1930 – ANNUAL REVIEW EDITION – 1930

Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established 1897 — *Sherbrooke, Que., February 22nd 1930* — *33rd Anniversary*

SOUTHERN QUEBEC

SHERBROOKE

— AND THE —

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

A PROVINCE WITHIN A PROVINCE

Agriculturally known as the Garden of Quebec and industrially the New England of Canada, the Eastern Townships does not depend on any one or two industries for its prosperity. It is a five-industry territory, where consistant prosperity is found in

Agriculture — Manufacture — Forest
Mining — Summer Resorts.

$225,000,000

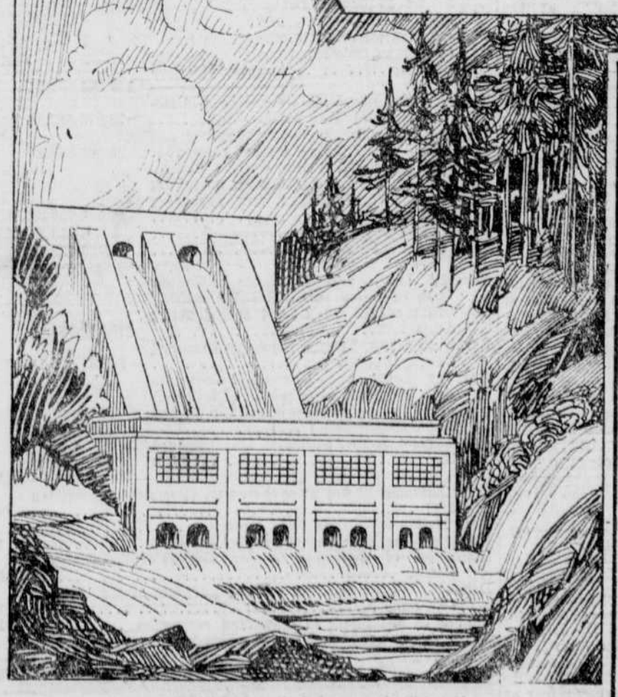
Total Value of 1929 Turnover



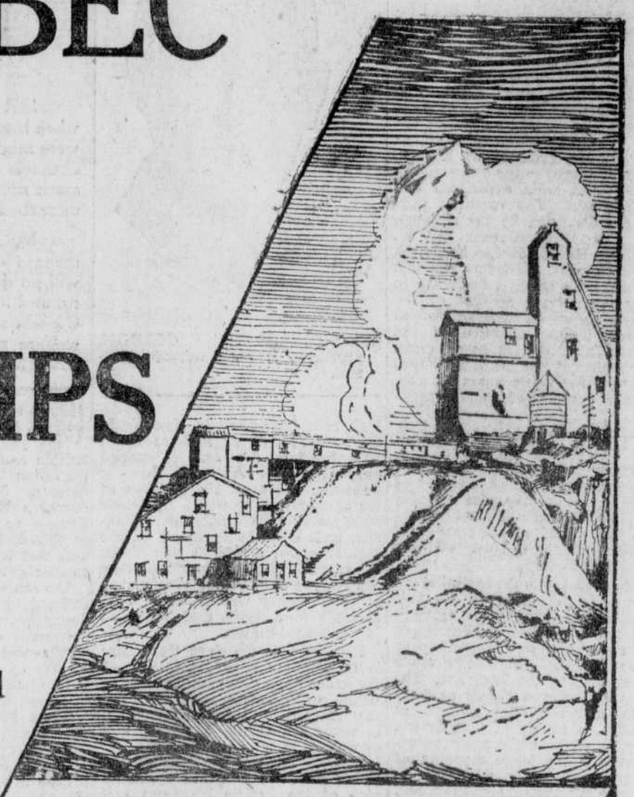
AN AGRICULTURAL CENTRE And THE GARDEN OF QUEBEC.



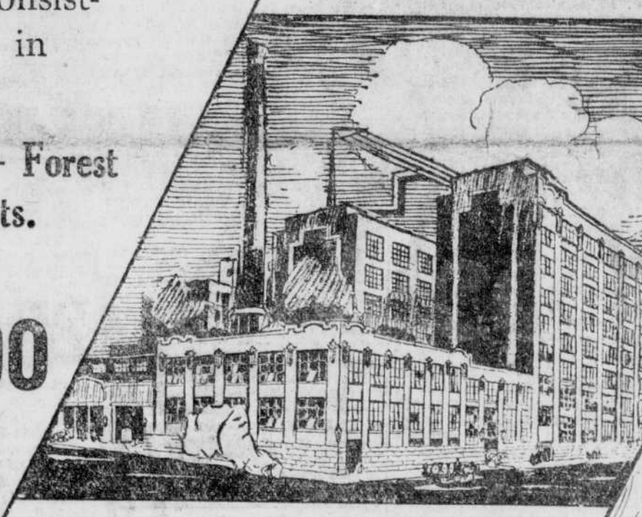
THE PLAYGROUND OF QUEBEC



WATER POWER



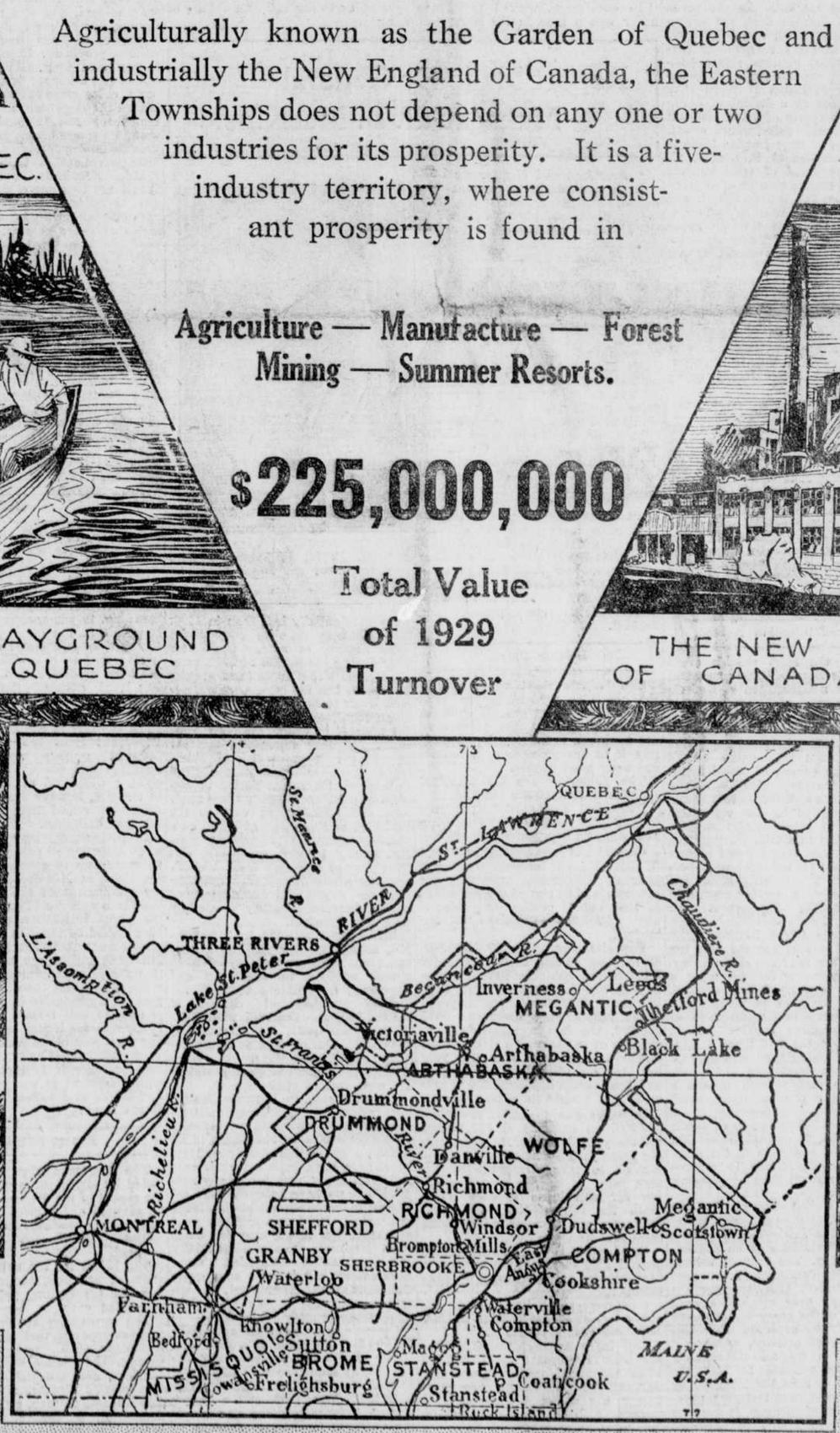
LEADS THE WORLD IN ONE PRODUCT — *Asbestos.*



THE NEW ENGLAND OF CANADA.



A SOURCE OF GREAT WEALTH



CONFIDENCE IN CANADA'S FUTURE PROSPERITY IS STRESSED IN BANK OF MONTREAL ANNUAL REPORT

Address Presented By Sir Charles Gordon



SIR CHARLES BLAIR GORDON, President of the Bank of Montreal.

Before moving the adoption of the report, it is customary for the President to make a few remarks.

Since the last annual meeting we have had to mourn the death of Sir Vincent Meredith, Baronet. His lifetime may be said to have been spent in the service of the Bank in which he rose to the highest position, and as its president for ten years guided its affairs with great ability and signal success. Two other of your directors also passed on during the year, The Honorable Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Frederick W. Molson, who had brought to the deliberations of the board wide experience and ripe judgment. The vacancies thus created were filled by the appointment of Mr. A. O. Dawson, Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor. I am sure you will agree that the Bank is fortunate in having secured the services of the first two named of these gentlemen to assist in the direction of the Bank's affairs, and in now having as a member of our board Sir Frederick, who for many years so ably filled the position of general manager.

Statement—Profits.

You have before you the report of your directors for the year recently ended, as well as a statement of profits in that period, and of assets and liabilities, which I trust will be deemed satisfactory.

Of the increase in the capital stock of the bank authorized at the last annual meeting, 60,833 shares were issued and have been readily taken up by shareholders at a premium of 100 per cent, that figure being made the maximum by the Bank Act. The paid-up capital now stands at $36,000,000, and the Rest account at $2,000,000 in excess of that figure. It may be worth while again pointing out that the large earnings of the bank are really moderate in relation to the capital employed, and that the dividend rate is made possible by accumulation of undistributed profits of past years, put back into the business and upon which no dividends are paid. A large Rest or Reserve account augments resources and strengthens the capital structure.

An outstanding event in the affairs of the bank was the relinquishment by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor in October of the office of general manager after a long term of able, assiduous and fruitful service. He has become a member of the board, in which capacity his profound knowledge of banking and intimate acquaintance with finance and commerce will continue to be available to the bank. Your directors deem themselves fortunate in having had on the staff a gentleman of the attainments and experience of Mr. H. B. Mackenzie to succeed Sir Frederick. He was general manager of the Bank of British North America when that institution was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal, and since joining our staff has occupied positions of trust, in the discharge of the duties of which he has exhibited qualities of a high order.

Visit To Branches.

During the year I have visited practically all the principal branches of the bank, not only in Canada but in the United States, England and France, for the purpose of meeting our managers and acquiring first-hand knowledge of local conditions. I can assure you that wherever I went I found the bank in high repute, and it was peculiarly gratifying to observe the standard of our managers and the loyalty, devotion and efficiency of the staff.

In October, four of your directors visited Mexico for the purpose of acquainting themselves with conditions there. They report the situation more stabilized, the outlook better, and that they have found the business of the bank in a very satisfactory condition.

In reviewing the commercial situation in Canada, it should be kept in mind that there have been five years of almost uninterrupted expansion. In that brief period Canada has achieved a degree of development quite unprecedented. Not in one or two directions, but practically in all, remarkable material progress has occurred—in agriculture, in many lines of manufacturing, in mining, forestry, trading, water power production and building construction.

During the early part of the past year, business, generally speaking, in nearly all lines remained active, and there was no serious check during the first ten months. Possibly the greatest advance in any direction was in mining. During the summer I had an opportunity of visiting, together with other directors, four of the great plants of the country, namely, the British Empire Steel at Sydney, International Nickel at Sudbury, Algoma Steel at the Soo, and the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Trail. One must visit these enormous developments to realize what they mean to the districts in which they are situated, to transportation interests, and to subsidiary interests all over the country. Other names which are becoming almost household words are Noranda, Flin Flon and Sherritt Gordon, and they in turn will mean much to the localities in which they are located, because they are not only great mining ventures, but propose to establish concentrators and refineries.

So far as the banks are concerned, another favorable feature of the situation was the unprecedentedly high rate for money in New York, the rate running as high as 10 to 15% for long periods. No special advantage was taken of this by Canadian banks, as the business of the country was so active that their money was fully employed in Canada, and, with the exception of the regular reserves held in New York, Canadian banking funds did not flow that way and every legitimate need of this country was taken care of at much lower rates than prevailed in the United States.

Favorable is the fact that there is no inflation apparent in any of the great basic commodities such as wheat, sugar, cotton, steel and other raw materials, so that we had not to witness a slump in these prices as well as in the stock market.

The unfavorable features of the situation have been: first, the small crop of the Prairie Provinces and the slow movement of the grain towards the seaboard. This has affected United States exchange, which at times has ranged around 2% premium. It has also affected the earnings of the railroads and steamship companies, and has caused some check to business generally. The second unfavorable aspect of the situation was the crash in the stock markets. The call rate and other danger signals were out, but, with world-wide speculation rampant, these signals were not observed by many people until the situation got so top-heavy that a crash was inevitable. Fortunately, only a small proportion of the people are in the stock market and so the losses will be confined to comparatively few. At the same time what has occurred is bound to have its effect on the purchasing power of the country as a whole.

For the first time in five years, grain crops were a partial failure in the Prairie Provinces, the yield of wheat — 270,000,000 bushels—being one-half that of 1928, and that of other cereals correspondingly smaller. The harvest was gathered rapidly in propitious weather, and the quality of the wheat has graded exceptionally high.

Discouragement has not, however, dominated farmers of the Northwest. They were fortified against the short crop by four favorable seasons. The reduction in their incomes this year is not to be measured by the decrease in quantity of grain; prices have been higher as well as the grades. Yet a reduced yield of about 270,000,000 bushels of wheat cannot be lightly regarded, for while the profit to many individuals may be satisfactory, purchasing power in the aggregate will be curtailed.

Turning from the Prairie Provinces, it may be said that in the remainder of Canada the harvest was irregular and somewhat below a good average, though highly satisfactory over large areas.

Branch line railway construction has been considerable in the Northwest during the year. New country is being opened to settlement, especially to the north, and it is apparent that what the Great West is to the United States, the western provinces will be to Canada. Mining has been joined to agriculture and industrialization to both. Manufacturing in the prairies is supplying no inconsiderable home market. Active operation of the Hudson Bay Railway is now which sight and, true to its pioneer spirit, the Bank of Montreal was first to establish a branch at Fort Churchill. In the making of highways for motor traffic, much labor has found employment, an impressively large tourist trade has been attracted, and cheaper and speedier transportation afforded communities removed from railways.

Building Construction.

Both a cause and a consequence of the marked trade activity of the last five years has been extensive building construction and the undertaking of important engineering works.

Water power development is still going on and finding a ready market for the electric energy created.

Residential, office, warehouse and factory building will this year outstrip all previous records. In the first ten months of the year contracts awarded amounted to $498,727,500, being an increase of 17.6 per cent over the corresponding period in 1928.

In the nine months ending September 30th, the period of largest influx, the number of immigrant arrivals, 143,947, was 2,435 less than in the year before. From Great Britain and the United States, immigration has somewhat grown, the decrease being in settlers from Southern Europe. Emigration from Canada to the United States has continued, but it is encouraging to note that it has been in considerably smaller volume.

The external trade of Canada has suffered in volume and value from diminished grain crops and the slow movement of wheat to British and Continental markets. In the seven months to October 31st, the aggregate, $1,467,431,000, was $45,000,000 less than in the corresponding period last year, imports rising $37,800,000 and exports falling $83,000,000. This recession is more than accounted for by a decline of $133,821,000 in exports of farm products of all kinds, principally wheat. Stimulation of inter-Empire trade is not yet conspicuous in results, almost 70 per cent of total imports during the twelve months of October coming from the United States, and barely 20 per cent from British countries. For the first time in many years the balance of trade has turned against Canada, imports having exceeded domestic exports by $85,600,000 in the last seven months, and until the wheat moves out it is improbable that this condition will be changed. The visit to Canada of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas and the activities of other agencies, both at home and abroad, will, it is hoped, be successful in enlarging inter-Empire trade.

Public Revenues—Taxation.

The buoyancy of the public revenues has reflected the activity of trade. In the seven months of the current fiscal year to October 31st, Dominion revenue was up $11,700,000 over last year, and debt down $74,800,000. The reduction in sales and stamp taxes produced a decrease of $8,000,000 in income from these sources, and it has been intimated that a further remission of taxation will be made at the next session of Parliament.

Business Situation Abroad.

Abroad, the most notable event of the year has been the agreement reached by a Committee of Experts on reparations and the adoption of a definite schedule of annuities. The removal of a state of uncertainty for which this outstanding question has long been responsible should react to the benefit of world financial and economic condition. The creation of an International Bank as recommended by the committee appointed to consider this subject, to be located in Basle, Switzerland, is awaited with interest and affords the hope that its influence will operate toward the establishment and maintenance of a greater degree of credit stability throughout the world.

As regards Great Britain, overseas trade returns for the first ten months of the year are encouraging, the most pleasing feature being a substantial recovery in coal exports. Meantime, progress is being made in the country in the direction of adapting business organization to present-day needs, and there is evidence of a growing spirit of co-operation between employers and workers. There still remain around a million and a quarter unemployed, and although the Government is promoting relief by means of public utility works, it is recognized that a substantial reduction in the number of unemployed can be secured only along normal lines of economic development.

In the United States, for the greater part of the past year, industry pursued a fairly steady course, with many evidences of an expanding prosperity. The average volume of production continuously increased from the end of 1927, reaching the highest peak ever attained toward the middle of the present year. Some decline may be expected after this long period of activity, which will be entirely a natural consequence. The farmer appears to face the prospect of at least the same money income as he enjoyed last year. Commodity inventories seem to be in a healthy condition and the average index for commodity prices has remained more or less stable.

The effect of the persistent mounting of prices of many stocks to a position where the return became almost negligible, was a factor that made itself felt in the credit situation, and the stock market demand for credit was the most important single factor influencing money rates during the year.

Since the beginning of October the greatest volume of public selling of securities, accompanied by the most severe continuous break in prices in the short space of a few weeks, has been witnessed, but it is believed that the period of acute disturbance is now past.

In Conclusion.

In conclusion, may I say there never was a time in the history of Canada when business as a whole has been at a higher peak than during the year under review, or when the developed sources of our wealth were more wide and varied than they are today, and never a time when the earning power of our people was sustained in so many channels of production. We must not allow a possible temporary reaction, the result of a collapse in a purely speculative orgy in the stock markets, unduly to distort our view. Fundamental conditions are sound, and there is no reason for apprehension as to the ultimate future of Canada.

Good Ground For General Business Confidence In Statement That No Inflation Is Apparent In Any Basic Commodities Of Commerce In Canada—A Report Of Striking And Substantial Progress

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., President of the Bank of Montreal—"There never was a time in the history of Canada when business as a whole has been at a higher peak than during the year under review, or when the developed sources of our wealth were more wide and varied than they are today, and never a time when the earning power of our people was sustained in so many channels of production. We must not allow a possible temporary reaction, the result of a collapse in purely speculative orgy in the stock markets, unduly to distort our view. Fundamental conditions are sound, and there is no reason for apprehension as to the ultimate future of Canada."

MR. H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal—"For several years we have been living under the menace of a rising fever of stock speculation. The collapse brought painful consequences to many individuals and its effects will no doubt be felt in diminished spending in some directions, but it is well that the crash is behind us rather than still ahead of us, and it is also well to remember that there has been no destruction of property. The real national wealth of United States and Canada remains what it was. That may not give much comfort to the losers, but it is important from the standpoint of national welfare prospects. Business will perhaps be somewhat quieter while we are getting back to realities, but the realities in both countries afford firm basis for a healthy optimism."

Report Made By General Manager H. B. MacKinzie

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

It is my duty to present the annual balance sheet to you, but, before doing so, may I express to the president my appreciation of the generous terms in which he has been good enough to introduce me to you as general manager of your bank. I can assure you that I am deeply sensible of the responsibilities resting upon me. There are great traditions to uphold and I follow a long line of eminent occupants of the office. I feel that I have been specially fortunate in enjoying for the past eleven years the advantage of a close association with my immediate predecessor, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and I wish to pay tribute, not only to his great ability as a banker, but also to the unfailing human kindness which has been so notable a feature of his administration. There has grown up in the bank under him an esprit de corps that assures to me the support of a most loyal and efficient staff. We are happy in the knowledge that Sir Frederick in a higher office may now look forward to a period of comparative rest while the bank will continue to have the benefit of his ripe experience and counsel.



MR. H. B. MacKENZIE, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

Balance Sheet.

The balance sheet which I have the honor to present to you is a highly satisfactory one. It shows a healthy growth in the volume of our business, the strong liquid position it is our practice to maintain, and very good profits.

The following are the principal changes in the balance sheet:—

Our total assets now aggregate $965,000,000 against $873,000,000 a year ago, an increase of $92,000,000.

Capital and Rest aggregate nearly $74,000,000, an increase over last year of $13,000,000, reflecting the new stock issue and $1,000,000 added to Rest out of profits. Our Rest is now $2,000,000 in excess of our capital.

Deposits aggregate $772,000,000, an increase of $50,000,000. Dominion Government balances have increased $32,000,000, demand deposits have increased $37,000,000, and deposits after notice have decreased $18,000,000, the last a reflection principally of withdrawals for investment in securities. The past year has been exceptional in that respect, and the savings department will probably now resume its normal growth.

Balances due to banks are $39,000,000, an increase of $27,000,000 for the year, the increase representing principally funds sent to us from Europe to take advantage of the high rates of interest then prevailing for call loans in New York. With the fall in the rates these funds are now to some extent being recalled.

Cash and bank balances (including central gold reserves), amounting to $148,000,000, have increased by $14,000,000.

Cash reserve to liabilities to the public are 13.40 per cent as against 14.95 per cent a year ago.

Call loans aggregating $155,000,000 show a decrease of $23,000,000 when compared with a year ago. Our call loans in Canada are practically the same; the decrease is mainly in New York and reflects the cumulative effect of advances larger than usual to customers in Canada against securities, the increased requirements of expanding business in Canada and the delay in shipments of grain. Our own call loans in New York, i.e., omitting those offset by special deposits, were substantially less than in 1928. Had we been able to employ the same amount of money there this year during the period of high rates our profits would have been greatly increased, but we have drawn from New York to supply expanding Canadian requirements. I may add that the manner in which the New York Stock Exchange functioned and the promptness with which brokers' loans were adequately margined throughout the recent period of distress proved once again the soundness and stability, as well as the liquidity, of this class of loans as a banking reserve. Our calls for margin, almost without exception, met with prompt response from borrowers, and where delays occurred they were due to physical disabilities and not to financial inability to comply with our demands.

Investments amount to $129,000,000, as against $109,000,000 a year ago, an increase of $20,000,000 almost entirely in Dominion and Provincial Government securities.

Bank premises are carried at $14,500,000, as compared with $11,500,000 last year, an increase of $3,000,000. During the year we retired $3,280,000 Merchants Bank Realty Bonds and our bank premises are now free of encumbrance.

Current loans in Canada (including advances to municipalities) amount to $399,000,000, an increase of $68,000,000. Our customers in all lines of production and commerce have, as always, been our chief care and their needs have been fully supplied, but we have recently been declining numerous applications, large and small, for loans against good collateral, but to be used for other than business purposes, generally the purchase of securities. These applications had become so numerous that they threatened to encroach upon the money needed to finance the country's business.

Current loans elsewhere aggregate $35,000,000, the same as a year ago.

Our profits for the year are $7,070,000, as compared with $5,847,000 a year ago. Higher rates for call money in New York and a larger volume of loans required by expanding trade in Canada, together with comparatively light mercantile mortality, account for the increase.

New Branches.

Since the last annual meeting thirty new branches have been established and two closed, bringing the total number of our offices to 669. New buildings have been erected at several points and provision has been made for the erection of a large and handsome office to house the growing business of our main branch at Ottawa.

Our offices abroad continue to enlarge their scope, and consequently are every year becoming a more and more important part of our service and our organization.

In the printed reports of this meeting, which will be sent to all shareholders, you will find interesting reviews by our assistant general managers of trade conditions in the various provinces. It is enough here to say that they exhibit, upon the whole, not a banner year for Canada nor a quite cloudless sky, but sound basic conditions and, allowing for a temporary lull in business, ample ground for confidence in our future growth and prosperity. The chief disappointment is the crop in the Prairie Provinces, but too much should not be made of one lean year. The West is a country of proved agricultural richness and over a series of years nothing is more dependable than seed time and harvest.

An important and promising event of the year was the very successful meeting in Edmonton and Calgary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce with a visit to the Peace River district. The objects of the Chamber are to develop a national, as opposed to a sectional spirit, to foster interprovincial trade, and to promote trade within the Empire. The membership is growing rapidly and the Chamber promises to be a useful instrument in serving as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas and the ironing out of prejudices born of misunderstanding.

Stock Speculation.

For several years we have been living under the menace of a rising fever of stock speculation. The collapse brought painful consequences to many individuals and its effects will no doubt be felt in diminished spending in some directions, but it is well that the crash is behind us rather than still ahead of us, and it is also well to remember that there has been no destruction of property. The real national wealth of the United States and Canada remains what it was. That may not give much comfort to the losers, but it is important from the standpoint of national welfare and prospects. Business will perhaps be somewhat quieter while we are getting back to realties, but the realities in both countries afford firm basis for a healthy optimism.

In concluding, may I say with what a feeling of pride I have taken up the duties of general manager of the Bank of Montreal; not pride in my attainment of the office, but in the fame and the high traditions of the great institution which I have been called to serve in a position of such responsibility. Those high traditions it will be my constant effort to uphold, and nothing fortifies me more in this task than the knowledge that I am supported by an able body of officers well trained in all ranks. If there is one legacy more outstanding than any other which Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor has left to his successor it is that of a staff highly efficient in every department and united in devotion to the service of the Bank.

Report Adopted.

The chairman then moved, seconded by Mr. H. R. Drummond, that the report of the directors, now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the shareholders.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The ballot for the appointment of auditors and the election of directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with.

The scrutineers appointed for the purpose reported that Messrs. James Hutchison, C.A., and Alastair A. Gowan, C.A., were duly appointed auditors, and the following gentlemen elected directors: The Honorable Thomas Ahearn, P.C.; D. Forbes Angus, E. W. Beatty, K.C.; W. A. Black; The Honorable Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; A. O. Dawson, H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Harold Kennedy, J. W. McConnell, William McMaster, F. E. Meredith, K.C.; Major-

(Continued on Page Seven.)

Annual Financial Statement

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the Report showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 31st October, 1929.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1928...$		713,788.67
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1929, after deducting all charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		7,070,892.45
Premiums on New Stock		6,031,840.50
		$ 13,816,521.62
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st March, 1929	$ 897,501.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st June, 1929	972,029.94	
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 3rd Sept., 1929	1,048,146.22	
Quarterly Dividend 3% payable 2nd Dec., 1929	1,075,556.54	
Bonus 2% payable 2nd Dec., 1929	720,000.00	
	$ 4,713,233.70	
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government.	435,865.11	
Reservation for Bank Premises	900,000.00	
		$ 6,049,098.81
		7,767,422.81
Amount Credited to Rest Account		7,031,840.50
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward...$		735,582.31

Since the last Annual Meeting, thirty offices have been opened throughout the Dominion of Canada and two offices have been closed.

The capital of the Bank was increased by the issue of $6,083,300 new stock, bringing the paid-up capital to the round amount of $36,000,000. This was largely subscribed for by the shareholders, the unaccepted allotments and fractions being readily disposed of by tender as stipulated by the Bank Act.

The Directors have to record, with deep regret, the death of their late valued colleagues, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., a member of the Board since 1910, Vice-President 1912-1913, President 1913-1927, and Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee from 1927 until his death; His Honor the Honorable Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., a member of the Board since 1920, and Mr. F. W. Molson, who was elected a Director in 1925.

In May, Messrs. A. O. Dawson and W. N. Tilley, K.C., were appointed members of the Board, and in August Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was appointed a member of the Board, the appointment becoming effective upon his retiring from the General Manager-ship of the Bank on the 15th October last.

All the offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year.

CHARLES B. GORDON, President.

Bank of Montreal, 2nd December, 1929.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT

The General Statement of the position of the Bank on 31st October, 1929, was submitted as follows:—

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$ 35,948,540.50
Rest	$ 37,948,540.50	
Balance of Profits carried forward	735,582.31	
	$ 38,684,122.81	
Unclaimed Dividends	10,523.67	
Quarterly Dividend payable 2nd Dec., 1929.	1,075,556.54	
Bonus of 2% payable 2nd Dec. 1929	720,000.00	
		40,490,203.02
		$ 76,438,743.52
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$ 45,465,136.50	
Deposits not bearing interest	178,284,099.13	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	594,049,161.38	
Advances under the Finance Act	15,000,000.00	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	5,020,964.66	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	34,369,331.72	
Bills payable	298,580.03	
		872,487,273.42
Letters of Credit outstanding		13,338,458.06
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		3,072,522.13
		$965,336,997.13

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current	$ 42,811,390.22	
Dominion notes	58,153,280.75	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	16,000,000.00	
Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada...$ 1,847.14		
United States and other foreign currencies 644,203.57		
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada 30,727,715.41		
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover 39,406,650.00		
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover 115,506,017.55		
		186,286,433.67
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		98,670,889.98
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		5,906,828.59
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value		25,033,797.02
Notes of other Banks		3,653,754.29
Cheques on other Banks		59,753,603.35
		496,269,977.87
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		370,082,134.70
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		28,751,575.18
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		35,108,249.42
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for		2,033,633.13
		435,975,592.43
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)		14,500,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		360,512.36
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		1,684,738.69
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per Contra		13,338,458.06
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		1,449,355.65
Shares of and loans to controlled companies		1,384,800.55
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		373,561.52
		$965,336,997.13

Note:—The business of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the names of local incorporated companies, and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

CHARLES B. GORDON, President. H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal:—

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise, at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that: (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; (b) in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above Statment discloses the true condition of the Bank and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison,
CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
of the firm of Creak, Cushing & Hodgson,
Auditors.

Montreal, 22nd November, 1929.

Canada's Mineral Industry Attains New Record-Output In Past Year $303,876,000

New High Production Reached for Fourth Year in Succession—Value of Copper and Nickel Output Registered Gain of $18,200,000—Big Increase in Structural Materials—From East to West Dominion's Mining Industry During 1929 Presented Several Features of Outstanding Interest.

In 1929, for the fourth year in succession, the mining industry of Canada reached a new high record output. Gains of $18,200,000 in the output value of copper and nickel, $5,500,000 in the production of structural materials, $2,000,000 in the value of lead and zinc, another $2,000,000 in crude oil, and $1,000,000 rise in asbestos output were highlights in Canada's greatest mining year, when the total output value was $303,876,000, or 10.5 per cent more than in the preceding year.

New record outputs were established during the year in asbestos, cement, clay products, copper, gold, gypsum, lime, the value of natural gas, the output of nickel, petroleum, salt, stone, sand and gravel and zinc. The total increase in the mineral output value for Canada in 1929 over 192[illegible] $28,887,000, or 10.5 per cent.

Greatest Gain In Metals.

Metals as a group showed the greatest gain at a total of $151,327,-quartz, salt, talc and soapstone, had a value of $21,205,000, as against $18,826,692 in the preceding year. The gain in this section was 12.6 per cent, or $2,371,000. Structural materials, including brick, tile, cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel, valued at $55,228,000, as compared with $49,737,181 in 1928, showed a gain of 11 per cent, or $5,491,000.

Many Outstanding Features.

From east to west Canada's mining industry in 1929 presented several features of outstanding interest.

Nova Scotia produced more coal than any other province in 1929 and was also the leader in the output of gypsum. In addition to these two leading products there was also a production of gold, salt, clay products and of several other minerals. New work of interest in this Province centred in the development at the Sterling Mine in Cape Breton, where British Metals Corporation is developing a zinc-lead ore, and at the Coxsheat Mine, where an extensive development programme is in progress for the recovery of copper.

In New Brunswick non-metallic mines are of chief interest. Small deposits of manganese and antimony are known to occur, but these have not been worked to any great extent in recent years. Of the non-metallics, coal is the most important, but other minerals obtained are grindstones, gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, clay products, lime, stone, sand and gravel, and recently there has been some movement toward the development of oil shales.

Asbestos Chief Product In Quebec.

Quebec has always been noted for its non-metallic minerals. Asbestos is the chief product, and the output of this commodity from the mines in the Eastern Townships represents about 85 per cent of the world's production. Feldspar and mica are produced each year in considerable amount, and other non-metallics include graphite, magnesite, iron oxides, mineral waters, phosphate, pyrites, quarts, soapstone, and there is a considerable production of cement, brick and other clay products, lime, building stone, sand and gravel. In recent years there has been greater interest in metal mining, particularly since the opening up of the Rouyn district. Additions to concentrating and smelting capacity were made at Noranda, P.Q., during the year, and new finds of copper in the Chibougamau area were also reported.

Premier Mineral Production.

Ontario, Canada's premier mineral-producing Province, is is particularly noted for its production of gold and silver. It is in this province only that cobalt and nickel are produced. Here too, are produced one-third of Canada's copper, some arsenic, platinum, lead, natural gas, salt, gypsum, quartz, crude petroleum, talc, mica, pyrites, small quantities of antimony, bismuth, platinum metals, grinding pebbles, mineral water, as well as building materials including Portland cement, brick, stone, sand and gravel, and lime. During the year the enlargement of mining and smelting facilities and the construction of smelting, refining, acid making and other chemical plants were evidence of advances in the extensive programme of development of nickel-copper properties of the Sudbury district. Lead-zinc mining was also further advanced. Promising gold finds in Patricia district were examined during the year. Gold mining in the Kirkland Lake area was particularly active, and progress was also made in the Porcupine district. Coal finds in the northern part of the province excited public interest during the year.

In Manitoba the completion of the railway to the Flin Flon area, where very large mines are being developed and a smelter and refinery are being constructed, brought this section a step closer to production.

Aerial Prospecting.

In the North, aerial and other prospecting parties carried out an extensive programme of investigation. Lead-zinc deposits near Great Slave Lake were especially studied.

In Alberta the oil fields are now fairly well understood, so that production is advancing along more scientific lines than in former years, and the increased outputs of gas and oil pay tribute to this study. Investigational work looking to the use of bituminous sands in the Fort McMurray district was continued with satisfactory results. The item of greatest importance in Alberta's mineral record for the year was the splendid expansion in crude oil and gas production.

In British Columbia further progress is being made at the great Trail plant, where an extensive chemical industry is being established mostly to use the by-products from the smelter, for example, sulphur fumes are being made into sulphuric acid, this in turn being used to convert phosphate rock into super-phosphate of lime for use as a fertilizer. British Columbia produces about nearly one-half of Canada's copper, 50 per cent of the Dominion's output of silver, and the greater part of the lead and zinc derived from Canadian ores. Gold production amounted to about 8 per cent of the Dominion total. In the province, on Vancouver Island, along the Crow's Nest Pass, and in different parts of the interior there are large coal areas. Many other minerals are also produced.

Yukon Still Important.

Yukon is still an important mining area. While the production of alluvial gold is less than it was some years ago, there is a large production here of silver-lead ores that are concentrated in the Territory and exported for smelting.

In order of total values, the leading mineral products of Canada are: coal, copper, gold, nickel, cement, lead, asbestos, clay products, silver, zinc, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, lime, petroleum, gypsum, cobalt, salt and platinum metals. This list of nineteen products includes all that reach an output value of $1,000,000 or over annually; together they make up about 98 per cent of the total value of Canada's mineral production. In addition to these main products about 50 other minerals were recovered in commercial quantities during the year. Canada's known mineral resources, in fact, comprise almost every variety of mineral, many of the deposits being sufficiently extensive or rich as to be of world importance. Canada produces 90 per cent of the world's nickel; 85 per cent of the world's asbestos; 55 per cent of the world's cobalt; 9 per cent of the world's gold; 8.7 per cent of the world's lead; 8.4 per cent of the world's silver; 6.4 per cent of the world's zinc; 4 per cent of the world's copper.

Employs 90,000 People.

The mining industry employs nearly 90,000 work people in the operations of mines, mills, smelters, quarries, gas and oil wells; and pays out $116,000,000 annually in salaries and wages. Investment in mines, plant and equipment and in working capital amounts to $842,000,000.

Canada's coal output at 17,499,846 short tons, valued at $62,965,000. was slightly under the total, both in quantity and value, recorded in 1928. Gains in the output of coal were reported from Nova Scotia mines, New Brunswick mines, and Saskatchewan, but in Alberta and British Columbia the production was less than in the preceding year. Of the total output 12,870,667 tons were bituminous coal, 3,961,487 short tons were lignite, and 667,692 tons were sub-bituminous. Imports of coal into Canada exceed Canadian output.

Copper Outlook High.

In 1929, the output of copper from Canadian mines reached a higher total value than the output of gold. Production showed a 20 per cent gain, establishing a new high record, and the value of the output was 51 per cent greater than the total for the preceding year. Canada's record in value of copper output was attained in 1917 when the price of copper was around 27 cents as against 18 cents in 1929. British Columbia was the chief producer of copper, the output from this Province amounting to nearly 103,000,000 pounds; Ontario's output was about 84,000,000 pounds, and Quebec added another 56,000,000 pounds. The most notable gain was in Quebec where the figures for 1929 were 65 per cent above the total for 1928. Ontario showed an advance of 27 per cent and British Columbia, 1 per cent over the totals for the preceding year.

Gold Output Increases.

Gold production at 1,914,920 fine

(Continued on page 4)

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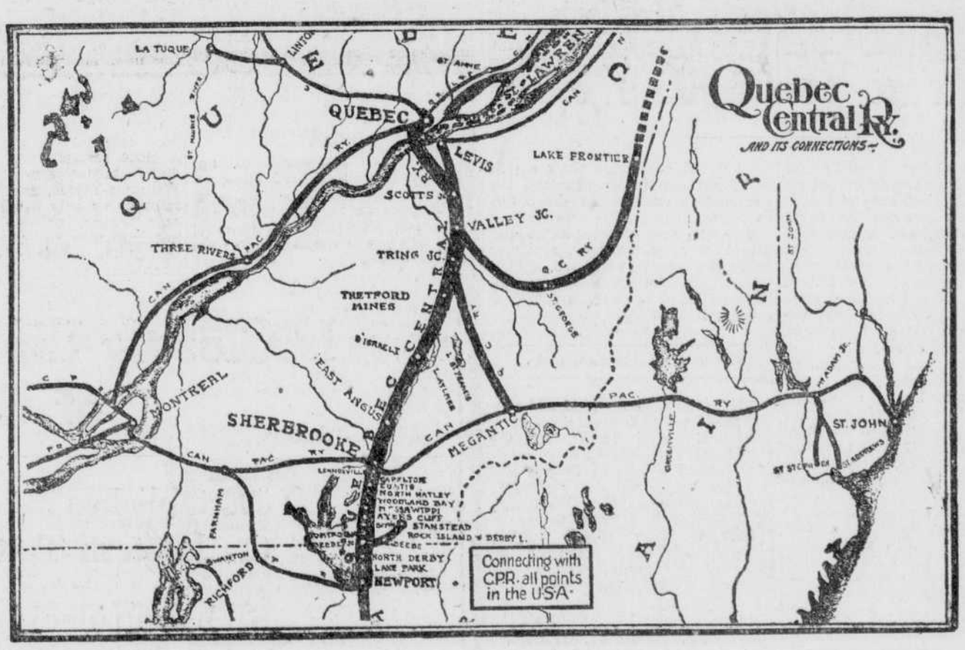
The Province of Quebec, by reason of the great variety and wealth of its natural resources, the extent of its territory and its geographical position, divided as it is in two main parts by the St. Lawrence River, one of the greatest of navigable waterways, is admirably adapted to further colonization and offers opportunities that cannot be excelled in any other part of the country.

The choicest section of this area is that south of the river, a very important part of which is served by the Quebec Central Railway extending from Quebec to Newport, Vt., with branches from Valley Junction to Lake Frontier, Tring Junction to Megantic, Scotts Junction to Levis and Beebe Junction to Stanstead. There is perhaps no similar district in the entire Dominion that produces a more varied description of essential and staple commodities and with such an intensive commercial activity as the territory tributary to this line, which is full of promise for the future and steadily progressing year by year.

The largest industry is that of asbestos, the outstanding mineral of the Province, the mines being located in what is generally known as the Thetford District, which, incidentally, is the principal seat of the asbestos mining industry of America and in fact of the world. These mines constitute one of the most prosperous industries of the Dominion, the annual production aggregating hundreds of thousands of tons which is exported to all parts of the globe.

The only workable deposits of chromite in Canada are found in the asbestos district, which also contains several large deposits of soapstone, which is a mineral associated with the rock of the serpentine belt. The territory also boasts of the largest copper pyrites deposits east of the Great Lakes, in addition to the production of various building materials, such as brick, lime, granite, marble and slate.

The most important manufacturing industry is that of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, whose plant at East Angus is one of the largest of its kind in Eastern Canada,



employing over seven hundred hands and producing an average of fourteen carloads of finished products per day. Numerous other industries of a smaller character are distributed over the line, including butter and cheese box factories, woodworking establishments and other concerns connected with the extensive lumbering activities of the district.

The Quebec Central section also enjoys a considerable degree of agricultural importance, the well-known Chaudiere Valley and the territory served by its line between Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Newport being particularly favorable for such pursuits. Millions of pounds of butter and cheese, milk and cream, maple sugar, livestock and other farm products are annually exported, the value aggregating millions of dollars. The assistance rendered by the Government in the establishment of schools of agriculture, co-operative societies, experimental stations, etc., has to a large extent contributed to the agricultural advancement of the district.

The Quebec Central Railway has been no small factor in the development along its lines, and its recognized standing as one of the leading transportation interests for its mileage in Canada is well deserved. The policy of the Management has always been to closely identify itself with and render every possible facility and assistance to the industries and other activities of the section it serves, with a gradual extension of its lines to meet the growing interests of the district. It has thus participated in the wonderful growth and development of the territory, graduating from a small, struggling local line, coursing through a sparsely populated district, to one of the most prosperous roads of the country, serving a section second to none in the whole Dominion.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

Head Office — — SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Premier Taschereau Paints An Encouraging Picture Of Progress In This Province

Agriculture Striding Ahead in Line With Industrial Development—Employment Fostered by Expanding Utilization of Water Power—Measures Taken to Conserve Natural Resources in Forests and Lands.

In spite of many counteracting factors general prosperity has prevailed throughout the Province of Quebec during 1929. Much advance has been made in some of the most important domains, notably in agriculture, stated the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of the Province, in commenting upon present conditions in this section of the Dominion of Canada.

In continuing to outline his opinion of present conditions the Premier says:

Our industrial life has expanded so rapidly in recent years that agriculture seemed to be lagging behind. But those who had realized that the symmetrical development of agricultural and industry was the only means of insuring a sound and stable economic life, set their hearts on having agriculture win back the ground it had lost and making it stand in line with industry. A concerted effort was therefore planned to reorganize agriculture, in every one of its branches, on a more scientific and productive basis. How far this reorganization was carried out cannot actually be shown by the statistics of the last twelve months. A steady advancement may all at once take place without official figures giving the extent of such development. Our agricultural awakening is rather made perceptible by the general spirit moving our rural districts.

A more intense life pervades our countryside. Our model farms which demonstrate and complete the teaching of our agricultural schools have, at the express request of our rural folks, been increased to forty-three, and they are disseminated in a strategic way so as to serve the most active districts. And the demand on the Government for assistance and inspiration has become so general and insistent that our ninety-two official agronomists do not suffice to cover all those progressive centres. Attendance at the practical courses and demonstrations given by our agronomists has everywhere increased by hundreds.

Dairying Has Advanced.

The cultivation of hay which had been pursued on much too large a scale since the automobile reduced the market for this product, is giving place to more profitable farming. In these last twelve months dairying has advanced by leaps and bounds, while the raising of sheep has been started on a large scale through a practical system of loans in districts specially adapted to that industry. Market gardening is developing rapidly around our large cities, and large revenues are now being derived from that source. In short, our farmers will become, if they keep up that pace, the happiest class in our community through prosperity, peace and contentment.

Forestry has never been so much to the forefront as since pulp and paper producers have found themselves in the obligation of increasing the price of newsprint. The Provincial Government did not intervene in this matter, otherwise then to recommend the adoption of measures that would insure proper returns for an industry upon which the prosperithy of our province rests to a large degree.

During this last year our policy of protecting the forest has been vigorously applied and enforced. More territory has been surveyed and put under the strictest control. While we are not yet in a position to fight effectively insect injuries and fungus decay, we have succeeded in preventing the great wastage due to forest fires. Thanks to our prevention service, 375 forest fires were put out before they could do any serious damage. About thirty acres of merchantable timber were burnt, and in the whole Province there was not more than a square mile burnt. Ninety per cent of the loss happened on private property. Since the rainfall was but normal during spring, summer and autumn, these results must be credited to the efficiency of our organization. The cost of forest fire prevention amounted to $1,500,000, and was covered both by the Government and the Forestry Association.

Despite some very unfavorable conditions our mineral production is still on the ascending scale. In 1928 it had reached a new record in exceeding $37,000,000. It meant an increase of 28% over the preceding year. Although we could not expect such a large increase this year a

(Continued on page 5)

Canada's Mineral Industry In Past Year $303,876,000

(Continued from page 3)

ounces, valued at $39,585,000, showed an advance in quantity and value of 1.2 per cent over the figures for 1928, and established a new high record for production. Ontario was the principal producer yielding 1,606,198 fine ounces, of which 925,895 ounces came from Porcupine mines and 672,522 fine ounces from the mines in the Kirkland Lake area. There was a slight decline in Porcupine production and a considerable increase in Kirkland Lake output during the year. British Columbia's gold production at 156,815 fine ounces was slightly below the total for 1928. Quebec showed an advance to a total of 90,513 fine ounces and alluvial gold from the Yukon reached a total of 35,070 ounces. Manitoba's production was reported at 23,641 ounces, and there was a small output from Nova Scotia. In order of their gold output the leading producers in Canada were: Hollinger, Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, McIntyre, Dome, Premier, Wright-Hargreaves and Noranda.

Nickel Output $25,700,000.

At 109,200,000 pounds, the output of nickel in 1929 was valued at $25,700,000; these figures showed gains of 12.8 per cent in quantity and 15.2 per cent in value over the total for 1928. This was a new record output although the value of nickel production in 1918 was somewhat greater due to the higher prices prevailing during the war. The great development in the Sudbury area is being watched with keen interest, not only in Canada but throughout the world. While the increase in the production of nickel in 1929 was not very great, the tremendous amount of development work done and the new construction carried on in that area promise big things for the future.

Cement, next in order among Canada's mineral products, surpassed the previous record established in 1928. Production at 12,277,000 barrels was valued at $19,595,000, these figures being 11.4 per cent greater in value, than the total for 1928.

Lead Production Curtailed.

Lead production at 327,062,151 pounds, worth $16,551,000, was slightly curtailed from the output in 1928, but higher prices raised the total value to 6.4 per cent above the 1928 levels. The slightly restricted output does not indicate inability to produce, but rather a desire on the part of the producers to maintain a sound economic position in respect to the production of this metal. In addition to the great production in British Columbia, there was also an output of lead from the Yukon, Quebec and Ontario.

The leading item in Quebec's list of mineral products was asbestos, which in 1929 reached a total tonnage of 305,575 tons, valued at $13,337,000. These figures show a gain of 12 per cent in quantity and 18.6 per cent in value and make a new record in tonnage, the previous record having been established in 1928. The 1920 value, however, continues to be the record at upward of $14,000,000. Canada provides more than 85 per cent of the world's supply of asbestos.

Structural Materials Gain.

Bricks, tiles, sewer pipe and similar products and cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel; in a word, the structural materials used in building, showed a gain of 11 per cent in value during 1929 over the figures for the preceding year. The output of these products was valued at $55,228,000. New record outputs were established in each of the items of this group, namely, clay products, cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel.

Silver production at 22,368,115 fine ounces, valued at $11,870,000, showed a 2 per cent gain in quantity, but a 7 per cent lower value than the figures for 1928. Prices declined fairly steadily throughout the year from an average in New York in January of 57.019 cents per ounce to an average for December of 49.347 cents. The average for the year was 53.066 cents, or approximately 5 cents an ounce less than in the preceding year. British Columbia produced 10,247,830 ounces, Ontario mines yielded 8,200,020 ounces, Yukon 3,122,619 ounces, Quebec 794,923 ounces, and Manitoba 2,596 ounces.

Zinc Output Up 10.8 Per Cent.

Zinc production at 204,621,300 pounds, valued at $11,009,000, showed a gain of 10.8 per cent in quantity and 10 per cent in value over the totals for 1928, and reached a new record in quantity, but did not quite come up to the record value attained in 1926. Prices of zinc held fairly steadily until near the end of the year, when there was a slight decline. As in the case of lead, Canada's zinc is chiefly derived from mines in British Columbia, but Quebec and Ontario also produce appreciable quantities.

Stone, sand and gravel, valued at $17,700,000, showed a gain of 9.9 per cent over the values for 1928, and reached a new high total for all time.

Natural Gas Production.

Production of natural gas from Canadian wells in 1929 was estimated at 24,514,200 M. cubic feet, valued at $9,202,000. These figures show gains of 8.5 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent in value over the totals for 1928. There was little change in the quantity produced from New Brunswick wells, and the output from Ontario wells was slightly less than in the previous year. The greatest gain was in Alberta, where an output of 16,274,000 M. cubic feet was recorded as against 14,288,605 M. cubic feet in the preceding year.

Lime burning is quite extensively carried on in Canada, and in 1929 the estimated output was 534,826 tons valued at $4,878,000, establishing new records both in quantity and value for this commodity over the totals for the preceding year. The gains were 5.1 per cent in tonnage and 7.5 per cent in value.

Petroleum Output Up.

Petroleum output estimated at 1,132,800 barrels, valued at $3,945,000, showed an advance of 81.6 per cent in quantity and 93.8 per cent in value over the figures for the preceding year, and was the outstanding feature in the mineral production records for the Dominion. Here again, the growth was chiefly in Alberta, where approximately 1,000,000 barrels of oil were produced during the year. While Ontario and New Brunswick produced appreciable quantities of petroleum during the year, it is evident that the development in the oil and natural gas industry in Canada has shifted from east to west. Some progress is being made in New Brunswick and production in Ontario will continue at its present rather moderate rate for a number of years, but it is in the West, the prairie and Rocky Mountain foothills country that the greatest advances will be made in the coming years. The 1929 output established a new record; the previous record was set in 1894. The value of the output was also greater than in any preceding year, the previous record being established in 1928.

New Record In Quantity.

Gypsum production showed a slight improvement during the year, the tonnage being 1,256,000 tons, as against 1,246,368 tons in 1928. This set a new record in quanaity. The value of the gypsum output in 1929 was $3,666,000 or about 2 per cent under the 1928 record total. Gypsum quarries are operated in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. Nova Scotia is the principal producer, and the bulk of the output in this province is exported to the United States. During the year there was an interesting discussion as to the rate of duty which should be charged by the United States against Canadian gypsum, and, after considerable investigation, the authorities in that country decided to allow the imports from Canada to continue, imposing only a nominal rate of duty on the product.

Canada produces from 50 to 55 per cent of the world's supply of cobalt: production of this metal continued steadily throughout the year.

There was also an increased production of cadmium at Trail, B. C.

Producing More Salt.

A new record tonnage in salt was reached in 1929 when production reached 342,000 tons, valued at $1,560,000. These figures showed gains of 14 per cent in quantity and 4.2 per cent in value over the totals for the preceding year. The record value for the output of salt was set up in 1921, when prices were higher. Most of the salt comes from Ontario wells and is marketed either for domestic or agricultural purposes or for the manufacture of chemical products in the western part of the province. There is also an important production of salt in Nova Scotia, where the only salt mine in Canada is in operation. Small quantities of salt are also produced in several other provinces.

There is an important production of platinum and its related metals from the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury district.

Prices Slightly Higher.

Prices of mineral products generally during 1929 ranged between 2 and 3 per cent higher than in 1928. Gains in the price of copper were particularly notable; prices for lead and zinc were stronger in the earlier part of the year, but declined toward the end of the year. Quotations for silver were lower. Nominal quotations for nickel and cobalt remained unchanged. There was a general improvement in prices of non-metallic minerals and structural materials.

While great progress was made in Canada's mining industry during 1929, as illustrated by the attainment of so many new production records and a new grand aggregate record, the most hopeful feature in the industry was the extent to which prospecting and other forms of development work were carried on during the year. The activity in this respect indicated a very strong position that is likely to be reflected in greater output in the years to come.

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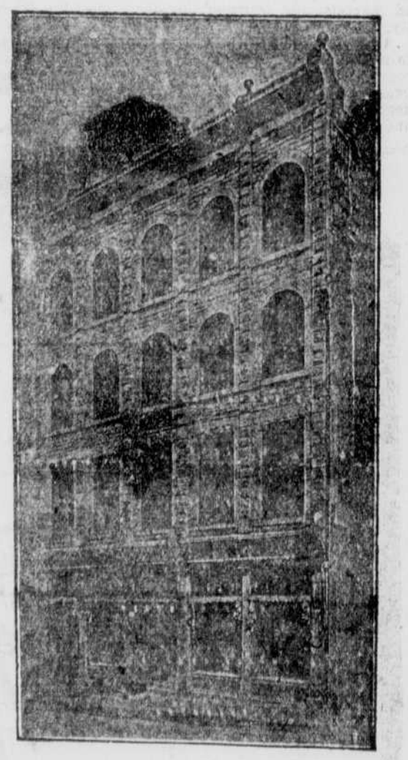
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Dominion Government Makes Plans For An Extension Of Country's Trade Channels

Canadian Trade Commissioners Are in Thirty-Two Strategic World Centres, With More Being Trained—Exports Exceed Billion Dollars—Imports Far Exceeded Exports Because of Recession in Grain Shipments—Manufacturers and Producers Should Wake Up to Foreign Trade Possibilities.

