise, left last week on a motor trip to visit friends and relatives in the Eastern States.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey, of Granby, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. MacMahon

Miss Laura Hayes spend a few days the guest of Doctor and Mrs. C. E. Hayes, of Cowansville.

Mr. Alvin Williams, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W.J. Taylor recently.

Rev. Mr. Nelson, of St. Johns, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Addison Lawrence.

Mr. A. C. Collyer and Miss Sarah Collyer were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Beard, of Iron Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Macluckie, of Montreal, are spending a couple of weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Archie Woodside and family.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson motored to Montreal on Monday, August 16, and returned on Tuesday evening, August 17.

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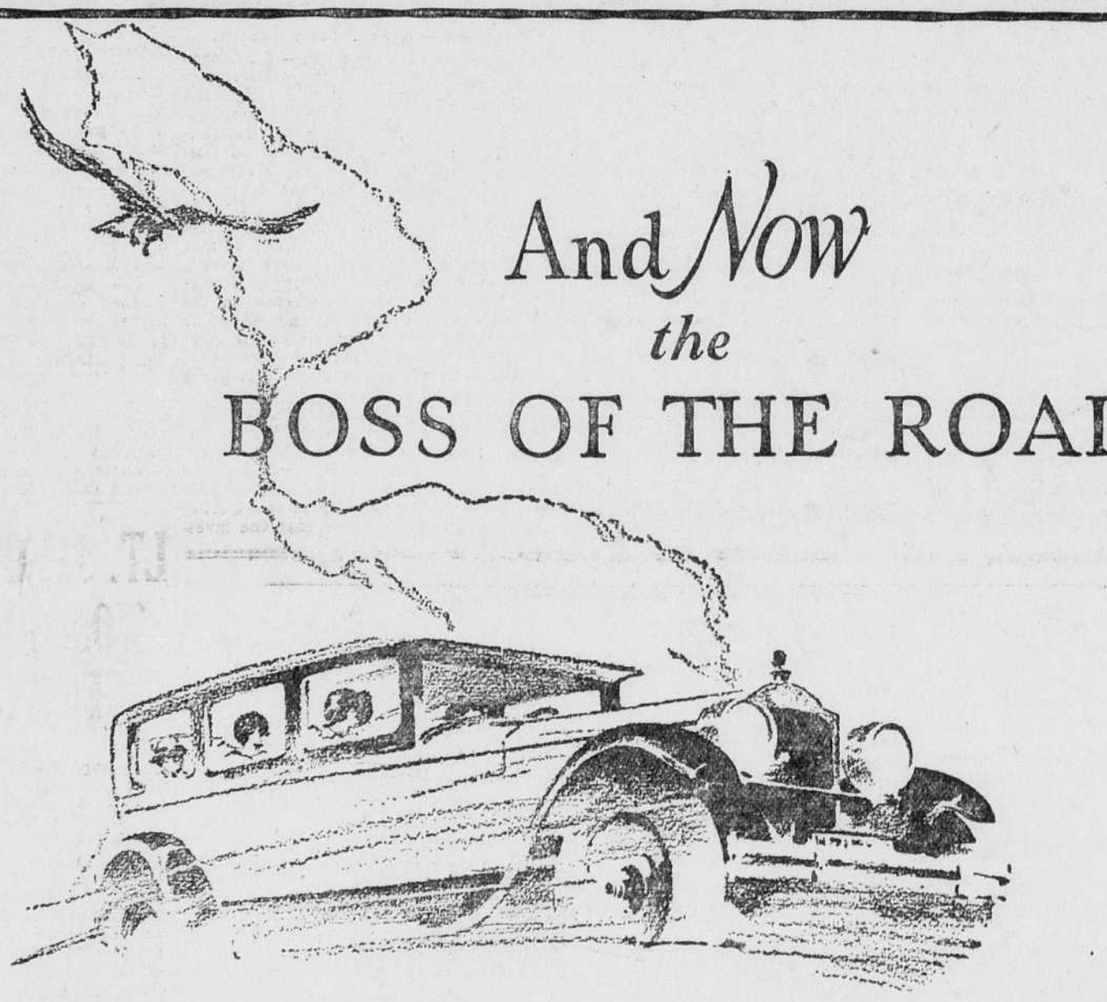
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You may expect the improved Packard Eight to out-perform any stock car in the world—in everything from agility to top speed on the open road. This is the conservative statement of a conservative company.

Today's Packard Eight is the supreme combination of beauty, of brawn, and of fleetness.

It is the fulfillment of an unchanging and uninterrupted ambition—a generation-old ideal—to be the first to build a motor car balanced in every attribute.

In the improved Packard Eight no one thing has been developed at the expense of any other.

Everything from rough-road comfort to closed-car miles in less than 45 seconds is in perfect accord.

And in grace, the eleven-time winner of International Car Beauty Contests now presents even more alluring lines.

The standard models are slender and symmetrical, divan-like in luxurious comfort, and may be had in a multitude of color and upholstery selections.

For those who want the utmost in individuality, a distinguished line of custom bodies is available—each the genuine creation of a famous builder.

And now, another conservative statement—no matter what you have hoped for in a motor car, your hopes, individually and collectively, will be found surpassed in today's Packard Eight—

Boss of the Road and Beauty of the Boulevard.

You are cordially invited to view and ride in—

The Greatest Car in the World

THE BLUE RIBBON MOTOR SALES
E. T. Distributors
172 Wellington St. South, Sherbrooke, Que. Phone 1452

PACKARD EIGHT

THE FOREMOST RIVAL OF TODAY'S PACKARD EIGHT IS THE IMPROVED PACKARD SIX

DUDSWELL JUNCTION

Mrs. A. E. Bryant, and Masters Gerald and Donald Bryant, from Sherbrooke, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mackay at "The Pines".

Mrs. A. M. Finlay and family and Mrs. Jenkerson were in Cookshire and Bury on Sunday.

Miss Littler, who had been the guest of Miss Finlay, is spending a few days with Miss Florence Gilbert before returning to her home in Sherbrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Stone, from Montreal, have been spending their holidays with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe. Mr. Stone returned to Montreal on Monday, leaving Mrs. Stone for a longer stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe entertained recently Mr. and Mrs. Hopley, and Mr. and Mrs. Veary, from Megantic and Mr. and Mrs. Harling.

Mrs. George Grey, Brookbury, has been visiting Mrs. Albert Willard.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone and Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe motored to Megantic on Sunday.

Mrs. A. M. Finlay, Mr. Lawrence Finlay and Master Brennan motored to St. Gerard on Sunday morning.

Engineered to a standard—Built complete at the factory

Kleen-Heet

"Since I Installed Kleen-Heet—"

How many grateful tributes start that way! And then go on to tell of unvarying comfort—of freedom from worry about heating—of cleanliness and quiet—of improved health—of new-found economies—of satisfaction that has flamed into enthusiasm!

In hundreds of such tributes from users is written Kleen-Heet's remarkable record of unfailing performance—in homes of every size—through more than six years.

And thus it is that the engineering superiority of the Kleen-Heet oil burner—so clear to the technically trained eye—has come to be accepted everywhere. And that Kleen-Heet is so outstandingly the choice of the well informed!

To have a trained engineer study the suitability of your heating plant for oil burning, telephone

Number 190
Night Call 1595w.
SHERBROOKE OIL BURNER AGENCY, LTD.
10 Albert St., Sherbrooke, Que.

KLEEN-HEET With Oil

A product of the Winslow Boiler and Engineering Company

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1926

at the

Stanstead County Fair and Races at Ayer's Cliff, Que.

(Standard Time)

1 p.m.—Musical concert by Ed's Orchestra, "See them Smiling," and Ayer's Cliff Band.

1.15 p.m.—Cattle parade.

1.35 p.m.—Trapeze act, featuring whirls and drops, ground acrobats.

1.45 p.m.—Judging Dominion Textile special for best Stanstead County brod draft horse, mare or gelding.

2.00 p.m.—1st heat, 3 minute race. Purse $150.00.

2.15 p.m. — Judging gentlemen's saddle horses, special by Mr. Geo. Kinnon and Mr. Wm. McKenna; also Class 5, Sec. 9.

2.25 p.m.—Wire act, includes wire walking and unique contortion tricks.

2.30 p.m.—1st heat, 2.40 class race. Purse $200.00.

2.45 p.m.—Judging matched drivers roadsters from Class 3, Sec. 6. Carriage horses from class 5, sec. 9.

3.00 p.m.—1st heat, 2.20 class race. Purse $200.00.

3.15 p.m. — Bucking Ford, see a Ford do everything but talk.

3.25 p.m.—2nd heat, 3 minute class.

3.40 p.m.—Horse parade.

3.55 p.m.—Trapeze act.

4.00 p.m.—2nd heat, 2.40 class.

4.15 p.m.—Judging 1926 foals from Brompton Laddie.

4.25 p.m.—2nd heat, 2.20 class.

4.35 p.m.—Feats of strength and a wire act.

4.50 p.m.—3rd heat of 3 minute class.

5.00 p.m.—Judging ladies' saddle horses, special by Col. J. R. Wilcox and Mr. A. Lepine; also Class 5, Sec. 10.

5.15 p.m.—3rd heat of 2.40 class.

5.25 p.m.—Watch the Ford tail spin, blow up, rear like a bronco, etc.

5.30 p.m.—3rd heat of 2.20 class.

Balance of the time will be taken up in completing the unfinished race.

Orchestra will play all the latest jazz and song hits—everybody join in the songs.

Let us renew old acquaintances and make new friends and all meet each year at the Stanstead County Fair.

Exhibitors will please note carefully that due to extra large programme that has to be given in a very limited space of time it is absolutely essential that stock be brought into the ring on the hour specified. Directors will not hold themselves responsible for any animal not judged which is late getting into the ring.

SIR F. LEMIEUX SENDS REPORT RE MARGARET

Facts Rehabilitate Messrs. Bureau and Lapointe—May Be Further Evidence at Halifax.

