VOL 9 NO 1

The Townships Sun



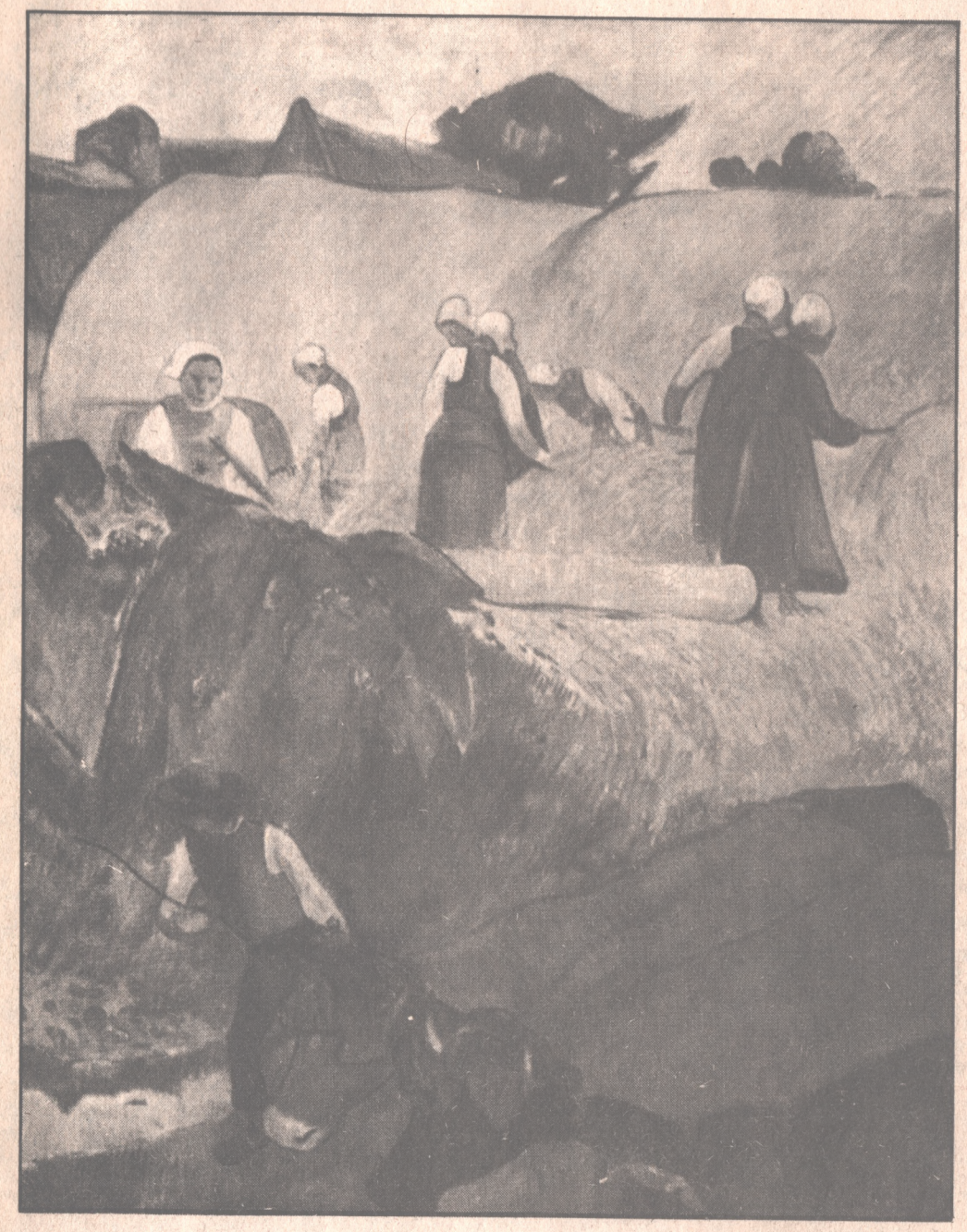
Peter Hutchinson

*The Sun's Enernews *

July 1981

The Townships Sun

Lennoxville
95 cents



* The Cold War In Quebec * Ascott Township *

* Photography & Seeing *

* Family Planning * The Griffintown Horror *

RELIVE THE 60'S & 70'S WITH





Said an irate caller the other day, "You people are always complaining. You're always against everything. You're never for anything." Well. That isn't true.

I will use the Royal I: I am *for* survival. That means Survival in Style: work and abundance, the integrity of the individual, the home and the family. The sanctity of the many different kinds. The tilth of the soil. The water that's clear and life-giving. The conflict of interest. I build my father's house. I work in the fields. I go to the harvest. I sing and drink wine. I think, I dream and I build.

But mobs. This I am against, and they gather roundabout. Mobs are lumps of matter—the remains of individuals who have ceased to be, who have lost the vision of Survival. Passive matter to be heated and molded, put on hold, reprogrammed and altered. Mobs in suspension sit in the government and corporate office, practice war upon neighbors and believe in TV. They empty the nightsoil in the streams of our homeland. They build Pillars and Towers of smoke by day and fire by night. They babble on, pollute and destroy: individuals, homes, lands and futures.

The more organized and well-paid the mob the more insidious, widespread and deadly the take. To rough up a few redskins in the night—this is nothing. To pervert and misdirect the spirit of a people, to reduce the Quebecois Nation to a mob and its outcasts is the work of a master mobster. To sell the soul of this nation to bigger mobs that poison and deface it is to reduce the master and the mob to just a few more faces in a huge and helpless crowd—with small chance of Survival.

JP



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Letters

Dear Ma'am,

We enjoy the Sun immensely, have passed on the good word for our friends to subscribe to a very worthwhile English publication that does a good job of keeping us up to date on the Townships life.

Thank you very much for the articles on the history of our beautiful Canada, you dear people are contributing so much to help Canadians realize, we must be thankful every day in our lives that we can live with neighbours of any culture and language.

W.H. Maslin
Lachute, Que.

Dear Ma'am,

In a most recent issue of 'The Townships Sun', the article entitled 'Touring The Townships' was interesting to be sure. Information re Baldwin Mills should have read "Lake Lester" (probably a typing error). Lyster is a mis-spelling that developed over the years. The crown granted a large tract of land to two men around the mid 1700s, their names were Robert Lester and Robert Morrogh. This tract encompassed hundreds of acres around and surrounding the lake at the foot of the pinnacle—hence the lake became Lake Lester; with Barnston Mountain forming the southern wall. Of course, just across the mountain is Vermont, U.S.A. In the 1860-70s, the largest condensed milk factory in Canada was found here; as well as other interesting historical facts. Thank you for the service you perform.

Lydia May
Baldwin Mills, Que.

Attention: Gladys Mackey Beattie,

Sometimes you ask for observations for your Conservation Column which we always read. Here's mine:

"I put up my first bluebird house in 1919 at age 9 years. It was occupied by bluebirds year after year until it fell apart. By this time it was no longer needed. Why? Because, as the starlings moved in, they forced the bluebirds to leave their nesting places.

Here in the Minton Hill area we are in the middle of a large area relatively free of the use of pesticide sprays. They could have survived right here.

I have seen just one bluebird in the last five years. I put up three special houses for them which were then taken by tree swallows. The starlings can't get in—not because they haven't tried.

The only way we can entice bluebirds back is to get rid of the starlings by whatever means possible. This would mean using drastic and costly measures—sure to be opposed by some."

Reg. Conner
North Hatley, Que.

Dear Mr. Epps,

Your "Touring The Townships" was very interesting and I'm sending it to my brother, who lives in Ontario.

We were born in the townships and lived at Saxby's Corner not far from Granby. We attended a country school until high school and I have always been very interested in the history of the Shefford Mountain area. We were born on a farm bought from Ashley Craig. My father was born in a log cabin near Roxton Pond. He was a member of the French Baptist church and my mother came from Germany.

You seem to know an awful lot about the whole district. It brings back a lot of memories and I'm sure my brother will enjoy reading this section of 'The Townships Sun'. Also my brother will enjoy your book. He often visits us and is a world traveller. This will give him lots of clues about things to see which not even I knew anything about.

I'm looking forward to Gladys Mackey Beattie's book on Canadian Horses too. I own one myself. I think my mare is included in the book in a picture.

Keep up the interest in our wonderful townships.

Mrs. Alice Lamoureux Gravel
Sherbrooke, Que.

Dear Ma'am,

I would like to provide a lead to the possibility of your correspondent Jane L. Pankovitch seeing not one but a pair of Eagles in the Sugar loaf area, between it and Peevee Mountain, and to the north and south I spent the last 3 years living in a house on Sugar Loaf Road known as the Gilbeat Farm.

Unfortunately, local politics and poachers, caused me to leave the area and I am just another "one" who is Ontario or Alberta bound, even though my family roots are buried in the Brome Churchyard. It has become an impossibly intolerable situation, or condition.

Two of my dogs were shot just before the last election. Some one did not like my remarks in the Record vis à vis the Freud affair which incidentally is not yet ended, to the concern of some!

The Gilbeat house sits in the centre of the best poachers area anywhere around. The Canada Geese fly right over the house—lowdown spring and fall. Bear cross the road in numbers 100 yards to the south and deer have a trail around the perimeter of the hayfield.

To get back to the Eagles. Almost every morning the two of them would come down and swoop in up behind the old barn, after coming up from their eerie at the south end of the Peevee.

Sometimes they would perch in the Balsams up on the Peevee Ridge straight across and up from the house.

Ted Lewis



Coming Soon

July 9 - 25

The Piggery Theatre

DEATHTRAP by Ira Levin.

The Piggery opens this season with this smash hit thriller which promises to acquaint you with the edge of your seat. The Piggery anticipates record-breading crowds so be there a little early before the curtain rises at 8:30 p.m. on Thursday, July 9, 1981.

July 30 - 31, August 1 and 2

Cookshire Fair

July 24 - Aug. 2
Arts—Sutton

EXHIBITION of paintings, drawings and tempera crafted by Roland Strasser, the painter of people. Strasser spent the major part of his painting career in the Far East, in the wild and little explored areas of New Guinea, Tibet and Mongolia, in the highly formalized civilization of Japan and in the villages of Bali, where traditional life and costume satisfied his sensuous appreciation of colour and form.

ARTS-SUTTON is very proud to be able to present some of this work in this area. Come and see some moving portraits and portrayals and capture the spirit he lived by. This exhibition will take place at: 7 Academy, Sutton, Quebec on July 24th until August 2nd. Exhibit hours are from 11:00 to 6:00 p.m. daily.

July 12 - 25

La Galerie North Hatley

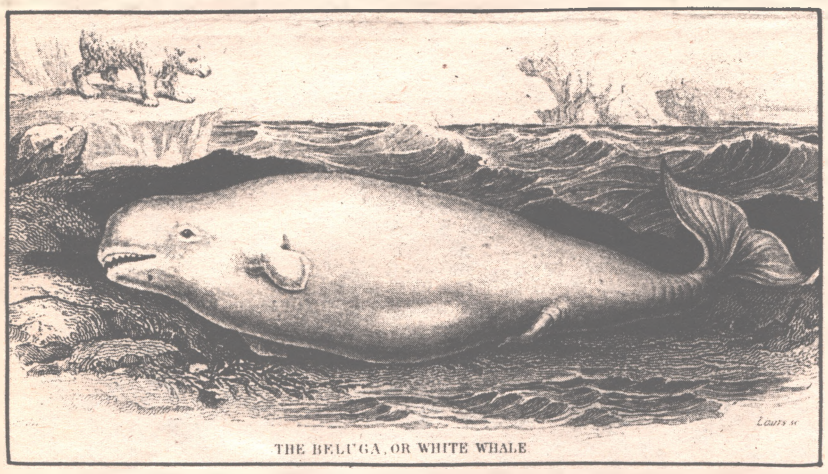
Exhibitions will take place featuring: paintings and drawings by Richard Quellet; works by painter-engraver Martine Gingras-Hogue; paintings by Ross Munro; engravins by Sylvie Rousseau; photos by Olive Palmer, who specializes in portraits; sculptures by Denise Hébert-Leblanc; drawings by Yvan Tremblay; and ceramics by Clémence Brodeur. Exhibit is open every day except Monday from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. Come and see.

July 16, 17, 18 and 19

The Canadian Horseshoes Pitching Championship

Victoriaville.

There will be a gathering of all the best players in Canada, including the former Canadian champion and 10 times world champion, Elmer Hohl, who is expected to be there. Please register before Monday, July 6th. The fees are: Adult - $15.00; Juniors are free. Send registration fee and category: ex. men, women, junior, 65 and over; with return add to: Jack Adams, 35 O'Neil Crescent, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 1W7, Tel: 373-5184.



THE BELUGA, OR WHITE WHALE

July 17 - 19, July 31 - Aug. 2

Whale Siting Weekends

For adventurers who like the smell of fresh air and 282-ton boats. Pack your thick sweaters, rainwear and extra socks. You're going to spend the weekend sighting whales. A chartered bus (air-conditioned with washroom) leaves Montreal at 2:00 p.m. Friday from the northwest corner of Sherbrooke St. West and Girouard Ave. in front of Notre Dame de Grace Park. The first stop is Riviere-du-Loup and there you will stay the night and learn about whales of the St. Lawrence River. Saturday you will board your chartered boat at 9:00 a.m. and cruise the St. Lawrence River at your leisure, keeping a sharp eye out for those whales (binoculars and sunglasses would be handy). The boat will dock at the foot of the Tadoussac Hotel where you will stay the night. Sunday, after cruising all day sighting whales, you will board the bus back to Montreal and from there will journey to meet your arrival time at 11:00 p.m. Sunday night. The rates cover the bus ride from Montreal to Rimouski and back, 2 days cruising the rivers and 3 hot meals on the boat. The cost is $245.00 Canadian (and $208.25 U.S.) plus $15.00 extra for non-members of the Society. $50.00 must be paid at the time of booking and full payment is required 42 days before departure. A great way to spend a weekend.

July 22 - 26

Bedford Fair

July 12

Auberge Du Fenil

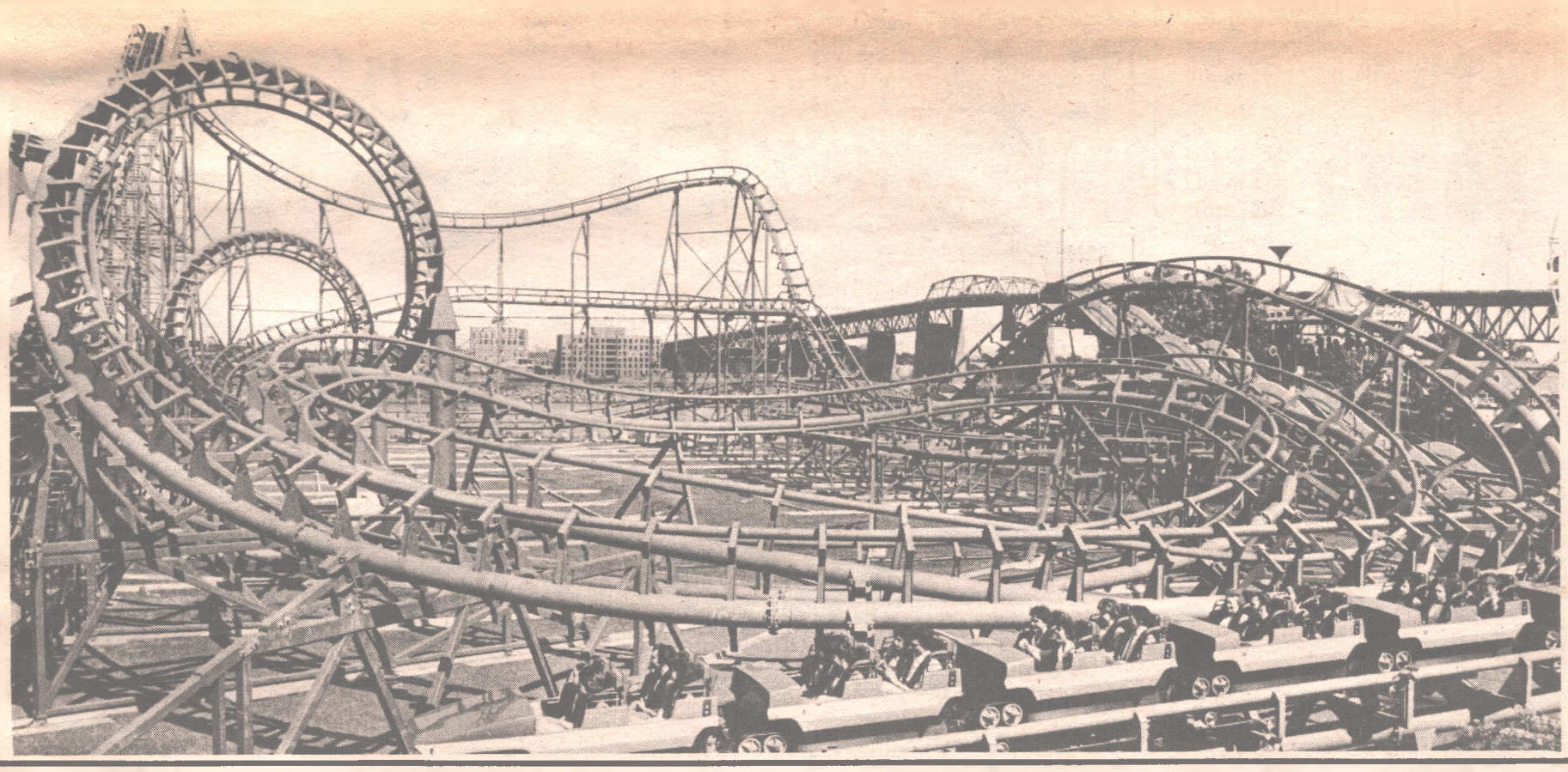
Painting Exhibition of recent paintings by Jean-Pierre Latour at the Auberge du Fenil in Eastman.

City of Sherbrooke Summer Recreation

Registration for summer activities for the City of Sherbrooke. The community and recreation services of the City of Sherbrooke are organizing a variety of outdoor courses and cultural activities.

Some of the outdoor activities offered this summer are: Swimming, canoeing, water-skiing, mountain climbing and archery. Registration for these courses, except water-skiing and swimming, is at Community and Recreation Services at 132 Wellington St. N., from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. Registration for water-skiing is at Pavillon Armand Nadeau, the same hours from Monday to Thursday. Swimming information can be obtained by phoning 565-5836. Registration for workshops and various cultural activities for children can be made at 1215 Kitchener St., Sherbrooke, Que.

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Photography & Seeing

I was originally asked to write an article on photographic composition or "How to design a photograph". This is rather difficult to do as there are essentially no rules of composition to be applied. To try to apply such rules to subject matter will invariably lead to photographs that are stagnant, static and lifeless. As the painter Ruskin put it, "It is impossible to give you rules that will enable you to compose. If it were possible to compose pictures by rule, Titian and Veronese would be ordinary men."

However, it is possible to discuss some of the elements of design inherent in making a good photograph, while keeping in mind the dictum of Ansel Adams, the American landscape and nature photographer, that it is difficult to verbalize about photographic qualities and expression.

When we talk about composition, we generally refer to the spatial and graphic relationships between the objects in front of the camera, and, of course, theirs within the frame and also their relationship to that frame. In photography we are always dealing with the frame whether we are conscious of it or not. We have the frame of the viewfinder, which is equivalent to the frame of our negative or slide and the frame of the final photographic print.

All too often, we tend to concentrate on the objects in front of the camera, usually a subject that dominates the picture, such as a face and tend to forget about or disregard what is happening around that feature, on the edges of the frame. We later discover, to our chagrin, on seeing our prints or slides, something on the edge of the picture that distracts from the main subject; usually something that can't be cropped out without marring the effect we originally intended. Anyone viewing any photograph will look at everything in the frame and it is important that every element in the picture be arranged in such a way that we present the viewer with an image that is harmonious, with the minor elements subordinated to major elements, supporting rather than distracting.

This is accomplished primarily by the correct selection of viewpoint. One photography teacher, when asked what he felt was the most important quality of the turn of the century French photographer, Eugene Atget, replied, "He knew where to stand."

An interesting example of this concerns two photographers who were both covering the homecoming of American POWs from North Vietnam. The photographers were standing within a couple of feet of each other and both photographed a POW being embraced by his family at almost the same instant. While both photographers recorded essentially the same moment, one of them, because he had a slightly better viewpoint, was able to capture more of the emotion of the scene. In this instance, the difference of a couple of feet meant a Pulitzer Prize.

While this may, to some extent, have been a matter of luck and while few of us may ever be concerned with a Pulitzer Prize, a great many of our photographs, particularly of family or friends, where we may want to record feelings and emotions, may be spoiled by a few feet.

A simple exercise in framing and viewpoint may be accomplished with the aid of a viewing card. Take an 8 X 10 inch sheet of dark cardboard and cut out a rectangle of 4 X 6 inches from the centre of the card. This will give you a frame of the same proportions as 35mm film. Take this frame with you when you go for a walk and use it to view different subject matter. By holding the viewing card at different distances from your eye, you will be able to also see the difference between the ways in which different types of lenses will capture the scene or subject. The closer you hold the viewing card to your eye, the wider will be your angle of view, thus approximating what you would see with a wide angle lens. The further away you hold it, the narrower will be your angle of view, giving you a telephoto effect. Working with this cut-out viewing card, you will be able to isolate areas and explore different photographic possibilities.



Text and Photographs by Peter Hutchinson

Most of us tend to take things as we find them, to select the most obvious or the easiest viewpoint, whatever the subject matter, without really exploring all the visual possibilities. The American photographer Aaron Siskind, speaking about photographic seeing, has said, "As the saying goes, we see in terms of our education. We look at the world and see what we have learned to believe is there. We have been conditioned to expect and it is indeed socially useful that we agree on the function of objects. But, as photographers, we must learn to relax our beliefs. Move on objects with your eye straight on, to the left, around to the right. Watch them grow large as you approach, group and regroup as you shift your position. Relationships gradually emerge and sometimes assert themselves with finality. And that's your picture."

What Siskind is saying, in essence, is not to take things for granted but to discover, be aware of what we are looking at, at which point we begin to see. What is it that makes us initially look at something? Is it it's shape, it's two-dimensional aspect; it's form or three-dimensional aspect; or are we concerned with texture or pattern? These are simple visual elements we must invariably deal with and organize when photographing. How will our viewpoint affect the organization of these elements?

Photographers make pictures of objects in front of the camera but they are also always making pictures of patterns of light. While our primary concern in dealing with composition is that of organizing and arranging the visual elements in front of the lense, there is another factor we must be aware of and that is the tonal composition or colour composition produced by these patterns of light.

In black and white photography, the world is reduced to a scale of tones, ranging from black through grey to white. The arrangement of these tones in a picture will produce another, perhaps more abstract, form of composition. Often this tonal composition will have more force or be more obvious than the arrangement of the objects actually in front of the camera. On other occasions, our composition may be spoiled by a small area of one tone or another simply drawing the viewer's eye away from the main subject of the photograph.

A simple exercise will demonstrate this. Take any black and white photograph and four sheets of tracing paper, the same size as the photograph.

On the first sheet, lightly trace out, with a soft pencil to prevent damaging the print, the major elements in the photograph, the objects that were in front of the camera. On the second sheet of tracing paper, trace out the areas of black and dark grey tonality and then shade them in. On the third sheet trace out the areas of middle grey. On the last sheet trace out the light grey and white tonalities. Com-











pare these to each other and to the original print. These tracings will help disclose the composition of the picture and the real subject of it.

When working with colour photography we must also contend with the arrangement of colours and the actual colour composition produces.

Edward Weston called composition "the strongest way of seeing." Good compositon must invariably be intuitive and spontaneous. This is particularly true in the case of photography where one must usually work quickly, even if one is photographing a seemingly still landscape, which in fact changes every second with changes in light, movement of clouds and every other whim of the wind. The French photographer Henri Carier-Bresson defines photography as "the simultaneous recognition, in a fraction of a second, of the significance of an event as well as of a precise organization of forms which give that event its proper expression. I believe that, through the act of living the discovery of oneself is made concurrently with the discovery of the world around us, which can mold us but which can also be affected by us. A balance must be established between these two worlds—the one inside us and the one outside us. As a result of this constant reciprocal process, both these worlds come to form a single one. And this is the world we must communicate."

One of the best ways to train oneself in terms of composition, to the point that it becomes intuitive, is to look at as much of the work of the world's best photographers as possible, not so much to emulate them as to absorb from them. How do they deal with the various visual elements, arrange and organize, use tonality and colour?

Each of us will ultimately find our own individual approach. It has often been stated that if you have 10 different photographers photographing the same subject, you will end up with 10 very different pictures. Each of us sees differently, not only as Siskind says, in terms of our education but also in terms of every other factor that has molded us as individuals; our upbringing, social background, religion and many other conditioning factors, even height or eyesight. Each of us perceives the world in a very different way and it is our individual perceptions of the world we record each time we make a picture. The strength of our expression, of our perceptions is dependent on our ability to see more clearly.

The German painter Paul Klee said that for him art was a process of "making the invisible, visible." Photography seems to be particularly suited to that purpose. We are constantly bombarded with continuous streams of visual stimulus which we must make sense of in order to survive. To do this we tend to see in a form of visual shorthand that that we can quickly make decisions on how to appropriately react to the world. As a result a great deal of what we see is invisible to us and, in fact, must be. By its nature photography teaches us to see again. The camera isolates. By looking through it, we immediately cut out a large proportion of the visual stimulus around us and automatically concentrate on what we are looking at. We start to look at things without having to label them. To quote Monet, "To see, you have to forget the name of the thing you are looking at." At this point the fun begins. □

Peter Hutchinson is a photographer working and residing in Hatley. His studio, Critical Eye, offers live-in workshops for photography throughout the summer.

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The Cold War In Québec

The Naeves Still In Search Of The Promised Land

"J'aurais bien sûr aimé sortir mon drapeau du Canada, mais j'ai certaines craintes...on est victime de toutes sortes d'attaques quand on s'affiche comme canadien. Les gens sont rendus tellement intolérants de nos jours", dit-il.

"I would have loved to have taken out my Canadian flag, but I had certain reservations...we are victimized when we proclaim ourselves Canadian. People are so intolerant these days."

M. Denis René, Lac Megantic [La Tribune, Jeudi, le 2 juillet

Text and Photographs by Jessica Perkins



Sixteen years ago Lowell and Virginia Naeve moved with their family from Vermont to North Hately, for political reasons. This fall they will move again from their business and homestead, with their family—again for political reasons.

Their original move out of the urban squeeze was from New York City to Vermont. They had "amassed" $1,000 from the sale of their artwork which bought them a farm, a truck and a year's subsistence. When they got to Quebec, they were in part already Townshippers, in possession of a hard-earned stock of northern rural skills. Like many newcomers to this kind of life, they brought an enthusiasm that was missing for the many young native Townshippers who had felt that they had to leave.

Survival for some means paycheck. For others it means growth, productivity, cooperation. The Naeves had a lot to offer the Townships by way of membership here: an apple press, an art camp, natural foods and cheese making classes, art instruction, artwork, a gallery, a film festival, sometimes as much as fifteen years before these things became available in the Sherbrooke area. Although they are essentially private people, unintentionally they have acquired an aura of leadership, as pioneers, in the minds of many of their neighbors. They have accomplished in their life what it has taken others many generations to achieve.