In commenting on the plans of the Dominion Government for the extention of trade channels, Hon. James Malcolm, Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, says:—

Industrial activity, measured by exports of Canadian goods which have undergone some stage of manufacture, was at a record high level in the year just closed. Industrial employment throughout the year was generally higher than in 1928; the aggregate value of construction contracts awarded reached a new record high total for any year; the aggregate value of cheques passed through chartered banks during the year reached a new high total; a record amount of money was invested by the public in new life insurance policies; and production of the basic industries, such as iron and steel, newsprint, coal and coke, mining, automobiles, and electric energy, all showed substantial increases over previous years.

All these factors indicate that Canada stands to make even more outstanding progress in commerce and trade in 1930 and the years to come. Industries which have been enlarging their factories and production plants during the past year will be in a position to increase their output. Hydro-electric development under way and planned will undoubtedly attract to Canada an increasing number of industries, resulting in increased production for both domestic and foreign consumption. Export consciousness is growing among the Canadian manufacturers and producers, pointing to increased export trade, and resulting in an improvement of the country's trade balance.

Increasing Foreign Trade

Possibly the most important factor in the industrial prosperity of the Dominion is her increasing trade to foreign markets. While a substantial increase has taken place in the exports of fully and partly manufactured articles in recent years, the advantages of foreign fields have not been sufficiently appreciated by Canadian manufacturers as a whole. Development of an export trade assures the exporting manufacturer a steady and consistent outlet for his products, and permits his factories to be operated at capacity the year round, thereby eliminating costly "slack periods" of the year, permits steady employment, and assures steady profits.

From a Dominion-wide perspective, increased exports mean increased production by Canadian factories. Increased production means factory expansions and increased employment. Increased employment means increased population, increased markets, and increased prosperity.

As I said before, Canada stands to make outstanding progress in her commerce and trade in the coming year. This is dependent, to a large degree, on Canadian manufacturers and producers more fully realizing the possibilities of expanding their export trade, and utilizing to a greater extent the facilities for assistance in that line provided by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Extension of Channels Planned

The Department of Trade and Commerce has already done much to provide the necessary channels for Canadian manufacturers and producers to export their wares. Extensions of such channels are planned for the immediate future to give the Canadian exporter even greater facilities than are at present provided. The channels at present provided consist of a corps of highly trained Trade Commissioners placed in thirty-two strategic commercial centres of the world; by officially participating in the principal trade exhibitions being held throughout the world; by advertising and publicity, and by subsidizing steamship lines to provide a direct and regular freight service at a low rate to foreign markets.

In the past, however, a large proportion of Canadian Manufacturers and producers have, unfortunately, to a large extent failed to recognize the possibilities of exports to foreign markets and have shipped only goods which have netted them the largest profits, neglecting the possibilities of working up an extensive trade connection in the goods for which the greatest demand exists, but which does not net them as high a profit as other export commodities. Lack of conformity in quality and style and lack of continuity of supply are other errors of many Canadian exporters.

Striking Example Given

An outstanding example of the manner in which an export market can be neglected is reported by W. A. Wilson, Agricultural Products Representative for Canada in Great Britain, who recently stated that less than four per cent. of the bacon consumed in the British Isles comes from Canada, and only seventeen per cent. of the ham. Exports of Canadian cheese to the British market have dropped from 163,000,000 pounds in 1913 to 103,000,000 pounds in 1928, despite the fact that its popularity is greater than ever, owing to the strict methods of Government grading in force in Canada. Today there is more demand in Great Britain for Canadian dairy products than can be supplied by the Canadian farmers, who continue to produce mainly for home consumption. Practically the same condition pertains to many of the manufactured Canadian products. A few Canadian manufacturers have developed the export side of their business to such an extent that all their overhead cost is carried by their export profits, leaving production for the home market free from such encumbering costs, and permitting closer competition with foreign products of a like nature. A few manufacturers have even developed their exports to such an extent that they are able to operate their factories at full time throughout the year, and in some cases have to enlarge their plants. Unfortunately such cases are greatly in the minority, mainly due to the lack of appreciation of the possibilities of export trade. It is apparent that export consciousness has not been as fully developed among Canadians as would be desired.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has, in the past few years, carried on an extensive advertising campaign in the daily press of Canada, the weekly newspapers, and in the trade and financial publications to educate Canadians as to the possibilities of developing the country's export trade. This campaign has brought satisfactory results in that inquiries as to trade possibilities have more than trebled in the past year, while the exports of fully or partly manufactured Canadian goods have increased considerably during the past year.

Downward Trend Indicated

Available figures at the time of writing show that the total exports of Canada in the first eleven months of 1929 amounted to $1,117,881,189, as compared with $1,241,000,993 in the corresponding period of 1928. A perfunctory glance at these figures gives the impression of a general downward trend in trade, but a study of the commodities which make up these exports reveals a very healthy condition in Canada's export trade. Detailed figures for the eleven-month period not being available at the time of writing, an analysis has to be made of the exports for the ten-month period—January to October, inclusive. Exports during that period amounted to $1,004,635,223, as compared with $1,070,909,345. World demand and world prices regulate Canada's exports of her grains and grain products, and are therefore uncontrollable. Exports of these commodities should not therefore be taken into consideration in attempting to analyze the efforts of Canadian manufacturers and producers in extending their trade to other countries. Elimination of these factors discloses the fact that exports of other commodities amounted to $739,774,827, a gain over the corresponding period of 1928 of approximately $60,000,000, or 8.7 per cent. Of this amount, exports of articles which have undergone some stage of manufacturing in Canadian factories or refineries reached a new high total of $514,985,409, as compared with $470,582,601 in the corresponding period of 1928, while exports of raw products declined from $189,303,045 to $130,340,614.

While the figures given in this article are only approximate owing to the difficulty of classification of preliminary figures, the trend of the year's activity is clearly shown and makes possible an estimate of the year's figure, namely, exports of fully or partly manufactured commodities amounting to $673,000,000 and exports of raw materials amounting to $156,400,000, an increase of $46,000,000 in fully or partly manufactured commodities and a decrease of $70,700,000 in raw materials from 1928.

NOR MEASLES

Teacher—Can you define heredity for us?"

Jimmy—Er, yessum. It means if your grandfather didn't have any children, then your father prob'ly wouldn't have any and neither would you, prob'ly.

—Montreal Star.

Premier Taschereau Paints An Encouraging Picture Of Progress In This Province

(Continued from page 4)

notable advance has been made.

An intense development and utilization of waterpowers is the well-known policy of the Province of Quebec. In helping thereby the establishment of numerous manufacturers in all our centres which are reached by an abundant electric current, our Province is not only drawing investors from the United States and Great Britain but it is preventing the emigration of its native sons who wish to take up industrial life.

Steady Increase In Population.

Many other signs of prosperity might be mentioned in reviewing the achievements of the year. But the most conclusive and interesting one is undoubtedly our steady increase in population, and a continued reduction in the percentage of emigration. The official report of the Minister of Labor of the United States is on that point more satisfying than it ever was. Emigration of Canadians to the United States which, after reaching in 1925 102,753 had been reduced to 93,369 in 1926, to 84,580 in 1927, to 75,281 in 1928 and finally to 66,451 in 1929, hardly affected Quebec this last year. Our Province, in fact, shows the greatest diminution of emigration as compared to other provinces. This result is to some degree due to the encouragement given to agriculture, and especially to our timely industrial development resting on our waterpower policy.

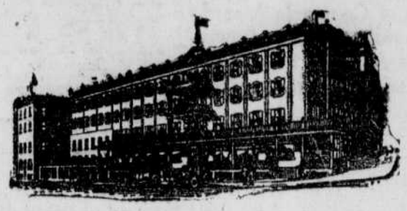
While the President of the United States was bringing together the captains of industry of his country to take steps that might end the financial crisis and keep up the movement of progress, the Government of the Province of Quebec promoted actively the development of waterpowers in order to supply work and new mills to its population. We were also happy to be able to undertake to supply further, in a spirit of co-operation, 150,000 horsepower to our sister Province of Ontario.

But all this might not have taken place if the finances of our Province were not so good. Here, indeed, is to be found the barometer of our prosperity.

With no increase whatever in taxes, the ordinary revenue of the Province of Quebec rose from $34,807,000 in June, 1928, to $39,976,000 at the close of our fiscal year, on June 30, 1929. In accordance with the principle governing our administration, our ordinary expenses were kept well within our receipts, although we endeavored to answer all urgent requirements. Such expenses were not allowed to exceed $35,964,000 and we were thus able to reduce further our public debt from $58,827,000 to $56,751,000.

These are the facts and statistics we have at the end of 1929 to offer to our neighbors and friends of foreign countries, and I feel that we may justly take pride in them, since they do honor to our Province as well as to Canada as a whole.

"Where The Empire Delegates Were Feted"



The NEW

SHERBROOKE HOUSE

165 ROOMS Single and Double

75 ROOMS with Bath

Telephone and all possible conveniences.

Elevator and garage service.

The Meeting Place of the SHERBROOKE ROTARY CLUB

In fact, a hotel chosen for all important gatherings, from large banquets of importance to friendly dinners. The New Sherbrooke House always responds to the wants of those who desire the happy combination of efficiency, and courtesy.

The Most Modern and Popular Hotel in the Queen City of Eastern Townships.

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY BUSINESS AND SOCIAL LIFE, A MINUTE'S WALK FROM THE THEATRES AND THE C.N.R. STATION.

WM. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

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JOBBING and MACHINE WORK

Grey Iron, Brass and Aluminum Castings

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Bakers of Quality Bread and Cakes

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CRUMPETS in SEASON.

Why Bake Cakes and Pies?

We will deliver at your door good Cakes and Pies every day and My! they are good — try them!



ALLATT'S

The "BETTER BREAD"

PHONES: 724w - 724j SHERBROOKE

Busiest Year In History Of Building Recorded In Canada During 1929 Statistics Show

Ontario Leads All Provinces in Totals of Contracts Awarded—More Mortgage Money Available and Lower Money Rates May Help Maintain Activity in 1930—Labor Costs Went Up, While Material Prices Remained Stationary.

The close of 1929 finds the building industry of Canada enjoying the results of the busiest year ever recorded. The total value of contracts awarded in the Dominion for all types of construction, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to $576,651,800, as compared with $472,032,600 in 1928. This is an increase of 22.1 per cent. over what was, till then, the record year. The monthly average is $48,000,000 as compared with $39,000,000 in 1928.

To understand the significance of the activity which has characterized the last four years it must be remembered that in 1921 building amounted to $240,133,000, so that for the past two years in succession more than twice that amount has been spent each year.

Interesting comparisons can be made from the following record of the past eighteen years:

1912	$463,083,000
1913	384,157,000
1914	241,952,000
1915	83,916,000
1916	99,311,000
1917	84,841,000
1918	99,842,000
1919	190,028,000
1920	255,605,000
1921	240,133,000
1922	331,843,000
1923	314,254,000
1924	276,261,000
1925	297,973,000
1926	372,947,000
1927	418,851,000
1928	472,032,600
1929	576,651,800

Dominion Total By Classes.

Subdivision of the Dominion total into classes and comparison with the two previous years affords interesting data for those whose activities are concerned, with individual types of building (000 omitted):

	1929	1928	1927
Apartments	$ 22,527	$ 36,720	$25,981
Residences	106,374	102,445	98,957
Churches	8,887	8,327	12,032
Public garages	12,915	10,899	7,854
Hospitals	8,983	9,596	8,897
Hotels and clubs	20,110	15,486	30,598
Office buildings	37,475	34,120	40,752
Public buildings	19,062	8,744	8,195
Schools	27,353	27,448	11,831
Theatres	3,074	3,036	1,519
Warehouses	29,895	31,621	19,982
Industrial	62,988	63,300	33,988
Bridges	11,218	7,360	23,468
Dams and wharves	24,721	8,297	6,565
Sew's and w'mains	17,552	10,455	9,624
Roads and streets	41,630	29,412	24,382
Gen. engineering	99,437	45,812	26,552

This division indicates a large decline in apartment house building and a small increase in residence. All other groups show increases or maintain the same level. There is a marked increase in public buildings due to resumption of building operations on the part of the Federal Government. This branch of building activity has been practically dormant since 1914, and more activity may be expected from now on. Engineering projects are in most instances doubled in value over 1928. The apportionment for the four major groups during the past ten years is as follows (000 omitted):

	Residential	Business	Industrial	Engineering
1920	$ 54,891	$ 86,073	$ 64,625	$ 50,115
1921	76,635	84,721	16,503	62,252
1922	104,201	81,385	25,755	120,500
1923	97,645	80,496	27,022	109,150
1924	91,224	73,668	21,765	89,604
1925	90,489	75,067	43,007	88,468
1926	109,562	112,408	79,689	71,286
1927	124,949	163,429	39,989	90,594
1928	139,166	170,226	63,300	99,338
1929	123,901	190,161	62,968	194,620

Year's Total By Provinces.

Ontario again leads the rest of the Dominion, showing a healthy increase, not only over 1928, but also over 1927, the former banner year. Quebec shows a big increase with a total equal to that of Ontario for 1928. All the Western Provinces show big increases for the third year in succession, while the Maritime Provinces maintain their usual level. Nova Scotia shows a big decline, but this is due to the fact that 1928 figures include a large pulp and power development costing $12,000,000. The following table shows the comparison for the past three years (000 omitted):

	Total 1929	Total 1928	Total 1927
Ontario	$215,773	$188,851	$196,159
Quebec	187,771	144,185	133,182
Br. Columbia	51,428	39,295	31,337
Manitoba	38,156	23,935	23,939
Saskatchewan	34,184	22,127	11,337
Alberta	23,159	17,909	7,507
Nova Scotia	12,744	27,783	5,469
N. Brunswick	6,806	7,824	3,597
Pr. Ed. Island	627	659	721

Outlook For 1930.

Canadian conditions for the past eighteen months have been vastly different from those in the United States, where construction has fallen off from the peak of 1927-28. The decline has been attributed to the diversion of funds to Wall Street, and the high interest rate. Forecasters claim that the fall in stocks has released money for building purposes, and that building will be accelerated in 1930.

From the 1929 totals it is apparent that Canada has not been affected in the same way. On the other hand, it can be safely assumed that more mortgage money will be available for next season, and consequent reduction in interest rates. From reports received from all over the country, we learn that British Columbia and Manitoba expect the same volume next year, that Alberta and Saskatchewan will show an increase of about ten per cent., and that the Maritime Provinces will be normal. Ontario and Quebec with diversified interests, will undoubtedly be active. Windsor reports $19,000,000 worth of work in sight, London $4,000,000, Ottawa $7,300,000 C.N.R. work in Hamilton costing several millions has but recently been started. A tremendous amount of work is on the boards for Toronto, which will be augmented very considerably if the report of the City Planning Commission is accepted by the citizens. Montreal are anticipating a start on the $50,000,000 plan of the C.N.R. for the new terimal and grade separation. Quebec City reports over twelve million dollars' worth of work in sight for 1930.

Much of the projected work is for large corporations and will be privately financed. Municipal and public utility work accounts for much more and such will, no doubt, be accelerated in order to provide work for the unemployed.

Labor And Material Prices.

Labor costs have gone up during the year. The rate of wages in thirteen Canadian cities and in seven building trades, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (taking 1913 as 100) is as follows:

1920	180.9	1925	170.4
1921	170.5	1926	171.4
1922	162.5	1927	179.3
1923	166.4	1928	185.6
1924	169.7	1929	197.5

Prices for materials remain stationary. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, has recently completed a revision of the Building and Construction Materials Index, placing it on the basis of 1926—100, instead of 1913—100. The new index has also been made more comprehensive, and includes 97 commodities. The index numbers on the new basis are as follows:

1913	67.0	1922	108.7
1914	62.9	1923	111.9
1915	60.5	1924	106.6
1916	69.6	1925	102.9
1917	87.6	1926	100.0
1918	100.9	1927	97.0
1919	117.3	1928	98.0
1920	144.0	1929	99.0
1921	122.8		

TELEPHONES IN CANADA.

A report of the Bureau of Statistics shows the number of telephones in Canada at the end of 1927 to have been 1,259,987, included in 2,462 systems with 204,245 miles of pole line and underground conduit and 3,591,035 miles of wire. The statement shows that Canada has 13.2 telephones for every 100 of population, compared with 15.3 per 100 in the United States; 9.5 in New Zealand and 9.2 in Denmark.

MIND THE MOTOR

Success Expert — What's your name?

Greek Client—Gus Poppapopupopulos.

Success Expert—Get a job selling motorcycles.

—Masonic Craftsman.

JOIN A UNION

Jones—Why so depressed, old man?

Brown—The horrible cost of living; constant bills for materials, paint and shingling.

Jones—What, your house?

Brown—No, my daughters.—Chicago Tribune.

SPIRIT SEANCE WAS DETESTED BY BROWNING

Quarrelled With Wife Over Her Interest in Spirit Seances—Mrs. Browning Almost Cured When "Spirit" Claims to Have Written Famous Poem "Auro-..."

LONDON, Eng. — A description, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the poet, of a seance with the famous — or notorious — medium, David Dunglass Hume, is disinterred after being hidden from the world for seventy-four years.

It occurs in a new book, "Elizabeth Barrett Browning—Letters to Her Sister, 1846-1859," edited by Dr. Leonard Huxley.

A dozen or more of these letters, which have never been published before, refer to spiritualism, in which "E. B. B.," as her friend call her, was for a time deeply interested.

Robert Browning detested spiritualism, and Hume, the most celebrated of all mediums, was the original of Browning's "Sludge the Medium." He took a savage revenge, in the poem, for his wife's dabbling with spooks.

"E. B. B.," in a letter from London, dated 1855, writes to her sister, Henrietta: "She and you both want to hear the results of our seeing Hume, so I will tell you, on the condition, though, that when you write to me you don't say a word on the subject, because it's tabooed in this house, Robert and I taking completely different views, and he being a good deal irritated by any discussion of it."

Ealing Seance.

She enclosed for her sister a letter written by "Owen Meredith" (Edward R. B. Lytton, only son of Bulwer Lytton), whom she calls "a seer of visions, a great supernaturalist," describing the "manifestations" which he saw at Ealing two days before Robert Browning and his wife did.

The old Eve, however, peeps out of "E. B. B." when the spiritualists credit the spirits with writing "E. B. B.'s" poem, "Aurora Leigh." This is a trifle too much even for a believer.

"Mr. Jarves," she writes, "came to inquire very seriously the other day whether there was any truth in the story going out about Florence that 'Aurora' was written by the 'spirits,' and that I disavowed any share in its except the mere mechanical holding of the pen!!! Think of that."

CHOICE OF EVILS

Jane—I'd hate to have everyone talking about me, the way they do about you?

Helen—Yeah? Well, I'd hate to have everyone ignore my existence the way they do yours.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

A. R. WILSON LIMITED

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ROOFING and
TINSMITHING

Plumbing, Heating, Roofing and Tinsmithing. We also keep a complete line of Bathroom Fixtures in stock and on display in our show room. We will give you figures on any Plumbing or Roofing job, big or small.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

FESS OIL BURNERS

Type D.E. Automatic Oil Heating System

The Model D.E. is the very last word in Automatic Oil Heating. Built up to the standard of Fess Holden Morgan, and embodying the best known features, it represents a purchase that is sure to satisfy.

Fess is the oldest and largest Oil Burner Company in the British Empire, with thousands of enthusiastic users all the way from Halifax to Vancouver.

The Model D.E. is extremely quiet in operation, economical in oil consumption, burning the heaviest domestic fuel oil, and is designed and built to give a life time of heating service and satisfaction.

SAFETY and GUARANTEE

FESS HOLDEN MORGAN AUTOMATIC OIL BURNER has every modern safety device. It is installed in accordance with the requirements of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association and its installation will not increase the insurance rates on your residence or contents.

The purchaser of FESS HOLDEN MORGAN AUTOMATIC is protected by generous guarantees that are real because of the twelve years' reputation of FESS OIL BURNERS OF CANADA, LIMITED.

A. R. WILSON LIMITED

13 FRONTENAC ST. PHONE 291

JULIUS KAYSER

& Company, Limited

A vital agent in Sherbrooke's industrial growth.

—A story of remarkable achievement.

—From small factory to large modern plant.

From 25 employees to over 900.

—Kayser yearly payroll is over $500,000.

The large, modern Kayser factory, employing over 900 hands, presents a marked contrast to their first small factory located in the old Sherbrooke gas and electric plant and employing but 25 people.

In 1915, with the Company just commencing operations, it was necessary to bring expert help from New York to train local help in the making of silk gloves. Today, Sherbrooke glove and hosiery makers are among the most skilled in America.

Rapidly expanding business soon made it necessary to purchase the building now known as the Page Printing and Binding Paper Box Factory on Minto Street. At that time the Kayser Company manufactured only silk jerseys, gloves and underwear.

Still greater expansion in the business caused the Company to purchase, in 1919, the land on Frontenac Street, on which today's modern factory stands.

In 1920, Messrs. Julius Kayser & Co., Limited, commenced the manufacture of silk stockings in Canada, with a production of about 50 dozen per week. So rapidly has this department grown that, today, production amounts to 6,000 dozen a week, in addition to 1,200 dozen silk gloves and 500 silk undergarments.

The above resume of Kayser growth, since 1915, indicates the important contribution this industry has made to the prosperity and growth of Sherbrooke.

ESTABLISHED IN SHERBROOKE IN 1915.

ENLARGED IN 1916 - 1919 - 1925 AND 1928.

National Revenue Showed Steady Growth In Canada During Year Just Closed

Building Experienced Increase of Over $100,000,000, Life Insurance Business Reached Staggering Total, While Bond Flotations Also Highest in History—Stock Market Collapse Was Outstanding Feature of 1929—Market Observers Consider It "Helped to Clean House."

In surveying achievements of the Dominion during 1929, the true Canadian must feel proud indeed, he is living in a land that is consistently establishing new records. The past year was no exception, and while certain retarding conditions developed in the last quarter of the year, new records were set up in industry and in production of mineral wealth, which demonstrated conclusively that Canada is rapidly becoming one of the richest nations of the world.

It was true that in the last quarter of the year just concluded, some setbacks in certain lines occurred, and also that during the year, conditions developed which militated against railway revenue being as great as last year. Exports revealed a slight decline, partly due to failure to move the grain crop. But there were so many other lines of the country's business that revealed a steady growth, that the unfavorable developments cannot be regarded seriously.

For example, the building industry in Canada, always one of the surest indications of a country's prosperity, showed a gain of $100,000,000 in contracts awarded, value of construction reaching $576,651,800, the highest total in Canadian history. It is also interesting to record that production of newsprint in Canada for the first 11 months of the year amounted to 62 per-cent. of the total production of the North American continent.

Life insurance figures indicated that there would be a tremendous increase in the volume of insurance business in Canada in the year just ended. National revenue increased, imports were considerably higher, the steel industry experienced satisfactory growth. Development of hydro-electric power for the first 11 months of 1929, showed an excellent growth.

One of the greatest if not the greatest causes of lessened business in some lines in Canada in the past year, was failure of the Canadian Wheat Pool to market the western grain crop, owing to conditions abroad prevailing which would have meant a lower price for Canada's wheat. Wheat from the Argentine and southern Russia was sold first, and the Wheat Pool in Canada refused to drop its prices, preferring to wait until the Argentine and other supplies were exhausted in order to secure a higher price later on. This condition was believed to have had an even greater effect on holding back money that is usually in circulation, than the losses due to the stock market collapse.

Mineral production in the Dominion set a new record for all time, especially the output of copper and gold, while new potential sources of mineral wealth were constantly being tapped from coast to coast.

Despite the wave of enthusiasm for stock market speculations, it is also impressive to note that total bond flotations in Canada established a new high record. Leading authorities on finance, stress the fact that the collapse of the stock market was one of the best things that could have happened to the country in a sense as it has brought stocks down to a basis where they were commensurate with yield. Periodical bear markets such as occurred in the closing months of 1929, put a curb on speculation and "help to clean house for further gradual progress" as one authority puts it.

Prospects For 1930 Are Very Brightest

In summing up, the prospects for 1930 could hardly be more promising. The Quarterly Review, a publication of McLeod, Young, Weir and Company itemizes the favorable factors as follows:

The splendid financial condition of Canadian corporations generally, together with low inventories which are believed to exist.

Money has been directed from speculation to channels of production and distribution.

The easing in money rates with prospect of further easing.

The tremendous reduction in the volume of broker's loans.

The decrease in volume of new security issues.

The steps that have been taken to remove unfavorable psychological influence on business, such as increased dividend disbursements by industrial concerns, reassuring statements concerning business from the banking institutions and heads of industry and the announcement from several quarters of construction programmes being carried out.

Business men will from the stock market and concentrate on their own respective businesses.

The year 1929 may also be regarded with some satisfaction from the viewpoint of national revenue and it also witnessed a reduction in the national debt of $71,345,528. The net debt of the Dominion for the fiscal year 1928-29, as of November 30th is given as $2,225,504,705 compared with $2,296,850,233 in 1927-1928. National prosperity prevailed generally most of the past year, despite some retarding influences, such as failure to market the western wheat crop.

Last year national revenue for the eight months ended November 30th, amounted to $321,802,497 as compared with $311,340,397 in the preceding year, an increase of $10,462,100. Another achievement of the year was the payment in cash of a loan amounting to $53,000,000. There was also a substantial gain in income tax receipts, the total collected being $59,422,323, or roughly, nearly $3,000,000 more than in the preceding period. There was moreover a reduction in the sales tax of over $7,000,000.

Industry Holds Another Record

Canada experienced another wonderful year in industry, total production during 1929 being valued approximately at $6,626,116,000 truly a gigantic valuation. It is probably the highest figure ever attained in Canada's history, comparing with $3,341,197,000 last year. Every branch of production with the exception of agriculture showed an increase.

The following table well illustrates this remarkable and gratifying condition (000 omitted.)

	1929	1928
Agriculture ..	$1,603,774	$1,730,304
Forestry	478,000	460,000
Mining	305,000	273,446
Electric Power	163,842	147,606
Construction .	565,000	472,000
Fisheries	59,300	54,971
Trapping	18,000	17,500
Manufacturing	4,023,200	3,760,370
Customs and repairs	135,000	125,000
Gross total .	7,351,116	7,041,197
Less: Duplications	725,000	700,000
	6,626,116	6,341,197

Life insurance companies in Canada also experienced a prosperous year with a gain in business totalling $35,883,000 up to the end of November. Total life insurance in force in Canada at the end of November reached the staggering sum of $558,855,000.

More and more, foreign capital is being invested in the Dominion and 1929 witnessed a tremendous increase in the flow of outside capital into Canadian enterprise. The net increase in American investments in Canada was $260,000,000, a figure nearly $50,000,000 above the previous record level, and double the average of the past 10 years. The total of new British investments in 1929 was also a record for post-war years, but heavy sales of Canadian securities formerly held reduced the net increase to a figure below that of 1926 or 1928, but still well above the average of the past 10 years.

Mining Industry Establishes Record

In 1929, for the fourth year in succession, the mining industry of Canada reached a new high record output. Gains of $18,200,000 in the output value of copper and nickel, $5,500,000 in the production of structural materials, $2,000,000 in the value of lead and zinc, another $2,000,000 in crude oil, and $1,000,000 rise in asbestos output were highlights in Canada's greatest mining year, when the total output value was $303,876,000, or 10.5 per-cent, more than in the preceding year.

New record outputs were established during the year in asbestos, cement, clay products, copper, gold, gypsum, lime, the value of natural gas, the output of nickel ,petroleum, salt, stone, sand and gravel and zinc. The total increase in the mineral output value for Canada in 1929 over 1928 was $28,887,000, or 10.5 per-cent.

Metals as a group showed the greatest gain at a total of $151,327,000, as compared with $132,012,454 in 1928. This was a gain of $19,315,000, or 14.63 per-cent. Fuels at $76,116,000, as compared with $74,413,160 in the preceding year, showed a net gain of 3 per-cent., or $1,703,000. Other non-metallics, including such important items as asbestos, feldspar, gypsum, mica, quartz, salt, talc and soapstone, had a value of $21,205,000, as against $18,826,692 in the preceding year. The gain in this section was 12.6 per-cent., or $2,378,000. Structural materials, including brick, tile, cement, lime, stone, sand and gravel, valued at $55,228,000, as compared with $49,737,181 in 1928, showed a gain of 11 per-cent., or $5,491,000.

While the demand for bonds was eclipsed during 1929 by the stock market operations, yet the fact remains that last year new bond issues reached the huge sum of $650,000,000, as compared with $439,446,296 in 1928. This floatation of bonds last year was the largest in Canadian history, except for three years, which included war years.

It is a striking testimony to the advanced financial position which Canada now occupies that such a large amount of bonds could be sold in one year under the rather unfavorable conditions that prevailed up to recent weeks.

During the year just closed Canada's imports also recorded a slight increase, the figures being $1,214,471,976, as compared with $1,127,696,991 in the corresponding period in 1928. Available figures in regard to exports, however, show that total exports of Canada in the first eleven months of 1929 amounted to $1,117,881,189, as compared with $1,241,000,993 in the same period in 1928, a slight falling off. Exports of fully or partly manufactured commodities amounted to $673,000,000 and exports of raw materials amounted to $156,400,000, an increase of $46,500,000 in fully or partly manufactured commodities and a decrease of $70,700,000 in raw materials from 1928.

Railway Revenue Shows A Decline

It would be a pleasure at this stage to be able to write that Canada's two vast railway systems, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railway, shared in the country's prosperity. True, they did, but owing to conditions entirely beyond their control, earnings of each road were lower. Failure of the Canadian Wheat Pool to market its crop cut heavily into the revenue of the C. P. R. and the Canadian National Railways last year. As a result, for the first ten months of 1929 the net revenue of the C. P. R. showed a decline of $5,789,942, while the Canadian National net revenue was sharply reduced from the same cause.

It is interesting to note, however, that Canadian stocks of wheat in store at the end of November totalled 279,659,000 bushels, against 228,285,000 a year ago, when the crop was very much heavier. While some of this already may have been sold on foreign account, it is all a national asset and eventually it will find its way to the market of the world either abroad or in this country.

The year 1929 has witnessed the progress and expansion of the chartered banks of Canada. Their number has increased through the entry in the Canadian banking field of Barclay's Bank, one of the largest institutions in the world. Barclay's Bank (Canada) started operations in Canada a few months ago with a paid-up capital of $500,000 and a reserve fund of the same amount. This last entrant is a welcome addition to Canada's banking system, now composed of 11 banks having a paid-up capital of $142,000,000, an increase of $19,000,000, and a reserve fund of $156,000,000, an increase of $22,000,000 over 1928. From the end of October 1928 to the end of October 1929, eighty-four new branches were opened in Canada, bringing the total number of branches of the chartered banks of Canada to 4,223.

Marked Progress Of Trust Companies

Trust companies in Canada enjoyed, during 1929, a year of marked progress. While figures for the year are not yet available, it is safe to

(Continued on page eight)

Mineral Production Of Canada, 1929, With Comparative Figures For 1928

OFFICIAL ESTIMATE.

		1928		1929	
METALLICS.		Quantity	Value ($)	Quantity	Value ($)
Gold	fine oz.	1,890,592	39,082,005	1,914,920	39,585,000
Silver	fine oz.	21,936,407	12,761,725	22,368,115	11,870,000
Nickel	lb.	96,755,578	22,318,907	109,200,000	25,700,000
Copper	lb.	202,696,046	28,598,249	242,401,699	43,362,000
Lead	lb.	337,946,688	15,553,231	327,062,151	16,551,000
Zinc	lb.	184,647,374	10,148,050	204,621,360	11,009,000
Cobalt and platinum metals			3,009,062		2,248,000
Other metals			546,225		1,902,000
Total			132,012,454		151,327,000
NON-METALLICS:					
Fuels—					
Coal	tons	17,564,293	63,757,833	17,499,846	62,965,000
Natural gas	M. cu. ft.	22,382,586	8,614,182	24,514,269	9,202,000
Petroleum, crude	barrels	624,184	2,033,399	1,132,800	3,945,000
Peat	tons	1,497	5,845	1,000	4,000
Total			74,413,160		76,116,000
OTHER NON-METALLICS:					
Asbestos	tons	273,033	11,238,360	305,575	13,337,000
Feldspar	tons	31,897	284,942	35,000	325,000
Gypsum	tons	1,246,368	3,743,648	1,256,000	3,666,000
Mica	tons	3,660	87,168	4,000	120,000
Quartz	tons	282,522	523,933	280,000	500,000
Salt	tons	299,445	1,495,971	342,000	1,560,000
Talc and soapstone	tons		219,358		225,000
Other non-metallics			1,233,312		1,472,000
Total			18,826,692		21,295,000
Total—Fuels and non-metallics			93,239,825		97,321,000
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS:					
Clay products (bricks, tile, sewer pipe, pottery, etc.)			12,381,718		13,055,000
Cement	barrels	11,023,928	16,739,163	12,277,074	19,595,000
Lime	tons	508,889	4,534,568	534,826	4,878,000
Stone, sand and gravel, etc.			16,081,732		17,700,000
Total			49,737,181		55,228,000
Grand Total			274,989,487		303,876,000

Report Made By H. B. McKenzie

(Continued from page 2)

General the Hon. S. C. Newburn, C.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; James Stewart, W. N. Tilley, K.C.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

The meeting then terminated.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was elected president; Mr. H. R. Drummond, and Major-General The Honorable S. C. Newburn, C.M.G., were elected vice-presidents, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was elected a vice-president, stationed in London, England, with complete supervision of the British and European affairs of the bank.

The executive committee of the board was appointed, consisting of Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Mr. H. R. Drummond, Major-General; The Honorable S. C. Newburn, C.M.G., and Mr. E. W. Beatty, K. C.

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SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC

MANY MATTERS OF INTEREST CAME BEFORE CITY FATHERS DURING PAST TWELVE MONTHS

Mr. Antonin Deslauriers, City Secretary, Has Prepared Interesting Report Covering Main Points of Interest to Come Before City Council During Past Year—Many Important Decisions and Occasions Are Recalled in Report—Matters Which Required Attention Were of a Very Varied Nature.

The first regular meeting of the City Council for the year 1929 proved to be a rather busy one and brought out a number of interesting matters, according to a report prepared by Mr. Antonin Deslauriers, City Secretary, which covers the main activities of the municipal authorities during the course of the past year.

At this first meeting, which was held on January 7th, the Sherbrooke Airport Incorporated applied to the Council for a grant for the purpose of establishing an airport in Sherbrooke. The Council also ordered the construction of a sewer in Drummond Street in order to give work to unemployment. Perhaps the outstanding item of the meeting was the order from the Quebec Public Service Commission that the city pay Mr. W. H. Griffith the sum of $21,000 for part of his property used by the city for the widening of Frontenac Street.

The other items of interest taken by Mr. Deslauriers from the minutes of the City Council meetings held last year are as follows:—

January 8th: The city signs a contract with the MacKinnon Steel Corporation, Limited, for the construction of the new Aylmer Bridge.

January 16th: His Worship the Mayor and several aldermen attend the banquet offered by the Board of Trade to new manufacturers established in Sherbrooke during the recent years.

January 21st: The Sherbrooke Harmony Band advises the council that the Amateur Band Association of the Province of Quebec will hold its convention in Sherbrooke, on the 25th of August; The Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, asks the council for permission to lay a double track on the new bridge. The finance committee votes a grant of $200 to the Winter Sports Committee. Mr. J. H. Bryce is engaged as municipal auditor for the year 1929. The Health Committee purchnses a new automobile for the sanitary inspector. A one month's leave of absence is granted to Mr. L. A. Desnoyers, city treasurer, on acount of sickness. Mr. L. Prefontaine, chief accountant, is appointed purchasing agent. The city engineer is instructed to proceed with the extension of a trunk sewer on Blouin Lane. The police committee orders the demolishing of the carters' stand on Lansdowne Market to make way for the new bridge's approaches. A special comittee composed of Ald. Newton, Labrecque and Forest is formed to make an inquiry on the administration of the police department, but this appointment is not approved by the council and is referred back to the police committee for further consideration.

February 2nd: Ald. Labrecque is appointed chairman of the health comittee during the illness of Ald. Houlahan. The council receives complaints from employees of the Sherbrooke Cotton Company, relative to low wages paid to them. The electricity and gas committee purchases equipment with a view of modernizing the gas plant and producing gas at lower cost. In order to relieve the labour situation, Ald. Forest, chairman of the road committee, informs the council that 180 men have been engaged for the construction of Esplanade and Blouin Streets trunk sewers.

Decision of Board of Railway Commissioners

February 12th: The Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada issues an order in connection with Alexander Street crossing. This crossing to be protected from 6 a. m., to 11 p. m., and the cost thereof to be paid equally by the City of Sherbrooke, the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

February 20th: Several citizens request the council not to enforce the resolution passed on the 25th of April, 1928, ordering the removal of all gazoline pumps from sidewalks. This request is referred to the road committee. The council adopts Daylight Saving Time from April 28th, to September 29th. A resolution is adopted asking the Provincial Government to immediately complete the construction of the Sherbrooke-Quebec highway, Ascot section. The auditor's report for the year 1928 is submitted to the council. The market committee recommends the installation of a refrigerating system in Lansdowne meat market and requests the financial committee to vote an amount to cover the cost of this installation, but this latter committee does not approve of the recommendation.

March 3rd: A petition is received by the council asking that the resolution ordering the removal of gazoline pumps from sidewalks be enforced. The finance committee votes an amount of $6,842. to complete the equipment of the new Civic Hospital. Notice of a by-law is given during a council meeting for the borrowing of a sum of $20,000. for the establishment of an airport The City calls for tenders for the sale of $375,000. worth of municipal bonds. The council makes a temporary loan of $250,000. at the Bank of Montreal to cover administration expenses until the collection of the current year's taxes. The city applies to the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada to have Alexander Street crossing protected during twenty-four hours a day instead of seventeen hours, as previously ordered by the commission. Wages of labourers are increased to thirty-five cents an hour by the road committee. The Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co., is allowed to lay a double track on the new Aylmer bridge. Ald. Loranger informs the council that a delegation of citizens of the east ward called on him to protest against the sale of the old Aylmer bridge and to ask the council to place this bridge across the St. Francis River, either on the North or South side of the present bridge. The city engineer is requested to study this project and report to the council.

March 18th: The construction of the incinerator is postponed until next year. The E.T.A.A., asks the council for the contribution of $16,000. towards the erection of an arena for agricultural shows, meetings, hockey matches, etc. The council grants an annual sum of $3,000. for five years. The council adopts the 1929 budget and fixes the rate of the real estate tax at 10½ mills.

Tenders For Sale of Municipal Bonds Rejected

April 2nd: The tenders received by the council for the sale of $375,000 worth of municipal bonds are all rejected, the price offered not having been found satisfactory. Mr. A. C. Crepeau, supervising engineer at Westbury, informs the council that the work of erecting the dam and powerhouse has been completed and suggests that the operation of same be handed over to the electricity department. A petition from ratepayers of the center ward asks the establishment of a playing ground in that ward. A petition from the same citizens calls for the levelling and repairing of St. Edward Street. The council appoints the municipal valuators for the year 1929. The council asks that a complete inventory of available industrial sites in the city be made. The electricity committee decides to build an automatic sub-station near the gas plant and awards the contract for its construction to Mr. K. B. Jenckes.

April 3rd: A civic reception is tendered to La Musique Royale des Guides de Belgique at the Officers' Mess of Les Carabiniers de Sherbrooke.

April 8th: The council receives and adopts the report of the police committee on the inquiry made on the administration of the police and fire departments.

April 9th: Messrs. L. Forest, E. H. Fortier and J. K. Edwards are respectively elected by acclamation aldermen of the south, east and center wards and take the oath of office as such. The City purchases from the Dakin Construction Company, a large piece of land behind No. 1 Fire Station.

April 15th: Mr. L. A. Desnoyers resigns as city treasurer. The council appoints the various committee for the year 1929. Duchesse Street will hereafter be called Bourque Street according to a decision of the police committee. Ald. Fortier suggests that the pasteurization of milk be made compulsory. Ald Forest suggests the construction of a filtration plant. The waterworks committee will report on the subject. Ald. Loranger is appointed promayor for the months of April, May and June, 1929.

Inspection of Sites for Airport

April 20th: Inspector G. G. Wakeman, of the Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence, comes to Sherbrooke and inspects several sites in view of establishing an airport.

May 6th: The council adopts a resolution asking the Provincial Government to enforce the law prohibiting work on Sunday. A clean-up week takes place from the 11th to the 18th of May. The council is invited to attend the convention of the Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec, from the 24th to the 30th of June. The resignation of Mr. L. A. Desnoyers, city treasurer, is accepted and Mr. L. Prefontaine is appointed to that office. The city decides to contribute a sum of $800, towards the preparation of a tourist map of Sherbrooke and vicinity. The road committee orders the removal of gasoline pumps from sidewalk curbs. The same committee decides to move the asphalt plant from Camirand Street to the old city gravel pit on Brompton road. The parks comittee purchases playground equipment for the different parks in the city and orders the levelling of the baseball ground in Dufresne park. His Worship the Mayor, several aldermen and city officials proceed to Drummondville as guests of the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Sherbrooke-Drummondville bus line.

May 20th: The Quebec Liquor Commission asks the co-operation of the council relative to the enforcement of the liquor act. The Arcadia Knitting Mills Limited of Patterson, N.J., decides to locate in Sherbrooke and leases from the city the building known as "Kayser Building", on Frontenac Street. Mr. J. T. Martel is engaged as road superintendent. The road committee purchases a new G.M.C. truck of three tons capacity. The health committee does not recommend the compulsory pasteurization of milk. The council authorities the treasurer to sell the bonds issued under by-laws Nos. 482 483, 484, 485, 486 and 487, at the counter.

June 4th: The council will take legal proceedings against all owners of gasoline pumps which have not complied with the resolution of the council ordering their removal from sidewalk curbs. The superintendent of the electricity and gas department will represent the city at the convention of the Canadian Gas Association, in Ottawa, on June 13th and 14th. The council grants the sum of $25,000. to the E.T.A.A., payable in ten years, for the erection of an arena.

Favors Establishment of Airport

June 17th: The Board of Trade urges the council to establish an airport. The city signs a contract with the Quebec Streams Commission for the use of water storage at Allard Reservoir in connection with its Westbury plant. The health committee invites Dr. E. A. Barette, Provincial Health Inspector, to submit to the council a report on the inspection on dairy establishments which he has made jointly with the municipal health inspector.

July 2nd: Proprietors of commercial establishments on Wellington Street request the council to extend the parking period on that street and the council increases said period from twenty to forty-five minutes. Ald. Hebert is appointed pro-mayor for the month of July August and September, 1929. The city advises the Southern Canada Power Company of its intention to cancel its cantract for the supply of 1,000 h.p., on August 15th, 1929, inasmuch as the Westbury plant is in operation and supplies all the power necessary. The city invites the Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec to hold its fall convention in Sherbrooke.

July 7th: His Lordship Mgr. Vincent, Auxiliary Bishop, presides at the blessing of the Civic Hospital at which ceremony the Mayor, several aldermen and citizens attend.

July 15th: The council grants the sum of $1,000. to the Sherbrooke Harmony Band to defray expenses in connection with the convention of the Province of Quebec Amateur Association to be held in Sherbrooke August 25th.

August 5th: The council adopts a resolution asking the Federal Government to render daylight saving time compulsory throughout the

(Continued on page Nine)

National Revenue Showed Steady Growth In Canada During Year Just Closed

(Continued from Page 7.)

say that the 26 companies alone who file returns with the Ontario Government will show an increase of the assets under their control for the year of over $150,000,000 making a total volume of business in the hands of these companies of approximately $1,600,000,000.

The newsprint mills began the year under the handicap of an excess productive capacity, and while the output in 1929 surpassed all previous records, the mills were able to operate at an average of only about 85 per-cent. of capacity, and the financial returns were not in proportion to the increase in production.

In the first 11 months of 1929 the output of Canadian newsprint mills amounted to 2,495,628 tons, which was an increase of 322,130 tons, or 15 per-cent. over the corresponding period of 1928. As an indication of the development that has taken place in this branch of the industry, it may be pointed out that the total output for 1929 was more than double the output in 1924, an increase of over 100 per-cent. in five years.

Exports to the United States for the 10 months ending October 31st, the latest figures available, amounted to 1,778,353 tons, as compared with 1,590,639 tons shipped to that country in the corresponding months of 1928. There was also, during the year, a considerable increase in the shipments to overseas countries, mainly to England, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America, and in the ten-months period these exports amounted to 282,969 tons, which was an increase of 76,370 tons over the total for these months in 1928.

Building Surpasses All Previous Years

The close of 1929 saw the building industry of Canada enjoying the results of the busiest year ever recorded. The total value of contracts awarded in the Dominion for all types of construction, amounted to $576,651,800, as compared with $472,032,600 in 1928. This is an increase of 22.1 per-cent. over what was, till then, the record year. The monthly average is $48,000,000 as compared with $39,000,000 in 1928.

The year 1929 was a striking one in the history of power development in Canada. A total of 378,400 horsepower was added to installed capacity last year, bringing the aggregate to 5,727,600 horsepower, while another 1,600,000 horsepower is under construction or projected.

The Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company has commenced construction on a most important development on the St. Lawrence River, utilizing a descent of some 80 feet between Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis. The first units of the project are to be in operation supplying 200,000 horsepower or possibly 350,000 horsepower by October, 1932, the initial development being designed for 500,000 horsepower. The proposed works include a power and ship canal approximately 15 miles in length, 3,000 feet wide and 10 to 27 feet deep; the power situation, locks and sluice gates are to be at the lower or Lake St. Louis end. It is expected that one-half of the power will be used locally and in the Montreal area, 150,000 horsepower being already contracted for by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated while the other half will go into the Province of Ontario to fulfil a contract made with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to supply 250,000 horsepower at a rate of $15 per horsepower per annum.

Construction operations are now well advanced on the James MacLaren Company's extensive project on Lievre River, which it is expected will be completed by the spring of 1930. The undertaking comprises a hydro-electric plant at High Falls of 90,000 horsepower initial and 120,000 horsepower ultimate installation, also a 250-ton pulp and paper mill and a 25,000,000,000 cubic foot storage reservoir at Cedar Rapids to be the property of and operated by the Quebec Streams Commission.

Preliminary construction has started for the Chats Falls Power Company, which is controlled by the Royal Securities Corporation and Nesbitt, Thompson and Company, on the Quebec Province side of the power development at Chats Falls on the Ottawa River. It is expected that the project will become a joint development with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission on the Ontario side, raising the total initial installation to some 200,000 horsepower, Quebec's portion being one-half.

1929 Unsatisfactory As Crops Reduced

While farming and grain growing is regarded as Canada's basic industry, it is with regret one must record that 1929 was unsatisfactory owing to reduced crops in the West.

For the whole of Canada the total value of the principal field crops is estimated at $986,986,000, as compared with $1,125,003,000 in 1928, and $1,173,133,600 in 1927.

The provisional estimate of the yields of the five principal grains in the three Prairie Provinces in 1929, was in bushels, as follows: Wheat 271,607,000, as compared with 544,598,000 in 1928; oats 137,574,000, as against 297,676,000; barley 78,428,000, as against 112,684,000; rye 11,688,000, as against 13,158,000; flaxseed 1,909,000, as against 3,519,400. The low crop of wheat in the Prairie Provinces is quite comparable to the situation in 1924, although Manitoba also suffered in 1927 in practically all lines. The oat crop in Saskatchewan, however, was the lowest since 1914 and in Alberta since 1922.

The warm weather brought the grain to an early maturity, and deliveries of wheat to country elevators totalled 195,325,964 bushels by the end of November. Deliveries of other grains amounted to 43,532,107 bushels, a total of 238,858,071 bushels. While these amounts are smaller than the comparative figures for 1928 when 349,498,520 bushels of wheat and 71,940,957 bushels of other grains (a total of 421,430,477 bushels) were delivered, the proportion of deliveries to the total crop is much greater this year than last.

The year 1929 will go down as one of the most notable in the history of stock exchange debacles, and as a result thousands of Canadians suffered keen distress. True, a considerable portion of their losses were purely paper losses, or profits that they never cashed in, but it is also true that thousands emerged with their financial resources sadly crippled, in some cases entirely dissipated.

The earlier part of the year witnessed an almost frenzied desire to play the stock marked, with the result that people of limited means risked their all in an attempt to increase their savings. When the inflated prices of stocks crashed in October and November they were, in many instances, completely wiped out.

Indicative of the frenzied buying of stocks was the volume of trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

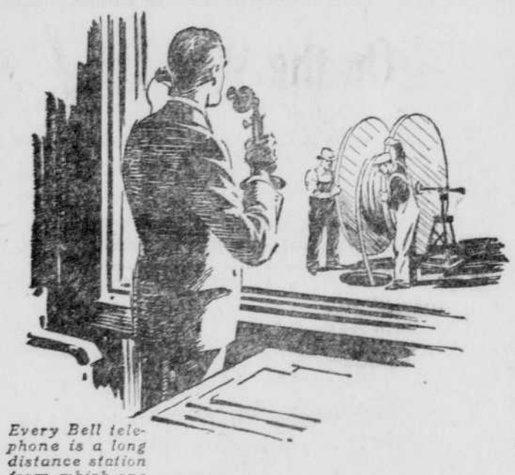
Previous records for volume of trading were left far behind in 1929, the total for the year at 23,203,463 shares contrasting with the former high of 18,990,039 shares in 1928, which in turn was practically double the turnover of 1927. The peak of activity was naturally reached in the hectic days of the October-November break and during which period was established a new high record for a single day, when 542,487 shares changed hands on October 29th. One of the immediate effects of the break was a very marked decline in activity, a reflection of the contraction in public buying power and the closing weeks of the year were characterized by extremely light dealings.

The 1929 list on the local exchange was a slightly broader affair than that of the preceding year, 216 separate issues making their appearance on the board, as compared with 206 in 1928. During the year under review net losses were recorded by 121 stocks, while only 39 finished the period with net gains. Something of the concentration of trading interest can be gathered from the fact that of the total turnover of 23 1-4 million shares, nearly 18 1-2 million shares were furnished by the 10 most active leaders, while even more striking is the fact that the two dominating issues of the year's market in point of volume, International Nickel and Brazilian, together provided trading in over 14 million shares.

International Nickel again easily topped all other issues in point of activity on the Montreal exchange during the past year, with a turnover of 8,743,043 shares, and closed the 12-month period with a net loss of 12 1-2 points.

The year 1929 was, however, a record smashing one for tourist business, it being estimated that 4,000,000 tourists visited Canada from the United States and that they expended $300,000,000 in 1929 in purchases of goods, food and general expenses of a tourist.

Such amazing figures clearly prove that the tourist business of Canada is now one of its greatest revenue producers and is a form of development to which Canada can look forward with every assurance of further growth.



Every Bell telephone is a long distance station from which one may talk across the world.

Lower Rates and Bigger Outlay

The Bell Telephone Company begins the New Year with a reduction in long distance telephone rates and the greatest programme in its history for construction to extend and improve the telephone system.

The lower rates for long distance service are effective January 1, 1930. They apply on long distance calls from 75 miles to 800 miles. They mean a yearly saving for telephone users in Ontario and Quebec of $200,000.

The construction programme involves an expenditure of over $30,000,000 in improvements during 1930. This is an increase of more than $3,000,000 over the total for 1929, which was the record construction year thus far.

Lower long distance rates and bigger construction outlay are part of the Bell Telephone Company's recognition of the fact that the public is increasingly dependent on rapid and reliable communication. Seventy per cent of all long distance connections are now established while the calling party remains at the telephone. Improvements in equipment will add to this facility of service.

Lower rates and continued improvement are also an expression of the Bell Telephone Company's complete and unchanged confidence in Canada's business outlook for 1930. This confidence supports the company's constant policy of giving the best possible service at lowest possible cost.

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M. Graham,
Manager.

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ACTIVITIES IN EVERY BRANCH OF PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS SET RECORD IN 1929

Department of Highways Maintained Directly 10,195 Miles of Improved Road, a Gain of 957 Miles as Compared With 1928—1,584 Miles Built in 1928—Improvements Made During Year—Tourist Industry Revenue in Province Estimated at $61,000,000.

Statistics for 1929 demonstrate that the past season was a record one in every domain of highway acticity — maintenance, permanent paving, construction, tourist traffic, etc. In that year the Department of Highways maintained directly, at the full expense of the Government, 10,195 miles of improved roads, being 957 miles more than in 1928. Considering that not more than eight years ago the length of roads in the charge of the Department did not exceed ten per-cent. of the present mileage, a just estimate may be formed of the rapid evolution that had to be faced. The personnel of the Department of Highways is obviously more numerous than formerly, but the additional number of its employees is far from corresponding to the increase in volume of work. Only the improvements of methods, the perfecting of organization and the employment of modern equipment have rendered possible the solution of the new problems encountered each year.

Built 1,584 Miles

During the past season, the Department of Highways built 1,584 miles of new road, 417 of which were on main highways and 1,167 on roads of the second and third classes. This was the greatest year of construction in the Department's history. The greatest previous year was 1927, with 1,300 miles. There were, besides, at the end of the season 372 miles on which work had been begun but not terminated, bringing to 1,956 miles the new mileage on which the Department worked in 1929.

The season of 1929 saw inaugurated the work of carrying out the programme of permanent paving prepared in the autumn of 1928, for which the Legislature authorized at its last session an expenditure of $17,000,000. This programme provides for the construction of about 900 miles of permanent pavement on main highways in the districts of Montreal, Quebec, Hull, Sherbrooke and Chicoutimi. In 1929 the Department of Highways paved 124 miles and executed preliminary work on another 94 miles. The programme of permanent paving is spread over the six years from 1929 to 1934 inclusive.

Approach to New Bridge

The construction of a boulevard nine miles long and one hundred and fifty feet wide to connect the new Montreal Bridge with the highways situated south of the St. Lawrence is a big undertaking. This boulevard extends from the town of Laprairie to the southern end of the new bridge, its location completely abandoning that of all existing highways. The right-of-way is to be 150 feet wide. The roadbed will consist, almost throughout its length, of a fill which sometimes reaches a height of over fifteen feet. The roadway proper will consist of two strips of concrete pavement, each twenty feet wide and separated from each other by a free space, also twenty feet wide, which will at first be sown in grass, but may later serve for either the widening of the pavement of the establishment of a tramway line. This boulevard is now under construction and the Department hopes to be able to deliver it up to traffic by the end of 1930. The construction of this boulevard is but a portion of a vaster plan destined to modify profoundly the network of main highways in that district of the Province.