(Associated Press Despatch)

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—Sir Henry Drayton, acting Prime Minister, has received the report of Sir Fnacois Lemieux, Royal Commissioner appointed to investigate the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise on the "Margaret" case. Statements made from the political platform by A. J. Doucet, former M.P. for Kent, N.B., in regard to Sir Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, were investigated at a special sitting of the commission held in Quebec on the 5th and 7th of this month. The hearing at Quebec, states the commissioner, was for the purpose of ascertaining whether certain grave accusations made against the Hon. Ernest Lapointe and also the Hon. Jacques Bureau, former Minister of Customs, were well founded.

The report of Sir Francois sets forth the statement of R. L. Calder, K.C., at the opening of the Quebec inquiry to the effect that the investigation had not shown any ground for the allegation that the Margaret was used for "joy cruises" or that Hon. Ernest Lapointe had been a participant in the cruises. Sir Francois states that after these official declarations, made without restriction, equivocation and with greatest frankness by the commissioners, the role of commissioner was simplified.

In view of these declarations by counsel, says Sir Francois, the obvious course to pursue was to declare the incident dismissed. Sir Francois states that he abstains from commenting on the statements made by counsel, and on the evidence which completely exonerated Messrs. Lapointe and Bureau.

The commissioner expresses appreciation of the spirit which prompted the holding of a speedy investigation of the charges so as to allow the truth to be reached as early as possible.

Sir Francois states that he will not make any remarks on the statements made by counsel at the hearing. The facts elucidated rehabilitate Messrs. Lapointe and Bureau.

The report deals only with the Quebec evidence. Further evidence in regard to the Margaret may be produced when the inquiry continues at Halifax.

COMPTON

Sale during fair week in linoleums, umbrella stands, smokers, trunks, go-carts and beds.—Elmer L. Colt, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

LT. J. FORMAN WON GOVERNOR-GENERAL PRIZE

Hamilton Man Landed Coveted Prize at Connaught Ranges.

(Associated Press Despatch)

CONNAUGHT RANGES, OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—Lieutenant J. Forman, of Hamilton, yesterday won the Governor-General's trophy, after one of the most dramatic finishes ever seen on the local ranges. At the end of the 15 shots at 200 yards, Forman and C.Q.M.S. Alex Parnell, of Montreal, were tied for first place with 246 points. The tie was shot off immediately, Parnell being finished first with a score of 23. Amidst intense silence on the part of a large crowd which had gathered to witness the match, Forman slowly sighted and fired the shot which won the match, a perfect bullseye. The crowd broke into cheers and rushed Forman, who had a difficult minute breaking free. He was at once chaired and carried on the traditional march to headquarters on the shoulders of the marksmen.

LIMITATION OF CRUISERS AND SUBMARINES

Plan President Coolidge Has in Mind—Will Continue Efforts for Conference.

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Special despatches to morning newspapers from Paul Smith's, N.Y., state that President Coolidge, while still hoping against hope that the arms conference in progress at Geneva under direction of the League of Nations will eventuate in agreements for further naval limitations, will not abandon his insistence for such armament reductions if that conference should fail.

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, in his speech at Plattsburgh pointed at this administration conclusion. The Geneva meeting is to be given first opportunity to isolate the question of naval construction from land armaments and deal with it in a conference attended by the naval powers. If it fails, according to authoritative word, the United States is prepared to call a second meeting of the powers which attended the Washington conference, the despatches state.

This second meeting would have as its goal the placing of limitations on the size and number of cruisers, submarines and other types of war craft not included in the famous 5-5-3 ratio.

President Coolidge has been anxious for the work of the Washington conference to be rounded out ever since he entered the White House. He made it clear in the summer of 1924 that he hoped to call another arms limitation conference and has since referred to his wishes in this direction more than a score of times. At first he was blocked by the necessity of working out the Germans reparations situation, later by the first attempt of the Leagu of Nations to bring about armament reductions, and still later by the necessity of waiting to see how the Dawes plan would work.

IN VOLCANIC ERUPTION OFF ALASKAN COAST

(Associated Press Despatch)

CORDOVA, Alaska, Aug. 20.—Bogoslof Island, which on May 18, 1796, rose from Bering Sea, 1,000 miles southwest of here, and alongside which another islet appeared in an eruption September 1, 1910, has been in volcanic eruption for twenty-four hours. The United States coastguard cutter Haida tonight was enroute to investigate the activity.

VALENTINO MAY COME TO MAINE FOR REST

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Rudolph Valentino has begun to make plans for convalescence following the double operation which endangered the film actor's life for several days. He will probably visit the summer home of a prominent moving picture producer at Poland Springs, Me.

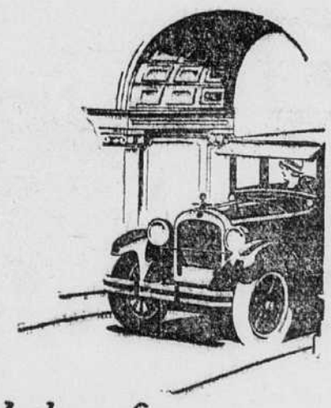


for Real Enjoyment—Smoke The Tobacco of Quality

OLD CHUM

15¢ — Per Packet

A Good Name



priceless and therefore jealously upheld

Dodge Brothers have kept the faith.

Year after year their motor car has continued to mature into a better and better product

Beauty has been added to dependability, comfort and silence to beauty. Endless refinements have been made, and the basic sources of Dodge Brothers quality maintained in every detail.

As a consequence, the NAME Dodge Brothers is even more valuable than the great Dodge Brothers plant itself, and eminently worthy of the public confidence it everywhere inspires.

The public may rest assured that a Good Name so priceless will be safeguarded jealously by those who hold its destinies in their hands.

Touring Car $1260
Coupe $1315
Sedan $1390
Delivered

MORISSET LIMITED
21 Wellington St., S. Sherbrooke. Phone 2015

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS
MADE IN CANADA

SHERBROOKE FAIR

AUGUST 28 to SEPT. 4
1926

ENTRIES CLOSE IN ALL CLASSES
August 25 (Wednesday).

ADVANCE TICKET SALE CLOSES
August 28 (Saturday).

Buy now (Four for One Dollar) and save one dollar.

SUNDAY, AUG. 29.—BAND CONCERT

MONDAY, AUG. 30.—JUDGING BEGINS
Free Acts and Midway.

TUESDAY, AUG. 31.—CHILDREN'S DAY
Children Free to Gates and Grand Stand.

FREE ACTS — DAY AND NIGHT — MIDWAY — RACES
FIREWORKS.

WEDNESDA, Sept. 1.—FARMERS AND CITIZENS DAY
LIVE STOCK PARADE — RACES — HORSE SHOW — DOG SHOW.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.—VISITORS DAY
Full Programme of Wednesday, Day and Night.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.—SPORTSMEN'S DAY
Special Horse Races, Auto Races, Full Programme of Free Acts.

PRIZE LIST, PROGRAMMES, TICKETS AND ALL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM LT.-COL. SYDNEY E. FRANCIS, MANAGER CANADA'S GREAT EASTERN EXHIBITION, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Record's Classified Advertisements

CASH RATE—25 words or less, 35c. each insertion; one cent each additional word. Six insertions for the price of five if run daily.

CHARGE RATE—2c. per word for each insertion; minimum charge 50c. each insertion.

Errors in advertisements should be reported immediately. The Daily Record will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion.

FOR SALE

ON AUGUST 2TH TO 30TH WE WILL sell a surplus of yellow corn for cash at $1.75 per 100; corn meal $1.80. This corn is guaranteed to be in good condition. Dion & Leger, Waterville, Que.

SIX HORSE-POWER INTERNATIONAL gasoline engine with complete outfit for sawing wood. This is the best equipped machine in the city and will be sold for less than the price of the engine. Can be seen any time at 886 King St. West. Phone 2202-J.

ONE SPENCER HOT WATER BOILER, No. 3, with valves, for sale. W. H. Griffith.

HOT AIR FURNACE FOR SALE. Apply W. H. Ames, Phone 4, Lennoxville.

BAKERS' OVENS—WRITE FOR CATALogue. Time payments if desired. Some used ovens on hand. Hubbard Oven Company, 1100 Queen West, Toronto.

ONE LARGE SHELL LAMP, 1 LARGE black walnut bookcase, 1 "Harvard" operating chair, 1 safe (19 x 20 x 23), 1 large steel engraving, 1 "Quebec" coal or wood stove, 1 mahogany wardrobe, 1 wash stand, 1 "Slumber King" bed spring, 1 large gas stove, 1 fumed oak bed complete (single), 1 "Ohio" nitrous oxide ether anaesthetic machine, 1 large Russian cinnamon mounted bearskin for sale at 31 Montreal St. Phone 1240.

PIANO FOR SALE—BARGAIN. SOLID walnut upright piano, perfect condition, elegant tone, highly recommended by the largest piano firm in Montreal. Write Box 4, Knowlton, or phone 133.

ONE SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANO for sale, cheap. Nice tone. E. E. Best, Bedford, Que.

5 TWO-YEAR-OLD HENS DIRECT FROM Martin's Regal, White Wyandotte Exhibition pens. Price $10. Also April hatched pullets and cockerels. Apply A. Young, Compton, Route 1.

EXPRESS HARNESS $20, EXPRESS wagon $18, plow $4, harrow $4.50, driving carriage $20. All in good condition. E. Lyster, 27 Wolfe St.

BABY CARRIAGE FOR SALE (LLOYD) cream wicker. Good condition. 220A Bowen Ave S.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

DODGE TOURING CAR FOR SALE — 1922 Model, in very good condition; to be sold right. Apply Alphonse Olivier, Police Headquarters

ONE CHEVROLET SEDAN—GOOD RUNning order, freshly painted and in A1 condition. Price $400. Cash $50 and balance easy payments
Apply 12 Laurier Ave. Phone 1560.

STAR CAR FOR SALE, 1923 MODEL, IN good condition. Bargain to quick buyer. Phone Lennoxville 909-r-21.

FORD SEDAN FOR SALE, 1923 MODEL. In good condition. Phone Lennoxville 143-r-2.

RUGGLES TRUCK FOR SALE—2½ tons, in perfect order, and very cheap. Good terms to responsible persons. Apply day at Sherbrooke Construction Co. Ltd., 39 St. Francis St. Tel. 617.