Activity, livelihood, cooperative self-sufficiency made their homestead operation a personal and financial success, though by other standards the money angle was puny. The Naeves never needed to scramble after something like a niche in the provincial civil service. They are not the people to become dependent upon some corporate substation that has threatened or is likely to threaten to take its business over the border into Greater Canada. They are not committed to any highwater mark of consumerism. So why when the political tensions in Quebec are by now about as newsworthy as Claude Tessier's new diet, do they decide they have to leave.

Everyone has a threshold of tolerance. You can look at and live with a situation for a long time and become apparently immune to its pressures until an incident or a series of incidents or even a bad dream will bring you to a state of critical mass.

"I think that once you leave your place of birth, for political reasons, you can't think anymore in terms of nationalism, you become international." (Virginia) You become sensitive to human rights, global perspectives. It was a combination of crummy incidents, abuses of human rights that made them, first of all, decide just to go and have a look at something else, to see if it was any different. It was. Outside of Quebec and Ontario, they saw and met people going about their business as if the work and play themselves were foremost in their minds, and not how those activities would or would not be accepted by a hostile environment. From outside, the Situation became a soap opera: silly, hypnotic, dangerous, historically altogether too familiar.

"I think the main thing is to communicate. And to try to communicate."

Both Lowell and Virginia earned their stripes at an early age from the (first) Depression. Hauled from school to school as her parents practiced the art of survival for real, Virginia never really did learn the bookwork part of her English grammar very well. So a second language in a classroom was a tall order; mostly she learned some of her own grammar theory by deduction. But her daughter, Serena is exceptionally bilingual and with good reason. She had invested two years and a lot of money to study in France specifically for her future in Quebec. Since then she has been a member of the Metiers d'arts in Sherbrooke, has served on the board of directors there and lives 90% of her business and social life in the French language. If any non-francophone is prepared for Levesquedom, she is. But ironically it has been her very intimacy with the Quebecois community that has allowed her an unwelcome insight. "We weren't concerned whether Quebec went separate. When you like the French culture, the French people..." But even for her, with close francophone friends, the fact that she was English-speaking meant that there was a bottom line, that she was to be commercially ostracized and socially merely tolerated. And this toleration was apparently due to the fact that she and her family were American-born: "You've had your revolution against the English, now it's our



turn."

"It doesn't bother us so much to have a depreciation in income as long as we have a place here, as long as we have an identity in Quebec. But we lost all our French business last year...When you ask your closest (francophone) friends and they say 'I don't know what's wrong with you, I'd understand if you'd leave'...When you get to a certain point in conversation and you see the intensity of the emotions still there, it comes down to you can't change the facts of what happened a long time ago."

"A new culture, a new country, I was looking forward to it", Serena's husband explained. "But then I heard about the number of English films being limited and I thought, oh well I'll just go over across the border. Then we heard about censorship of English books sold in the province and I thought well then I'll just go to Newport or Toronto then I said, 'wait a minute, this is ridiculous.' When you're compromising over 50% and it still doesn't make a difference... Everybody saturates at a different point."

Virginia. "I think people are **fooling** themselves if they think that because they're bilingual they're going to pass totally. There's going to be the difference between the bilingual French and the bilingual English.

"There's a certain vitality that isn't here (anymore). Our milieu of the English-speaking thing is dying or the back is broken or something. Now the French are on an upswing. They're going kind of excited because maybe they'll get free or something. But since we don't belong to that and they don't want us to belong to it..."

Lowell. "But out there (the west)... everybody belongs. Here's the difference. Nobody gives one goddamn whether you're French, German, Dutch or Ukrainian as the case may be—they feel they're all Canadians. But you can't get that here. You're English but you don't belong here. You have to go someplace else to be a Canadian.

"See the history of this sort of thing, you can read it right here in our own papers and stuff...Here you get all North American, I don't know what the millions of English or (those) who want to melt into the English thing, I melded into it myself. I'm from Dutch and Danish background, Virginia's Irish and so forth. And I'm glad I'm not stuck here in this. I'm glad I'm part of the meld. Not because it's the greatest thing on earth but Jesus I belong everyplace but Quebec, right. I belong among the hundreds of millions instead of with just the few million...especially with being surrounded. So I'm glad I'm part of the mix. But the French don't want to do that.

"I think the main thing is to communicate. And to **try** to communicate no matter what the situations. A Ukrainian I met on the street at 5 o'clock in the morning—he was out with his dog and so forth. I could hardly understand him—at all—but I tried so hard to understand him because I wanted to talk to that guy and find out what he was all about.

"But the French Canadian doesn't have that attitude. You're a son of a bitch and goddamit you don't belong here. Well I belong on this earth just about as well as anybody else, you know what I mean. Maybe I don't fit perfect and I never will fit perfect but neither will anybody else, right.

"You work and you work and then they don't patronize you because you don't speak the right language."

Virginia. "But to play upon people ...if you keep working on that aspect IT'S NOT GOOD."

Lowell. "They're [the PQ gov't] actually promoting a hatred...underneath it all promoting a hatred. And this is one thing I will **never** forgive, I don't care what nice things the PQ do. They have gone out and they have actively...you see, to remain silent while these things go on is the same thing as promoting it—because they are the government. And they have promoted a hatred. And I resent this because people that we got along with nice, at any rate halfway decent and everything, now shy away from us because it's no longer patriotic in the Quebecois sense to patronize an English place. And they don't like in





certain places to be caught talking to you real friendly-like. It's not **in** you see.

"I don't care what government, where it's at. Wherever it does this, whenever they do this to gain political stature, to get people going for a certain thing...they promote a bigotry of sorts."

Virginia. "But when you had Nazism in Germany they were at a low, low point financially. They had come out of WW1 in the most terrible inflationary period. It was a disaster and this thing started catching on.

"Friends of ours used to laugh at first bacause it was such a joke—that Hitler was such a joke. Now I'm not saying that this can be what's going on in Quebec. But some of the things that the Nazis did which was tattling on people etc.—those **kind** of things are being done to some degree here. And I don't want to sit around and watch it. I would prefer to go outside this thing at my age and if they want to chew each other up, which they will if they run out of English Canadians ...When the crunch comes they'll certainly find somebody **among** themselves that they can pick on—I don't know who, but scapegoats are always available if you need them.

"You know, in the U.S. there were various elements that were going on that when you fed fire to these various things, things got out of control...Now I myself lived in the South many years of my life as a child and I know what happens when people inflame people...and get them all whipped up. In the U.S. in the South the poor white was always a little better than the poor Negro. But they absolutely weren't any better, they were only better because they could say they were white...and certain politicians would play on this. Well that's rotten when that goes on."

"It doesn't bother us so much to have a depreciation in income as long as we have a place here, as long as we have an identity in Quebec..."

Virginia. "It's also all the things that people have done to us. I can understand their (francophones') tremendous feeling of needing to have their own thing. I can understand that. I can understand what I've read what the English have done vis à vis the French. I'm not blind.I read a lot. But it's like I sit back and wonder after the Holocaust in Germany, what on earth, why—except that it must be human nature—could the Jews run around doing some of the things they do to the Arabs, when all those things happened to them before. Have they forgotten?"

Lowell. "...it doesn't serve their purpose (to remember)."

Lowell. "This is sort of vicious to promote people's bigotry (in Quebec) to gain political ends. Let's face it, he wants to be king of a country. And he's doing it very low key, 'Hiya Fellas. I'm Gary Cooper' style. OK it's very smart; he's very intelligent. That's how you do it, come in through the back door so it doesn't look like you're doing it. Behind it all he's got to have a pretty big ego. When it comes down to it—he's allowed and encouraged policies that are running the English out—pushing them out.

"So it's sorry we have to suffer through this. A lot of people are paying a hell of a price. We **love** this place. We **love** it. I'll tell you we didn't plant four hundred apple trees to take a loss of ten-twenty thousand dollars. This is ridiculous. We're losing our shirt here. And we're gonna lose it even further if we stay—that's the thing. We gotta get the hell out."

Virginia. "It would be nice to do something where it wasn't all going for nothing." □



Another Conversation...

by Jessica Perkins

According to Royal Orr, recently appointed director of **Townshippers**, the main areas of activity for the past year and a half have been internal organization, information gathering and the creation of an administration and communications network spanning all of the Eastern Townships. Such heritage-orientated projects as the organization of new and established museums have proven valuable not only for their preservation of the past but insofar as they have served as focal points for community leaders, many of whom were meeting each other for the first time. Presently, **Townshippers** are preparing to involve the English population more closely, giving the local membership more specific tasks. Immediate upcoming projects include fund-raising, youth programs, social services evaluation for the immense region 06, information centers and an investigation into the procedure for place name changes.

Q. "The things you have been describing, especially the social services, are really good ways to establish a strong foundation for the community when the new developments come through from Quebec City: CLSC improvements, place name changes, things that could threaten the community or help it. And yet they are also things that are time consuming and they are activities that should be undertaken by an already healthy community. Some of the things that are really threatening this community, though, are the exoduses, the age of the community, the job situation, the school situation ...Some of the more alarmed statements I've heard from people who want to leave or are scared have exactly to do with language, job availability and schools. Have you forseen yet any way to deal with this?"

RO. "Practically it's a matter of getting as many grants as we can for example for English schools to have special French second language programs, not only to guarantee that our kids will come out with a reasonable chance of getting a job from the standpoint of fluency in French but also to help stop the amount of children whose parents are switching them into the French school system simply because they want them to be assured of a chance on the grounds of language competancy.

"In terms of job opportunities a lot of people think, and in some cases there's something to it, that if Mr. Young and M. LaJeunesses apply for the same job, it's going to be M. LaJeunesse who gets the job, even if they're both fluently bilingual. And there's no denying that this kind of racism exists. But there are laws to deal with that...the law is that that's not allowed and it's just a matter of being vigilant enough and strong enough that when something flagrant happens to be able to use the laws that are there to protect us."

Q. "So do you now have people working with you who are able to take on this kind of task?"

RO. "Well we don't have the budget or the manpower to look into that but of course we are a member of the Council of Quebec Minorities. And the CQM is presently doing a couple of major studies on hiring procedures in major Quebec corporations as well as medium and small sized businesses.

"But you know this kind of problem, the notion of people leaving, is as much because of an atmosphere...as because of the facts. There's no denying that there is an atmosphere that there are no jobs, that there's no future for anglophones, that the community is disappearing. But then again I would like for us to be able to investigate this. But I have suspicions that for example, in terms of job opportunities if we lived in Cape Breton, as many of our young people would be heading out as they are here in the Eastern Townships...it's a function nearly as much of our depressed economic state...In a lot of areas in Eastern Canada there's a big exodus of young people just of necessity, having to look for jobs.

"I suspect, again, that if we were in other rural areas of North America we'd be seeing the same things happening. It's just more obvious here because the forces of modernity, if you want to call it that,...the centralization of the economic structure in the cities, the increasing number of people that are being employed by large firms, and the inability of agriculture (as it is currently practiced) to employ the majority of the people. Just all these things make it happen that people move out of rural communities and go away. BUT, the way it is here in Quebec the people who tend to move into our communities to take the place of those who have left, or the forces that seem to be causing this, speak French. So it's just really obvious that our communities are getting smaller and smaller because the people who come speak a different language and are very identifiable.

"It's only recently in the Eastern Townships that people have been forced to sort of live in a mass society. Our communities used to be self-sufficient and they still are in certain places...But as things change and we decided we need things like the CHU, we just have to increasingly ...participate in a wider community —so that we can pay for that thing and have a say in what gets done there and how it's run. And the problem for us is when we step out into this mass society, suddenly our little small communities aren't big enough for our voice to be heard. And that's when the whole problem of necessity —building a wider sense of community comes in. It's no longer enough that the English community in Lennoxville and district act in concerted effort for something. When you think that we in the Townships, the English-speaking community, are somewhere between 40 and 50 thousand, well that's just a little small town. By modern standards, we're a town the size of Magog. So you have to keep in mind that we're not very big, but if we all join together we have a better chance of being heard.

"I agree that there's a bad atmosphere created by legislation in the books and the obvious exmaple is Bill 101. There's no getting away from it that it just poisons the atmosphere for relations between our communities... It's always possible to say that these tensions have grown and things will get worse and things will get really vicious...It's a tough time and Bill 101 is like a tight collar. We've just got to know the rights we've got. We've got to stand up for the rights we've got. We've got to join together to be heard. Because I do sincerely think that the government is going to listen to us.

"But what can you do besides try. I mean even if you're going to go under...it's like the whole death and dying thing: there are ways to die and there are ways to die. And we can just sort of go with a whimper, decide OK lets pack it in, lets lock the doors and go away to whatever. Or you can decide dammit there's some really nice things about this community... there are enough good things to make it worth the try.

"I think in their franker moments, members of the government would admit that Bill 101 wasn't designed for the Eastern Townships, for the Gaspé Coast or for the Pontiac region. It's the West Island and Westmount that we're suffering for, and again we're suffereing for stereotypes that we really did not have a heck of a lot to do with establishing.

"By tradition, there is whole emphasis on philosophy and education in Quebec both in the church and in education...You meet a lot of francophones who have studied philosophy if they've gone to university. Theory is important here in Quebec and the kind of theory we're working towards is Social Democratic, and if it follows any model it is a European model with the emphasis on the importance of the collectivity over that of the individual. We can see how this works to our benefit when we don't have to sell our home if our kid gets really sick, like they may have to do in the States. But it irks us when we see the disadvantages in the overly complex bureaucratic network. A government whose first concern is the welfare of the collectivity is going to want to oversee that collectivity very closely, and so we have an overdeveloped red tape system, too many inspectors, too many civil servants and functionaires.

"And you see a lot of anger here in Quebec is anger at this kind of modern European notion of how you go about setting up a society and running a society. Now a lot of Townshippers may not agree...but I think people live theories. And most practical people would deny they live theories, but they do.

"We're increasingly living in a society that has a different theory, a different political philosophy. And we react against the people who are forcing this upon us. But what we're reacting against is this modern theory, this foreign theory. And again the people who are placing this theory on us, by an act of fate, speak French. A lot of our resentment turns into a kind of racism because we really don't like the theory...But we don't say those goddamn European style social democrats, instead we say those goddamn whatever your favorite word for French-Canadian.

"English speaking Townshippers are basically conservatives traditionally in the best sense of the word. Conservative in the sense that we have really decent aspects to our society and we want to preserve the decent parts...of what we have...And it would be nice if we could figure out in our minds what our theory is, and have it clear in our minds what their theory is so when the two theories clash we can sit down and say look we don't like your theory when it says this and this is why we really hate this particular system and don't you think you could learn something from this part of our system that comes out of this part of our theory. The thing is that when you've got a super intellectual government as you call it, if our community is to survive, it has to somehow develop an intellectual base...acknowledge it, describe it... You've got to be able to go to those guys and say...our community is: Rural. Protestant. Basically. And that means we think in these ways and that's why it just doesn't jive with what you say...We've got to figure out what it is that's worth hanging on to, figure out how far we can go into integrating ourselves.

"It's a lot better thing to be anti-modern that it is to be anti-French. It's a lot more defensible thing to be a conservative than a racist and I think a lot of our people are simply conservatives." □



Doom & Gloom Department

Acid Rain In Canada:

Pointing At Neighbors From A Dirty Back Yard

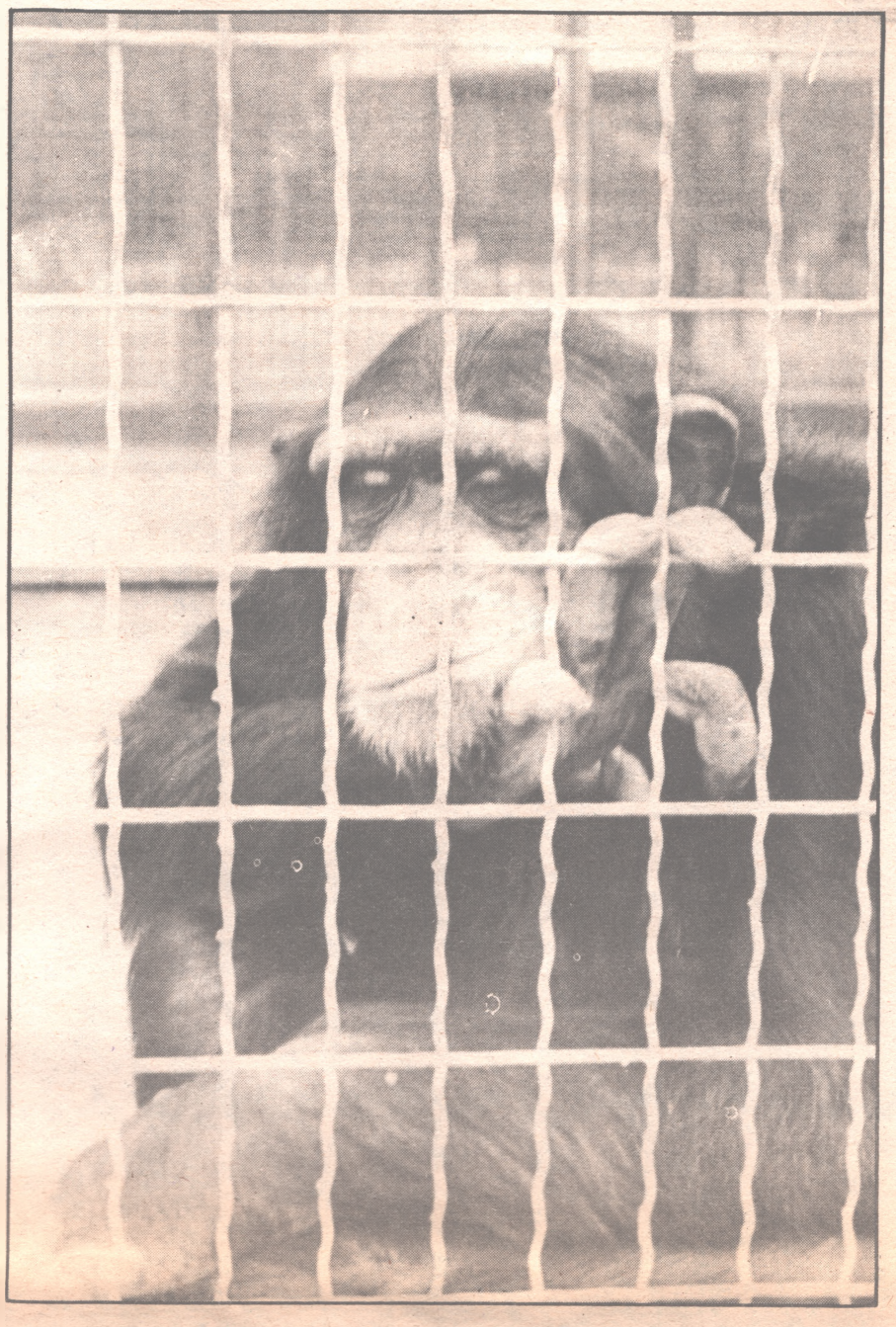
by Merritt Clifton

BRIGHAM, QUEBEC - Every rainstorm or snowfall, I stand outside for a few moments with a strip of litmus paper to check for acidity. To doublecheck, I collect a precipitation sample and test it later, indoors, by adding litmus solution. I started a little over two years ago, when an hour of melting snow for bathwater nearly destroyed our copper boiler. The snow pH then was 4.4, 26 times more acidic than neutral groundwater. I was shocked. Now I'm bored. We haven't had a precipitation pH above 5 in all the time since. The average is from 4.2 to 4.6. Our groundwater remains neutral, thanks to natural limestone deposits rarely found elsewhere in Canada. Local river water is heavily alkaline due to sewage discharge; only 9% of Quebec towns treat their sewage. But acid rain damage is increasingly obvious all the same.

Walter Hawthorne, up the road, wonders if acid rain helped cause his unprecedented double crop failure last year. Hawthorne pioneered today's back-to-the-earth movement nearly 50 years ago, moving here from Montreal in the depths of the Great Depression to raise apples and bees and seek a simpler lifestyle. Last year life grew complicated for him and half the other apple and bee farmers in Quebec, as first their apples grew stunted and spotted, and then their bees failed to gather enough honey to even feed themselves over the past winter. Hawthorne never lost a crop before. He knows a prolonged cold drought damaged the clover, which feeds the bees until the apples blossom, and he knows various fungi can also cause stunting and spotting. At the same time, he knows apples are pH-sensitive. If the apple nectar pH changes, both apples and bees suffer.

Farmwife Lorna Kemp was first in Brigham to notice woodlots turning brown prematurely. Throughout rural Canada, farmers depend upon their woodlots for winter heating. Browning leaves in midsummer instead of late fall means stunted growth, meaning in turn slower woodlot replenishment. And the fastest-growing woodlot species suffer most from acid rain: white pine, jack pine, trembling aspen, and white birch. Kemp bought a more efficient woodstove, hoping to cut her fuel consumption correspondingly. Neighbors are more concerned about declining maple sap yields. Quebec's legendary sugarbushes have been browning lately with no apparent cause. The University of Vermont extension service is investigating acid rain as a potential culprit, though some foresters on their staff are skeptical. In absence of any similar Quebec study, local sap-growers anxiously await results.

Acid rain is not harming only farmers. Until recently Brigham and perhaps a thousand other hamlets like it sustained a thriving sportfishing industry. Sportfishing ranked ahead of skiing as the leading tourist attraction throughout Quebec and northern Ontario. But sportfishing died in Brigham and other riverside communities about 25 years ago, due to increasing septic and industrial pollution. That left lake communities, like those surrounding Lake Lister, Lake Magog, and Lake Massawippi just east of here. Both the Quebec and Ontario governments extensively promoted their lake fishing. Now the Quebec Ministry for Tourism hires Wilson May to stock Lister, Magog, and Massawippi with 118,000 trout per year. Even this hasn't been enough to preserve a breeding population. Adult trout can withstand the springtime acid surge, when the snow melts, but fry cannot. Lister, Magog, and Massawippi are considered healthy lakes, since their pH is neutral most of the year. One hundred and forty Ontario lakes are now too acidic to support fish at all, while 48,000 are imminently imperiled. No one has tabulated Quebec statistics.



Until April, 1980, Brigham enjoyed a reminder of how the fishing used to be in a sheltered inlet off the Yamaska River. Protected from pollution, 2,000 suckers, pike, muskelunge, bass, and catfish thrived in less than half an acre. Then an unseasonably hot day followed an unusually heavy snowfall. The inlet pH didn't climb back above 5.0 for three days. Grown men cried. In nearby Rainville, meanwhile, Mrs. Edgar Newett cried over a conservation effort gone awry. She and her husband had rescued some 50 fish from the Yamaska following an industrial waste spill, and had kept them in a large, well-attended pond. The acid surge killed them, too. "I guess we shouldn't have been surprised," Mrs. Mewett told me, pointing to the recently painted side of her house. Acidic soot, probably from the Domco carpet factory across the river, had already eaten holes through the paint the size of pennies.

What's Canada doing to stop acid rain?

Not much. Some dramatic actions have been taken, as public examples. For instance, Dr. Walton Watt singlehandedly saved the Mersey River, Nova Scotia, salmon population by equipping a hatchery with limestone water filtration—but making the river genuinely healthy for salmon, he estimates, would cost $5 to $10 per fish. Nobody's ready to spend that much on a nationwide basis, not even to save the billion-dollar-per-year sportfishing industry. Watt himself admits that liming is a bandaid solution. In the preventive realm, federal environment minister John Roberts on May 1, 1980, ordered the INCO nickel smelter at Sudbury, Ontario, to cut sulphur emissions per day to 2,500 tons from 3,600. He further ordered a gradual emission reduction from there to about 1,600 tons per day by 1982. INCO remains the world's largest man-made acidic emissions point source, however, and Roberts had done little or nothing about other Canadian point sources.

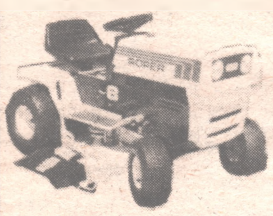
"Aside from some politically isolated groups like the weather researchers." University of Toronto biologist Harold Harvey snorts, "when you talk to the feds about acid rain, all you get is a large sucking sound." The Trudeau government, in power from 1968 until 1979, never studied acid rain. Environment minister Len Marchand opened an acid rain dossier under the short-loved Joe Clark government, but according to Sault Ste. Marie member of Parliament Cyril Symes, whose constituency is immediately affected, he was "weak, with no clout." Ross Howard of the Toronto **Globe & Mail** adds that "the first time acid rain became a

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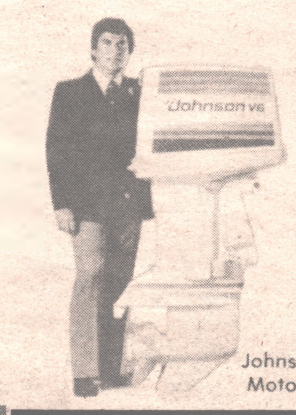
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serious talking point was when (former) U.S. secretary of state Cyrus Vance visited Canada in November, 1978, carrying a U.S. Senate resolution telling Canada to curb a minor drift of acid rain from Ontario and the west into the United States."

Inheriting responsibility, Clark and Marchand opened joint study and negotiation with the Carter administration. The joint study revealed that the U.S. exports some 4 million tons of sulphur dioxide to Canada each year, while receiving back only 500,000 to 700,000 tons from Canadian sources. Sulphur dioxide and nitric oxide are the two emission compounds that most often combine with the atmosphere to cause acid rain.

Clark, Marchand, and the Carter administration were all out of power before this discovery became politically hot. Trudeau was back, in Canada. "The power to prevent acid rain lies not in Ottawa...but in Washington," Ray Robinson of Environment Canada stated. Marchand's replacement, John Roberts, has converted this view into national policy, winning headlines and favorable editorials with a lot of tough talk toward the Reagan administration. In Banff, Alberta, Roberts told a joint meeting of the Canadian and American Bar Associations that, while he doesn't want to tell the U.S. government how to run its own business, it's time the U.S. displayed moral leadership and respect for the rights of other nations by tightening air pollution laws instead of loosening them. Ten days later, Roberts added at a Sierra Club gathering in Boston that the U.S. must acknowledge fiscal responsibility for acid rain produced by American industry, "rather than exporting those costs across the border in the form of environmental damage to us."

Roberts' talk appears aimed at strengthening his bargaining position in ongoing negotiations over revision of U.S. air pollution standards, now well underway. As Roberts says, the negotiations must "ensure that the current Congressional review of the Clean Air Act recognized the need for the U.S. to prevent existing and future transboundary damage."

Since the EPA charges fossil-burning electrical generating plants with producing two-thirds of the American sulphur dioxide, since almost all the remainder comes from fossil fuels burned in cars, factories, and residences, and since coal gasification plants are also expected to be heavy S02 polluters, any discussion of U.S. emission standards becomes inevitably discussion of U.S. energy policy as well. This, not environmental and health damage, is what most intrigues leading Canadian politicians. Both Quebec and Ontario have as their largest corporation government-run electric energy monopolies—Hydro Quebec and Ontario Hydro. Anticipating a future as "the Arabs of electricity," Quebec premier René Levesque has allowed Hydro Quebec to run up a debt greater than the sum of all other provincial debts, while developing the James Bay, Manic, and Churchill Falls generating stations.

The Ottawa-based citizens' watchdog group Energy Probe estimates that Quebec has a potential 200% electrical energy surplus, available for export to the United States. Ontario premier William Davis, meanwhile, has encouraged Ontario Hydro to borrow almost as heavily, building a 45% electrical energy surplus primarily with nuclear reactors. Quebec and Ontario are both presently selling Americans electricity at rates lower than Quebecois and Ontarians pay. If American fossil-burning generating plants close down, they'll suddenly enjoy a seller's market.