Improvement of Highways

Improvements in the alignment and grades of highways already built—elimination of sharp corners, lengthening or elimination of curves, improvements of conditions governing range of vision, widening of bridges and pavements—are work essential to the rapidity and safety of traffic. Such matters have been given considerable attention by the Department of Highways for several years. The need for the making of such improvements today arises from the fact that the highways were originally built for horse-drawn traffic at a time when speed was not the burning question and when curves, corners and grade crossings created but little hazard. The advent and phenomenal progress of the automobile upset all acquired ideas and it became necessary to build, almost simultaneously in all parts of the Province, long stretches of road suited to motor traffic. The pressing need for mileage rendered unavoidable the continuance of the defects of then-existing roads. But today, because of the intensity of motor traffic, the making of those improvements is imperative. In 1929, the Department brought about the disappearance of 202 dangerous sites on main highways. These works are always of considerable size, but there are none more popular with motorists.

The question of the elimination of level crossings received the attention of the Legislature at its session of 1929, when the Department of Highways was authorized to spend for that purpose, in concert with the Federal Government, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, the railway companies and the municipalities, the sum of $300,000. During the past season the Department eliminated totally two level crossings and diverted from 95% to 99% of the traffic from fourteen others; that is to say, that in the latter cases it was necessary to leave the level crossings in existence for the accomodation of certain farmers, but that they were eliminated as far as through traffic is concerned. The Department has on its programme for 1930 the elimination of thirty level crossings which are among the most dangerous in the Province.

Besides the above-mentioned works, the Department of Highways improved in 1929 fifty-one miles of earth roads, and built 188 bridges and culverts over and above those which formed part of the works of construction and permanent paving.

In the winter of 1928-29, by way of experiment, the Department of Highways opened and maintained for automobile traffic 128 miles of road in the districts of Montreal and Quebec. The experiment succeeded so well that the Department has decided to keep open this winter the same roads, in addition to certain others which will bring the total length up to 175 miles. The maintenance of roads last winter was carried on at the full expense of the Government, but with the understanding that should the work be repeated in succeeding years the municipalities would be called upon to contribute thereto. The Department has fixed the municipal contribution at $100 a mile, an amount which does not represent 50% of the cost of the undertaking and is even, in certain cases, less than the cost of maintenance for ordinary vehicles. Traffic on winter roads was very considerable last year. There is no doubt that as winter maintenance is developed the economic benefits accruing to it will increase accordingly. The traffic was noted to have been largely commercial in nature, which accentuates such economic advantages.

State of Completion of the Highways System

There are in the Province 32,354 miles of rural roads. The works performed in 1929 brought to 12,502 miles the length of permanently improved roads, being 38% of the total. The main highways system of the Province is composed of fifty different arteries with an aggregate length of 5,276 miles, of which 4,874 miles are completed, 223 miles are under construction, and 179 miles remain to be improved. The whole main highways mileage should be completed by the end of 1930.

The network of main highways serves all the districts of the Province. The districts of Chicoutimi and Lake St. John are already virtually connected with Quebec by two roads, one between St. Simeon and Grande Baie and the other through the Laurentian Park. The system serves the Laurentian district north and west of the St. Lawrence and extends its branches wherever colonization has penetrated. It is at most but a few years since there were hardly any improved roads elsewhere than along the river. Today, good roads have been carled to La Tuque, St. Alexis des Monts, St. Michel des Saints, St. Donat, Mont Laurier, Ste. Anne du Lac, Maniwaki and Montcerf. The highways serve the Gatineau and La Lievre valleys and connect Lachute with Ste. Jovite and Ste. Agathe. They extend along the Ottawa as far as Chapleau, opposite Pembroke. Abitibi is traversed from east to west by a highway 150 miles long, through Macamic and Rouyn. This region is linked up with Temiscamingue by a 105-mile artery, entirely improved, which is now being prolonged as far as the town of Temiscamingue, 73 miles farther south. Abitibi and Temiscamingue are at present connected with the centre of the Province only through Ontario. There are now requests for a connecting link lying wholly within the Province of Quebec, via Maniwaki or Mont Laurier, towards Senneterre or Amos. This is a vast project, but the development of the Province will necessitate its execution at a perhaps not far distant date.

Districts Well Served

The highways south and east of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, are the nucleus of the network. This part of the Province, being the most thickly populated, is served not only by main highways but also by a compact system of secondary roads.

The belt-line highway of the Gaspe Peninsula, completed and inaugurated last summer, has rendered available to touring the wonderful region of Gaspe and the Baie des Chaleurs. This new highway will have an important bearing on the economic development of that remote district of the Province, to say nothing of the tourist industry, which will be for Gaspe an abundant source of revenue. The Magdalen Islands, isolated in the Gulf a thousand miles from the centre of the Province, have also their system of good roads. It is not a new possession for them. The improvements of roads on the islands has been of great benefit to their population of fishermen.

The development of mining in the Province will give rise to the opening up of new roads. In the interior of the Gaspe Peninsula, for instance, where there already exists a road forty miles long running along the Cascapedia River, the Department has had the survey made for a road to run east and west along the central axis of the peninsula. The region of Chibougamau and the mining districts of Abitibi and Temiscouata offer as well, from the point of view of construction of new roads, perspectives that cannot be ignored.

The Trans-Canada Highway, whose completion is demanded with so much insistence by the Western Provinces, has been completed for several years as far as the Province of Quebec is concerned. The Quebec highways system forms an homogeneous and compact whole which will be perfected by successive stages as traffic conditions require and the financial resources of the Province permit.

Utilization of the Highway

There is at present in the Province of Quebec four times the mileage of good roads there was in

(Continued on page 10)

MANY MATTERS OF INTEREST CAME BEFORE CITY FATHERS DURING PAST TWELVE MONTHS

(Continued from page 8.)

Dominion. Ald. Newton informs the council that the Westbury plant is now completed and invites the members of the council to visit same as well as citizens who can do so on Saturday and Sunday, August 10th and 11th. Ald. Newton also informs the council that recent installation of modern equipment at the gas plant has resulted in a substantial reduction in the cost of producing gas.

August 19th: The city purchases from Mr. W. R. Webster a lot or land on Webster Lane for the establishment of a parking ground for automobiles. The E.T.A.A. urges the council to establish an airport on Duplessis farm.

Preparation of Plans For Filtration Plant

August 22nd: Messrs. Crepeau and Cote are engaged for the preparation of plans and estimates of a filtration plant of a capacity of 8,000,000 imperial gallons per day.

August 25th: Opening of Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition and convention of the Quebec Amateur Band Association. A demand is made to the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada for the enlarging of the sub-way at the corner of Galt and Laurier Streets.

September 16th: The council orders the making of commemorative tablets to be installed on Dufferin and Aylmer bridges. A suggestion is made at a council meeting that the question of establishing an airport be submitted to the rate-payers by way of a referendum but the matter is referred to the parks committee for further study. Following the petition made by several citizens an athletic commission is formed by the council composed of the following members: Ald. Lacombe and Bradley, Chief of Police, Lt.-Col. V. Olivier, P. D. Mathias and Eug. St. Pierre. The congestion of traffic on Wellington Street is discussed at the council.

Union of Municipalities To Meet Here

October 2nd: The Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec advises the council that it has accepted the city's invitation to hold its fall convention in Sherbrooke, on the 6th and 7th of November. A petition from several citizens is addressed to the council asking that the new bridge be named: "Loranger Bridge" as a recognition of the work done by Ald. Loranger to obtain the construction of this bridge. The Valuation Roll for the year 1929 is homologated. The Sherbrooke Harmony Band is allowed to establish its headquarters in the city hall. Ald. Fortier is elected promayor for the months of October, November and December, 1929.

October 7th: The council adopts by-law No. 491 amending by-law No. 335 concerning the construction of buildings in the city.

October 17th: Dr. E. A. Barette, Provincial Health Inspector, submits his report on dairy establishments.

October 21st: The city grants permission to the Bell Telephone Company to lay underground conduits in several streets of the city. The question of closing No. 2 Station is brought to the attention of the council by Ald. Forest.

November 4th: The council adopts a resolution requesting the Provincial Minister of Roads to immediately complete the Ascot section of the Sherbrooke-Quebec highway. The finance committee votes a grant of $1,200. to the Board of Trade. The police committee purchases new street name plates to be installed on light standards.

November 6th: Opening of the third Fall convention of the Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec. Address of welcome delivered by Mayor J. S. Tetreault, reply by Mayor Jos. Beaubien, of Outremont, president of the association. Interesting lecture delivered by Mr. A. C. Crepeau, M.P.P., on municipal ownership in Sherbrooke. Visit of the Westbury plant in the afternoon. A banquet is offered to the delegates at the New Sherbrooke House in the evening.

November 7th: Closing of the convention of the Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec.

Armistice Day Commemorated

Armistice Day Celebration in front of the Soldiers' Monument, on King Hill. The Mayor deposits a wreath on behalf of the citizens.

November 12th: The council begins the study and revision of the city charter. Following the report made by Dr. E. A. Barette, Provincial Health Inspector, on the inspection of dairy establishments, the council adopts by-law No. 493 concerning the production and sale of milk.

November 19th: The electricity and gas department decides to lay a new gas main to East Sherbrooke.

November 27th: Mr. Edouard Carteron, Consul of France in Canada, remits to Prof. A. S. Bourgeault and Mrs. Doherty Codere a decoration know as: "Palmes academiques" awarded by the French Republic.

December 12th: The council adopts a resolution asking the Provincial Government to grant the municipalities of the province part of the revenue derived from the gasoline tax. A resolution is also passed protesting against the exemption from the income tax asked by private utilities companies to the Federal Government and protesting against any form of income taxation on municipal revenues. The electricity and gas committee reduces the price of gas to $1.35 per 1,000 cubic feet. Following the report from the Chief of Police, the fire committee cannot recommend the closing of No. 2 Station.

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Try This Purity Cookie Recipe

1 cup butter, 2 cups brown sugar, 2 eggs, 3½ cups Purity Flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, flavoring, 1 cup nuts and raisins, chopped (optional).

A Hint from a Baking Expert

"Purity is a strong, rich flour with great expanding qualities . . . If your cake recipe calls for ordinary pastry flour use 1 tablespoon less per cup of Purity. If milk is called for use half milk and half water (lukewarm), when using Purity Flour, and your cakes will stay moist longer.

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in a recipe, Flour is the most important. Buy Purity and be safe. It is unexcelled in quality because it is milled with particular care from selected Western hard wheat . . . a perfect flour for pastry, cakes, buns and bread.



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Heads of corporations — leaders in the professions— say that to succeed quickly you must first look the part. .

In public addresses, in private talks with young men in their employ, in magazine articles, they emphasize the importance of "that $10,000 look." . .

"You may be capable" — they say — "you may get along well with people, yet if you do not look able, you handicap yourself."

To you who are on your way up to an important executive position, perhaps to a business of your own, we repeat their words: "It will pay you to look the part now." Your associates will take you at your face value; you'll go ahead faster.

Regular Pressing, the Crown way, will help you look able; will keep your suits shapely and new-looking; will help you have "that $10,000 look" no matter what your income is today.



for —

The Man On the Way Up !

How You Can Judge Pressing Service

Examine each suit when it comes back from us. It is properly pressed if the answer to these twelve questions is "Yes":

1. Are the shoulders of the coat well shaped; free from wrinkles?
2. Are the lapels pressed to "roll"—not creased?
3. Is the collar reshaped to fit the neck correctly?
4. Are both coat fronts shaped to the chest?
5. Are pockets free from sag; flaps pressed without leaving marks on the coat?
6. Does the coat back hang smoothly?
7. Are the sleeves free from wrinkles, with or without crease, as the wearer desires?
8. Is the lining well pressed; free from wrinkles?
9. Is bagginess at the knees removed; does a firm sharp crease run the length of the trouser-leg from mid-pocket to cuff?
10. Are trouser-tops pressed and wrinkles removed?
11. Are perspiration odors removed?
12. Is the cloth soft and lustrous; the nap raised?

CROWN LAUNDRY

SHERBROOKE, QUE. PHONES 10 and 11.

ACTIVITIES IN EVERY BRANCH OF PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS SET RECORD IN 1929

(Continued from page 9)

1919. On the other hand, during that ten-year period the number of automobiles owned by our citizens has been multiplied by six and that of foreign automobiles circulating on our highways by thirty. These statements sum up the roads problem. They are the cause and explanation of, as well as the justification for, the enormous sums expended by the Province in the upkeep, improvement and extension of its highways system. This pronounced augmentation of the volume of traffic is one manifestation of the general progress of the Province. The intensive utilization of the roads system is both a sign of and a factor in the prosperity that obtains in every domain of our economic life. The highway, enlarging as it has done the sphere of interest and activity of all classes of the people, has become a social necessity. It assists in the forming of new acquaintanceships and brings within our reach hitherto unknown pleasures. The use of the highway by the automobile has developed the sale of motor vehicles and their accessories, and has created or developed the garage and hotel industries. The highway brings money to merchant and farmer alike. Its influence on education is immeasurable. And lastly, the highway has created a distinctive industry, already of formidable proportions, though only in its infancy—the tourist trade.

Safety Measures Adopted

Respecting the highway and traffic, it is a regrettable fact that there are still to be contended with automobile accidents and the contingent annual slaughter of victims who pay, in absence, the price of progress. The great cause of accidents is always exeessive speed. The Department of Highways maintains energetic supervision over the highways and is gradually eliminating all hazards not inherent in the motorist himself. It is certain that the problem of the safety of the roads will be solved only by education, to which the Department has actively applied itself for several years. Only one class of accident diminished in number in 1929: that of level crossings. This improvement is due to the new act decreeing the full stop at level crossings. For the first year, the Department has not sought to have the law rigorously observed at all level crossings. It maintained supervision of the most dangerous of them and directed its greatest efforts towards the education of the public. It is undeniable that, though the new law has not been obeyed to the letter by all motorists, the majority of them have given greater attention than formerly to level crossings and have slackened speed sufficiently to avoid danger.

The Tourist Industry

The tourist industry is an economic factor which no country disregards today. It produces so high an interest on the capital engaged in the improvement of highways that it would be negligence to fail in at least attempting to draw from it all possible advantages. This important subject is one of those which have attracted the particular attention of the Department of Highways during the last several years. There is no doubt that the tourist industry—and above all that of American origin—was given its first impetus by the improvement of the highways. Without good roads, no touring. And even at the present time, if the annual increase in the number of foreign automobiles is so encouraging, it is due in large measure to the good condition of our highways. Then comes publicity. In this regard, the Department of Highways has exerted during the last four years a greater effort than has any other organization in the Province. According to statistics compiled by the Department, there entered into the Province of Quebec during the first ten months of 1929 about 635,000 American automobiles, 207,000 of which remained for periods not exceeding 24 hours, and 428,000, or 68%, for periods of from two days to two months. In respect of length of sojourn, the Province of Quebec ranks first in Canada.

Revenue from Tourists

American motor touring brought to the Province of Quebec in 1929 a revenue of $61,000,000. Calculations based on data accepted as valid by experts in Canada and the Unted States permit the establishment at nearly $250,000,000 of the revenues derived from the American tourist influx in the lest ten years. The tourist industry has developed most rapidly since 1922, and it has not yet ceased to grow. The Department of Highways has spread a great deal of tourist propaganda in the United States and in the other Provinces by means of newspaper advertisements, correspondence, periodical publications, road maps, booklets, etc. It has adopted a plan whereby it covers as completely as possible the States lying east of the Mississippi River, while not neglecting those more remotely situated.

Highway Embellishment

The Department of Highways caused to be planted along the highways, from 1922 to 1929 inclusive, upwards of 210,000 ornamental trees. Last year it supplied to all gratis such trees as they desired to plant along improved roads. The practice of enlisting the co-operation of individuals in the embellishment of the Province should have a splendid effect from the educational point of view. The disappearance from along the highways of commercial posters and signs has contributed greatly to preserving the beauty of the countryside. Signs have been prohibited on highways for several years, but until 1929 it was not forbidden to erect them on adjacent private property. The most numerous class of advertisement was that of alcoholic liquors. Their erection was prohibited by a new act adopted by the Legislature at its last session. Sufficient to the bringing of such a sign under the provisions of the law is the fact of its being visible from a public road. The Department caused the removal of all such signs last spring. Whitewashing with lime is also an efficacious means of embellishment. For that reason, the Department of Highways furnished gratuitously to farmers during the past summer all the lime required for the whitewashing of their houses, barns, stables, fences, etc., within two hundred feet of main highways. The Department distributed in this way 1,812,607 pounds of lime to 10,500 persons. The effect was appreciable and was to be noted in most of the counties of the Province. The Department also contributed to the education of the public by the establishment of embellishment competitions, the successful competitors being awarded medals.

There was a time, still not long past, when the only problems raised by the improvement of the highways system were those pertaining to road construction. But in the short space of a few years the road problem and the administration of the Department of Highways have undergone very great changes, the most important of which are evidenced by the figures of the present report. Today there is hardly a sphere of human activity in which the influence of the Department is not felt in some measure. And it can be said that there is not a citizen of the Province who is not interested, either directly or indirectly in the maintenance, extension and enlargement of the highways system. The roads question has acquired a truly national character. The Minister of Highways and his officers are conscious of the importance of their task. They are equally aware of the need for co-operation between themselves and the public, and neglect no means of keeping road matters before the attention of the citizens of the Province. They welcome remarks and suggestions as indispensable to that co-operation, and are convinced that in no other way can the Department be kept at the high pitch of efficiency and service it has attained today.

CLAIMS SPIRIT LIFE RECORDED ON SOUND FILM

After Death Person Is Shown Sort of Talking Film Which Is Record of Life—Have to Repair All Mistakes Made.

LONDON, Eng.—Dr. L. R. G. Crandon, the physician and surgeon, of Boston, Mass., now in London with his wife, Margery, the famous voice medium, has returned from Cambridge, where he had been lecturing. Half the inhabitants of London would attend a "Margery seance" if they could. There is no room.

"We are holding three or four sittings in London," Dr. Crandon said, "but they are quite private. We are not inviting the press. If you sit with us, as I hope you will, it will be in your private capacity as a friend, not as a journalist.

No Challenges

"We want nothing said about the sittings, and all those who sit will be asked to keep silent on the matter. I am not here to demonstrate survival; I am a scientist, not a missionary. I am not accepting challenges; I am answering no criticism.

"If, as has happened in our case, some one spends as much as eighteen months testing a certain detail of psychic phenomena, and then refrains from arriving at any conclusions," went on the doctor, "how can an ignorant challenger learn anything by sitting only once or twice? No other scientist would allow you to go into his laboratory and come out after two hours and say, 'He is a fraud.'

"We go on piling up data, compiling records. I never answer back.

"I am not a spiritualist; I am a scientist investigator, with my feet flat on the ground. Psychic investigation should be limited to those with cool minds and trained brains; it is not for abnormally excited people suffering from grief.

"In that way I am on this side of the Holy Roman Church, whose teachings about purgatory, by the way, fit in with the statements of 'Walter,' who declares he is my wife's brother, who passed over years ago, and now says it is his voice that we hear in our seance room.

"He has made more than a hundred of his thumb-prints, but I cannot judge about those. That is a matter for finger-print experts, I merely produce them for inspection.

" 'Walter' says that when you die you sleep for from one to five years, and that then you are shown in the other world a sort of talking film which is a record of your life—your errors, your triumphs and your blunders. It is then your job to repair all the mistakes you have made.

"That seems to fit in with Rome's idea of purgatory, and since, in life, 'Walter' was a Presbyterian, it seemingly could not come from his earthly view."

STEADY ALL

"This check appears to be all right, but have you anything by which you can be identified?"

"Er, well," said the pretty young thing, "I have a scar on my knee."—R. R. Magazine.

FACTS OF LIFE

"Mother," said little Doris, "do elephants have babies?"

"Yes, of course, dear."

"How funny," she said, "going back to her book. "I thought they had little elephants."—Voo Doo.

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A pretty good firm is Watch & Waite
And another is Attit, Early & Layte,
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But the best is probably Grinn & Barrett. —London Opinion.

IF IT ISN'T ONE THING—

"Why are you looking so down in the mouth, old fellow?"

"Lost my new car."

"Good heavens! Why don't you report it to the sheriff?"

"No good. He's the one who took it."

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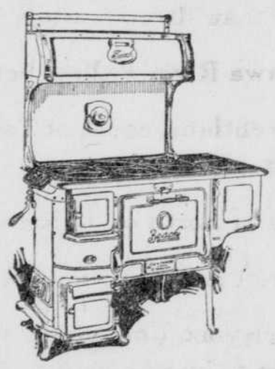
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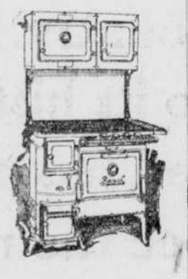
Carefully made in various finishes. All steel. Large wood or coal box and big oven. High enough to allow the housewife to sweep underneath. Get a free prize with this stove, which ranges in price from

$30 to $140

Furnished with an upper oven and warming closet. May be obtained with only the warming closet or oven. Your choice. Black or nickel. Grey enamel front. Entirely enamelled in grey or white. Complete with two ovens and regular finish for

$110

Other models finished in various colors, from $89.50 to $160



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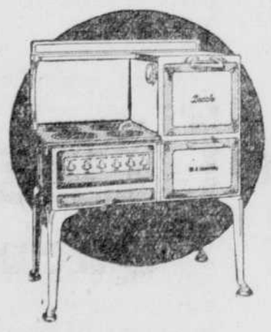
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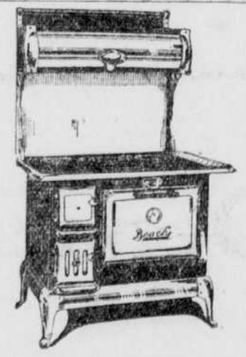
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Excells in Appearance, Cooking and Heating



The Beach Combination Stove
—Stands Comparison !

A gas stove—a coal stove—a stove that heats, all in one. Combines usefulness, beauty, economy and security.

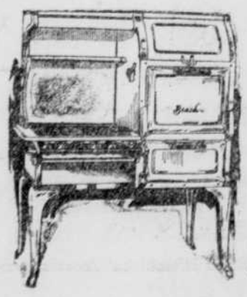
The Beach combination stove stands comparison. Made of steel and iron, without useless weight, it is finished with three coats of enamel in two colors (four combinations to choose from).

Double firebox for summer and winter. The superior fire box takes wood up to twenty-four inches.

Specifications: Size of gas over: 16" x 18" x 12"; size of coal or wood oven: 14¾ x 15¼ x 10½; size of top stove, 13½ x 15½ x 13½; size of warming oven, 24" x 39"; height of stove itself, 33"; floor space needed, 41" x 29"; total height, 65½"; pipe outlet 6"; special oven, 32" x 10¾" x 8½".

Of scientific construction throughout, it is economical in operation, and is an article of beauty in the kitchen and it can always be counted upon to give the best service.

$58.00 to $123.00



BEACH GAS STOVES

These stoves are in different colors, made of supreme quality, practical usefulness, unparalleled finish and beauty.

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IN no other Province or State was Nature so lavish of its gifts as in the Province of Quebec. — Quebec combines a variety of aspects, a wealth and diversity of attractions that are seldom met in one single country. That, added to its historic character, has made of Quebec the real vacation land for tourists.

Generally speaking, very few Quebeckers know their Province. A large number are satisfied with visiting their immediate neighborhood. Others go out of the Province in search of something new.

QUEBEC has that "something new" in store for everyone. The construction of motor roads has of late years opened to the tourist traffic all districts in the Province. Our 12,500 miles of modern highways have been a boon to foreign tourist traffic. The ever-increasing influx of visitors is an answer to the appeal of Quebec.

Why should we, of the Province, ignore that appeal and miss the opportunity of making a complete acquaintance with our own beautiful country?

Among the numerous districts lately opened to motor traffic are:

The Laurentians north of Montreal, up to Mont Laurier and Ferme-Neuve.

The Gatineau River Valley, between Hull, Maniwaki and Mont Laurier.

The Ottawa River Valley, between Montreal, Hull, Aylmer and Chapleau.

The Laurentians, north of Terrebonne, up to St. Donat and beautiful Lakes Archambault and Ouareau.

The district north of Joliette, to St. Come and to St. Michel des Saints.

The district north of Three Rivers, up to La Tuque.

The Charlevoix, Chicoutimi and Lake St. John districts via Quebec, St. Simeon and Grande Baie.

Department of Highways and Mines
Quebec.

Highway maps and booklets descriptive of the various districts of the Province are mailed FREE upon request. — Ask for a copy.

THE ENGLISH EDITION OF THE NEW 900-PAGE TOURIST GUIDE "ALONG QUEBEC HIGHWAYS," IS NOW ON SALE AT $2.00 PER COPY

Important Steps Are Being Taken To Protect Canada's Enormous Forest Resources

Interesting Review of Forest Situation by Hon. Charles Stewart, Federal Minister of Interior—Public Attention Focussed on Question of Timber Supplies—Increase Shown in Construction Contracts Awarded—Pulp and Paper Industry Weathered Most Critical Year—Considerable Decrease in Exportation of Pulpwood, Although Exports Still Constitute Serious Drain on Pulpwood Supplies.

"The fundamental soundness of Canada's business prosperity has been reflected in the operations of her forest industries during the year just past. Increased volume of trade has more than offset the lower prices which have prevailed for forest products, and there is every reason for believing that the gains made will be augmented during the coming year."

In the foregoing paragraph, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, opens his review of the forestry situation in Canada in 1929. The statement continues:

"The extremely serious fire season experienced in almost all provinces has focussed public attention on the question of timber supplies. Over one-third of the land area of Canada is suitable only for timber production, but, unless the ravages of fire are very substantially reduced, there is certainly very grave danger that the vast industries dependent on wood will be faced with a serious shortage of raw materials. The situation is aggravated by destructive methods of exploitation which not only militate against a second crop but, by leaving enormous areas of undisposed slash, intensify the fire hazard, and in many cases give rise to conditions under which fire control during abnormally dry periods is well nigh an impossibility. Certainly the whole question of forest fire protection is one with which Canada must cope much more effectively than in the past, and to permit of proper review of the situation, it is my intention to call a conference with the provinces on this matter early in 1930.

Year Of Unprecedented Activity

"So far as the lumber trade is concerned, the construction and building industries, upon which the domestic market depends, experienced during 1929 a year of unprecedented activity and expansion. Statistics are available only for the nine months of the year, but these show that the construction contracts awarded comprised an increase of $62,000,000 over the same period in 1928; building permits provided an increase of $20,000,000. The indications are that the production of lumber was slightly increased, although there has perhaps been a slight decrease in exports.

"The pulp and paper industry successfully weathered a most critical year. The drastic reduction in the price of newsprint which for a time threatened the prosperity of the industry was counteracted by courageous co-operation, and no branch of the industry was seriously affected. In fact, the newsprint mills were operated at about eighty-five per-cent. capacity as compared with eighty-two per-cent. in 1928, and it is expected that the total production will show an increase of over fifteen per-cent. as compared with the previous year. Employment has been maintained in the woods and in the mills with little, if any, reduction in wages.

"There has been a considerable decrease in the exportation of pulpwood, although exports still constitute a serious drain on pulpwood supplies. There has also been a slight decrease in the amount of pulp exported, but this has been far outweighed by the increase of over fifteen per-cent. in the exports of newsprint which comprises the bulk of our exports of paper. In spite of the reduction in price, the value of exports of pulp and paper shows an increase of some six or seven million dollars. It is of interest to note that this increase occurred not only in our trade with the United States, but that different parts of the Empire, notably the United Kingdom and Australia, increased their purchases of Canadian paper by between sixty and seventy per-cent.

"Canada has further increased her lead among the countries of the world as a producer of newsprint. Whereas in 1928, the production of Canadian mills exceeded that of the United States by sixty-seven per-cent., last year the Canadian production was nearly double that of our neighbour.

"In reviews of previous years mention has been made of the menace of exhaustion of timber supplies, particularly pulpwood, and the need for concerted action indicated. I am very gratified to record that a real start has been made during the year just past in the study of this most vital problem. In June last a conference was held with the responsible ministers and chief officers of all the provinces, as a result of which it was decided to conduct on a co-operative basis a national inventory of the forest resources of Canada. It is hoped to complete this task in five years' time, and the information when compiled and analyzed will provide fundamental data so necessary to development of forest policies suitable to Canadian conditions and oriented to the needs of Canadian forest industries. While necessarily each provincial authority is conducting the surveys of its own resources, the Federal Government through the Forest Service is not only acting as a clearing house for information received, but is conducting special researches into the nature and extent of young growth in the several forest regions of the country.

Government Investigation

"It is axiomatic that any forest policy to be effective must conserve the forest capital by restricting the total wastage in the forest, including not only all use by industry, but also all losses through fires, insects, disease and storm, to an amount not exceeding that which is produced in the forest each year through the natural processes of growth. Manifestly, no such policy can be devised lacking essential information with regard to the annual growth in our forests. The Federal Government, in undertaking a comprehensive investigation into this phase of the problem throughout Canada, is making a very effective contribution to the inventory. In addition the Dominion is also accepting responsibility for the conduct of inventory surveys in the Prairie Provinces.

"Viewing Canada as a whole the fire season of 1929 was perhaps the most severe ever experienced in the annals of this country. With the exception of the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick situations of extreme gravity prevailed for extended periods, in some cases unbroken from spring to late fall. Western Ontario and the northern parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the most affected by adverse conditions. The fire season of the previous year, instead of dying down normally in the fall extended right through till late December. The winter's snowfall was extremely light and the whole northern area dried up in April and remained in a parched condition until November. In Alberta and British Columbia the period of high fire hazard developed only during the summer months, but reached extreme severity during August and early September.

"Unfortunately, we are still too near in point of time to the close of the season to allow of a comprehensive survey of what actually transpired. After a season of such severity, it takes the forestry authorities some considerable time to piece together the results. Consequently, the detailed records and statistics both as to number of fires and loses are not available at this date. We do know, however, in general, that the number of fires occurring was unprecedented; but that, as compared to previous years of high hazard, the losses resulting from these figures were relatively much lower. This result has been due to increased efficiency all along the line, and Canada has come through the fire season of 1929 optimistic that efforts can be made adequate to cope with forest fires under all conditions, provided the necessary public support is secured. This is perhaps the outstanding lesson of 1929 because previous abnormal fire years engendered the pessimistic attitude amongst the forest authorities affected, that they were, after all, facing uncontrollable conditions. That attitude has been dissipated and has been replaced by a certainty that Canada can, if she wishes, vanquish the fire fiend.

"On the other hand, this lesson has also been learned, namely, that we must intensify our efforts in fire protection, in prevention through public education and elimination of hazards, as well as in detection and control by the use of every modern facility that science can employ. The forests of Canada provide large revenues, and it is obvious that a greater proportion than hitherto of the value secured must be turned back into the forests for their protection and proper administration."



We have grown! with Sherbrooke

1929—Was our Biggest Year—Why?

An Insurance Service unequalled in Sherbrooke.

Exclusive Agents for Travelers Insurance Company.

Resident Adjuster and Engineer located in our office to assist our clients in the settlement of claims and the prevention of accidents and fires.

CONWAY & CONWAY LIMITED
INSURANCE ADVISERS
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PHONES 2520-2521.

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PURE MILK

Read these notes of interest about the New Sherbrooke Dairy

Sherbrooke Pure Milk Co., Limited

NEW BUILDING COMPLETED AND READY FOR PUBLC INSPECTION IN A FEW DAYS

PASTEURIZATION
All milk and cream pasteurized. We consider that pasteurized milk is the best and only real pure milk to distribute.

PRODUCTS
Milk, cream, whipping cream, butter, buttermilk, ice cream and new laid eggs. All fresh and guaranteed pure.

DISTRIBUTION
$250,000 paid to E. T. farmers for milk and cream. $38,000 paid to Sherbrooke employees in wages. All profits are given back to the shareholders. Shares are for customers only.

INSPECTION
Regular inspection of the dairy and farms by Provincial and City Health authorities. Milk analyzed every week by Milton Hersey, Chemists, Montreal.

OPERATION
The management with thirty-five experience hands devote their time towards providing Sherbrooke with the best milk supply in the Eastern Townships. Delivery daily in any part of the city.

VALUES
Prices for pasteurized milk are lower in Sherbrooke than the average city in Canada. Eight quart tickets for $1.00 and fifteen pint tickets for $1.00. Doctors prescribe more milk for better health.

BUILDING
Modern dairy building designed and supervised by Mr. Sydney Comber, Architect, Montreal. Contractor, Mr. J. R. Royer, Sherbrooke. Electricial work done by Ross & Keeler. Motor and current by Wiggett Electric Company, Sherbrooke.

EQUIPMENT
All equipment and machinery used has been approved and accepted by the Provincial Board of Health. The new milk bottle washer and sterilizer costing over $6,000 will insure perfect cleanliness of all milk bottles.

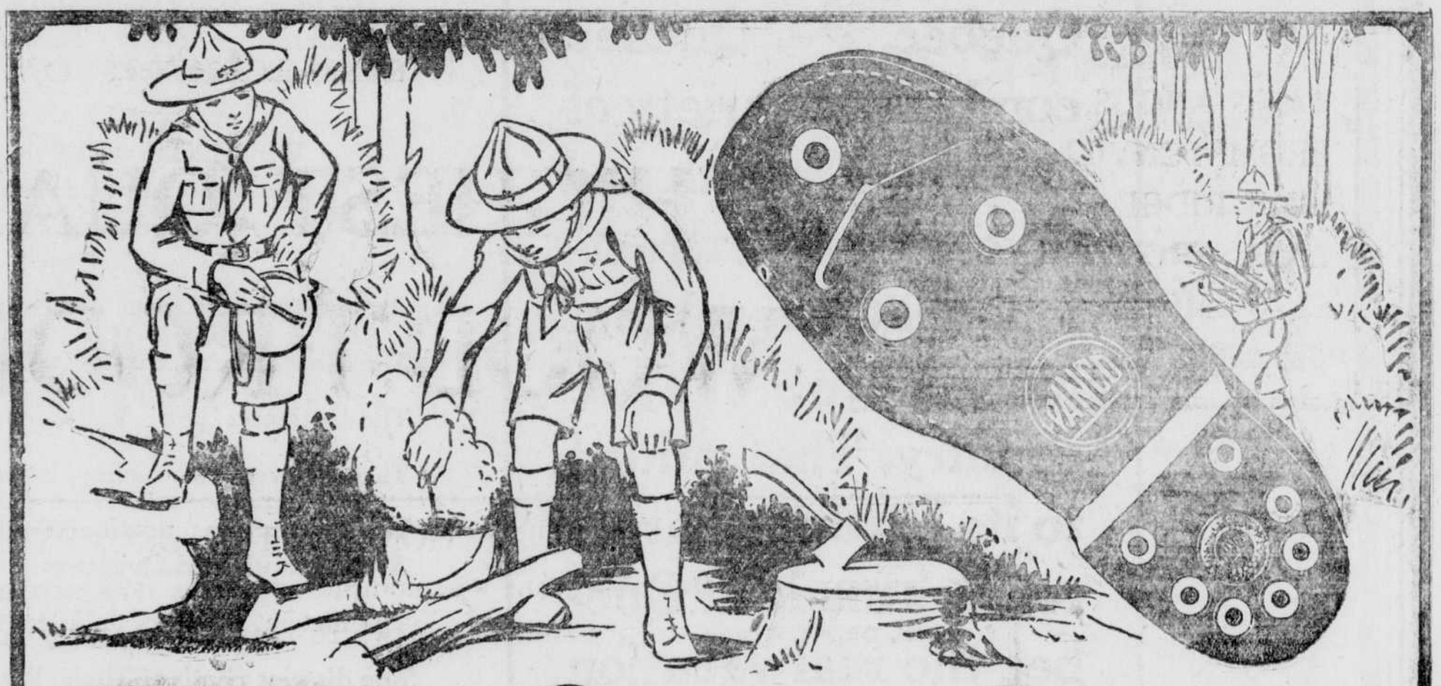
INCORPORATION
New company incorporated with customer ownership. This dairy belongs to Sherbrooke and customers now share in the earnings.

RECEPTION
New plant open to citizens for inspection. Everybody welcome. Importance and value of pure milk will be discussed by prominent dairymen and doctors.

EXTENSION
With the enlarged building we expect to triple the sale of milk in Sherbrooke during 1930. If you are not a customer visit the dairy and boost a Sherbrooke industry with your patronage.

DIRECTORS
M. T. Armitage, President; Rev. J. N. Codere, Vice-President; R. W. Reid, Manager; C. Guy Bishop, Fred Gelinas, C. B. Howard, M.P., A. C. Skinner; J. H. Bryce, Secretary; Miss Frechette, Treasurer.

DR. CHARLES J. HASTINGS, HYGIENIST, MONTREAL, QUE.
"Pasteurization constitutes the sole safeguard against the dangerous elements in milk. I cannot recommend it too highly."



Cramp Cramp Cramp The Boys are Marching!

Panco soles and heels will give you far more wear than the best leather that you can buy. Gravel and sand, mud and water, which quickly wear out leather, have little effect on Panco. It won't warp, dry out or crack. Panco is waterproof and wear resisting, yet thoroughly comfortable. Not a substitute for leather, but a material far superior to it. Over 5,000,000 pairs have been sold in the last ten years and nearly all Canadian shoe manuturers now use it as standard material on many of their best selling models.

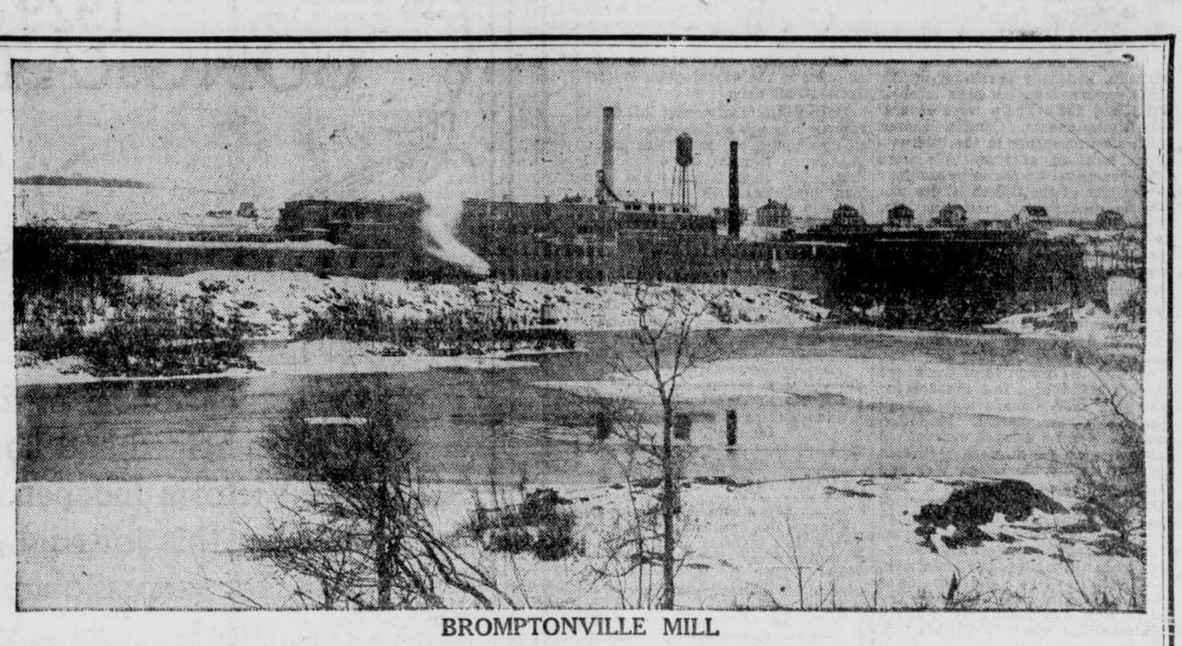
You'll find Panco soled shoes in practically all shoe stores in town. Tell your dealer you want Panco — the sole that's most durable and absolutely waterproof.

Panco is such splendid material for soles and heels that nearly all cobblers keep it in stock. Next time you need new soles or heels ask for Panco—it will mean a much longer wearing job, and costs no more.

PANCO
MADE IN CANADA

Guaranteed to outwear Leather 2 to 1

BROMPTON PULP & PAPER COMPANY
—LIMITED—



BROMPTONVILLE MILL

J. A. BOTHWELL,
President.

C. R. McCORT,
General Manager.

W. C. DAWSON,
Treasurer and Manager,
Claremont Mills,
Claremont, N. H.

E. D. HYNDMAN,
Mill Manager,
Bromptonville, Que.

— Plants at —

EAST ANGUS, - P. Q.
BROMPTONVILLE, - P. Q.
LIME RIDGE, - P. Q.
LAKE FRONTIER, - P. Q.
CLAREMONT, - N. H.
BELLOWS FALLS, - VT.

Manufacturers of

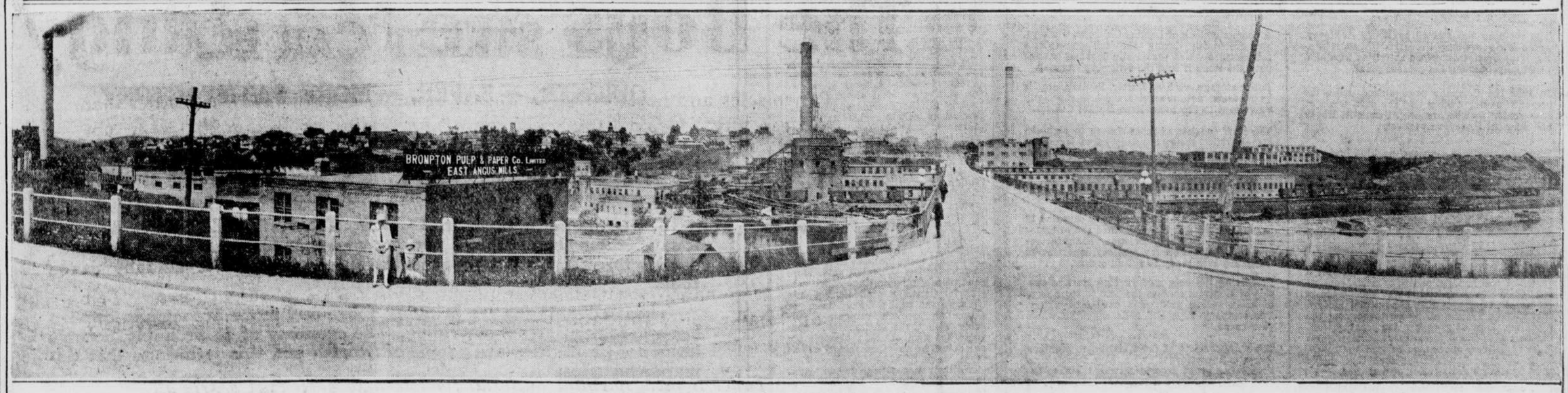
HIGHEST QUALITY WOOD PRODUCTS

Eastern Townships Production

250	TONS	DAILY	NEWSPRINT
220	"	"	GROUNDWOOD PULP
120	"	"	SULPHATE
70	"	"	BOX BOARD
25	"	"	KRAFT WRAPPING
125	"	"	LUMP LIME
100 m.f.b.m.		"	LUMBER

PRODUCTION AT THE BROMPTON MILL

In January 1927 this new plant was completed and is now producing 125 tons of standard newsprint paper every twenty-four hours, which means a sheet of paper 18½ feet wide and one mile long every five minutes.



PART OF EAST ANGUS MILLS SHOWING TASCHEREAU BRIDGE

Brompton Mills are supplied with the finest pulp wood and timber from limits owned and controlled by the company in the valley of the St. Francis River and the Lake Frontier District.

"Brompton Products Are Made To Sustain A Reputation"



Don't neglect to read the Classified Advertisements in this issue. They likely name something you want.

Canada Benefited Along With Other Countries In Growth Of Foreign Trade

Mr. R. J. Hutchings, President Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Points Out Several Underlying Causes Which Helped Manufacturing Conditions in Canada Last Year—Canada Shared With Other Countries in International Recovery of Trade—Also Benefited by Extraordinary Prosperity of United States and Large Influx of Tourists.

"Manufacturing conditions in Canada, generally speaking, during 1929 remained on the high level of 1928 and 1927. There were several underlying causes. Canada shared with other countries in the international recovery of trade. We were also benefitted by the extraordinary prosperity of the United States and the large influx of tourists from that country who spent a great deal of money in Canada", stated Mr. R. J. Hutchings, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in commenting upon manufacturing conditions in 1929.

Continuing Mr. Hutchings points out that agricultural production was above the average in 1927 and 1928, and, with the exception of the wheat crop, maintained a fair average for the year 1929. Canada also, during the three-year period, benefitted materially from delayed constructed programmes, which were restricted greatly during the Great War and sparingly conducted until a few years ago. This construction included transportation, public buildings and many private works of various kinds. There has also been great development in mining, particularly in base metals. New districts have been opened up almost across the entire length of Canada north of the old inhabited areas in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The people of Canada are moving northward steadily. These and similar activities resulted in an increase in manufacturing, with a consequent stimulus in the consumption of products of all kinds.

During the early part of 1929, railway tonnage and revenue reached new peaks, but recessions began in August. It must be remembered that, while some tonnage has been lost, much has been only deferred and will move later. This is particularly the case with the wheat crop. It is encouraging to note that the railways are continuing their plans for construction and to provide materials and equipment necessary for maintaining efficient service. Exports of Canadian goods have been of great volume, as the following statistics show:

Exports From Canada During the Twelve Months Ending October 31st

1927	$1,225,718,168
1928	1,335,404,273
1929	1,280,684,667

Though the figures for 1929 are higher than those of 1927, there is a comparatively slight decline from those of 1928. On the other hand, imports have been growing steadily, as indicated below:

Imports Into Canada During the Twelve Months Ending October 31st

1927	$1,078,975,104
1928	1,202,304,859
1929	1,303,481,475

This situation suggests the examination of necessary measures to ensure the safety of Canadian industry.

An Upward Trend

Since the War the trend of the customs tariffs of nearly all countries in the world has been steadily upward. In other words, these countries have been protecting their home markets in order to give employment to their populations. In addition to raising tariffs, they have been making their administrative regulations more strict. Under these circumstances it seems reasonable to say that Canada should maintain proper safeguards for her industries, especially in view of what is involved, as set forth in the latest available statistics:

Number of factories	22,936
Number of employees	618,943
Salaries and wages paid annually	$693,932,228
Value of products annually	$3,425,498,540

Assuming that every industrial worker has two or three dependents, about 2,500,000 people, or a quarter of the whole population of Canada, are directly dependent on the salaries and wages paid by factories.

One of the most promising features is the growing extent and influence of the Produced-in-Canada movement, designed to encourage the use of Canadian products, as far as possible, instead of imported products. This is merely another way of trying to provide extra work for Canadians. Progress was slow in the early stages but has gained momentum in recent years, and it is most encouraging to note that Governments, municipalities and corporations are now advertising the fact that their policy is to buy as much as possible in Canada. Produced-in-Canada work is carried on chiefly by local associations in nearly all the Provinces. These associations include representatives of farmers, wage-earners, women, retail trade and manufacturing. Exhibitions, such as the very successful Produced-in-Canada exhibitions held in Montreal and Edmonton last fall, are arranged from time to time for the purpose of showing the range and excellence of Canadian products. Producers have been steadily improving and enlarging their advertising campaigns through the agencies of the press, posters and radio. All these methods of publicity emphasise the Canadian note. More and more the buying public are asking for Canadian products, not only because the quality and price of Canadian products compare favorably with those of imported products, but also because the people are realizing to an increasing extent that, when they buy at home, they keep their money in their own country and indirectly benefit themselves.

Prophecies Are Difficult

So far as the outlook for the coming year is concerned, prophecies are difficult. The physical volume of production in Canada during 1929 was consistently on a higher level than for any other year since the War. According to the presidents of Canadian banks and other authorities, the financial situation in Canada is sound. Conditions surrounding manufacturing differ in a marked degree from those existing immediately after the War. Then many industries had a surplus of buildings, machinery, and products, and had to be readjusted to peace conditions. When the break came in 1920 they had large inventories. At the present time there is no surplus of buildings, machinery or other manufacturing equipment; in fact, for several years the tendency has been towards concentration in the form of amalgamation rather than expansion. Far-reaching changes in distribution, affecting wholesale trade, chain stores and department stores, have resulted in small inventories being carried by manufacturers. There is no great reserve of manufactured goods overhanging the market. On the other hand, it is too much to expect that each succeeding year will show an increase in business. There are pauses in business as in other things. A great deal depends on the attitude of the public. If people become timid and reduce their purchases for buildings, travelling, clothing, food, amusements and other things, certainly,

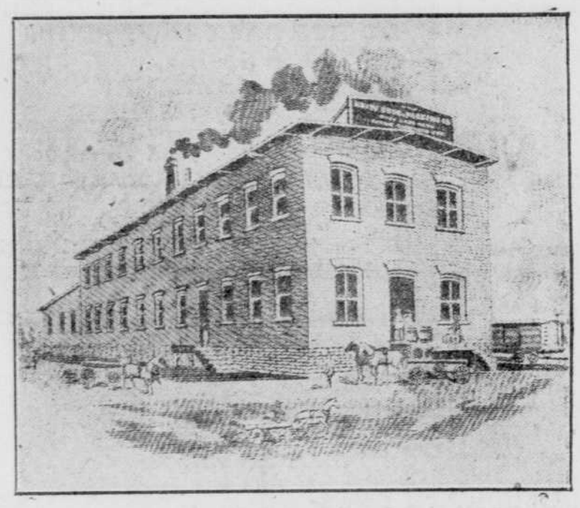
(Continued on Page 15).

CONGRATULATIONS

On the occasion of the Thirty-Third Anniversary of the establishment of the Sherbrooke Daily Record which has helped and boosted co-operative societies, the Victoria Independent Stores are very glad to offer this journal their sincere congratulations for success obtained in the past, and their best wishes for prosperity in the coming year.

Co-operation of LAPORTE MARTIN LIMITEE

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH QUALITY VICTORIA PRODUCTS, WHICH GIVES ENTIRE SATISFACTION.



HOVEY PACKING CO., Limited

have one of the most modern and progressive meat plants outside of Montreal. It is situated on Lansdowne Street, Sherbrooke, Que. Prior to 1920, it was known as The Hovey Bros. Packing Co., their first plant being at North Hatley, moving to Sherbrooke about thirty-five years ago.

The business was started by Philip A. Hovey, and a few years later Frederick Hovey, returning from California, joined activities with him, eventually building the present plant.

In 1920 the Company re-organized under the present name, taking into the firm a son of each senior member, namely, Frank A. Hovey and John A. Hovey, respectively.

The Company does a general packing business, principally of pork, although the most complete lines of all other meats and poultry are handled. They have built up a high class clientele, buying and manufacturing only the very best. Quality has always been their keynote and even against late years' competition and prices the same principle has predominated.

Their extensive wholesale trade extends over a radius of one hundred and fifty miles, consisting of a very special high class trade in Montreal. Equipped with a new and modern cold storage system, all rooms throughout the plant are kept at a proper temperature conforming with the different meat requirements: from 32 degrees above zero to zero and below. Their abbatoir facilities are such that enable them to slaughter live stock at any time.

The Abbatoir, situated in the rear of the plant, is such that only a short time elapses before dressed meats are placed in cold storage, eliminating all contamination of flies, germs dirt, etc.

A complete stock of Lambs, Chickens, Turkeys, etc., are frozen during the fall months at a temperature which practically does not change until the stock is sold the following summer.

Public storage, such as Butter, Poultry, etc., is handled as well, a service which is especially convenient to the Lansdowne Market dealers.

The staff consists of from sixteen to eighteen inence while their specially cured Ham and Bacon have built up an enviable reputation. The demand for their products is wide, extending throughout the Province and many points in the United States as far south as New Orleans.

Their "Open Kettle Rendered" lard contains 12 to 15 per cent. less moisture than the ordinary Pure Lard. Sausage, Bologna, Frankfurters and Cooked Ham occupy sanitary departments which are ever ready to fill all orders.

Possessing the only modern Egg storage outside of Montreal enables the firm to store eggs of early spring production until late winter. The company buys and sells eggs the whole year round.

The staff consists of from eixteen to eighteen competent employees who have from six to twenty-five years experience with the firm behind them, and have a complete knowledge of their duties.

The wholesale trade outside the city is cared for by three travelling salesmen. The retail department is carried out along the same lines, and same idea of quality and service.

Without doubt we carry the largest and most complete stock of fresh and smoked meats in the city. Government inspected meats of the finest quality and smaller meats are selected and properly handled by our complete storage system. An efficient staff, two phones and three delivery trucks handle the large volume of trade.

HOVEY PACKING CO., Limited

30 Lansdowne Street. SHERBROOKE, QUE. Phone 1223.



Plus the economy of it

THE STREET CAR IS...

QUICKER, — SAFER, — MORE SATISFACTORY

Many of Sherbrooke's most prominent citizens, men and women, use street cars regularly—for business, for shopping, for going to the theatre. They are automobile owners, but they prefer street cars when business or pleasure brings them into the downtown section.

The street car is their SELECTED TRANSPORTATION, because it saves them the bother of parking and the worry and nerve strain of driving through traffic, because it is safer, because it actually saves time.

These advantages are bringing more and more automobile owners back to regular street car riding. The economy of it probably doesn't influence them; they are people of wealth and this is an age that demands luxuries.

They ride street cars because they enjoy THE LUXURY of having somebody else relieve them of worry over traffic and parking, THE LUXURY of being able to relax when they ride, THE LUXURY of confidence in a safe and dependable driver, THE LUXURY of getting their daily transportation problem off their minds.

You get all these "LUXURIES" when you use street car transportation, and you pay less for it than for any other form of transportation.

Can you afford NOT to ride the street cars?