TEACHERS WANTED

QUALIFIED PROTESTANT ELEMENtary teachers wanted for the school municipality Township of Stanstead, for Districts Nos. 2, 4, 24 and 30. Term eight mos. salary $55 per month, no deduction for Pension Fund. Apply to L. E. Carpenter, Sec.-Treas., Tomifobia, Que.

QUALIFIED PROTESTANT TEASHER, willing to teach Grade VIII., wanted for District No. 2, Ascot Corner. Salary $55. Term eight months. E. J. Campbell, Lennoxville, Que.

PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR BULWER Intermediate School for term of 26-27. First class (Protestant) Model diploma essential. Apply stating salary expected, experience, with testimonials, to A. E. Bridgette, Sec.-Treas., Birchton, Que.

NURSING

THE SOMERSET HOSPITAL TRAINING School for Nurses offers a three-year course in nursing including four months' intensive preliminary work. New buildings with modern equipment and clinical facilities. Free tuition, maintenance and a monthly allowance. Address, Superintendent, Somerset Hospital, Somerville, N.J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—CIGARS FOR second-hand canoes in good watertight condition. Give size, weight and full description. P. O. Box 46, Cookshire, Que.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND — TWO-YEAR-OLD HOLSTEIN heifer, blue marked with white. Owner apply to H. Moody Merrill, North Hatley, Que.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

A GIRL WANTED AT ONCE AS DINing room girl, and to assist with chamber work. Apply immediately to A. J. Monty, "Hotel," Rock Island, Que.

NURSE HOUSEMAID WANTED IMMEdiately. One with some experience required. Apply Mrs. James McCrea, North Hatley, Que.

WANTED—A GENERAL, ONE WILLING to go to Montreal for winter. No washing, good home and good wages. Mrs. Seybold, Box 118, Knowlton, Que.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED STENOgrapher able to use both French and English. Position in Three Rivers. Salary $100 per month. Apply Box No. 96 Record.

TO LET

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, 72 Prospect St. Phone 719.

8 ROOM HOUSE IN LENNOXVILLE TO let for immediate possession. Centrally located. Newly decorated. Apply P. O. Box 88, or phone 64 ring 3, North Hatley.

6 ROOM HEATED FURNISHED APARTment to let from October 15th. Within two minutes of post office and suitable for two adults. Apply Box 91 Record.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. NICE AND bright. Central location. Apply 95 Gillespie Street.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHCUT BOARD— Two minutes' walk from the post office. Phone 39-W, 12 Bank St., City.

SEMI-DETACHED, SIX-ROOM HOUSE TO let. Fire-place, hot water heating, modern conveniences, No. 14 Newton St. Park Realty Co., per J. H. Bryce, phone 1308.

204 QUEBEC ST. TO LET—SEMI-detached property containing eight rooms and bath (four bedrooms). Hot water heating, new garage, nice garden and lawn. Very reasonable rental. Possession Sept. 1st. Apply Edwards Realty Co. Phone 135.

NINE AND SEVEN-ROOM HOUSES TO let in Wolfe St. Terrace. Steam heat, modern improvements, also two garages. Key at No. 46 Wolfe St. Apply B. B. Morrill, Stanstead, Que.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NORTH Ward, eight rooms. Possession about 1st of October. Box 97 Record Office.

APARTMENT TO LET AT LENNOXville, furnished or unfurnished, all conveniences, fuel provided, favorable terms. Tel. Lennoxville 26 ring 3.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE

TWO FLOCKS OF GOOD STORE SHEEP for sale. P. A. Sherman, Scotstown.

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN AND GRADE cows for sale (tested), also a few heifer calves. Bert E. Phelps, Sunset Farm, Foster, Que.

TWO-YEAR- OLD REGISTERED BULL for sale, grandson of Brampton Financial Boy, also grade heifers fully accredited and priced to sell. M. Dillon, Spring Road, Lennoxville.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED AS HOUSEKEEPer for middle-aged or elderly man by married woman with boy of four years. Reply to Rev. B. Watson, Windsor Mills, Que.

A RELIABLE MAN AND WIFE WANTS work on a farm. Apply Jos. Paquette, Abercorn, Que.

POSITION WANTED AS HOUSEKEEPER in English-speaking family: country preferred. Mrs. Dillon, R.R. 2, Stanstead, Que.

WANTED TO BUY.

TWO PURE BRED DURHAM DAIRY cows. F. E. Deacon, Waterville, Que.

FARMS FOR SALE

TWO HUNDRED ACRES—$2,000 CASH or terms. Sixty acres cleared. Dry land, good water. Short distance from lakes. Plenty hunting, fishing. Good house and barns. Real bargain. Write J. E. Menancon, Marsboro, Road 1, Frontenac Co., Que.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES—$1,400 CASH or terms. Sixty acres cleared. Good house and barn. Near lakes. Bargain. Write J. E. Menancon, Marsboro, Road 1, Frontenac Co., Que.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES—$1,500 CASH or terms. Fifty acres cleared. Good house and barn. Real opportunity. Write J. E. Menancon, Marsboro, Road 1, Frontenac Co., Que.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES—$2,000 CASH or terms. Fifty acres cleared. Good house and barn. Opportunity. Write J. E. Menancon, Marsboro, Road 1, Frontenac Co., Que.

FARM FOR SALE — ONE HUNDRED acres, less right of way. Buildings comparatively new. Modern conveniences with running water. Nine cows and farm implements. Five minutes from station and post office. Enquire of E. C. Barnett, Highwater, Que.

FARM FOR SALE AT MOE'S RIVER, Que. 100 acres more or less. Know as the old John Morse farm. Good bargain for quick sale. Apply to owner, W. H. Ward, Greenlay, Que. R.M.D. 1.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR city property, situated within the city limits, Stoke road, next to Seminary farm, 104 acres, sugar bush of 1500 trees, good, up-to-date buildings. D. Leblond, Grocer, 82 Bowen Ave. South. Tel. 1239.

60 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 1½ MILES from Bury village. Buildings fair. Reason for selling: owner leaving. Mrs. Otto Olson.

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED—SIX OR SEVEN ROOM TENement, modern conveniences for Oct. 1st. Must be in good repair and reasonable rent. Box 94 Record.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED — MEN AND WOMEN TO earn $5 to $15 weekly in spare time at home. No canvassing. Regular pay cheques. Write Auto Knitter Hosiery Company, Toronto. Dep. 35.

BOY WANTED — BOTH LANGUAGES necessary. McKee Sales & Service Co., Auto Accessories and Radio, 22-24 King St., Sherbrooke, Que.

WANTED — INEXPERIENCED MEN TO qualify for Big Pay work as Automobile Mechanics, Chauffeurs, Engineers, Electrical, Welding, Battery experts; also Barbering. Write for Free Catalogue, Hemphill Trade Schools, 143 St. Lawrence, Montreal.

AGENTS—GET IN A PROFITABLE ALLyear commission business of your own. Every property owner is a customer or prospect. Nine hundred varieties of hardy Red Tag Nursery products. Cash every week. Complete equipment and instructions free. Write Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

ATTENTION — OPENING FOR TWO married men wtih established selling organization. Previous selling experience not necessary. If you are looking for a good opportunity as well as earnings, write Box 95, Sherbrooke Daily Record, Sherbrooke.

THREE NEAT APPEARING MEN WITH car wanted ofr special sales work, with or without experience. English and French. Apply Mr. Godreau, Room 203, Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., corner Wellington.

EXPERIENCED MAN WANTED TO DO all kinds of farm work. Steady employment if satisfactory. Walter Hodgman, Birchton, Que. Phone 175-r-6.

AGENTS WANTED

MAN OR WOMAN TO TRAVEL AND appoint agents. Yearly guarantee $1092 (being $21 weekly average) and expenses. Experience unnecessary. For particulars write Winston Co., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "IMPERIAL Art" Personal Christmas Cards in every city and town. $10 to $20 weekly easily earned in spare time calling upon your friends. No experience necessary. Take orders now, deliver later. Sample book free. Service and satisfaction guaranteed. Write British Canadian, 51 Wellington West, Toronto.

MAKE $15.00 DAILY SELLING "FIXIT" Rubber Repair (Liquid Rubber). Doubles mileage of tires and tubes. Sensational seller and moneymaker of 1926. Sample free. Marquette Ruber Co., 2327 Wolfram St., Chicago, Ill.

A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN—WE want to put one man in your community in a big paying tailoring business of his own. We are the most progressive direct-to-wearer tailoring house in Canada, making a fine line of suits and overcoats which sell at low factory prices. Every garment guaranteed to fit and please. Man we want will be our representative, show the big woollen samples we shall give him, and take orders. He will collect liberal commissions daily. No experience or capital necessary, but ambition and willingness to work essential. $100 a week easy for men who work. If you want to become financially independent, write at once to Mr. Faber, Sales Manager, National Mail Order House Ltd., Dept. 6-B, Box 2017, Montreal.

TAKE ORDERS FOR SUITS AND OVERcoats that are astounding the country! Nothing like them before. Sell for $23.50. Made-to-order. Wonderful woollens. Fine workmanship. Guaranteed fit and satisfaction, or money back. Men everywhere doubling their incomes. No experience or capital required. We teach you and give you fine selling outfit absolutely free. You'll want to drop everything else when you see the values. Write today for territory and outfit. Barton Tailoring Company, Dept. 6-B, Box 241, Montreal, Que.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP WANTED

MEN OR WOMEN—WE WANT A REpresentative in your city to take orders for our Personal Christmas Cards. We manufacture our own, and have undoubtedly the best selection in Canada. You can make several hundred dollars between now and Christmas. Write today. Master Kraft Greeting Card Co., Toronto.

SITUATIONS VACANT

MAKE MONEY AT HOME—YOU CAN earn $1.00 to $2.00 an hour in your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing or soliciting; we instruct you and supply you with work. Write today The Menhenitt Company Limited, 16 Dominion Building, Toronto.