Alberta, meanwhile, has long been eager to sell petroleum to the U.S. at world prices. The Trudeau government has instead kept Alberta selling to Quebec and Ontario at much lower controlled prices. This has in turn encouraged Albertan separatist sentiment, in a country already torn by Quebec separatism. Roberts could pull a coup for Trudeau by exchanging Albertan petroleum for an end to U.S. coal gasification projects. Timing is critical. Quebec and Alberta are the provinces most vigorously resisting Trudeau's attempt to provide Canada with a strong federalist constitution. Levesque and Alberta premier Peter Lougheed claim a strong federal government will never serve their provincial interests. An acid rain treaty indirectly enriching Quebec and Alberta could undercut the dissident premiers, and Trudeau understands this much better than he grasps any environmental problem.

Energy policy, national unity, and the new constitution dominate Canadian politics to the extent that federal officials discussing acid rain have actually been charged in the House of Commons with "displaying no sense of urgency." Ontario's leading environmentalist group, Pollution Probe, accuses Ottawa of deliberately playing down acid rain, except when it can be used for political leverage.

Charles Mallory and Bruce Walker of Montreal's Society To Overcome Pollution go into most detail. STOP, founded in 1969, is Canada's most experienced and influential environmental action lobby. In a recent brief to the House of Commons Sub-Committee on Acid Rain, Mallory and Walker testified that in using acid rain as a political lever, Ottawa has indulged in scapegoating. Citing the U.S.-Canada Consultation Group report, they demonstrate that Canadian authorities are almost completely ignoring the 50% of acid rain originating from Canadian emissions. Ottawa "has avoided concrete action by putting up a smokescreen of excuses," they charge, including not only "blaming the United States

erroneously for most of Canada's acid rain," but also "arguing that environmental protection is constitutionally a provincial responsibility."

In fact, they continue, "Canada's Clean Air Act as amended in December, 1980 gives the federal government the authority to impose emission standards on stationary sources of SO2 and N0x."

Roberts has chosen to make these standards advisory only, perhaps to avoid jurisdictional conflict with provincial premiers, such as Lougheed and Levesque, who suspect Trudeau of usurping their authority.

Moreover, Mallory and Walker go on, the feds have been foot-dragging: "In February 1977, Environment Canada (a weaker edition of the EPA) proposed to publish national emission guidelines for thermal power combustion within 41 weeks, and for non-ferrous smelters within 63 weeks. These self-imposed deadlines expired nearly two years ago." At the same time, the federal government has been subsidizing oil-burning power plants that convert to burn coal, by paying 75% of the conversion post. Smelters and generating plants are Canada's leading point-sources for sulphur dioxide, followed by Alberta's sour gas processing facilites. Sour gas processing already adds 550,000 tons of SO2 to the air annually. Hennie Veldbuizen of Environment Canada anticipates a 28% increase over the next 5 years.

Veldhuizen and Peter Rennis of the Canadian Forestry Service testified in 1979 against reckless full-speed-ahead development of Albertan tar sands, fearing that increased acid rain might destroy the tundra between Lake Athabasca and the Great Slave Lake. Some damage, including mercury pollution in the lakes themselves, was already evident. But development went ahead anyway, and ultimate impact remains unknown.

Under the circumstances, Roberts will have a hard time pointing the finger at American full-speed-ahead policies. The U.S. can even claim that relaxing automobile emission standards in April only brought them to Canadian levels. Before the relaxation, as Mallory and Walker complained, "New Canadian cars could emit three times as much NOx as their American counterparts."

Still less is underway to combat acid rain on the provincial level. The provinces may have the constitutional responsibility to fight pollution, but historically they've been reluctant to buck powerful industries and entrenched mayors such as Montreal's Jean Drapeau. As a result, provincial environmental action lags at the level of concern states demonstrated circa 1960. Ontario's environment ministry concentrates upon protecting public parklands. Quebec environment minister Marcel Leger took office in 1976 by warning Drapeau that Montreal had better commence building a sewage treatment system in planning off and on since 1934. Drapeau retorted that Montreal couldn't afford sewage treatment while paying off Expo '67, and the cost of facilities for the 1976 Olympics. Service charges on either debt could have covered sewage treatment: Montreal is by far the largest city in the world without it. Leger thereafter concentrated upon his other responsibility, coordinating Parti Quebecois precinct organization. His only action of significance on environmental issues has been carrying through a river clean-up project in the works since 1968. My hometown of Brigham, population 400, opened a sewage treatment plant in December, 1979, and a dozen other rural communities will have sewage treatment under the Leger scheme by 1984.

According to Claude Vallee, Leger's consultant responsible for all water pollution programs, "Cleaning up the rivers and getting good water to drink had to be our top priority. We have had no time or money to study acid rain. To be frank, you are at least two years ahead of us. Nothing has been done on any pollution problem in so long..."

Of Quebec's half-dozen private environmental action groups, only STOP has ever even discussed acid rain officially. It's a bad problem, as Hawthorne, Kemp, Newatt, and many other testify. But so far it's less pressing than the situation last year in Farnham, for instance, where the city filtration plant was literally pumping more excrement out of the Yamaska River than water, and 8,000 people had no water for 6 months in 12.

No one in Canada is giving acid rain top priority, not even those most affected. A dozen picketeers who challenged Ronald Reagan's air pollution policies when he visited Ottawa in March were the first sign of public protest. Endangered copper workers in Murdochville are more concerned with surviving layoffs than surviving lung diseases having 20-to-30-year incubation periods. Native peoples are trying to gain more political autonomy in the constitutional debate. Farmers are too busy salvaging crops, too outnumbered, too far in debt to government loan agencies, and too discouraged to do much more than complain to anyone who asks.

Only recently has acid rain even reached the mass media. The government broadcasting monopoly, the CBC, didn't air a television special on acid rain until July, 1979, and didn't air a follow-up until April, 1981. Newspapers have buried acid rain articles on inside pages. As late as January, 1981, a Townships journalist believed, "Acid rain is a dead issue. The problem is solved. The government's doing something about it.

This attitude may explain Canadian apathy toward acid rain best. In the United States, as Paul Goodman summarized, "The president is my employee, and I can fire or berate him for doing a lousy job as seems necessary." Citizens are used to demanding action, whatever the issue. This has never been the case in Canada, founded by United Empire Loyalists, who resisted Tom Paine's call to rebellion against paternal monarchy. "In Canada, government struts and parades before you at every moment," Henry David Thoreau observed. "It is the master and the people are the servant." Until government acts, most Canadians don't react—not loudly, nor in public. Hawthorne will continue watching his apples fall inedible, as his bees starve. Kemp will continue denouncing pollution of all sorts to her friends and family, but never outside her own home. Mrs. Mewett will continue keeping a lush, pH-controlled garden in her kitchen, mourning the dying outdoors. □

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The Sun's Enernews

And Other Tidbits You Never Asked For

by David Simms

The spring issue of **Austria Today** has an article about low head hydro in Austria. Renown for its mountains, Austria has a lot of hydro power potential. However, as in many other places, existing small power stations were allowed to fall into disrepair because they were judged "uneconomic". Reasons for the renewed interest in revitalizing these stations are broader than simple economics. Now, not only are the small power stations competitive but Austrians have found other advantages in the way the economic advantages promise to show themselves: the government of Austria has decided to embark on a step by step renovation plan designed to take up a bit of the slack that exists in state's economy—they figure that the renovation plan will provide additional employment in those areas that need it most...the rural ones.

The article argues that the dispersed nature of the small hydro power plants will give Austria an advantage in the security of its energy supplies. While the country's low head hydro "equals the demands of hospitals, barracks, the food and dairy industries, household lighting, a few other vital institutions and an emergency traffic system." **It would be impossible to cripple in the way that a single, large power plant of equal capacity could be crippled in the event of a 'crisis'.**

Also mentioned is the role of the state in encouraging the renovation, by the private sector, of privately-owned power stations. Here, government involvement just sufficient to get things moving is in the form of establishment of guarantees to buy a certain minimum quantity of power. With guarantees the owners of small hydro stations are thought to be in a good position to obtain the necessary loans and to be able to repay them allowing themselves a reasonable profit.

It's encouraging to read of an example where government acts as a coordinator getting various sectors of the economy to work together in harmony. This contrasts quite violently with what we're used to seeing in Quebec...a paternalistic government creating crown corporations with exclusive mandates to control vital needs such as electricity. In the latter case, Hydro-Quebec answers to no one, for they command more expertise than the government. Further, their mandate doesn't require any subjugation of their own empire-building tendencies, for example through encouraging private enterprise to share in the exploitation of our low-head hydro potential (and in the creation of rural employment opportunities and regional profit taking). Compared to Austria's, Quebec's response to the production of electrical energy is exceptionally centralized and given more to the creation of a self-serving power structure than to the establishment of harmony and a broad-based participation in the important provincial affair of producing electrical energy.

While the news of Hydro-Quebec's new 400 kv (400,000 volts of direct current electricity) line from Sherbrooke to the U.S. has just surfaced here, the opposition forces have already been prepared in Vermont. A couple of concerned friends from Holland, Vt. dropped off a pamphlet entitled **Power Lines In Vermont** the other day. Published by the Northeast Kingdom Energy Alliance, the document explains the organization's opposition to the massive line in terms of health hazards and economics. The group advocates, instead of hydro imports from Quebec, a greater emphasis on energy conservation and the use of local energy resources such as small scale hydro, solar and wind energy. They contend that **"Conservation and non-profit community energy plans do not fit into utility profit and growth plans. We can no longer afford to leave our energy needs in the hands of government and utility planners alone."**

Since, on this side of the border, Hydro-Quebec is perceived as "la vache à lait nationale" which is someday destined to generate enough revenue through electricity exports to provide Quebecers with a heritage fund sufficient to send every man, woman and child to Florida each winter, opposition to the project is not expected to be terribly well orchestrated. Until Quebecers learn that Hydro has a long term debt greater than that of the province, and approximately nineteen times that due to the 1976 Olympic games, it is unlikely that they will identify Hydro as a consumer of capital instead of a provider of trips to Florida. Indeed, if Quebecers realized these things, it would be unlikely that they would allow Hydro to string its lines across their land without so much as a nasty remark. Therefore, it must be admitted that those of us who oppose the concept of such a line on this side of the border, (for various reasons) owe

it to ourselves to find out how our efforts to inconvenience the building of the line can be added to those of our friends in the Northeast Kingdom. It should be noted that the paternal devotion that Quebecers reserve for Hydro is not present in Vermont. Write to:

Northeast Kingdom Energy Alliance
Box 71
Greensboro Bend, Vermont 05842

Autofuels Update: Grants and Incentives Aren't the Same Thing

Anyone who hasn't noticed what's happening to prices at the gas pumps is probably filling up on an unlimited expense account. It's obvious that every time Alberta cuts back her oil production the federal government raises oil and gasoline prices to increase tax revenues in order to offset the higher cost of imported oil in order to subsidize eastern consumers.

Close behind the oil increases are those of natural gas and propane. In effect, the federal government is trying to maintain roughly comparable prices for equivalent amounts of energy.

Recently, however, the federal government has announced a grant program (another grant program!!) intended to encourage consumers to convert their vehicles to operate on propane. This initiative resembles the off-oil furnace conversion program where consumers can obtain 50% of conversion costs up to a maximum of $800 per dwelling.

In the USA propane powered vehicles have enjoyed some measure of popularity. A few years ago, a friend from Polk City, Iowa had his truck running on propane. This fuel is reputed to be cleaner burning than gasoline. The life expectancy of engines that use propane is considered to be nearly double that of gasoline burning units. However, this friend travelled a lot. While gasoline was selling for about a dollar per gallon at the time propane was going for approximately 30 cents a gallon in some of the mid-western states. This differential provided the incentive for people to spend the $250 or so on the necessary carburator modifications.

It's hard to believe that the federal government is really serious about encouraging people to switch from imported oil (or gasoline) to propane which is one of the products separated from our domestic natural gas supplies. If it was wouldn't it insure that propane prices were at least low enough, compared to gasoline, to make the conversion attractive? Attractive in this case would mean that each time you fill up, your auto operating expenses are lower. The members of parliament in Ottawa are becoming so dull of mind that they've forgotten the difference between economic incentive and handouts. ☐

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The Canada Oil Substitution Program (COSP), is a major part of the federal government's National Energy Program. COSP is designed to help reduce the use of oil for home heating in every province to no more than 10 per cent of total household energy use by 1990.

COSP is a 10-year program that offers grants of up to $800 covering half the cost of equipment and labour for changing your space or hot water heating system from oil to natural gas, propane or renewable energy sources such as wood and solar. The COSP grant is taxable.

The oil substitution of a centrally heated building unit that contains two or more self-contained dwelling units can qualify for COSP grants ranging from $1,000 to $5,500.

HOW TO APPLY FOR YOUR GRANT

Those of you who are ready to get off oil, or have switched from oil since October 28, 1980, ask for grant information from:

- the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) office, about conversion to wood or solar heat or another renewable energy source. EMR is located at:
  605 Dorchester Boulevard W.
  Montreal, Quebec
  H3B 1P4
  Call: (514) 283-5632 or
  toll-free: 1-800-361-8025
- your natural gas utility;

Arrangements for handling grants for conversions to electricity have not yet been finalized with the Government of Quebec. Details will be announced shortly. In the meantime, if you have converted to electricity since October 28, 1980, please keep your receipts.

In some areas natural gas will not be available for some time: check with your gas utility.

PLAN AHEAD FOR BEST SAVINGS

To start planning your move off oil, the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources can help you:

- assess your home's energy efficiency by means of a free computerized EnerSave questionnaire;
- insulate your home under the Canadian Home Insulation Program (CHIP) which provides taxable grants of up to $500.

Insulation is not a requirement of COSP, but it makes sense to have a well insulated home before you change your heating system. The better your insulation the smaller-sized heating system you'll need when you switch off oil.

Canada

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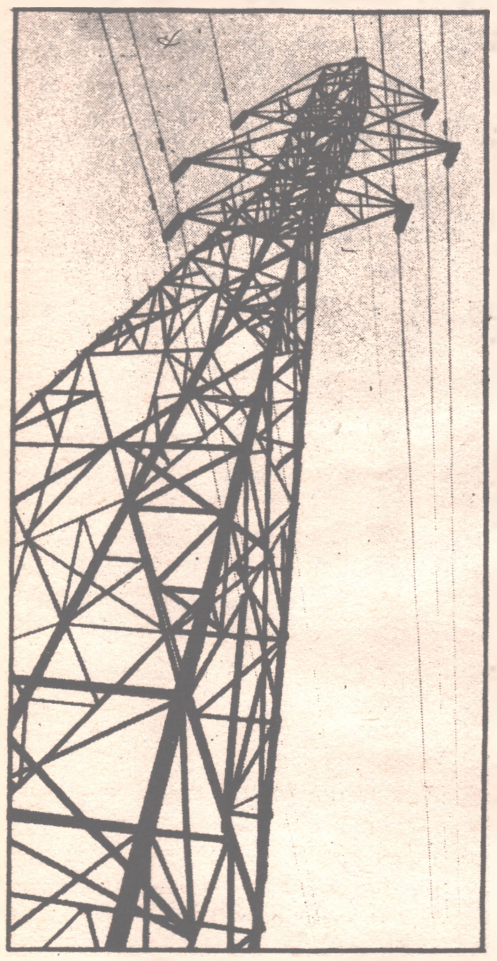
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Canada

Check off your interests and mail today to: EnerSave, Box 3500, Station C, OTTAWA K1Y 4G1

COSP IS PART OF THE NATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM



Hydro Line Buzz

NEWPORT, VT.

A citizen's group organized to stop Hydro lines slated for awesome procession down anywhere from one to three or more corridors through Vermont and New Hampshire met last week to consolidate plans and to activate surrounding municipalities. The group, chaired by Madeline Winfield, discussed forthcoming conservationist and political tactics. In attendence were residents from several towns around the Northeast Kingdom, and two members of the Memphramagog Group, a research team and a conservation outfit for alternative methods in building, energy and agriculture.

Asked about the reasons for wanting Hydro lines stopped, the meeting's consensus was that the objection was more on grounds of conservation, economic, health and aesthetic than those of personal land protection. The path for the corridor or corridors has not yet been confirmed. However, the governors of both Vermont and New Hampshire have begun manoeuvers for dibs on the first pass. Unless opposition is uncommonly powerful, the lines, probably to begin this fall, will most certainly be the first of several going to feed the supposedly ever-mounting energy appetites of Bostonians and New Yorkers.

Depending on which route is chosen first, for Townshippers this will mean a wall of "wire" and PowerTowers erected through Sawyerville to down around Beechers Falls if New Hamphire grabs the first bid. If Vermont, then lines may go through Newport via Lennoxville or further east, crossing around Coaticook.

"Its important for us to demonstrate our ability to cut power consumption. We've got to prove that we don't need that much", one Vermonter said. But for both Townshippers and New Englanders despite scrupulous management of peakhourpower in the home, through new monitoring techniques and common sense, it is not the private sector that most needs to conserve, but industry. "There's no penalty in New England for excessive energy comsumption in industry therefore there's no incentive for responsible use."

Nevertheless, pressure for conserver energy practice has got to come from the people as industry by nature will never take the first step towards "smaller" or "less". Shutting off every other streetlight and putting candles in the window at night were suggested as simple promotional reminders to conserve. As for more directed action, the group plans to disseminate information through local organizers and through the Solar Rollers, an energy conservationist bicycle club out of Boston, who plan a publicity trip into New England. Newport objectors also plan to demand that the impact study by Vermont Electric Company be disbanned and re-established including qualified researchers appointed by the citizens' group. (One member of the current study group, on salary, claims to be qualified as she has worked on the Appalachian Trail and therefore has "corridor experience", according to Chariperson Winfield). A special welcome is also in the works for Governor Snelling on his July 4 visit to the area.

But for Townshippers, what's the big deal? Won't Townshippers be affected along with the rest of Quebec by the sale of electricity to the U.S.? Yes they certainly will be affected by the staggering and mounting debt lying heavily but so far invisibly over the heads of each Quebecer, of every age and of those unyet unborn—for the cost of Hydro Quebec's grandiose plans to date and in the future. Where is the money going to come from just to pay interest on the loans needed for these plans. Guess where.

Then there's the added attraction of gleaming futuristic towers on the landscape like the monsters in **War Of The Worlds**, come to destroy the inhabitants of earth. PowerTowers with incredibly potent energy fields whose effect on wild and tame life has yet to be established. And of course you may be one of the lucky ones who get to ditch some of the extra land you've been wanting to get rid or—and for cheap, too. □

Jessica Perkins

Sutton Mountain Range

by John Boudreau

After being mesmerized by Domtar's slick and well-prepared Press Conference in April, concerning their cutting practices on the slopes of the Sutton Mountains, the Association for the Protection of the Sutton Mountain Range (APSMR) have recovered—and discovered that the nefarious company is not living up to its promises. A $100,000 environmental impact study, commissioned and paid for by Domtar itself in November 1980, was presented at the well-publicized meeting in Sherbrooke. Among some of the recommendations put forth in the report is a cut in horizontal strips. Which basically means that 200 foot swaths will be clear cut, 200 feet left untouched and so on. This method, though unproven, will theoretically let the hardwood regenerate itself naturally within two years. It would also reduce soil erosion to a certain extent.

At a meeting on June 25 at Ecole St Edouard in Knowlton, before 35 concerned citizens and MNA Pierre Paradis, Bernard Benoit of Noire Moutons Farms and spokesman for APSMR, told the group that Domtar was cutting perpendicular to the slope, not horizontal as recommended and that work crews were working 19 hours a day, even on holidays, when promises by the company said that they wouldn't. The plan also called for cutting the Fullerton Pond side of the mountains not on the Mount Echo side, which is being logged now.

The reneging by the company on their promise to follow recommendations in the report has confirmed local citizens' fears that Domtar is really not concerned with the impact their cutting is doing to the environment.

According to the laws that come under our forestry and environmental ministries here in Quebec, the company does not have to adhere to the recommendations anyway.

Liberal MNA Pierre Paradis, who fought the last election mainly on environmental issues, suggested to the group that they make their stand very clear on the cutting of the mountains, whether it be Domtar or anybody else.

"The questions seems, do you want logging or none at all?"

The question is the right one. Until environmental laws become less ambiguous and more restrictive, our woodlands and waterways are in jeopardy, no matter what self-imposed regulations companies give themselves.

After some discussion it was decided that if the only last stand of hardwood of this size in Quebec was going to be saved, there would have to be no logging. Consequently it would have to be turned into some form of park or sanctuary—a long and hard road to achieve. But not so far-fetched as might be believed.

Paradis stated that the Sutton Mountain Range is already considered a national sight, and reminding the government that they on the one hand, consider it something worth preserving and on the other, let it be destroyed.

Local resident Geoff Freemantle, geography teacher and head of the social sciences department at Champlain College, St-Lambert campus, agreed that the idea of a park was a good one but not to abandon fighting the ecological realities at hand. He emphasized the need to study the Environmental Impact Study thoroughly and to somehow monitor the impact the logging is having on the watershed of the area.

"Something is 'fishy' when an environmental impact study is commissioned to a firm in November of 1980 and released in January 1981. Counting Christmas holidays it doesn't leave much time to put an impact report concerning 25,000 acres together." States Freemantle.

Big companies, big money, inadequate laws and unconscious government. The problems and complexities involved in trying to save our few remaining natural areas seem insurmountable. But only a handful of people know the fate of the Sutton Mountain Range. Something can only be preserved if it is projected as being unique and rare. People must be sensitized.

The last major link in the Northwestern leading edge of the Appalachain Chain, the 60 square-mile Sutton Mountain Range is only 100 kilometres from 2,000,000 Montrealers and many towns such as Cowansville and Bromont are all part of its watershed system.

It's a matter of concern for everybody.

For more information contact the Association For The Protection Of The Sutton Mountain Range. Jane Gilday at (514) 243-6492 and Stanley Lake at (514) 292-3835. □



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Family Planning

by Jessica Perkins

The Family Planning Clinic, 740 Galt St. West, Sherbrooke, handles contraception, abortion, sterility and sterilization. A year and a half old, the clinic is efficient, non-bureaucratic and in favor of good communication. Spoken English ranges from excellent to OK-but-enthusiastic. Politics and income-bracket prejudices are not present.

The staff: affiliated with the CHU, it consists of two counsellors, a nurse, a receptionist and four doctors. The receptionist, the one who sets the mood, of either human or robonic, one of a breed notorious for inflicting the cringe squirm and rage syndrome, takes a responsible role. Her manner, crucial in dealing with the alarmed and skittish, is friendly without being overly familiar.

From speaking briefly with the staff, and with several people who were referred to the clinic, if any one aspect of the service is overdone, it is the push on contraception, and this can only be viewed as appropriate. It is nearly impossible to leave the offices with any remnant of ignorance about the science of modern birth control. The ultimate contraception, sterilization, is handled here or at the CHU, as is psychological help, and insemination, for those having trouble conceiving.

The most frequent use made of the clinic, however is for abortion. Patients may be referred by a doctor for a variety of reasons, or may go directly, when pregnancy is suspected, for tests and-or advice. If pregnancy is confirmed, and is problematical, the counsellors help the woman or couple to decide what she or they truly want and what is best for her, them or their families. If abortion is the decision, their case is presented to the hospital Theraputic Abortion Committee, by the clinic, and when passed, proceedings may begin immediately.

But the decision is absolutely the patient's own. The clinic counsellors withhold any trace of persuasion from their approach. Their policy is to give enough emotional support through a process of shrewd examination to enable the patient to make a conscious, truthful decision, and to help her to accept that decision.

Why would a woman want to terminate a pregnancy? Is this "unnatural?"

Some people think that women go for an abortion and want it done between the matinee and the early show. But most value life more than this. It is, in most cases a decision arrived at through desperation, panic, guilt—through cruel emotional wars of perceptions and values. Is the mother healthy, is the foetus healthy. Is the family a family; can it support and give love and time to a new and virtually helpless person. Will the arrival of a child at this particular time dammage delicate new developments in the mother's life, between adults, or among adults and children already born. The effects of a serious disruption may only be felt in the long run by the new baby.

One woman had a family well underway. She and her husband were coming out of a long stretch of time involving many kinds of hardship but were now entering upon a new phase of life. When she discovered she was pregnant, for reasons of jeopardizing their new stability, the husband was against it. The role of the clinic in this case was to acknowledge the mother's desire for another baby, and to help the father to accept her true feelings.

Another woman had wanted a child and she and her partner had been trying for months to conceive. Although she had heard about the sometimes radical change of mentality that occurs during pregnancy, she had thought herself immune to such derrangement. This psychological upheaval is a little-publicized phenomenon, in its magnitude, one that is potentially very dangerous, and one for which this person was entirely unprepared. Having come to think of herself as somewhat insane, she could not come to terms with the intense panic that was mounting in her thoughts and feelings. It took a doctor, outside the clinic, to point out that pregnancy is a time of truth, where a gut reaction to the individual's whole life situation takes place. If there is something fundamentally false or wrong that has been suppressed, pregnancy will most likely bring it out. Subsequently she resorted to the clinic where she was helped in making the decision that was right for her.

Whatever the circumstances, those that I spoke to, who had abortions at or through the clinic, reported an unforgettable maternal care throughout the operation. But they also say that no matter what degree of sensitive ministration they received in the care of an exceptional staff like this one, they will never go through abortion again. It is handled with humane dignity and concern, they do not regret the decision, but it is a traumatic experience, followed by a period of shock and some degree of grief. Depending on the situation, it can be a painful psychic blow to the man as well.

Safe abortion, as a common option on the threshold of social acceptance, is a modern practice, evolved out of modern world problems and values. For some its availability is lamentable if not outrageous. For others it is a course taken out of a deep sense of responsibility—to oneself and to one's beliefs and committments.

The Wise Wound

by Jessica Perkins

The Wise Wound: Menstruation & Everywoman. Penelope Shuttle and Peter Redgrove. Penguin Books, 1978.

Depression is withheld knowledge.

Familiarity with such recently desseminated facts and concepts as left and right brain hemispheres and their respective functions, non-occidental medicine and psychology and the more positive side of feminism will contribute toward the reading of this remarkable book. Menstruation, the authors point out, is the most aggressively ignored of our natural functions; viewed as a "sickness, a blank spot", only its negative effects, such as pain, depression and loss of woman-hours on the job have been described. To examine menstruation as a creative event has until now been considered as stupid an idea as that of looking for a profound spiritual experience in draining the dishwater. But small wonder as it is only recently that birth itself has been restored to respectability from a status of little better than relief from a bad case of constipation. The actual physiological happenings of the menstrual period were not thoroughly documented until 1950.

Although Freud is granted credit for an ingenious psychological construct, he is also berated for his promotion of the female as the envier, whereas the authors would have us consider the reverse, that the males were the original enviers of the "magic blood", the powers of procreation.The book contains an astonishing association between this supposed uterus envy and the origins of ritual blood sacrifice, tracing possible roots into occult, Jewish and Christian mysteries. Once foundation symbols such at the horned devil, the Holy Grail and the martyr who bleeds are examined with menstruation in mind, a shockingly obvious pattern will fall into place like so many dominoes.



> Man is like the water-fly of existence, for the weight of his body-fruits do not pull him below the surface of existence. This may account for his interest in non-experienced *eternal* events, an *unchanging* god, a science made of *invariable* experimental results.