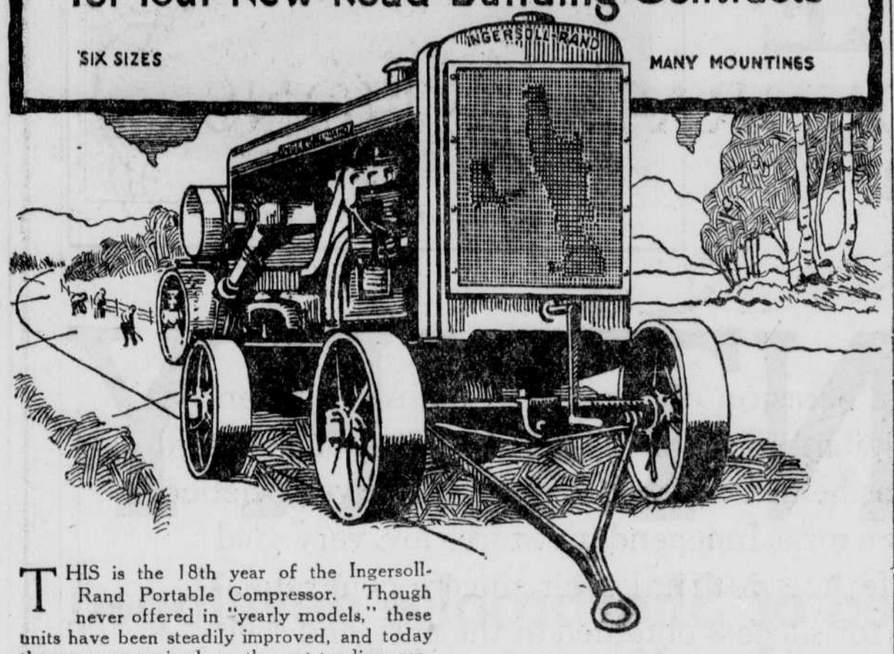
When you boost your Street Car Company you are boosting your own property.

Sherbrooke Railway & Power Company

1930

A New Year-New Problems-New Equipment and A GREAT LINE of PORTABLE COMPRESSORS for Your New Road-Building Contracts

SIX SIZES — MANY MOUNTINGS



THIS is the 18th year of the Ingersoll-Rand Portable Compressor. Though never offered in "yearly models," these units have been steadily improved, and today they are recognized as the outstanding machines in their field.

Six sizes—the best we have ever offered—are ready for work on 1930 contracts, municipal and county road-building and sewer jobs, etc. A C-I-R service engineer will gladly help you select the machine best suited to your requirements.

Canadian Ingersoll-Rand "Jackhamer" Drills, Sharpeners, Paving Breakers, Hoists and other classes of labor-aiding tools are also available—all of them as modern and economical as the machine which furnishes air to them—the 1930 Portable Compressor.

CANADIAN INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY, LIMITED SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

Ingersoll-Rand

30 A 30

EASTERN LUMBER MARKET WAS ON WHOLE DISAPPOINTING IN 1929 OWING TO POOR DEMAND

Over-Production, Substitutes and Falling-Off in Residential Construction Among Factors Contributing Towards Slump in Canadian Lumber Trade—American Tariff Proposals Cause Uncertainty—Changes for Good, However, Being Seen—Stabilization of Prices Badly Needed.

The Eastern lumber market last year was of a mixed character, and on the whole was disappointing. Several factors contributed to this condition, including a poor demand by the United States, over-production, substitutes, and a falling-off in residential construction, which uses a larger proportion of lumber than office and industrial buildings, apartment houses, etc. At the commencement of the year many mills sold their 1929 cuts at an advance of one to three dollars, but there developed a disinclination on the part of wholesalers to purchase freely on those terms, and some of the manufacturers made contracts at the 1928 figures. Those wholesalers who bought at the higher prices were unable, during a part of the year, to pass on the enhanced prices to the retailers and other buyers. Generally speaking, prices held firm during the early months; when the new cut, particularly of spruce, came on to the market it was found that there was a larger amount than had been anticipated. The result was strong competition with a consequent decrease in price, a condition which was reflected in the retail section. Although the situation varied in certain districts, this may be taken as a fair indication of the general position. In the Eastern United States spruce met with strong competition from West Coast fir and Russian lumber. Pine was in moderate demand, and prices were well sustained. Although American purchases declined, domestic consumption improved. There is a prevalent impression that the pine stands of Canada are exhausted. This is by no means true, as evidenced by the large cut in the Ottawa Valley and Georgian Bay districts. It is probable that the next cut of pine will be diminished, owing to the closing-down of several mills in the Ottawa Valley. Jack pine and hemlock were slightly lower in price.

U. S. Tariff Proposals

The hardwood section was disturbed by the proposed American tariff of fifteen per cent. upon birch and maple lumber and flooring. Canada does large exports business in these commodities, particularly with the Eastern States, and it was feared that the tariff would seriously diminish that trade. The hardwood interests took certain measures to avert the tariff; it was represented that, in the matter of hardwoods, the balance of trade is against Canada, and that the Dominion is buying two and one-half feet of American hardwoods for every foot purchased in Canada. The following figures illustrate this point: In 1928 Canadian firms exported to the United States 58,000,000 feet of hardwoods, of which 3,000,000 feet constituted hardwood flooring, while American firms exported to Canada 132,000,000 feet of hardwoods. The tariff proposals were opposed by a large number of American lumbermen who, in view of the balance of trade situation, were apprehensive that the Canadian Government might introduce retaliatory legislation. In spite of the uncertainty created by the tariff proposals, Canadian hardwood manufacturers and wholesalers were able to do a satisfactory volume of business with American buyers, at prices which were a shade better. Production was not up to 1928 standard.

Large Surplus of Lath

Lath was a very weak spot. There was a large surplus, the mills still having on hand immense stocks. The reason was the falling off in demand, due to a decrease in construction in the New England States, one of the main outlets for lath. In consequence of this slakening of demand prices slumped, and lath was offered at very low prices. Lath is probably the most speculative product of the lumber industry.

Changes Being Seen

The lumber business continues to change, and the end is not yet in sight. It may be that Canada will follow some of the lines developed in the United States, such as grade-marked guaranteed lumber, bearing nationally advertised marks. The Canadian White Pine Bureau took a step in this direction by trademarking the products of its members.

Certainly the tendency in Canada is for the timber limits to get into fewer hands, owing on the one hand to the growing demands for pulpwood by the newsprint companies and on the other hand to the unremunerative character of operations by men long identified with the trade. More mills were closed last year. Competition is increasing, both internally and externally, one effect being the disinclination of wholesalers to purchase cuts on what are known as pro forma terms. The trend is towards purchasing from hand to mouth, and thus avoiding as far as possible the risks of the market. Probably the greatest need of the industry is stabilization of prices. With over-production there is always a tendency for stocks to be forced onto the market, with a consequent lowering of prices and a disorganization of the wholesale and retail sections. While many elements enter into market conditions, there is none more unsettling than changes in price caused by an over-supply of lumber. In a period of surplus of lumber, there is uncertainty as to how far prices will decline, and buyers are unwilling to purchase freely for fear that quotations will go still lower. Regulation of production and stabilization go hand in hand.

Canada is still far behind the United States in propaganda work in connection with lumber; in fact, with the exception of the White Pine Bureau, there is no organized effort to bring before the public the uses and value of lumber. At the last meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, held in Montreal, it was decided to inaugurate a campaign, but the plan was upset by the proposed American tariff legislation which engaged the attention of the Canadian industry and necessitated the publicity plan being held in abeyance.

The Progress of Conservation

The outstanding feature of the year, from the conservation point, was the conference at Ottawa between the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and representatives of the Provincial Governments. The main object was to consider a comprehensive survey of the timber resources of the country, on which to base a permanent policy to keep forest reproduction abreast of depletion, to dedicate large areas to timber perpetuation, and to combat

(Continued on page 42)

S.G.T.J.

"What do you know about cooking?" asked Mrs. Snapp of the applicant for position of cook.

"Nothing much, ma'am," came the answer, "but Ah knows a terrible lot about d' private affairs ob most ebrybody in town." [The pathfinder

Facts *and* Figures

An array of facts and figures is, to the average man or woman uninteresting, more especially is this true in the present high pressure era—living, as most of us do at top speed.

Those who have time to stop for a moment and glance over the comparisons detailed below cannot fail to grasp the significant fact which indicates clearly the constant growth of this Institution founded many years ago by local citizens on what have turned out to be, very solid foundations.

	1899	1909	1919	1929
Paid-up Capital	$157,128.58	$163,180.90	$165,000.00	$ 300,000.00
Reserves	6,048.19	26,718.99	49,471.80	160,385.52
Investments	290,945.26	385,691.90	471,979.09	1,608,123.75
Deposits and Debentures	132,104.35	190,497.72	250,591.63	1,137,646.86
Gross Profits	16,748.25	21,688.47	27,737.90	107,692.51

This consistent record of increase is, beyond question, accounted for by the fact that the public have shown, year after year, satisfaction in the services rendered by the Company and the unparalled safety of their investments with us, whether by using our Savings Department or by ownership of Debentures.

Use Our Savings Department as a depository for your idle funds. All sums bear interest at 4% compounded semi-annually and are subject to withdrawal by cheque.

Debentures - earning 5% are offered as a safe and convenient form of investment for both small and large sums, being available in denominations of $50.00 and upwards.

BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES ARE EMPOWERED TO INVEST IN THESE DEBENTURES AND ALSO TO DEPOSIT FUNDS UNDER THEIR CARE IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

SHERBROOKE TRUST COMPANY

Canada Benefited In Foreign Trade

(Continued from page 14)

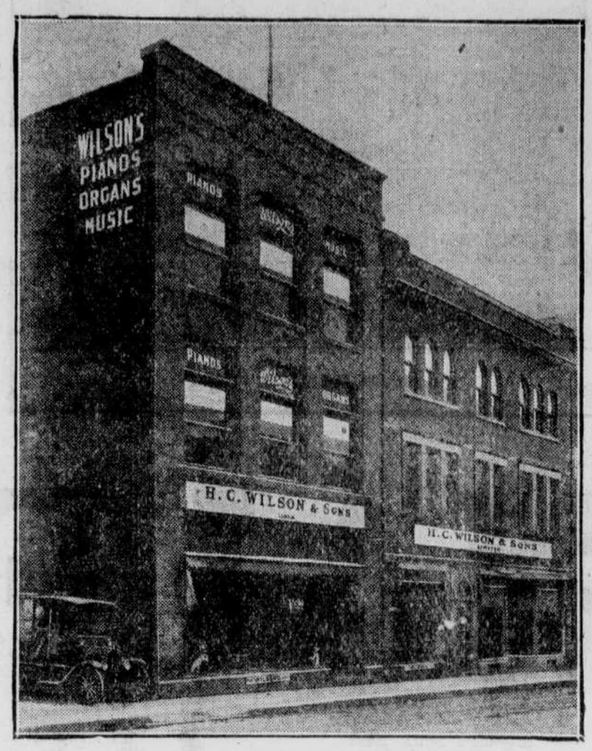
as the demand for goods diminishes, production will slow down, workers will lose employment and business will suffer. On the other hand, if people go on in a normal way and spend reasonable amounts, production, business and employment will benefit accordingly; and, as no individual can exist apart from others, the action of each individual in regard to buying or not buying will have some small effect on the general result.

Basic conditions are sound, and the future of Canada, irrespective of temporary or local factors, is beyond doubt, if wise policies and good management prevail.

"HOME OF GOOD MUSIC"

Established 1863.

Oldest Musical Establishment in Eastern Canada.



Occupying 16,689 Square Feet Floor Space.
The Wilson Piano Buildings, Sales Rooms and Offices

PIANOS

STEINWAY & SONS, NEW YORK
Makers of the World's Finest Pianos.

HEINTZMAN & CO., TORONTO
Canada's Best Pianos.

WILSON PIANOS AND PLAYERS
Noted for their great durability and Good Value to the Purchaser.

WEBER AND STEVENSON APARTMENT PIANOS

OUR RADIO DEPARTMENT

THE NEW VICTOR MICRO-SYNCHRONOUS RADIOS
ROGERS-MAJESTIC RADIOS

Expert Radio Service Man in Charge of Our Radio Department.

Orthophonic Victrolas
Victor V.E. Records

WE CARRY A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF ALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
All the latest popular sheet music. Special attention given to mail orders.

H. C. WILSON & SONS, LTD.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

The J. L. MATHIEU COMPANY

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

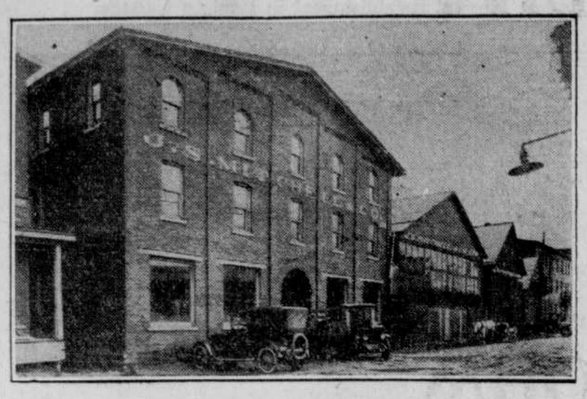


The Home of Mathieu Products.

MATHIEU'S SYRUP FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, LA GRIPPE, ETC. FOR OVER 40 YEARS THE GREAT FAMILY REMEDY.

Mathieu's Cough Drops stop irritation of the throat, hoarseness of the voice, etc. It is wise to use them frequently in crowded places, such as churches, theatres, skating rinks, etc. They have a wonderful taste.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE, 5c



WAREHOUSE—LANSDOWNE STREET.

Established in SHERBROOKE for more than



COAL WAREHOUSE—ST. FRANCIS STREET.

HALF A CENTURY

The firm of J. S. Mitchell Company Limited of Sherbrooke developed under the guidance of the late J. S. Mitchell to a leading position among hardware establishments of the Province and indeed of the Dominion.

At Mr. J. S. Mitchell's death in 1920, the general management was taken over by his son, Mr. M. W. Mitchell, until 1926 then a new company was organized of which Mr. J. C. Newman became the President of the Company and Mr. G. W. Murphy became Vice-President and General-Manager. Under the new management the affairs of the Company continued to develop and expand.

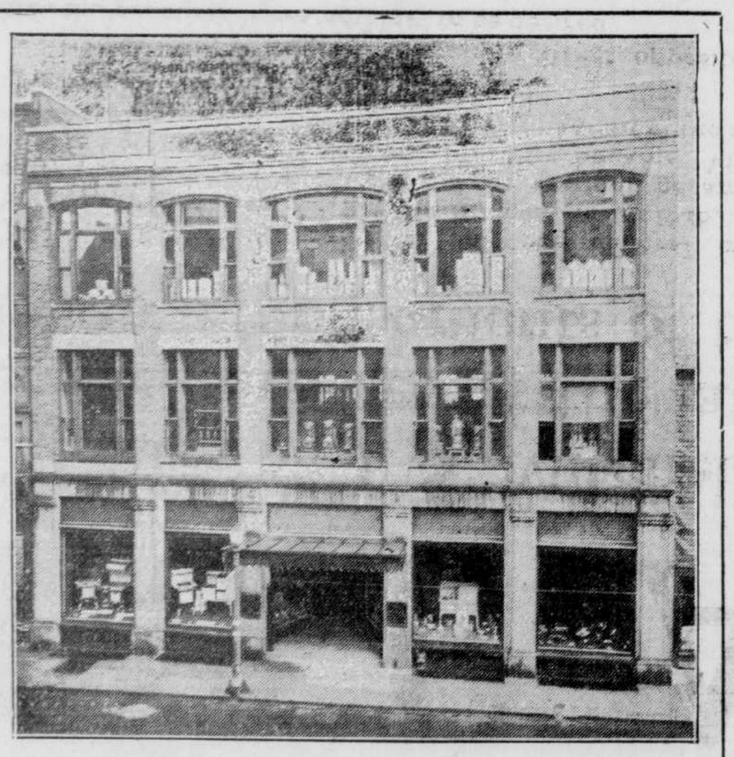
Located advantageously on Wellington Street, opposite Strathcona Square, the premises leave nothing to be desired.

The building, comprised of four floors 80x125 ft., is equipped with electric elevator service and all modern conveniences.

This establishment is truly one of the attractions of Sherbrooke and should not be overlooked by tourists coming to the city.

The large plate glass windows in the front and rear of the store ished in Canadian Red Birch, while the ceilings are done in Southern Pine.

The large plate glass windows in the front and rear of the store give an abundance of light to every floor and the general arrangement of the stock carried is unique, every article is in sight perfectly labelled giving the buyer an opportunity to select his wants at a glance.



STORES AND OFFICES—WELLINGTON STREET NORTH.

We Carry in Stock A Full Line of:—

Shelf and Heavy Hardware. Mining, Mill and Contractors' Supplies.

Blacksmiths', Mechanics', Carpenters', Electricians', Plumbers' and Lumbermen's Tools, Iron and Steel. Plain and Corrugated Galvanized Iron.

Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces. Asbestos Roofing of all kinds. Explosives and Accessories. Steam Coal, Coke and Hard Coal.

Agents in the Province of Quebec for Coppus Combustion Control suitable for any heating plant.

Sherwin-Williams Oils, Paints and Varnishes.

Goodrich Silvertown Tires. John-Manville Brake Lining.

A complete assortment of Silverware, China, Pottery, Cutlery and Glass. Geneal Electric Refrigerators. Spalding's Sporting Goods

WHOLESALE and RETAIL HARDWARE

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GEO. W. MURPHY, Vice-Pres. and Gen.-Mgr.
GORDON W. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas. M. W. MITCHELL, Director.
A. C. STEVENS, Director. W. P. RAPLEY, Director.
SENATOR LORNE C. WEBSTER, Director.

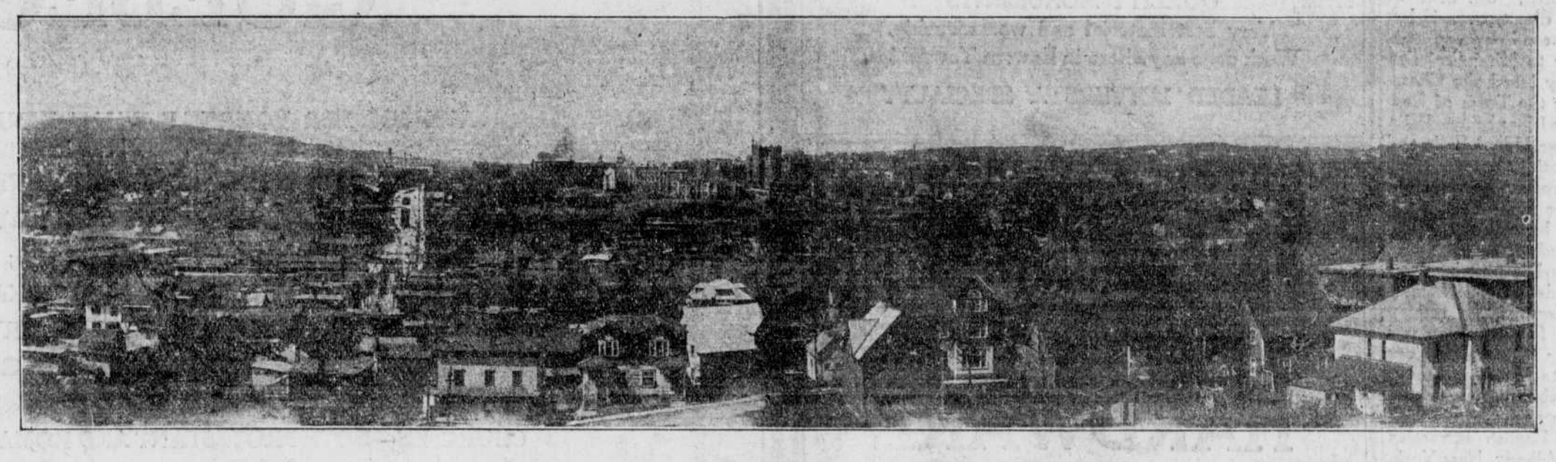
J. S. MITCHELL & COMPANY LIMITED

78-80 WELLINGTON STREET NORTH SHERBROOKE, QUE.

SHERBROOKE

"The Electric City"

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE *of* SOUTHERN QUEBEC



PANORAMIC VIEW OF CENTRE OF CITY

Irresistible Attractions to Prospective Manufacturers

By normal growth only, Sherbrooke's population has increased 75 p.c. in 18 years, 1910-1929.

In 1911, Sherbrooke's population was 16,728 in 1929 it was 27,959 being an increase of 11,941 or 628 per year.

The following show how normally our population increases:
1909, 15,302; 1919, 22,583; 1929, 27,959; 1930, Estm. 29,000.

The taxable real estate and revenues of the city have also increased in great proportions.

This prosperity and wealth is largely due to the industrial spirit of its population and the great advantages derived by the profitable operation of its municipalized public utilities.

Comparative statement 1910-1929.	1910	1929	Inc. P.C.
Population	16,018	27,959	75.
Revenue	$ 250,000	$1,252,966	401.
Bonded Debt	1,300,000	6,708,900	401.
Taxable Real Estate	6,557,011	25,826,035	294.
Light Consumers	2,110	7,600	265.
Power Consumers	90	222	147.
Power Consumed (in H.P.)	500	8,000	1500.
Gas Consumers	400	2,433	501.

Because SHERBROOKE is a thrifty city of over 29,000 population—

Because SHERBROOKE has abundant, reliable and cheap power—

Because SHERBROOKE possesses contented and skilled labor—

Because SHERBROOKE never witnessed labor strikes of any kind—

Because SHERBROOKE has numerous and ideal sites for manufacturers—

Because SHERBROOKE is an important railway centre, having three railways, namely, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Q.C.R.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Largest Silk Weaving Plant in the Dominion will be located in Sherbrooke, Que.—with our many other Industries.



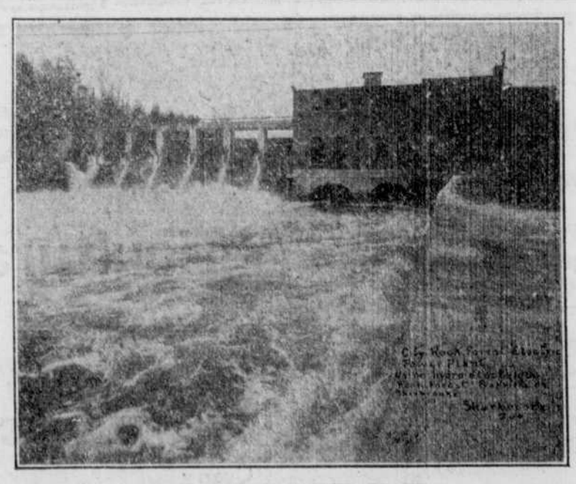
WEEDON POWER PLANT

Why Not Join Them ?

For further information apply to

CITY SECRETARY

SHERBROOKE, QUE.



ROCK FOREST POWER PLANT

Great Hardships Endured By Pioneers Of Bedford

Bedford's Early Settlers Are In Great Measure Responsible For Town's Flourishing Growth

Present Site of Town of Bedford Was Unbroken Wilderness 140 Years Ago—Was Partly Surveyed by Jesse Pennoyer—First Application for Grant Made in 1792—Solomon Dunham Settled in District in 1801—Flourishing Industries Commenced by Pioneers—First School Built in 1826—Future for Town Bright.

LESS than a hundred and forty years ago the site of the Town of Bedford was an unbroken wilderness. The extensive forest that originally covered all of this portion of Canada was as yet untouched and its density and the size of the trees could not be termed anything but phenominal, even in the so well wooded Eastern Townships. A river flowing out of what is now known as Lake Carmi in the Town of Franklin Vermont, finds its way among the hills of St. Armand and across the intervening lands of Missisquoi and finally falls into the northern end of Lake Champlain. This river is plainly marked on a map made in 1731 and called by the French "la Riviere du Brochet," but with the advent of the English it was given the more direct, even if less musical, name of "Pike River," and has since been known as such. The Indian trail from the St. Francis Country to Missisquoi Bay crossed this river about ten miles from its entry into Lake Champlain, and at this intersection of trail and river the Town of Bedford was built. These rapids were at first called Stanbridge Falls, while Stanbridge East was known as Stanbridge Upper Falls and Pike River was given the designation of Stanbridge Lower Falls. It is hard to understand why these names were given as no falls existed in the river. It is true that there were some rapids, but nothing at all that by any imagination could be called a "fall" as we now understand the meaning of the word.

The Township of Stanbridge was surveyed in part by Jesse Pennoyer, and in 1792 an application was made by Isaac Morley and others for a grant in the Township. However, the request seems to have been delayed, and the excuse for the delay was that the survey was not as yet complete in the Western portions of the Township. No further mention seems to have been made of the matter of a grant until the year 1801, when, on December 26th, a grant was made to Soloman Dunham and others in the Township of Stanbridge. Dunham was of English extraction and came into the country from the vicinity of Albany, New York, by the way of Caldwell's Manor, now known as Clarenceville. He is the first known settler in the Town of Bedford and his holding was located immediately below the present town. In fact, the plant of The Bedford Manufacturing Company is located on what was formerly the Dunham farm. The hardships endured by this hardy pioneer have been recounted to the writer by some of the older residents whose memory retained the statements made by his son touching those times, and from these sources we can conclude that the conditions under which the early settlers were obliged to carry on were not at all appreciated by the present day generation. The writer was told that the first spring season being cold and wet the crop was late, and before the harvest was possible a stringent shortage of food existed. Sustenance was secured from any available source, even the forest contributing its quota. When a supply of food became available the family ate so heartily that they were all sick and their lives were for a time despaired of. Had it not been for a family of Indians living temporarily, hunting and fishing, in a tepee just below the Dunham home at the bend of the river, who provided the proper care and remedies, the entire family would have probably perished. These tales of the hardships undergone by these pioneers might be extended almost without end.

First Settlers

The names of the first settlers in Bedford convey the impression that they were of German extraction and the fact of their coming from the Hudson and Mohawk valleys would seem to carry the impression that they may have been led to locate in Bedford District from motives of loyalty to the British crown. Lampman came from Dutchess county, New York, and was the first to make an endeavor to harness the rapids that are in the river. For about one mile the river falls rapidly and there are five water powers located on these rapids, which provided the power to supply the young community with the necessary implements of industry.

First Dam Built In 1801

In the year 1801 Stephen Lampman built the first dam in the river and erected a saw mill on the north bank directly below the north end of the iron bridge. A few years later he added a "run" of mill stones to the plant and was able to grind the meagre harvests of grain. This was the first grist mill on record in the locality, and it was a very popular industry for many years. In 1811 Martin Rice, who came from Massachusetts, erected a "trip hammer" shop on the south end of the Lampman water power and began the manufacture of farm tools and saw mill machinery. Nearly all of the old "up and down" saw mill equipment that was employed in reducing the forest wealth of the county was made in this little shop.

The first axe manufacturing plant was operated by Sylvester Tisdale, who also came from Massachusetts. He conducted the business for some years and finally sold out to Zeno Taber, who in turn sold to John Hig-

(Continued on page 19)

Ralph L. Wells
BEDFORD, QUE.
Manufacturer and Importer of Granite and Marble of every description.
QUALITY MONUMENTS
Very best material and workmanship.
Work done anywhere in Eastern Townships.
LEADED LETTERS A SPECIALTY

C. O. JONES
BEDFORD, QUE.
SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Etc.
This business founded by the Hon. Robert Jones in 1826, has served the buying public for over ONE HUNDRED YEARS.
We aim to continue to give our patrons satisfaction. Whatever your needs may be in this line talk them over with
C. O. JONES
At Bedford's Oldest Store.

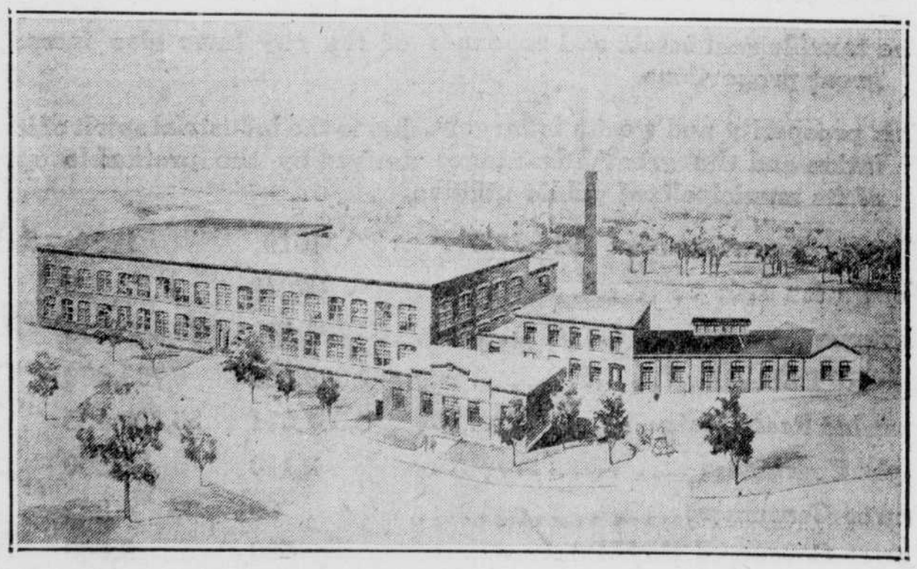
W. S. McNAMARA
BEDFORD, QUE.
INSURANCE BROKER
All Classes of Insurance
Office Missisquoi County Building.
Phones: Office 27; Residence 59.

Chas. Smith & Son
BEDFORD, QUE.
Sawmill and Lumber
Full line of Building Lumber, rough and dressed; Cement; Building Paper and Wallboard.

Victoria Independent Store
R. H. PALMER, Proprietor.
GROCERIES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, ETC.
Phone 85 or Pay Station 69.
Upper Bedford, Que.

SHAWINIGAN
Agricultural Limestone
Finely Ground Limestone in Bulk or Paper Bags Holding 75 lbs. Net.
SHAWINIGAN CHEMICALS LIMITED.
Quarry — Bedford, Que.
Sales Office — Power Bldg., Montreal.

Mr. INDUSTRIALIST!
If you are thinking of establishing a plant in Canada you are cordially invited to come to
BEDFORD QUEBEC
AND SEE FOR YOURSELF WHAT INDUCEMENTS IT HAS TO OFFER
HERE ARE A FEW OF ITS ADVANTAGES:
PLENTY OF LABOR AT REASONABLE WAGES AND NO LABOR TROUBLES;
LOW VALUATIONS AND LOW TAXATION;
SOUTHERN CANADA POWER SERVICE;
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SERVICE;
GOOD SCHOOLS;
CHURCHES—BOTH PROTESTANT AND ROMAN CATHOLIC;
SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS;
BEST OF LIVING CONDITIONS;
For particulars address:
F. FORTIN, Secretary,
Town of Bedford.



The TORRINGTON COMPANY, LIMITED
BEDFORD, QUE.
— Makers of —
FINEST QUALITY NEEDLES
LATCH KNITTING MACHINE NEEDLES
SPRING BEARD AND FULL FASHIONED NEEDLES.

Future Prospects For Bedford District Are Bright

Bedford's Early Settlers Are In Great Measure Responsible For Town's Flourishing Growth

(Continued from page 18)

gins, and finally it fell into the hands of Luther P. Rixford. He enlarged the plant and finally sold out to a younger brother, the late O. S. Rixford, who ran a large axe making business here for many years. The present owners of the plant are the Bedford Manufacturing Company, who do a large and widely distributed business.

Foundry And Tannery Started

Zeno Taber, after selling the axe making plant, started a foundry. It is a singular fact that Bedford has always shown a very marked inclination to pursue the iron working industries. All sorts of farm tools have been made here for generations and the largest industry is now the Torrington Company, which manufactures all kinds of knitting needles, employing some four or five hundred hands in the various operations.

During those early years, when tanbark was cheap and plentiful, several large tanneries were located in the vicinity, the largest of which was here in Bedford, operated by a Boston firm, Burke and Hobart. This concern produced large quantities of finished leather which was shipped by canal boats from Pike River to New York. They employed a large number of people and their plant extended from the present Torrington plant to the Paint works. It was entirely destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of tan bark, in the year 1826 and never rebuilt.

In the year 1826 there came to Bedford a man who loomed large in the affairs of the town for many years. Robert Jones who was of English descent, bought out the mills of Lampman and enlarged them. Mr. Jones was a man of energy and possessed an excellent business capacity. He was the owner of many hundred acres of land in the vicinity, and by his industry and aggressiveness gave a distinct coloring to the growing community. He was at various times a Captain of Militia, a Justice of the Peace, a member of Parliament and supervisor of roads. Many of the roads of the new community were laid out under his supervision, and as he was exacting in securing the requirements of labor from the colonists he was not at all times popular. Mr. Jones sold out his holdings to the elder George Clayes in the year 1846 and went to St. Johns to live. George Clayes the elder and George Clayes the younger, who was the Federal member at the time of his death, operated the mills and store and finally sold them out in 1870.

Post Office Opened In 1826

The post office was opened here in 1826, the people receiving their mail before that time at a place called Saxes Mills, which was located in Highgate, Vermont, This hamlet, which was notable as having been the birthplace of John G. Saxe, the poet, has entirely disappeared.

First School Erected

The first school was built here in the autumn of the year 1826 and the building is still standing and is in use by the United Church as a parish hall. Robert Jones, who had established the Post Office and opened a store here, was instrumental in the building of this school. The writer has in his possession the minutes of a meeting held in Robert Jones store in January, 1826, attached to which is a subscription list of fifty or sixty names, together with the amounts that each had contributed.

At one time the grandparents of Chester Allen Arthur, a President of the United States, resided here. The Church of England was the first church built here and was opened for worship in the year 1832. The first rector was the Rev. James Jones. The Wesleyan Methodist and the Roman Catholic Churches were built in the early seventies.

The Town of Bedford became the "chef-lieu" of the county in 1861, and the registry office and the circuit courts were established here. Richard Dickinson was the first registrar and Thomas Capsey was the first Clerk of the Court.

The first railway to be built to serve the interests of the young town was the Central Vermont Railway, which is now the Canadian National. In the late seventies the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Junction, which was a part of the old South Eastern system, was built. This was later incorporated into the Canadian Pacific and is still operated by that road.

The record of the development of this town has been a very interesting one. Its growth has not been rapid, but of a very stable character. From year to year an industry has been added and the necessary homes have been provided to house the workers. Its location in one of the most fertile belts of farm land in the Province has aided in its development, and judging from the past, which is the only basis of judgment possible, the town has an interesting and substantial development in prospect.

Bedford Industries

Torrington Company, Ltd.

The Torrington Company Limited is Bedford's largest and most important industry, employing 350 hands. It is a branch of an American concern and is engaged in the manufacture of needles. It does a large export business. It is said to be the largest factory of its kind in the British Empire and there is scarcely a civilized nation under the sun to which its products do not find their way, including South Africa, China, Japan and India, as well as other Asiatic countries and South American states. Its specialties are latch weaving machine needles, spring beard and full fashioned needles, which enjoy a deservedly high reputation as quality products. The business of needle manufacturing in Bedford was started about seventy years ago by a Mr. Carey in a small way. In 1914 the Torrington Company bought the plant and enlarged it. Today it has a floor space of 10,000 square feet. Its growth has been rapid. When the present firm took over the property it gave employment to eighteen people. Today the annual payroll amounts to a quarter of a million dollars. There are few slack times and each succeeding year marks an advance in the quantity of products. The company maintains offices in London and in Buenos Aires. Mr. David Reed is director and manager of the company.

Bedford Manufacturing Company.

The Bedford Manufacturing Company is one of the village's most important industries. The company makes scythes, reaping hooks, hay knives, axes, hand farming tools for farm and garden and axe handles. In the making of axe handles a half million feet of lumber is consumed each year. The company's products are sold all over the Dominion, and it does some export business as well. It is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, employing about fifty highly skilled men. The business was started many years ago by Mr. O. S. Rexford, but was taken over by the present company in 1895. Mr. R. V. Russell is director and general manager of the concern.

Iusurance Business.

Mr. W. S. McNamara is the principal insurance broker in Bedford and he has built up a large clientele in his district. He handles all lines of insurance, including fire, life, accident, automobile, liability, etc. His office is located in the Missisquoi County Building, Bedford.

F. W. Jones and Son.

Another of Bedford's old established and widely and favorably known industries is F. W. Jones & Son, manufacturers of bee-keepers' supplies and breeders of Italian bees and queen bees. The business was founded in 1878 by F. W. Jones, and last year marked the half century of its existence. Their products are sold throughout the Dominion from coast to coast, while they do an export business as well. The company maintains agencies in all the provinces of the Dominion. Their products comprise all the necessary equipment for a first class apiary, including "Model" and "Simplicity" bee hives, extra polished comb honey sections, Jones-Weed process comb foundation, an invention of Mr. F. W. Jones, honey extractors. Their breeding bees are known as the Leather colored Italian specie, which are particularly well adapted to our climate, both as a hardy and good working bee.

Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd.

The Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., a subsidiary of Shawinigan Falls Power Co., and of which Mr. John O. Oman is manager, is a new industry in Bedford, having been located here only a year, but it has already become an important branch of the parent company's enterprises. The company owns forty acres of land on the southern outskirts of the village, a solid ledge of limestone of great width and depth, and maintains a large crushing plant. The company manufactures carbide and agricultural lime. After the rock has been run through the crusher, the fine dust-like refuse is sold to farmers as a fertilizer. The coarse ⅜ to 2½ inch sized rock particles are shipped to Shawinigan Falls and there treated at the carbide plant. The company employs seventy-five to eighty men, and the plant is kept working night and day grinding out ten to twelve tons per day.

HAY EXPORTS DURING 1929 MORE THAN TWICE THOSE OF PREVIOUS YEAR, ACCORDING TO STATISTICS

Year's Shipments Placed at 1,457,229 Bales Totalling 98,362 Tons, as Compared With 690,978 Bales in 1928 and 667,907 Bales in 1927—Ninety Per Cent. from Quebec—Hay Was of Unusually Good Quality—Prices Up.

Montreal, which exports the bulk of Canada's hay shipments abroad, and which is regarded as the premier hay exporting port in the world, had a splendid year in 1929. Hay exports out of Montreal for the year were the largest since the unusually high amounts of the war years, the shipments being more than twice those of 1928.

Final figures for the year are given by the Board of Trade as 1,457,229 bales. Each bale averages 135 pounds, so that the year's shipments represent 98,362 tons. This compares with 690,978 bales in 1928, and 667,907 bales in 1927. In the years 1926 and 1925 the total exports fell below 300,000 bales.

Ninety Per-cent. From Quebec

Probably ninety per-cent. of the past year's exports represented Province of Quebec hay, the other ten per-cent, coming from Ontario points near the Quebec border. The big gain in exports during 1929 reacted favorably on the farmers of this territory, as they obtained more for their hay than for a number of years past. Selling prices advanced from 95s, to 107s. 6d., c.i.f. London, per long ton, during the summer, with corresponding increases at other importing ports as the demand warranted.

England is the main buyer of Canadian hay, and London, Liverpool and Manchester were the three leading importing ports. Drought conditions during the preceding harvest reduced the available supply of home-grown hay in England last summer, and this accounted for an unusually heavy call for hay from Canada and resulted in the big year here.

Hay of Fine Quality

A feature of the year was the exceptionally good quality of the hay shipped. Ideal weather conditions during the harvesting period enabled the Quebec and Eastern Ontario farmers to produce the outstanding fine quality of hay seen in 1929. Importers were well satisfied with the quality. Another feature was that it was the first time since the war that full cargoes of hay went out from Montreal. Several tramp steamers were chartered during the season, taking nothing but hay on the trip to England. Available space on regular liners was not sufficient to take care of the exceptional demand in London toward the close of navigation. The slump in wheat exports having reduced the freight available to such tramp vessels, the obtaining of the tramps for full hay cargoes was simplified, providing a rate that was workable.

As regards prospects for the

Continued on page 24.

H. O. ROY HARNESS SHOP
Bedford, Quebec.
Established 1889.

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Catalogue on request.

NOTE.—There are splendid opportunities to keep bees in the Eastern Townships. Honey sells well as there is not enough produced in this district to supply the demand. There are only about 750 bee-keepers with approximately 7800 colonies in the Eastern Townships.

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AN EASTERN TOWNSHIPS INSTITUTION

Worthy of and receiving the support of business men and home owners in the territory it serves.

Rates moderate, with prompt and liberal settlements. Full Government deposit.

Total amount of insurance in force $26,983,974.00

Total assets, exclusive of Premium notes $475,791.93

AGENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS

P. M. Hayes, President.
E. H. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer.
E. E. Philbrick, Vice-President.
C. H. Remick, Manager.

Sutton Was Settled At Early Date By Hardy Pioneers

Sutton Today Is A Prosperous Section Of Eastern Townships - Equipped With Adequate Power

Was Settled at an Early Date by Hardy and Adventurous Pioneers from Across American Border, Some of Whom Are Said to Have Been United Empire Loyalists—Village Was Incorporated in 1896—Is in All Respects Admirably Situated—Labor Conditions Are Very Favorable.

THE Village of Sutton is located in the Township of Sutton, Brome County, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Boston, sixty-eight miles from Montreal and 272 miles from Boston. It nestles "snug as a bug in a rug" in a narrow valley surrounded on three sides by hills and mountains, one of these, Sutton Mountain, being among the most conspicuous of the mountain scenery of the Eastern Townships. The site of this pretty village was, in the pioneer days, the head of canoe navigation on the Missisquoi River, whose waters empty into the northern end of Lake Champlain. It is not strange, then, that the country roundabout was settled at an early date by hardy and adventurous pioneers from across the American border, some of whom are said to have been United Empire Loyalists, and today is a prosperous section of the Eastern Townships.

Sutton derives its name from a parish or place in England, and was so christened by the surveyors who laid it out in 1802. Among the outstanding men of half a century or more ago whose names are identified with the growth and upbuilding of the community are Messrs. Asa Friery, Elizah Kemp, Eugene Dyer and the brothers, Sherman and Henry Boright, and all, except Mr. Kemp, have left descendants.

Village Was Incorporated In 1896.

The village was incorporated on November 5th, 1896. At that date the valuation of the taxable property was $86,000 and non-taxable $14,000. Today the valuations are: Taxable, $596,000, and non-taxable, $75,000.

The Protestant School Building was erected in 1886 and has a debt of $4,200 for the extension to the High School building. The village Catholic School Board was organized on May 25th, 1907, and has no debt. According to figures of January 1st, 1929, the assets of the village amounted to $93,000 and the net debt was $12,000. The rate of taxation for municipal purposes is eight and one half mills.

Municipally Owned Water System.

The population of the village is one thousand. The village contains four churches, Anglican, Baptist, United and Roman Catholic, a Town Hall, High School, convent, two banks, a good hotel, several factories, three small parks, a municipal rink, tennis courts and various social organizations. Its water system is municipally owned, the income from which accounts for its cement bridges, sidewalks, streets and low rate of taxation.

To the eye of the summer visitor the village presents a pleasing picture with its tree lined streets and comfortable and well kept homes, surrounded by wooded slopes.

The village is in all respects admirably situated and is equipped with adequate power, has good factory sites and labor conditions are very favorable.

The members of the village council are: Mayor, C. U. R. Tarte; Councillors H. Depres, Arthur Darrah, F. N. Carr, E. G. Curley, Arnold Thompson, and Robert Hill; and secretary-treasurer L. E. Dyer.

Sutton Industries.

The Draper-Maynard Co., makers of sporting goods and a branch of an American company of the same name, was started in a small way here in the fall of 1926, but its business has expanded rapidly and a year ago the company moved into its present quarters with increased capacity of more than three hundred per cent. The company makes tennis rackets, athletic clothing, leather goods of all kinds for hockey, baseball and basketball. In fact, almost all lines of sporting goods. Its products are distributed throughout all provinces of the Dominion, and some export business is also done. The company carries thirty employees on its payroll and Mr. E. B. Renfrew is the manager.

Most of Sutton's industries are of the wood working character. Geo. N. Thompson conducts a lumber business, dealing in fuelling material, rough and dressed lumber, and more than a million feet of lumber is handled at his mill each year, quite a proportion of it being custom work. The business was established thirty-two years ago and has been very successful.

Darrah Bros., also are workers in wood. Their principal business has been that of manufacturing strips for tennis rackets, but they are branching out and their future activities will include the making of handles for farm and garden tools, and they are in the market now to buy white ash and bass wood logs for their needs.

H. Depres, Ltd., carries on a large wholesale and retail feed and milling business. The mill is a modern equipped plant, and all the mechanical work of preparing mixed feeds is done on the premises by the most approved methods. The business has grown to be one of the largest and most important of its kind in this section of the country.

Pulp And Paper Output In 1929 Showed Fifteen Per Cent Gain And Has Doubled In Five Years

Mills, However, Still Labor Under Handicap of Excess Productive Capacity—Now Working at Eighty-Five Per Cent. Capacity—Foreign Markets Widening—Newsprint Demand Well Maintained During Past Year—Exports Gain—Big Expansion in Maritimes.

In many respects the year 1929 was, for Canada, one of the most prosperous ever recorded. Industry in general operated under favorable conditions and at high levels; there was a tremendous development in mining; automobile production passed all previous records; building and construction were greater than in any previous year, and unemployment was almost negligible. Agriculture, however, did not experience such a prosperous year as industry, and the adverse weather conditions seriously affected the harvest in Western Canada. The crop shortage was partially offset by better quality and higher prices, but it was nevertheless a factor in causing a downward tendency to the business curve toward the end of the year. The agricultural situation perhaps does not play quite so dominant a part in the economic life of Canada as it once did, but it is still probably the most important factor and one which has to be taken into serious consideration in any survey of the business situation of the Dominion.

Paper Mills Handicapped.

The prosperity of the pulp and paper industry is intimately related to the general business situation throughout the country, and in some branches of the industry to the situation in the United States, which forms the most important market for our newsprint and wood pulp. Conditions in the United States have been very similar to those in Canada and these conditions have had their influence upon the pulp and paper industry. Generally speaking the year was fairly satisfactory and there has been a good deal of expansion and progress, although the newsprint industry has been operating under difficulties, which have, to some extent, cast a shadow over the pulp and paper industry as a whole.

The newsprint mills began the year under the handicap of an excess productive capacity, and while the output in 1929 surpassed all previous records, the mills were able to operate at an average of only about eighty-five per cent of capacity, and the financial returns were not in proportion to the increase in production. Since the beginning of 1926 Canada has been the world's largest producer of newsprint, and each succeeding year has seen this lead further increased. If the first eleven months of 1929 the output of Canadian newsprint mills amounted to 2,495,628 tons, which was an increase of 322,130 tons, or 15 per cent over the corresponding period of 1928. As an indication of the development that has taken place in this branch of the industry, it may be pointed out that the total output for 1929 was more than double the output in 192[illegible], an increase of over 100 per cent in five years.

Increase In Exports.

The demand for newsprint was well maintained during the year, both in the United States and in the overseas markets. The greater part of the Canadian production is exported to the United States, and the mills in that country produced less newsprint in 1929 than in 1928, thus increasing the demand for Canadian paper. Exports to the United States for the ten months ending October 31, the latest figures available, amounted to 1,778,353 tons, as compared with 1,590,639 tons shipped to that country in the corresponding months of 1928. There was also, during the year, a considerable increase in the shipments to overseas countries, mainly to England, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America, and in the ten-months period these exports amounted to 282,969 tons, which was an increase of 76,370 tons over the total for these months in 1928.

New Machinery Installed.

Several new newsprint machines were installed at existing mills during the year in completion of programmes already planned, and one new mill was put into operation in Nova Scotia. The new mill, the Mersey Paper Company mill at Brooklyn, N. S., was formally opened on December 14, and marks the beginning of paper manufacture in Nova Scotia. The Province will benefit greatly by this addition to its industries, employment is assured for a large number of workers both in the mill and in the woods, and it will be of advantage both to the province and to the Dominion that the pulpwood cut from the forests shall be manufactured into finished paper rather than exported in the unmanufactured state. There are two other newsprint mills at present under construction—the mill of the International Paper Company at Dalhousie, N. B., which is scheduled to commence operation early in the new year, and that of James Maclaren Company, Limited, at Buckingham, Que., which is expected to commence making paper in the summer. Each of these mills will have an initial capacity of 250 tons daily, the mill at Dalhousie being designed for increasing the capacity to 500 tons daily when market conditions warrant the expansion.

More Finished Paper.

The export of pulp and paper plays an important part in the prosperity of the industry and in the economic well-being of the Dominion, and in the past year the value of these exports was greater than in any previous year. For the first ten months of the year, which are the latest available figures, the total value of wood-pulp and paper exported from Canada amounted to $163,514,218 as compared with a total of $157,889,459 in the corresponding ten months of 1928. There was a decline in this period in the value of wood-pulp exports, but this decline was more than offset by the increase in the value of finished paper exported. Exports of chemical pulp were smaller in 1929 than in the previous year, but there was an increase in the shipments of mechanical pulp, for which grade there was a larger demand due to a dry season, which curtailed production in some districts. Canadian production of sulphite pulp continues to expand, and new mills at present under construction will add to the productive capacity in the coming year.

Capital Much Greater.

The annual report of the industry for 1928, published during the year by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, emphasized once more the important place occupied by pulp and paper in the structure of Canadian development. The capital investment in the industry for that year amounted to $685,687,459, which was an increase of 18.3 per cent over the total for 1927. As this sum included only those mills in actual operation during 1928—and there has been a good deal of construction and expansion during the past year—the present total of capital invested is now considerably higher than the figure given and pulp and paper rank easily first in this regard among the manufacturing industries of Canada. Striking evidence of the importance of the industry is the fact that the gross contribution toward a favorable trade balance resulting from the activities of the pulp and paper industry as a whole in 1923 amounted to approximately $193,673,000, a sum which was actually greater than the favorable balance for the Dominion as a whole.

Expansion In Maritimes.

It has been mentioned that the greatest expansion in the industry during the past year has taken place in the Maritime Provinces, and a good deal of the work in that connection is now completed or approaching completion. For the coming year it would seem that the principal developments will be in British Columbia, where considerable expansion is planned. The recent granting of power rights on the Lois River has enabled the Powell River Company to proceed with plans to enlarge the capacity of its mills and the new work involved calls for an expenditure of close on $6,000,000. There are several other programmes for extension and building in the province and there will be considerable activity in this direction during the coming year.

Present indications are that business conditions in the coming year will be satisfactory, although it is doubtful if the high level of the past two years will be fully maintained and the influence of the stock market crash will undoubtedly be felt. Fundamental conditions in Canada are sound and while the past two or three years have been prosperous there has been no boom, but a period of steady progress and upbuilding so that any drastic decline is unlikely. The prosperity of the pulp and paper industry is dependent upon the general prosperity of Canada and the United States, and so far as can be seen at present there is nothing to indicate that conditions in the coming year will be anything but satisfactory.

Buy advertised goods. They must always give full value.

Attention of foreign industrialists who contemplate establishing branches in Canada is directed to the advantages of

SUTTON QUE.

AS A DESIRABLE LOCATION

Sutton is situated in the midst of the industrial section of the Province on main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 68 miles from Montreal, 272 miles from Boston.

— IT HAS....

Ample power supplied by Southern Canada Power Company.
Plentiful and contented labor.
Good sites—One ready made plant available.
Low taxation rates.
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Prospects will find municipal authorities disposed to treat with them on advantageous terms.

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL
GRAIN MERCHANTS
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Phone 46-2.—SUTTON, QUE.

Beebe Derives Name From First Settlers There In 1798

Present Prosperous Village Of Beebe Was First Settled During Closing Years Of 18th Century

First Settlers Came to District in 1798 and Place Was Named After Them—Village Has Had Interesting History—From Small Settlement of Early Days It Has Steadily Grown and Today Is One of Most Prosperous and Thriving Centres in Eastern Townships—Fine Schools, Churches and Places of Business—Imposing Residential Homes—Village Very Favorably Located.

THE Village of Beebe dates its birth from the closing days of the eighteenth century and derives its name from the first settlers there in 1798, two years after Johnson Taplin, the pioneer, pitched his camp within the limits of the present village of Stanstead.

Concerning the early settlement of Beebe, "Forest and Clearings" has this to say: "This settlement was begun by David and Calvin Beebe in 1798. The name of the village is commemorative of these men. The earliest settlement within the present limits of the present village was mostly on lot 1 in the range of Stanstead. This lot was bought by Sampson Davis from David Beebe in 1802. Subsequently two lots, 1 and 2, in 7th range passed into the hands of Ladok Steele. No. 1 was afterwards purchased by Solomon Steele and No. 2 by Sanford Steele, two of his sons. These farms have passed into other hands and are now (1874) owned by Anson Beebe, John L. House, Horace Stewart. Samuel Bigelow and one or two other parties. For many years the settlement had the appearance of an opening of some one hundred acres in a dense forest in which might have been seen one or two low framed houses and six or eight log cabins but like many of our modern towns, it has, during the past quarter of a century grown to a thriving and prosperous village and is distinguished for the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants."

Horace Stewart's Success.

By an act of the Provincial Legislature, Beebe was set off from the Townships of Stanstead as a separate municipality in 1872. Francis House,grandfather of George House, one of Beebe's prominent and widely known citizens, settled at House Hill within a mile of the present limits of the village in the year 1804 when the country was one vast wilderness, dotted here and there, perhaps, and at wide intervals by a small freshly cut opening with a log cabin sheltering the family of a hardy and adventurous pioneer. Spotted trees were the only markers to guide the footman through the dense forest from settlement to settlement.

It was to this village, too, that Horace Stewart came in the early years of the last century from Griffin, where he failed in business but here built up a fortune of half a million or more, an achievement which, to many may seem a greater accomplishment—the times and environments considered—than the accumulation of a Vanderbilt fortune.

Contrast To Early Days.

Beebe now presents quite a contrast to those early pioneer days and the visitor cannot fail but be impressed by the attractive, well kept homes and general appearance of prosperity. The religious life of the community is well provided for with five churches, Anglican, United, Baptist, Adventist and Roman Catholic. The congregation of the United Church has just completed building a fine parsonage at a cost of $4,800, and $3,900 of this has already been paid off. The Roman Catholic Church is a new and attractive edifice.

The Protestant High School has an enrollment of one hundred and forty pupils and a staff of five teachers; the Roman Catholic school has an enrollment of sixty pupils. It is an intermediate school for both boys and girls. The international boundary line cuts through the Southern end of the village and just a little way across the line is a school for children resident on the Vermont side of the line.