ATTENTION CREAM SEPARATOR SALESMEN

Wanted by largest separator manufacturing concern in Canada, two salesmen of strong character who have established clean record as to selling and organizing ability. Must be thoroughly familiar with cream separators and capable of produing substantial results. Must speak French fluently. We have good positions to offer men of repute. Apply box 89, Record.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN WINDSOR Mills—Modern 12 room house, hardwood floors, hot water heat, large lawn, garage and stable, suitable for boarding house, centrally located; would consider Montreal lots or property in exchange. For particulars apply to Record Box No. 92.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AYER'S CLIFF. Nine rooms, furnace, modern conveniences, hardwood throughout. Spacious verandah, shed, barn, garage, garden, large lot. Apply Box 86 Record Office.

FOUR ACRE FARM FOR SALE NEAR city. Virgin soil, good nursery location or poultry farm. Small cabin, fenced. Cash or terms. Box 55 Record.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE, 89 QUEBEC Street. Eight rooms, fire-place, oil heating system, large lot including double garage, hen house, garden, five apple trees, tennis court, etc. Apply on the premises to J. S. Couture, or phone 375.

HOUSE AND BARN WITH FIVE ACRES of land for sale in Lennoxville. Cheap to a quick buyer. Apply Box 376, Lennoxville.

HOUSE AND LOTS ON McMANAMY Street, known as the late Colonel King property, for sale. Apply to Andrew Faith, Rock Forest, Que.

FINE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING LOTS for sale on Portland Avenue and on Newton Street. Moderate prices; easy terms. Call 546 or apply to Newton Construction Co., Limited, 165 Portland Ave., Sherbrooke.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE IN LENNOXville. Six rooms, hardwood finish upstairs and down, modern in every respect; situated in best residential section. Apply Box 397, or phone Lennoxville, 34-r-2.

AUCTION SALE

For the Estate of the
Late James McVety
at Cookshire on
August 24th

All the household effects, silver,, linen, bedding, clothing, etc. Terms cash. Sale at 1 o'clock, advanced time.

JOS. BURNS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

MRS. M. HOLYER
at her residence, 44 COURT STREET, SHERBROOKE, QUE.,
MONDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1926.

Complete dining room suite, china, cut glass, linen, dinner set, marble topped kitchen cabinet and table, refrigerator, heater, gas stove, aluminum utensils, four congoleum rugs, Axminster and Wilton rugs, Victrola and records, reading and piano lamps, single and double beds, Simon springs, Ostermoor mattresses, bureaus, large and small chairs, bed linen, blankets, sewing machine, writing desk, blinds, curtains, skates and some clothes, small tables, odd chairs, preserves, pickles, etc., etc.

Everything to be sold. Cash sale.
Sale at Nine o'clock.
Phone 63-3. J. J. WARK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Saturday, August 28, 1926
at 9.30 a.m.
The undersigned will sell for
Mrs. Travoleau
at her residence
40 Olivier St., Sherbrooke

Boudoir, dining room, kitchen and furniture of three bedrooms, crockery, carpets, utensils, etc., etc.

J. P. JUTRAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

for
Mr. F. L. Tencarre
at his residence in East Angus on
Monday P.M., August 23

All his household furniture. Sale at 6.30 p.m. Terms cash.

JOS. BURNS, Auctioneer.

Massawippi Valley Railway Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Directors of the Massawippi Valley Railway Company will be held at the Company's Passenger Station, Rock Island, P.Q., on Wednesday, the First Day of September, 1926, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, standard time.

By Drder of the Board.
SIDNEY STEVENS,
Secretary.
Rock Island, P.Q., Aug. 6th, 1926.

MOTORS FOR SALE

We have a large stock of used and new motors in sizes from 1-4 H.P. to 50 H.P., all voltages and speeds.

WIGGETT
ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
Sherbrooke, Que.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Deaths, 25c.; Death where funeral notice is added, 75c.; Card of Thanks, 75c.; In Memoriam, 75c.; poetry, 10c. per line; list of flowers, 10c. per line; Births, 25c.; Marriages, 25c.; Engagements, 50c. When charged, 25c. extra in all above cases.

BIRTHS

DILLON.—On Friday, August 13th, 1926, at Spring Road, Lennoxville, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dillon, a daughter.

HARVEY.—On August 19th, 1926, at Eustis Mines, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Harvey, a son.

DEATHS

FLEMING.—George Fleming, of Montreal, died August 20th, 1926, in St. Johnsbury, Vt. The body will be taken to Melbourne, Que., and funeral service will be held at the home of W. J. Fleming, Sunday, August 22nd, at 2 p.m. with burial at Gallup Hill cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of our dear wife and mother, Edith Mae Jersey, who fell asleep in Jesus, August 21st, 1924.

Dearest mother, how we miss you,
As we live the sad days through,
You were always patient, cheerful,
No one knew what you went through.

MR. A. R. JERSEY, Husband,
MISS B. C. JERSEY, Daughter.
Knowlton, Que

AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, August 24, 1926
at 9.30 a.m.
The undersigned will sell for
M. L. La Perriere
at his house,
30 Larocque St., Sherbrooke

Boudoir, dining room, kitchen and furniture of two bedrooms. Gas stove and range, crockery, kitchen utensils, carpets and oilcloths, electric fixtures, etc., etc.

J. P. JUTRAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Thursday, August 26, 1926
at 9.30 a.m., at the residence of the
Late Mrs. J. A. Gauthier
32 Gordon St., Sherbrooke

The undersigned will sell the household furniture of the estate of the late Mrs. Gauthier, comprising a Mason & Risch piano (cost $800) sitting room furniture and dining room chairs, desk and chair, card tables, also two bedroom suites, antique bureau, paintings and pictures and sectional bookcase, also electric range practically new, refrigerator (enamel lined), gas and coal ranges, verandah chairs, odd tables, dishes and kitchen utensils, garden tools, wheelbarrow, sectional ladders and other articles too numerous to mention.

J. P. JUTRAS, Auctioneer.

SMITH BROS. (of Montreal) LIMITED

PRODUCERS OF
ART MEMORIALS IN BARRE GRANITE
2116 Bleury Street
Near Sherbrooke
MONTREAL.
Quarries at Barre, Vermont.
Factory:
41 Ducharme Avenue
MONTREAL.

OUTSIDE SALESMAN

One of the leading local stores wants an outside salesman capable of earning $3,000.00 a year and over.

He must be able to speak both languages, and should have had previous retail selling experience.

Apply in writing, giving age, previous employment and experience, and references, to Box 79, Record Office.

(Replies treated confidentially.)

Our retail department always has to offer Choice Western Beef, Spring Lamb and Young Pork.

ALEX AMES & SONS

ALL SUMMED UP

First Burglar—Come on! Let's figure up and see how much we made on this haul.

His Pal—Shucks! I'm tired. Let's wait and look in the morning paper.

His Majesty's, Theatre Tues. Aug. 24

NOT A MOTION PICTURE.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN COMEDIES

LOVE 'EM and LEAVE 'EM

by GEORGE ABBOTT & JOHN V. A. WEAVER

ENTIRE SEASON SAM HARRIS THEATRE, NEW YORK.
NEW YORK CAST AND PRODUCTION COMPLETE.
Prices 50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 Plus Tax. Seat Sale Now, Box Office. Mail Orders Filled.

Professional and Business Directory

ADVOCATES

WELLS, LYNCH & WILSON, ADVOcates, Hochelaga Bank Bldg.

RUGG, MIGNAULT & HOLTHAM, ADVOcates, Q.C.R. Bldg. Phone 1589.

NICOL, LAZURE & COUTURE, ADVOcates, Olivier Building, Corner Wellington and King Streets, Sherbrooke.

MORRIS & WOLFE, ADVOCATES, ETC. Sherbrooke & Richmond, Que.

PANNETON & BOISVERT, ADVOCATES. 49 King St. West. Office at East Angus every Saturday afternoon.

EWING & McFADDEN
ADVOCATES
Rooms 308 to 310, 205 St. James Street, Montreal.
J. Armitage Ewing, K.C.
George S. McFadden, K.C.

AUDITORS, AUCTIONEERS, ETC.

JOHN J. GRIFFITH, L.I.A., AUCTIONeer, Accountant, Commissioner and Auditor, 65 Montreal St. Telephone 59.

C. C. DUNSMORE, AUDITOR, ACCOUNTant, Income Tax, Liquidator. Phone 122-F. 18 Fulton Ave.

ARCHITECTS

J. W. GREGOIRE, 86 WELLINGTON ST. North. Phone 230.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS

J. H. BRYCE, L.A., C.G.A., AUDITOR, 186 Quebec St., Sherbrooke. Tel. 1308.

DRUG STORES

PHARMACIE CHAGNON, DR. M. CHAGnon, 26 Wellington N. Phone 493. Toilet articles, camera and supplies; also cigars.

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

SYDNEY A. MEADE, QUEBEC LAND Surveyor, Coaticook, Que. Bell phone.

MUSICIANS

VIOLIN, PIANO, VOICE LESSONS — Irwin Sawdon, L. Mus., D.C.M. 165 London St. Phone 835.

NOTARIES

E. B. WORTHINGTON, LL.B., NOTARY Public. Estates settled. Sun Life Bldg., Sherbrooke, Que.

G. E. BORLASE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Sun Life Building, Sherbrooke.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

DR. R. SPEER, 31 Montreal St. Tel. 1240. Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat. Spec. to Sh. Hosp.

DR. ETHIER, PHONE 676, 34 KING ST. West. Electrotherapy; Urinary Diseases.

DRS. McCABE & PLANTE, EYE, EAR, Nose, Throat, Olivier Bldg., Sherbrooke. Office hours: 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tel. 1740. Specialists St. Vincent de Paul Hospital.

DR. E. A. TOMKINS, EYE, EAR, NOSE and Throat. N.Y. Post-graduate. N.Y. Eye & Ear Infirmary. 136 Wellington St. N. Tel. 178.

E. M. ARMITAGE & CO.
INSURANCE.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg.
King and Wellington Sts.,
SHERBROOKE.

Typewriters - Typewriters
UNDERWOOD
MATHIAS
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
Rentals. Repairs. Phone 243.

FLOODS IN OHIO CAUSE LOSSES IN CORN LANDS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—With the death toll due to flood conditions in Ohio during the past day standing at five, and with thousands of acres of the state's finest corn land and a number of highways nder water, showers were again forecast for today.