Concurrent with the rise to power of scientific knowledge, male dominion in commerce, education and psychology, has been the strangulation of the female, or intuitive counterpart, now relegated to the borderland of the subconscious: rumour, mysticism and hogwash. Psychiatrists earn a lot to haul this legitimate and vital human dimension out of the depths by the names of birth trauma, anima and animus, libido etc. for a brief and dangerous airing under laboratory conditions. But, like art, music and dance, this "female" dynamism belongs to the whole of life; it and they are essential, not additional.

Women in general have an affinity with this intuitive hemisphere; the emblem of this affinity, with its lunar rhythms, its departure from the rational status quo is the menstruation. However, women have been much rewarded for the "values of ovulation": fertility, child-bearing and child-rearing, and much persecuted for the "values of menstruation" the use and expression of the energies that emerge when the mind and body are released from their baby-producing program. It is at this time that women become introspective, intuitive and witchy. Shuttle and Redgrove claim that it has been the fear of these sudden changes in personality and acquisition of insight and authority that has led to the formidable taboo.

The Wise Wound also presents many fragments of historical evidence that point to the existence of colleges and societies of women that taught about such uses of the periodic energies as synchronization of menstruation with the moon, yogic control of ovulation, or device-free birth control, midwifery, herbology, dream analysis and directed reverie. This lineage of feminine wisdom they say, was as thoroughly and methodically eradicated as any of our genocides by the so-called witch-hunts. Nine million women were estimated to have been burned as witches in Malleus Maleficarum for anti-establishment behaviour, during the Middle Ages alone. We could say at this point that if for no other reason than the fact that the blacker side of the church and its totalitarian rule of the spirit felt threatened, nine million women were probably not all wrong. □



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There is Always A Beginning

by Dorothy Dutton

Edited by Bernard Epps

A true pioneer called Gil Hyatt
Cried:
"Where in the world am I at?
For an honest petition
To a feckless Commission
Hasn't won any land for this Hyatt!"

Abraham Hyatt, his seven sons, three daughters and the families of two of his children, came up Lake Champlain and settled near Mississquoi Bay after the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution in 1783. He had joined Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, was taken prisoner and much abused. He was released only after paying a large ransom. His property was confiscated and he came to Canada. Several of his sons also served, notably Cornelius and Gilbert.

Gilbert Hyatt, sponsored by Henry Ruiter, Captain of the King's Rangers during the war, and two of the Commissioners at Mississquoi —Jesse Pennoyer and Philip Luke—applied for a grant of the Township of Ascott [so spelled at first];

"Province of
Lower Canada

To his Excellency Alured Clarke Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Province and Major General of His Majesty's Forces etc., etc.

The memorial of Gilbert Hyatt of Missisquoi Bay in the said province Yoeman on behalf of himself and the several persons whose signatures appear on the annexed Memorial his associates most humbly herewith...pray

That your Excellency will be pleased to grant to your Memorialist and his said associates in free and common Soccage and upon The Terms and Conditions contained in Your Excellencys Proclamation of the seventh of February last, a Tract of Ten Miles square lying to the northward and adjoining to a Tract asked by Henry Cull Ebenezer Hovey and associates. The northern boundary line of the said Tract asked by the said Cull and Hovey to form the Southern Boundary line of the Tract herein prayed for and That a Warrant may issue in due course for the Survey of the Tract hereby humbly asked by your Memorialist and his Associates

And as in duty bound
Shall ever pray"

Quebec, 30th April 1792
[Sgd] Gilbert Hyatt

Told that a Warrant of Survey would be issued and believing, as others did, that he now had the right to settle as this was customary in the United States, Hyatt set out with David Moe. They were accompanied

Ascott

by Josiah Sawyer, the leader of the Eaton Township. Hugh Finlay, appointed by the Government to report on the situation in the Townships wrote about their journey to the lands they had petitioned for.

"...The persevering, indefatigable industry and Assiduity of Mr. Sawyer the Leader in the Township of Eaton, merits every encouragement. Invited to become a settler under the British Government in this Province, by Lieut. Governor Clarke's proclamation of February 1792, he applied for a Tract of the waste Land of the Crown for the accommodation of himself and his associates; and he obtained a Warrant for the Survey of Eaton. To arrive at the place described in that Warrant, he was obliged to open a path through the Woods from the head of Missisquoi Bay thirty miles to Lake Memphramagog. Early in the Spring following he set out in the opening he had cut, in conjunction with Gilbert Hyatt the leader in Ascott, with a Sled drawn by four stout Oxen, and two cars drawn by two horses, to carry six barrels of Provisions and a quantity of farming Utensils, felling axes, and other proper tools used in clearing lands. In thrity days he arrived at the spot where he had intended to fox his settlement, at a distance from Missisquoi Bay of not less than Seventy miles in the direction he took. He began immediately to cut down the Trees, and clear a patch whereon to erect a hut to shelter himself and his party from the weather; and with unabating labour, suffering great hardships [for the first two years] has he, together with his Associates, been able, in the course of six years, to cut out in the middle of a Wilderness, an extensive flourishing settlement."

In Ascott they would be doing the same things—clearing, planting potatoes among the tree stumps. Where the land was level they sowed buckwheat to get rid of the weeds before planting wheat and barley the next year. They would have to spend time fishing, trapping rabbit and partridge, keeping bear and deer from their fields. In addition Gilbert Hyatt had to make a rough survey of the township. Joseph Kilbourn had been along the St. Francis in 1792 blocking out the outlines of each township but it would be 1794 before he told the settlers where lots, comprising the two-sevenths of the township reserved for the Crown and clergy, were located. Then at least two would find they had cleared where they couldn't settle and had to start all over again.

They all worked and fished and waited for a survey, for a grant.

Clarke's Proclamation granting land had been sent from England together with instructions—to get the land productive so England would have the products lost when the Thirteen Colonies rebelled. A Land Commission was to be set up to examine the petitioners, issue Warrants of Survey, arrange for the required Loyalty oaths, appoint surveyors, send out inspectors to ascertain that conditions had been met before the grant could be issued. All this sounds straight-forward but, unfortunately, the Land Commission appointed consisted of members of the Executive Council, all chosen by the Governor-General (with advice) from the wealthy aristocratic class, many of whom had served under Carleton in the fighting, and all very much Englishmen or Americans afraid of progress.

So—the settler waited.

There were many reasons for the delays, some of them legitimate. Some of the instructions received could not be applied to Canadian conditions. The Land Commission spent much time deciding just where in a township to reserve the specified amount of acreage for the clergy and Crown. Surveyors were not plentiful. Samuel Holland, who had been with the army was made Chief Surveyor but he had few to do the field work. Jesse Pennoyer and Joseph Kilbourn, who settled in Compton Township, did most of the surveying to the east of Memphramagog. Their surveys for the first few years were sent to England for draughtsmen there to make fair copies. Consequently it was not until after 1794 that any petitions were actually looked at.

Other reasons for the delay were disgraceful. The Land Commissioners wanted land for themselves—land near Quebec and along navigable rivers, or land already 'improved' but not granted. They had no intention of developing these areas. They left them untouched hoping to sell at a profit when other sections had been cleared and the petitioners had built roads, bridges and set up mills. The outcry over Craig's Road was largely because it went through sixty miles of land so reserved. These men advertised in the Rutland Herald, other Vermont newspapers, and in taverns that:

There is a good opportunity for any Male Persons above the age of 14, to become Proprietors of 200 Acres of Lands with the intention of allowing them to clear some acreage and then pay them off. In this way they could keep legitimate settlers out of the choicest locations. In 1792 a letter was sent to John Graves Simcoe, Lieut-Governor of Upper Canada:



SHERBROOKE AND ST. FRANCIS RIVER, LOOKING SOUTH—From a Drawing by [illegible]

"General Clarke's proclamation was put up in some of the taverns [in U.S. but soon torn down as the landholders in the States do not wish to have our offer to settlers to be made public..."

When Governor Prescott sent a copy to the Duke of Portland, then Colonial Secretary, he named the members of the Land Commission who had authorized the advertisement.

A letter to Isaac Ogden, who settled in Stanstead, gives another good reason for the delays.

"...Had we not better get the Township laid out in Lots this Summer...There is Scarce a Day but more or less are applying to me for leave to go on And settle...I therefore wish if you think as I do that you would apply for a Warrant of Survey and prevail upon his Lordship to Allow the Town to be Laid out in Strips running east and west through the Town, my Reason for preferring this Mode is that In that Way we can keep to ourselves all the best Mill Spots whereas in the Other Mode we may stand a chance to lose them..."

Ogden and others wanting the mill sites, and Quebec's delaying tactics were discouraging. The settlers could not know about 'private and most confidential' letters sent from the government in Quebec to the government in England. Chief Justice Osgoode wrote that Warrants of Survey were issued before oaths were taken and '19-20ths of the applicants' were from the United States with Commissioners, with all the amenities around them. In 1792 they decided that no Warrant of Survey would be issued until the applicant had made a payment of $60. Then a surveyor had to be found. They thought up other expenses for the applicant. All this for land advertised as FREE to compensate for services rendered and estates lost. For Ascott there is a notation that Gilbert Hyatt had already paid 2 pounds, 11 shillings and 10 shillings, 2 pence. Hugh Finlay estimated that expenses for the leader could never be less than 300 pounds. He adds that many would find it impossible to pay this sum but that 'thousands' would be willing to be 'chain bearers and hatchet men' for the surveyor to cut down on the expense of surveying. It would take years for the surveying to be done. This could mean a great loss to their speculating friends, and presumably themselves, while the settlers should 'remain in the woods, idle, until they can be set down on their lots' or return to their old homes.

In 1793 a report states that work had been commenced in Ascott by Gilbert Hyatt and several of his associates. This is criticized because they hadn't been authorized to start clearing. In 1794 the Land Commission goes over the question of expense and the lack of surveyors and puts the petitions aside because:

"The very important business of the Land granting Department being a novelty...it became the duty of new members to acquaint themselves with the Rules assigned for their conduct by His majesty's Royal Instructions, and with the anterior proceedings of the Board..."

In 1795 there was a little progress. On the 28th of March two Commissioners—not to be confused with the Land Commissioners but men appointed in a few townships to administer the Oath—John Ruiter and Jesse Pennoyer, submitted a list of forty-two associates of Ascott and added:

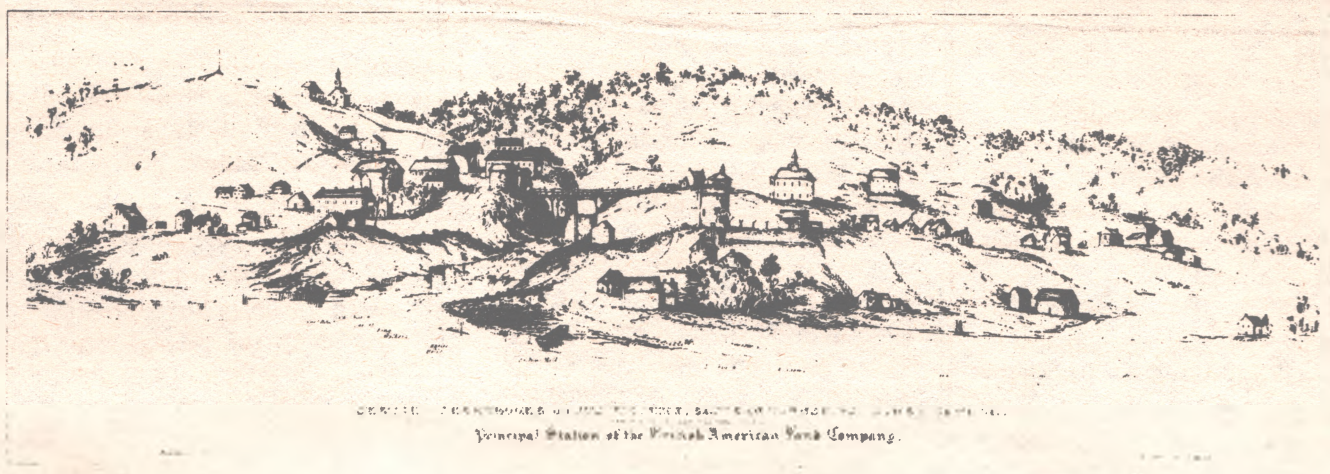
"After having carefully enquired into the character and general Deportment of Mr. Gilbert Hyatt and his Forty-one Associates, we are of Opinion that they will all make usefull Settlers in the Province of Lower Canada."

Somewhere between the list and the recommendation one settler got lost.

Gilbert Hyatt moved around quite a bit. In Missisquoi Bay on June

29th, 1795 he again petitioned;

"...That Your Excellency's Petitioner has always complied with all the Orders of Government respecting the King's ungranted Lands and did bring forward as many of those Associates who... could bring Sufficient Testimony of their Good Character...and were willing actually to settle the land. But not finding a Sufficient number Your Petitioner was obliged to get other good and Loyal Characters to supply their places. Your Petitioner Humbly prays that Your Excellency will graciously please to grant him and the Forty one Associates [who were included in a list transmitted to Your Excellency by the Commissioners of Missisqoui Bay Dated the 28th of March 1795 in the Township of Ascott...] ...he paid on demand the Sum requested by the Surveyor General to carry on the Survey...and further...was at the whole expense of opening a road from [St. Armand]...about Forty Miles through the woods...and early in the American War Your Excellency's Petitioner left his home in the United States owing to his attachment to the British Government..."



Principal Station of the British American Land Company.

Attached was a list of expenses amounting to 4,159 pounds:
Travelling and carriage of articles - 1,752 pounds; Building and other improvements - 2,152 pounds; Part Expense surveying outlines in 1792 - 15 pounds; Expense of subdividing Township into Lots in 1794 - 100 pounds; Expense of cutting and making roads - 140 pounds.
(The 2,152 pounds covers expenses of his Associates and details are in the petition signed by all of them. The grist mill alone erected by Gilbert Hyatt and other cost 550 pounds.

Hyatt stated that the grist mill erected does 'the business of Ascott as well as a number of the Adjoining Townships!"

These expenses were certified as correct by Nathaniel Coffin, J.P. Hyatt had still more expenses amounting to 68 pounds, 15 shillings, 10 pence, which covered 10 pounds, 15 shillings, 10 pence paid to the Governor, 10 pounds, 6 shillings, 10 pence to the Attorney General, 10 pounds, 6 shillings, 10 pence to Mr. Ryland, 6 pounds, 14 shillings, 7 pence to the Auditor. The remainder was for enrollment, copies of diagrams, etc. This time the Land Commission made a longer entry.

"Schedule of Applications for Various Tracts or Townships of the waste lands of the Crown with the Proceedings thereon, subsequent to His Majesty's Instructions of the 16th September 1791 and the Proclamation of his Excellency General Clark of the 7th February 1792...whereon Warrants of Survey have been issued...
ASCOTT. Gilbert Hyatt of Missisquoi Bay, Yeoman, applied 30th April 1792, no fixed number of Associates, order for Warrant of Survey issued 7th May 1792, issued June 20, 1792 returnable in 6 months but was returned 7th August 1795...The number of associates brought forward 42 on the 28th of March 1795 with 31 sworn..."

Jesse Pennoyer and Calvin May, Commisssioners and Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal, on August 19th, had a list drawn up of inhabitants:

Inhabitants actually settled in the Township 102
Males between 16 and 60 40
Members of the Association 25
Inhabitants connected with the Association 15
and called attention to the heavy expenses incurred and the improvements made.

On October 29, 1796 in Quebec Hyatt petitioned Robert Prescott and, possibly, this was one of the petitions that made Prescott agitate for the Land Commission to give consideration to those who were settling and clearing.

"...necessary for Your Petitioner to make a settlement somewhere which he attempted in the remote Township above mentioned, that during that arduous undertaking he had to cut a Road of Forty miles, and to surmount all the difficulties that a distant wilderness can oppose to human industry...

That for fear of setting down on some of the lands reserved for his majesty or the Clergy, he was obliged to cause that Township to be subdivided, in part, by Joseph Kilborn Deputy Surveyor, That by dint of toiling labour your Excellency's Petitioner has now succeeded in making an opening and communication in and with those woods, by which, and his expensive improvements in erecting a Mill, and other Buildings, to the amount of upwards of a Thousand Pounds, the further settlement of those parts is now greatly facilitated and encouraged...

Then comes a long explanation of the changes in the names and numbers of his Associates, and why.

"...Your Excellency's Petitioner therefore humbly prays, that it may please your Excellency to take his Case into consideration... grant to him and his said Forty Associates the said Township of Ascot, or such part thereof as your Excellency in your wisdom and equity may think an adequate indemnity for your Petitioner's heavy expenses, and a just Reward for his enterprising exertions, which he has made in good faith and belief that they were conformable to the intentions of Government, and to order that a warrant for Subdividing that Township may issue, and as in duty bound will ever pray..."

Hyatt tried again in September 1797. Another petition was presented in 1799 saying 'nothing has been done' and asking for some action because 'our situation has now become ruinous and uncomfortable in the extreme...'

Yet another petition was presented on January 24th 1800, this time to Robert Shore Milnes, in which he asks for 1200 acres for each of the original twenty-four settlers, and 'the residue thereof be granted to such of the other settlers as he may be

cont'd



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Ascott

permitted to point out to be persons meriting the same...' He also states that this is the fifth journey he 'to his great Cost and Waste of Time, has made to Quebec to prosecute this Business...'

Sometime in 1800 Hugh Finlay, who didn't want any settlers, took a trip through the Eastern Townships. He really looked around and took in what he saw with the result that he asked Philip Ruiter to have the leaders of Ascot, Compton, Eaton, Hatley, Melbourne and Shefford to gather in Shefford for a meeting with him. His report in Quebec gave full credit to the achievements of the settlers and in Ascot he learned that one hundred acres had already been cleared by Gilbert Hyatt and on the site of Lennoxville were the farms of John Ward, Stephen Wilcox and James Lobdell.

In 1801 the Land Commission delayed. In addition the government in England delayed even more than usual as everything was in a mess. George III was sick, ministers were resigning, Prescott was being sent to Ireland, and the government was far more interested in duscussing Catholic Emancipation at home than it has in trifles in the colonies, especially those in Canada. However the Surveyor General was officially requested on the 22nd of January to properly survey the Township of Ascott and report back in six months, and also to report whether there is any land there fit for the production of Hemp or Flax. At a meeting of the Permanent Committee on the Waste Lands of the Crown in January, the Committee proceeded to take into consideration the case of the Township of 'Ascott' and:

"Gilbert Hyatt, Leader, having obtained a Warrant of Survey and subdivision of the Township complied with the several Requisitions and having made an actual and Substantial Settlement as appears by the Report, the Committee recommend him as justly entitled under the faith of the Government to:

Twelve Hundred Acres
1200

David Moe. This Claimant having complied with the requisitions formed an actual Settlement and cleared a competent number of acres is recommended to receive a Grant of:

Twelve Hundred Acres

James Lobdel, Joseph and Abraham Hyatt, Jr., Francis Wilcox, Samuel Dorman, John Wilcox, Sr., Joseph Wilcox, Ebenezer Dorman, Johnathan Ball, Cornelius Hyatt, John Ward are each to receive 1200 acres. While 200 acres are allotted to John Newton, Beniah Benedict, Moses Knapp, Abraham Vantine (transferred to A. Hyatt), Thomas Merrihew, John Merrihew, Clement Wilcox, Thomas Lobdell, Elin Lobdell, Elam A. Moe, John Wilcox Jr., Jacob and Isaac Hyatt, Thomas Wilcox, Joseph Moe, Samuel Peckham, Bildad and Samuel Hubbard.

All this is 'humbly submitted to your Excellency's Wisdom' and signed by Wm. Osgoode, Chairman.

Several claims were marked 'inadmissible' because the claimant was absent or 'no merits reported.' So Gilbert Hyatt tried again on behalf of Morine Scott, Joseph Merrihew, Philip Cook, Henry and Philip Dillenbeck, John Moe, Stephen Wilcox and David Ward. The Land Commission complained that this is the third time Hyatt has tried since he received the report of February 1801, and:

"...This Committee think it sufficient merely to mention this Fact to Your Excellency rather than to animadvert upon the Petitioner's irregular Proceedings ...They have however persued and considered his subsequent Petitions, and they see no reason whatever to deviate from the Tenor of the Report above alluded to..."

"...Most humbly and respectfully Herewith...
That your Memorialist has been long most anxiously waiting at Quebec for a Decision of Your Excellency in Council on his case and that of his Associates in the Township aforesaid; which Decision at length obtained, hath to his utter disappointment and surprise been such, as if not revised and altered must reduce him and his family to inevitable misery and ruin.
That it would appear no consideration hath been had to the merits of your Memorialist's case, as to the Loyalty of his family their losses and Suffering in support of the Interests and defence of the Crown, their early and persevering exertions in exploring and settling a Savage waste...or to the heavy Expense, persevering zeal and patient indefatigable industry by which he hath established a settlement that must enhance the value of the Circumadjacent Country far beyond what it otherwise would have been perhaps for Ages.
That your Memorialist is inclined to apprehend to reference hath ever been had to his Statements of Expenses incurred...and has reason to lament that the Fortune, peace of mind and happiness of a faithful subject are held of so little importance...
That although he has incontrovertibly Established one of the most numerous Settlements in any of the Townships, and has been Qualified with the title of

Soon after Gilbert Hyatt and David Moe chose their lots they were joined by Francis Wilcox, Joseph Merrihew, Clement Wilcox, John Wilcox, Jr., Stephen Wilcox and Cornelius Hyatt. In the following year more arrived. Again in 1795 others came to clear and this continued until September 1800 the Commissioners at 'Missiskoui-Bay' could report to the Office of the Governor's Secretary that the following had 'chosen and sat down on lots in Ascott and improved the same...'

Arrived 1793

Name	Acres Cleared	Remarks
Gilbert Hyatt	100	A log house and several barns. A skillful and industrious husbandman. Prior to the surveyor's subdivision of Ascott he cleared 20 acres proved to the Crown reserve. Has settled part of three lots.
David Moe	30	A log house and barn. This barn was of sawn lumber with the date 1800 shown.
Francis Wilcox	30	He had built a house and barn on a church lot before the official survey. So cleared 6 acres on Lot 2 Range 6.
Joseph Merrihew	4	He stayed two years and returned to the United States where his father was dying.
Clement Wilcox	8	Gone to the U.S. on business. Lives with his father when in Ascott.
John Wilcox, Jr.	2	Lives with his father and works for him but is clearing his own land now.
Joseph Wilcox	20	He has a log house and barn and resides on the lot with his family.
Cornelius Hyatt	30	A good farmer. Has gone to the United States to look for a wife.
Stephen Wilcox	1	Has been admitted by the Commissioners to take the oath but not as an associate. He was sworn in 1799.
Abraham Vantine	9	Lives in the United States. Sold his pretensions to Abraham Hyatt.
Phillip Cook	0	He has come back in lately to make a beginning.
Levy Presbrey		Deceased.
Samuel Dorman	30	An excellent farmer who improves on his lot highly. His wife is dead, his children reside in United States.
John Wilcox Sr.	15	A Crown lot. He took possession before the official survey and built a log house and barn. He has cleared some acres in Lot 3 Range 5.
Uri Colgrave	4	He slashed on uncultivated land. Has left.
James Lobdel	10	No house. No barn. Lives with his brother.
Joseph Hyatt	35	A log house in which his brother lives and improves the lot.
Abraham Hyatt	35	A log house. He improves his lot.
John Merrihew	4	Sold his pretensions to Asa Spafford who resides on lot and is improving it.
John Ward	30	An intelligent cultivator. He was sworn in 1795 as approved by certificate in his possession.
Bildad Hubbard	20	A log house. He has been admitted to take the Oaths.
Samuel Hubbard	6	As above
Samuel Peckham	10	Has cleared half of slashed land. He is 18 and resides with the Leader.
Beniah Benedicta	8	A log house in which he resides with his family.

Arrived 1793

Name	Acres Cleared	Remarks
Morine Scott	1	Sold his pretensions as Associate to Ebenezer Dorman for the use of his son, aged 17.
Thomas Merrihew	6	Sold his pretensions to Elisha Sabins who has lived near a year in the log house on the lot.
Ebenezer Dorman	50	An industrious Skillful excellent cultivator. His wife, three sons and a daughter, all working people.
Johnathan Ball	30	Log house and barn. Resides on lot with his family.
Moses Knapp	10	Sold his pretensions to Solomon Sias who resides with his family.
Henry Dillenback	0	He returned from the States recently with intention to clear.
Ebenezer Lobdell	5	Returned from the Unites States a year ago. Has since built a log house in which he resides with his family.
Joseph Moe	10	Absent in the United States but has left a person to take care of his lot.
Abraham Moe	0	He never set foot in Ascott.
John Mie	0	As above.
John Newton	8	Calvin Moulton made this clearing for him.
Jacob Hyatt)	2	Twins aged 18. Brothers of the Leader.
Isaac Hyatt)	2	They live with their father in St. Armand.

Claimant of the first Class, yet strange and unaccountable fate! He is doomed to be reduced to a Lower scale in the distribution of His majesty's Waste Land, than any of the second Class. Tho' they have not a Settler of even felled a single Tree; and what is still more surprising, never have seen...the Tract granted to them...

...your unfortunate Memorialist is under engagement to Twenty or Thirty individuals, most of whom are settled on the Land, for a greater number of acres than what will devolve to him... which engagements he is bound to fulfill...

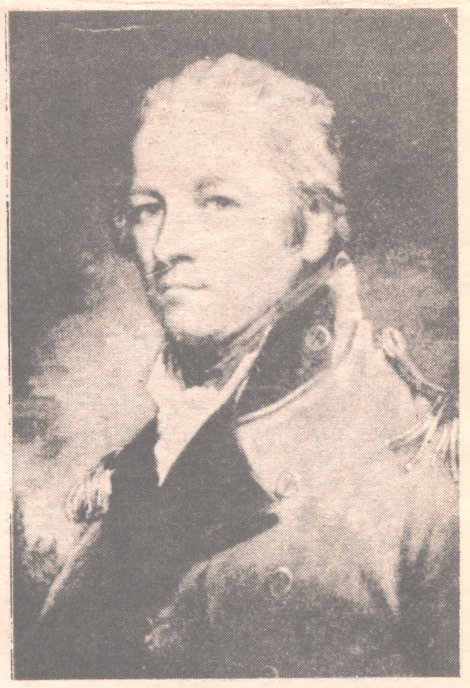
And having thus far represented and endeavoured to Demonstrate that inevitable ruin must be the consequence to himself and family if the Distribution of Ascott is suffered to remain; a circumstance which will not only Debar him from taking out the Letters Patent, but perhaps compel him to flee the Country if persecuted to fulfill his Engagements aforementioned. Your Memorialist with a desponding Mind and a most broken heart, no longer able to remain here at a heavy expense, must return home and patiently await the result of your Excellency's final deliberations...

...and that a revisal of his case may be had and more Justice done him and his Associates and that a speedy and definitive resolution of Your Excellency in Council may take place in order to determine his fate and relieve him from his almost intolerable anxiety of mind..."

October 6th, 1802 Joseph Bouchette sent a map of Ascott with the names of the claimants inscribed on their lots, and a notation that no part of this Township had been marked for the growth of timber for the use of the Royal Navy. By Order in Council on 9th November Bouchette is required to appropriate the lots reserved for the Crown and the Clergy 'so many as shall be equal in Quality and Quantity.'

Things looked up the next year. On the 21st of February in Quebec the Attorney General signed a draft of the grant and by order of the Governor General a Patent was to be engraved accordingly.