What was formerly the Methodist church, built in 1876, during the incumbency of Rev. E. W. Taylor, was bought by the town and converted into a town hall; and what was formerly the old Union church, the first church built in Beebe, is now occupied by the Adventists. The land on which this church stands was deeded to the trustees by the late Anson Beebe, and one of the conditions of the deed was that in case the church was burned down and no services were held within the twelve months following, the land should revert to the heirs of the Beebe estate.

Net Assets $41,784.

One bank, a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, serves the commercial needs of the community. The village has a model municipal government. Against a small funded debt of $2,244 it has gross assets of $44,028 leaving net assets of $41,784. Cement sidewalks line both sides of the broad streets and the water system, which supplies the purest spring water, was installed at a cost of $30,000. Both property valuations and tax rates are considered low. The population of the village is about 1,000. The members of the village council are Mayor J. A. Boulais, Councillors L. B. Corey, H. S. Beane, J. H. Turner, C. Berry, G. M. Seguin, R. R. Woodward; secretary-treasurer, Wayne M. Campbell.

By virtue of its favorable location on the border between Canada and the United States and on the main line of the Quebec Central Railway, between Quebec and Boston, its fine, level sites for establishing plants, ample power supplied by the Southern Canada Power Co., and ideal living conditions, Beebe should command the favorable notice of manufacturers from abroad who are considering locating a branch in Canada.

Beebe Industries.

Granite working, both in the rough and finished products, is the chief industry of Beebe. From Graniteville, three and a half miles south of the village and extending in a north easterly direction for several miles is a broad belt of granite much of which is of excellent commercial quality. Some twenty-five quarries are operated along this belt, numbers of them in a small way employing from three to ten or fifteen men each. The larger quarries, including those of the Stanstead Granite Company Limited, are located at or near Graniteville and give employment to a much larger numbers of men. The products of these quarries, both rough and finished, are widely and favorably known. The output of the smaller quarries, except in the case of monumental work, is the rough granite, such as paving blocks and curb stones. The bigger concerns operate finishing plants where the smoothly-turned pillar or planed granite blocks are prepared and made ready for building purposes. Some of the finest edifices in Canada, and many in the United States, have been built of granite taken from quarries in this section. The granite used in the construction of the handsome new building recently erected by the Southern Canada Power Company at Rock Island was supplied by the Stanstead Granite Company, Limited. Some of the companies operate on the Vermont side of the line, for the granite belt extends over the international boundary line down to and probably under the waters of Lake Memphremagog.

Stanstead Granite Co. Ltd.

The business of the Stanstead Granite Company Limited was started thirty years ago. From modest beginnings it has grown and expanded into one of the largest and finest equipped plants of its kind in the Dominion. The company employs one hundred and thirty-five men and its finishing plant contains the most modern, up-to-date machinery. The company's products are sold from the Atlantic as far west as Edmonton, Alberta.

Messrs. J. C. Lacasse and Mayor J. A. Boulais operate one of the smaller quarries. They produce Stanstead light gray granite in the rough. Their output consists of paving and curbing blocks for which there is a good demand.

Miller and House.

The well and favorably known nurseries of Miller and House are located here and occupy between twenty-five and thirty acres of land. More than a hundred thousand trees, 120,000 to be exact, are grown each year and distributed over this province and part of Ontario. Their specialty is apple trees, the popular Red Mackintosh predominating. They aim at quality products and Mr. George House felt complimented, as well he might, when the provincial inspector informed him that their nursery made the best showing of any he had seen. The business was established many years ago and was first carried on at Charleston, Vt., but was removed to Beebe in 1890. Mr. Miller has been deceased many years and Mr. House is now sole proprietor and manager.

Miller and Son.

Miller & Son are prominent dealers in pulp and wood in this section of the country. They have operated for many years in various parts of the Eastern Townships, as well as in Northern Vermont, and have built up a profitable business.

Snag Proof, Ltd.

Another of Beebe's industries is the Snag Proof Limited, whose business is the manufacture of overalls, smocks, pants and combinations. The business was established in 1913 and there is a Dominion-wide demand for its products.

Record Production From Quebec Mines Last Year Very Encouraging Factor

Complete Statistics Will Probably Show More Than $43,000,000 for Products of Mines and Quarries—Great and Encouraging Prospecting Activity in Opemiska, Chibougaumau and Gaspe—Growing Importance of Metallics—Continued Expansion Expected.

The total value of Quebec mines and quarries in the year 1928 reached a record figure of $37,325,287, continuing thereby the steeply upward trend of the curve of our annual mineral production.

This achievement carried the Province of Quebec from the fifth place to the third among the eleven Canadian Provinces and Territories. Our yearly production is now exceeded only by Ontario and British Columbia. Hon. J. E. Perreault, Quebec Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, points out in connection with the production and general activities of Quebec mines.

From all appearances, the minister points out, Quebec will easily maintain this rank when the 1929 statistics have been compiled. While it is early to predict what the production will be, a general survey of the outputs during the first nine months points to at least $43,000,000 for the year 1929.

The search for ores of zinc, of lead and of copper has also been carried on in the Montauban region of Portneuf County, and in the Lake St. John region.

The prospecting activity, which duringthe past two years has prevailed in Chibougamau district, may in a very large measure, be ascribed to the growing application of aviation as a means of transportations between the railroads and the mineral regions of the Precambrian Shield in Northern parts of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. There are at present several commercial companies of transportation by airships operating in Canada, and as soon as significant mineral discoveries draw the attention and the interest of the prospecting community to a promising new district, air-line services are organized without delay.

In the Rouyn-Harricana region the activities of operating companies have tended towards the development of known deposits and blocking out ore, rather than endeavouring to discover new ore bories. Several mining properties have now sufficient assured reserves in sight to justify the erection of mining machinery for large outputs, and the construction of concentration and separation mills.

Diamond-drilling has been very active throughout the year, both in Western Quebec and in Chibougamau. This method of testing and cutting underground mineral deposits was resorted to by thirty-two companies in the Rouyn field and in Harricana.

Conditions In Gaspe

In the Gaspe region there has been a great deal of surface work done, stripping, trenching and testpitting, on the deposits of zinc, lead and copper. Diamond-drilling has been done on one property and some side hill adit driving on another. Large interests are turning their attention to this field. The privately built road which gives access to this Upper Cascapedia field was last spring taken over by the Provincial Government. It has been generally improved and gravelled, enabling easy automobile and heavy truck transportation from the Station of Cascapedia right up to the centre of the mineralized area. In addition the Government is opening a road towards the east from the end of this gravelled road. It is the intention to eventually open this road as far as the head of York River, thereby giving the prospectors an easy access into the very centre of the Gaspe Peninsula, which is rich in mineral possibilities.

One of the features of the Quebec mineral industry in the last few years has been the remarkable increase which is taking place in the metallic production. In 1926 the metallic products of our mines consisted of $1,900,000 worth of lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver. In 1928 this was increased to $8,125,000, and from present appearances it will be in vicinity of $13,000,000 in 1929.

Our production of precious metals follows the development of our metallic ore production and is increasing accordingly. Gold, which figures for only $76,000 in the table for 1926, was nearly $1,250,000 in 1928, and will probably be $2,000,000 in 1929.

Four Distinct Sources

The precious metals, gold and silver, produced in the Province of Quebec, have four distinct sources, namely: the copper-gold-zinc ores of the Rouyn district; the zinc-lead ores of Portneuf County; the pyritous ores of the Eastern Townships, and the straight gold ores of Western Quebec, from which the gold is recovered by amalgamation and cyanidation.

It is recognized by economists that the figures of production on non-metallic minerals and of building materials in particular constitution an excellent index of the progress and prosperity of a country. If such be the case the Province of Quebec has no cause of complaint, for in twenty years the value of the products of our quarries, clay pits, sand pits, cement works and lime kilns has passed from $1,886,355 in 1908 to $17,139,161 in 1928, a proportional increase of 850 per cent. Construction in the first ten months of 1929 has been considerably more brisk than for the corresponding period of 1928, and we have every reason to believe that the record figures for 1928, which are quoted above, will be substantially increased.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the mineral industry of Quebec enjoys an activity and a prosperity which show no signs of abatement. This is of good augury for the future, and everything points to a continued growth and expansion of our mining industry for many years to come, and to the probability of new discoveries, which will add to the national assets of Canada.

IT'S A LIE

Her blood was of Boston's **best blue,**
Her Transcript she read through and through.
But try as she might,
By day and by night,
No suitor to suit her sought Sue.
—Brooklyn Eagle.

W. H. AKIN
BEEBE, QUE.
Honest value merchandise in great variety.
DRYGOODS, FEED, GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERY, HARDWARE,
BUILDING MATERIAL.

BEEBE
(QUEBEC)
HAS THE QUALIFICATIONS TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF INDUSTRIALISTS WHO THINK OF LOCATING IN CANADA.

SITUATION
ON VERMONT-QUEBEC BORDER, MAIN LINE OF QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SITES
SPLENDID SITES TO BE HAD

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PLENTY OF POWER FURNISHED BY SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY.

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LABOR CONDITIONS ARE THE BEST, LOW TAXATION, EXCELLENT LIVING CONDITIONS.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
W. W. CAMPBELL, Sec.-Treas.,
BEEBE, QUE.

STANSTEAD GRANITE QUARRIES COMPANY, LIMITED
BEEBE, QUEBEC

W. H. MILLER & SON
BEEBE, QUE.
—Dealers in—
PULP WOOD

M. A. YETTER
BEEBE, VT.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Complete Line of Ladies' and Men's Shoes.
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, CIGARETTES,
SMOKING TOBACCO.

MILLER & HOUSE
Canada and Vermont Nurseries.
BEEBE, QUE.—BEEBE, VT.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Perennial Plants, Roses, Etc.
DEPENDALE STOCK.

LACASSE & BOULAIS
BEEBE, QUE.
Producers Of
STANSTEAD LIGHT GRAY GRANITE
J. C. Lacasse. J. A. Boulais.

Cowansville Is A Progressive And Attractive Village

General Conditions Excellent At Cowansville — Today Boasts Of Many Thriving Industries

Cowansville Is One of the Most Progressive and Prettiest Villages of the Eastern Townships—Fire Protection Is First-Class and Water Supply Excellent—Possesses Many Fine Buildings, and It Is Expected that Before Long a New Post Office Will Be Erected by Government—Golf Course Attracts Many.

COWANSVILLE takes its name from one Peter Cowan, who was the village's first postmaster. In earlier days, seventy odd years ago, it was known as Nelsonville, then a very small hamlet. Local tradition has it that this same Peter Cowan was wont to fly a flag the first day of the week to let the neighbors know it was Sunday.

Many changes have taken place in the meantime. Today it is one of the most progressive and prettiest villages in the Eastern Townships, with thriving industries and a population numbering two thousand. It is located on the banks of the south branch of the Yamaska river and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Boston, 56 miles from the Canadian metropolis. It is surrounded by a fine farming section, and is a well governed municipal corporation, with excellent schools, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, churches and social organizations. In short the living conditions are altogether desirable. Taxable property is valued at $661,700, non-taxable at $93,400.

Fire Protection and Water System

Fire protection is excellent, Cowansville being equipped with a new combination fire truck and hose, together with ladders and other equipment. Consequently the insurance rates are low.

The source of the water supply is a spring fed pond situated among the hills about four miles distant from the village, and the quality of the water is such as to have been the determining factor of the Bruck Silk Company, Limited, in establishing its plant here. The water system is constructed on the gravity system, with ninety pounds pressure.

Besides the three churches, Anglican, United and Roman Catholic, the other public buildings include the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools, the former dedicated to the memory of Cowansville young men who fell in the World War, two banks, Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal, and the fine new Ottawa hotel recently opened, which is already proving a valuable asset to the village. It is expected that ere long the village will have a new post office, as the government has purchased the old Methodist church, which it is proposed to remodel and convert into a government building suitable to the needs of the postal and customs service.

A First Class Golf Course

Recreation is provided for by a nine hole golf links, tennis courts, an open air skating rink, bowling alley, moving picture hall and a race course where harness races are occasionally held. The village boasts of a good hockey club.

The Cowansville Golf Club, Ltd., was started in 1924, and is a flourishing institution with 125 members. It has a large club house, equipped with showers, dance hall and cafeteria, where lunches are served. The income from green fees in 1929 showed an increase of one hundred per cent. over the previous years, while membership fees were not raised. Guests at this club are not required to be accompanied by members. The officers for 1929 were: President, Mr. H. F. Vilas; vice-president, Mr. L. St. G. Wilkins; secretary, Mr. L. A. Giroux, K.C.; treasurer, Mr. H. A. Drennan; and chairman greens committee, Mr. C. A. Robinson.

The Town Council consists of the following citizens; Mayor, N. A. Halle; Councillors, Messrs. Edward Goyette, F. P. Arsenault, E. H. Johnston, C. A. Robinson, Joseph Boucher and J. G. MacKie, with Mr. A. C. Tanner, secretary-treasurer.

Occupies Prominent Place on Industrial Map

Cowansville occupies a prominent place on the industrial map of the Eastern Townships. The products of four of its factories have a Dominion-wide sale, and these industries afford employment to several hundred people.

W. F. Vilas Company, Ltd.

The plant of the W. F. Vilas Co., Ltd., is the village's oldest and one of its most important industries. It manufactures school furniture supplies, desks, folding chairs and tables, enamelled metal signs and fuel oil burners. About fifty per cent. of the desks in use in school buildings throughout the Dominion are furnished by this company, which has stock houses at its branches in Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

There is a big and increasing demand for the company's enamelled metal signs from industrial concerns, such as cigar and cigarette manufacturers, oil corporations, breweries, automobile companies, soap manufacturers, tea companies, paint manufacturers and municipal corporations. Their signs may be seen in street cars all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is an interesting experience to go through the enamelling plant and watch the different processes and operations from the handling of the crude material up to the turning out of the finished product. Armco enamelling iron, regarded as the last word for the purpose intended, is used by the company. Quality product is the aim of the company in all its lines of manufacture.

During the past year the capacity of the plant was increased by 33 1-3 per cent., and it looks as though there would have to be a further enlargement very soon to meet the ever increasing demand for its products.

The company also manufatures an oil burner for heating purposes which was designed by Mr. O. A. Fogarty, M.E.I.C., and which is meeting with favorable reception. Recently the company bought out a small new model burner which will sell at popular prices. It is designed for hot air furnaces and also hot

Continued on page 23.

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT FORGED AHEAD

Total Capacity of New Installations Brought into Operation During Past Year 378,400 Horsepower, Bringing Total Installation for Whole Dominion to 5,727,600 Horsepower.

The steady growth of water power development witnessed throughout the Dominion during the past few years was substantially maintained during 1929, with practically every province represented in the programme of activities. The total capacity of new installations brought into operation during the year amounted to 378,400 horsepower, bringing the total installation for the whole Dominion to a figure of 5,727,600 horsepower. There are, as well, a number of important undertakings under active construction which, according to the programme proposed, will add more than 1,600,000 horsepower to this total during the next three years. In many of these undertakings an initial installation only is involved and when they are ultimately completed to their full designed capacities, a further 1,500,000 horsepower will be added to Canada's total. In addition, a number of important projects are under active study, some of which will undoubtedly materialize during the next few years. It is apparent therefore that the rate of growth of recent years will not only be maintained but will be considerably increased.

The capital expenditure involved in the development, transmission and distribution of this new power represents a very considerable proportion of the total expenditure in building construction in Canada, the 1929 outlay involving probably more than $75,000,000, while not less than $320,000,000 will likely be required to complete the undertakings planned for the next three years.

Quebec Province leads in the magnitude of undertakings under way and in those completed in 1929, as has been the case during the past few years, while important developments have recently been brought into operation or are well advanced in Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

AN INTERATIONAL DISGRACE

Waiter—Are you Hungary?

Broker—Yes, Siam.

Waiter—Den Russia to the table and I'll Fiji.

Broker—All right. Sweden my coffee and Denmark my bill.—Kennebec Journal.

Ethel—are you getting your moustache on the hire-purchase system?

Reggie—What do you mean by that?

Ethel—Well, so much "down" to start with a further tiny instalments for life. [London Opinion

SECOND THOUGHT

Policeman—This won't do, madam. I've been watching your clock; this car's been parked here twenty minutes.

Lady Motorist—Oh, you can't go by that, it's fast.

—London Opinion.

Don't neglect to read the Classified Advertisements in this issue. They likely name something you want.

We Cordially Invited the People of Missisquoi and Brome to Visit Our Showrooms and Inspect the New

Pontiac Big Six

AND

McLaughlin-Buick

Eveready—DeForest-Crosley Radios
General Electric Refrigerators

Reconditioned Cars at Attractive Prices

BUZZELL MOTORS
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

"Canada's Best means World's Best"
(Copyrighted)

BRUCK SILK MILLS
— LIMITED —
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

COWANSVILLE

Commands your attention if you are looking for a desirable location in the Province to establish an industry.

SITUATION

It is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 56 miles from Montreal, 272 miles from Boston.

POWER

Power is furnished by the Southern Canada Power Company.

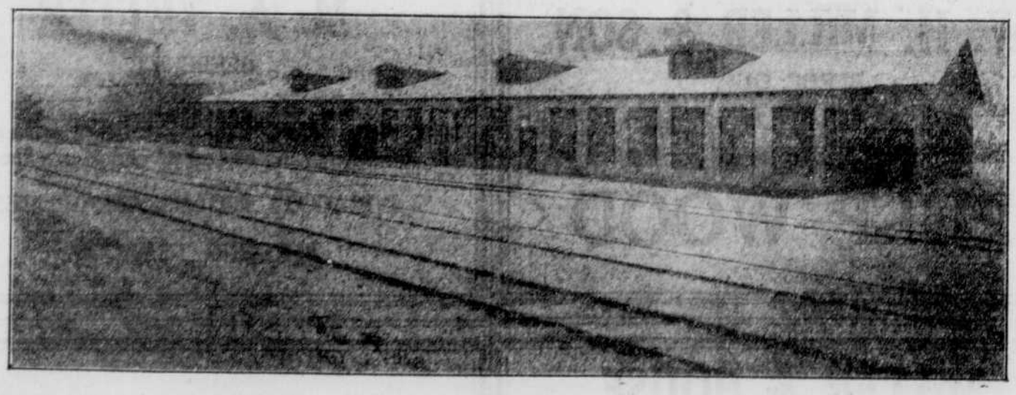
IDEAL LABOR CONDITIONS

Plenty of available help at fair wages, no labor troubles, good factory sites and best of living conditions.

LIBERAL TREATMENT

Will be accorded to sound industrial concerns seeking establishment here.

Write for particulars to
A. C. TANNER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*
COWANSVILLE, QUE.



HOME OF THE J. J. BARKER SIGN CO., LIMITED
Makers of OUT DOOR ADVERTISING BULLETIN SIGNS
And Patentees of the famous
"BARKER Guaranteed Fireboard Signs"
U. S. Factory, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Factory and Office, Cowansville, Que.

FOOTWEAR FINDINGS OF CANADA, Limited
COWANSVILLE, QUE.
(Established 1920)
Manufacturers of Cotton Braids and Tapes.
Service Stock Carried at Montreal and Toronto.

General Conditions Excellent At Cowansville—Today Boasts Of Many Thriving Industries

(Continued from page 22)

water heating up to a capacity of a No. 3 furnace, equivalent to supplying heat to a seven or eight room house with full automatic thermostatic control. There is no radio interference with this furnace as the spark is on only a few moments. The idea is to field a good machine at a moderate price, and it carries the same guarantee as the big machine. Both types are built under the supervision of Mr. Fogarty.

J. J. Barker Sign Co., Ltd.

The J. J. Barker Sign Co., Ltd., is a flourishing industry that has had a remarkable rise in a comparatively brief period, and today its products are not only nationally but internationally known. About twenty years ago Mr. Barker was making signs in a small way on wax. He saw the need for an out-door sign that would stand up under the corroding influence of weather conditions, and after two years of hard work under discouraging conditions he evolved a process which he has patented and which has stood the test and given satisfaction. The signs are widely used in the United States as well as in Canada. The Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, O., in which Mr. Barker is financially interested, make the signs for United States customers. A new, commodious and modern factory eighty by two hundred feet, affording 20,000 feet floor space, was recently erected and equipped with the most up-to-date machinery to meet manufacturing requirements. The company makes outdoor signs on steel, the largest of which is six by twelve feet, for advertising purposes. The company has lately installed an electric spot welding machine said to be the last word in a mechanism for the purpose for which it was designed. It is prepared to accept outside orders for work requiring electric spot welding.

Bruck Silk Mills, Ltd.

Bruck Silk Mills, Ltd., is a comparatively new industry here, but by virtue of the quality of the products it is turning out is making rapid strides in public favor. It won a medal at the great Wembley Exhibition in England in 1924 with its exhibit, and last year built an extension to its mill 180x160 feet to meet the increasing demand for its products. It proudly boasts that "it is the only concern in the Dominion and one of the few in the world which takes the silk from the skein, throws it in the requisite threads for various qualities of finished silk,, spins it, weaves it, dyes it, weighs it, prints it and finishes it all under one roof and management. By reason of these facilities the company exercises a control over the manufactured product from the raw material to the finished article, and consequently can merchandise its goods with a confidence which few plants are in a position to equal." These mills are a great factor in the industrial life of Cowansville, for they give employment to 350 highly skilled artisans.

Footwear Furnishings of Canada Manufacturers, Ltd.

Footwear Furnishings of Canada Manufacturers, Ltd., of which Mr. Floyd Johnson is president and manager, was established in 1920. The company manufactures cotton boot laces and cotton tapes, and these articles are made from Canadian spun yarns, the company's policy being to buy its material within the Empire as much as possible. Its products are sold all over the Dominion, and it does some export business. The company is represented by E. W. Martin who maintains offices in Montreal and Toronto.

A. Gordon Scott, brother-in-law of Mr. Johnson, is associated with him in the business and supervises the accounting department, while Mr. H. T. Scott, who has been with the company since it was started, is factory superintendent.

Mr. Johnson was for many years with the Dominion Rubber Co., Montreal, and went through all the departments, beginning with the mill and ending with the head-office.

Mr. Scott served four years overseas. He is a Science graduate of McGill University, and was employed in the engraving department of Eddy and Co., for two years after his return from service. The business affords employment to thirty people.

JUST FOR A CHANGE

The little girl looked up brightly as her voluble aunt finished a long monologue. "Now, Uncle Henry, you say something" she chirped, hitching back in her chair.

THE PROPER SENTIMENT

Father—Baby, say dad! Now, d—d—d——

Mother—Baby, say, mam! Now, mam—mam—mam——

Baby—D—d—dam! [Cumberland Evening News

Buy advertised goods. They must always give full value.



MAIN BUILDING
Albert Street.

About the time the late Mr. L. S. Channell, founder of the Record, was making up his mind that a combined newspaper and job printing office was not good business, E. J. Page, then in Toronto, was making up his mind that he would start a business of his own. They came together through the medium of a newspaper ad, and Page the Printer took over the job work part of the business of L. S. Channell & Co., and carried on in the small quarters then available in the old building where the Record was first published.

Soon afterwards the Record decided on a new building, and Page the Printer had grown so large that he neededan entire floor of the building. It got to be more than one man could handle, and in 1908 J. R. Sangster joined Mr. Page, and soon afterwards the firm of Page Printing & Binding Co., took over the business of Page the Printer.

The business continued to increase, and in 1912, having outgrown the premises in the Record Block, a new building was erected to house their plant, and since that year the firm have occupied their fine building on Albert Street for printing, ruling and binding work, and there too they carry a large stock of stationery and office supplies, making a specialty of blank books of all kinds.

In 1915 arose a demand for paper boxes, and the Page Printing & Binding Co., was prompt to step into this line of work. This meant a further extension of premises, and they purchased a brick building on Minto Street near the C. P. R. station for the manufacture of paper boxes.

During the past year it was decided to change the organization from a partnership to a limited company and a charter was obtained, and on the first of the present month the Page Printing & Binding Company became Page-Sangster Printing Co., Limited.

The prsonnel and managemdent remain unchanged, and the men who built up the business of the partnership continue to carry on the new company.

With increased strength the Page-Sangster Printing Co., Limited will strive to serve the needs of the community.



BOX FACTORY
Minto Street, Phone 1334.

PAGE-SANGSTER
PRINTING CO.,
LIMITED

SHERBROOKE—QUEBEC.

Hudson-Essex
—Nash—

Automobiles for 1930

LEGARE AUTOMOBILE
OF COWANSVILLE, LIMITED

Tel. 94. Open all evenings.

COWANSVILLE, QUE.

THE
NEW OTTAWA
HOTEL
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

Modern In All Its Appointments.

Tourists, commercial travellers and week-end parties will find home comforts combined with elegance here. Golf links and tennis courts nearby and beautiful drives about the surrounding country district.

P. E. Hauver & Son

Proprietors.

Vilas' Products

Vitreous Enamelled Products

Signs, House Numbers, Street Names, Stove Parts, Trays, Table Tops, Sinks, Etc.

School and Assembly Furniture

School Desks, Office Desks, Folding Chairs and Tables, Enamelled Top Tables, Etc.

Domestic Oil Burners

Entirely Automatic.

Suitable for Hot Water, Hot Air or Steam Systems.

Residences, Schools, Aparment Houses, Etc.

GREY IRON CASTINGS

W. F. VILAS
COMPANY LIMITED

COWANSVILLE —:— QUEBEC

D'ABERNON, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, VIVIDLY DESCRIBES HIGHLIGHTS OF POST-WAR PERIOD

Lord D'Abernon in His Diary Shows Pathetic Grief of Lord Curzon When He Failed to Get Prime Minister's Post, and Also Gives Interesting Sidelights of Prominent Politicians.

LONDON, Eng. — The pathetic scene that occurred when the late Lord Curzon—who was convinced that he would succeed Bonar Law as Prime Minister—was informed that the King had decided to send for Mr. Baldwin, is vividly described by Lord D'Abernon, British Ambassador at Berlin from 1920 to 1926, in the second volume of his diary.

Lord D'Abernon states that Lord Curzon completely broke down on hearing the news.

The account of Lord Curzon's disappointment, given by Lord D'Abernon, is scarcely less graphic than that which appears in the biography by the Earl of Ronaldshay.

Drama and Tragedy

Lord D'Abernon was in London at the time, and on June 2, 1923, he writes:

There was both drama and tragedy in the recent Ministerial crisis. On May 23 George Curzon came up from Montacute convinced that he would be Prime Minister, almost believing that he was already Prime Minister.

He was met at Paddington and on his doorstep by numberless photographers and was photographed beaming. Half an hour after his arrival Lord Stamfordham called and was received by him as by a Prime Minister.

The shock was terrible when he was told that the King had decided to send for Baldwin. On no man could disappointment have fallen more heavily.

His pride was mortally wounded, and it is said that at the first moment he broke down completely.

His invincible humor, however, soon regained sway, and throughout the rest of the crisis he bore himself admirably.

The reason for the King's action is stated variously. G.C.'s friends attributed it to pressure from the Labor party, whose leaders are alleged to have declared they would strongly object to a Prime Minister being in the House of Lords.

Others who are, I think, better informed, attribute it to the influence of a group of die-hards, led by Salisbury and Banbury; these declared themselves violently in favor of Baldwin and unable to serve under anybody else.

It was also stated that Balfour, when consulted by the King, had spoken strongly against the Prime Minister being a peer. In Lord Salisbury's time this had given rise to constant difficulty and friction.

Lord D'Abernon later adds:

There is no doubt that while Bonar Law gave no definite advice to the King regarding his successor, he was most strongly in favor of Baldwin.

Unperturbed "L. G."

This is what Lord D'Abernon says about Mr. Lloyd George, under the date September 25, 1922:—

Whether right or wrong in his political judgments, Lloyd George has a resilient temperament. During the last week, when all his calculations regarding Turkey and Greece have gone wrong, and when he must have felt that he had blundered in the conduct of English policy in the Near East, he remained quite unperturbed and even cheerful.

Talking confidentially, he says that the Turks are nothing but barbarians, but he does not speak bitterly of them, though he is dominated by the Little Bethel mentality and by old Gladstonian ideas on this subject.

His mind appears completely closed to all arguments opposed to his prepossessions and prejudices. Never was a man as cheerful and gay in adversity and difficulty as L. G.

Lord D'Abernon describes the meeting at the Carlton Club which brought about the downfall of the Coalition Government, and reveals that Lord Younger told Lord Derby that "if Bonar Law refused he (Derby) must take his place."

Waiting For the Tide

Lord D'Abernon says of Mr. Lloyd George at that adverse turn in his career:—

There is no sign of his giving up the struggle or of his being disgusted with politics. He regards the whole event as just an unfortunate stroke of bad luck, and is quite confident that the tide will turn.

Lord D'Abernon draws a picture of Bonar Law sitting in the armchair by the side of the fire, with one leg over the arm, smoking a pipe—very easy, shrewd and simple . . . Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, sits by his side and does not say much, but gives the impression of a preternaturally sagacious fawn.

His comment after the interview between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Poincare in 1923 is particularly interesting in view of Mr.Ramsay MacDonald's visit to America. He says:—

"It might be wise to apply to English Prime Ministers the rule governing the peregrinations of a Lord Chancellor and forbid their leaving England. Benefit seldom accrues from these visits to the continent. Apart from calls on the President of the Senate, as depicted in French comedy, there are graver dangers.

CALL YOUR FLOORS

Fuzzlip—Oh, darling, how can I leave thee?

Sunback—Well, if you're afraid father may be laying for you in the hall, you can jump out the window.—Pathfinder.

MALE AND FEMALE

"Beautiful but dumb!" he said scoffingly.

"Well, God made us that way," said the fair damsel. "Beautiful, so men would love us; and dumb so we could love men."

AND FEED HER "SUGAR"

"My son, who is this wild young lady I hear you're running around with?"

"Aw, dad, she ain't wild. She's tame. Anybody can pet her."

Brooklyn Eagle.

WITH INTENT TO—

A girl may dress up in a golf costume when she cannot play golf, and she may wear a bathing suit and not go near the water; but when she puts on a wedding gown, she means business. —Bison.

REAL ACCOMPLISHMENT

Jimmy—My dad's awful smart

George—What's he do?

Jimmy—Why, he's a mechanic and makes locomotives

George—Gee, that's nothing; my dad's a commuter and makes two trains a day

Lake Megantic A Picturesque Section Of Townships

Not So Long Ago Present Town Of Lake Megantic Was Nothing More Than A Great Wilderness

Within Memory of Some Now Living, This Section Represented Appearance of Vast Forests Which Greeted Eyes of Pioneer Settlers of Border Townships Back in Closing Years of Eighteenth Century—Town Today Is Progressive and Important One—Has Population of 3,300 and Possesses All Modern Comforts and Conveniences—Fine Schools and Pleasant Homes.

THE Town of Lake Megantic is one of the youngest of the populous centres of the Eastern Townships. Within the memory of some now living this section represented the appearance of the vast forests which greeted the eyes of the pioneer settlers of the border townships back in the closing years of the eighteenth century. Mr. W. J. Kelly, who for a quarter of a century has been a member of the Town Council of Lake Megantic, recalls that when he first settled there, in 1877, there were but two log huts within the site of the present town. One of these stood close by the northern bank of the river in the vicinity of the present bridge, and the other further east a little way back from the lake shore. The nearest settlement was Winslow, six miles to the north. The coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1879 started the settlement on the way of becoming a village and later, when it became a division terminal of the railway, it was given an impulse to make rapid development. Today it is a thriving town with a population of 3,300 and possessed of the modern comforts and conveniences that naturally go with a town of its size, electricity, water works, industries, churches, schools, social organizations, comfortable homes and business blocks.

The town is located along the shores of Lake Megantic, from which it takes its name, and the Chaudiere River, the outlet of the lake, divides the town into two sections, the major part being on the north side of the river. It is situated in one of the most picturesque section of the Eastern Townships, and is fast becoming a popular summer resort. The lake is beautiful, with its many bays and indentations along its shore lines. It is about twelve miles in length and from one to three miles in width. At one time it was famed for the abundance of fish it contained and the sport it afforded the angler. In fact, its name Megantic, in the Indian language, means "the resort of fish." But poachers and vandals nearly spoiled it by netting and other various illegal devices for taking the fish in a wholesale way. Yet now an occasional good catch is made, and three years ago a trout weighing thirty-two pounds was taken from the lake. Fortunately the Megantic Fish and Game Club members have taken up the matter of protecting the waters from illegal methods of fishing, and also are seeing to it that it is restocked with fry. Good fishing is to be had in streams and ponds in the surrounding district, and also good hunting.

Railway Junction

Two railway lines, the trans-continental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Quebec Central Railway from Sherbrooke to Quebec, form a junction here affording excellent transportation facilities. The principal industries at present are wood working factories, but there is no good reason why other classes of industries should not operate here to good advantage. The Quebec portion of what is known as the Arnold Trail Highway, which was opened for traffic last year, passes through Lake Megantic. It links up Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal with Portland and other Maine cities, and in its turnings and windings through villages, up and down hills, over mountains and through mountain defiles, by numerous ponds, rivers and lakes, it affords the tourist the most pleasing variety of scenery to be found on any continental highway. In a series of articles appearing in the Saturday Evening Post under the caption of "Roads of Remembrance" Mr. Kenneth L. Roberts has devoted one to this particular highway. In the course of his article he says: "Up and down it goes, the grades so steep that an automobilist, topping a rise, is cut off by the hood of his car from seeing the descent beyond him and the rise that follows. The road is edged with precipices and tumbled rocks; the blue waters of the ponds gleam through trees that looked down on the passage of Arnold's men. It is ancient Maine—the Maine of the Abenaki huntsmen, who came from their fishing grounds on the Penobscot and the Kennebec and the Passamaquoddy to take the beaver and the sable and the otter; the far-off Maine of Father Drouillettes and Father Rasle, who instructed their Indian charges in the ways of the church; the Maine of Arnold's tremendous march, and of generation after generation of trappers and woodsmen and hunters and fishermen whose desires have nothing in common with the haunts of men or the march of civilization.

"It is a road of overwhelming charm and beauty; a road of which any state might be proud, not only because of the difficulties that were surmounted in building it and because of its scenic grandeur but above all because of the historical associations that cling to it.

"But it is, unfortunately, an unfinished road; and what it will be when it is finished—when the people's money has made it valuable and easily traveled—is something else again."

Pays Quebec Fine Tribute

Mr. Roberts is righteously indignant at the bill board signs that deface the landscape scenery along the highway on the American side of the line, but when he comes to speak of the highway on this side of the border he pays Quebec a fine tribute. He says: This Road of Remembrance, at the Canadian border, meets the fine roads of Canada; ordinary roads which make no pretense of being Roads of Remembrance at all; and on them the traveler sweeps around to the shore of Lake Megantic and down the twisting valley of the Chaudiere, along which Arnold's starving men staggered and dragged themselves, gnawing at their moccasin tops and their cartridge belts, and leaving bloody footprints in the snow. There is no litter by the roadside; there are no signboards rearing themselves against the swelling fields and the forests and the river banks to scream the advantages of Orduma Cigarettes and other products of civilization.

"Some time ago the Canadian liquor interests were seized with a brilliant thought—the same brilliant thought that has struck so many earnest manufacturers in the United States—the thought that when the government, by a heavy expenditure of money, has made a road valuable and popular, there is no reason why they should not capitalize these expensive improvements and use them for their own private ends. Consequently the liquor interests erected large signboards calling the attention of the traveling public to various distilled liquors and sundry juices of the fragrant hop. At this the Canadian Government, having a well-grounded idea that tourists preferred unsullied scenery to even the most artistic billboard advertising of the most delicious intoxicant in the world, peremptorily ordered the liquor interests to remove the billboards, and the billboards were immediately removed, without any of the yawping and squawking about unconstitutionality or invasion of personal rights such as is successfully emitted in the United States when a state like Massachusetts passes an antibillboard law and then tries to enforce it.

"So the roads of Canada have an air of their own—a foreign air. There is a restfulness to them that is difficult to find on America's Roads of Remembrance, with their litter of discarded lunch boxes and their shoddy hot-dog stands and their glaring billboards. The little houses with their curved eaves and their whitewashed sides are like the little houses that stood by the roadsides in the days of James Wolfe and Montcalm, of Lord Jeffrey Amherst, of Arnold's men and of Gentleman Johnny Burgoyne."

Members of Council

The following citizens are members of the council: Mayor Philippe Cliche; Aldermen W. J. Kelley, J. A. Girard, Armand Grenier, Emile Mercier, Albert Choquette, Allan McDonald, Antonio Bedard, Godias Blais and C. E. Roy. Mr. D. L. Lippe is clerk and Mr. J. P. R. Arguin, treasurer.

The total valuation of property is $1,543,231, of which $259,705 is exempt from taxation, having an assessed valuation of $1,283,526, and the rate for municipal purposes is thirteen mills.

There are four churches, Roman Catholic, United, Presbyterian and Anglican, and, of course, the Protestants and Catholics have their separate schools. The English High School has an enrollment of sixty-five pupils. The Catholics have three schools, the Brothers' Sacred Heart College for boys, with an enrollment of 450; the Convent of Sisters of Notre Dame Congregation for girls, and an elementary school for boys and girls, having 120 pupils.

The town was incorporated in 1907. It has good fire and police protection, and the water supply is of exceptional quality and purity. It is taken from the middle portion of Lake Megantic.

The town owns and operates its own electric power plant, which is located on the Chaudiere river.

HAY EXPORTS DURING 1929

(Continued from Page 19.)

future, dealers state that it will all depend on the spring conditions in England, the weather and harvest being the dominant factors in regulating demand for hay from Canada.

The following table shows the shipments of hay from the port of Montreal for the year 1929, as given at the Board of Trade, with comparisons:

	1929 Bales	1928 Bales
London	585,312	213,946
Liverpool	242,578	168,087
Glasgow	136,713	89,892
St. John's, Nfld.	50,573	58,978
Manchester	200,366	38,088
Cardiff	16,337	30,853
B. W. Indies	12,284	29,807
Avonmouth	65,441	16,288
Southampton	30,604	16,240
Leith	21,178	7,889
Hamburg	.....	5,863
Antwerp	18,279	5,416
Belfast	12,451	3,906
Dublin	.....	4,137
Rotterdam	3,788	1,588
Swansea	2,834	...
Newcastle	30,176	...
Barry	5,184	...
Demerara	16,291	...
Hull	6,840	...
Total	1,457,229	690,978

JUSTIFYABLE GRIEVANCE

Inspector (taking charge)—What's the man's complaint officer?

Policeman—'E complained that the lamp-post passed 'im on the wrong side—London Opinion

NOT ALWAYS

Host (grandly)—Yes, there's no doubt that the radio has come to stay. What is it Hortense?

Hortense—It's the collector, Sir. He says if you don't pay up your installments he'll have to take your radio back.

THINK TWICE, BILL

"Hard-workin' little wife you've got, Bill," said the traveller to the small shop-keeper as he watched the man's wife busy in the shop.

"My word, yes!" replied the shopkeeper, "I only wish I had a couple more like 'er!" [Answers

I MEAN TO SAY, DEAF

"Your uncle seems hard of hearing."

"Hard of hearing! Why, once he conducted family prayers kneeling on the cat!"

COURTESY OVER TELEPHONE IS BEING TAUGHT

Knoxville's Up-to-Date School Also Has Valuable Business Training Course.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Latest wrinkles in public school education are finding expression here. "Modernistic" might be an even better characterization—how to behave on street cars, how to behave over the telephone, how to wrap bundles. Teachers at Boyd Junior High School believe they are just as important as algebra.

Mrs. Amelia Caruthers has an even dozen "wireless" telephones in her classroom. They are regular telephones minus the wires but serve their purpose in teaching courtesy and kindness both to the operator who plugs a wrong number and the brusque person who answers by mistake.

He would be an ultra-cynic who could not readily grasp the value of teaching pupils how to read a railroad time-table. The three R's alone never have been adequate for that. Regular time-tables are employed to make the pupils familiar with the intricacies of tracing trains through the labyrinth of stations.

With regular telegraph blanks the children are taught to write a fool-proof telegram (if it can be done), and how to mark on the blank the class of service desired.

The children are instructed in the use of an almanac; how to write a check, deposit money, and keep check book stubs; how to use financial reference agencies; how to keep a card filing system; and how to look for information in directories.

They learn about inventories by making one of a room in their home and even figure the depreciation for three years.

The class is called business training, but it includes many practical things that anyone should know, Mrs. Annie Cornick, the principal, explains.

Mrs. Caruthers said that the children take a real interest in learning how to do the things in everyday life, which are sometimes considered so simple or else overlooked, that they are not taught in many curriculums.

THE LABEL

A famous doctor went to an insane asylum to see a patient, and before leaving tried to telephone to his office. Not getting as quick service as he thought he should, he said to the operator, "I guess you don't know who I am."

"No," replied the operator, "but I know where you are."

Established In 1922.

D. M. RENE

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

LAKE MEGANTIC, QUE.

JOS. DION

Hardware, Paint, Lime, Brick, Cement, Glass, And Wall Paper.

Electrical and Automobile Accessories.

Agent for De Forest Crosley Radio And Connor Washing Machine.

LAKE MEGANTIC, QUE.

Vallee & Vallee

Sawmill Owners

—Manufacturers of—

Mops, Brooms, Pail Handles, Dowells, Shingles and Lumber

LAKE MEGANTIC, QUE.

A. KOMERY

LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S —OUTFITTERS—

FURS A SPECIALTY

Oldest And Biggest Dry Goods House In Megantic.
Established In 1909.
WE HAVE GROWN WITH THE TOWN
LAKE MEGANTIC, QUE.

MEGANTIC MANUFACTURING — COMPANY —

P. CLICHE President

—Manufacturers of—

Clothes Pins, Fruit Baskets, Cheese and Butter Boxes, Candy Sticks, Tie Plugs, Railway Shims, Ties, Dimension Lumber, Etc.

We buy all kinds of hard and soft wood in this district.

Cable Address: "Meganbroco".
Codes: A. B. C. Fifth Edition, Western Union Bentley's.

LAKE MEGANTIC, QUE.

J. A. Girard

Watchmaker and Jeweller

Dealer In

Victor Orthophonics

Victor Radios

All merchandise is nationally known and sold at standard prices. All repairs guaranteed.

Lake Megantic, Que.

Matheson & Lavalliere

General Merchants

Authorized Dealers For DURANT MOTORS OF CANADA

LAKE MEGANTIC, QUE.

J. E. LETELLIER

WATCH MAKER and JEWELLER

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.

Also Watch Inspector For C. P. and Q. C. Railways.

MEGANTIC, QUE.

Lake Megantic

IS A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR A FACTORY LOCATION; IT ALREADY HAS HALF A DOZEN THRIVING INDUSTRIES.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

It is situated at the junction of two railways, the trans-continental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver to Halifax and the Quebec Central Railway from Boston and other New England cities to Quebec City. Also on the line of the Quebec-Three Rivers and Portland, Me., highway.

POWER

The Chaudiere River which has its source in Lake Megantic, passes through the town, furnishing electric power (municipally owned) at low rates.

SITES

Excellent factory sites are to be had at reasonable prices.

LABOR

Plenty of contented labor both male and female, available. Living conditions are good; four churches, one Roman Catholic and three Protestant; good schools, both Catholic and Protestant, and social organizations.

SUMMER RESORT

Lake Megantic, with its attractive waters, beautiful scenery and good fishing, is gaining popularity as a summer resort.

Municipal authorities are prepared to offer liberal terms to those seeking a factory site. For particulars address:

D. L. LIPPE,
Clerk, Town of Lake Megantic.

Memorial Park Is One Of Bury's Attractive Features

Bury Is A Picturesque Village With Charm And Individuality All Its Own—History Reviewed

Lemuel Pope, Representative of British American Land Company, Among First of Pioneers to Settle Within Boundaries of Present Village—Col. F. M. Pope, Son of Founder, Tells of Bury When He Was a Youth—Great Cattle Centre—Village Has Fine Schools, Public Buildings and Churches.

THE Village of Bury, in the Township of Bury, is located on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thirty miles east of Sherbrooke. Industrially it is not notable, but it is a picturesque village, having a charm and individuality all its own, especially in the spring, summer and fall seasons. It is surrounded with well wooded slopes, and the varying hues of foliage of the trees are most pleasing to the eye. The main street is a broad avenue lined with trees and comfortable homes. A branch of the Government highway between the New England States and Quebec passes through the lower part of the village.

The Township of Bury was formed in 1803 and a quarter of it was granted to the "Company of Nine Associates." The company officials failed to perform their part of the agreement and the land grant reverted to the Crown. It was afterwards sold to the British American Land Company, which, under the energetic management of the late Sir J. A. Galt, did so much toward opening up and settling this section of the Province. Lemuel Pope was appointed local representative of the Land Company and was among the first of the pioneers to settle within the boundaries of the present village. His arrival dates back to 1835 or 1836. Local tradition avers that when Mr. Pope came on the scene he found two "squatters," Moses Post and a man of the name of Waite, already established there. Their settlement is supposed to have dated about 1830 or 1831.

TRIBUTE TO LEMUEL POPE

Mr. Pope was a man of outstanding worth and ability, and was in the forefront of every movement for the furtherance and upbuilding of community interests. For many years he was postmaster, mayor of the Township, warden of the County and Justice of the Peace. His name today is mentioned with respect and reverence by Bury residents, and a life long friend but a political antagonist of his, wrote the following tribute to him shortly after his death:

"Whether we weep or not we can but regret and sorrow for the loss of a true man who filled such a large niche in our rural world here—akin to a lord of the manor—a loving husband, a kind father, a sincere friend and an accommodating neighbor, ever alive in all public undertakings, tending to development and improvement of his county and district; a man of marked individuality, champion of his church, faithful public official, a firm but not severe magistrate, skilful exponent of municipal law and life long Conservative of the English school, never shirking battle in defense of his principles".

Lemuel Pope at one time owned most of the land of the site on which the present village of Bury stands, and a son, Lieut.-Col. F. M. Pope, born in Bury in April, 1847,—and a grandson, Col Osborne Pope, son of Col. F. M. Pope, carry on the family traditions, occupying beautiful homes just on the outskirts of the village. Col. Osborne Pope is the active head of the village's most important industry, F. M. Pope and Son, dealers in hardwood lumber, and founded by the father forty-five years ago.

A Well Known and Respected Resident

A village resident said to the writer "If you want to spend a pleasant hour run over and see Col. F. M. Pope. He happens to be at home, but you'll likely find him in his work shop making a toy for the children or some fancy article for a friend, and he makes very pretty and artistic things". And sure enough, when the writer arrived there Col. Pope was in his warm, cosy and finely equipped shop busy at work. He explained that he could not read books all the time, and as tinkering was a hobby of his, he spent two or three hours in the work shop when home. He stepped briskly across the room, took down his coat and led the way to the house in quick step time. Pausing for a moment on the terrace in front of the house which stands on the edge of a ridge that commands a view of the village and which is flanked by groves of evergreen trees, he pointed down the main street and said, "I remember where the clearing stopped half way down the street — just about opposite the present school building—and a fence skirted the edge of the clearing with a pair of bars marking the end of the highway. Down at the foot of this sloping hillside and near the road stood the first house erected in Bury, which was built by Moses Post".

This young veteran of four score years and more thinks nothing of slipping away on a few thousand miles journey by land or water. He took such a trip last winter to the West Indies and other parts of the hemisphere, and has another trip in view, and it would not be surprising to some to hear that he was taking this one in an aeroplane. He is fond of the water and at his summer home at North Hatley he has a motor boat which he himself operates and, with the rest of the boys, participates in the regattas staged on the lake.

Col. F. M. Pope began his military training in 1863, at the age of seventeen years, while a student at Bishop's College. Two years later, at the age of nineteen, while in training in Montreal, he was sent by Sir A. T. Galt to Bury to organize an infantry in anticipation of the subsequent Fenian invasion. This he successfully accomplished, and the next year, 1866, he was with his company in their skirmish with the Fenians at Eccles Hill. He also served during the exciting days of the second threatened Fenian raid of 1870 and organized the 58th battalion made up of companies of men from Compton and Stanstead counties. His son, Col. Osborne Pope, served in the South African war and a grandson and nephew in the World War.

First Saw Mill

Lemuel Pope, the pioneer ancestor, built the first saw mill erected in Bury, and it is still operated by F. M. Pope and Son. This mill furnishes the C.P.R with most of the shims it uses. The annual output of this and another mill operated at Long Champ on the C.P.R., about four miles east of Bury, is close to 2,000,000 feet, and the company employs thirty men steadily and sixty men for a part of the year.

The sash, door and carriage factory of C. E. Rudd is the only other industrial plant in the village. Although operated in a small way, it is notable for the quality of its products.

Excellent herds of the Short Horn breed, nearly half of them pure bred, are bred in this district, and Bury has the distinction of being one of the most important shipping points for cattle on this division of the C.P.R.

Memorial To War Heroes

Bury has a fine school building, town hall, armoury, three churches, Anglican, United and Roman Catholic, Bank of Montreal branch, several stores, garages and a well kept hotel. One of the attractive features of the village is Memorial Park, comprising four acres of land to the memory of Bury boys who served and lost their lives in the World War.

INTEREST OF PUBLIC SWINGING FROM GOLD AND SILVER MINING TO BASE METAL DEVELOPMENTS

Decided Change in Sentiment in Past Few Years—Base Metal Stocks Came into Public Favor Following Discovery of Rouyn—Ontario Will Soon Occupy Same Commanding Position With Regard to Copper as It Does With Gold—Production in Quebec Increases.

During the past few years there has been a very decided change in sentiment with regard to base metal mining in Eastern Canada and interest has been swinging from gold and silver to copper, nickel, lead and zinc. For over twenty years following the discovery of Cobalt, exploration and development in Eastern Canada was largely for the precious metals. When base metal discoveries were made it was difficult to arouse public interest and difficult to obtain money for their development, and we were apparently content to allow the base metal developments to centre in the West.

During all this time, of course, we had the nickel copper mines of the Sudbury district, but the general public was not greatly interested in them. A few years ago, however, and particularly following the discovery of the Rouyn field, sentiment changed. Base metal properties and stocks of such companies came into public favor. Eastern Canada came to be recognized as the centre of a great base metal industry, and developments have taken place which indicate that for at least some years to come base metal mining will overshadow precious metal mining, and the big developments are likely to be in the base metals.

Copper Output Growing

Of the base metals the most important, aside from iron, is copper. In the past Canada has never been considered very important as a copper-producing country, but its status in this respect has been gradually changing. Aside from the comparatively small production of the nickel mines, practically all copper has come from British Columbia, but this condition is also changing. Ontario will soon occupy the same commanding position with regard to copper that it does with gold and by the end of 1930 Manitoba will also enter the list with a production by no means unimportant.

During 1928 the copper output of Canada amounted to 201,940,172 pounds, as follows:

British Col'bia	101,540,451 lbs.
Ontario	66,440,240 "
Quebec	33,959,481 "

Three Properties in B. C.

In British Columbia three properties, the Britannia, the Hidden Creek and Copper Mountain Mines of the Granby Consolidated, produced about ninety-nine per-cent, of the total copper of the Province. The Britannia is treating about 5,000 tons a day and occupies first place as the leading copper producer of British Columbia. The Hidden Creek property of the Granby is at Anyox on the west coast, and the Copper Mountain properties are in the Similkameen district in Central British Columbia.

The 1928 Quebec production came entirely from the Noranda Company in the Rouyn district and the Ontario production from the Mond and International Nickel companies.

Turning to the future, however, a different story is apparent. The 1929 production of British Columbia is not expected to show any material change, but development plans now under way should cause a higher production within two or three years..

Sherritt and Flin Flon

In Manitoba good progress is being made with the construction of plants at the Sherritt-Gordon and the Flin Flon Mines and these are expected to be operating toward the latter end of 1930. At the Flin Flon Mine diamond-drilling, carried out a number of years ago, indicated 18,000,000 tons of ore of an average grade of about 2 per-cent. copper, 4 to 5 per-cent. zinc, and approximately $1 in gold and silver. Experiments covering a considerable period were carried out in Salt Lake City to evolve a satisfactory process for the treatment of these ores and subsequently a pilot mill was erected at the mine. The experimental work convinced the management that the successful treatment of the ores had been solved, and as a result a concentrator is now being constructed having a capacity of 3,000 tons a day and a smelter is being built to treat the concentrates. The estimated production is 30,000,000 lbs, of copper a year.

Five Mills on Ore Zone

The Sherritt-Gordon was discovered some years later than the Flin Flon. The company owns approximately five miles along the ore zone, and to date two ore sections have been developed. The latest official report of the company gives ore reserves of 5,255,000 tons, having a grade of 2.75 per-cent. copper, 3.4 per-cent. zinc, and 82 cents in gold and silver. A railroad was completed to the property last fall and construction of a 1,500 ton concentrator is now proceeding. Arrangements have been completed for the treatment of the copper concentrates at the Hudson Bay smelter. The blister copper will be returned to the Sherritt-Gordon and will probably be shipped to the refinery now being erected in Sudbury. The estimated output of the concentrator is 25,000,000 lbs. of copper a year, and in view of the great length of the vein and the comparatively shallow depth to which ore reserves have been estimated, it is reasonable to expect that a second unit will be justified when the mine has been opened up to greater depth. In this event the Sherritt-Gordon will have a production of approximately 50,000,000 lbs. of copper a year, or a total of 80,000,000 lbs. for the district.

Production in Quebec

Production in Quebec has also been materially increased. Within the past couple of months the Noranda smelter has been stepped up to 2,000 tons a day, and as a result of better concentrating methods developed by C. G. McLaghlan, Mill Superintendent, it was also decided to increase the capacity of the mill from 500 to 1,000 tons. It is understood that during the past year an additional 1,000,000 tons of high-grade ore and 4,000,000 tons of low-grade ore were developed, bringing the total ore reserves up to 8,000,000 tons at the end of 1929, as compared with 3,000,000 tons at the beginning of the year. In view of this large addition to the ore reserves it is not unreasonable to expect that still further additions will be made to both the smelter and the concentrator. At the present time production is at the rate of approximately 8,000,000 lbs. of copper a month and before the end of 1930 production should increase to at least 9,000,000 lbs. per month.

The above figures deal only with Noranda, but at the present time the Amulet is building a mill of 500 tons a day capacity. Ore higher than the average grade will be treated to start with and this should give a production of 15,000,000 lbs. a year. Developments at the Abana Mine during recent months have also been successful and this company expects to build a mill during 1930, from which copper as well as zinc concentrates will be produced.