Although a number of streams were reported receding last night, additional rainfall was expected to send them to new high levels, perhaps over their banks once more, to inundate farms and small villages in the bottoms.

Four deaths attributable to the precipitation were reported yesterday. A boy was drowned near Bellaire several days ago, making the fifth casualty of the present period of heavy rains.

FOUR BANDITS GET $10,300 AT NIAGARA FALLS

Held Up Payroll Clerk and Got Away With Cash.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Aug. 21.—Four armed bandits held up Robert Kelly, payroll clerk for the Spirella Company, in the plant office and stole the company's payroll estimated at $10,300 at noon yesterday. The bandits escaped in a large touring car. The money had just been delivered at the plant by the police armored car.

EBEN MacLEOD, RAILWAY MAN, DEAD

(Associated Press Despatch)

MONTREAL, Que., Aug., 21. — A telegram has been received by G. T. Bell, of the Canadian National Railways from the secretary of the western passenger association, (which comprises the principal railways in the United States west of Chicago- announcing the death on August 19, at Ephraim, Wisconsin, of Eben E. MacLeod, who has been chairman of that organization since 1899.

Mr. MacLeod was born in Nova Scotia. He entered the railway service in the passenger office of the Grand Trunk Railway in Boston, after which he became an officer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, which company he represented for a short time at Montreal.

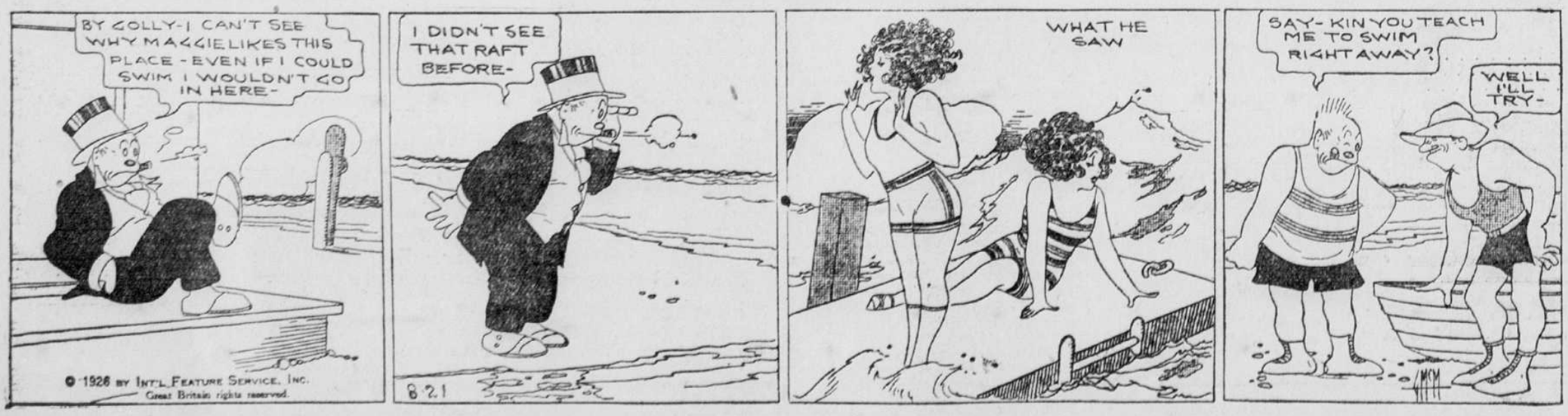
SCOTSTOWN

Dance, Bishop's Crossing, Wednesday, August 25th.

NORTH HATLEY

Sale during fair week in linoleums, umbrella stands, smokers, trunks, go-carts and beds.—Elmer L. Colt, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

BRINGING UP FATHER — Copyright 1924 — By GEORGE McMANUS



Positively Your Last Chance Today.
Never So Much Laughter Heard Before as at Yesterday's Performances.
Hats Off to One of the Biggest Sensations That Played Montreal This Season,

The Cohens and Kelley's

DON'T MISS THIS BIG FUN RIOT!
With Charles Murray, Geo. Sidney and Vera Gordon.

VAUDEVILLE
Direct From The Loews Theatre, Montreal,
"BURNS & ADRIENNE,"
High Class Singing and Dancing.

Three Shows Saturday and Sunday at 2.30, 7.00 and 8.30.

Entire Change of Vaudeville and Pictures Sunday Only.

"MAYO AND RUPERT"
In a Variety Act.

A Popular Star! A Highly Fascinating Photoplay!

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
—IN—

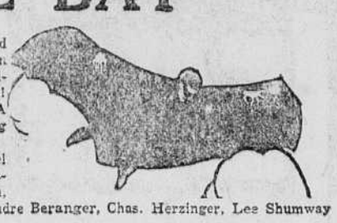
One Glorious Night

With Al. Roscoe, Phillis Haver and Freeman Wood.
The story of a woman's insistence on her natural rights and the sacrifice she made for them.
COMEDY AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

COMING—MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

THE BIGGEST MYSTERY SENSATION THAT EVER PLAYED THE CAPITOL, MONTREAL. LIKE A THUNDERBOLT COMES THIS THRILL!!

"THE BAT"



By Mary Roberts Pinehurst and Avery Hopwood. A High Tension Story. Gasps! Creeps! Thrills, Shudders! Amazement! Astonishment! One sensation after another. A Lavish Frolic with the Pleasing Pranks of Intense Melodrama.
With a great all star cast: Jewel Carmen, Jack Pickford, Louise Fazenda, Emily Fitzroy, Robert McKim, Eddie Gribon, Tullio Carminati, Andre Beranger, Chas. Herzinger, Lee Shumway and Arthur Houseman.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF VAUDEVILLE. COMEDY AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS

PREMIER THEATRE

Two Shows Daily at 2.30 and 8.00 o'clock. No advance in prices.

CASINO THEATRE

Admission: Matinee 15c, Evening 20c. Children 10c at any performance.

Last Showing Today.
BIG SPECIAL DOUBLE BILL
Two Great Stars! A World-Prize Story! Lon Chaney and Norma Shearer in

'The Tower of Lies'

—Also—
The Season's Smileage Winner

'Red Hot Tires'

With Monte Blue and Patsy Ruth Miller.
OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Big Special for Sunday Only.
It Thrilled New York for Two Years! Now a Marvellous Screen Sensation! At Last!
NORMA TALMADGE
In Her Greatest of All Triumphs,

"Kiki"

With Ronald Colman,
Gertrude Astor, Mae McDermott, Charles K. Arthur and Frankie Darrow. One of the greatest stage plays. Lovelier than a drop of French perfume on a lace handkerchief. But watch out! You'll love Kiki. You couldn't help it!
"FOUR SQUARE STEVE,"
A Thrilling Western Drama.
COMEDY AND OTHERS.

COMING—MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
EXTRA SPECIAL DOUBLE BILL.

Too Big a Picture to Describe!
Robert Kane's Tremendous Drama.

'The Reckless Lady'

With a Great All Star Cast, Belle Bennett, Ben Lon, Lois Moran, James Kirkwood, Lowell Sherman and Chas. Murray.
A story of mothers and daughters —and family secrets! For every woman who had a daughter—for every daughter, too.

The Season's Biggest Side-Splitting Sensation. The Sunny Side of the War.

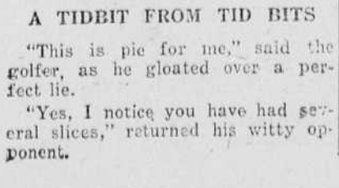
'Behind the Front'

With Wallace Beery, Raymond Hatton and Mary Brian. A Big Gay Comedy with New York Society and Behind the Lines' Atmosphere.

His Majesty's Theatre

Two Days Only—Today and Sunday.
SPECIAL WEEK-END BILL OF TWO BIG FEATURE PRODUCTIONS.

Direct From a Successful Run at The Capitol Theatre, Montreal.
Bigger and Better Than "Ponjola."
Her Greatest Role,
ANNA Q. NILSSON
With Walter Pidgeon, Louise Fazenda, Mitchell Lewis and Clyde Cooke.



BEAUTIFUL BUT BROKE!
Queen of the hoboes!—this gorgeous woman who had reigned over society now a deity to the blanket-stiffs — the bozos—the rod-riders and grifters —Thought she had 'em fooled in her man's clothes. She might have, but there was one who knew she was a woman.

THE KING OF THE SADDLE
Pete Morrison an his Wonder Horse, "Lightning" in

Blue Blazes

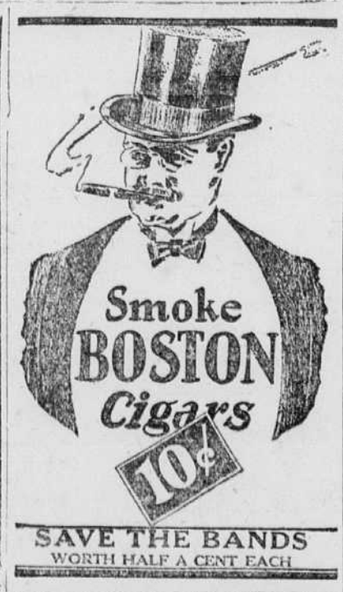
With Barbara Starr, James Welsh and Les Bates.
ACTION THAT STARTS OFF WITH A BANG!
A shot—a dying man—a girl armed with the confession — an innocent man accused — a plucky cowboy to the rescue—hand to hand battles—thrilling horsemanship — exciting captures — and a beautiful love story.
OTHER ADDED ATTRACTIONS.
At 2.30 and 7.00 p.m.
Admission: Matinee 20c, Evening 40c, and 400 Seats at 20c.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Always a big Double Bill consisting of two big features, also two reel comedy, at popular prices: 10c, 15c, 25c Three changes a week, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Week-days, three shows, 2.30, 7.30 and 9.00. Sundays, four shows at 1—3—7—9.

TODAY.
Bryant Washburn and Estelle Taylor (Mde. Jack Dempsey) in
"WANDERING FOOTSTEPS,"
First time in Sherbrooke.
Also another Big Picture,
"A DESPERATE MOMENT,"
With Wanda Hawley, Theodore Von Eltz and a Two Reel Western.