"Deputy Surveyor General hath surveyed and divided the said Township of Ascott as nearly as circumstances and the nature of the case would admit, at equal distances of Seventy-three Chains and Eighteen links into fourteen ranges or rows, numbered from the East towards the west from number one to number fourteen inclusive and the said fourteen ranges or rows hath subdivided into Lots of Twenty-eight Chains and Twenty Links in breadth by Twenty-three Chains and Eighteen Links in depth. That is to say the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh Ranges into Twenty-eight Lots. The eighth Range into Twenty-three Lots. The ninth Range into Eighteen Lots. The tenth Range into Sixteen Lots. The eleventh Range into Fourteen Lots. the Twelfth Range into Nine Lots. The Thirteenth Range into Five Lots and the fourteenth Range into Five Lots, making in all two hundred and eighty eight Lots severally numbered in each Range respectively from the South towards the north and containing each Lot as nearly as



circumstances and the nature of the Case would admit two Hundred Acres of Land and the equal allowance for Highways."

There were remarks about uneven lots near water or non-level land, which seemed to be almost every one, and restrictions for the growth of Timber for the Royal Navy as well as the indicated lots for the clergy and Crown before lots were allotted to the individuals who had 'sat down and improved' them. 'Provided always' that the Crown had mineral rights, the right to appropriate land for raids of 100 feet in breadth, and the right to

cont'd

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Ascott

divert any stream, river, etc., build fortresses or any other means of defence and 'provided always' that if within seven years a person had not cultivated at least seven acres for every hundred granted the whole reverted to the Crown.

This delay of eleven years since Gilbert Hyatt first petitioned for the Township of Ascott was not at all unique. Colonel Eleazer Fitch, who had been imprisoned and, after release, found it difficult to obtain food, left New York State with his family in September 1783. Soon afterwards he applied for a grant on Lake Memphramagog. After spending some 650 pounds on fees and survey fees he died in 1796. His son, George, continued appealing. He was also dead when the grant came through in 1800. Elmer Cushing who arrived in 1797 had a short but impatient and vociferous wait for a grant to Shipton in 1801. Nicholas Austin after several petitions and false starts was permitted, in 1789, to request land in Bolton. He got his grant in 1799. The land west of Memphramagog was easier for surveyors to reach so was surveyed first and the grants followed - eventually. Thomas Dunn, one of the first to apply and a member of the legislative Council, didn't get his grant - the first one to come through, until 1798. His associates were clearing and settling. Actually few grants were made before 1801 and those only west of Memphramagog.



They worked hard, winter and summer and in between. As Leader, Gilbert Hyatt took many trips to Quebec to see the Land Commission and to endeavour to get some kind of promise that a grant would be forthcoming. He got no satisfaction. The Land Commission sat and made reports. They sat in comfortable quarters, either in the Citadel or in Bishopthorpe, as Bishop Mountain was one of the Land salmon caught, more acres growing grain and good crops of whatever they planted. They brought in livestock because they cleared at their own expense and labor rough roads, in particular one to Lake Memphramagog where scows could bring cattle from Vermont to any chosen point on the shore line. Very, very gradually life became less difficult and families less isolated. All this should have impressed the authorities with their seriousness and won gratitude for the way they were enhancing the life of Lower Canada. Instead they were penalized because they had settled and cleared while waiting four or five years for a survey to be made and many more years for the government to build a road. Petitions were delayed, even rejected, by the Land Commission and the reasons given were 'no survey yet made' or 'settled without authorization.' This was particularly hard on those who, like Gilbert Hyatt, had taken the Oaths and signed Declarations. In so doing they had renounced their American citizenship so could not return to the United States except as Outcasts, and they had no money to purchase land. To keep themselves and their families from starving they had to settle, with or without a survey, only a promise that one would be issued.

Soon after Gilbert Hyatt and David Moe chose their lots they were joined by Francis Wilcox, Joseph Merrihew, Clement Wilcox, John Wilcox, Jr., Stephen Wilcox and Cornelius Hyatt. In the following year more arrived. Again in 1795 others came to clear and this continued until in September 1800 the Commissioners at "Missisquoi Bay' could report to the Office of the Governor's Secretary that the following has 'chosen and sat down lots in Ascott and improved the same...'

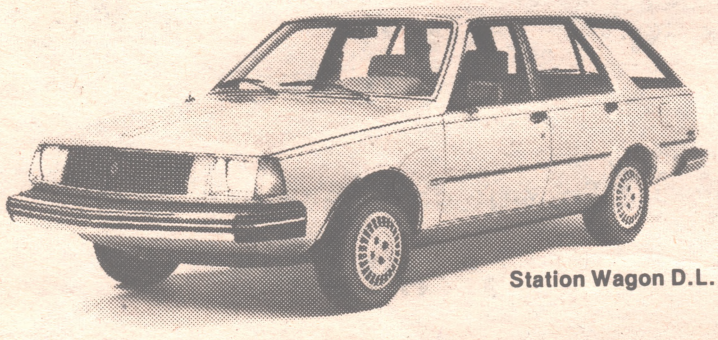
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Historical Society News

Missisquoi

Another milestone for the Missisquoi Historical Society in Stanbridge East was celebrated with the official opening ribbon-cutting Ceremony (May 30, 1981) of the extension in which the Archives of the Society will be stored in an air-controlled, fireproof room. The building is named the "Doris Jones McIntosh Annex" after its president, who has so diligently and persistently worked towards the realization of such a building, which is essential to the safe-keeping of the many precious documents, some over two-hundred years old. According to a very knowledgeable source the new Archives facilities in this building are now an example and inspiration to other Historical Societies in the region. In the Archives Room are good facilities for visiting researchers comfortable and conveniently to work alone or with the help of the Archivist or an assistant. Above the Archives Room and part of the new extension is an airy, light space to be used for exhibit of the Museum's china collection.

Mr. Stuart Bird, who himself had played such a significant part as Chairman of the Building Fund Drive and also of the Building Committee, presented a brass plaque to be hung in the Annex, the inscription on which reads, in both languages, as follows:

Doris Jones McIntosh Annex,
Opened 1981,
Made possible by liberal donations from Champlain Industries Limited, The MacDonald-Stewart Foundation, The Samuel and Saidye Bronfman Family Foundation, and by generous contributions from local governments, Commercial and Industrial Organizations, and Members and Friends of the Missisquoi Historical Society many of whom participated in the completion of these facilities.

To all of your who were involved, again a big "Thank You" and to all of your who may not know us yet, pay us a visit this summer!

Chateauguay Valley

Two members of the Chateauguay Valley Historical Society were honoured at the Annual Civitas Awards Presentations in Chateauguay this Spring.

Andre Toussignant was awarded a special Civitas Award in recognition of his work in coordinating our Summer Project 1980, which produced a bibliography of books and articles dealing with the history of the Chateauguay Valley. The results of this work are now available in printed form and may be purchased from the Society at a cost of $3.50.

Laurette Maheu was presented with the "Citizen-of-the-Year" Award, in recognition of her faithful and devoted work in the community. We know her best as our vice-president but here community interests and activities are many and varied, and she has been active especially in promoting projects for Senior Citizens.

The Annual General Meeting voted unanimously our thanks, appreciation and congratulations to these two members who have brought honour to our Society.

Compton County

This year marks the fortieth anniversary of the Battle of Hong Kong, where after a gallant defence, two Canadian military regiments, the Royal Rifles of Canada and the Winnipeg Grenadiers, greatly outnumbered, without sufficient artillery and no air defence were forced to surrender.

The story of this military action and the tales of the suffering and endurance of the Canadians in the Japanese prison camps, has been at last recorded for posterity in a book entitled, "The Royal Rifles of Canada in Hong Kong", which has recently been published. To mark this event, a copy of the book was presented to the library of the Compton County Museum by Captain E. Lionel Hurd.

The theme of this Museum for the months of June and July is "In Defence of Freedom", the men and women of Compton County in uniform 1914-1954. A Book of Honour has been prepared listing the names of more than sixteen hundred men and women of the County. The staff of the Museum realize that many names remain to be added to the Honour Roll.

Tales of the Townships by Bernard Epps

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The Griffintown Horror

by Bernard Epps



On Friday, June 27th, 1879, the half-nude body of a woman was found on the floor of an upstairs apartment at 242 William Street, Montreal. Her head and right hand had been chopped off and were lying in a tub beside the corpse. Nearby was a scrub-bucket half full of blood for the woman had not been dead when her head was hacked off and her blood had consequently gushed out in prodigious quantities—so much that some had been mopped up and squeezed out into the pail lest it run down between the floorboards and drip from the ceiling of the kitchen below.

The papers called it, The Griffintown Horror.

Victim

Michael Flanagan was a good-looking young man of 28 years, grey-eyed, fair-haired, tall, spare, strong and sporting a little straw-coloured moustache. He lived with his mother and brother and worked on the docks as a day labourer whenever he could.

On the night of Wednesday, June 25th, he helped load salt aboard the propeller boat **Alma Munro** until three o'clock in the morning. He then went home to snatch two or three hours sleep and worked all through Thursday until the job was finished about four in the afternoon. Then Michael Flanagan took his well-earned pay and went out on the town to tend a terrible thirst.

He met Mary Gallagher on the wharf later that night. She was about ten years older than he and her hair was grey but she was a fine strapping woman nevertheless and eager to help Michael spend his pay. They spent the night in a mean hotel near the Bonsecours Market.

They left around five-thrity in the morning and walked down to Griffintown where Mary flopped with Jacob and Susan Mears when she had nowhere else to go. They occupied the upper half of a two-storey wooden tenement with rickety stairs leading up from the street in front and other running down to a courtyard behind. The yard was shared by four houses.

Flanagan gave Mrs. Mears 25 cents and she went out for a bottle of whisky. Jacob, habitually filthy, feeble-minded and the butt of everyone's jokes, knew his wife to be a very violent woman when she was in liquor and wisely headed for St. Catherine's Street when he saw the whisky passing. One bottle led to another and that to a third. Michael Flanagan, having had very little sleep for the past two nights and being very full of booze, laid himself down on Mrs. Mears' bed and went to sleep.

Neighbors

When the Irish immigrants began pouring into Montreal to escape the potato famine of 1846-47, a great many of them were ill with typhoid. The city hastily built sheds on Point St. Charles and quarantined them there until either they died or recovered. More than 6,000 died and were buried on the Point but many of those who survived remained to work on the docks or crossed the Lachine Canal to labour in Robert Griffin's soap factory. Thus Griffintown was born.

A few years later, Herbert Ames called this district **The City Below the Hill** and wrote a book about it. There were 1500 families in Griffintown then and 600 of them had never known steady employment. He estimated that $5.00 was the minimum weekly wage required to keep a family alive yet 888 families in the area had less—some as little as $1.75 a week. There were 105 licensed saloons, 87 liquor-selling grocery stores and an unknown number of unlicensed, illegal shebeens. In the poorer parts of Griffintown, there was one licensed liquor outlet for every 33 people.

The houses were mainly two-storey wooden buildings encased in refuse bricks. Off the main streets and accessible only through covered passages or narrow lanes, were the 'rear tenements', thrown up by eager landlords, dark, crowded, filthy and generally in terrible disrepair. "If one wished to find where drunkenness, crime, disease and death, poverty and distress were most evident in Montreal," wrote Herbert Ames in his booklet, "one need only seek out the rear tenement."

But the poor have in surplus something the rich can never buy—neighbours with an interest in all their affairs. Across the street at 243 William Street, Catherine Walsh sat sewing in her doorway where the light was best. She saw Michael Flanagan and Mary Gallagher arrive around seven that morning and saw Jacob Mears leave soon after. Later, she several times saw Mrs. Susan Mears, somewhat the worse for whiskey, hanging out her front window calling to children in the street.

"How's Jacob?" The children teased. "Where's Jacob?"

She said she didn't know but hoped God would send him home again without being hurt.

The children shouted, "Susan, ain't you drunk?"

"No, I ain't drunk," she shouted back. "No more'n you are!"

Then she yelled at a man passing by and invited him to come up. She often did that.

Twice Catherine Walsh saw Mary Gallagher come to the window and try to pull Mrs. Mears away from it. The second time—it was about eleven o'clock—she heard Mrs. Mears shout; "If you don't leave me alone, I'll knock your brains out with an axe!"

Downstairs at 242 William Street lived Helen Troy, a widowed washerwoman with a thirteen-year-old son. She spent all that day at her washtub or hanging clothes to dry in the courtyard behind. Several times she saw Mrs. Mears leaning out her back window and calling to people but she said nothing to her because she was afraid of the woman.

Around noon, James Hartford, carter, came home for his dinner and put his horse up in a shed in that courtyard. He lived next door at No. 244 and owned No. 242. He saw Mrs. Mears drunk and shouting from her back window and warned her that he'd have her put out one of these days.

Soon after, Mrs. Troy heard a tremendous crash upstairs as if of a heavy body falling. Pieces of plaster came down from her kitchen ceiling but she didn't dare complain. Ten minutes later, she heard the sound of heavy chopping up there.

James Carter finished his dinner and came out for his horse about twelve-thirty. Mrs. Mears was at her rear window once again, red-faced and excited. He noticed scratches and smears of blood on her right cheek and guessed she'd been in a scuffle but that was nothing unusual and he went back to work.

Mrs. Troy came out to hang more clothes and heard Mrs. Mears say softly; "I've been wanting revenge for a long time. Now I've got it."

Mrs. Catherine Walsh, still sewing in her doorway, saw Michael Flanagan stagger out of 242 round two in the afternoon and shuffle up St. Joseph Street in search of a hair of the dog. He began touring the saloons on McCord.

Jacob Mears came home about eight in the evening but left again almost immediately, his eyes white with fear against the grime on his face. The children on the street ragged him as usual.

"Let me alone," he cried. "I have trouble enough. There's a woman with her head off upstairs."

The children, hushed with excitement, decided to see for themselves and the boldest crept up the front stairs of 242. Jacob had left the door wide open and a lamp burning on the kitchen floor. Beside the lamp was was the body of a woman lying on her breast with her skirts thrown up and her legs exposed. Beside the body was a tub and inside the tub was a human head and a human hand.

The children scampered downstairs and told Mrs. Troy what they had seen.

She didn't believe them.

"Oh, go along with you," she said. "That's nonsense."

But the children knew what they had seen and would not be stilled.

They told Mrs. Hartford, the landlord's wife, next door. She came over and talked with Mrs. Troy about it. Both were consumed with curiosity but terrified of the wrath of Mrs. Mears. Mrs. Hartford suggested Mrs. Troy go up on the pretext of borrowing a scrubbing brush and try to get a look in the kitchen but Mrs. Troy said she'd only go if Mrs. Hartford would come with her.

Then Mrs. Troy's son came home and they sent him up.

It was true, he said. There was a lady lying on the floor all over blood and her head cut off!

Still not quite believing, Mrs. Troy screwed up her courage and crept up the stairs to peer through the open door. She returned and nodded aghast to Mrs. Hartford. Mrs. Hartford ran next door to tell her husband and Mr. Hartford went for the police.

Police

Constable McKinnon reported for duty around ten p.m. and was sent with Mr. Hartman to 242 William Street, second floor, to investigate a possible murder. Along the way, they met Constables Riley and Angers and ordered them to come along, too.

Constable McKinnon climbed the stairs and entered the kitchen. The door was open and a light was burning. "Sure enough, it's murder," he said. "And the head in a tub."

He called Constables Riley and Angers to come up and he entered the bedroom. Mrs. Mears was lying on the bed pretending to be asleep and Constable McKinnon shook her. He'd arrested her several times before on charges of disorderly conduct and thought her the roughest woman he had ever met.

There was blood on the bed and spattered blood on the bedroom walls.

"Who killed that woman?" he asked.

She said a man came up with the woman about seven o'clock that morning and he killed her.

Constable McKinnon asked why she hadn't called the police and she answered that she wanted to give the man chance to get away. He was a good-looking young man.

Constable McKinnon left Constables Riley and Angers in charge while he returned to the station and reported to Sergeant Clancy. Sergeant Clancy told him to bring the woman in at once. Constable McKinnon then returned to 242 William Street and arrested Mrs. Mears.

Detective Cullen interrogated her at the station. She said that she did not know the deceased who had arrived with a man that morning. The man had given her 25 cents for whiskey which they had shared, then 25 cents more for another bottle. She asked him for money for apples and when she came back the woman lay dead and the man was gone.

She didn't know the man's name. She couldn't describe him except that he had a white-handled knife.

Detective Cullen went to 242 William Street, second floor, and examined the scene of the crime. On the stairs leading to the attic he found several articles of clothing and a piece of paper which had been torn and pasted together gain. The paper was dated more than a year before. It said;

> Montreal, March 3rd, 1878
> The bearer, Mary Gallagher, has been in my service for the last three months. I found her sober and agreeable, and can recommend her as a general servant.
> Signed, Mrs. W.S. Tracey,
> Cote St. Antoine.

In a trunk in the bedroom, Detective Cullen found a meat axe with the blade and handle covered with blood, a few grey hairs sticking to it. In the floor near the stump of the neck were five notches, each about 2½ inches long that could have been made by the meat axe. There were similar notches at the severed wrist.

Dr. James Guerin examined the body and the head about 10:30 p.m. and found fourteen wounds on the head and face that could have been



caused by the meat axe. The bridge of the nose had also been smashed as if by the back of the axe but none of these wounds were severe enough to cause death. In his opinion, death resulted from loss of blood. There was a great deal of blood on the skirtling directly in front of the corpse and almost none left in the body at all.

The trunk, head and hand were buried in Côte des Neiges Cemetery.

Back at the station, Detective Cullen asked Mrs. Mears if all the clothes she was wearing were her own. She said they were. When asked to remove her outer skirt, she refused and it required two strong men to take it from her. Underneath was another skirt stained by a great deal of blood. She said she had gone onto her knees to mop up the blood for fear it would run down through the floorboards and drip from the ceiling of the kitchen below.

Catherine McCarthy Driscoll was picked up for vagrancy and, since she was known to be a friend of Mary Gallagher, was shown the skirt Mrs. Mears had been wearing. Catherine and Mary had come out of jail together on 11th of June, two weeks before and, although she'd been on a drunk ever since, she positively identified the skirt as belonging to Mary Gallagher. She recognized the letter of recommendation, too, although she could neither read nor write. It had been pasted together by a nun and Mary habitually carried it in the pocket of that skirt.

Michael Flanagan was arrested near William Street the next morning and brought before Mrs. Mears. She said he was not the man who had done the deed, although he was there. He had been sleeping on the bed the whole time. It was another man.

"Why didn't you run away?" she asked him.

"Why should I?" he answered. "I've done nothing."

There was no trace of blood on any of his clothes.

Judge & Jury

Michael Flanagan and Susan Mears were brought before the Court of Queen's Bench in October charged with the willful murder of Mary Gallagher. The both pled 'not guilty.'

Michael Flanagan admitted he had gone to William Street early that morning in company with Mary Gallagher and that he had drunk more whiskey and had fallen asleep on the bed. When he woke up and went out that afternoon, he had seen a woman lying on the kitchen floor but simply assumed she was sleeping and knew nothing of the murder until he heard of it in a saloon late that night.

His mother and brother both testified that Michael was a very heavy sleeper, drunk or sober, but the judge did not believe his story. It was, he said, "an insult to a court of justice."

He added; "I believe his return to the vicinity of the crime is evidence of the prisoner's guilt and the uneasy, restless feeling which haunts the guilty mind."

But there was no real evidence against Michael Flanagan and the jury would not be bullied by the judge. Michael Flanagan was acquitted.

(The prosecution brought him to trial a second time as an accessory after the fact of murder, maintaining that he had known of the killing and not reported it. Again he was acquitted.)

As for Susan Mears, she clung to her story of the mysterious stranger with the white-handled knife. Jacob had been out and Flanagan had been asleep, she said, but neither Flanagan nor any of the neighbours had seen this other man and there was no evidence that he had ever existed.

The defence summed up its case by asking the jury how they could be expected to believe the prisoner had committed such a horrible crime and made no effort to conceal it—had, in fact, gone to sleep in the bed next door for several hours. "Woe, woe, unutterable woe, it was said, followed those who spilled the human stream—and how could this be reconciled with her quietly going to bed?"

The prosecutor said he understood.

"How pleasing it would be for the jury to rise and say the prisoner was not guilty of the murder of Mary Gallagher, but he had not the shade of a shadow of a doubt that the unfortunate woman in the dock was guilty of this most atrocious crime."

Neither had the judge. He complimented the prosecution on an excellent presentation of the facts and consoled the defence with the remark that if their's "was weak and wanting in argument" it was the fault of the evidence.

But still, he cautioned the jury, "if there were any reasonable doubt—though he couldn't see where it could be—the prisoner should be given the benefit of that doubt."

The trial took just two days and Mrs. Susan Mears was pronounced guilty.

"Susan Mears," intoned the judge, "you have been found guilty of a terrible crime. Your victim was at the same time your friend. When the poor creature was under your roof with her wretched paramour, and when you and he were alone with the deceased, the jury have found that you, and you only, butchered and mutilated your victim on the very spot where you three had been carousing up the the moment of the murder.

"You have no appeal available now, except one, and that is to tribunal far different from this; it is to the Throne of Infinite Mercy where sits the eternal, the unerring Judge.

"This is the only mitigation, the only hope the Court can hold out to you and the sentence of the Court is that you be taken hence to the common jail whence you came and thence on Friday, the fifth day of December next, that you be taken to the normal place of execution within the precincts of the common jail of this district, and that you be then and there hanged by the neck until you be dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

"I'm not guilty," screamed Susan Mears. "I'm not guilty. I don't care. I'm not guilty." □

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Bon Appétit!

by Bijou Ardglass

The Loft, West Brome. Open Tues-Sun 5:30-10:00 p.m. and for lunch Thurs-Sun 12:00-2:00 p.m. Closed Monday. Takes all major credit cards. For reservations call: 514-263-3294.

Situated on route 139 on the edge of West Brome, The Loft is a new, nicely-landscaped restaurant-inn with a very attractive decor. The general style is rustic. There are two dining rooms; the front one, where the bar is, has large windows on two sides and is filled with plants, most of which hang from a wooden frame below a skylight. Music is provided by radio, but is not very loud.

Upon entering, we were greeted very warmly, and our waiter was quite obliging and courteous. The menu is somewhat limited, having three choices of steak, grilled pork ribs (the specialty of the house) and four fish dishes, all uninspired (coquilles St. Jacques, sole amandine, trout and Fundy scallops) obviously included for people who aren't beef oriented. The hors d'oeuvres include two interesting items with which we decided to begin: escargots provençale ($4.00), snails sautéed with onion, tomatoes and mushrooms in garlic butter and served on toast, and escargots in mushroom caps ($4.50) a cassersole dish of broiled mushroom caps stuffed with snails and topped with garlic butter. Everything was settling down very comfortably; we were brought a basket of very good French bread and then came the bucket of cold water—accompanied by a stainless steel container of margarine, and not even good margarine, (if such a thing exists), at that.

I mentioned to the waiter that I thought it a shame that such good bread should be served with margarine, and he agreed. He also added when I inquired that although the menu claims to serve the snails in garlic butter, it is actually garlic margarine. What more need be said? The snails were very good cooked in this way and would have been outstanding had butter really been used in their preparation.

As a main course I had ribs ($8.00) cooked with tomato-based barbecue sauce (an alternative, honey and garlic, is available). An ample portion of them was served with an extremely good, creamy coleslaw and baked potato, which would have been much better had butter and-or sour cream been available to help it slide down. The ribs were good, but not the good old, gooky Kansas City style that come dripping with sauce. A damp towel or even one of those wet paper towels that come in a little foil envelope and that are provided in every Chinese restaurant would have been a thoughtful addition.

My friend chose Fundy scallops ($11.00). They were overdone and tasteless, heavily laced with margarine, but not much else. As my friend remarked, "If I were a scallop, I would not like to end up like that." They were served with boiled turnips and a baked potato.

For dessert we had "homemade" apple pie à la mode ($1.25) which is made in the home of a lady in the village who must have been baking since she got out of the cradle. It was the best apple pie I've had in a long time and was served warm. The



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coffee ($0.60) was not bad.

In summary, The Loft, which has been open only a few months, has enormous potential. The setting and the decor are outstanding and the service and the genral attitude of the staff towards the customers is excellent. Unfortunately it is too reminiscent of so many American restaurants which are physically attractive, but where quality is simply non-existent. With a better chef and higher standards it would be a really delightful place to eat. I assume their clientele could consist of Montrealers who know what good food is, who have summer cottages in the region, and who might not feel like cooking while relaxing in the country. I think it would be worthwhile for the owners of The Loft to do a major overhauling of the quality of their kitchen.



NOTE: On June 13 The Piggery Theatre in North Hatley held their annual fund-raising event. It was an all-you-can-eat country supper and country dance afterwards. All I can say is that those who missed it really missed a treat. The buffet consisted of ham that was reminiscent of the kind of Virginia ham that is advertised in the back pages of Gourmet magazine, baked beans that were everything they should have been, delicious scalloped potatoes, coleslaw and raw vegetables with a dip. French bread was also on the table and for dessert, refreshing slices of watermelon were piled on in huge quantities. Perhaps there was not enough publicity in advance, because more people could have been accommodated and the food alone was worth the price of the tickets ($9.00). The tables were groaning and everyone was bursting at the seams by the time the dancing started. It is an event definitely not to be missed next year and I hope that it will be better publicized. □

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Cameos carved from pink conch shells or from shells of the various pearl-bearing molluscs and other marine shellfish have been used for centuries. Most shell cameos are fashioned from a mollusc shell that has a pink or brown lining. Almost all pink shell cameos with a brown background are, as a rule, much more desirable, although they also show some tendency to fade. Shell cameos are less desirable and expensive than those made of stone, since they are easier to work and more fragile. Nonetheless, shell cameos are very popular, owing to their soft coloring and exquisite carvings.

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by Penny Erskine Doheny

The Guitar Man

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Starting off in Calgary, Brian could not find the right blend of playing and repairing guitars, so with a not so fond farewell to the old West, he returned to the Townships and set up shop in the bottom of Phil Taylor's Machinery. Fashioned after Rufuses Repairs in Montreal, Brian is being kept more than busy. He has the marketing warranty for Yamaha throughout eastern Canada and is always creating yet another masterpiece.

Brian's guitars not only take on the appearance of a work of art but the performing quality is second to none. Selling at an extremely modest price of $1,500, it is an investment every serious musician should consider as it is a once in a lifetime chance to buy a Monty original, and for the price it is an absolute steal.

It is so convienient having Brian's shop situated right here in Lennoxville as you don't have to take the bus into Sherbrooke and hang around one of the music stores just to be told that they don't have the right part and, please come back tomorrow. If it can be done, Brian fixes your instrument right there on the spot.

A near catastrophe happened last year just around Christmas time which nearly ended both his careers. Brian was repairing a violin and the saw bored right through his thumb, thank God he kept his head and did not panic and he was able to have his hand repaired in time to play for New Years.

In the future Brian would like to concentrate on just designing guitars and leave the repairing in other capable hands.

Purely By Destiny

Charlie Cover arrived from St. Louis seven years ago, with a smile on his face and a dream in his heart. That dream is becoming more of a reality as Charlie's first albumn has recently started to get recognition from different radio stations around the province.

People are starting to listen to the words of wisdom that Charlie delivers in his gentle manner. Charlie has worked for the government, been a mailman, taxi driver and served his time in the U.S. Army. Now he says he is a "barroom musician, farmer, and a bum". Charlie would like the public to be "more aware that there are many different kinds of music these days, and people should take the time to find out about the different artists and the ways that they express themselves. It is unfair to be judged on your outside appearance when it is the inner soul that really counts."