Ontario Output Increases

In Ontario there has also been a very marked increase in copper production, the present rate from the International Nickel being over 10,000,000 lbs. a month, as compared with an average of 5,500,000 lbs. in 1928. By the end of the summer of 1930 the major part of this great undertaking in the Sudbury district should be practically completed. The mining programme calls for a total of 300,000 tons of ore a month, 200,000 of which will come from the Frood Mine, where copper greatly predominates. The Ontario Refining Company is building a plant having a capacity of 20,000,000 lbs. of copper a month. A small part of this plant will be reserved for the refining of blister copper for other companies, but the major part will, of course, be for the International Nickel Co., which is expected to supply about 17,500,000 lbs. a month.

In addition to the greatly increased production from the International Nickel Co., a further small production will be obtained from the Falconbridge smelter, which has recently been started. The present capacity of this plant is 250 tons a day, but as soon as it has demonstrated its successful operation it will probably be increased to 500 tons, and in this event it should have an output of between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 lbs. a year. Other possible sources of copper in Ontario are the Errington and Sudbury Basin mines in the Sudbury district. It will, however, be some little time before development work will have been carried far enough to justify the erection of a mill of a size commensurate with this undertaking, so that at the present time it is impossible to place any definite estimate on the possible production of these properties.

Big Production Expected

The completion of present plans of the various properties mentioned would indicate that by the end of 1930 the following productive capacity be expected:

B. Columbia ...	102,000,000 lbs.
Manitoba	55,000,000 "
Ontario	213,000,000 "
Quebec	120,000,000 "

or a total of 490,000,000 lbs., as compared with 202,000,000 lbs. in 1928 and 140,000,000 lbs. in 1927.

These figures deal only with production to be expected when actual construction work, now under way, has been completed, and make no allowance for future possibilities. In certain Provinces further increases are practically assured, and, in addition, various properties throughout the country are being developed, some at least of which will undoubtedly add still further to the prestige of Canada as one of the leading copper-producing countries.

John W. Taylor. William Taylor.
SCOTSTOWN SAWMILL
—COMPANY—
FLOUR and FEED
FIVE ROSES FLOUR, ROBINHOOD FLOUR
(World's Best)
Also
OATS, SCRATCH FEED, AND MIXED FEED.

TOM RIGLAR
—MERCHANT—
SCOTSTOWN, QUE.
Ice Cream and Soft Drinks, Fruit, Etc.
APEX Line of Canned Goods.
Hardware.

SCOTT BROS.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
SCOTSTOWN, Que.
Erectors of Factory Buildings
Warehouses, Public Buildings,
Dams, Private Residences
and Schools
Dealers in Lumber, Operating
Large Sawmills, Buyers and
Exporters of Pulpwood
Timber Limits Bought and Sold
Correspondence Solicited

THOMAS
STOKES & SONS
Ford Dealers and Garage
AGENCIES AT BURY AND EAST ANGUS
— *also* —
Undertaking Establishments
BURY, QUE.
SCOTSTOWN—D. SCOTT
COOKSHIRE—BRENNAN BROS.
Motor Hearse in Connection.

A. WHITEHEAD
BURY, QUE.
General Insurance
FIRE — LIFE — ACCIDENT
AUTOMOBILE — LIABILITY
WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION
Special facilities for large lines.
"Prompt Service"—"Liberal Settlements"
Inquiries receive courteous and prompt attention.

W. A. CATHCART
General Merchant
BURY, QUE.
—O—
Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Gents' Furnishings, Ladies' Dresses, Flour and Feed, Paints and Varnishes, Steel Briggs's Garden and Field Seeds.

A. J. HUNT
BURY, QUE.
LUMBER
DEALER
— and —
HORSE
DEALER

F. M. POPE & SON
— *Manufacturers of* —
HARDWOOD
LUMBER
— *AND* —
SHIMS
BURY, QUE.

C. E. RUDD
— *Manufacturer of* —
Sash, Doors, Carriages,
and General Repairs
BURY, QUE.

Three Border Villages Are Actually A Single Unit

Co-operation Between Residents Of Rock Island, Derby Line And Stanstead Extremely Admirable

"Three In One" May Well Be Applied to Three Villages—Rock Island Is a Busy Hive of Industry—From Its Earliest Days of Settlement, in the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century, It has Been a Manufacturing Centre—Stanstead, Now a Beautiful Residential Section, Was One of Important Stopping and Distributing Points on Old Stage Route Between Boston, Montreal and Quebec—Rock Island Has Several Prosperous Mercantile Establishments.

FOR a small place—its population is around 1400—Rock Island is a busy hive of industry. From its earliest days of settlement, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, it has been a manufacturing center. It was quite natural that it should be so for it possessed a fine water power, especially before the time when the banks of the Tomifobia River, on which it is situated, were denuded of their luxuriant forests and the flow of water was more abundant than now. At this point the river tumbles down a rocky decline affording a fall of about seventy feet in a distance of about two hundred yards. According to history, the first settler here started a clothier's shop in 1801.

Two years later, in 1803, the enterprising Captain Kilborn, whose exploits figure prominently in the annals of the early days of the village and the township, came along and, perceiving the possibiliities of power development, built a dam at the head of the falls, and cut a canal across the neck of land from the foot of the "Plain Hill" down the foot of the falls, a little way below the present Bissonnet bridge.

Thus the island proper is artificially made, and it is well named, for it certainly is founded on solid rock.

Since those early days the water divested through this canal has furnished power for manufacturing purposes. This, however, is supplemented by power supplied by the Southern Canada Power Company.

For the first thirty odd years the growth of the village was very slow. Less than a dozen buildings are said to have occupied the site of the island as late as 1835. Since then the growth has been steady, and in recent years the industrial development of the village has been marked. Today there are fourteen industries, big and little, located here, one of the most recent acquisitions being the Spencer Corset Co., (Canada) Ltd., a branch of the Spencer Corset Co., Berger Bros., New Haven, Conn. The company has erected a fine up-to-date building, constructed in all ways for safety, convenience and efficiency, and has equipped the factory with up-to-the-minute machinery. The factory is designed to be added to as the necessity of expansion requires. The first unit is now in operation, and the company is launched on what seems to be a promising and successful career.

Chief Industries

The chief industry of the village is the Butterfield Tap and Dye Works, whose products have gained world wide renown, and which gives employment to two hundred and fifty hands. The beginning of the business dates back to the early eighties. It was started by Col. F. D. Butterfield in a modest way. Two specialties, the Axle thread cutter and the Reece screw plate, were the nucleus around which the business was built up. In 1913 the plant was acquired by the Union Twist and Drill Co., of Athol, Mass., and an additional factory was built nearby on the American side of the line. The company does a large export as well as domestic business. The officers of the company are Mr. Geo. T. Holland, manager, Mr. Frederick S. Laythe, secretary treasurer, and Mr. Lawrence A. Laythe, sales manager.

There are several manufactures devoted to making overalls and workmen's garments. The J. B. Goodhue Co., Ltd. makers of the "Star Brand" garments was founded by the late J. B. Goodhue in 1890, and was acquired by the present proprietors, Messrs. P. M. and W. V. Poapst, brothers, in the spring of 1915. It manufactures a variety of wool work garments such as overalls, coats, shirts, pants, ulster coats, garage suits, khaki shirts, trousers and riding breeches.

The Jenkins Overall Co. Ltd., Charles R. Jenkins, president and manager, are makers of all kinds of clothing for workingmen, including overalls, coats, shirts, pants and combinations. The company's products are sold throughout the Dominion.

The Rock Island Overall Co., established by Mr. Samuel T. Fregeau in 1891, are makers of the well known brand of "Lighthouse Garments", which include overalls, pants, smocks, etc.

The Peerless Overall Co. was founded by Mr. A. J. Bissonnette, M.L.A., in 1907, and he is still at its head. The company specializes on the "Rooney Dick" and "Hardnox" shirts, overalls and pants.

Telford and Chapman are makers of woollen work clothes for men and boys, mackinaw coats, jackets, breeches and pants.

The Three Villages Building Association was organized in 1912 by Col. B. B. Morrill and Mr. John A. Tilton, and three years later was re-organized with Mr. John C. Holland as secretary treasurer and Mr. John A. Tilton as manager. From small beginning it has grown to be an important industry. Besides its stock of lumber, including Quebec and Western spruce, British Columbia fir and California pine, it handles sash and doors and wooden stocking dryers and manufactures play yard fences and porch gates designed to control children.

The Lay Whip Co. is one of the long established industries, having been started in 1890 by Mr. E. R. Lay, and it is the only company of its kind in Canada. Its principal products are driving and riding whips and crops.

The Holland Creamery Co. caters to the dairying interests of this section of the country and does a large volume of business. Its yearly turnover amounts to more than a quarter million dollars.

Interested In Breeding Hens

The question of profits is something every herdman is interested in. It is claimed for Kow Kure that it will help to increase the profits. This nationally known product is manufactured here by the Dairy Association, of which Mr. C. C. Hunt is the proprietor. Mr. Hunt, by the way, is greatly interested in the breeding of hens of the strain of Rhode Island Reds. He has made it his hobby for thirty years, and he certainly has something to show for the thought, care and patience he has put into it during that time. He and his partner, Mr. H. A. Rice, of Derby Line, have a flock of eighty-five beautiful birds. They carried off the honors in their classes at the recent poultry show in Sherbrooke, including the Poultry Review special bronze medal offered for the best male bird of any breed. The bird capturing this medal is three years old, and he and his ancestors for three generations were bred by Mr. Hunt. Mr. Hunt has a cockerel which he considers even superior to the medal winner.

Popular Tourist Route

Rock Island is a border village located on the Quebec Central Railway and on the chief highway from the principal New England cities to Sherbrooke, Montreal and Quebec. Statistics show that it is the most popular tourist route leading from New England into the province of Quebec. With its ample suppy of electric power supplied by the Southern Canada Power Co. available factory sites, transportation facilities, favorable labor and excellent living conditions there is little reason to doubt that its future as an important industrial center in Southern Quebec is assured. The spirit of co-operation that exists between inhabitants of the three villages of Rock Island, Derby Line and Stanstead is altogether admira-

Continued on page 27.

ROCK ISLAND

Just Half Way Between
Willoughby Lake, Vt. and
Sherbrooke, Que.

The Rock Island House
"A Good Place for Lunch"

Special Sunday Dinners

Three Villages Building Association

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Sash and Doors, House Finish and Rough Lumber

CEDAR SHINGLES, ASPHALT SHINGLES, SPRUCE CLAPBOARDS, SPRUCE MATCHED BOARDS, SPRUCE DIMENSION, SPRUCE NOVELTY SIDINGS, B. C. SHEATHING, FINISH, ETC. HARDWOOD FLOORING, GYPROCK, ROCK BOARD, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Also owners and operators of Woodcrafters, Makers of Children's Porch Gates, Baby Play Yards, both round and square, And Wooden Stocking Dryers.

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

Rock Island

A border village on the line of the Quebec Central Railway and on highway leading from New England cities to Sherbrooke, Montreal and Quebec.

MANUFACTURING CENTRE

It already possesses

14 - Flourishing Industries - 14

and there is room for more.

POWER

Supplied by the Southern Canada Power, Co.

LABOR

Contented labor at fair wages, and available sites and good living conditions.

A good place to locate and build up a profitable domestic and export business.

For particulars address
DESIRE NEVEU, Sec.-Treas.
Rock Island, Que.

Men's Furnishings
Of All Description

Our stock of Easter wearing apparel is now in and we would be pleased to have you call.
Suits at all prices. Brock, St. Lawrence and Horton Hats.
Jaegar Pure Wool.
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing promptly attended to.

BETHEL'S
"The Little Store Around the Corner," ROCK ISLAND.

W. L. GIRARD
GROCERIES AND FRUITS IN SEASON;
DRINKS OF ALL KINDS;
CIGARS, TOBACCOS;
ICE-CREAM AND BEST MAKES OF CONFECTIONERY.
ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

BOUCHARD BROS.
DEALERS IN
Native and Western Meats, Cooked Meats, Sausages, Oysters and All Kinds of Fresh and Salt Fish
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JENKINS OVERALLS
LIMITED
—Manufacturers of—
All Kinds of Clothing for Workingmen
OVERALLS, COATS, PANTS and SHIRTS Etc.
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BACHAND and DIONNE LTD.
AUTOMOBILES
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FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Funeral Director and Licenced Embalmer
ROCK ISLAND, Que.
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The J. B. GOODHUE CO., LTD.
Pioneers of the Eastern Townships
Makers of the Famous
STAR BRAND
PRODUCTS
Guaranteed
Overalls : Coats : Shirts : Trousers
Riding Breeches : Duster Coats : Union Suits
"If They're Goodhue's They're Good"

Co-operation Between Residents Of Rock Island, Derby Line And Stanstead Extremely Admirable

Continued from page 26.

ble. They really form one single unit, and the expression "Three in One" may well be applied to them. A good illustration of this is the International Chamber of Commerce, the membership of which is drawn from both sides of the line. All members work together for the common weal and the Chamber has done much to promote the interest and welfare of these communities. This thrifty organization has a membership of nearly two hundred. Desire Neveu, Rock Island, was the president of the Chamber for 1929 and Mr. W. E. Moore secretary. At the recent annual meeting of the Chamber the following were elected as an executive committee for 1930: Messrs. F. W. D. Melloon, J. L. Converse, W. E. Moore, D. Neveu, C. E. Soles, Rock Island; C. R. Counter, H. A. Rice, Geo. O. Burton, L. J. Gilmore, S. E. Gray, Derby Line; E. W. Hay, John MacDonald, W. V. Poapst, J. A. Tilton, J. D. McFadyen, Stanstead; and at a subsequent meeting of the executive committee, Mr. H. A. Rice, Derby Line, was elected president, Mr. J. A. Tilton, Stanstead, first vice-president; and Mr. Desire Neveu, Rock Island, secretary treasurer.

Rock Island Became Separate Municipality In 1872

Rock Island became a separate municipality in 1872. Its affairs are well managed and the village finances in fine condition. Mr. F. W. D. Melloon is mayor, Mr. Desire Neveu is secretary-treasurer, and the Council consists of Messrs. J. A. Surprenant, E. W. Ham, Joseph Menard, John C. Holland, T. H. Renihan and W. E. Hammond.

Rock Island is a port of entry, the most important one in some respects, along the provincial border. It has two banks, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and Royal Bank, Post Office and movie theatre and numerous mercantile establishments. It also has a well conducted weekly paper, the Stanstead Journal, now entering full of honors on the eighty-fifth anniversary of its foundation in 1845 by the late Mr. L. R. Robinson. The village has two churches, United and Roman Catholic. The Catholics have their own schools, while the Protestant pupils receive their instruction at Stanstead College.

Stanstead A Fine Residential Section

In by gone days—in the days of the stage coach lines and even within the memory of some now living—Stanstead could boast of being the most important mercantile center in this section of the Eastern Townships. Then nearly a dozen stores were scattered along its main thoroughfare and not a few fortunes were made there. It was one of the important stopping and distributing points on the old stage route between Boston, Montreal and Quebec, but with the arrival of the railroad and the industrial development of Rock Island Stanstead's commercial prestige has declined, but its beauty and charm as a residential section of the Three Villages remains. And, too, its reputation as an educational center is widely and favorably known, for here is located Stanstead College, founded in 1872. It is a co-educational institution and its courses comprise Junior College and High School up to and including Grade XI, commercial course in the Bugbee Business College and music in the Eastern Townships Conservatory of Music, where are taught voice culture, violin, organ, oratory and theoretical music. Rev. Thomas B. Moody is principal, with a staff of twenty-five teachers and instructors. The report of the first term of 1929-30 is a very encouraging one. It shows an enrollment of 453 pupils and the number of boarding students shows a marked increase over the past three or four years. The financial report for the term was also excellent, better than for some time past.

The Roman Catholics maintain a convent for girls and a school for boys.

The village has three churches, United, Anglican and Roman Catholic. It has post office, registry office and a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Derby Line

Derby Line, located just across the river from Rock Island, is, like Stanstead, rather a residential than an industrial center, although it has several prosperous mercantile establishments. Here is located the Haskell Free Library, one of the finest institutions of its kind in this section of the country. It is built on the boundary line, and residents of all three villages equally enjoy its privileges. The Derby Line National Bank is one of its old and honored institutions, having served the people and enjoyed a prosperous career extending over a period of eighty years. One church, Universalist, built in the early days of the last century, serves the religious needs of the people, and a four room school building accommodates pupils, who are taught the junior grades. A United States customs house is maintained here, and a good hotel provides accommodation for the traveling public.

LIGHTHOUSE GARMENTS

—Manufactured by—

Rock Island Overall Co.

Raymond F. Fregeau, Mgr.

Overalls, Pants, Shirts and Combinations

We GUARANTEE every Garment.
We have the experience of over thirty years in this line.
Write our representative, Mr. U. Rene, Lake Megantic, Que.

"Always on the Job"

R. J. HUNT

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

Hardware - - - -

Heating and Plumbing Contractors - - - -

Clare Bro's Ranges and Heaters - - - -

Sugar Makers Supplies

Paints and Varnishes

Good Line of Fishing Tackle

TELFORD & CHAPMAN
LIMITED

—Manufacturers of—

Woolen and Cotton Work Clothes for Men and Boys, Mackinaw Coats, Jackets, Breeches and Pants

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

Holland Creamery Company

—Manufacturers of—

Butter, Sweet Cream, Ice Cream Mix and Ice Cream

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.
and DERBY LINE, VT.

Established 1890

THE LAY WHIP CO., LTD.

—Manufacturers of—

Whips, Lashes and Riding Crops

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

Peerless Overall Company

—Manufacturers of—

Overalls, Pants and Shirts

—Specialties—

"Roomy Dick" and "Hardknox" SHIRTS

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

DAIRY PROFITS

Dairy economists agree that only one-third of the dairy cows of the country pay a profit, a third break even, and a third show an active loss to owners.

There is no good reason for such a condition of things. It costs no more to keep a good cow than to feed and care for a poor one.

It is a sound business sense to get good cows and keep them in condition to produce results.

It is a fact that a 10% increase in yield will actually double the net profits of the herd.

A regular system of conditioning dairy animals helps them very decidedly in carrying the burden of heavy feeding and forcing for more milk.

Kow-Kure is a scientific formula designed for cows only—a balanced blending of potent minerals and medicinal herbs that have a direct supporting action on the organs that take the brunt of the forcing strain.

By using this famous conditioner as a part of your feeding practice your cows can safely reach greater heights of yield with a minimum hazard of breakdown.

The cow's assimilation is the key to milk yield. Sluggish assimilation means wasted feed dollars. Do not mistake stimulation, however, for regulation.

So called stock foods may stimulate for a time, but the effect is like "stepping on the gas" in a motor—the strain is increased and a break is invited.

Kow-Kure contains no food elements to be converted. Its elements combine to regulate and strengthen.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY

C. C. HUNT, Proprietor.

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

HALL & CORBEAU

Plumbing, Heating and Roofing Contractors

—Dealers in—

Stoves, Ranges and Hardware, Etc.

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

W. M. PIKE & SON

The Woolen and Blanket House of Stanstead County for Over 50 Years.

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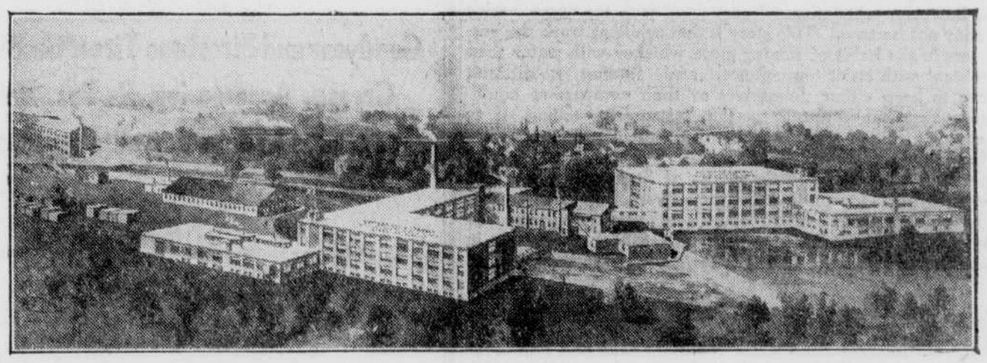
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS and WALL PAPER

The Dependable Store That Sells Dependable Goods In A Dependable Way.

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

BUTTERFIELD TOOLS

PRODUCTS OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS



FLOOR SPACE OVER 2½ ACRES

LARGEST PLANT IN CANADA DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO THE MANUFACTURE OF

TAPS — DIES — REAMERS
SCREW PLATES
TWIST DRILLS *and* MILLING CUTTERS

BUTTERFIELD TOOLS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED IN CANADA SINCE 1882 AND ARE CARRIED IN STOCK BY 90% OF ALL HARDWARE JOBBERS AND DEALERS

BUTTERFIELD & CO., Div.
Union Twist Drill Co.
ROCK ISLAND, QUEBEC.

STORES:
MONTREAL—111 St. Paul St. W.
TORONTO—196 Adelaide St. W.

AGENTS:
WINNIPEG—D. Philip, Travellers Bldg.
VANCOUVER—G. B. Ion, Shelly Bldg.

Stanstead County Marching Along Road Of Progress

Stanstead County Has History Of Which It May Justly Be Proud

County Has Played Its Part in Development of "Old Quebec"—Has Firmly Maintained Its Place and Reputation as Province Has Passed Through Various States of Development—Charter for Stanstead County Obtained in 1800—Interesting Story Told of How Stanstead Came to Be Named.

REPOSING peacefully in one of the most charming and prosperous sections of the Eastern Townships is the County of Stanstead which, like many other parts of this particular section of the Eastern Townships, has played its part in the development of "Old Quebec," and has firmly maintained its place and reputation as the Province has passed through the various stages of development until the exalted position which it now holds was achieved.

Stanstead County has a history of which it may be justly proud and the story which could be told of that particular section is one of romance, adventure and progress.

From the early and trying times of the pioneer days down to the present day the loyal people of Stanstead have ever worked and planned for the development of their county. In fact, each generation has added its chapter of progress to the history of the country.

The early settlers faced the dim and uncertain future with hope. Theirs was a dream which was to be made a reality. Their task was a difficult one, but they were not to be discouraged.

These brave, God-fearing people set to work in a united and determined way to conquer the problems which had been provided by nature, and step by step they plodded onward, always optimistic and hopeful of the future.

With such determination they achieved success and handed down to their successors and descendents a noble work well started.

Today the people of Stanstead are carrying on in the same way. That same spirit of optimism prevails, and they still march onward along the road of progress and advancement.

CHARTER OBTAINED IN 1800.

The charter for Stanstead County was obtained in 1800. The grant amounting to 20,000 acres was made to Isaac Ogden, Charles Kilbon, Johnson Taplin, Israel Wood, Andrew Young, Abraham Friolt and others. In 1810 lots containing 21,406 acres of wild lands of Stanstead were granted to Sir Robert Shore Milnes, while lesser grants were subsequently made to other individuals.

In 1821 a sub-division of districts for judicial purposes was made. In 1828 an act was passed by the Provincial Government by which the previously existing counties were sub-divided and new ones constituted, Stanstead, Hatley, Barnston, Barford, Bolton and Potton, being taken from the County of Richelieu to form the County of Stanstead.

A new division of the counties was made in 1847, in which the Township of Magog was constituted from the north-western part of Hatley and the north-eastern part of Bolton.

From 1828 to 1841 little change was made in the management of the general affairs of the county. In 1841 an ordinance was passed under which the district councils were established.

NAME OF ANGLO-SAXON ORIGIN

The name of Stanstead is of Anglo-Saxon origin. There are in England three different places bearing this name, and it is presumed that the county was named after one of these places. There is, however, a little legend connected with the name, which may or may not be true. This story is that while at work the surveyors were in the habit of mixing more whiskey with water than was consistent with strict temperance, and finding it difficult sometimes to keep either themselves or their compass at equilibrium, were accustomed to talk to the instrument telling it to "stand steady," but, owing to their too frequent potations, were only able to say "stand stead."

The settlement of the little village of Stanstead progressed but slowly at first, for until 1807 there were but three houses within the present limits. In 1808 the road was cut through the forest where the main street now runs. In 1809 the first store in Stanstead was opened, which was followed in 1813 by a second store.

MANY STORIES COULD BE TOLD

There are many stories which could be told and numerous instances related regarding the early and trying days in Stanstead. These are stories which fill the early history of Canada, and Stanstead can indeed claim its just share.

They tell of the early days when living conditions were not what they are today, and when suffering and hardships were more the fate of everyone than is the case now.

What Stanstead is today is self-evident and needs no flattering words of description. The County has kept up with the times, has worked and planned for the future, with the result that today it is capable of meeting its present needs and problems and is also equipped to face whatever problems the future may bring.

WELL-KNOWN EASTERN TOWNSHIPS RESIDENT



Mr. Desire Neveu is one of the well-known men of the Eastern Townships. Mr. Neveu is secretary-treasurer of the Town of Rock Island and secretary-treasurer of the International Chamber of Commerce, of which organization he was president last year.

HEDGES GUARD PEDESTRIANS FROM TRAFFIC

Guildford By-Pass Road Concerned With Comfort and Safety of Motorists.

LONDON, Eng.—The comfort and safety of walkers are to be closely studied in the lay-out of the new Guildford by-pass road, about nine miles in length, on which work has already begun.

It is proposed to construct the footpaths on the field side of the hedges so that walkers will be divided by a barrier from the traffic stream.

Other local authorities are also considering the adoption of this innovation, not only on new roads, but on existing roads where the accommodation for walkers is restricted.

Lack of footpaths on narrow roads is responsible for numerous accidents.

The placing of footpaths inside the hedges would certainly help to revive the pleasure of a country walk.

The Ministry of Transport is encouraging the new scheme. Many local authorities are negotiating for the purchase of narrow strips of land for this purpose.

Hedges on the new Guildford by-pass are to be of copper-beech, and will make a pleasing roadside lane for pedestrians.

Unsightly Roads

Mr. Herbert Morrison has declared war against the desecration of the countryside by unsightly new roads, and has had the Ministry of Transport issue the following statement:

"The Minister of Transport recently thought it desirable to issue to the department's divisional road engineers special instructions regarding the preservation of amenities.

"These instructions summarize the aims which the Minister of Transport has for some time past kept in view, and will be applied by the department's staff when considering the schemes submitted by local authorities.

"Public bodies generally will doubtless sympathize with Mr. Morrison's desire that schemes of road construction should be regarded, not solely in the light of engineering considerations, but also of their effect upon the landscape and the countryside.

"The unspoilt roadside scenery of our country is of such inestimable value as a national asset that no degree of care can be deemed excessive in studying the details of projects affecting the highway, especially in days when the grants from the national Road Fund represent so large a share of the expenditure involved."

WELL, IF THEY HAD TO LISTEN—

When the broadcaster announced: "Sing, Sing, Birds on the Wing," Dense Dorothy thought more prisoners had escaped. [Buffalo Evening News

PRIMAL ORDER

"Why do so many black-eyed people seem hot-tempered?" queries a reader. Ed: I can't say, but I know why so many hot-tempered people seem to get black eyes.—Exchange.

CROSS CROSSINGS CAUTIOUSLY

Professor—What people are scattered all over the earth?

Class (in chorus) Pedestrians. [Virginia Reel

LIVERPOOL HAS NOVEL LIBRARY OF ART WORKS

Continuous Exhibition Afforded by Displays in Homes of Patrons—Artists Name Committee to Select Pictures and Statuary to Be Circulated.

LIVERPOOL—Liverpool has had for many years an active school of artists who have brought distinction to the city, and the Merseyside Art Circle, which has just opened its newest exhibition, is an organization formed two years ago which keeps the artists and their public in very close touch.

In its short but very useful career this circle has held a score of exhibitions—that is of public exhibitions. But the chief value of the circle is that the works of the artists approved by it are on continuous exhibition in the patrons' houses.

Its founders conceived the idea of a lending library of works of art. All the artists of the district have voted for six of their number to represent them, and these, with six subscribing members, elected by the patrons, form an executive committee which chooses the works to be circulated.

A subscriber pays five guineas a year, and for that he has the loan each month of a new picture or a small statuette. If he is especially pleased with the work, he may keep it, if not, it is passed on at the end of the month to another subscriber, and in any case a member receives each year in return for his subscription one work of art.

In the first year of the circle sales and commissioned orders amounted to £600 and a continuous exhibition was held in the Rushworth Gallery.

The present exhibition which is to remain open for two months, contains no work priced at more than five guineas, and among the artists represented, many of them by pictures on which dealers would no doubt put much higher prices than that, are Will C. Penn, Edward I. Halliday, and Sydney Merrills.

Stanstead Fur Farming Company, Limited

BREEDERS OF

FINEST QUEBEC NORTHERN MINKS

ESTABLISHED IN 1913.

STANSTEAD, QUEBEC.

Seventeen years' experience in Mink Ranching, qualifies us without fear of contradiction. To advise farmers and other people, who have a small piece of land available, that this is the opportune time to start a Mink Ranch.

The demand for Live Mink for breeding purposes greatly exceeds the supply, and will for years to come.

START AT ONCE

With from one to ten pairs, with the information we furnish, it is as simple as raising chickens.

"The Road To Successful Mink Ranching"

a booklet which we publish, and sell for $1.00 gives all the information needed. Send for this booklet today. The information contained therein cost us a thousand dollars.

Double Your Investment The First Year.

Start only with "Stanstead Mink", recognized everywhere as the finest in the world. We are now taking orders for Fall delivery.

STANSTEAD FUR FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED

Largest Mink Ranch in the world.

STANSTEAD, QUE.

Stanstead Vulcanizing Works and Service Station

—Full Stock of—

Goodyear and Firestone Tires, Gasoline, Oil, Grease, Accessories, Radios, Batteries of all Kinds for all Purposes.

Best of Service

C. C. CRAWFORD, Manager

GEO. A. CHANNELL

Fine Groceries, Flour and Feed, Scotch Coal, Grain, Lime, Brick and Cement.

—Custom Grinding—

STANSTEAD, Que.

CASWELL & O'ROURKE STORE COMPANY

Derby Line, Vermont, and Rock Island, Que.

Members of International Chamber of Commerce

We have given the Three Villages forty years of service, and are better equipped today than at any time in our history to give you real service.

New warehouse built this year at Rock Island to take better care of our Canadian business.

We are established coal dealers, with Canadian agency for D. L. & W. Anthracite and Scotch Coal in all sizes.

A warehouse full of all kinds of Building Materials. Call on us for quick deliveries of every building requirement. We maintain a quick truck delivery. Car dealers in Cement, Lime, Pulp Plaster, Brick, Plaster Board, Roofing Materials, Nails, Flour, Feeds, etc.

CASWELL & O'ROURKE STORE COMPANY

Stanstead College

Stanstead, Que.

A Home Away from Home

A non-sectarian, residential Protestant School in the Switzerland of Canada.

Makes provision for both sexes.

We are prepared to give efficient service and care to students of the following departments:

JUNIOR SCHOOL—Boys and girls from 8 to 12 years of age. Of special interest to parents who must take prolonged absence from home during the school period. Under the management of cultured and efficient matrons and nurses. Strong teaching staff.

HIGH SCHOOL—Boys and girls of High School standing. Courses meet the Provincial requirements up to and including School Leaving and Junior Matriculation. Under the tuition of Educational Specialists.

JUNIOR COLLEGE—Especially organized to take care of Under-graduates in the First Year of Arts. Senior Matriculation under conditions guaranteeing to the student individual attention—Small Classes—Moderate Fees. Of special interest to those preparing for Medicine, Science, Dentistry, Law or Theology, as well as those interested in the B. A. course.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND THE BUGBEE BUSINESS COLLEGE are also parts of the Stanstead College Foundation. These offer full courses to all resident students.

For Prospectus and Registration Write:

DR. T. B. MOODY,

Principal Stanstead College, Stanstead, Que.

THE NATIONAL BANK

DERBY LINE, VT.

Founded 1851.

4% Interest On Savings Accounts, Compounded Semi-Annually

Write or phone for terms on Canadian funds received on deposit or for transfer.

Know Your Druggist Better—
He's Your Doctor's Right-Hand Man

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

W. H. BROWN

Registered Druggist

DERBY LINE, VERMONT

Settlers Attracted To Coaticook By Water Power

Richard Baldwin, Jr., Was First Man To Settle Present Site Of Flourishing Town Of Coaticook

Pitched Camp Near Banks of Coaticook River Ninety Years Ago—Store Opened in 1842 by Horace Cutting—Village Given Present Name in 1844—Abundance of Water Power and Coming of Railroad in 1853 Added Impetus to Growth—Modern Power Plant Now Installed.

IT WAS ninety years ago, in 1840, that Richard Baldwin, Jr., pitched his camp near the banks of the Coaticook river and on the site of the present town of Coaticook. Valley and hills for many miles each way were then covered with massive growths of timber and little did he dream that in after years a thrifty and populous town would spring up on the site he had chosen for his habitation. A year later came Horace Cutting, who opened a store in 1842, and subsequently came Marcus Child, who joined Mr. Cutting in partnership. All these and many more bear honored names in the annals of the town. For four years the little hamlet got along very nicely without a name, but in 1844, when the post office was established, it was necessary, of course, to have a name for it, and it was named "Coaticook." Now the question has often been asked what is the derevation and meaning of the word "Coaticook."

Abbe Maurault, who spent many years of his life as a missionary among the Abenaki Indians, bands of whom made these townships their hunting grounds long before white men settled here, says the word is of Abenaki origin and means "the stream of the pineland." Poetical isn't it? And doubtless true, for the Indian is a nature lover, and his descriptive language is full of poetic expressions. If Cooper and others who were familiar with the customs and language of Indian tribes are to be believed, some of the speeches of the chiefs of the tribes were masterpieces of eloquence, filled with poetical allusions to the wonders and beauties of nature, of which, it cannot be denied, they were, by the necessity of their environment, compelled to be close observers.

Method and Purpose In Settlement

Doubtless there was method and purpose in the settlement of Richard Baldwin, Jr., at the place he did, for here the river plunges down through a deep gorge, dropping, in the course of its half mile race, a hundred and fifty or more feet. Here he saw power, as did others who followed in his footsteps.

Nine years later, in 1853, came the Grand Trunk Railway. Water power was harnessed, mills and factories sprang up along the river bank and business blocks in the heart of the village. Of course, in those early times the machinery of mill and factory were made to turn by the primitive power of the water wheel directly applied. But in these modern times it is different. Today Coaticook has a fine up-to-date electric plant built and owned by the municipality at a cost representing a capital investment of $311,896.45. To accomplish this undertaking required some courage and enterprise, for they had to bore a tunnel six feet across by seven feet in height through solid rock for a distance of 1,600 feet or more. The drop from the intake of the tunnel to its outlet at the power house is 145 feet. At the power house two turbines, each with a 1,000 horse power capacity, are installed.

Electric Plant

The Coaticook River has its source back in the hills and mountains of the international boundary line, and its principal feeders are Big and Little Averill Lakes and Norton Lake. These lakes have been dammed to an average height of ten feet to afford an additional supply of water in times of need.

The gross revenue of the electric plant for the year 1929 was $43,446.85 and operating expenses $12,250.34, leaving a net revenue of $30,996.51, and, after deducting a further interest charge on the capital investment, a net profit of $11,667.36. The town's water system is also municipally owned. It cost the town $169,579.37 and gross revenue from this source, in 1929, totalled $20,825.39, which after deducting operating expenses of $3,997.53 and interest charges of $9,617.67, left a net profit of $7,210.39. The total net debt of the town stood at $480,576.19 at the end of 1929, and represents the capital investment in the electric and water plants, and the charges against these plant investments for the year, including interest and sinking fund charges, amounted to $37,733.97, while the net revenue from the two departments amounted to $47,824.57, leaving a favorable net balance of $10,090.60. During the year the town built nearly a mile of new concrete sidewalks at a cost of $16,000 and a new concrete bridge of one hundred feet span and thirty-five feet wide, at a cost of $11,000.

Value of Taxable Property

The assessed value of taxable property for 1929 was $2,303,700, non assessable, $693,000; the municipal tax rate was thirteen mills and the municipal revenues for the year totalled $38,887.44. The municipal government for the current year is as follows: Mayor, Guy C. Tillotson; councillors, Ward 1, Arthur Leclair; Ward 2, T. F. Laroche; Ward 3, F. I. Lajoie; Ward 4, Dr. A. N. Dupuis; Ward 5, E. B. Parker; Ward 6, D. B. Hopkins; and Ward 7, Henry S. Nourse.

The Protestant High School has an enrollment of one hundred and thirty pupils and the school finances are in excellent shape, notwithstanding comparatively high salaries paid the teachers. The Principal receives $2,400 per year, a French specialist $1,300 and three other teachers $1,000 each.

There are five Catholic schools, an academy for boys, the enrollment being 223; and the convent of Sisters of Presentation of Mary for girls has an enrollment of 126. The three other schools, all elementary, have a total enrollment of 298, making a grand total of 647 pupils.

Active Board of Trade

The Coaticook Board of Trade is an active organization co-operating with the Council in furthering the interests of the town. The newly elected officers for the year are honorary presidents, Messrs. Wm. Niedner and D. S. Bachand; president, G. A. Normandin; vice-president, Max B. Ferrill; secretary, E. E. Akhurst; and treasurer, H. A. Cote.

Several thriving industries are located here, the more notable being the Norton Ball Bearing Jacks; Penmans' Limited; Belding Paul Corticelli Limited; Hopkins Bros. grist and feed mills; P. L. Baldwin lumber mills, Sleeper and Akhurst, machinists; Coaticook woollen mills; Gerin's creamery; and Wm. Neidner and Sons, rubber hose factory.

THE OLD STONE JAR

"Auntie, kin I have some strawberries?"

"Strawberries are out of season."

He hesitated for a moment, and then added: "Is cookies?" [Louisville Courier-Journal

THE CAVE MAN

"I don't like Bob. Last night I wanted to show him how well I could whistle, and when I puckered my lips real nice—"

"Well, what then?"

"He let me whistle."—Pathfinder.

ALLAIRE & SONS

Child Street

You will find here good assortments of

Wall Papers, Paints and Hardware

—also—

Electrical Supplies

BEERWORTH'S

11 Main Street. Phone 278.

COATICOOK, QUE.

We are headquarters for all the latest

Magazines and Books

A full line of Stationery, Perfumes and Toilet Articles.

The best and freshest line of Confectionery and Tobaccos in Coaticook.

A very complete line of Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Supplies.

ICE-CREAM and ICE-COLD SODAS.

Prompt and Courteous Service.

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BACHAND & DIONNE LIMITED

Main Street — Coaticook, Que.

Distributors for

McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, MARQUETTE, OLDSMOBILE *and* **CHEVROLET MOTOR CARS**

G. M. C. and Chevrolet Trucks

Also operate one of the largest most modern and best equipped fire-proof garages in the Eastern Townships

LUCIEN MAURAIS

—All Kinds of—

Automobile Repairs

Prompt Service—Satisfaction Guaranteed

COATICOOK, QUE.

AKHURST'S GARAGE LIMITED

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SALES and SERVICE

Visit Our Show Room

— and See The —

NEW MODELS

J. F. LAROCHE

Licenced Grocer and Butcher

High Grade Groceries, Meats of all Kinds,

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We will be pleased to have you call on us when doing your spring shopping.

We have a complete assortment of

Ladies' Coats, Suits and Dresses

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Gents' Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishings

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Home Bakery and Luncheon Parlors

Choicest Made Food Served.

HOME MADE CANDIES AND PASTRIES OF ALL KINDS

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OPPOSITE CITY HALL

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All Kinds of Fresh, Salted and Smoked

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CREAM

— AND —

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For Value and Variety

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Upholstering and Picture Framing a Specialty.

J. H. KNAPP, Reg'd

COATICOOK, QUE.

Valuable Water Power Makes Farnham A Rich Centre

Ideal Factory Sites Adjacent To Railway Tracks Offered To New Manufacturers In Farnham

Town of Farnham Offers Many Advantages—Excellent Police and Fire Protection, Municipally-Owned Water Department and Fine Filtration Plant—Town Has for Years Been Important Railway Centre—Farnham, Like Many Other Sections, Has Interesting History.

THE present town of Farnham, formerly known as West Farnham to distinguish it from the village of East Farnham, is located in the Township of Farnham in the county of Missisquoi, and on the banks of the Yamaska River, a tributary of the historic Richelieu River. While the Township of Farnham was opened for colonization in 1798, it was not until some time later that settlement was made on the present site of the town. According to Mrs. C. M. Day, whose history of the Eastern Townships was published in 1869, John Bowker settled in Farnham in 1827 and at that time only two other settlers were located there. Like so many other of our thriving villages, towns and cities, water power was largely responsible for the attraction of settlers to this particular locality, and for several years also for the growth and development of the village. Then came railways to give added impulse to its upbuilding, until today it has a population of 3,000, and has a most promising future as an important industrial center of the Province of Quebec.

At this point on the Yamaska there is a drop of nearly sixty feet in the river in the course of a short distance from the head to the foot of the falls. In the earlier days the Yamaska waters turned the wheels of many small but busy factories. Today it is harnessed for hydro-electric power. This power plant was built by and for some years operated by the town, but was acquired and is now operated by the Southern Canada Power Company.

Respecting the early settlement of the Township and of the village of Farnham, Mrs. Day's history of the Eastern Townships says: The warrant of survey for Farnham was issued August 27th, 1798. Soon after which the tract was formed into a township, and part of it granted to the heirs of Col. Samuel Wells and thirteen additional associates. These grants were in the Eastern part of the township and many openings were made there, while the tract now known as West Farnham remained an unbroken wilderness. An extensive grant of this wild land was made to George Allsop. Esq., for government service; but years elapsed before it was claimed by the heirs of the grantee; and in the meantime several families of settlers had located upon different parts of it, chiefly in the vicinity of the Yamaska River.

William Cook, from Rhode Island, built a saw mill in 1817, and at nearly the same time Isaac Gibbs located about one mile east of the present village. J. Higgins settled in what is now known as Higgins' Hill, and Captain Buck chose a location near the forks of the Yamaska River. The fact that these lands were owned by non-resident proprietors operated very unfavorably toward their permanent settlement and, in consequence of there being no one to look after the interests of the real owners much timber was taken from the premises by irresponsible parties.

These lands were first occupied by the heirs in the persons of three grandsons of George Allsop viz.: George Carlton Allsop, John Bonfield Allsop and John Charles Allsop. They did not locate here permanently, however, till after the year 1840, since which the land has been mostly sold to other proprietors.

Three Log Houses.

In January, 1827, John Bowker, a young man from St. Armand, located upon the site of the present village, at which time there were but three log houses on the premises and few indications of settlement for a distance of seven miles toward St. Cesaire. Settlers were forced to carry their grain to Stanbridge for grinding until 1834, when a run of stones was placed in the saw mill for this purpose; the first grist mill was built about the year 1840.

The first public road through the place was the continuation of the Stanstead line which was finally carried past Mt. Johnson to the Chambly River, whence there were frequented routes to Montreal. For many years all the travel on this line was done in the winter, as on account of the imperfectly constructed road, travel was particularly difficult not to say dangerous or impracticable. In 1830, however, a government grant was obtained and expended in such improvements as made it more passable. In 1855, the township was separated into two municipalities.

The one great advantage of West Farnham lies in its extensive and valuable water power. Outside the village corporation, the assessable property is valued at $164,947. The village was incorporated January 1st, 1862. It is about one and a half miles in length from east to west by about three quarters of a mile from north to south. There are fully sixty feet of fall in the river in its course through the corporation. Its assessable property is valued at $169,025; it contains 225 legal voters and not less than two hundred heads of families. There are three churches, some dozen stores, a post office, railway station, hotels, three grist and three saw mills, woollen factory, two furniture shops, a manufacture for musical instruments, two copper factories, many industrial mechanic's shops and some three hundred dwellings, most of which are small. The greater majority of the inhabitants in West Farnham are French Canadians.

One of Farnham's Veteran Citizens.

One of Farnham's oldest living citizens is John Wilson who, in his eighty-ninth year, is still hale and hearty. He came here when twelve years old with his father, Chester Wilson, who removed his family hence from Stottsville where he had first settled as an immigrant from Ireland. And it is interesting to note that there is a reason to believe that the Farnham Wilsons are remotely connected with the family of the late President Wilson, although the former have never been to the trouble of tracing the genealogy of the respective families. It is known, however, that four Wilson brothers, of whom Chester Wilson was one, emigrated to America about the same time, three settling in the States, two of them in Virginia, while Chester Wilson came to Canada.

Shortly after his settlement here, in 1853, Chester Wilson started tanneries which were successfully operated for many years by himself and his descendants, one of whom J. A. Wilson, a grandson, together with his son, is living here and engaged in the manufacture of harnesses. For twenty years the Wilson tanneries supplied the Canadian Pacific Railway with the leather used in the upholstering of its passenger cars and for other purposes. Contemporary with Chester Wilson one George Elms owned and operated a tannery. Later John Wilson started and for many years successfully conducted a business of brick making and about the same time there were wood working industries in operation.

First Church Mission.

The first church mission was established, by the Methodists, in 1842 by Rev. Mr. Hutchinson. Five years later, an Anglican mission was opened by Rev. Wm. Jones and a parish shortly after was erected. The Roman Catholic parish was erected in 1851 by Bishop Ignace Bourget and its first priest was Rev. Joseph Dallais.

The town was incorporated by an act of the Legislature on July 14th, 1854.

At the present time there are three churches, Anglican, United and Roman Catholic.

The Protestants have an excellent High School with five well-paid teachers, with an enrollment of 121 pupils and where grades I to X inclusive are taught. F. H. Lavalliere is chairman of the board and A. Ingold, secretary. The school rate is ordinarily 7 mills, special 2 mills.

(Continued on page 31.)

WRONG JOINTS

"Did you hear about Bill?"

"No, what happened?"

"He had his arm broken in two places."

"Well, he ought to keep out of those places."

POLLENDER BROS.

—Manufacturers of—

Sash and Doors, House Finish, Pine and B. C. Fir

It Will Pay You to Ask For Our Prices Before Placing Your Order.

FARNHAM, QUE.

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Rooms With Bath,
Running Water in all Rooms.
Sample Rooms, Garage.

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Complete Road Service and Repairs

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HERE you will have the best of facilities, transportation, sites, power and labor.

TRANSPORTATION

FARNHAM IS LOCATED AT A JUNCTION OF THE TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS, C.P.R. AND C.N.R. TWO LINES OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY PASS THROUGH IT, THE LINE FROM VANCOUVER TO HALIFAX VIA MONTREAL AND THE LINE FROM MONTREAL TO BOSTON.

SITES

PLENTY OF GOOD LEVEL SITES AVAILABLE.

POWER

AMPLE POWER FURNISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY.

LABOR

YOU WILL FIND PLENTY OF CONTENTED LABOR AT FAIR WAGES, AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES DISPOSED TO TREAT WITH YOU ON LIBERAL TERMS.



Already Numerous Flourishing Industries Are Located Here And More Are Coming.

For more particulars, address

J. E. LEFEBVRE,

Secretary-Treasurer,

FARNHAM, QUE.

Farnham Has Enjoyed Rapid Industrial Development

Ideal Factory Sites Adjacent To Railway Tracks Offered To New Manufacturers In Farnham

(Continued from page 30.)

The Roman Catholics have three schools, a college for boys only with an enrollment of 360, a convent for girls, having 190 girls and the Ecole Ste. Famille for day pupils, with 260 pupils. The president of the school board is Arthur Giasson and Anatole Gaudet, secretary. The tax rate is 12½ mills.

One of the most energetic of the parish priests serving in Farnham was Rev. W. Veronneau. It was during his pastorate that the hospital was built in 1871, the convent in 1873 and the college in 1875. The hospital was burned in 1916, but rebuilt in 1921.

Members of Town Council.

The town council consists of Mayor Emile Pollender, pro-mayor W. S. McCorkill, councillors: Ward 1, Oliva Adam; Ward 2, Andre Choiniere; Ward 3, W. S. McCorkill; Ward 4, Francois H. Delisle; Ward 5, Henri Gosselin; Ward 6, Israel Larochelle and city clerk, J. A. Lefebvre.

Like other towns Farnham has its municipal problems to solve and how to meet adequately the new ones arising out of its recent rapid industrial development is not the least of these. New streets have had to be opened up, old ones widened, sewers, water mains and side-walks laid down which means, of course, the outlay of a good deal of money, but it is necessary and in time will prove a splendid investment for it means increased population and prosperity for the town. Happily the municipal government is composed of business men with foresight and courage, who are desirous of seeing their town progress, while a live, active Board of Trade, of which Robert C. Wilkins, one of Farnham's prominent manufacturers and progressive business man has for eighteen years been president, functions in the town's interests.

Farnham has for many years been an important railway centre. Here the transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver and Halifax forms a junction with the main line from Montreal to Boston, and the Canadian National Railway operates a line from Montreal through Farnham to Granby and Waterloo. From Farnham to Waterloo it runs over the old roadbed of the original Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway the first railroad to reach Farnham. A little later came the South Eastern Railway between Montreal and Newport, Vt., now owned and operated by the C. P. R.

The land about Farnham is level and affords good factory sites adjacent to railway lines. During the past year two important industries, subsidiaries of large and flourishing United States manufactures, the Collins-and Aikman of Canada, Limited, makers of velvet, plushes, mohair and similar products, and the Dewey Almy Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, have built factories and started operations here. Older concerns already established in Farnham are Rob't. C. Wilkins and Sons Limited, garment makers, American Wringer Company of Canada Limited, makers of rubber covering for paper mill rollers, etc., the Pollender Bros., wood working factory and some smaller concerns.

The town has excellent police and fire protection. The fire department was recently equipped with a new Bickle engine and truck, pump and ladder truck and 3,000 feet of hose. There are five regular firemen employed and an auxiliary volunteer force of sixteen men and four horses are kept for emergency calls. The normal water pressure is sixty-three but for fire purposes 140. The Allen fire Alarm System is installed in the fire station.

The water system is municipally owned and controlled and includes a fine filtration plant which was installed at a cost of $124,000 and assures the citizens of a good quality of water, an important thing from the standpoint of health. Daily samples of water are taken from the reservoir and sent to the Provincial Board of Hygiene and reports on the analysis have been very good. Since the installation of the plant the child mortality in the town has been reduced from 15% to 2%.

Farnham Industries.

Collins and Aikman of Canada, Ltd.

Collins and Aikman of Canada Ltd., is a subsidiary of Collins and Aikman Corporation, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City, with mills located in New England, around Philadelphia, Pa., and in North Carolina, twelve in all. They are probably the largest manufacturers in the world of Ca-Vel-trade slogan "Velvets of Enduring Quality" for automobile and furniture trade. The company has bought thirty acres of land on the outskirts of the town, having in view the possible expansion requirements of future business. The first unit, a model up-to-date structure, is 320 feet by 128 feet built of brick on concrete foundation, the equipment is of the very best and latest type, and the unit represents an investment of over a million dollars. Other units will be added as needs require. Production was only recently started but the company has 125 employees on its payroll, is running night and day and by the middle of April expects to have a force of 200. The company makes its entire product from the crude yarn doing its own dyeing and finishing.

W. G. McCullough, New York City, is president of the company and W. M. Chamberlain is vice-president and general manager.

Robert C. Wilkins Co. Ltd.

The Rob't. C. Wilkins Co. Ltd., was established forty years ago in Montreal by Mr. Wilkins, but in 1911 was transferred to Farnham. The company manufactures overalls, white garments for nurses, waiters, and railway porters and carries stock in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Associated with Mr. Wilkins in business are two sons, Rob't. C. Jr., vice-president, and Walter, director and factory manager, and J. St. Jean, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Wilkins, who is president of the company, is active in all endeavors to promote the welfare of Farnham and the surrounding district. He has been president of the Farnham Board of Trade for eighteen years, was elected the second president of the Eastern Townships' Associated Boards of Trade and has helped in the organization of eight boards of trade in the Townships.

American Wringer Co., of Canada, Ltd.

The American Wringer Co., of Canada Ltd., is a subsidiary of the American Wringer Co. Inc., of Woonsocket, R.I., and is engaged in the manufacture of rubber covered rolls for pulp and paper, textile and washing machine trade principally, and in a smaller way for the printing trade. Their business covers the whole Canadian field from Halifax to Vancouver. W. J. Morris is manager of the Canadian factory.

Firm of Pollender Bros.

The wood working plant of Pollender Bros., in which Emile Pollender, Mayor of Farnham, is a partner, was established in 1905. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of sash and doors and house finish and deals in dimension lumber. The firm does a large contracting business in various sections of the province. They furnished the mill work for the Celanese plant at Drummondville, the new Children's Hospital, Montreal, and for the James MacLaren paper mill under construction at Masson, Que. They do much contract work for leading Montreal architects. Mayor Pollender, who is now serving his fourth year at the head of the Council Board of Farnham, is prominent in the affairs of the Lumber Dealers' Association of the Province and is slated for the presidency of the association at its next annual meeting in March.

Dewey-Almy Chemical Co., of Canada, Ltd.

The Dewey-Almy Chemical Co., of Canada, Ltd., is a new industry to Farnham, of which much is expected in the future. The company has bought twenty acres of land on the outskirts of the town, and it is expected that building operations will be started in March on a $2,000,000 plant.

139,000 GAIN IN CANADA'S POPULATION

Total Population Stood at 9,796,000 as of June 1, 1929, According to Estimate of Dominion Bureau of Statistics—More Than a Million Increase Since 1921.

Canada's total population stood at 9,796,000 as of June 1, 1929, according to an estimate issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of approximately 139,000 persons over the same date last year, when the estimated population was 9,658,000.

The report, covering the years 1921-29 inclusive, further showed the Dominion's population had increased by more than 1,000,000 persons during that period. In 1921 the census recorded 8,788,483 persons.

With the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Yukon, all of the Provinces enjoyed increase in population during the 12 months ending June 1 last. Prince Edward Island's estimated decrease was 300 persons. The Yukon lost approximately 500 of its residents.

Ontario still continues by far the most densely populated of the provinces, the estimates reveal, and along with Quebec enjoyed a most substantial increase in population during the period under review.