COMING—SUN., MON., TUES.
TOM MIX and Claire Adams in
"THE EVERLASTING WHISPER,"
Also another Special,
"AFTER BUSINESS HOURS,"
With Elaine Hammerstein and Lou Tellegan and Phillis Haver.



SAVE THE BANDS
WORTH HALF A CENT EACH

A TIDBIT FROM TID BITS

"This is pie for me," said the golfer, as he gloated over a perfect lie.

"Yes, I notice you have had several slices," returned his witty opponent.

TRESPASSERS

"You told me you hadn't any mosquitoes", said the summer boarder, reproachfully.

"I hain't", replied Farmer Hayrick. "Them you see floatin' around come from Si Perkins' place. They ain't mine."

DISCUSSES CLEMENCEAUX, BALDWIN AND THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE

(Continued from page 1 .)

success by arresting or abating the flow of subscriptions, Lord Salisbury was incapable of attaching his name to so undignified and so unworthy a protest.

Mr. Baldwin avers that there is no distress in the mining areas. I myself have been instituting careful inquiries, especially in the past fortnight, into the condition of things in affected districts, and I declare without hesitation that if the Prime Minister, before writing his unpleasant letter, had made a similar investigation, he could never have written it.

There are no scenes such as those witnessed during the great Irish famine when hundreds of thousands died of hunger and distress. A little inquiry would have shown him that the relief measures he claims have been taken have not been taken at all, and that there is a striking analogy between the Irish situation then and the British situation now. In many instances, the local authorities charged with relief work have come to the end of their resources and have either reduced allowances to the point of semi-starvation or withdrawn them altogether. In these cases, private charity can alone avert the most terrible suffering, and that charity is already bankrupt in some of the poorer districts. Let us look at the areas where the poor law guardians are still distributing relief. Nothing there is given to the miner nor to any of his children over fourteen years of age. The wife is allowed barely enough to buy food for herself and her smaller children, and the allowance permitted in a number of areas is not sufficient to supply them with food to last through the week. Clothes cannot be bought and boots can neither be bought nor repaired, while rent is in suspense altogether. The greatest hardship, however, lies in the fact that the housewife has to divide her own insufficiency and that of her younger children with her husband and her older children. They do not die of hunger, nevertheless they are hungry. There are many miners who refuse to apply for parish relief at all. Their pride rebels against the idea. Mr. Baldwin may say that he cannot help that. Perhaps not, but he might make some allowance for that honorable self-respect (however misplaced it may be) and he need not have gone out of his way to prevent the hand of charity from reaching forth and aiding these people who constitute some of the best and most loyal citizens in the stricken areas. At least they are not revolutionists and Bolsheviks.

I have been told of many well-authenticated cases of heart-rending distress, and they are growing in number. The miners have long since exhausted all their cash and credit reserves; their union funds have been entirely used up and, as I have pointed out, the local authorities in strike areas have run into such debt that they are obliged to curtail and often to stop relief when it is most seriously needed.

How are starvation and distress coped with in these cases? By forming relief committees who collect, by diverse means, enough to organize communal kitchens where at least one meal a day can be supplied to the hungry. These committees everywhere are at the end of their tether. The miners are much too independent a group of men to crave bread from their neighbors unless they are literally starving. And but for these charitable efforts, thousands would have suffered privations too horrible to contemplate.

The other day as I sat in the garden of my Welsh home, I heard a band in the roadway playing some excellent music. As the town in which I live is much too small to have a band of its own, I went out to ascertain who was responsible for this entertainment. I found a number of young miners from South Wales were touring the up-country villages, collecting funds to relieve the distress among their fellow workers and their families in southern valleys. When the air thrilled with the notes of that grand hymn tune, "Oh God, Our Help in Ages Past," played with deep feeling, I knew these young men at any rate believed in their hearts that the distress was genuine and that their pilgrimage might help to assuage it.

It will be asked, "Why, if there is all this suffering, do not the miners end it all by returning to work?" Surely that depends on whether or not their case is a just one. They are not striking for a wage increase; they are resisting an attempt to reduce wages, which were none too good when the perils of their trade are taken into consideration. It is the most dangerous of occupations, and the casualties to life and limb are higher than in all other vocations together. The work in older mines was particularly arduous and dangerous, but the British miner was paid, before the lockout began, not much more than one-third the wages received by Pennsylvania and Virginia miners. The owners insist on a substantial reduction in that wage, or an increase in hours. The hours are now nominally seven hours a day. In reality they are often eight and even more because of the distances men have to travel underground to their work. The owners maintain that they cannot pay existing wages and that they are working at a loss. The miners reply that this is due to the uneconomical way in which the pits are being run, with their three thousand different companies and managements, each with its own overhead charges, and most of which are too small to provide the necessary power and equipment. Several royal commissions and committees have investigated conditions in the mining industry, each supporting the main contention of the miners and each recommending complete reorganization of the industry. The mine-owners are stubborn, rigid, and unyielding. For these reasons—and no doubt because of the superb patriotism displayed by the miners during the war, also—public sympathy is largely with the mine-workers. A persistent effort is being made to alienate this sympathy by publishing garbled reports of speeches by Mr. Cook, the miners' leader. Mr. Cook is compelled to deliver two or three speeches daily to miners, whose spirits have to be sustained in the face of privation. He is a powerful speaker, with many magnetic qualities. His efforts must necessarily be improvisations; it would be too much to expect, under the circumstances, that all his utterances should be weighed carefully and worded cautiously. Indiscreet phrases provide good copy—violent sentences make good headlines—a sustained agreement does not contribute to the columns of sensational journals out to 'smash the strike.' The reports are therefore unfair and misleading. Mr. Cook is the object of double fire—he has to rouse his men, and he has also to negotiate with his opponents. He has to combine the two incompatible functions of propaganda and diplomacy. If he delivers rousing speeches full of punch and vigor, he is a Bolshevik, stirring up strife against capital. If he is moderate in negotiation, then it is a case of, "Cook running away," or "Cook at the last gasp." It is an almost impossible position for him, but nothing is gained by making it more difficult. The path of accommodation ought to be smoothed, and he ought not to be pelted with mud the moment he treads it. He knows that a bad settlement is no settlement but rather a postponement of mischief. All those who know the mining situation which has been responsible for three great strikes in fourteen years with an aggregate loss of two hundred million working days, realize that a thorough change of system can alone avert a fourth in a few years. Even Britain, with its vast resources, cannot stand these periodic blows. Most of us, therefore, are anxious for real settlement that will be satisfactory to all concerned; the miners, the mine-owners, and the nation as a whole.

(Signed) D. Lloyd George

PRICES AND DETAILS OF SHERBROOKE MARKET

Butter was one of the products which was up a little in price at Lansdowne Market this week and was selling for forty cents per pound instead of thirty-five as was the case last week. Other products including eggs, remained at the same figures as last week.

Generally speaking products in the other sections of the market were much the same as last week and trading in all sections was termed very good. Corn was one of the new comers in the vegetable market and was selling for thirty-five cents a dozen. Butter beans, cucumbers and tomatoes were again very plentiful and much in demand.

Blueberries made their appearance this week and although not over plentiful nevertheless were on sale at several different stalls and were bringing in a quarter a quart. No raspberries were noticed this week. In the fruit market there was also a good supply of products such as peaches, plums, grapefruit, apples and oranges.

THE DAIRY MARKET

Butter, best creamery	43c
Butter, best dairy, per lb.	35c to 40c
Cheese, per lb.	30c to 35c
Dairy cheese	30c to 35c
Eggs, per dozen	40
Kraft cheese	40c
Pimento cheese, per lb.	45c
Roquefort cheese, per lb.	60c

THE VEGETABLE MARKET

Butter Beans, per gallon	25c
Beets, bunch	5
Cucumbers, each	5c
Cabbage, each	10c
Cauliflower	25
Carrots, bunch	5c to 15c
Celery	20c to 30c
Corn, per dozen	35c
Green beans, per lb.	15c
Lettuce, local, per bunch	5c to 10c
Potatoes, new, per bushel	1.60
Rhubarb, home grown, per lb.	10c
Radishes, per bunch	5c
Spinach, per lb.	15c
Turnips, each	5c
Tomatoes, per lb.	20c

THE FRUIT MARKET

Apples, per peck	90c
Blueberries, per qt.	25c
Bananas, per dozen	30
Cherries, per lb.	15c
Canteloupe	15-30
Grapefruit	10c
Grapes, per lb.	25c
Lemons, per dozen	30c
Oranges, per dozen	25c to 60c
Peaches, per dozen	40c to 50c
Pears, per dozen	50cc
Pineapples, each	20c to 25c
Watermelons, each	75c

PROVISION MARKET

Beef, roast, per lb.	8c to 25c
Boiling meat, per lb.	8c to 12c
Bacon, per lb.	30c to 38c
Ham, per lb.	28c to 32c
Ham, picnic per lb.	28 to 30
Chickens, per lb.	30c to 40c
Fowl	25c to 35c
Liver, per lb.	8c to 10c
Spring lamb	30
Pigs' feet, per lb.	8c
Pork, carcass, per lb.	17c
Pork sausage, per lb.	20c
Pork, per lb.	15c to 25c
Steak, sirloin, per lb.	25
Sausage, blood, per lb.	20c
Veal, per carcas	10c

LONDON PAPERS COMMENT ON KELLOGG TALK

ELECTION WORKERS BEFORE JUDGE CUSSON

(Associated Press Despatch)

LONDON, Aug., 21.—The address of Frank. B. Kellogg, united States Secretary of State at Plattsburg, N.Y., in which he discussed the Geneva conference for the limitation of armaments and denied that his government contemplated withdrawing from the Geneva discussions, is commented on approvingly by several of the London morning newspapers today.

The contention of Mr. Kellogg that it is better to begin regional armament agreements than to await the formulation of some universally applicable scheme of disarmament is generally endorsed.

The Daily Telegraph believes Mr. Kellog's address will be read with sincere gratification in Great Britain. "There is not one point in the speech," it says, 'upon which the American and British governments are not completely in agreement upon the large questions of principale and policy which are at issue in the deliberations of the preparatory commission at Geneva."