Le Cedrier du Prevert

Come September there will be entertainment out Sawyerville way. Nestled amongst the rolling hills on the outskirts of Birchton is **Le Cedrier Du Prevert.** Looking like just another barn dotting the rural countryside this little establishment has a warm, cozy atmosphere and will prove to be an excellent place to escape from the whiles of the Eastern Townships weather.

Dave Lapp is taking some time off the road and will be appearing for two weeks at the end of September. The Lyres, our new wave blue grass band will be featured as the opening act and throughout the fall there will be many surprises. Paulo has designs for opening up the loft to accommodate larger groups of people for special soirées.

Chez Rene

Chez René is the hot spot of the month, finally there is a decent show bar in Sherbrooke. At first René was a bit apprehensive as the clientele do like their disco, but he had the brain wave of mixing live music with the taped and, voilà, it seems to work.

• Demesure was performing with their usual finnesse when I was there and the crowd was more than happy to listen to les garçons as they could disco on their breaks. The decor has been done with the utmost of care and unlike most discothèques it doesn't have the usual meat market effect that most singles bars have. It is there if you want it but thankfully not made blatant.

The terrace is exquisite with a view of the one of Sherbrooke's beauty spots, the Cathedral, which looms majestically above the city peeking out of the clouds. Filled with plants, and painted a sunny yellow this little hide-away has a European atmosphere which is sure to attract tourists as well as locals.

Chez René has every intention of getting top name acts in the future and I will be letting you know in plenty of time who will be in town so you can check out the place for yourselves. It is sure to be a memorable night on the town and well worth the money.

Being a musician and holding down another job is becoming more necessary in this day and age. So many of the full time artists hailing from the Townships are learning different trades and performing sporadically now that the music jobs are few and far between. For those that have other mouths to feed besides themselves having a second job is absolutely essential for survival.

Brasserie La Boustifaille

Pierre Brunelle and various members of Trigger performed with amazing skill and dexterity after only one rehearsal, at the Boustiffaille. I especially liked the Jeff Beck interpretations and with a little more work these guys could really have a new sound.

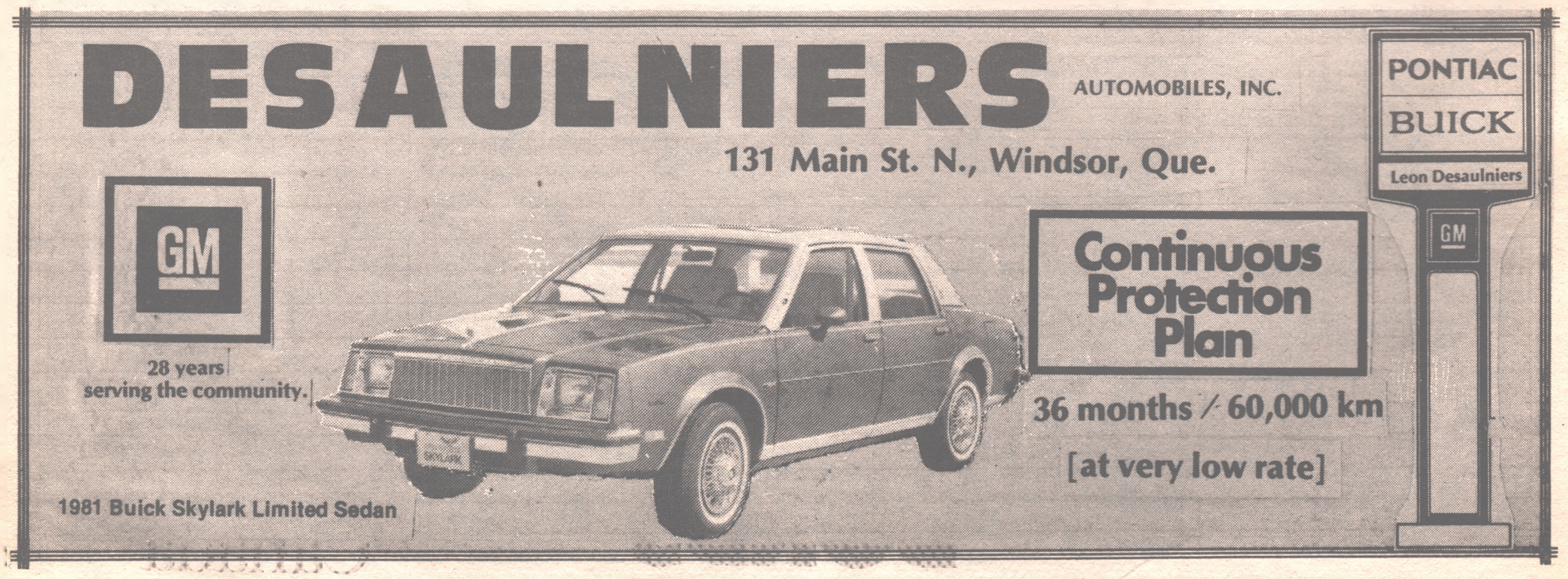
Even through the feedback and interference the music rang a positive note in my head. If you want to get a good seat you really must get there early as the Brasserie is almost always full to capacity and depending on the artists appearing there is sometimes little more than standing room. I would like to personally thank the staff at the Boustiffaille for being so co-operative and making it a real pleasure to work there.

Chez Robert

Hurray for **Disco Bobs,** when every other bar manager wanted nothing to do with music in Lennoxville, Charlie decided to take a chance.

As I will be responsible for booking the bands performing at Chez Robert, there will be some fine entertainment in the summer months to come. There is a cover charge of two dollars at the door and I guarantee that the acts will be more than worth it.

The sound in Chez Robert is good as there is no brick or concrete to get in the way of acoustics. Also the dance floor is an added attraction. So put on your dancing shoes and keep your Wednesday nights free.



RATE INCREASE

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1981 THE RATE OF RETURN ON ALL CANADA SAVINGS BONDS HAS BEEN INCREASED TO 16¼% PER ANNUM FOR THE 5 MONTH PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1981.

The rate of return for each subsequent year until the Bonds mature continues to be 10½%.
This rate will be reviewed at the time the terms of the new 1981/82 Series are announced this Fall.

(Cut out and attach to your Bonds).

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS RATE INCREASED TO 16¼% EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1981 TO OCTOBER 31, 1981.

With this increase, the annual return on all unmatured Canada Savings Bonds for the year which began November 1, 1980 is 13.85% – interest at the rate of 11½% for the first 5 months, 13¾% for the next 2 months and 16¼% for the remaining 5 months.

SERIES DATED BEFORE 1977

Series dated before 1977 have a bonus payable at maturity. Holders of these Series will receive the higher rate of return through an increase in the value of this bonus payment. The new bonus amount per $100 Bond of each Series is as follows:

Series	Maturity Date	Cash Bonus at Maturity
1968/69	Nov. 1, 1982	$17.48
1970/71	Nov. 1, 1981	$10.37
1972/73	Nov. 1, 1984	$24.33
1973/74	Nov. 1, 1985	$29.69
1974/75	Nov. 1, 1983	$ 9.87
1975/76	Nov. 1, 1984	$13.30
1976/77	Nov. 1, 1985	$17.77

Bondholders who redeem these Bonds prior to maturity will not be entitled to the cash bonus but only to the original return payable, as printed on the Bond certificates. Bondholders may continue to cash interest coupons each year and be entitled to the cash bonus.

SERIES DATED 1977 TO 1980 INCLUSIVE

For these Series the annual rate of 13.85% will apply for the year which began November 1, 1980, instead of the rate printed on the Bond certificates. Each $1,000 Regular Interest Bond will now pay $138.54 interest on November 1, 1981.

In addition to regular annual interest at the rate stated above, Compound Interest Bonds will earn compound interest at the rate of 11.21% for the 1977/78 and 1979/80 Series, 11.32% for the 1978/79 Series and 11.14% for the 1980/81 Series – these rates are the new average annual yields from November 1, 1980 to maturity of each Series. With this increase, each $100 Compound Interest Bond grows to the following value at maturity:

Series	Maturity Date	Value at Maturity
1977/78	Nov. 1, 1986	$245.01
1978/79	Nov. 1, 1985	$209.39
1979/80	Nov. 1, 1986	$211.92
1980/81	Nov. 1, 1987	$209.50

NOTE: The 1980/81 Series of Canada Savings Bonds was withdrawn from sale effective May 29, 1981.
Terms of the new 1981/82 Series will be announced this Fall.

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

Canada



Conservation & Nature Notes

by Gladys Mackey Beattie

For most North Americans, July means vacation. Schools and colleges are closed and many shops and factories observe a two week shutdown. Everybody tries to find some time for outdoor recreation, and it is often then that we find ourselves most affected by the insect world. Whether our latest encounter was with a mosquito, a beautiful butterfly or a nest of angry hornets, it all serves to remind us that insects are an important part of our environment.



There are reportedly 86,000 different species of insects in North America, and 76,000 of these are beneficial to man. That leaves only a triffling 10,000 species to fight off as best we can without polluting our environment, or poisoning ourselves, and therein lies the problem. "The Spray" is seen as an easy and simple solution. One squirt of Raid, or whatever, and your victims lie quivering at death's door. But ever since I saw a nest of young mice die under the insistent hiss of the Raid can, I have been wondering about that stuff. We too, are mammals. Natural controls are our best defense, but we often cannot wait until nature restores a balance to the situation. We are a "Now" civilization and seemingly would rather poison ourselves with insecticides and pesticides rather than tolerate "those bugs" any longer. So out comes the sprayer.

In New Brunswick where wide scale Spruce Budworm spray programs have been in effect for several years, there are still lots of Spruce Budworms. The number of cases of cancer had increased dramatically, and there are all sorts of children and adults with serious illnessess alleged to have been caused by the chemicals used for spraying. Various sources report that the bird and small mammal populations are very low, and that the insect populations are incredibly high due to lack of normal predation. Here in the Townships, we have a similar situation in the making. The Eastern Tent Caterpillar and the Eastern Forest Caterpillar are munching up the leaves of our deciduous forests leaving a trail of bare branches behind them. The chemical companies are doing a brisk business and the sprayers are active. The caterpillars are getting doused and so is everyone and everything else, like it or not.

To my observation, a healthy tree put under the stress of being defoliated produces new leaves more quickly than it normally would and the attack seems to have little effect on its growth. Perhaps woodlot owners should consider a fertilizing program instead of spraying their trees thus ensuring a speedy recovery and strengthening the trees against other maladies as well.

No doubt everyone has noticed the terrific numbers of June Bugs around this summer. These large brown, hard-shelled flying beetles seem to be everywhere. There are over 100 North American species of June Bug, or May Beetle, as they are also known. After mating, the adult June Bug lays from 200-300 eggs in the soil. These develop into a large white grub which stays in the soil feeding on the roots of grasses for two or three years before hatching into the large brown beetles we see now. When abundant, the larvae can cause serious damage to lawns, pastures and hayfields. They do not damage leguminous plants such as clover. Brown patches in lawns or fields can be mistaken for winterkill but may be caused by the grubs. A little digging with a shovel will quickly reveal the culprit, and some careful crop rotation can help prevent crop losses as well as reduce the number of adult insects in another two years. Fall plowing is supposed to be especially effective. Most small mammals (fox, coyote, etc.) devour the beetles avidly and skunks dig up the larvae and find it a tasty treat. As well, may birds enjoy the June Bugs as snacks. These insects are attracted to lights and may be easily trapped by placing boards loosely on the nearby grass in the evenings. Turn the boards over in the morning and collect and destroy the drowsy bugs. (This is also a good slug trap.) A light bulb hung over a tub of water at night will attract many June bugs. This unfortunately will also catch many beneficial insects, but it is better than spraying. Some foresight now may save a lot of problems in a couple of years.

Mosquitos and Black Flies are a constant source of irritation to man. Just selecting your outdoor wardrobe carefully will give you considerable protection. These insects are attracted by dark colors such as black, red, blue and dark brown. Light colored clothes such as white and yellow are least attractive. Tan is both a practical and a repelling color. Research has proven that insects are especially attracted to blue jeans. Avoiding the use of flowery colognes, soaps, shampoos and deodorants will help discourage these pesty insects. I have



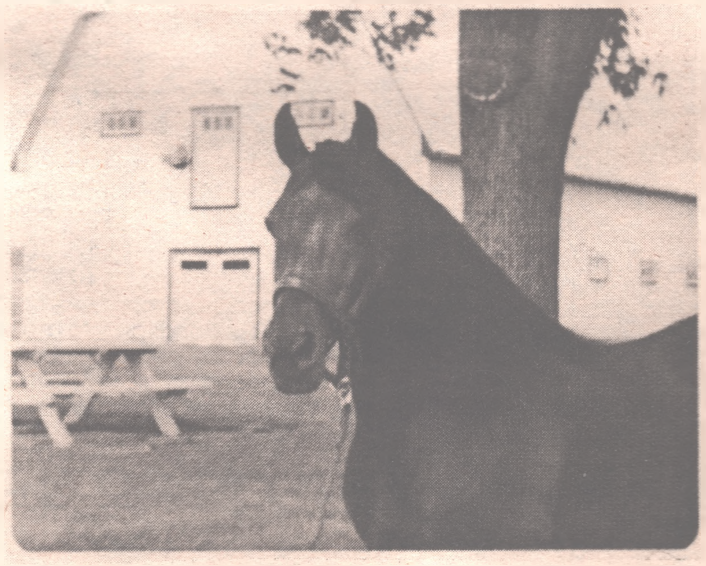
discovered that the bath oil called "Skin-So-Soft" is also a good bug repellant.

The familiar house fly, Mus Domestica, can be kept under control without the use of sprays if sanitary conditions are maintained especially in and around entrances to buildings. Fly stickie papers and a quick hand with a fly swatter are also effective controls. The new electronic fly killer lights are expensive but are an effective, non-polluting control as well.

Protecting your garden and flowers from bugs is a topic for a book in itself. Suffice to say that dumping soapy dishwater on flower beds has proven to be more than an old wives' tale, and that lots of Marigolds in the garden will keep the bugs at bay.

Birds are the safest and most effective natural insect control. Many bird species feed solely on insects. Swallows and Night Hawks eat only insects. The Cuckoo Bird family, considered rare in the Townships, are here in unusual numbers this summer. Their favourite food is hairy caterpillars—especially the Tent and the Forest Caterpillar. Insects make up eighty-four percent of a Baltimore Oriole's diet. Chickadees, Titmice and Nuthatches also eat 80% insects. A House Wren's diet comprises of 98% insects. Warbles eat 90% insects; King Birds eat 90% insects; Woodpeckers eat 75% insects, and so on. Imagine how many mosquitos and Black Flies a family of Tree Swallows must consume in one day. Then multiply that by two broods per season, times all the other bird families around. That represents a lot of bugs! Plan to build more bird houses this winter to attract our feathered friends, instead of killing off the birds directly or indirectly with the use of chemical sprays.

The Canadian Horse



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by Gladys Mackey Beattie

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The "Botanical Gardens" in Montreal is celebrating their 50th anniversary this year. They have over 23,000 plant species from all over the world on display. Since the closing of Les Floralies, last year, Ille Notre Dame is also under the care of the Botanical Gardens. Not only is it a delightful place to visit, but there is a consulting service if you are having plant problems. Put the Botanical Gardens on your holiday list of, "Places-To-Visit".

The Leon Marcotte Exhibition center at 222 Frontenac Street in Sherbrooke is presenting an exhibition of 77 paintings by Dr. Wladimir Smirnoff, Senior Scientist at the Laurentian Forest Research Center of Environment Canada. The display is titled, "Forest Flora of Quebec" and will be open from July 13 to August 9th only. The exhibition center is open from 12:30 to 17:00 every day, Wednesday evening until 21:00 and closed Mondays. Admission is only fifty cents for adults, twenty-five cents for students and free on Saturday.

If you have any news or information that would be of interest to other readers of this column, send it along to my attention by the 10th of the month preceeding publication. □

Environment Note

The Chuwa Japanese method for burning plastic, paper and bindery waste without risk of atmospheric pollution, while gaining heat energy, is now being exported. A British company, Hiltford Energy Conservation, Knutsford, Cheshire, has obtained a manufacturing license to make the Chuwa incinerator. Claims made for the method: no supplementary energy is needed, and the waste need not be sorted. Operation of the incinerator is on the water-cooled forced air supply system, and it is claimed that one ton of waste replaces an outlay of $100 on energy to the plant.

from Canadian Printer & Publisher

Everything For The Runner

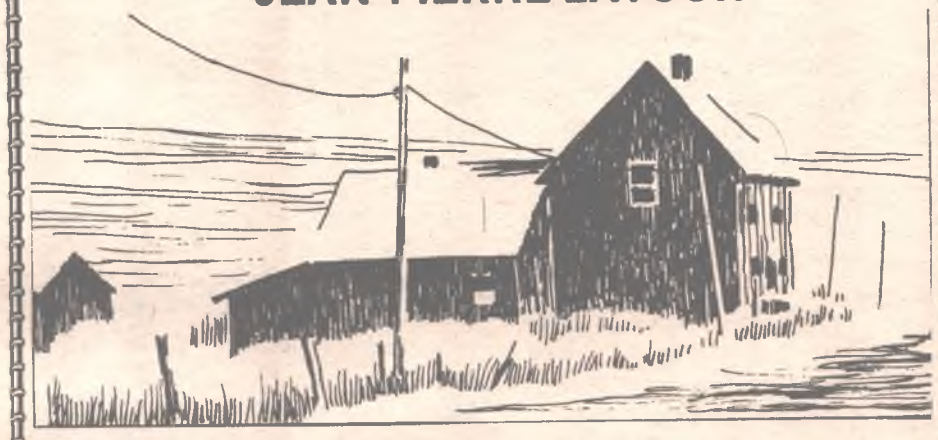
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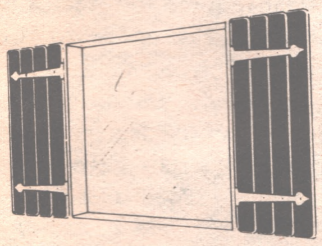
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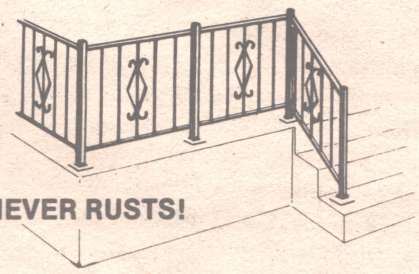




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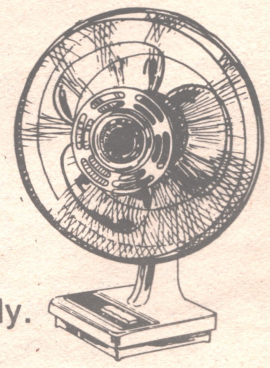
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Build Your Solar Greenhouse, Your Thermo Windows and Thermal Shutters.....Yourself.

by John Pitt

Part I

The following comments apply to an **attached greenhouse**, which is the only logical type of greenhouse to build in a cold climate. Such a structure fulfills two functions:

a). The growing of plants and vegetables year-round.

b). A source of substantial Passive Solar heat for the main house.

Allow me first, please, to generalize for a moment.

Heat is measured in BTUs (British Thermal Units). It is a quantity like gallons or pounds, and it is always moving from hot to cold surfaces. This movement is generally divided into three categories:
Conduction. Convection. Radiation

The Specific Heat of a material is the number of BTUs required to raise one pound of that material, one degree Farenheit. For example, water has a Specific Heat of 1. So one BTU is required to raise the temperature of one pound of water, one degree. A gallon of water weighs 8.4 pounds, therefore it would need 8.4 BTUs to raise the temperature of that gallon, one degree Farenheit. (Are you still with me? Hold on, there's more to come.)

Approximately One Thousand BTUs per day, per square foot, minimum, of Solar Radiation are absorbed by the earth.

Here in Québec, at 46 degrees latitude, at noon on December 21st. (The Winter Solstice)—the sun gives us about 99 BTUs per hour per square foot. Supposing that your greenhouse has 30' X 9' (270 square feet) of south glazing; then that amounts to 26,730 BTUs per hour. At June 21st., which is the Summer Solstice, there are about 290 BTUs per hour. Thus, the average daily Solar Radiation here, during the cold winter months, amounts to:

BTU / Day Per Square Foot

January	February	March
497	861	1360
April	May	October
1495	1779	793
November		December
415		399

The SUN is the only universal, ultimate renewable energy source. When closest to the earth, it is 91,390,000 miles away, and when farthest is is 94,455,000 miles; but this small difference in distance, makes a big difference of about 7% in the intensity of the radiation.

Some of my Québecois friends seem surprised when I tell them that they will get a deeper sun-tan in January than in July and that the actinic rays of the sun are stronger too, in January. But surely it is so, because the sun is 3,105,000 miles closer, when our January snows are deepest and your tuque is pulled well over your ears.

One cannot underestimate the power of our sun—it is incomprehensible, this seething ball of incandescent gasses, 1½ million kilometers in diameter, whose core is one great nuclear furnace producing 15 million Kelvin, for the past five billion years, A single solar flare (and they occur as often as once per hour) can be 400,000 times more powerful than our biggest hydrogen bomb; it releases as much energy in a few minutes as the U.S. would consume at present rates in 120,000 years!

Fossil fuels may run out in a matter of decades, but the SUN will warm us for trillions of years, being fired by never-ending hydrogen.

Solar energy is the source of all life-forms here. Coal, wood, wind, gas, oil, and people—all are originated by the sun, which gives to the earth more than a thousand times the energy ever used by us humans. It is estimated that each hour, the earth is flooded by solar energy which equals the amount of energy contained in 29 trillion tons of bitumous coal.

The fantastic, unbelievable thing about all this, is that the SOURCE of Solar Energy is FREE. That means that after your initial cost of building, windows, insulation and etc., NO FURTHER COSTS OR EXPENSES are needed to obtain heat! Compare this with the cost of strip-mining for coal, tar-sand developements, extraction and refinement and the use of oil and uranium.

We are consuming fossil fuel reserves at such a tremendous rate to provide our economy with energy, that even the **heat balance** of the earth is beginning to be affected.

In the U.S.A., twenty calories of energy in the form of petroleum products, are needed to produce **one** calorie of food energy!

The end of the fuel supply is in sight. And what do we do with the heat and power of God's gift up there, some 93,000,000 miles distant, taking 8½ minutes to get here and—all FREE? Practically **nothing!** It is an unreal situation, fraught with the gravest dangers. It is proof of our collective insanity! YOUR'S, my friend, and mine...!

We have been bamboozled into believing that the great technological inventions and progress are not only indispensable but guarantee us a better and richer life! (Hah!—richer for **whom**?). Don't be stupid and swallow all that guff. The largest percentage of these newer and better plastic and chrome doodads, quick-quick chemical fertilizers, fast-frozen junk foods take us farther and farther away from nature, until today, our reliance upon this junk (not mentioning our neuroses) is frightening.

As I said above, you have this gift of FREE HEAT and Solar Radiaiton offered to you almost every day throughout our cold winter months—FOR NOTHING!

This article is therefore dedicated to those of your who have a love of nature and can savour the joys and the sense of achievement, which comes from working with one's hands and making use of **natural things.**

As Bruce Anderson, Executive Editor of "Solar Age" said in the May 1981 edition:

> "...we cannot afford and will not accept the debilitating effect on the national prosperity and the adverse changes in personal lifestyles resulting from blind adherence to conventional energy supply and consumption patterns. In such a scenario, rising prices and dwindling supplies stifle economic growth and fuel inflation, and inexorably restrict people's daily decisions."

If you drive a 1982 Super Cadillac with air-conditioning, television and built-in bar, then this book is not for you. Kindly send it to your cousin,—the poor one—living on Rang Deux, Ste. Polycarpe de Trois Pistoles, Québec.

Preliminaries now dispensed with, let us get down to facts:

The Facts

I mentioned at the beginning of this article, the two functions of an attached greenhouse:

a). The growing of plants and vegetables year-round.

b). A source of Passive Solar heat for the main house.

We will deal with "b)." first—you have to have the greenhouse erected, before you can start growing plants, yes? Alright, let's go:

The greenhouse is attached to and forms an integral part of the main house. The latter is, of course, lined up with its longer sides on an east-west axis. There should not be any dividing wall between greenhouse and the main house. The greenhouse floor should be 2' below the house-floor level, finished with very smooth concrete sloping toward a central drain. The base should be crushed rock or stone. It is NOT necessary to have a depth of two or three feet of stone as a thermal energy bank, because the sun's heat does not penetrate effectively beyond 8"; unless, of course, you wish to go slightly "active" and use fans to force hot air down to the lowest areas.

The attached greenhouse will serve admirably as an efficient thermal energy bank if it has:

1. South glazing for solar radiation.
2. Good thermal insulation.
3. Large thermal storage capacity.
4. All glazing areas positively tightly sealed with **exterior** insulated shutters at night and during cold, sunless days.

(Instructions to build these, further along.)

Glazing

I recommend slightly less than one square foot—about 90%—of glazing per square foot of floor area. Thus if your greenhouse measures 30' X 10' (300 sq. ft.) then the glazing area should be about 270 square feet.

There are three important factors about glazing:

1. It must have high **sunlight transmissivity.** Ordinary glass lets in about 84% of sunlight; although there is a new low-iron glass called "Solakleer' which has 91.3% transmittance, available from General Glass Co. 270 North Ave. New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801.

Aside from glass, the Kalwall "Sunlite" and Tedlar "Filon" also admit about 85%. Lucite acrylic lets in about 92%

2. Heat **loss** refers to the heat lost back through glazing. Although glass allows a lot of sunlight to enter, it does not allow it to escape. This build-up of heat results from the ultra-violet rays striking the inner surfaces, changing to infra-red rays, that are absorbed but **not** transmitted by the glass—a phenomena called "Greenhouse effect". (Your auto, hot sunny day, parking lot, windows closed—a veritable furnace.) Plastic films, though, do allow the heat to escape.

3. Glass is "forever". But "Sunlite" and "Filor" will last about 12 years; the fluorcarbons like Teflon are good for 25 years, whereas the polyethylene "Visqueen" lasts 8 months. Bear in mind too, that a lot of plastics will buckle and warp after a few months of strong sunlight. For example, glass will stand temperatures of more than 400 degrees F., but the substitute materials have a heat range from 120 to 274 degrees F.

However, there is one great advantage to the polyesters such as Kalwall's Sunlite and the "Filon". They weigh about 5 oz. per square foot in single sheets, compared to 1½ pounds for glass. Thus an insulated glass unit will weigh a total of about five pounds per square foot, compared to about 12 ounces for the others. Remember too, that the Polyesters provide a "diffused" light which some claim is an advantage

over direct sun rays; with their cheaper cost, lighter weight and easier handling, they should be given serious consideration. However, space in this book permits me to describe only one. Glass.

The higher the iron-content of glass, the lower the transmittance. Examine the edge of your glass—the greener it is, the higher the iron content and the less sun admitted.

Do you know what "U" value is? It is the opposite of "R" value. it denotes the number of BTUs which will pass **through** one square foot of material, per hour, per one degree F.

The following table demonstrates the benefits of varying panes of glass, and also the U value—or Thermal Conductance, at a 15-mile-per-hour wind:

LIGHT TRANSMITTANCE AND THERMAL CONDUCTANCE OF SEVERAL LAYERS OF GLASS SEPARATED BY ½" AIR SPACE.