A comparative table showing the estimated population of the provinces and territories as of June, this year, as compared with the census figures for 1921 and the estimated figures for 1928, follows:

Provinces	1929	1928	1921
P. E. Island	86,100	86,400	88,615
Nova Scotia.	550,400	547,000	523,837
New Bruns..	419,300	415,000	387,876
Quebec . . .	2,690,000	2,647,000	2,361,199
Ontario . . .	3,271,300	3,229,000	2,933,662
Manitoba . .	663,200	655,000	610,118
Saskatchewan.	866,700	851,000	757,510
Alberta . . .	646,000	631,900	588,454
Brit. Col. . .	591,000	583,000	524,582
Yukon	3,000	3,500	4,157
North Ter. .	9,400	9,200	7,988

HAVE A PLATINUM FINISH

Dr Chargem—Madam, I shall have to paint your husband's throat with nitrate of silver.

Mrs. Highbrow—Oh, doctor, use gold—the expense is quite immaterial.—Pathfinder.

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H. E. KEMP, Prop.

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SALES and SERVICE

All Models of Cars on Display.
Complete Line of Ford Parts Carried in Stock.
General Repairing and Accessories
For All Makes of Automobiles.

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RUBBER ROLLS *for* EVERY PURPOSE

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Work Shirts, Pants, Overalls, White Coats & Mackinaw Clothing.

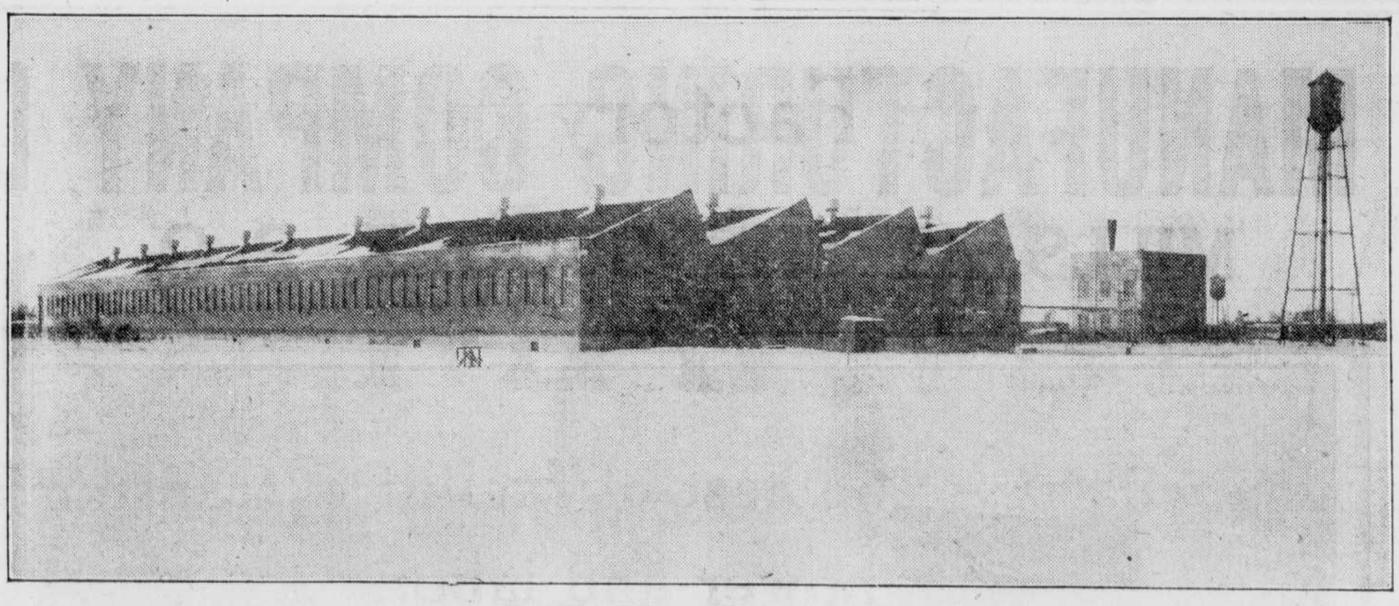
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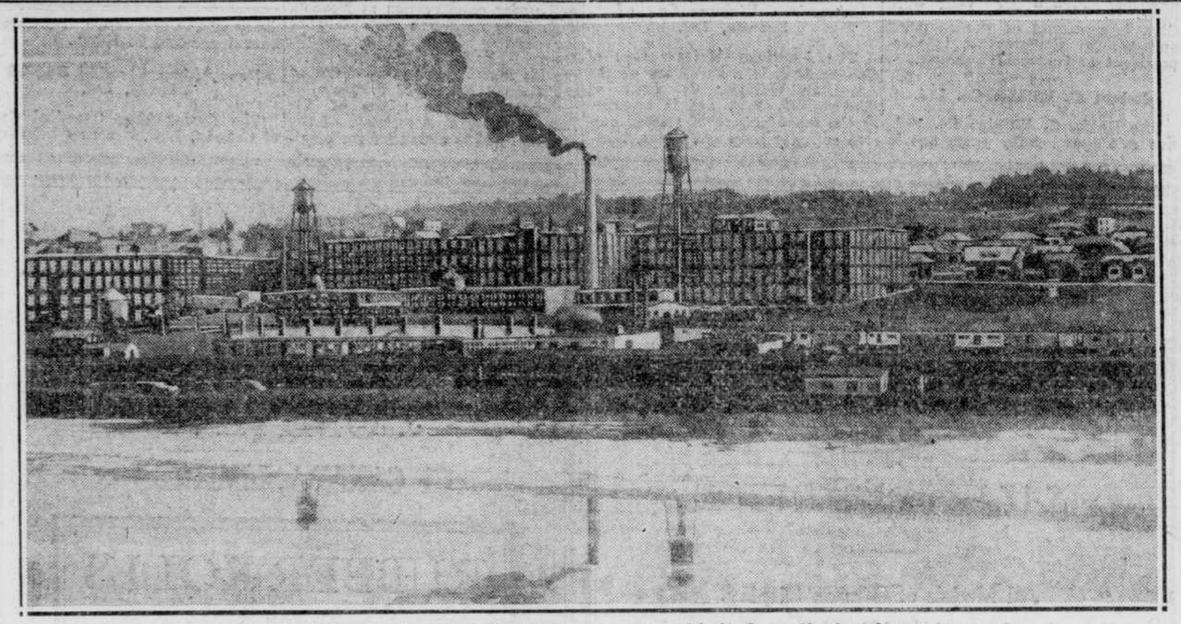
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VELVETS OF ENDURING BEAUTY

FARNHAM, QUEBEC

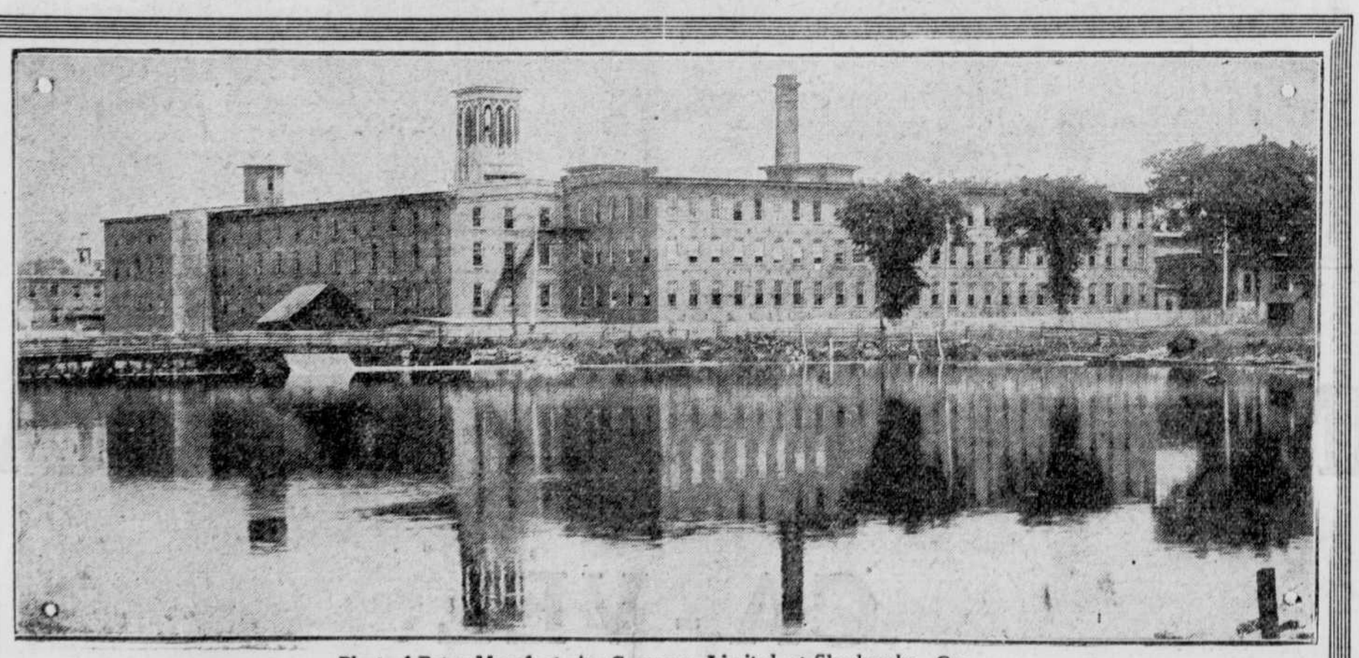
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Plant of Sherbrooke Cotton Company, Limited, at Sherbrooke, Que.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH

of

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Originally chartered in 1858 as the Bank of Canada, The Canadian Bank of Commecre commenced business in 1867 and soon grew from a local enterprise to an institution with an ever-increasing number of branches. In 1870 it absorbed the Gore Bank of Hamilton, an institution founded in 1835, established branches in various parts of Ontario and opened in Montreal in 1870 and in New York in 1872.

With the opening of the Canadian West the Bank entered upon its period of greatest expansion, establishing a branch in Winnipeg in 1893. This was the first of its numerous branches in the Prairie Provinces. In 1898 a branch was established at Dawson during the gold rush. In 1901 The Canadian Bank of Commerce absorbed the Bank of British Columbia and thus obtained a chain of valuable branches throughout the Province of British Columbia as well as offices in London, England, (the Head Office of the absorbed bank) and in San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, Oregon.

In 1903 the Bank absorbed the assets of the Halifax Banking Company, which had been established since 1825, thereby obtaining a number of branches in Nova Scotia and at St. John, N.B. Three years later it absorbed the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island and in 1912 the Eastern Townships Bank, the latter amalgamation adding a large number of branches in the Province of Quebec and elsewhere. In the meantime, branches had been opened up throughout the Canadian West and in Ontario. A branch was established at Mexico City in 1910, and in St. John's Newfoundland, in 1912.

During the war few branches were opened and over 1,700 of the staff joined the colors, their places in many instances being filled by women. Of those who enlisted 257 died for their country and 948 returned to assume their duties with the Bank. In 1924 the Bank of Hamilton with 123 branches was absorbed. Since the war the following branches have been opened outside Canada: St. Pierre in the French colony of St. Pierre et Miquelon; Havana; Kingston; Jamaica; Port of Spain; Trinidad; Bridgetown, Barbados; Rio de Janeiro and four branches in Newfoundland.

In 1928 the Bank purchased the assets of the Standard Bank of Canada, thereby obtaining numerous additional branches, especially in Ontario and the West. At the present time its branches number 800.

Sir John Aird, President of the Bank, has given more than fifty years of continuous service to the Bank. Among the other Directors are such well-known Canadians as Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., who is Chairman of the Board, and Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, P.C., K.C. M.G. The present General Manager, Mr. S. H. Logan, one of the Directors, received his appointment while Senior Agent of the Bank in New York in 1926.

The following table shows how the business of The Canadian Bank of Commerce has grown during the last sixty years:

	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Assets Total	Branches
1868	$ 916,359	$ 40,000	$ 1,302,480	$ 2,997,061	7
1880	6,000,000	1,400,000	11,106,628	21,435,711	33
1900	6,000,000	1,250,000	29,680,269	42,822,799	59
1910	10,000,000	7,000,000	126,834,253	157,053,015	222
1920	15,000,000	15,000,000	393,878,521	480,760,624	532
1926	20,000,000	20,000,000	403,318,105	512,603,549	550
1929	29,798,010	29,798,010	563,340,550	801,225,808	800



We Seek the Good of the Country

"We do not oppose anyone, all we seek is the good of the country. Our policy is to benefit our respective localities by employing our own and the floating capital under our control, in support of the trade and industry of the place."

The founders of The Candian Bank of Commerce made this statement on the eve of the establishment of the Bank, over 60 years ago. This statement has served as a guiding principle down through the years that have seen Canada advance to an eminent position among nations.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, one of the world's strongest financial institutions, still seeks to serve with all its resources, experience and facilities a Canada that is rapidly achieving new records in its economic and social life. The Bank's services are available for every worthy purpose..... in all sections of the country.

The policy of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, outlined above, is strongly in effect in the Eastern Townships, where the Bank's many branches and its large staff lend themselves wholeheartedly to the development of this rich and progressive region.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

S. H. LOGAN, General Manager.

G. G. LAIRD, Superintendent of Quebec Branches.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BRANCHES AND BRANCH MANAGERS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Acton Vale ..... J. R. Boivin
Amos ..... J. L. Rousseau
Arvida ..... E. P. Gregoire
Asbestos ..... J. Lemay
Ayer's Cliff ..... F. A. Johnston
Beauharnois ..... T. P. Delany
Bedford ..... E. A. Chadsey
Beebe ..... H. G. Kirwin
Berthierville ..... E. Dumoulin
Bishop's Crossing ..... H. A. Sampson
Chambly ..... L.A. L'Heureux
Chicoutimi ..... H. R. Biron
Coaticook ..... L. M. Thomas
Cookshire ..... F. E. Kerridge
Cowansville ..... J. H. Doak
Danville ..... A. E. Ward
Drummondville ..... E. R. Tanner
East Angus ..... C. S. Powers
Farnham ..... K. R. Turner
Granby ..... A. C. Smith
Hemmingford ..... H. E. Temple
Howick ..... E. A. Bailey
Huntingdon ..... F.I. Batcheller
Knowlton ..... N. H. Slack
Lacolle ..... J. R. Bail
Lennoxville ..... J. McEwen
Magog ..... F. A. Morgan
Mansonvilie ..... G. D. Harvey
Marieville ..... J.M. Rene de Cotret
Megantic ..... G. M. Thompson
Montreal ..... P. C. Stevenson
Montreal ..... H.H. McKee, Asst. Hedley Hill. Asst. John Adair, Asst.
Crescent & St. Catherine M.A. Macfarlane
Maisonneuve ..... L. P. Bourgoing
Mount Royal Ave ..... J. H. Poupart
Ontario & Delorimier .. J. O. Bureau
Phillips Square ..... W. H. Collins
Prince Arthur & Park .. V. A. Smale
Rosemount ..... J. A. Heroux
Royal Ave & Sherbrooke St. A. L. Beckett
St. Catherine & City Hall G. C. Boright
St. Catherine & Metcalfe L.G.T. Lynch
St. Henri ..... A. E. Gittus
St. Hubert St. ..... A. B. Astle
Noranda ..... T. L. Golden
North Hatley ..... A. R. Virgin
Ormstown ..... C. W. Hawley
Outremont ..... A. L. Brien
Quebec ..... R. M. Watson
" Cartier Ave. ..... J. E. Robson
" Upper Town ..... M. L. Bisson
Richmond ..... K. G. Nourse
Rock Island ..... C. E. Soles
Rouyn ..... O. H. Brouillette
Ste. Anne de la Perade ... J.H.E. Dufresne
St. Chrysostome ..... C. V. Couet
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax .. J. A. Tessier
St. Hyacinthe ..... H. A. L'Abbe
St. Johns ..... J. I. McCabe
Scotstown ..... H. A. Scarth
Shawinigan Falls ..... H. S. Lawrence
Sherbrooke ..... G. E. Ewing
"... Upper Town . J. G. Roy
" Wellington St. . F. A. Briggs
Sutton ..... F. L. Nunns
Thetford Mines ..... A. L. Dessert
Thetford Mines West .. U. A. Vaudry
Three Rivers ..... A. H. Russell
Valcourt ..... J. A. Parent
Valleyfield ..... P. L. Drouin
Verdun ..... P. R. Hamel
Woodland Ave. ..... P. R. Hamel
Waterloo ..... S. Macloughlin
Weedon ..... J.C.R. Marchand
Westmount ..... G. G. Aikman
Windsor ..... J. E. Thompson

SUB-AGENCIES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Brome (Wed) ..... Knowlton
Clarenceville ..... St. Johns
Compton ..... Coaticook
Dixville, (Fri.) ..... Coaticook
Dunham ..... Cowansville
Eastman (Mon., Wed. & Fri.) Magog
Franklin Centre (Tues.) ..... Ormstown
Frelighsburg ..... Farnham
Iberville ..... St. Johns
Marbleton ..... Bishop's Crossing
Martinville, (Sat.) ..... Coaticook
Philipsburg (Mon.) ..... Bedford
Stanbridge East ..... Bedford
Stanstead ..... Rock Island
St. Armand Station (Mon.) .. Bedford
St. Marc Ward Shawinigan Falls Shawinigan Falls.
Ste. Agnes de Dundee (Tues.) Huntingdon
Waterville ..... Lennoxville
West Shefford ..... Waterloo

1929 PROVED TO BE VERY GOOD YEAR FOR FARMER IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC; YIELD OF CROPS UP

Field Crops Thirty Per Cent. Above Those of 1928 in Quantity and Much Better in Quality—Past Year Was One of Fair Production and Good Markets—Results of Lamb Show Excellent—Quebec Stock Made Excellent Showing at Fairs—Co-operative Societies Organized—Progress in Right Direction.

The year that has just passed into history was one of the "good" years so far as Quebec agriculture is concerned. Field crops were well up to the average thirty per-cent. above those of 1928 in quantity and much better in quality, and this in a year when dry weather conditions throughout the rest of the continent generally resulted in lower yields and higher prices. The result has been good crops at good prices for the Quebec farmer, a combination that is not always met with. Commercial fruit production has likewise been profitable. The yields of apples and small fruits were well above the average, the quality good and prices satisfactory. Live stock and live stock products, too, met with good demand at prices well above the average of the past five years. In fact, in all branches of Quebec agriculture 1929 was a year of fair production and good markets.

Favorable Weather

In no other industry is the weather such an important factor as it is in agriculture. In this matter the Quebec farmer was favored during the year. A dry June reduced the milk flow from pastured cows somewhat and led to fears for the yields of field crops, but rains in July saved the situation without interfering seriously with the harvesting of the hay crop in good condition. While some districts naturally benefitted more than did others by the weather conditions, in no section of the Province was there anything approaching a crop failure; and the extremely open fall enabled Quebec's farmers to get their fall ploughing and other work done in better shape than they have ben able to do for some years.

The Montreal live stock market was characterized by good average prices throughout 1929, and more especially for hogs. In the face of a considerable reduction in the number of hogs coming onto Canadian markets, as compared with 1928 offerings, and perhaps to some extent in sympathy with higher prices in the Old Country for bacon swine, the prices during the summer months ran from $3 to $4 above those of the previous year, while at no time did the price for selects fall below $11. Beef prices kept close to the relatively high 1928 figures for most of 1929, falling off somewhat during the last few months of the year, due, perhaps, to the poor quality steers coming onto Canadian markets as a result of poor pasturage in the Western Provinces. Lamb prices at Montreal were slightly lower than in 1928, but the exceptional prices fetched by the carlots shown at the Montreal Lamb Show left the average about the same as that of the previous year.

Lamb Show A Success

Special mention must be made of this Lamb Show. Established to serve as a championship show to carry one step farther the good work accomplished through the various county lamb shows, and to bring to the attention of Canada's largest group of consumers the quality product that Quebec sheepmen are breeding, the Montreal Lamb Show and Sale, held in October, was one of the most successful events of its kind ever carried out. Those in touch with the situation know that Quebec has made astounding progress in the improvement of her market lambs during the past few years as a result of work done by Federal and Provincial officers in the sheep-breeding centres of the Province. Unfortunately, the public did not know. The fact, however, that the people of Montreal consumed during Lamb Week three times as much lamb as they have done in any other week is a striking proof of the success of the event from a publicity standpoint, while the gathering together of hundreds of sheepmen to watch the judging of the fifty carlots of market lambs will have its effect in inculcating an idea of type in lambs that should be of value to the industry in the future.

Another feature of the livestock year was the start made at strengthening and improving still further the sheep-raising industry of the Province, through the placing on farms in those districts suited to sheep of some 4,00 purebred and grade ewes during the past few months. This work, part of the new agricultural programme for Quebec, was carried out jointly by Federal and Provincial officials, while the financing of the purchase was made possible through loans made to the various sheep-raising societies by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. This project will be continued for four more years, by which time 25,000 ewes of good type will have been distributed to serve as foundations for many flocks throughout the Province.

In dairying, the year saw a slight reduction in the production of milk, due to poor pasture in some sections and to reduced number of milch cows in the Province. To the latter fact two factors contribute: the purchase of cows by United States buyers, and the weeding-out of diseased animals in the districts undergoing the test for tuberculosis. Prices for dairy products were, on the whole, satisfactory, butter being quoted at about the same as in 1928, while cheese averaged two to three cents lower. Following some difficulty over the winter prices for fluid milk for the Montreal market, a commission has been studying milk production costs in the districts supplying the city of Montreal. This enquiry will be of value not only in establishing just prices for city milk, but also in discovering the factors affecting cost of production.

Splendid Show-ring Record

Before leaving the field of dairy cattle, mention must be made of the splendid show-ring record made by Quebec stock, not only at the fairs of the Province, but also at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto in November. At the latter show, in international competition, Quebec Ayrshires and Holsteins carried off the lion's share of the awards, including all grand championship prizes for both breeds and the provincial-herd prize for the Holstein breed. It is interesting, too, to note that the Black Trophy, given at the Royal Winter Fair for the best junior judges of dairy cattle, and open to all Provinces of Canada, was won by two French-Canadian boys, Irenee Rouillard and Emile Petit, of Waterville, Que.

In the more specialized fields of agricultural production, the past year has likewise been a good one for the Quebec farmer. It is not too much to say that 1929 has seen the laying of the foundation for a new and better maple sugar industry in this Province. Last spring saw the opening of the new plant at Plessisville, built by the Department, for the benefit of the Quebec Maple Sugar Producers' Association, at which for the first time the products of Quebec maple groves were brought together for grading, processing under superior conditions, and preparing for the market in attractive forms and under guarantees of purity and quality. This was a real beginning. But it was felt that the movement would have to spread if Quebec's maple sugar industry was to be rescued from the condition into which it has sunk during the past decade or so. In accordance with the policy of co-operation worked out under the new agricultural programme, an appeal was made in October to maple sugar producers to join their society and support financially a marketing organization for the product. The Department, on its part, promised grants or loans to the society equal in value to the amounts subscribed by the members. The response to this appeal has been most gratifying. Already the membership objective set for next spring has been reached, and the farmers are showing their faith in their business by the readiness with which they are investing their money in this co-operative.

In the field of potato production, steps were taken during the year towards putting the Quebec industry on a better marketing basis. We hear so much about the better organized Maritimes potato production that we have come to look upon those Provinces as the home of the Canadian potato industry. As a matter of fact, Quebec produced in 1929 thirty per-cent. more potatoes than did the three Maritime Provinces combined, and thirty-six per-cent. of the total potato crop of Canada. What has been lacking is organized marketing for Quebec potatoes. Last year some fifteen co-operative societies were organized in Quebec's potato districts, and the members of these societies were provided with certified seed of favorite market varieties. A number of warehouses were erected as assembling and grading points, This, again, is but a beginning in putting another of Quebec's agricultural productions on its feet. Incidentally, the 1929 potato crop of Quebec was a profitable one. While most of the other Provinces of Canada harvested fewer potatoes than in 1928, and the United States crop was but 75 per-cent. that of the previous year, the Quebec crop ran 17 per-cent. above 1928 yields, and has been selling at very satisfactory prices.

Increased Fruit Yield

In the field of commercial fruits, the year brought increased yields, and, though a flood of poor quality early fruit had a bad effect on the apple market, prices for good dessert apples are at profitable levels. The year 1929 saw the inauguration of a spray service, through which the members are advised by experts when and how to spray, this advice being based upon observations made in key orchards in the various districts. Where the advice was consistently followed, unusually good control of orchard insects and diseases resulted. The year saw the establishment, too, of a number of additional canning factories in Quebec.

Real Agricultural Progress

Reference has already been made in a couple of places to the new programme for Quebec agriculture worked out by the Department during the past year. Of real importance in the year's agricultural activities are the various phases of this work that have already been started. As may be remembered from the outline of this programme published in a large number of papers last June, the basis upon which it is built is "improved live stock for greater efficiency, improved cropping practices to ensure the proper feeding of these animals, good markets for Quebec products, and the development of special productions to meet special market needs."

(Continued on page 38.)

NO???

"Have you always had such a tough beard?

"Naw, not when I was a kid."

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Young Lady Applicant—I was caught kissing my boss, sir.

Employer—Ur-um, you can start here in the morning.—Santa Fe Magazine.

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Preacher (at baptism) — His name, please?

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Preacher (to assistant)—A little more water, please



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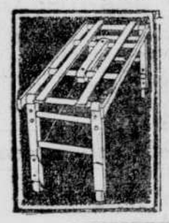
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EASIER TO OPERATE—WASHES FASTER (AND CLEANER) AND LASTS LONGER THAN ANY OTHER WASHER

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POLITICAL HISTORY REVIEWED FROM DISCOVERY OF DOMINION BY CABOT TO PRESENT CENTURY

Canadian Recorded History Commenced With Discovery of Eastern Coast by John Cabot in 1497—Samuel de Champlain Real Founder of Canada—Became British Colony in 1763—Difficulties of Administration Great—Events Leading to Confederation Reviewed—Expansion of Canada.

Canadian recorded history commenced with the discovery of the eastern coast by John Cabot in 1497. Corte Real visited Newfoundland and Labrador in 1501 and Verrazano explored the coast of Nova Scotia in 152?, while Jacques Cartier's voyages (1534-1541) resulted in the exploration of the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Samuel de Champlain, however, was the real founder of Canada, as he was associated with de Monts in establishing Port Royal in 1605 and himself founded Quebec in 1608, later carrying on extensive explorations.

Mainstay Was Fur Trade

While religious and patriotic motives actuated many of those whose names are connected with the early history of New France, the fur trade, with its natural antagonism to settled agriculture, was the original mainstay of colonization. The monopolistic trading companies of the period, one after another, profited from this trade but systematically evaded the stipulations in their contracts for actual colonization and missionary work among the Indians.

In 1663 company rule was discarded and Canada came under the immediate government of the King of France with a local administration consisting of a governor, assisted by an advisory sovereign council, a bishop and an intendant—the latter an administrative and judicial officer whom we might call a "business manager." In a word, the full machinery of Royal Government as practised in the French provinces, including the feudal system, was transplanted to Canada, and this lasted until the end of the French period in 1760.

Frontenac Outstanding

Among the various governors, the name of Frontenac is outstanding, among the bishops, Laval, and among the intendants, Talon. In a recapitulation like the present, it is impossible even to suggest, much less to fill in, the romantic and picturesque background of the French regime in Canada—the heroism of the missionaries; the intrepidity of the explorers who, from their slender base along the St. Lawrence, traversed lake and river to the prairies on the west and to the Gulf of Mexico on the south— that succession of stirring incidents clustered about such names as Maisonneuve and La Mere de l'Incarnation, Dollard, d'Iberville and La Verendrye, Marquette and La Salle, which opened up what is now the Dominion of Canada to the civilized world and gave form to some of the most notable Canadian institutions of today.

Rivalry Seen

Almost incessant warfare grew out of the rivalry betwen the French colony in the St. Lawrence valley, sparsely settled, poor, but aristocratic, and the far more numerous, wealthy and democratic English colonies along the Atlantic seaboard. In the end Great Britain won. Nova Scotia or Acadia was surrendered to her by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, while the Seven Years War decided the issue for the St. Lawrence valley in the final struggle between Wolfe and Montcalm — a struggle which cost both leaders their lives at the battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759.

Became British Colony

Canada, including Cape Breton Island and what is now New Brunswick, became, after the Treaty of Paris in 1763, a British crown colony. For several years thereafter the government was of a military character.

In 1774, when the American Revolution was visibly approaching, the boundaries of the province of Canada were extended by the Quebec Act south to the Ohio river and west to the Mississippi. The Act also established a council with limited legislative powers, sanctioned the use of French law in civil matters, and granted full freedom for the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. Thus assured of their most valued rights, and with additional British privileges, the French resisted the separatist influence of the seceding American colonies, and Sir Guy Carleton, then governor, with the co-operation of the better elements of the population, repulsed the attacks of the American generals, Montgomery and Arnold. The Treaty of Versailles, however, surrendered the fertile but unpeopled territory south of the Great Lakes to the United States. Thereafter the coming of the United Empire Loyalists—the second great incident of Canadian settlement as the French occupation was the first—reinforced the English-speaking population of Nova Scotia, and peopled New Brunswick and Ontario.

Constitutional Act Passed

The Constitutional Act of 1791 endeavoured to solve some of the problems created by the juxtaposition of French and English settlers. It divided the English-speaking province of Ontario or Upper Canada from the mainly French-speaking province of Lower Canada or Quebec and gave to each Representative Government, which had existed in Nova Scotia since 1758, in Prince Edward Island since 1769 (first Legislature met, 1773), and in New Brunswick since 1784 (first Legislature met, 1786).

War of 1812-14

In the early nineteenth century, there took place the war of 1812-14 with the United States, in which Sir Isaac Brock and Colonel de Salaberry were outstanding figures in the defence of Canada, not an acre of territory being lost by the Treaty of Ghent which closed the war. A peace of more than a century has followed, marked by steadily improving relations between the two countries.

The Representative Government granted in 1791, while it gave people a considerable voice in administration, went only part way, and resulted in bitter quarrels between the Legislative Assemblies and the Governors. These quarrels finally led in Upper and Lower Canada to the abortive rebellions of 1837-38, which, however, brought about the sending of Lord Durham to Canada, the union of the provinces and the decision to grant Responsible Government (1841.) During the first seven years of the Union, the meaning and scope of Responsible Government were hotly debated, but after the formation of the Lafontaine-Baldwin government in 1848 it was definitely recognized that the Governor, like the King did not govern, but the Government was entrusted to whichever of the political leaders of the moment could command the support of the majority in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year, 1848, when Lord Elgin was Governor-General, Responsible Government was given to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in 1851 to Prince Edward Island.

Pacific Coast Settled

Meanwhile, on the Pacific coast, a new settlement was being established on Vancouver island, where coal had been discovered in 1849, but to which the fur-trade had penetrated both by land and sea long before—Sir Alexander Mackenzie's heroic exploit in crossing the continent having taken place in 1793. Representative Government was conceded to this colony in 1856. A little later the discovery of gold on the mainland led to a great rush of miners, and the mainland was constituted a separate colony in 1858. In 1864 a Legislative Council was established. Two years later the provinces of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united and the first Legislative Council of British Columbia met, being partly nominated and partly elected. In 1871, just prior to the entry of British Columbia into Confederation, this Council passed the Constitution Act, providing for a Legislative Assembly of 25 members, to be substituted for the Council itself.

The primitive struggle to subdue the wilderness, the patient, unromantic work of individual settlers, who with axe and rude plough hewed out farms, built mills and the other industries of a pioneer civilization, the founding of towns, townships and counties, etc., must here be passed over. Population, which at the time of the cession was about 90,000, had increased by 1860 to three millions. Economic progress had become rapid. Lumbering had replaced the fur trade; roads were built, canals were dug and deepened; the era of railway building had begun. Though Upper Canada's prosperity, founded on grain growing, was checked by the repeal of the corn laws in Great Britain, from 1854 to 1866 the United States market was open to the produce of the British American provinces by the Reciprocity Treaty. The Maritime provinces meanwhile had developed fishing, shipbuilding and the carrying trade.

Story of Confederation

The project of uniting the British North American colonies was adumbrated as early as 1789 by William Smith, a former Chief Justice of Canada, and again proposed twenty-five years later by Chief Justice Sewell, but only with the introduction of railways and telegraphs did it come within the range of practical politics. Although advocated by the British American League in 1850, by the Honorable Henry Sherwood in 1851, and by Alexander Galt in 1858, it was not until deadlock occurred in the Canadian Legislative Assembly that the Government of Canada was induced to take the matter up. Other causes were the impending abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which forced Canada to look for new channels of trade, and the intimation from the British Government that Canada must, to a large extent, provide for its own defence. Accordingly in 1864 a Coalition Government, of which Sir Etienne Tache was the head and including John A. Macdonald, George Etienne Cartier, George Brown, Oliver Mowat and William McDougall, was formed in Canada for the purpose of negotiating the confederation of the British North American Provinces, failing which they undertook to apply the federal principle as between Upper and Lower Canada.

Similar Move in Maritimes

Meanwhile a somewhat similar movement was taking place in the Maritime Provinces where there were three Governments and three Legislatures in an area smaller than either Upper or Lower Canada. A joint conference to discuss the expediency of a union of the three provinces under one Government and Legislature had met at Charlottetown on September 1st, 1864. The Canadian Government received permission for its delegates to attend this conference and as a result the conference was adjourned to meet at Quebec to discuss the federal union of all the provinces rather than the legislative union of the Maritime provinces only. The resolutions adopted at the Quebec Conference, October 10-29, 1864 (at which Newfoundland as well as Canada and the Maritime Provinces was represented) were approved by the Legislature of Canada at the following session, but unexpected opposition developed in the Maritimes. However, in April, 1866, the Nova Scotia Assembly authorized the appointment of delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of union, and in June, 1866, a similar resolution was passed in New Brunswick.

Met in London

The delegates of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick met in London on December 4th, 1866, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland not being represented. The resolutions of the Quebec Conference were taken up, considered seriatim, amended in certain particulars and adopted anew, the amendments granting more favourable financial terms to the Maritime Provinces. The title desired for the new confederation by the Conference was the "Kingdom of Canada," but the name "Dominion" was subsequently substituted. The resolutions, as amended by the London Conference, were now passed by the Imperial Parliaments as the British North America Act, receiving the Royal Assent on March 29th, 1867. Brunswick into one Dominion under the name of Canada, and on July 1st, 1867, the Dominion commenced to exist.

Expansion of Canada

The early years of Confederation, under Sir John A. Macdonald as prime minister, were unsettled, owing to the agitation in Nova Scotia for the repeal of the union, and to the North West rebellion of 1870, arising out of the transfer of the enormous territories of the Hudson's Bay Company to the new Dominion. This transfer, became effective on July 15th, 1870, and Manitoba was admitted into Confederation as the fifth province of the Dominion. On July 20th, 1871, British Columbia entered Confederation under an agreement stipulating for the construction of a Canadian Pacific railway. Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion on July 1st, 1873. On September 1st, 1880, all British possessions in North America and the adjacent islands, except Newfoundland and its dependencies, were annexed to Canada by Imperial Order of July 31st

Continued on page 39.)

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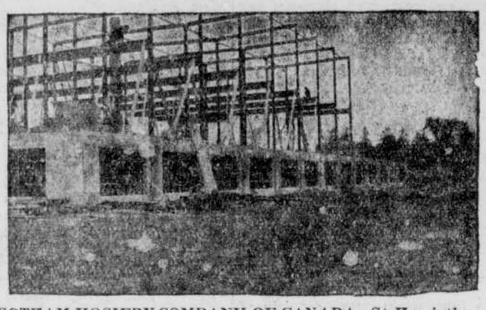
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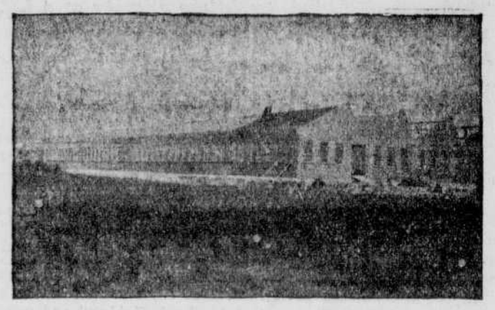
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Why Government-Ownership Fails

Striking commentary on the subject of government-ownership, or public-ownership through bureaucracy, is furnished by an editorial which appeared in the Montreal "Gazette" recently. Headed "Hydro Troubles in Manitoba" it outlined the difficulties which have attended the venture of that province into the mire of politically-managed utility business—with what seems to be the inevitable result.

The ownership of almost two hundred municipal-controlled electric light and power plants, or distribution systems, passed to privately operated companies during the past year, because their operation under political control fell drastically short of the promises originally held out by politicians; costs exceeded estimates considerably, and efficiency was not up to reasonable expectations.

It seems to be the same old story, so let us see what has transpired in Manitoba according to the press. Here are some excerpts for your edification:

"The Premier of Manitoba .... heads a party whose allegiance to the principle of public-ownership has been proclaimed and to a certain extent practical. The theory is still esteemed but its operation has been unprofitable. The provincial hydro-electric service, which supplies power to a number of small towns and to certain rural parts of the province, has cost the province upwards of a million dollars in deficits. In these glaring circumstances Mr. Bracken (the premier) has viewed with favor the offer of the Winnipeg Electric Company to provide service .... Opponents of the project have been fighting vigorously to block the transaction .... Mr. Bracken's supporters contend that while public-ownership is a good thing the present bargain (with the Winnipeg Electric) is a better one. The position of the Minister of the Interior is that of an unhappy arbiter..... he cannot satisfy one faction without mortally offending the other. The real issue seems to be whether a popular theory is to make way for a practical consideration."

May we reiterate that while the theory of public-ownership is good, its application under our own, or any other known system of government, is impossible; and when attempted inevitably results in abject failure so far as its prime object, which is assumed to be better service for the people at lower cost, is concerned. That this is a lamentable state of affairs we are quite prepared to admit; and are duly ashamed of it. But to conceal our impotency in this direction will not improve matters, and if we are to improve we must first find the fault.

Pity the poor Minister of the Interior—his job, you will note, is not to make a decision for the greatest good of the greatest number; the money and welfare of the people pales to insignificance beside the importance of pleasing one or another of the political parties, if possible. And there are still folk, who call it "public-ownership" and mean it.

Public-ownership amounts to government-ownership, which cannot be divorced from politics; and as long as the determination of policies and the management of a utility is politically controlled the interest of the people will always be sacrificed. We are glad, however to be able to commend the Prime Minister of Manitoba for providing us with the exception to the rule. Realizing that the theory he has preached does not work out right in actual practice, and only results in repeated deficits, he has decided to discard it.

Politicians generally know how handy is a government enterprise used as a political machine, and it is a brave man who can throw overboard a pet theory for the sake of public weal; yet this is the kind of "politician" our country needs. But the millennium is not yet and until it arrives our business enterprises will be more efficiently and economically operated by our business men—and the generation and distribution of electricity is certainly no exception to this rule. Facts have proven this to be true.

Another Big Industry for The Eastern Townships

Another new industry has been secured for the Southern Canada Power area through the efforts of our Industrial Department. This is the Holtite Manufacturing Company from Baltimore, Md., manufacturers of rubber heels and soles. These people have purchased and are taking immediate possession of the old Drummondville Textile plant. This company, which is well known throughout Canada, will manufacture goods from the crude rubber to the finished product at their new plant at Drummondville. They will eventually give employment to over 200 people. The plant, when fully equipped and in operation, will represent a capital investment of some $250,000.00.

Additions and Improvements Made to S. C. P. Company.

During the first week in January 1930 our new power generating station at Burroughs Falls, near Ayer's Cliff, was put into commission. This is a thoroughly modern plant of substantial construction, equipped for automatic operation, which adds 2,000 H. P. to the Company's installed generating capacity.

Construction work is well advanced on a 20,000 H. P. installation of transformers at Hemmings Falls with 110,000 volt circuit breakers which will provide facilities for interchange of Power with the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, further strengthening the reliability of our service and materially increasing the power resources of our company. Many other minor improvements throughout the territory are also under way at the present time.

Many improvements have also been made in our distribution lines. Reconstruction of the distribution system on the east side of the river at Bromptonville was recently completed. The Company has also completed the reconstruction of the distribution system at St. Pie to increase capacity to take care of the growth of load at this point. The new distribution system at Venice has been completed to give service to this municipality. Construction is under way of a new transmission and distribution line from Foster to Knowlton via Bondville, which will add a number of customers to those already served by the Company, as well as improving the service.

NEW STORES

With the opening of the Marieville branch, the Company now operates twenty-four stores for the sale of electrical appliances.

On November 30th, a new office and store building was inaugurated at Rock Island, which is one of the most modern so far built by the Company.

S. C. P. INDUSTRIAL AREA PROSPERING

In the letter, sent out with the last dividend cheque mailed to the preferred shareholders of the Southern Canada Power Company, there is a statement as to industrial activity in the territory served by this Company which should be of interest to residents of the Eastern Townships who are not partners in this enterprise and, consequently, do not receive the quarterly analysis of business conditions which usually accompanies the dividend cheques.

The item above referred to reads as follows:

"Another municipality has been added to the list of those we serve, St. Jean Baptiste having granted us a franchise. It is also gratifying to record the fact that another important new industry has decided to locate in our territory. Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited, manufacturers of oilcloth and linoleum, whose headquarters are at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, have secured a site of twenty acres at Farnham, on which they are going to erect a considerable plant. It is estimated that $2,000,000 will be required for buildings, machinery, raw materials and working capital. At full capacity the plant will employ 500 hands.

"Extensions to existing plants are being built by Silk Mills of Canada, Limited, Actonvale; the Bruck Silk Mills Limited, Cowansville and the Atlas Plywood Corporation, Waterloo.

"Business conditions continue to be favorable in most towns served by us, several of the industries working overtime."

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OR PROVINCIAL SOCIALISM

Public ownership and operation of hydro-electric power plants are costing the Province of Ontario millions of dollars in taxes and actually retarding instead of promoting industrial expansion. If these two statements are susceptible of mathematical demonstration, there is nothing further to be said for government ownership of this particular public utility.

Yet it is precisely this that is shown by the figures compiled by the census of industry of the Dominion and published by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The two great provinces of Canada are Quebec and Ontario. In the former there is private ownership of power and in the latter public ownership. The two are side by side and conditions in one are much the same as in the other. They are almost perfectly adapted for a comparison of the two plans.

The tables published by the Department of Commerce show:

In Ontario's government owned electric system 30 per cent less power is produced by 80 per cent more employees than in Quebec's privately owned companies.

In Ontario's government-owned system the ratio of the number of employees is 2.7 men for every 1 man employed in Quebec's privately owned plants.

In Ontario's government-owned system the production cost per horsepower is 58 per cent. more than in Quebec's privately wned plants.

Capital costs of government ownership in Canada have increased—comparing the latest available figures with 1925 — from $238 to $242 per horsepower and private ownership costs have decreased from $183 to $178.

So much for the cost of operation. The loss in taxes to Ontario, which must be met from other sources of revenue, forms a tremendous item. For the year 1926 the privately owned plants of Quebec paid into the public treasure the sum of $1,969,020. Under public ownership the plants of Ontario contributed $288,833.

This might be worth while if there were compensating gains under public ownership. Naturally this would be looked for in the development of industry. But the department's figures show that industry using hydro-electric power is growing much more rapidly in Quebec than in Ontario, as indicated by the annual output in kilowatt hours. In the two years period 1925-1927 the gain in output in Quebec was 2,569,-115,000, to a gain of 1,920,842,000 in Ontario. That is Quebec has gained two and a half times as fast in the two years as Ontario has under tax free government ownership.

There is the whole story. Comparison of rates tell nothing, for they can be juggled to show one thing or another. The facts are, as the figures above show, that it costs more to develop electricity under public ownership than it does under private and that there is no compensating gain in industry.

PROGRESS OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

The fact that more than 500 United States manufacturers have, within the last few years established branches of their plants in Canada will be noted with interest by British firms anxious to secure openings or extend their trade in the Canadian market. To those who feel they could best do so by following the American example (as a number have already done), the Eastern Townships of Quebec offer considerable inducements as a location for branch factories.

The Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd., which supplies the electric power and light to this territory, has played a large part in its recent rapid development. Within the last few years it has helped over a score of industries representing a capital of over $50,000,000.00 to become established in the Eastern Townships.

ABUNDANCE OF POWER

The high tension transmission system of the company, with its numerous miles of line, forms a network connecting its huge powers with sub-stations and distribution in the 107 municipalities it supplies with electricity. There is, therefore, in this territory an abundance of steady electrical power and it is offered to industries at economical prices.

Another advantage which the Eastern Townships offer to the industrialist is the stability of the working population. There is ample labor of a kind that is willing to work, and where, to use a popular expression, "laying a thousand bricks a day" is still the rule rather than the exception. Indeed, the people who live in this progressive territory are, as a whole, eager to welcome new industries and to help them in every possible way.

Geographical situation is another factor of importance. The Eastern Townships, with the summer ocean ports in close proximity, and easy connections with the winter ports of St. John, Halifax., Portland, Boston and New York, are exceptionally well situated for the development of export trade.

The Southern Canada Power Company Ltd., maintains an efficient industrial department, charged with duty of helping industries to locate in the territory where it operates. This department gives the benefit of its export service to British manufacturers contemplating new factory facilities in the Eastern Townships. —London (Eng.) Empire Mail.

Magog Is Very Progressive And Prosperous Centre

Magog Has Enjoyed Rapid Growth From Small Village To Thriving Town—Has Active Board Of Trade

Town Now Ranks Third Among Cities and Towns of Eastern Townships—Has Population of Over Six Thousand—Bids Fair to Attain Dignity of a City in Not Distant Future—Territory Which Now Constitutes Township of Magog Was Originally Part of Bolton and Hatley

THE town of Magog ranks third in population among the cities and towns of the Eastern Townships, being excelled only in this respect by Sherbrooke and Granby. Its population numbers six thousand three hundred. To its favorable location, from the standpoint of water power as well as other advantages, may be attributed its rapid growth within recent years from a small village to a thriving town. It is situated at the outlet of Lake Memphremagog, and from a small village half a century ago has risen to a flourishing town that bids fair to attain the dignity of a city in the not distant future.

"Forest and Clearings", compiled by B. F. Hubbard and published in 1874, comments as follows on the township and the village as it then was:

"The territory which now constitutes the Township of Magog was set off in 1847 by an Act of the Provincial Parliament from the eastern part of Bolton and the western part of Hatley, and was organized into a municipality in 1855. More than half a century had passed since the time a flourishing village has arisen. The present village of Magog, the northern part of which formerly belonged to the Township of Bolton, is built mostly on the street that crosses the river and another that crosses this street and runs along the northern side of the river. The river where it runs through the village is about fifteen rods wide and in the first half mile from the lake has a fall of about twenty-five feet, thus affording a water power amply sufficient for the operation of mills and factories upon a large scale. Mills and woollen factories were built early, and in process of time the outlet had become a place of importance, particularly in the lumber trade, and in woollen, iron and other manufactures. The village still continues to increase in prosperity, and numbers among its inhabitants several enterprising and wealthy men. The Mountain Maid, a small steamer, made daily trips from Magog outlet to Newport, Vt., for many years. The Lady of the Lake, built in 1867, and others now ply between these two places.

"The present village of Magog comprises about one hundred buildings, including two churches, an academy, five stores and two hotels. Besides these there are two new mills with circular saws and planing machines, one grist mill with three runs, a door, sash and window shop, a rake and snath factory, two cabinet shops, a carriage, sleigh, washing machine and churn shop, two blacksmith shops, one wool carding and cloth dressing shop, three boot and shoe shops, and tailors, jewellers, and milliners' shops.

"During the past few years the natural scenery around the village and along the eastern shore of the lake has been receiving artificial embellishment by families of wealth from the cities, who have made purchases of summer residences and have done much in the erection of elegant buildings and in adorning these pleasure grounds."

Was Known As "The Outlet"

Thus appeared to the chronicler of the early seventies the physical characteristics of the village of Magog. It was in 1798 that Ralph Merry, mentioned above, settled here. He was known as Ralph Merry, 3rd, and was born in Lynn, Mass., a son of Ralph Merry, 2nd, whose father, the original Ralph Merry came, to Massachusetts from London, England, in the closing years of the seventeenth century. Ralph Merry, 3rd, built the first grist and saw mill at the Outlet, as Magog was then, and for many years after known, and started an iron foundry, as well as owning and operating a farm. At one time he also owned all the land comprising the site of the Town of Magog.

The family has always been prominently identified with the town and its progress. The fifth Ralph Merry, born in 1809, the son of John S. Merry, was one of Magog's successful merchants and prominent citizen, and one of his daughters, Julia A. Merry, married the late A. H. Moore, successful merchant and onetime member of Parliament for Stanstead County, to whose energy and activities the present town owes much for its growth and prosperity.

Arrival of Railway.

Mr. Audet, who has lived in Magog for forty-six years, states that when he first came to the village it was quite primitive and its population did not exceed 450, but with the arrival of the railway in the late seventies and the starting of the Magog Print Works in the early eighties things took on a brighter outlook, and henceforth the growth was quite rapid. Since the print works were acquired by the Dominion Textile Company this has become the largest and most important industry of its kind in Canada, employing on the average fifteen hundred hands, and distributing more than a million dollars a year among its army of employees.

Magog was incorporated as a town on April 2nd, 1890. The assessed valuation of property is $2,087,535. The amount exempt from taxation is $1,250,000; but of this $377,235 is subject to a school tax. The rate of taxation is: municipal, fifteen mills; schools, Roman Catholic, ten mills; Protestant, twelve mills; neutral parcel, seven mills.

The town has five miles of paved streets, including Main Street paved with concrete, and sixty-six per cent of its streets have concrete sidewalks. It owns and controls its water system, which cost more than $100,000, and the hydro-electric plant, an investment of $241,427. The revenue derived from the water rates last year amounted to $14,357.86 and from electrical rates, $40,568.29.

The churches are four in number, Anglican, United, Adventist and Roman Catholic. There are four Roman Catholic schools a college, convent and two mixed schools for boys and girls, and a Protestant high school.

The town government consists of the mayor and a board of six aldermen, as follows: Mayor Colin C. MacPherson; Aldermen, H. R. Standish, Marcellin Boisvert, Alphonse Moquin, Elzear St. Jean, Napoleon Simoneau and Adelard Lavigueur, with Mr. Alphonse Girard, as secretary-treasurer.

The town has an active Board of Trade which is playing an important part in keeping Magog where it rightfully belongs on the industrial map. The board has just placed in the hands of the printer the material for an attractive pamphlet setting forth the advantages Magog has to offer new factories.

Hydro-Electric Plant.

The capacity of the present hydro-electric plant is 1,500 horse power, and two transmission lines of the Southern Canada Power Company also pass through the town. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver to Halifax passes through Magog, which is but sixteen miles from Sherbrooke, where connection is made with the Quebec Central and Canadian National Railways with all important cities in New England.

Magog has all the attributes of a desirable residential town. It is high, dry and healthy, and surrounded on all sides by beautiful scenery. In summer it affords the recreations of golf, tennis, baseball, water sports and fishing; in winter, skiing, snowshoeing and skating. The shores of the lake have become very popular summer resorts, and just south of the town is located the Hermitage Country Club, one of the finest and most attractive golf clubs in Southern Quebec.

Magog Industries.

Besides the mills of the Dominion Textile Company, Magog has other industries worthy of special mention, such as the Industrial Specialty Manufacturing Company Limited, MacPherson's Wood Working plant and smaller concerns.

Industrial Specialty Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Since this company was organized in October, 1918, its constant aim has been to serve all industries that use, either in the manufacture or selling of their products, a wood turned spool or bobbin or specialty.

(Continued on page 45.)



Colburn's Electric Liniment

For External Use, for Man and Beast. Absorbs fluids, removes inflamed swellings, cures lameness, heals sores. A powerful antiseptic. It does not blister, requires no rubbing, penetrates instantly. Apply once or twice a day.

Full Size 8 oz. Bottle, $1.00

MANUFACTURED AT 18 MAIN ST., MAGOG, QUE.

J. P. GOSSELIN

MAGOG'S LARGEST STORE

Groceries, Dry Goods, Shoes, Ladies Wares

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Floor Covering, Bedding, Stoves, etc.

MAGOG, QUE.

Central 5c to $1.00 Store

MAGOG, QUE.

Next to Post Office.

Various new and attractive lines at prices that are right. Glassware, Crockery, Aluminum and Enamel Ware. Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Novelties, Jewellery, etc.

Remember, it's the

Central 5c to $1.00 Store

Near Post Office.

An old house—built of seasoned timber, and equipped to give you every service. Your requests will be given the prompt attention you desire. Never before were we in such a position to give the automobile public such service as we have to offer today.

Sales—Ford—Service

Patch & Cotterell Limited

Magog and Rock Island, Que.

Industrial Opportunities at MAGOG

SOUTHERN QUEBEC IS A CENTRE OF ACTIVE INDUSTRIES THE MAJORITY OF WHICH ARE BRANCHES OF AMERICAN CONCERNS, WHO ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO ESCAPE CUSTOM BARRIERS AND TO BUILD UP AN EXPORT TRADE.

MAGOG IS IN THE CENTRE OF ACTIVITIES. WITHIN A RADIUS OF 500 MILES IT COMMANDS THE MARKET OF THE RICH PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND THE MARITIMES. IT IS ONLY 20 MILES FROM THE AMERICAN BORDER AND 80 MILES FROM MONTREAL THE METROPOLIS OF CANADA WITH A POPULATION OF 1,200,000. IT ALREADY HAS THE LARGEST TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA AND OTHERS AS WELL.

LOCATION

MAGOG IS SITUATED AT THE OUTLET OF LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG ON THE TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY FROM VANCOUVER TO HALIFAX AND 16 MILES DISTANT CONNECTS WITH THE QUEBEC CENTRAL, AND CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS WHICH LINKS IT UP WITH THE NEW ENGLAND CITIES. IT IS ON THE MONTREAL TO QUEBEC GOVERNMENT HIGHWAY AND CONNECTS WITH THE DERBY LINE HIGHWAY TO NEW ENGLAND POINTS AT SHERBROOKE.

POWER

THE TOWN OWNS AND CONTROLS A POWER PLANT DEVELOPING 1,500 HORSE-POWER AND IT IS THE JUNCTION POINT OF TWO TRANSMISSION LINES OF THE SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY.

SITES

NUMEROUS GOOD FACTORY SITES ALONG THE RAILWAY OR RIVER BANK ARE AVAILABLE AT REASONABLE PRICES. ASSESSMENTS ARE LIGHT AND TAXES LOW.