The Daily Chronicle says the speech throws useful limelight on the proceedings of the preparatory commission. This journal would like to see Great Britain help the United States in combatting the obstructionism of certain continental powres by publicity.

The Westminster Gazette feels "a refreshing breeze of hopefulness" blowing through the speech. it also finds it encouraging to learn that Mr. Kellogg" rebuked those Americans who belittle Geneva and all its works".

The Morning Post, cordially reciprocating Secretary Kellogg's expression of good will towards Great Britain says, among other things that the inalienable factor in the problem of further reduction in navies, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is her stand as an island position and her defence upon safe transportation of food and raw materials from overseas.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

(Associated Press Despatch)

VANCOUVER, B.C., Aug. 21.—"In 1920 Canada lost the Australian market for Canadian paper because in that year England negotiated a treaty with Australia which gave English paper a preference of $15 a ton. In 1925, the Mackenzie King Government opened negotiations for the regaining of the Australian market, and the trade treaty resulted. Under it, we have again secured the Australian market," declared Donald Donaghy, Liberal candidate in Vancouver Centre, in opening his campaign here last night.

"Four weeks ago, the prime minister elevated to his cabinet the greatest enemy of the Australian traty in Canada, Hon. Donald Sutherland, one of the Ontario members," he said.

ONE JACK BENNETT TELLS

Another illustration of Scotch thrift: Last January, so the story runs, a Scot sent a card of greeting to a dear friend, "with best wishes for 1926-27 8 and 9."

STANSTEAD

Sale during fair week in linoleums, umbrella stands, smokers, trunks, go-carts and beds.—Elmer L. Colt, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

Mortgage Interest

BE ready to meet the payment when it falls due. Begin now by depositing regularly in a Savings Account.

IN addition to the interest thus provided for, you will probably have something as well to apply on the principal. 23

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up $20,000,000
Reserve Fund $20,000,000

SEEK CAUSE FOR SERIOUS AIRSHIP WRECK

Mostly American Tourists Suffered in Paris-London Smash.

(Associated Press Despatch)

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A thorough inquiry will be made into the wreck of the Paris-London passenger airship, which occurred at Folkstone on Thursday.

There were in all sixteen persons in the airplane—nine Americans, four British, three French. Only three, all British, escaped uninjured —Lord Norreys and Mr. and Mrs. Clark. The eight Americans injured include five women, four of whom suffered severe injuries. One Frenchman also was seriously hurt.

Below is the list of those injured:

Ames, Miss Harriet, New York City, both arms fractured.

Bennett, Miss Edna, London, silght injuries.

Fearne, Miss Edna, New Rochelle, N.Y., contused hip and abrasions.

Hazzard, Miss Marguerite, New York City, thighs fractured.

Hazzard, Mr. Stanley, New York City, fractured arm and leg and bad scalp wounds.

Stroh, Laurence, New York City, cut head and injured eye.

Vaiden, Miss Mildred, Baltimore, Md., fractured right arm and scalp wounds.

Vaiden, Miss Victoria, sister of the above, slight injuries.

Ducos, Mons. Gavin, Paris, mechanic of the smashed plane, compound fracture of arm and leg.

McAdam, Robert, Glasgow, Scotland, fractured arm and dislocated hip.

FIRE-ALARM-IN-ONE, NEW GOLF RECORD

(Associated Press Despatch)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 21.—An unidentified Philadelphia player is believed to have set a world's record here yesterday by scoring a "fire-alarm-in-one." With one mighty swing of his driver he succeeded in summoning a score of fire trucks and engines to the links of the Philadelphia Country Club where he was playing.

It happened this way:

The distance between the second tee and green is about 400 yards. The player was determined to get as near the green as he could with one powerful swing. The club smacked the ball with tremendous force. It went in the wrong direction.

The ball smashed the glass of the fire alarm box at Belmont Avenue and Monument Road, summoning three West Philadelphia fire brigades.

NEW PRINCIPAL OF STANSTEAD COLLEGE

The Stanstead Journal says:

"The Rev. A. D. Mackenzie, M.A., B.D., arrived at Stanstead on Tuesday and has taken up his work as principal of Stanstead College. After his trip across the continent in a 'Tin Lizzie' Mr. Mackenzie enrolled at Harvard College for the educational course in the summer school there. This, with his previous teaching experience, should qualify him for the work he wishes to undertake as an active member of the staff of Stanstead College. The new principal is not only a man of ability, but a worker. He has his ideas as well as his ideals, and in carrying out the former he should have the support of the staff, the trustees and the community. The new regime opens with every prospect of a successful future."

MANSONVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bailey, Mrs. A. E. Brouillette and two children, Misses Vera and Catherine Bailey and Mrs. I. W. Davis, of Sutton, spent the week-end in Milton, Vt., with Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barr.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Dailey, of Newport Centre, are spending some time at the home of Mrs. Dailey's sister, Mrs. Merrill Heath.

Owing to the fact that Rev. Mr. Caukrodger is having his vacation, there will be no services in the United Church on August 22 and 29.

Miss Natalie Bailey, of Hartford, Conn., has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. A. George.

Mrs. D. M. Manson, of Knowlton, and Mrs. Harry Baker, of Stanbridge East, were guests on Monday, August 16, at the home of B.C. George.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hammoud and three children, of New Haven, Conn., have been spending their vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. George and children spent a few days in Westfield, Vt., recently.

Miss Cora George and Mr. Frank Beaton motored to Cabot, Vt., on Sunday, August 14.

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BONDS
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

WAR OF FUTURE, CHEMICAL WAR, AND VERY SHORT

View of Noted British Scientist —Poison Gas Will Wipe Out Whole Armies and Towns.

(Associated Press Despatch)

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug., 21.—There is no longer a choice in regard to the adoption of chemical warfare, Sir James Irvine, noted British scientist told the institute of policies. At present the nation which possessed the most efficient chemical industry, possessed also the most efficient instruments of war, for as long as the chemical factory remained it will be a war factory, he said.

"Quite possibly the war of the future may be declared waged and won in a few days", he said. "The alteration necessary for the conversion of passenger aeroplanes into bombing machines is not serious, and the chemical factories can provide the poison shell filling which the aeroplanes will distribute on their objective. There is no longer need for heavy guns or the customary materials of war."

During the past war, he said, chemists of the allied nations were called upon at a moment's notice to furnish poisonous chemicals when Germany, after having stood for many years against the use of poison gases in warfare, suddenly wiped out thousands of her enemy with it at Ypres.

"For many years Germany has adopted the attitude that the use of any materials the sole purpose of which was to disseminate poison, should be prohibited by combative nations," Sir James said. "This is clearly shown in her treaty she signed in which the use of gas warfare was interdicted."

Sir James then described the methods of making the gas whose effectiveness depended on the numbers it could kill.

"Many volunteer subjects were found who will bear to their dying day the scar of wounds received during these tests," he said.

"One occasion, every worker in the laboratory was down.

"I am not a pessimist, but I am nevertheless appalled at the prospects opened if man is to wage war in this way. The time must come when man will rise superior to the envy and passion that make for war, but that time is not yet, and we must face these facts. A nation leading in scientific development and chemical manufacture broke a pledge and utilized chemical poisons in warfare. Other nations retaliated and formed definite warfare departments to prosecute and expand the methods; since that war, most nations have expanded the range of their chemical industries; and finally, the staffs of the various chemical warfare departments have been greatly reduced since the war but are still in existence."

BOARD OF TRADE PASSES MOTION OF SYMPATHY

At a meting of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade, held on August 19, a motion of sympathy, moved by Mr. A. M. Sangster and seconded by Mr. Chas. DeL. Mignault, was expressed at the death of His Lordship Mgr. Paul LaRocque, and the following resolution was passed:

"The Sherbrooke Board of Trade has learned with regret of the death of His Lordship Mgr. Paul LaRocque, and offers His Lordship Mgr. A. O. Gagnon and Catholics of the diocese of Sherbrooke the expresion of their most sincere sympathy.

"Mgr. LaRocque, by his unceasing energy in promoting the religious and material interests of his episcopal city and of his diocese, will leave in the history of our community a perpetual souvenir.

"That a copy of the present resolution be forwarded to Mgr. A. O. Gagnon, Capitulary Bishop."

SPORTING NEWS

PITTSBURGH, ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI

Hot Race for Honors in National League — Toronto Increased Lead.

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Rogers Hornsby, playing manager and present day star, is pitting his knowledge of baseball against that of three veterans now too old to perform and he says he made a gallant fight in reaching a deadlock with the world champion Pirates. The three clubs at the top have the cream of the pitching in the circuit but it would seem that Hornsby has a slight advantage in this department wtih such performers as Rhem, Sherdel, Keen, Haines and Reinhart.

Bill McKechnie and Fred Clarke, driving the Pirates toward their second pennant, sent away their captain, Max Carey, who was credited with winning the world's series last year by many critics. Jack Hendricks, struggling to gain another flag for te Cincinnati Reds, has been aided materially by the veteran submarine hurler, Carl Mays, but his other crack moundment have failed to meet expectations.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Yesterday's Results)

Cleveland at Washington game was washed out.

At New York	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	4	10	5
New York	10	10	2

Batteries—Bellou, Wingard, Giard and Schang; Jones, Shawkey and Severeid.

At Boston	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	7	0
Boston	1	7	0

Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Zahniser and T. Gaston.

At Philadelphia	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	4	11	0
Philadelphia	2	6	1

Batteries—Whitehall and Bassler; Quinn, Grove, Pate and Perkins.

Second game	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	5	15	1
Philadelphia	4	12	1

Batteries — Wells and Woodall; Walberg, Gray, Willys, Quinn and Perkins.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Yesterday's Results)

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, postponed, rain.

At Chicago	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	3	3	2
Chicago	1	7	2

Batteries—Grimes and Hargraves; Jones and Gonzales.
Called fifth, rain.

At Cincinnati	R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	5	0
Cincinnati	5	11	1

Batteries—Benton, Mogridge and Taylor; Luque and Hargrave.