Layers of 1 / 8" glass	%of light Transmittance	Termal (R) Resistance	Thermal (U) Conductance
One	86%	0.88	1.13
Two	74%	1.75	0.57
Three	64%	2.64	0.38

From the above, it appears that ONE layer of glass alone lets through much more sunshine and light. BUT, it also loses more heat by conductance, back through the glass.

Using this table, how much heat is lost over a 12-hour period, when the indoor temperature exceeds the outdoor temperature by 50 degrees F., and the area of glass amounts to ten square feet?

With a **single** pane, loss would be: 12 hrs. X 10' X 1.13 or a total of **13,560** BTUs.

With a **double** pane, loss would be: 12 hrs. X 10' X 57, or a total of **6,840** BTUs.

With a **triple** pane, loss would be: 12 hrs. X 10' X 38 or a total of **4,560** BTUs.

From the above, TWO panes are more efficient for the following reasons:

A **single** pane will create many condensation problems and it has too-high a Conductance. **Double** panes, while allowing only 12% less light to enter, have a Conductance of only .57 and not only is there no condensation problem, but there is the question of bodily comfort. Because the heat-flow of double glass is substantially reduced, the inside surface temperature of such glass is much closer to room temperatures than would be the case with single glass, and therefore, bodily discomfort is eliminated. Triple panes? No—they lose 22% sunshine. **Double** panes win!

12 hrs. X 10' X .57, or a total of **6,840**

12 hrs. X 10' X .38 or a total of **4,560**

The above comments are on the supposition that thoroughly insulated shutters will cover the **exterior** of all greenhouse windows every night and also during sunless cold days.

Can you make your own shutters? Yes, and your own hinges, very easily too. Herewith are details for the fabrication of really efficient warm external shutters:

Home Made Shutters and Hinges

Cut a ½" thick sheet of first-quality plywood to the exact size of your glazing panel. Glue onto one side of it, a 4" thick sheet of **white** styrofoam. THAT, basically, is your shutter.

For hinges, get some 1" outside diameter galvanized water pipe equal in length to the **width** of your glass plus 6". (If your glass is 3' wide, then the pipe should be 3'6"). That last six inches is the "handle" which you make by bending the last six inches at right-angle. If you have to heat the pipe for bending, make sure that the bend is subsequently given several coats of high-quality anti-rust paint such as Rust-Oleum Red Primer or Tremco's Rust paint.

The above-described pipe is actually the "pin" for your hinge. The other part of the hinge is made of best-quality 1" wide galvanized pipe-strapping. Each hinge needs about 15" of strapping fastened to the shutter and slightly less for that portion fastened to the "mullion" or wood frame that horizontally extends the whole length of greenhouse-glazing area. Lay that 15" strip flat on bench, place pipe "pin" in center, fold over tightly so that holes in strap correspond, and fasten to the shutter. Actually you need three such hinges, equally spaced on bottom of plywood side of shutter, one each side and one in the center. They should be fastened on to the plywood BEFORE you glue the styrofoam, with flat-head stove-bolts. The matching half of the above-described, is shorter and fastened to the rigid permanent wooden frame which holds all the glass panels in place.

The benefit of this type of hinge is that, although the pin will never slide out by itself, YOU can easily remove it during spring and fall when you remove the shutters completely for summer storage.

Here's how the shutter works: hinged at the bottom, it can easily be raised up and closed tightly against the glass at night. With an 8' rope fastened near the top exterior, so it can easily be pulled open in the mornings. One last, but important item: Those shutters should all rest on a wooden bar, when opened during the day, raised about 2' from the ground; thus when properly adjusted, and with that white styrofoam facing upward, the shutters will reflect an awful lot of sun into the greenhouse.

To make the ensemble doubly secure and snug, I suggest that on the outer mullion surfaces—those wooden areas between glass panes, you fasten a 2" X 4" **on edge**, so that the shutter will sink down between them when closed, and therefore not only fit tight and snug but be secure from any violent winds.

During the summer when the shutters are removed, you can make an excellent protection against the sun by using ordinary—**Snow Fencing!** Although we don't expect snow in July, that fencing, with green-colour latts, will allow enough light into the greenhouse to see clearly, but not enough sun to scorch things. On a dull cloudy day, it can be rolled up to the top of your glazing.

The reason why I advocate strongly only using exterior shutters on any kind of window is that, by being placed on the outside, the cold is stopped before it can penetrate your window; whereas with inside shutters, the inner window is already getting cold overnight because it is shut off from interior warmth, and there will be condensation on it each morning when the shutter is removed.

During the winter, the clearer the night, the colder it is outside, due to Deep Space Penetration; on a cloudy night, the clouds act as a blanket, inhibiting this loss, absorbing some radiation from earth and reflecting it back to us.

Incidentally that entire big wooden frame which will hold the glazing—called a mullion—it commences at about 2' above ground, sloping upward and terminating against the main house. The interior wood should not be painted with creosote or Pentox (pentachlorophenol) which are lethal to all plant life. Give all these inner surfaces several coats of best-quality white Latex paint; it will be a protection AND aid in bouncing light around inside. The exterior should, of course be protected. If you don't wish to use Pentox or Creosote, here is a long-lasting finish developed years ago by the Forest Products Laboratory:

Raw linseed oil .....3 gals.
Mineral spirits of turp .....1 gal.
Burnt sienna, oil colour .....1 pint
Raw umber, oil colour .....1 pint
Paraffin wax .....1 lb.
Penta concentrate 10:1 .....½ gal.
Zinc stearate .....2 oz.

Ask them for mixing directions.

And lastly, I do not recommend at all, running a rope (or ten ropes) through holes in the wall, in order to close your shutters at night, without going outside. If you leave these holes free, so that the rope will slide easily, then you're surely going to get cold air coming in, or lose hot air out. If you stuff them with rock-wool, the ropes will bind.

Nope, sorry to say, but if you haven't got the energy to pop outside for the three minutes effort required to operate those shutters, well—I guess you'd better give the whole thing up and retire to the Old Wimmin's Home.

Thus endeth, dear Bretheren, the section entitled Home Made Shutters.

With proper glazing, good shuttering as above, and good Thermal Energy Bank, your attached greenhouse should have an efficiency of 75% heat storage, and be able to contribute at least 30% or more, of the house heat.

If using glass for your glazing, you have a choice of buying ready-made units or building them yourself. If the former, search around for sliding patio-door glass inserts; they are insulated double-pane, and usually measure 3' X 6'.

Drop a note to PPG Industries, One Gateway Center, Pittsburg, Pa. and ask for their Weatherpane glass insulated panels. The cost is around $6. per square foot.

No luck? Alright, let's see how easy it is to **build your own thermal** windows; but remember that the width (and length) of your glass is limited by what you can comfortably handle. A sheet of 4' X 8' would weigh approximately 160 pounds! In contrast Kalwall's "Sun-lite" in that size would be only about 2 lbs. BUT, because it does not have the rigidity and strength of glass, the latter can be used only in two-foot widths, as compared to three and four feet (or more) for glass.

Next Month: Thermal Windows and Dessicants, Thermal Energy Banks.

This insert, featuring English language associations and institutions in Quebec, has been made possible thanks to the co-operation of the Secretary of State, and is co-ordinated by the Association of Quebec Regional English Media.

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What is the Pontiac?

Pontiac County is a ten-thousand-square-mile tract of land, mostly forests, mountains, lakes, streams and beautiful scenery. About twenty thousand residents live in twenty-two rural municipalities clustered along its south-western border, the Ottawa River, which is also the border between Quebec and Ontario. This places the population of Pontiac County in a sandwich between Ontario and the wilderness.

The organized part of the County contains some of the finest agricultural land in Eastern Canada and, because of its rich forests, many Pontiac families survive by the associated industries, all the way from wood cutting to the manufacture of craft.

Apart from these twenty-two municipalities, the County of Pontiac is largely composed of unorganized territories, including three ZEC's and a provincial park.

Some Astounding Things About Pontiac County!

Canada's first commercial power plant was built in the early 1900's at the mouth of the Black River near Waltham, in Pontiac County, and Waltham at one time was the sole supplier of power to the Petawawa Military Camp across the Ottawa River in Ontario.

The first female mayor in the Province of Quebec was Elsie M. Gibbons who served as Mayor of Portage du Fort, Pontiac County, for twenty years and also as Warden of the County for two terms.

The cornerstones of Ottawa's first Parliament Building were shipped from Portage du Fort quarries which carried on a large export business in the 1800's.

When the parliament Buildings burned down early in the century it was a Pontiac County teenager, Jack Argue of Shawville, who ran back to close the fire doors which saved the Parliamentary Library.

One of the longest covered bridges in Canada was built in 1898 in Mansfield, Pontiac County, and is still in use today.

The chutes and falls throughout the Pontiac, notably on the Coulonge and Quio Rivers, powered the mills that enabled early settlers to saw lumber and grind grain and are now among the most exciting and unexploited tourist attractions in Canada.

The world's largest producers of mulybdenite in the years 1916 to 1919, the Canadian Wood Molybdenite Company, was established in 1914 in Onslow, Pontiac County. Other Pontiac mineral deposits that have earned fame for the County are lead and zinc on Calumet Island, iron ore in Bristol and dolomite at Portage du Fort. Even today uranium prospectors sporadically come down from the hills with tales of gold and silver deposits.



Horse drawing is a regular attraction at Shawville Fair.



Young farmers show pride in their product at Shawville Fair.

The People Of Pontiac

The hills around Otter Lake were partly settled by Polish people. The Thorne population was mostly German. Americans from the United States are found throughout central Pontiac. French speaking Canadians came from other parts of Quebec to settle, mostly in the western part of the County. Homesteaders from Scotland took up land around Bristol, Irish protestants through Clarendon and Irish Catholics around Vinton and Chapeau. The Indian influence is also felt strongly across the County where we find thousands of members of the Métis and Non Status Indian Alliance.

With all these racial differences, only two languages remain predominant, French and English, and few Pontiackers get too worked up about either until egged on by someone who comes here with a mission to tell them they should object to use of the other language, whichever it may be.

The weekly newspaper of the County, since 1883, is THE EQUITY, which makes a practice of publishing articles in the language in which they are received. The community radio station of the County, CHIP-FM, alternates between French and English.

County Council (and many of the Municipal Councils) conduct most of their business in English as they have done since County Council was first formed as the Third Division of the Ottawa District, in 1847, twenty years before Canada's Confederation.

Organization Of The Pontiac

At first, in 1847, the County consisted of the five Municipalities of Clarendon, established 1841, Calumet Island, Bristol and Litchfield, all established 1846, and Allumette Island, established 1847. The five mayors who made up the first County Council were, respectively, Thomas Corrigan, F.X. Bastien, William Craig, Alfred Lancaster and Andrew Whelan. They met at the home of Sam Moorehead in Litchfield until 1855 when they moved their meetings to Portage du Fort and included Sheenboro mayor Thomas Harrington, Mansfield mayor George Bryson, and Chichester mayor John B. Poupore. Five years later, with the addition of mayor John T. Coghlan



People gather in Pontiac for farm auctions, fairs, and all sorts of organized activities, but sometimes they just meet and fiddle.

An Enduring Community

of Waltham and mayor James Martin of Leslie, County Council moved again, this time to Bryson.

Two more moves, to Campbell's Bay in 1927 and back to Litchfield in 1964, brought Pontiac County Council full circle, but this time to a modern County Building, not back to Mr. Moorehead's living room. They erected a small monument at the site of their first meetings, down the road a piece from the new building.

By the time Pontiac County Council occupied its new building more mayors had been added. The first from each of the newly erected municipalities were William O'Meara of Portage du Fort, John Dale of Shawville, Patrick Cunningham of Chapeau, Walter Rimer of Bryson, Hugh Mulligan of Onslow South, Robert McKenny of Onslow, Walton Smith of Quyon, John Rennix of Thorne, Robert H. Bradnor of Alleyn and Cawwod, John Bryson of Fort Coulonge, E.H. Workman of Campbell's Bay, Victor Mercier of Birion Church, Hugh N. Lackie of Allumette Island East and Henry Madore of Rapides des Joachims.

Eardley, which is now a part of Pontiac County, dates back to 1806, their first mayor having been Robert McKenny, but there was no Pontiac County in 1806 although people did live in the region.

The names listed above may seem less than interesting to a casual reader but their significance is in understanding the position of Pontiac County in the Quebec of today.

History Retold, And Retold, And Retold

To know the history of their own special part of Canada has become a preoccupation of the people of Pontiac County. Several local historians have created literary works, poems, novels, documentaries, songs and histories.

A favourite project for young and old is the collecting of historical information, pictures, clippings from old copies of THE EQUITY, and taped interviews with old timers.

As these items multiply over the years they tend to draw on each other for resource material so any mistakes which might have been made by the earliest writers are copied so many times they begin to seem authentic, simply by the fact of turning up in so many works by so many authors. One can only hope that original sources are more or less reliable, especially when borne out by names and dates on gravestones, and in church, census, school and municipal records. Nevertheless one must recognize the possibility of spelling and other mistakes made by the original record takers.

Pontiac's founding families came up the Ottawa River in the early 1800s, clearing land and building homes on either shore, wherever they found terrain to their liking. Family members on either side of the River maintained contact by boat in summer and over the ice in winter. The River was their highway to the outside world and also their connection with one another. Nobody thought, in those days, that an imaginary line would be drawn down the middle of the Ottawa River to become a boundary between such different Provinces as Ontario and Quebec.

Fate decreed that the descendants of those who happened to choose land on the right would eventually live in Quebec and those on the left in Ontario. The ones who homesteaded on the southerly shore were the founders and builders of Renfrew County, while those who took up farming on the northern shore created Pontiac County.

Previous to this settlement, the Pontiac had been visited by Laurentian Indians nearly five thousand years ago. More recently came the Algonquin who used the islands of Allumette and Calumet as gathering places and collected tolls from travellers on the Ottawa, including Nicholas Vigneau who passed this way in 1611, and Champlain in 1613. The Iroquois swept through soon afterwards, and by 1650 had wiped out the Algonquin and vacated the islands themselves as well. The name of the County derived from Chief Pontiac who was known as a peacemaker of the Ottawa nation.

In 1694 Nicholas d'Ailleboust Sieur de Coulonge spent a winter at a trading post where the town of Fort Coulonge now stands. The post became one of several Pontiac depots of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. Another was established at Fort William in 1829, which still stands today.

But progress through the centuries of Pontiac County wasn't all glorious. Three enormous bitter disappointments struck the population.

Three Disasters

In 1854 a contract was let to build a canal at Chats Falls near Quyon. Rock was blasted and rock was frilled and tremendous huge boulders were removed to create a canal 300 feet long, 60 feet wide and from 30 to 50 feet deep at various places along its length. It took two years with hundreds of workers to get the project that far along. The canal was suposed to open the Ottawa River for navigation. Then suddenly all work stopped with no explanation.

A similar canal to be built at the Culbute at Allumette Island several years later met the same fate. Suddenly abandoned, the works thus far in both locations are there for all to see and wonder what Pontiac did to deserve these two gigantic disappointments.

But the third was the most disastrous and far reaching. This was the railroad scandal of the 1880's. The Pontiac Pacific Junction Railroad Company exacted almost half a million dollars from the taxpayers of Pontiac County in exchange for a promised railroad connection through the County from Hull to Pembroke, and thence to the Pacific coast. With farmers averaging gross annual cash receipts of three hundred dollars, this railroad bonus plunged the Pontiac into dire poverty and yet the railroad never went beyond Waltham where construction stopped in 1887. The infamous bonus wasn't paid up until 1934 and in 1959 the railroad, which had by then become the property of the CPR, discontinued passenger service. At this moment they are planning to rip up the rails entirely but all Pontiac Municipalities are pressing against this. Eventual reinstating of passenger service is still hoped for and connection with Pembroke is also in the minds of some.

Despite the history of dashed hopes in the Pontiac, there is a spirit of indestructible optimism which keeps a core group of responsible people active in community affairs. For these people the linguistic puzzles posed by governments have to take a back seat. These are the folks who plan and organize the three annual Agricultural Exhibitions, the Quyon Fair in its 60th year, the Chapeau Fair in its 120th year, and the Shawville Fair which is 125 years old this year, and the people who work on the school boards and municipal councils, the business and tourist associations, the hospital and senior citizens homes, and the many service clubs across the County.

Which of these institutions are English and which are French; who would know? Things take a little longer in the Pontiac because so much is done first in one language and then in the other. This system develops patience, understanding, appreciation and the result is an experience in bilingual living without parallel in this supposedly bilingual Canada of ours.

Present day pioneers are doing the same jobs their ancestors did—farming, foresting, doctoring, lawyering, printing, baking, building, manufacturing and merchandising—but using ever new methods and planning with an eye on the future. These people will be remembered in years to come as the ones who stuck it out through difficult times, the same as the earlier pioneers did.

Difficulties never leave us, they just change. Today's language problems will not deter the good dairy farmer, the successful woodlot manager, businessman, hotelman, from continuing to build the Pontiac of the future.

The Shawville Fair

In the year of 1856 Shawville storekeeper William Clark secured a charter from the Provincial Government to establish the Pontiac Agricultural Society. That Provincial Government was for the Province of Canada, being Upper Canada and Lower Canada which had joined together about fifteen years previous.

William Clark needed not only the charter from the Government but also some finances to hold the agricultural exhibition so he borrowed two hundred dollars and proceeded to plan what was to be the first of 125 Fairs put on by the Society.

The first event of its kind took place in a field in Shawville near the school and the Orange Lodge. During the next few years, fairs alternated between this location, Bristol, Wyman, and once at Norway Bay. Eventually a permanent fairground in Shawville was donated to the Society by James Shaw and since then it has been held there each year.

Pontiac Agricultural Societies No. 2 and 3 were later established. They held their annual exhibitions at

What is the Pontiac?

Chapeau on Allumette Island and at Quyon, respectively, and continue to run these fairs today, contributing considerably to the agricultural communities in the west and east ends of the County.

In the early days of the Shawville Fair there were no permanent buildings. On the day of a typical fair in those days people would start at dawn from miles around to come and exhibit their livestock or produce and spend a social day. There was no midway or games of chance and the show ring was around a huge pine stump in the middle of the field.

The livestock was tied to the fences while being judged and the local editor would read off the names of the prize winners to the throng that gathered around.

A big drawing card of the Fair was the harness racing which was originally run on a straight stretch of half a mile and later improved by the circular dirt track around the grounds.

The men who made the Shawville Fair in those early days along with William Clark were William McDowell, Robert McJanet, John Duff, Montgomery Cunningham, Hugh Brownlee, J.T. Pattison, among others.

By 1880 the Society began to erect permanent buildings. In 1898 Thomas McDowell was engaged to supervise the construction of the large impressive building which still stands today, a sentinel to the pride and skill of the early builders and the only one of its kind still standing in the Ottawa Valley.



This heritage construction was designed by Moses Edey and built at a cost of less than five thousand dollars. The building placed the Agricultural Society at the center of many activities throughout the years and it is still used for exhibitions of all kinds.

In 1960 the new Community Center was located on the Fair Grounds and serves as a hockey arena and a place for large gatherings for the entire area.

When the first fair was held there no wheel had yet arrived in the township so all roads were only wide enough for man and horse. Every farm animal in the County was either born here or walked in on its own legs.

By 1947, though, there were not only good roads and a railroad into Shawville but plane rides as a feature of the Fair. Times and styles change but the Shawville Fair goes on forever with the excitement of the preparations, the magic of the Fair, the wondrous sense of belonging to the greater agricultural family of the County. Countless reunions of friends and families take place around the horse rings, the cattle barns, the poultry building, the women's exhibits, the dairy case, the food booths and the incredible midway that springs up overnight like a mushroom.

As our agronomist tells us, when he first came to the Pontiac he marvelled at the way Shawville seemed to be asleep, as usual, on the night before the Fair and the next day like a miracle everything was in place and the Fair would be in action. All organizing seems to be done quietly during the in-between months but the Fair itself is a noisy, colorful, and most welcome punctuation mark every year. A fall without a Shawville Fair would be unthinkable and nobody alive today has even known it to happen! □

QFA Participation Increasing

by Steve Gruber



On a provincial level, meetings are held with government and other organizations involved in rural Quebec. Seen here is QFA President, Jeannie Neveu [center front] with Pierre Gaudet, President of the UPA, with other members of the UPA Executive, and Martin Van Lierop [front right], Secretary Manager of the QFA.

One Year On

Just over 12 months have passed since the previous report on the Quebec Farmers' Association was brought to you on these pages. To those involved at both the QFA Provincial and local branch levels it sometimes seems like 12 weeks, the time has passed so quickly due to the amount of QFA activities and programs introduced in that period. The ever increasing level of activity and "grass roots" participation in the QFA are seen as positive indicators of the continuing need for the QFA as a provincial association representing Quebec's rural anglophone community. It is a source of satisfaction for all those involved in the QFA that, as the Association enters into its 25th year, the size of the membership and number of programs offered is at an all time high.

Need For The QFA

To those of you who are not yet familiar with the QFA and if you are an agricultural producer in particular, you may wonder what the role of the Association is; after all, we already have a Farmers' Union in Quebec (Union des Producteurs Agricoles).

Put briefly, the two basic reasons for the QFA's existence are to provide provincially a sense of unity and representation for Quebec's anglophone rural community, and to help maintain a lively and useful center of social and informative activity for that community at the local level. Judging from the steadily increasing membership of the QFA these are needs that many anglophone Quebecers feel the QFA is answering. With 10 local branches stretching right across the province, from the Pontiac to the Gaspé, and with new ones being planned, the QFA has brought a whole host of activities to thousands of rural anglophones this year.

The activities of the local branches have been as varied as are the branches themselves. They include social and cultural events, courses, seminars and information meetings on subjects of interest to rural families, e.g. promotion of farm safety and local agricultural produce, holding of agricultural contests and participation in agricultural fairs and other similar events. The common theme is, of course, service to English-speaking rural families, and the common aim is to encourage their active participation in an association that exists solely to serve and represent them, at both the provincial and local levels.

Good Location

The Provincial Office situated in the Extension Department of Macdonald College serves as the center for province-wide projects and programs. With its access to the Faculty of Agriculture, location in the Extension Department serves as an ideal resource base for the Association and a centrally located position for the Provincial Directors' meetings and the Annual Meeting, along with the training workshops and many other meetings that the QFA organizes on a regular basis. Also located in the Extension Department are the Provincial Offices of the Quebec Young Farmers, Association of Quebec Regional English Media, the Quebec provincial Plowmen's Association, and other Quebec based rural groups; this allows daily contact with groups who are also involved in other aspects of Quebec rural life.

Provincial Representation

Under the general policy guidance of the Provincial Board of Directors (there are 20 Directors, two elected from each club), the provincial executive and staff have represented the interest of the English rural community at various hearings of government Commissions, and the QFA committees have attended numerous meetings with government departments, institutions and organizations such as the Canadian Federation

QFA: Education And Communication

of Agriculture, the U.P.A., and Co-op Fédérée, that have an effect on life in rural Quebec.

QFA Presents Briefs

One of the briefs presented by the QFA recently was to the Jean Commission on Provincial Adult Education.

The Jean Commission was created by the Quebec Provincial Government last year to travel around the province to inquire into the state of Adult Education from the organizers, teachers, and user's point of view. With the QFA's long established history of work in Adult Education in rural Quebec, it was important that the Association's voice be heard. The Commission was informed of what the QFA felt were both the good and bad points of the system as it now stands. In many areas the QFA local Fieldmen work in close cooperation with their Adult Education sector of the Regional School Board, but in some cases the red tape involved in setting up and registering for courses deter potential users. This is due in large part to the number of different bodies involved, (e.g. CEP,CMC, Regional School Board, etc.). Any further reorganization of the system, it is hoped by the QFA, would allow for a streamlining of registration procedures. The QFA's second main point was the need to widen the resource base from which organizers of anglophone Adult Education in Quebec have to work from. Due to the present situation of the anglophone rural community, the QFA feels that the expansion of Adult Education programs play a significant role in maintaining the viability of our community and strengthening its cultural identity so as to make them fully contributing members to the life of present day Quebec.

Rural Radio Planning

The QFA Broadcast Committee has been very active over the past year. Recently they met with heads of CBC Radio and TV to discuss the concern of anglophone rural Quebecers over program content and poor reception in some areas. Amongst the subjects discussed was the possibility of increasing the in-depth coverage of specifically rural issues, a point felt quite strongly by the committee.

The QFA stressed that they felt it was the CBC's duty as a publicly funded body to serve the public in both official languages where the minority was a substantial portion of the population, as in anglophone rural Quebec.

One result of particular interest from this meeting is the offer of the CBC to plan to include a short segment on Saturday mornings directed specifically for anglophone rural youth.



Fieldman's Workshop: the Fieldman team get together regularly with local directors at Macdonald College to exchange experiences and gain new ideas from each other for their local branches. Seen here are, left to right, Gerald Duncan [Vice-President]; Harry Inns, Chateauguay Fieldman; Ed Vogel, local director of Brome-Missisquoi, and Diana Frizzle, Fieldman of Brome-Missisquoi.

Through another series of meetings with Quebec City CBC, a "Farm Package" is now heard twice a week on the "Quebec AM" morning show across most of the province on the Quebec Community Network. Sawyerville dairy farmer and QFA Provincial Fieldman Co-ordinator, Warren Grapes, is one of two local co-ordinators for the CBC to gather information for the program.

Liaison With Other Rural Organizations

Apart from the daily contact with the other associations with their provincial offices located in the Extension Department, the QFA holds regular meetings with other organizations concerned with farm and rural life in general.

This February the QFA President, Mrs. Jeannie Neveu, and Vice-President, Mr. Gerald Duncan, attended the 4-day Canadian Federation of Agriculture's Annual Meeting in Ottawa. The CFA is a National Federation of commodity, co-operative and farmers' organizations. As delegates with full voting rights within the Quebec caucus, the QFA was assured of having its voice heard on the many issues at the "Farmers' Parliament" as the CFA Annual Meeting is commonly known. Mrs. Neveu also sits on the CFA's National Board of Directors, allowing the QFA input to the proceedings of the Federation.

The QFA also represents its membership at both federal and provincial government levels, their agencies, and with provincial organizations such as the Union des Producteurs Agricoles and the Coopérative Fédérée. Apart from attendance at these bodies' annual meetings, executive level meetings are held with these groups which enable the QFA to ensure that the concerns of its members are brought to the attention of these influential bodies.

Communications

The QFA has always understood the importance to rural communities of effective communication and has worked toward developing programs to ensure the presence of such a communications system.

Leading the way in this field is the development of the QFA's own newspaper. Last year the format was changed to a 12 page tabloid size. Now in its 7th edition, the newspaper has proven itself very popular with the membership. Under the managing editorialship of the Executive Secretary, it supplies news of QFA activities and items of particular interest to the rural community not found in the commercial media.

The QFA works with other groups to enhance the quality and quantity of information available to the anglophone rural community. Through the direct negotiation with the QFA, the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture's (MAPAQ) English Agricultural Newsletter resumed publication this year. Through a joint QFA-MAPAQ information committee, efforts are now being made to upgrade the format and type of information in the newsletter so as to help keep farmers as fully informed as possible.

Looking Ahead

The QFA has made major progress in the recent past both in increasing the size of its memberhsip and in the range of the services and activities it offers. However, at the heart of the QFA lies the fundamental belief that the "best help is that which we do for ourselves". The manifestation of this belief is most clearly seen at the local QFA branch level. It is here that the voluntary efforts of the membership, through the co-ordination of the local Fieldmen, ensure that a full program of social activities and information meetings, etc., designed to meet the local needs of the area, are planned and brought to fruition. It is through the full participation of many members at this level that the QFA can be assured of satisfying the "grass roots" wants of the membership; for, as anybody who has ever tried to organize an "event" on any scale knows, people will not volunteer their precious time for something that they do not believe in or do not really care about.

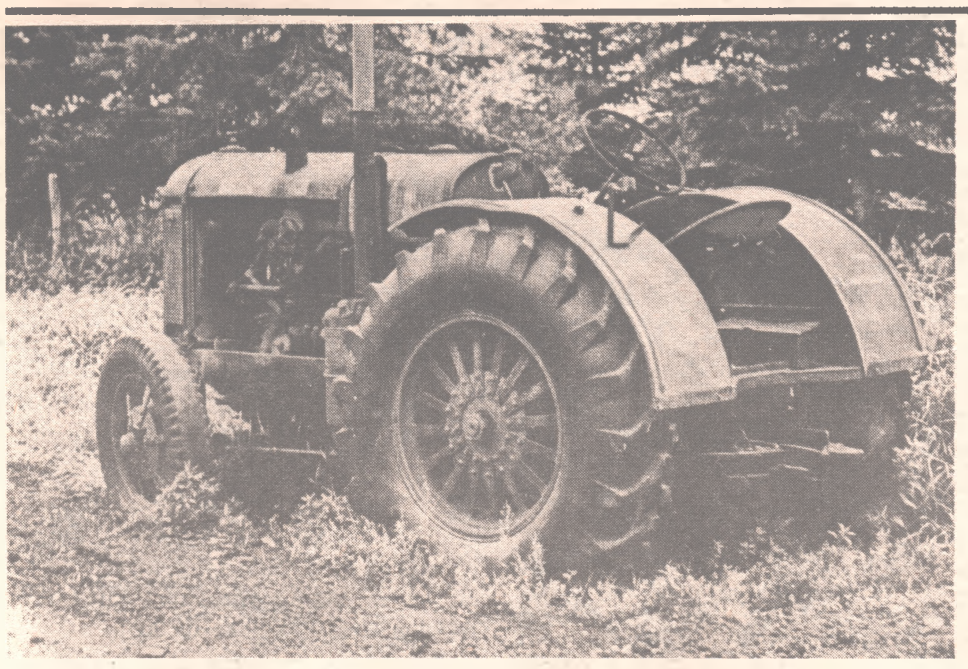
Full membership participation in all activities and programs of the Associaiton has ensured the development of a strong leadership framework in the anglophone rural community. This is clearly seen in the organization of the local QFA branches and at the provincial level through the actions of the QFA Executive and chairpersons and members of the various committees that the QFA has set up to cope with the large range of issues with which the QFA now deals.

It is for this reason the QFA is now putting its efforts into expanding the number of local branches and increasing its team of Fieldmen to serve them. With the increase in QFA membership it has been found that there are several anglophone communities in rural Quebec who would like to see a QFA branch set up in their area. Thus plans are already in operation through the efforts of the Provincial Fieldman Co-ordinator, the Provincial Office at Macdonald, and the members in the areas concerned to establish new QFA branches and thereby enlarge the QFA "family" even further.

The outlook for the QFA in the coming year is bright indeed, and judging from the continuing efforts of the many people involved in the QFA, the optimism is fully justified.

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farm digest

Weather

Monday and Thursday, 6:50 a.m. at 92.4 FM - Quebec AM in-depth **5-day and 30-day weather forecasts** for the Township's Farmer. Also reported are **drying index, wind velocity and direction** and **soil temperature** taken at the Experimental Farm in Lennoxville.

Farmers Test Value Of Sludge

by Marilyn Crabbe

The Halton agricultural community holds a predominant place in the region's sewage disposal plans. As a result of a study, three area farmers are participating in the region's farmland sludge disposal experiments.

Faced with a growing sludge waste problem, the Halton region a few years ago hired consultants to study disposal methods. The consultants' final report recommended the region "...should continue whith sludge utilization on agricultural land."

"The region is about four jumps ahead of everyone else in trying to solve what is going to be a monumental problem," says Ed Segsworth, a farmer involved in the region's sludge disposal experiments.

Although sludge could have fertilizing benefits, Halton farmers are still cautious about spreading it on their land. Several safety controls are needed first, Segsworth says.

As Halton Federation of Agriculture president, Segsworth helped draft the federation, and the soil and crop association's concerns about spreading sludge.

Urban and country residents must be educated about waste disposal, because they create the sludge, he says. "For example birdseed for a budgie, what isn't used could go down the toilet."

Farmers worry about weedseed contamination from the sludge, especially chemical-resistant weeds such as proso millet, he explained.

Then, there is the industrial heavy metal waste that could harm both the land and crops. The region has accepted sludge monitoring responsibility, something the farmers had requested.

The region pruchased an atomic-absorption unit that can analyse sludge quickly. Before, environment ministry testing took three months, which is too slow for farmers, Segsworth says.

The region and farmers also work closely together on problems such as ensuring the sludge is spread evenly and has proper field fertilizer requirements. They both agree a field should have no more than one application every five years.

But it is expected one sludge application will supply enough phosphorus and potash for five years, says Segsworth. The sludge also contains some ammonium nitrogen and the slow releasing kjeldahi nitrogen.

Last August, Segsworth's 4.6 acre wheat field was spread with 45 cubic yards of sludge per acre. At the moment, the wheat looks like any typical Ontario crop. "The final test will be in yields and in the plant tissue cultures," he says.

Sheep Focus

New ways of cooking lamb will be highlighted at the fourth annual Sheep Focus show scheduled for July 17, 18, and 19.

Madame Jehane Benoit will demonstrate new lamb cooking techniques throughout the show, to be held at the markham Fairgrounds north of Toronto.

Dorset and Suffolk breeders will hold shows and sales. Other sales and shows of Record of Performance (ROP) tested rams and hometested rams and ewes offer producers a good chance to upgrade their breeding stock.

Included in the ewe sale will be consignments of colored sheep.

Also featured will be demonstrations of wool-working, as well as a woollen clothing and sheepskin fashion show, and a lamb fitting competition and show for younger producers.

Fertilizer From Algae

Nineteen-year-old Elizabeth Bryenton is inventor of a fertilizer bred from blue and blue-green algae. Easily cultivated in vats of sun-heated water, the fertilizer has the ability to fix nitrogen in the soil. Environmentally benign, it can be used without the harmful "side-effects" of chemical fertilizers. On the contrary, it purportedly minimizes disease rates during germination, stimulates plant growth and is effective in all types of soil.

Acid Rain and Soil Balance

As the rain fell earlier this month, Ontario farmers watched subsoil moisture increase, a possible sign of an excellent fall harvest. Most farmers never noticed how the rain changed the soil's pH factor, a possible sign of danger to their crops in years ahead.

The rain actually wasn't changing the soil pH. It was the acid in the water doing the work.

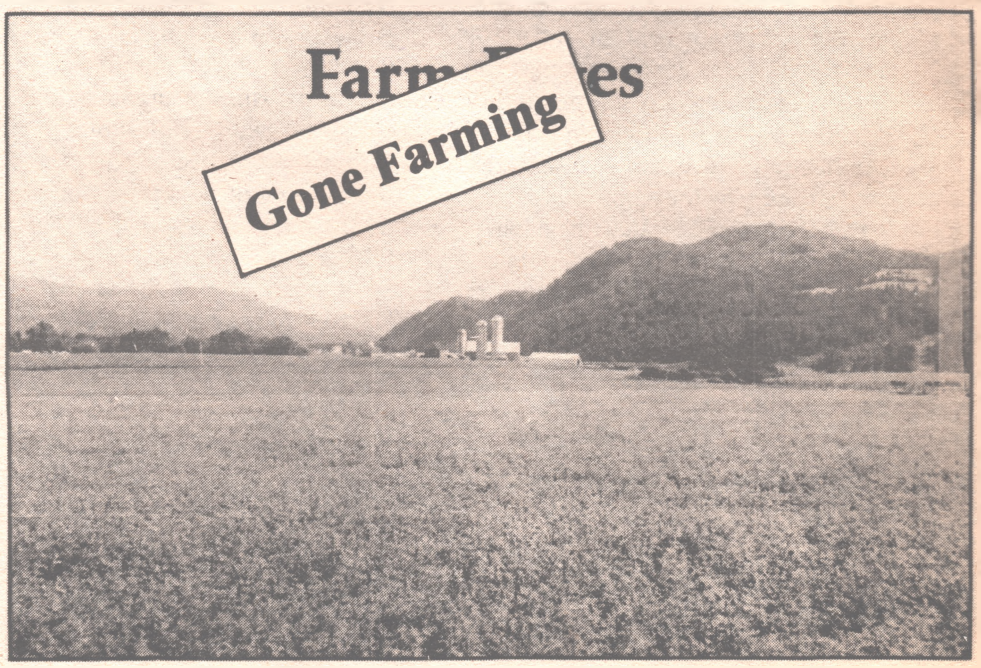
Acid rain has become an issue concerning many more persons than just the trendy environmentalists looking for a new cause. Some farmers are beginning to worry about effects the polluted precipitation will have on their livelihoods in future.

In recent months, the news media have carried more items about the menace. Studies have proven acid rain has killed thousands of Ontario lakes and may be threatening the province's forests.

Meanwhile, little has been said or written about damage acid rain may be doing to crops. A major reason is that little research has been done on the subject.

Some researchers have suggested that for the time being acid rain benefits farmers since vast amounts of Ontario soil are alkaline.

During a 1979 conference on acid rain in Toronto, one scientist noted, however, farmers should never regard the "free fertilizer from the sky" as beneficial. They have no control over application and its long term effects are unknown.



Should Family Earn Wages?

by L.V'. Matheson



Many farmers operate with a lot of unpaid family labor. This has helped to create growth of the farm and increase the equity. It has been possible to pay wages to children for work performed on the farm, but until recently a spouse could not be paid a wage in a sole proprietorship, the form of organization under which many farms operate. Payment of wages to a spouse is now acceptable and the Statement of Farming Income and Expense Form T2042, now has a separate heading for Salaries and Wages Paid to Souse.

In order to pay these wages certain conditions must be met. A wage should only be paid if the child or spouse is contributing a service to produce income in the farming business. The wage should be reasonable. Guidelines for this would be that, if the family member were not available and you had to hire outside help, the wage paid to your family members would be equivalent to what you would have to pay the outside help.

Whenever wages are paid there are certain deductions that have to be made. These can include unemployment insurance premiums, Quebec pension plan contributions and income tax instalments. Workmen's compensation payments must also be made for all employees receiving a wage (except for a spouse).

The amount of wages paid to children is often tied to income tax considerations. Each year these amounts change as exemptions have been indexed since the tax reform in the early 70s. In 1981 a child may receive net income up to $3,270 in a year before the parent loses a claim for a dependent child. The full deduction for a dependent child for 1981 will be $590 for a child under 18 on Dec. 31, 1981, and $1,090 for a child 18 or over on that date. This is only possible if the income of the child under 18 is $2,090 or less and $2,180 or less for the child 18 or over. If the income is between these figures and $3,270, the deduction is reduced.

Quebec pension plan premiums must be deducted from employees who are 18 years of age and older. The first $1,400 of earnings are exempt in 1981. Deductions must be made on earnings over $1,400 up to the ceiling of $14,700. The amount of 1.8 percent is deducted from earnings and the employer matches this contribution.

A dependent of an employer is usually not eligible for unemployment insurance coverage. No deductions are permitted for unemployment insurance for a spouse in a sole proprietorship. If a child is not in the dependent category, unemployment insurance premiums are deducted at the rate of 1.8 percent. The employer must contribute 1.4 times the amount of the deduction.

When an amount paid to a child is considered as a labor expense for tax purposes by the parent then it is deemed to be a wage for assessment of workmen's compensation premiums. New employers should write to the Workmen's compensation Board, giving full details of their proposed payroll.

Labor deductions from employees must be submitted to the Receiver General of Canada by the 15th day of the month follwing the month in which the employees were paid. This can be done at your bank by using the form PD7AR. New employers should apply for an employer number through the local district taxation office to become registered and receive the monthly PD7AR form as well as source deduction books for income tax, Canada pension and unemployment insurance.

At year end, employers have a responsibility to submit T-4 forms for their employees. A T-4 must be completed for an individual if a wage or over $250 is paid. These forms can be obtained in the latter part of the year from Revenue Canada and completed and returned to the Department by February of the following year.

Paying wages to your spouse and family members who contribute to the labor requirements on your farm is an excellent tax management tool. Remember to make the wages reasonable for the contribution of this person to your farming operation.

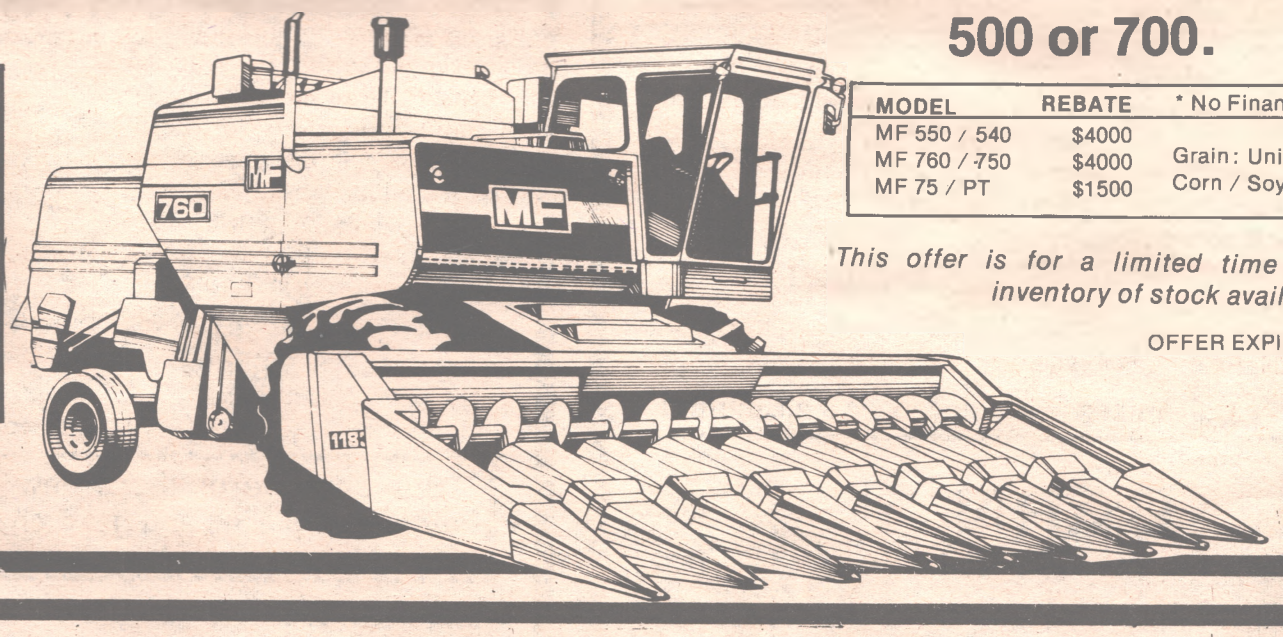
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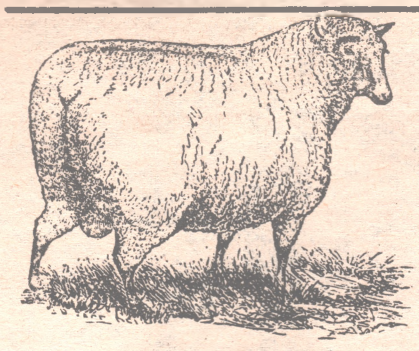
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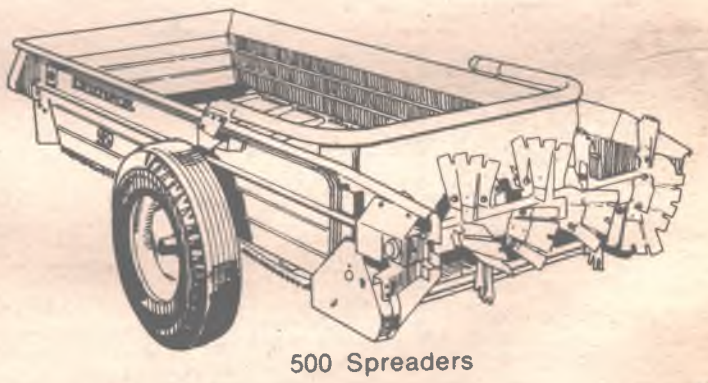
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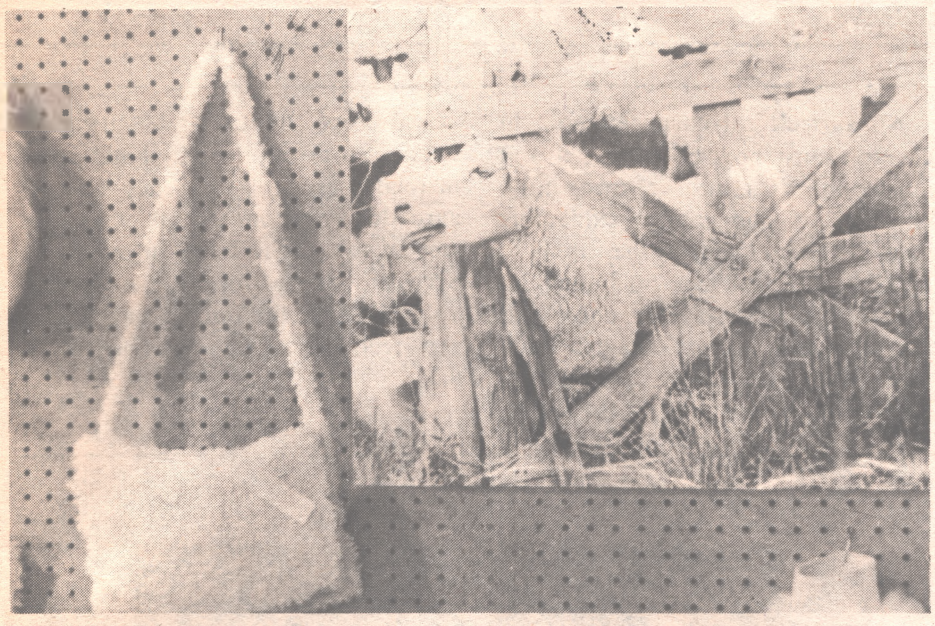


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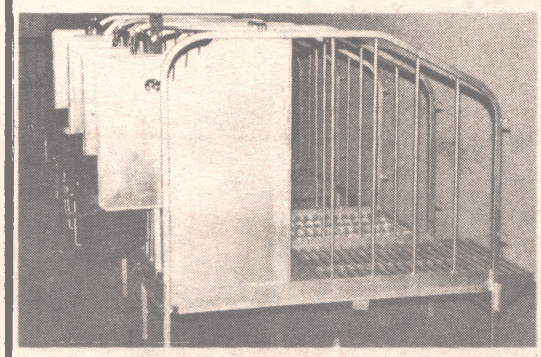
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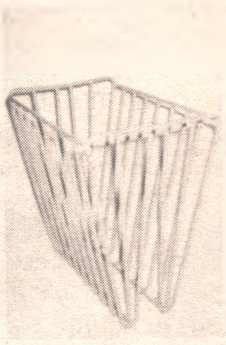




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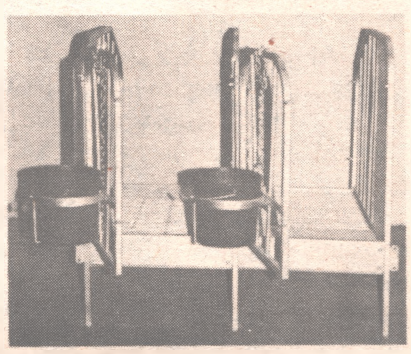
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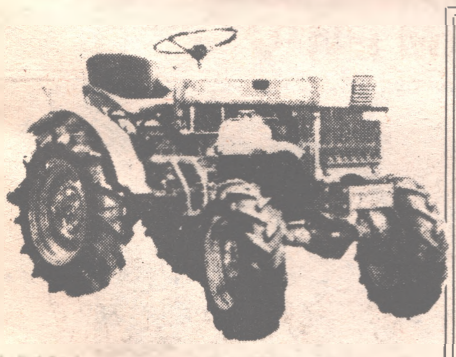


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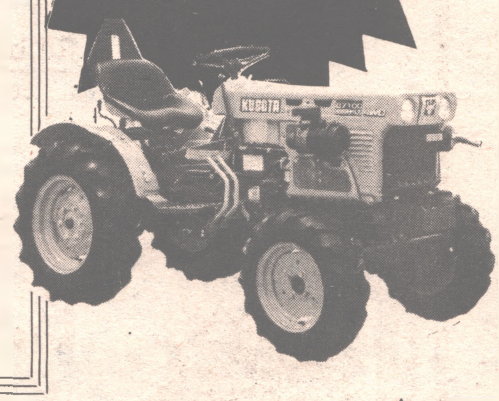
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Chemical Safety Boosted

by Ian Campbell

DDT, PCB's, Love Canal, asbestos, dioxins: the chemical horror stories continue to mount.

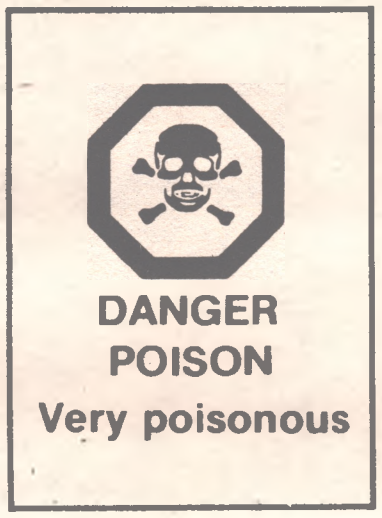
How many toxic chemicals do you handle during a single cropping season? Do you know how hazardous each product could be to your health? What precautions do you take to avoid contact with these materials?

Dr. James Day is a Kingston, Ontario, physician who has been involved in detailed studies of the effects of pesticides on human health. He says that scientists describe the high-risk chemicals as having "tiger's teeth."

Pesticides have played a key role in boosting crop yields by controlling the weeds, insects and deseases that can throttle productivity. It is important to remember that all pest control chemicals are designed to kill livng organisms.

"As a human, I am another piece of life on this earth," says Day. "It is obvious that pesticides aren't going to have a positive effect on my health."

Day admits that little is known about the effects of long-term exposure to most pest killers. It is extrememly difficult for scientists to positively link cause and effect in studies of human populations.



Those little 'puffs'

We do know that large doses of certain toxic compounds can kill or cause grave illness. But what about all those little 'puffs' of seed-treatment chemicals that are inhaled during each planting season?

"Certain chemicals accumulate in fat tissues, while others do not" says Day. "I believe it is safe to assume that if you are careless and routinely subject yourself to small doses of pesticides, the chances are good that you could suffer ill effects at some point in the future."

It appears likely that our society will continue to demand products that produce chemical horror stories. Economics certainly dictate that most farmers will continue to use pesticides just to maintain already hard-pressed profit margins.

Pesticide safety depends on intelligent use of a product. The suffix, '-cide', means to kill; think of homicide and suicide. Protect your personal health by wearing suitable apparel (including a chemical cartridge respirator) to guard against known perils. Preserve the environment by only applying chemicals at recommended rates.

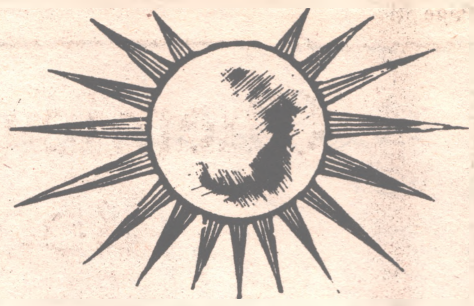
"Make it a point to know as much as you can about every chemical that you use," adds Day. "How toxic are they? do they have tiger's teeth? Read the label, and follow its directions to the letter. Carelessness or uniformed use could put your health in serious jeopardy." □

All agricultural chemicals sold in Canada must now be packaged and labeled in metric measurements only. A series of publications explaining metric measurements as they apply to agricultural chemicals (including information for: greenhouses and mushroom houses, orchards and vineyards, vegetable production, small fruit production, field crops, cereal crops, animal and dairy production, forestry, industrial and commercial uses, and consumer uses of agricultural chemicals) are available free to the public from Information Services, Agriculture Canada, Sir John Carling Building, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., K1A 0C7.





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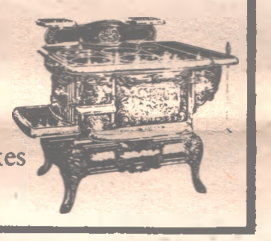
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I am looking for an immersion with an English family. I have teaching experience and could help by looking after youngsters (over 8 yrs. old) or anything else helpful. I have camp counselling experience. Am available to work from Aug. 16 until the 26th. Contact Alain Nappert at 418-443-2993.

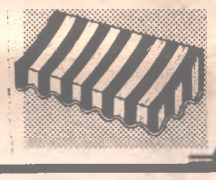
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Brome Fair
Le Ramoneur [Sutton]
Knowlton Pine Venture
Abercorn Lumber
Immeubles Dwyer
Townshippers Association
Concordia University
McDonald College
City of Sherbrooke
The Golden Lion Pub
Belvedere Gardens
Agro Voyages Inc.
Le Voiturier
Les Metiers D'Art
The Sherbrooke Record
C.B.G. Building Supplies
Radio Canada
Le Canari Mobile
Le Coureur
Lennoxville Renovations Enr.
Tourestrie
McKenna Florist
Naeve Summer Camp
Galerie Des Livres
Judy Budning
Chuck & Cathy's Plants
The Loft Restaurant
La Maison De L'Auto
Dave's Transport
Brome Auto Inc.
Construction Marc Grenier
Mediterranean Fish Market
Association of Quebec Regional English Media
The Canvas Centre
McLeod's Antiques
G.Y.F. Productions
F.L. Lunch
Federal Business Development Bank
Focus Photo
Au Service Du Cultivateur
Epicerie Wallets [Knowlton]
Paramount Farms
Escalade De L'Estrie
The Addition
Nichol's
J.P. Boisvert Auto
Sheib Shoes

The Loft Antiques
Rolland Realty
Rita Florist
Sherbrooke Laundry
Hudon & Vigneux
Le Provençal
Voyages Trans-O
L.O. Cass & Sons
Dyson & Armstrong Ltd.
Skinner & Nadeau
Shetland Shoppe
Sherlenn Tire
The Wool Shop
Geo. Delisle Inc.
Auberge Brome Lake Inn
A.E. Lepage [Knowlton]
Quincaillerie McFadden Inc.
Desaulniers Automobile
Colonial Electronique
Art & Photo
Paul Simoneau Inc.
Louida Payeur Inc.
Pearson Woodworks
Location Martineau
Rock Forest Printing
Reverie Book Store
Henry Ward & Associates
Ando Greenhouses
Café Mocador
Macpherson Lumber
André Côté & Frères
Jacques Guay Sports
Munkittrick's
Creation Decor
Dominick Auto Sport
Voyages Trans-Monde
Williams Chrysler
Michael's Restaurant
Small Brothers Inc.
Letourneau Building Supplies
La Photo Cité
Auberge Des Carrefours
Jolicoeur T.V. Inc.
The Landing
Warmal Inc.
Gabriel Dubreuil
Louis Hamel
Visionic Inc.
Richmond Fair