At St. Louis	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	10	2
St. Louis	6	8	1

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Florence; Rhem and O'Farrell.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
(Yesterday's Results)

Rochester at Reading was postponed on account of rain.

Buffalo and Jersey City not scheduled.

At Newark	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	11	13	1
Newark	2	8	3

Batteries—Doyle and O'Neill; Decatur, Twombly, Lynch and Schulte.

At Baltimore	R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	6	11	2
Baltimore	3	8	1

Batteries—Miller and Neibergall; Earnshaw, Ogden and Freitag.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	75	45	.625
Cleveland	65	54	.546
Philadelphia	65	56	.537
Detroit	62	57	.521
Washington	59	56	.513
Chicago	59	59	.500
St. Louis	50	70	.417
Boston	42	80	.344

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	63	47	.573
St. Louis	67	50	.572
Cininnati	66	51	.564
Chicago	60	56	.517
New York	58	56	.509
Brooklyn	56	63	.471
Boston	47	68	.409
Philadelphia	43	69	.384

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	82	49	.626
Baltimore	78	49	.614
Newark	78	51	.605
Buffalo	75	55	.577
Rochester	65	64	.504
Jersey City	59	68	.465
Syracuse	49	80	.380
Reading	28	98	.222

RICHMOND AND ASBESTOS PLAY EXCITING GAME

RICHMOND, Aug. 21.—The weather being ideol, August 15th, saw a record crowd attending the game with supporters from both teams well represented. The game was started sharp at 3.30 p.m. by Umpire Abbie Campbell.

Richmond started off in the first inning and no runs were made. Asbestos got their bats in first inning ending with four runs. No score was made until the sixth inning when McGinnis, of the home team, made a home run. At this stage of the game the score was 5 to 1 in favor of Asbestos. It was a clear defeat for the Richmond squad and they were hopelessly outclassed in every feature of the game. Vincent, Asbestos' pitcher, twirled an air tight ball having the Richmond batters at his mercy throughout the whole game. Cheers from the spectators and thrills were furnished at frequent intervals and undoubtedly the surprise of the season was evident. Richmond pushed across their only run in the fourth inning on a scratch hit. From the sixth inning no runs were made by either team. It is expected that a return game will be played in Richmond in the near future and it is to be hoped Asbestos and Richmond will display the same brand of baseball.

Score by innings:

Asbestos	400 001 000—5
Richmond	000 100 000—1

Batteries—Vincent and Plourde; Meek and Cabana.

ST. ROCH PLAY NOTRE DAME TOMORROW

The first of a series of five games between St. Roche and Notre Dame will be played tomorrow afternoon at the Ball Park. St. Roch won last year's series by one game and Notre Dame hope to win the honors this year. Pat Mitchell will do the twirling for St. Roch, while R. Morin will be on the mound for Notre Dame.

FOOTBALL

WINDSOR MILLS WON FROM RICHMOND

WINDSOR MILLS, Que., Aug., 21.— Playing at Richmond on August 14, in a home and home contest, the Windsor Mills football eleven won a hard fought contest with the Richmond boys by a score of three to nothing.

The first half was by far the best, for both teams were fresh and played at a fast pace. Early in the game one of the Richmond defenders handled, and MacAulay scored on the penalty. Richmond pressed hard, but the Windsor defence played a good game and held back the invaders. The Windsor boys' rushes were always dangerous and by these means were able to force a corner, Ross scoring on the corner kick by heading into the nets.

In the second half, the pace slackened somewhat, but never the less flashes of good football were seen. Richmond pressed hard, but were unable to score. Windsor's next, and what proved to be the laast goal was scored when MacAulay again converted from a penalty shot. The remainder of the game remained scoreless and the final whistle found Windsor leading three to nothing.

SPORTING NOTES

NOTRE DAME AND ST. ROCH TO PLAY TOMORROW

The Notre Dame and St. Roch teams will meet at the Ball Park tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock, in the first of a series of five games. This game is expected to be an interesting one, and a large number of fans is looked for.

JACK DEMPSEY WILL TRAIN AT ATLANTIC CITY

(Associated Press Despatch)

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 21.—"We are going to shake the dust of New York from our shoes for good, as far as fighting is concerned." This was the general comment today at the training camp of Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion, as plans got under way for breaking camp Sunday night. In deference to the wishes of Tex Rickard, promoter of the champion's match with Gene Tunney in Philadelphia next month, the Dempsey camp is to be switched to Atlantic City, Ga. There is much speculation in camp today over the report that Dempsey who last night attended the yearling sale in connection with the August racing meet, purchased two colts. Some professed to see the possibility of the champion entering the racing game before long.

The new training quarters at Atlantic City will be in the Dog Park, which is now empty, there being no whippet races scheduled before September 23rd, the date of the championship fight.

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Johnny Dundee, of New York, fighting with only one hand after he had injured his right in the third, last night won a judge's decision over Fred Bretonnelle, of France, in the ten round featur match of a boxing show here. Jimmy Goodrich, of Buffalo, former world's lightweight champion, was awarded a decision over Russie LeRoy, welterweight, Fargo, N.D., in eight rounds. Paul Berlenbach, former light-heavyweight champion, scored a technical knockout over Francis Charles, of France, in another ten round go. Charles was unable to start the second round.

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Aug. 21. — Johnny Dundee, New York featherweight was awarded decision by judges over Fred Bretonel, of France, in ten round feature match of a boxing er light heavyweight champion, won a technical knockout over Francis Charles, of France, in the first round. Jimmy Goodrich, of Buffalo, former world's lightweight chacmpion won the judges' decision welterweight in eight rounds. Andre over Russie Leroy, of Fargo, N.D., Roulies, of France, defeated Eddie Anderson, Wyoming, featherweight, in ten rounds.

Quincy, Ill.—Lester Martins, St. Louis welterweight, knocked out Jackie Barnhart, Terre Haunte in the first round.

Jommy McDermott, Terre Haute, bantamweight, awarded decision over Jimmie Sayers, Lafayette, Ind., in ten rounds.

Hollywood, Cal.—Georgia Rivers, San Francisco flyweight won decision over Izzie Schwartz, New York, in ten rounds.

San Francisco.—Hank Roberts, of San Jose, middleweight, and Jimmy Moore, of Cincinnati, fought a draw in six rounds.

TENNIS

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Japan won the American zone Davis Cup final round here yesterday beating Cuba in the doubles and thus won the right to meet France in the final, the winner of which will challenge the United States for the international tennis trophy. Japan took both singles on Thursday.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS CHAMPIONSHIP TO BE PLAYED OFF THIS AFTERNOON

This afternoon will witness the championship of the Eastern Townships played off, when P. Gain, of Richmond, meets E. Davis, of East Angus, at the St. Francis Tennis Club courts at 2.30 p.m.

LACROSSE

BANQUET FOR EAST SHERBROOKE TEAM THIS EVENING

Members of the East Sherboroke Lacrosse Club are anticipating with much pleasure the banquet to be given by the team's officers this evening at the Magog House at 7.30 o'clock. As stated in yesterday's issue, an invitation to attend was extended to supporters and those interested in the East Sherbrooke team, and quite a few made reservations last evening. It is expected that this event will be a very pleasant affair, and one which will be enjoyed by the members of the team.

FINAL GAME THIS AFTERNOON

The final game to decide which team will become possessors of the Munro Charity Club will be staged this afternoon on the Parade Grounds at 3 o'clock, when St. Pats and East Sherbrooke face each other. A tremendous lot of interest has been evidenced by lacrosse fans over this game, and a record crowd is expected. It was still uncertain last evening whether the East Sherbrooke team would play the Irishmen today, on account of the protest which the Scouts lodged during the course of their last game with East Sherbrooke. As this protest was thrown out by the league officials at the meeting held at the Chateau Frontenac last evening, the St. Pats and East Sherbrooke teams will go ahead and fight it out this afternoon for the Munro Cup.

CANADA'S NAVY

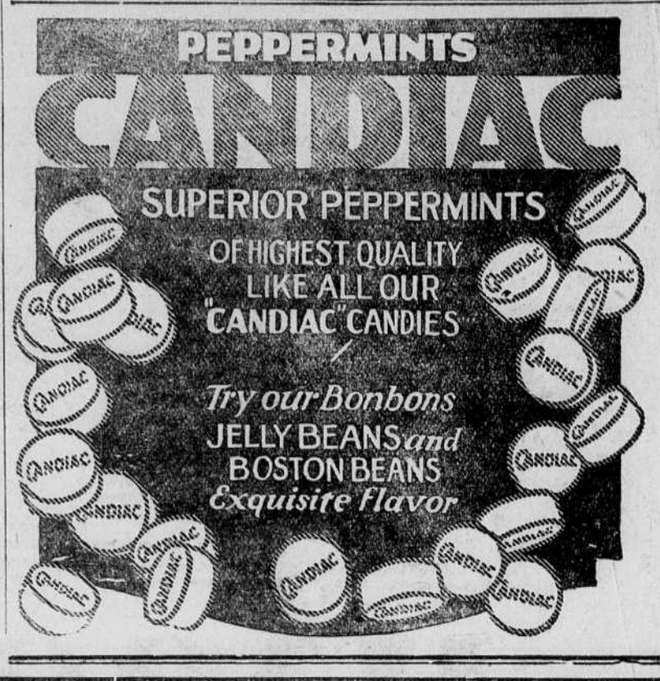
(Associated Press Despatch)

OTTAWA, Aug., 21.—(By Canadian Press) — Subsistance allowance has been found insufficient by officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy, travelling on duty and it is to be increased. In Canada Gazette this week, notice is given of an order in council authorizing the increase of this subsistance allowance at the discretion of the Minister of National Defence up to the limit of $10 a day.

IRVING BERLIN IN QUEBEC

(Associated Press Despatch)

QUEBEC, Aug. 21.—Irving Berlin, popular composer, and his wife, the former Ellen MacKay, of New York, arrived here yesterday on board the steamer Montnairn after an European trip which has lasted since their marriage early last spring. Mr. Berlin's car, from New York, met the couple. They travelled incognito, under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, but their attempts at secrecy were frustrated by reporters who had preceded them from New York.



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