LABOR

THE BEST OF LABOR CONDITIONS PREVAIL, PLENTY OF HELP AT FAIR WAGES AND NO LABOR TROUBLES. LIVING CONDITIONS ARE GOOD, THE LOCATION IS HEALTHY, MIDST BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. THERE ARE NUMEROUS CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS. DETAILED INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED BY ADDRESSING

Secretary— **BOARD OF TRADE**

MAGOG, QUEBEC.

Write to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Magog, Que., for our booklet

"THE CANADIAN MARKET, ITS AMAZING POSSIBILITIES"

Magog Is Maintaining Its Place On Industrial Map

Magog Has Enjoyed Extremely Rapid Growth From Small Village

(Continued from page 44.)

At the present time they are supplying the varied needs of cotton mills; woollen mills: hosiery mills; broad silk factories; artificial silk factories; knitting and underwear mills, electrical plants; wire factories; rubber factories; besides providing special shipping spools for the winding, and selling of all narrow fabrics, such as webbing, ribbons, and elastics.

The smallest article manufactured is a radio spool, which measures one inch in length by one inch and a quarter in diameter, while their largest spools measure up to fifty-eight inches in length and some with twenty-four inches diameter flanges.

They use for the most part domestic hardwoods, principally maple, birch and beech, also employing as required the use of basswood and the well known white or silver birch.

Besides domestic woods, they import large quantities of specially sawn, second growth hickory and boxwood from the Southern States for special purposes.

The factory where all these goods are processed is one of the most up-to-date wood working plants in North America, and all the necessary units and machinery are lined up to economically produce their output from the logging woods to the shipping case.

Bobbins are supplied with a variety of finishes, according to the requirements of customers. The installation of a modern, electric oven enamelling outfit has just been completed.

Colin C. MacPherson Mills.

The Colin C. MacPherson Mills produce building material in the shape of rough and dressed lumber, sash, doors and blinds. Their products are in demand over a wide section of the Province.

One of the Provincial fish hatcheries is located at Magog, and from these are distributed each year millions of fry to different waters of the Eastern Townships.

J. D. HAMEL
MAGOG, QUE.
General Contractor
—Specialty—
Heating, Plumbing and Electricity
Dealer In
STOVES and HARDWARE

D. E. PEPIN
VICTOR and SPARTON RADIOS
VICTOR ORTHOPONICS and SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANOS
MAGOG, QUE.

A. F. X. DESEVE
High Class Gents' Furnishings and Clothing
Boots and Shoes
Hats and Furs
High Class Ladies' and Children's Shoes
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Specialties
MAGOG, QUE.

T. E. DESEVE
Novelty Store
MAGOG, QUE.
SOUVENIRS, SOFT DRINKS, PATENT MEDICINES, FISHING TACKLE.
SPECIALIZING IN
KODAKS, DEVELOPING AND PRINTING PICTURES.

When Your Eyes Need Attention Consult
E. D. & A. E. SMITH
OPTOMETRISTS and JEWELLERS
MAGOG, QUE.

W. B. BUCKLAND
Automobile Painting, Battery Service and Rental Batteries
MAGOG, QUE.

J. A. CHAMPOUX
—JEWELER—
Diamonds, Watches and All Kinds of Jewellery.
Watches Repaired
128 Main Street,
MAGOG, QUE.

Battles House
MAGOG, QUE.
A good place to eat and a good place to sleep
Why not spend your week-end here
E. A. GOYETTE Prop.

J. H. TURGEON
JEWELER
MAGOG, QUE.
Art and Gift Shoppe
European and Oriental Goods.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.
Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Engraved.

The Magog Rexall Pharmacy
MAGOG, QUE.
We carry the best in drugs.
We also have a very good assortment of sundries souvenirs, books, magazines, etc.
Pay us a visit when in Magog.
R. ETHIER, Prop.

KEEPING PACE WITH CANADIAN TEXTILE DEVELOPMENTS

Textile Plants Needing Initial or Additional Equipment of Bobbins, Spools, Picker Sticks, Rollers, Etc.

SHOULD CONSULT

Industrial Specialty Manufacturing Co., Limited
Magog, Que.

Completed Improvements Jan. 1st. 1930

NEW ROUGHING SHOP — NEW ROUGH TURNING SHOP — NEW 250,000 UNIT DRY KILN.
NEW KILN DRIED STOCK ROOM — CAPACITY 1½ MILLION UNITS
NEW EMANELING PLANT 2 OVENS — 25 NEW MACHINES
REDUCING BASE PRICE COSTS AND
DOUBLING CAPACITY.

Resulting in Comprehensive Service — Quicker Deliveries
100 per cent Quality.

We can supply all you need in our line.
Write us on any subject you are interested in—No matter how small we are at your service.

COLIN C. MacPHERSON
MAGOG, QUE.
BUILDING MATERIAL
—Dealer In—
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, CLAPBOARDS, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS, WINDOWS, HARDWOOD FLOORING, MOULDINGS AND ALL KINDS OF FINISH, ETC.
Also
SEWER PIPES, FLUE LINING, CEMENT, LIME, ASBESTIC, ROCKWALL, PLASTER PARIS, BRICK, GYPROC, ROOFING, NAILS, ETC.

MAGOG GRAIN & PROVISION CO.
MAGOG, QUE.
— Dealers in —
Flour, Feed, Groceries, Grain and Coal, etc.
Wholesale and Retail

Arthur Francombe, Reg'd.
Successor To Vaughan Bros.
Grain — Flour — Mill Feeds
ALL KINDS OF SEEDS
ALWAYS CARRYING A COMPLETE LINE OF
CHOICE QUALITY GROCERIES
TWENTY MINUTES SERVICE
PHONE OR WRITE FOR PRICES
TELEPHONES 27 and 162. MAGOG, QUE.

Granby Is Second Largest City In Eastern Townships

City Of Granby Boasts Of Many Flourishing Industries And Of A Prosperous And Happy People

Population of Second Largest City in Eastern Townships Close to 10,000 Mark—City Boasts of Fifteen Prosperous Industries—Offers Fine Inducements to Prospective Factories—History of Granby Is Interesting One—Late S. H. C. Miner Was One of City's Outstanding Residents—Fine Schools and Homes Add to Charm of Granby.

INDUSTRIALLY and in respect of population, Granby is one of the two most important centres in the Eastern Townships. It can boast of no less than fifteen busy factories, all, or nearly all, nationally well known, one, at least, the Miner Rubber Company Limited, ranking among the foremost of Canadian industrial enterprises.

It has a population close to the 10,000 mark, and has all the ear marks of a modern, enterprising and progressive city. What it stands for today is due to the intelligent and well-directed efforts of its citizens, who have worked and are working in a whole-hearted way for its upbuilding. In the face of some natural handicaps they have not been discouraged or baffled in their endeavors to put their city prominently on the industrial map, and at the same time make it attractive as a residential place.

The Township of Granby, containing a tract of land comprising 261 lots, was set apart by Letters Patent in 1803, and granted to officers and privates of the Canadian Militia and to the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives, ninety-five in number. Later on, between 1818 and 1825, Richard Frost, who resided at Frost Village, received a grant of 500 acres of land where the present City of Granby now stands. It is stated that at the time, Mr. Frost acquired this tract the only premises on the property included "a barn, three log dwellings, a grist mill, the stones of which were taken from a nearby mountain, and a saw mill constructed in the most primitive manner". In 1828 a post office was opened, and weekly mails were delivered on the old stage line running from Stanstead to Chambly. Such were the beginnings of the present City of Granby. As Granby is located at a point on the north branch of the Yamaska River, where the river plunges down a series of rapids, having a fall of sixty feet or more in the course of its descent, water power is the answer to the foundation for the city's growth. Although it long ago passed the capacity of the river to furnish its wheels of industry with the needed power to keep it going, it has been supplemented by electricity furnished by the Southern Canada Power Company.

In earlier days lumbering and tanneries were the principal industries carried on here. Between 1860-70, the then village had four saw mills, three tanneries, two carriage shops, two furniture shops, some small mechanical works, three public houses and 125 dwelling houses. It also had four church buildings, a distributing post office, printing office, about a dozen stores, a hall for court sessions, lectures and public meetings and an academy, all of which proved a good foundation on which later to build a more imposing and modern town. Not infrequently it happens that some outstanding individual with striking personality, possessed of vision, ambition and energy, contributes powerfully to the upbuilding of a particular community, and such was the case with Granby. All citizens of Granby, without regard to race, or creed gladly testify to the great part played by S. H. C. Miner, in his lifetime, in making Granby what it is. The story of it has many times been told and need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that not only did he contribute much to the industrial growth of the city, but through his zeal, enthusiasm and example, inspired others to good works. For twenty years the citizens kept him in the chief office of municipal magistracy, the mayoralty, and some say he could have had it in perpetuity had he wanted it.

(Continued on page 39.)

1929 Proved To Be Good Year

Continued from page 34)

Co-operation Keystone

The programme is built on co-operation. Much work has already been done in organizing strong co-operative bodies throughout the Province to meet the marketing needs of the various districts. These, while not interfering with the business of private merchants, will serve as buying agencies for commodities required in large quantities, such as fertilizers, cattle feeds, etc., and as selling agencies for the farm products. In organizing these, the Department is following the policy of helping those who help themselves. In financing the organizations, as well as in helping improve the production, the Department is assisting on a fifty-fifty basis. In the matter of production, the Department has already completed a zoning of the Province. It is recognized that in a Province as large as Quebec and as diversified in soil, climatic conditions and market facilities, variety in farming practices must be provided for. The objective of our new policy is "an agricultural programme for every county." Thus, in the districts adjacent to Montreal special attention is being given to dairying and to the production of fresh fruits and vegetables for the Montreal market. In those sections suited to the growing of apples, effort will be expended in improving and extending this production. In remote districts, where soil is poor, sheep raising, poultry raising, the making of maple products, etc., are being encouraged. It is in the poor districts that the greatest difficulty is experienced in working out plans for the prosperity of the farmer. It is a simple matter to plan a production campaign in a section of country where soil and climatic conditions are favorable and markets within reach. We believe, however, from our experience with our demonstration farms, that we shall be able to be of real service in the less favored districts as well, and several of the schemes that have already been put into force—the sheep distribution, the maple sugar encouragement, etc.—will help greatly in bringing many of these sections into line with prosperity.

Drainage Work Undertaken

Drainage work has also been undertaken vigorously during 1929. We want to bring into profitable production much valuable land that is now being wasted because of lack of drainage. This is a big work, and an important one. We have done much during the past year, too, in making fertilizers and lime available to Quebec farmers. Quebec now has fertilizers at a lower price than any other province of Canada, and we expect that within a few years we shall see the establishment of a fertilizer industry in the heart of the Province. Of lime for the correction of the acidity of some of the soils of the Province, more than 400 carloads were distributed during the past year.

The information gathered in the milk survey conducted during the past few months will be used in a big campaign to increase dairy production through better quality cattle and through an educational policy looking to better farm methods, better crops and the wider use of commercial fertilizers. Through these means the cost of production may be materially reduced and the dairy industry of Quebec put on a strong and profitable foundation. As dairying progresses, a campaign for greater swine production will be inaugurated since swine are efficient users of dairy by-products. Quebec should be able to supply her own markets with pork. Poultry, too, will be greatly developed; indeed, a real beginning has already been made in this direction. Here again can dairy by-products be used to advantage. Poultry, moreover, offer an opportunity unexcelled in this Province. We import far too many eggs for our city markets. No effort will be spared in aiding the development of this industry.

Possibilities Great

In the field of horticulture, not only does Quebec possess unrealized possibilities in dessert apple production, but she has great opportunities in other directions as well. During 1929, for instance, a very profitable cauliflower and green-pod pea business was established at Cape Cove, in Gaspe County. It has been found that the climate of Baie des Chaleurs district is suited to the production of cauliflowers and green peas of superior flavor. Further, it has been found that the green pea season of Gaspe fits in admirably with a season of shortage of this vegetable in the United States. Here, then, is a little industry that promises much for Gaspe, a county that is not too well situated for general agriculture.

Our present situation is this: Our Province is the greatest consuming centre in Canada, a centre that is now importing millions of dollars worth of eggs, fruits, vegetables, pork, lamb, etc., products that could be supplied by Quebec farmers. If they fail to take advantage of these market opportunities, devoting their efforts to the production of other and less profitable commodities, the fault may be traced in large part to the lack of organized intelligence. What the agricultural department wishes to do is to plan the production of the various districts in such a way as to take advantage of market opportunities, while keeping in mind the capabilities, insofar as soil, climate, etc., are concerned, of these individual districts. It is an ambitious one, but it is based on the combined experience of the various branches of the Department in dealing with Quebec's agricultural problems over a large number of years. In putting it into effect, the greatest factor will be the local co-operative societies, which will act not only as marketing aids for the farmers, but also as clearing-houses for the technical and educational services to be offered to the different districts in solving their production and marketing problems.

The year 1929 has seen a real beginning in many lines—the reorganization of the maple sugar industry, the establishment of the first potato warehouses ,the inauguration of the sheep distribution policy, the cost-of-milk survey, the encouragement of the poultry industry in a large way—but the reorganization of an industry is not effected in a day. We have the markets, markets that are now being supplied too largely with imported farm produce. With these at our door, it is our own fault if farming in Quebec is not made profitable.

The Protective Association of Canada
Established 1907
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GRANBY, QUE.
—*Manufacturers of*—
ELASTIC WEBBING
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Suspenders, Corsets, Garters, Overalls, Wind-Breakers

CITY OF GRANBY
"The Factory City"
Has 15 Nationally Known Industrial Plants

WHY ?
Because it has Building Sites, Power, (Southern Canada Power Co.), Contented Labor, Good Living Conditions, Etc.

Location !
50 Miles from Montreal on the line of the C.N.R.; Also connected with Montreal by Electric Line. Victoria Highway linking Montreal with the New England Cities Passes Through GRANBY.

— LIBERAL TREATMENT —
REASONABLE MUNICIPAL CONCESSIONS MADE TO RESPONSIBLE CONCERNS SETTLING HERE

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS—
P. G. JACK, Secretary Board of Trade GRANBY, QUEBEC.

Granby Is Able To Boast Of Fifteen Busy Factories

City Of Granby Boasts Of Many Flourishing Industries And Of A Prosperous And Happy People

(Continued from page 38.)

Good Railway Connections.

Granby is forty-six miles from Montreal and is served by two lines of railway, one of which was originally the Stanstead-Shefford and Chambly opened in 1860, later merged with the Central Vermont Railway and now owned and operated by the Canadian National Railway, and runs from St. Johns to Waterloo, via Farnham and Granby The other is the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway, which takes care of passengers and express traffic. The Victory Highway, from Sherbrooke to Montreal, also passes through Granby.

The first Protestant mission in Granby was established by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1822. In 1843 the Anglican mission was established, and about the same time a church erected. The Roman Catholic Church was the first house of worship to be built.

The first Protestant church to be erected was that of the Congregationalists in 1830. All the various religious congregations have fine edifices, which add to the pleasing architectural features of the public buildings, and there are many handsome private dwellings in the residential quarters of the city. Both Protestants and Catholics have good schools, which are maintained at an excellent standard of efficiency.

The financial requirements of commerce are well provided for by banking facilities. Those well-known institutions, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Montreal and the Banque Canadienne Nationale have branches here.

Well Known Society.

One of the city's well and favorably known institutions is the Granby Horticultural Society, whose fairs are a big annual event in this section of the Province. These fairs draw large crowds from the surrounding towns and country-side. Granby is well-provided with good hostelries, both the Granby and Windsor hotels are well-equipped and managed to provide comfort for their guests.

The Granby Golf Club maintains an excellent golf course just on the outskirts of the city and the Granby Aero Club has an aerodrome comprising 130 acres of land. Winter sports have their devotees that enjoy skating, hockey, skiing, snowshoeing and curling. In curling, Granby has a team that ranks hign in the province and is prominent in inter-city tourneys.

Miner Rubber Company.

Granby's biggest and most important industry is the Miner Rubber Company Limited, founded by the late S. H. C. Miner in 1909. From a modest beginning it has grown and expanded until now its products are found in every nook and corner of the globe where rubber is used, and gives employment to over 1,400 people. Mr. Miner died in 1911, two years after the business was started. His nephew, Mr. W. H. Miner, who had had a thorough training in the business under his uncle's direction, was made president of the company, which position he still holds. The company's products include rubber and tennis footwear, rubber service clothing, rubber heels, rubberized fabric and fishermen's suits sold under the familiar name and trade mark of "Black Diamond". The average daily output of the factory in rubber footwear alone is 12,000 pairs, to say nothing of the other products. The officers of the company are Messrs. W. H. Miner, president, R. R. Macaulay, secretary-treasurer; J. C. Blanchard, factory manager, and T. Y. O'Neil, sales manager.

Granby Elastic Web Co.

The Granby Elastic Web Company Limited is engaged in the manufacture of elastic webbing of all kinds, corsets, suspenders, garters, windbreakers and overalls. This business, too, was started in a small way by Mayor P. E. Boivin, M.P., in 1911, but increased business has required additions to the factory from time to time, and its employees now number about 200. The company has a Dominion-wide market for its products and also does a big export business. The officers are Messrs. P. E. Boivin, M.P., president and manager; A. J. Lemieux, secretary-treasurer and P. H. Boivin, assistant manager.

Some of the other more important manufacturers include the Empire Tobacco Company; Carl Stohn of Canada Ltd.; the Granby Manufacturing Company and the R. B. McComiskey Company.

OXCARTS AND AEROPLANES

It is a far cry from the slow-moving, primitive, high-wheeled cart, hauled by oxen along the roads of Ceylon, to a speedy aeroplane in the winter sky over Lake Erie, but many of the people on Pelee Island are now drinking tea, carried there by air, that joggled along in an ox-cart under a tropical sun in Ceylon only a few weeks ago.

The Salada Tea Company, because of the freezing over of Lake Erie, between Pelee and the mainland, recently shipped several hundred pounds of tea by air, in order to replenish the diminishing stock of a certain grocer on the island.

There is no doubt that the aeroplane is fast taking its place as a freight carrier and it is gratifying to see some of our Canadian industries utilizing this means of transportation in the name of service.

MUSK-OXEN ARE QUITE UNIQUE AND CURIOUS

Department of Interior Has Taken Steps to Safeguard This Animal and Increase Its Number.

Not the least important function of the annual expedition of the Department of the Interior to the Canadian Arctic archipelago is a survey of wild life conditions with a view to taking measures to maintain and increase the valuable species in that part of the Dominion. Musk-ox, caribou, white fox, arctic hare, ptarmigan, and the many forms of sea life constitute the source of the Eskimos' supply of food, clothing, and fuel, and as future explorations and development in the Far North can only be carried on with the aid of a healthy and contented native population, the importance of conserving and protecting the wild life of the north will be readily realized.

One of the particularly distinctive big game animals of northern Canada is the musk-ox. Musk-ox usually live in bands of six to twenty, but herds containing as many as one hundred animals have been recorded. In spite of their heavy and ungainly appearance and the shortness of their legs, they run with considerable speed. When alarmed the herd collects and forms a circle around the calves, the larger animals facing the source of danger. In this manner they are usually able to withstand the attacks of wolves, but in the past the Eskimos and some white men have taken advantage of this habit by surrounding a herd, from which not a member was permitted to escape. This wasteful killing has been the cause of the reduction of the musk-ox to the alarmingly small numbers in which the animal exists today, especially on the mainland of Canada. To preserve the remaining herds and to build them up to their former numbers, not only to save the species but also to provide a permanent source of food supply for the future, the Department of the Interior has through amendments to the Northwest Game Regulations prohibited the taking of musk-ox in any part of the Northwest Territories at any season of the year. If it should be necessary to take a musk-ox for scientific or other purposes this can be done only under a special permit from the Minister of the Interior. . While there are a number of small bands on the islands of the Canadian Arctic archipelago the only known herd on the mainland is that in the valley of the Thelon river east of Great Slave lake, and to protect these animals a large area known as the Thelon game sanctuary has been set aside in which no hunting by either whites or natives is permitted.

A herd which is rapidly growing under protection is that which grazes in the vicinity of cape Sparbo on the northern coast of Devon island. During the last two periods of the ss. Beothic carrying the annual Arctic expedition stops have been made at cape Sparbo, but the most striking pictures, both still and motion, yet obtained were those taken this year. In order to obtain these, Mr. P. A. Taverner, ornithologist of the National Museum, Department of Mines, and Mr. Richard Finnie, historian and motion picture operator of the 1929 expedition, took great risks but the results were most gratifying.

STAND DOWN

"Know what an alibi is, do you, Julius?" the judge said.

"Yes, suh," said Julius. "Hit's provin' dat you was at a pra'r meetin' whar you wasn't in order fo' to show dat you wasn't at de crap and gin banquet whar you was."

LUCKY FELLOW

"A knot in your handkerchief?"

"To remind me to get tickets for the theater and meet my wife there tonight."

"Which theater?"

"Bother—I have forgotten!"

[Lustige Sachse

Political History

(Continued from page 35.)

thus extending the Dominion of Canada far northward into the Arctic regions. In 1895 negotiations for the inclusion of Newfoundland in the Confederation proved abortive, and Newfoundland remains a separate government; indeed, by decision of the Privy Council in 1927, in the Labrador boundary case, about 100,000 square miles previously claimed by Canada were granted to Newfoundland. In September, 1905, about the middle of the premiership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the old Hudson Bay Territory, and in 1912 the boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec were extended northward to Hudson strait and Hudson bay, James bay and the 60th parallel of latitude. Canada, north of the 60th parallel, has been formed for administrative purposes into the territories of Yukon, Mackenzie and Franklin, the latter including the islands of the Arctic ocean.

Running Water in all Rooms.

Rooms with Bath, Garage and Large Sample Rooms.

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GOYETTE BROS., Proprietors.

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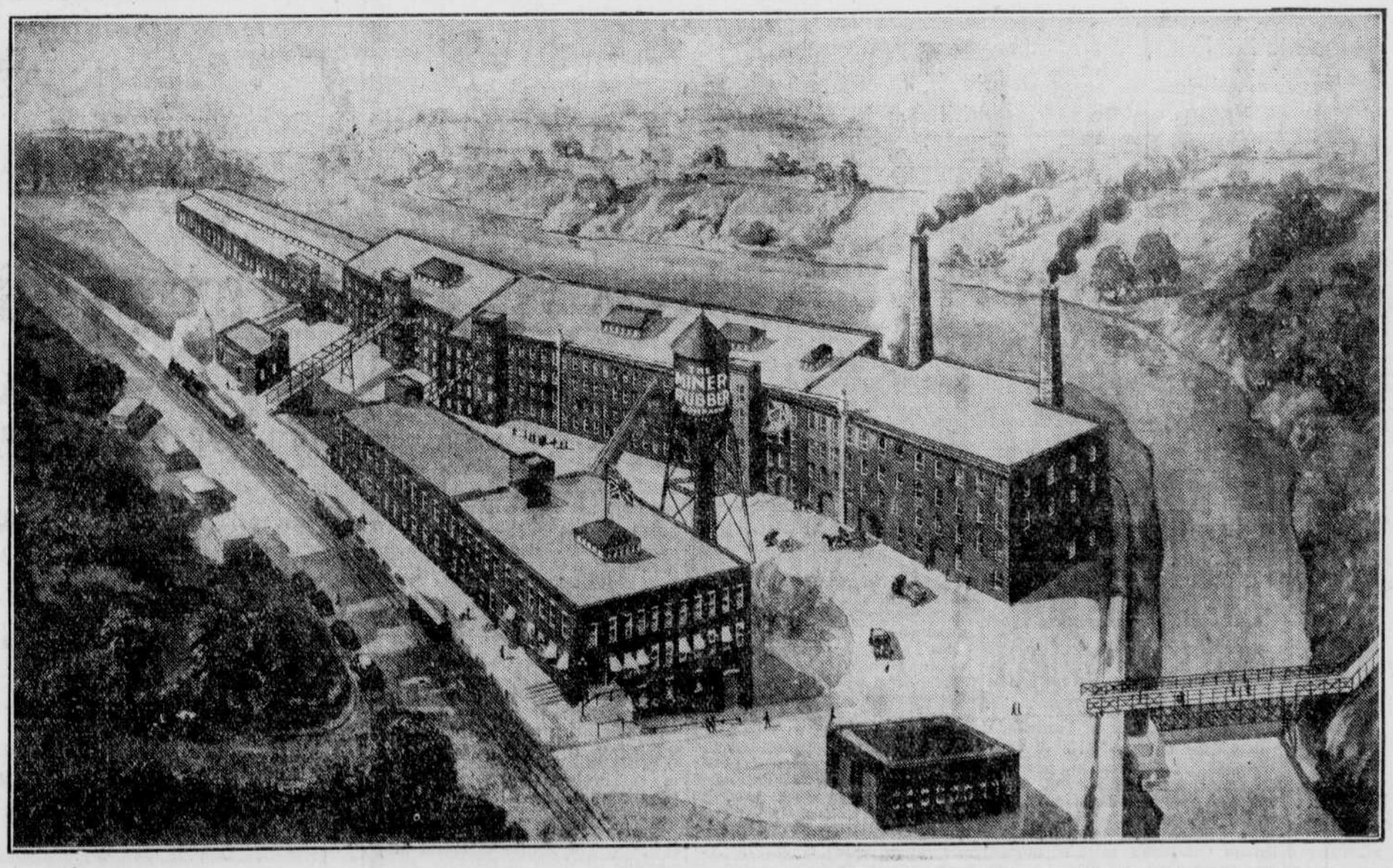
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the following well known brands of rubber, footwear and clothing:

"SCOUT" and "GUIDE" Rubbers
"SHU-ETTE" Overshoes
"INVINCIBLE"
"FRONTENAC"
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"MINER"
"TRIUMPH"
and
"BLACK DIAMOND"
Boots Including Lumbermen's

"GREYHOUND"
"SCOUT" and "GUIDE"
Canvas Shoes
"TRIUMPH"
and
"BLACK DIAMOND"

Rubber Surface, Waterproof Clothing
"TRIUMPH"
Soles and Heels

Manufacturers of Rubber and Canvas Footwear, Waterproof Clothing, Rubber Soles and Heels, Rubberizers of Fabrics

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE IN 1929

Sales	Stock	1929 Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Net Change	1928 Year High	Low
226,635	Abitibi	41	55½	35	35	—6⅛	84½	37½
37,693	do Pfd	87½	88	72	77	—10	102½	79
300	do Old Pfd	115	115	112	112	+4	108	108
70	Agnew Surpass	14	14	14	14	...	...	...
55	do Pfd	*94	*94	*94	*94	...	...	...
42,172	Alberta Grain	62½	67½	25	28	—33	70½	48
3,090	do Pfd	99	100½	80	*91	—8	100	97
49,348	Asbestos Corp	16½	22½	2¾	2¼	—14¼	30½	15
14,510	do Pfd	*60	68	12	12½	—52½	96½	59
17,963	Atlantic Sugar	13½	19¾	5	7	—7	27	12
1,319	do Pfd	69	70¼	40	40	—30	85	70
379	Bathurst	10	10	10	10	...	...	...
880	Bawlf Grain	28	31	26	26	...	...	...
1,711	do Pfd	92	94	84	84	...	...	...
2,808	Belgo Can. Paper Pfd	101¾	107	97¼	*100	—1¼	110	95
32,303	Bell Telephone	*170	183	147	*150	—20	175	154
80,689	do Rts	9.00	9.60	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....
5,076	Brading	25½	30½	22	25	—4	29	28½
5,314,607	Brazilian	76	81½	30⅞	39¼	—36	78	50
1,389,476	do Rts	4.80	5.00	1.50	3.00	.....	.....	.....
6,150	B.C. Fishing Pfd	84	92½	83	85	+2	97	60
105,828	B.C. Packers	29	32½	5½	13	—15	32½	28
212,459	B.C. Power A	*56½	60	36	*36	—20	61	48½
45,683	do B	38¾	40	18¼	20¼	—18¾	43½	21½
18,161	B.E. Steel	4	6½	1⅛	1⅛	—2⅝	8½	1
10,214	do 1st. Pfd	30	42	24	27	—4	48¼	22
85,392	do 2nd Pfd	6¼	14	3¾	5	—1¼	11¼	3½
90,654	Brompton	*36½	49	25	27½	—9½	71	32
64,749	Bruck Silk	36¼	37½	20	20	.....	.....	.....
34,278	Bldg. Products	38½	48	22	*27	—11½	47	29½
17,379	do Rts	.60	.75	.35	.45	.....	.....	.....
529	Calgary Power	165	180	165	165	—5	170	100
47,184	Can. Brewing	*30	30	6	*9	—21	39¾	27½
85,384	Can. Bronze	68¾	94	39	43	—26⅝	71½	65
1,480	do Pfd	110	111	109	110	unch.	111	109½
134,434	Can. Car	95½	175	78	78	—17	96	32
64,941	do Pfd	*106⅞	190	106⅞	141¼	+34¾	110½	90
67,772	do Rts	7.00	7.25	.01	.01	.....	.....	.....
167,093	do New	36⅞	37	16	27	.....	.....	.....
47,463	do New Pfd	37	37	20	*30½	.....	.....	.....
129,712	Can. Cement	31⅞	36	14	18	—14	31⅞	26
20,180	do Pfd	98½	99¾	90	*93	—5½	100	97
1,856	Can. Converters	104	106	73	75½	—27	127	98½
328	Can. Cottons	110	110	85	91	—19	152	110
580	do Pfd	101	101	85	85	—19	104	98½
15	Can. Dry Ginger Ale	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
559	Can. Fairbanks Pfd	98	98	97	98	—3	103	101
20,198	Can. Forgings	*20	28	15	18	—3	24	20
2,730	do B	21	32	12	12	.....	.....	.....
264	Can. Gen. Elec	136	275	136	275	+145	130	105
3,326	do Pfd	61	61	57	*58½	—½	62½	57½
9,905	Can. Gypsum	109	127	108	126	.....	.....	.....
42,034	do New	31½	32½	18	*23	.....	.....	.....
1,565	Can. Hydro Elec. Pfd	*89½	90	81¾	82	.....	.....	.....
304,080	Can. Ind. Alcohol	*40½	45	5	*12	—28½	50¼	35¼
25,512	do B	*36⅞	40	9½	*11	—26	47½	35
395	Can. Iron Foundries	29	31	28¼	31	—1	32	27
1,111	do Pfd	78¼	86	78¾	86	+11	80	60½
371	Can. Locomotive	41	61	41	58½	+27½	31	31
839	do Pfd	85	91	76	76	—14	90	75
8,708	Can. Nor. Power	28¼	35½	17½	17½	.....	.....	.....
50	Can. Pac. Rly	200	200	200	200	—45	245	237
418	do Rts	6⅝	6⅝	4½	5	.....	.....	.....
447,202	Can. Pow. & Paper	28½	39½	17	19¾	—8¾	55	25
63,023	Can. Steamships	38	50½	17	19	—18½	47½	30
350	do Vot. Trust	37¾	37¾	36½	36½	+½	45	32
38,441	do Pfd	91	98	65	*71½	—21	98	89
4,576	Can. Wire & Cable	70¼	95	70¼	*81	.....	.....	.....
23,595	do B	33	46½	25	25	.....	.....	.....
30	Can. Woollens	12	12	12	12	—3	25	12
5	do Pfd	80	...	...	...	...	85	74
398,145	Cockshutt	37½	53	16	24⅞	—12⅛	41⅝	28
69,257	Con. Smelting	*378	575	210	*250	—129	390	239½
160	Cuban Can. Sugar	1½	1½	1	1	—½	3½	1½
100	do Pfd	5	7	4	4	—10	28¼	14
1,575	Detroit Ry	¼	½	¼	½	+¼	2½	¼
597,562	Dom. Bridge	95	117½	54	74½	—19½	101½	61½
104,395	do Rts	4.25	5.60	4.00	5.60	+1.50	5.00	3.50
80,478	do 2nd Rts	3.40	3.60	1.00	1.20	.....	.....	.....
1,259	Dom. Coal Pfd	85	85	75	84	—3½	98	75
22,251	Dom. Glass	159	220	120	*125	—32	163	122
560	do Pfd	125	126	120	122	—3	130	120
1,522	Dom. Iron Pfd	11	30	10½	30	+18¾	12	5
166	Dom. Rubber Pfd	97	100	97	97	—3	100	100
2,575	Dom. Steel Pfd	39¾	46	35	35	—6	76⅜	40
38,691	Dom. Textile	116¾	118	74	*77	—39¾	134½	102
45,715	do Rts	6.00	7.50	5.00	7.50	.....	.....	.....
1,021	do Pfd	*124	125	115	115	—9	131	118
15,015	Donnacona	24	28	21	27⅛	+3⅛	31	22
570	East Kootenay	25	25¼	25	25	—2	27	26
6,175	Enamel & Heating	34	34	28	31	—3	38	32½
202,680	Famous Players	37½	80	34	42¼	+5½	37½	20
1,977	do Vot. Trust	39½	39½	32	38½	.....	.....	.....
965	Foundation Co	22	22	16	16	.....	.....	.....
109,654	Fraser	84	88½	15	16	—67	99	47
45,928	do Rts	2.25	2.50	1.50	1.75	—.25	2.00	1.50
135,910	Gen. Steel Wares	36	42	18	20½	—15¾	37	35
983	Goodyear Pfd	106	110	105½	107	+½	110	105½
1	Gould Pfd	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
46,531	Gurd	40	45¾	25	*26½	—12½	46	37½
172	do Pfd	110	110	110	110	+1	110	106
169,330	Hamilton Bridge	38	79	21½	33	—5	49½	24
30,920	do Rts	.85	.85	.03	.40	.....	.....	.....
4,257	do Pfd	90	94	87	87	—2	92	88
125	Hillcrest	70	70	60	60	—15	75	60
242	do Pfd	88¼	92	88¼	91	unch.	91	90
692	Holt Renfrew	130	135	106½	106½	+10½	120	80
513	do Pfd	100	106	98½	98½	+½	100	98
10,870	Howard Smith	29½	29½	15	24¾	.....	.....	.....
2,486	do Pfd	85	90	82	82	.....	.....	.....
8,743,043	Int. Nickel	48½	72	25	32¼	—12½	45¾	31¼
2,835	Int. Paper & Pow. A	29	42	29	40	.....	.....	.....
430	do B	16	21¾	16	17⅞	.....	.....	.....
1,207	do C	11½	25	11½	25	.....	.....	.....
30	Int. Paper Rts	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	.....
18,748	Int. Power	28	35	14	16	—13	36	27½
7,112	do Pfd	97¼	98	81	*82	—15¼	101	94
14,457	Jamaica P.S	31	37½	29	33	+2	31¼	31
1,681	do Pfd	113½	115	112	112	+2	115	105
46,662	Lake of the Woods	56	65½	43	45	—11	61¾	51
598	do Pfd	120	122	118	122	+2	125	110
2,350	Lake Ont. Brewing	5	9	2	2	—3½	30	3½
23,223	Lindsay	30	49¼	18	21	—11	33	31½
2,670	do Pfd	92	125	85	85	—10	100	95
68,071	Lyall	60	65	10	10	—49½	78	50
2,887	MacKinnon	36½	48¼	36½	40	.....	.....	.....
700	do Pfd	100	100	98	98	.....	.....	.....
4	Maple Leaf Pfd	*111	...	...	...	...	110	110
501,980	Massey-Harris	92	99½	32½	43½	—47½	97	37
156,846	do Rts	8.00	8.00	2.50	5.00	.....	.....	.....
924	do Pfd	110	112	110	110	+1	110	107½

Sales	Stock	1929 Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Net Change	1928 Year High	Low
234,664	McColl-Frontenac	41¾	45	20½	24	.....	.....	.....
628	Mexican Power	86	120	86	119	+40	110	61½
2,485	Mitchell, J. S	62	73	40	40	—23	72	49½
410	do Pfd	105	105	104	104	—1	105	105
1,738	Mont. Cottons	125	137	110	*135	+5	130	110
345	do Pfd	120	120	117	117	—7	124	120
143	Mont. Loan	51	51	50	50	+2	48	48
699,915	Mont. Power	*108½	180	98	*128	+18¾	120	89
1,497	Mont. Telegraph	*52	55	47¼	47¼	—7¼	56½	53¾
1,497	Mont. Tramways	192	192	175	175	—20	210	193
2,732	do Rts	5.50	6.00	4.00	4.25	.....	.....	.....
167,728	Nat. Breweries	136	153	100	*119	—17½	154	112½
15,355	do New	31	32	29	30¼	.....	.....	.....
2,495	do Pfd	129	130	122	127	—3	130	122
2,322	Nat. Brick	7	8	5	5¼	—1¼	8	4
1,646	do New	13½	15	12	12	.....	.....	.....
8,190	do Pfd	79	88	78	80	+½	83	60
2,446	do New Pfd	35	36	22½	29	.....	.....	.....
235,056	Nat. Steel Car	88	142½	30	*59	—29	89½	44½
24,742	do Rts	11	14½	11	13½	.....	.....	.....
731	Niagara Wire	28	28	20	20	.....	.....	.....
1,840	do Pfd	47	47	35	40	.....	.....	.....
4,763	Nor. Mex. Power	121	124	115	115	—6	121½	79
96	do Pfd	95	95	95	95	—2	100⅜	96
30	N.S. Steel Pfd	30	30	30	30	+5	30	25
2,369	Ogilvie	495	650	495	500	—20	480	380
712	do Pfd	139	139	125	130½	+½	143	130
1,476	Ont. Steel	30	32	27	30	—2	40	30
60	do Pfd	105	108	105	107	.....	.....	.....
1,279	Ottawa Power	118½	120	89	89	—29½	136	120
979	do Pfd	102	105¼	102	103	+1	107½	103
1,811	Ottawa Traction	57	60	46	46	—9	72	55
3,040	Penmans	101	107	70	75	—23	117⅞	96
402	do Pfd	109	109	103	103	—6	109	104
34,263	Port Alfred	60	95	56	64	—1	150	54
2,730	do Pfd	98	99	92	92	—7½	108	95
496,288	Power Corp	98½	139¾	68	74½	—21½	98	61½
40,705	Price Bros	73	121	71	*80	+5½	120	60¼
3,837	do Pfd	101	105¼	100	*100	+⅛	108	99
202,526	Quebec Power	*88	99	53	*67	—21	115	68½
92,387	do Rights	3.75	3.95	.90	1.20	.....	.....	.....
904,385	Shawinigan	*88	111	65	*77½	—9½	109¾	75½
498,261	do Rights	5.00	5.25	3.00	4.05	.....	.....	.....
2,066	Sherwin-Williams	185	235	184½	*210	+25	185	160
29,601	do New	*42	65	34	*35	.....	.....	.....
884	do Pfd	115	126	115	119	—1	129	120
21,971	Simon & Sons	50	50½	29	38	—13½	57	32¼
3,283	do Pfd	106	106	95½	95½	—10½	106	99
678	So. Can. Power	180	200	180	200	+20	180	125
21,051	do New	55	64½	34	34	.....	.....	.....
4,246	St. Law. Flour	32	50	28	36	+5	52¼	29
155	do Pfd	90	95	86½	86½	—8	95½	94½
53,811	St. Law. Paper	19	25	10	11⅛	.....	.....	.....
3,526	St. Maur. V.C. Pfd	96	98	90	*90	—5¼	105	91
957	Steel of Canada	219	258	219	255	+35	240	160
201,253	do New	56	60¼	34	43½	—11¾	58	53½
252	do Pfd	199	199	199	199	—1	220	163
30,388	do New Pfd	52	60¾	37½	41	—11	55	52
1,774	Tooke Bros	15	35	15	34	+16	20	18
1,501	do Pfd	69	82	69	79	+11	73	68
2,334	Tuckett	121	215	121	215	+95	120	98
1,081	do Pfd	120	122	120	121	—4	125	115
5,055	Twin City	44	55	28	*28	—10	55	31
6,452	Viau Biscuit	16½	22	8	10	—6	33	14
216	do Pfd	85½	85½	84	84	—4	90	84
788	Wabasso	50	50	38	38	—21	133½	55
92,710	Wayagamack	70	105	58½	*70	+1	127	61
2,368	Western Grocers	34	38	23	23	—12	35	20
979	do Pfd	*90	93½	80	80	—10	90	75
5,889	Windsor Hotel	30	39½	26	26	—4¼	34	29
2,699	do Pfd	91	91	75	80	—11	95	90
150,256	Winn. Electric	106	109½	40	51½	—54⅝	128¾	93
49,227	do Rights	11	11	5	8¼	.....	.....	.....
5,034	do Pfd	107	107½	95	*101	—5¼	111	108
40	Woods Mfg	30	...	...	...	...	30	30
404	do Pfd	78	78	75	78	—2	80	78

MINES

49,965	Hollinger	8.25	9.50	4.50	*4.85	—3.40	18.00	7.00

BANKS

4,043	Canadienne	184	189	170	171	—17	220	184
12,559	Commerce	330	360	245	250	—79	335	277¾
41	Dominion	269	269	269	269	—23	292	270
56	Imperial	255	255	255	255	—21	276	250
18,489	Montreal	398	425	295	315	—85	420	335
4,280	Nova Scotia	397	405	365	*370	—29¼	410	374
24,886	Royal	382	400	285	296	—86	435	332
321	Toronto	277½	277½	260	268	—5	312	273

*Ex. dividend.

BONDS

$74,000	Abitibi	85	85	82½	84¼	.....	.....	.....
2,500	Asbestos 5's	90	90	90	90	—16	106	106
24,900	do 1st Mtge	95¾	95¾	80	80	—16¾	103	96¼
82,950	do G.M	84½	87½	40	45	—40	99½	84
2,000	Calgary Power	94	94	94	94	+4⅜	.....	.....
1,000	Can. Car	109	109	109	109	+3¾	108¼	106½
13,000	Can. Cottons	97½	98	94	94	—5½	99½	98⅞
9,200	Can. Locomotive	98½	100½	97¾	100½	+2¼	100	98¼
1,686,200	Can. P. & P. Debs—L.S	86¼	89	70	74½	—12	99¼	83
522,000	do W.S	72	80	70	74	.....	.....	.....
43,500	Can. Rubber	104¼	104½	101½	102	—1¾	103¾	103¾
4,500	Can. Steamship Debs	101½	101½	98½	98½	—2½	103¼	101
9,200	Cedars Rapids	100	100	99	99	—3½	105⅝	102½
2,000	Dom. Canners	104	104	104	104	unch.	104¼	103
6,000	Dom. Coal	98⅛	98¼	97	97½	—½	99⅜	95
1,000	Dom. Iron	98	98	98	98	+1¼	102	94
24,800	McNish Debs	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	.....
4,000	Mexican Elec	74	74	74	74	+4¾	78¼	69¼
9,000	Mexican Pow	71½	75¾	71½	75½	+2½	87¾	70
3,500	Mont. Power	97	97	97	97	unch.	97	97
82,500	Mont. Tramways	99	99¾	94¾	96½	—2¾	103¼	99
242,800	do A	97¾	98½	90¼	93¾	—3¾	102	97½
8,900	do B	96¼	95¼	91¼	91¼	—6¼	100⅞	97½
38,500	do C	86¼	88½	83¼	86¾	.....	.....	.....
21,900	N.S. Steel	72	72	68	68	—5½	77	69⅝
8,000	Ogilvie	101	101	100	100	—2	103½	101
16,000	do C	102	102	98¾	98¾	—5¼	104	104
5,000	Ont. Steel	104	106	104	106	+4¾	.....	.....
16,400	Postal Tel	92	92	90	90	.....	.....	.....
9,500	Rio de Janeiro	95¾	95¾	94½	94½	+1	.....	.....
9,500	Riordon	103½	103½	102	102	unch.	.....	.....
1,000	Sao Paulo Tram	98½	98⅝	98½	98¼	—⅜	.....	.....
45,700	Steel of Canada	107	107	105¾	106	—1	108	107
1,000	Wabasso	101	...	...	...	...	104	101
85,500	Wayagamack	100	101	96¾	96½	—6½	105¼	100
2,000	West Kootenay	106	106	106	106	—1	107	107
10,000	Winn. Electric	93	94¾	93	94⅝	—5⅜	100	99
318,050	Can. Loan, 1931	100.15	100.35	98.65	99.90	—.35	102.85	99.90
605,250	do 1937	103.00	103.00	99.55	101.25	—1.75	106.40	102.25
3,970,600	Vict. Loan 1938	102.20	102.50	99.60	101.60	—.60	106.50	102.00
2,363,000	do 1934	102.05	102.60	99.50	101.05	—.95	105.80	101.90
1,015,100	do 1937	105.85	106.05	102.50	104.00	—2.20	110.95	105.50
307,650	Renewal, 1932	100.90	101.45	99.45	100.70	—.20	104.45	100.90
186,000	Refunding, 1940	97.70	98.40	93.90	96.00	—1.80	102.65	97.80
631,300	do 1943	102.15	102.85	99.10	100.65	—1.35	106.10	101.65
157,700	do 1944	98.15	98.50	93.65	96.10	—2.70	103.05	98.60
114,200	do 1946	98.50	98.70	93.90	96.50	—2.65	103.15	98.40

REVIEW GIVEN OF AVIATION IN DOMINION

J. A. Wilson Controller of Civil Aviation, Emphasized Its Importance — Government Aid Has Resulted in Great Strides in All Branches—Air Mail Progress.

With Canada's future growth and prosperity closely linked up with aviation, no country in the world today has benefited more from flying than the Dominion. Such is the opinion of J. A. Wilson, controller of civil aviation for the Dominion of Canda. Mr. Wilson pointed out that the Canadian Government has developed civil aviation to a greater degree of efficiency than have other Governments in the respective countries, and that it is today, the duty of the Canadian public strongly to support the Government's efforts to link the entire Dominion from coast to coast, from the far north to the American boundary line, by air.

First Impetus in 1929

Public apathy greeted aviation in Canada at the close of the War and people were firm in the belief that the aeroplane was but a war instrument and of little civil use. The first impetus given to aviation was that in 1919 by Federal Government, when it aided aeronautic surveillance of the vast stretches of Canadian forests. Foresters quickly realized the value of the aeroplane both in the exploring of the Canadian north in search of new and valuable forest lands and in the protecting of forests from fires. At Grand'Mere, in 1920, machines, donated by the Canadian Government in co-operation with the Quebec Government, which donated $5,000, and the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company, which furnished the crews, set out to take part in aerial exploration and protection of the forests. This spirit of co-operation, so important to Canada, has continued to be displayed with excellent results.

Realized Advantages

Surveyors, then, realized the advantages of aviation and saw the possibilities of aeroplanes opening up to them vast, new, unexplored territories. Their visions were widened as a result, and today aviation has greatly assisted in the gigantic task of survey. In the opening up of rich mineral fields in the northlands the aeroplane has proved of particular use. Geologists and mining men hastened to adapt flying to their particular needs, with the result that territories, until them practically inaccessible, were opened up, and rich mineral fields discovered, developed and fostered.

Traffic Organized

It was not until 1927 that any attempt was made to organize regular lines of air traffic between the principal cities. The success of such services in the United States and Europe and the growing public confidence in aviation brought about by the success of the northern operations, has made it possible for the Government to institute, during the past three years, many regular air mail services, The first air mails served remote districts to which the then existing mail services were slow and uncertain. Contracts were let for mail services to points on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the Magdalen Islands, to Anticosti, in the Yukon and Mackenzie valleys, and to many of the newly formed mining towns in the north. Such services have been fully justified and the benefit they bring to these remote communities cannot be exaggerated.

Mail Hastened

Hastening British incoming and outgoing mails was the next step. These are now put ashore at Rimouski and flown to Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, thence to Rimouski to catch the outgoing steamers. In October, 1928, daily air mails were instituted by contract with the Postal Department between Montreal and New York, and Montreal and Toronto. The latter route was extended to Windsor and Detroit in July, 1929. Mails by these services can be delivered in Chicago before the steamer which brings them docks. What this means to the future of the St. Lawrence route is obvious, particularly when it is remembered that mail can reach the central parts of the United States, when flown from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, far quicker than it can by being sent by steamer to New York.

Postmaster-General Praised

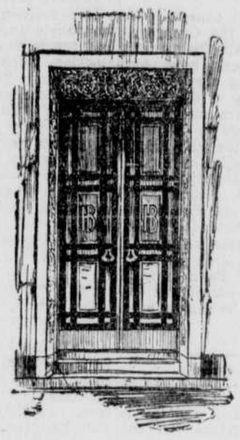
Mr. Wilson states that much of the credit for development of air mail services in the Dominion is due to the efforts of the Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General. The inauguration this year of night air mail service from Winnipeg to Calgary and Edmonton would prove of great value, particularly as it means a saving of twenty-four hours, not only for these towns, but for transcontinental mails as well, since they can be taken from the train at Winnipeg and be put aboard the previous day's train at Calgary.

Mr. Wilson points out that the more public opinion realizes what aircraft means, not only to them but to the growth and development of the country, the more they will applaud both the Federal and Provincial Governments' efforts to bring aviation in Canada to a still greater degree of efficiency.

MR. POLLYANNA

The brakeman awoke in the hospital to find that he had lost a leg. Looking hastily down, he murmured, "Thank goodness it was the one that had the rheumatism."—Santa Fe Magazine.

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PACIFIC COAST SALMON IS NOW RICH RESOURCE

Pacific Coast salmon constitute one of the most valuable of Canada's natural resources and year after year the great harvest of these fish adds millions of dollars in value to the Dominion's production. In 1928, for instance, the value of British Columbia's catch of salmon was more than $17,300,000. The importance of the Pacific salmon fishery in Canada's commerce is further indicated by the fact that British Columbia canned salmon was exported last year to thirty foreign countries, and there was also export of salmon in other forms.

Five principal varieties of salmon are caught in British Columbia waters—sockeye, spring, coho, pink and chum. All are of much the same food value, but the sockeye, because of the rich, red color of its tissue, is most popular and brings the highest price. In average weight Pacific salmon range from the approximate twenty pounds of the spring down to the four pounds of the pink.

The principal means used by British Columbia fishermen for catching salmon are gill nets, purse seines, traps and troll lines. Traps, which are large stationary devices of heavy piling and nets built out from shore, are permitted only in the strait of Juan de Fuca, so far as Canadian fishing is concerned, though they are much used in United States waters.

A large part of British Columbia's salmon catch is canned for marketing. In 1928, when the total catch was some 225,745,000 pounds, about 98,000,000 pounds, valued at over $13,750,000, were canned and the year's pack—2,035,637 cases—was the largest, with one exception, in the history of the province. More than 25,000,000 pounds of salmon were marketed in the fresh state, slightly more than 17,000,000 pounds were dry-salted, and the remainder of the catch was sold in the form of mild-cured, pickled and smoked products.

Since conservation of such a valuable natural resource as the salmon is obviously of first rate national importance, the Fisheries Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, enforces various regulations as to fishing appliances and closed seasons. At the same time, through its Fish Culture Division, it is continually aiding nature by stocking British Columbia waters with salmon fry or eyed eggs from the hatcheries it maintains in the province. In order to assist the fish in reaching spawning grounds, fishways are built on streams where waterfalls make them necessary.

Salmon fishing is in progress somewhere in British Columbia at virtually all times of the year, except the month of December, but it does not go on continuously in all parts of the province. Seasons vary in different districts. In all districts, all through the fishing periods, a close "season" of at least [illegible] ght hours each week is enforced; and in cases in which there is doubt that sufficient fish are escaping to the spawning grounds this weekly close season is extended to as many hours as seems desirable.

AREA OF DOMINION AT PRESENT TIME 3,648,723 SQUARE MILES, ACCORDING TO FEDERAL REPORT

Few Countries Have Such Enormous Undeveloped Natural Resources—Possibilities of Lands North of Sixtieth Parallel Yet Practically Unknown—Canada Second in Forest Resources—Climate "Continental"—Game and Scenery Attract Sportsmen and Tourists.

The four original provinces of Canada contained 350,188 square miles of land and inland waters, of which the original land area was 338,224 square miles. After purchase of the Hudson Bay Territory in 1870 and the admission of British Columbia in 1871 and of Prince Edward Island in 1873, the area of the Dominion was 3,470,392 square miles. Further exploration in the northern regions resulted in increasing this area to 3,797,123 square miles as estimated in 1926, but the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1927 in the Labrador Boundary dispute reduced this to 3,684,723 square miles — which, however, is still more than ten times that of the original Confederation. The details of the present area are shown in the following table:—

Land and Water Area of Canada by Provinces and Territories as in 1929

Provinces and Territories	Land square miles	Water square miles	Total square miles
Prince Edward Island	2,184	.....	2,184
Nova Scotia	20,743	685	21,428
New Brunswick	27,710	275	27,985
Quebec	571,004	23,430	594,434
Ontario	357,962	49,269	407,262
Manitoba	224,777	27,055	251,832
Saskatchewan	237,975	13,725	251,700
Alberta	248,800	6,485	255,285
Brit. Columbia	349,970	5,885	355,855
Yukon	205,346	1,730	207,076
N. W. Territories—			
Franklin	546,532	7,500	554,032
Keewatin	218,460	9,760	228,150
Mackenzie	493,225	34,265	527,490
Totals	3,504,688	180,035	3,684,723

Natural Resources

It follows from the above that the natural resources of Canada are those of a continent rather than of a country; in few countries, if any, have the same number of people such enormous undeveloped natural resources at their disposal. This fact is mainly responsible for the heavy investment in Canada of British and United States capital (probably 5,500 millions in all), in addition to the rapidly growing capital of the people of Canada itself.

The natural resources of Canada consist mainly of agricultural lands, forests, fisheries, minerals, waterpowers, and fur-bearing animals.

Agricultural Lands

The breeding of new early-ripening varieties of grain, such as Garnet and Reward wheat, is materially increasing the area capable of agricultural development, so that the agricultural possibilities of the lands north of the sixtieth parallel are as yet practically unknown. Apart from these considerations, it is estimated that out of 1,306,320,000 acres of the land area of the nine provinces approximately 358,162,190 acres are available for use in agricultural production, being 2½ times the present occupied area, and 5 times the present improved area of farm lands. In all the provinces except Prince Edward Island large areas are still available for settlement, and while the nature of the soil and of the climate varies, grain, root and fodder crops can be profitably grown in all the provinces, while stock-raising is successfully carried on both in the more densely settled areas and on their frontiers.

The Maritime Provinces are noted for their fruit and vegetable lands, perhaps particularly for the oats and potatoes of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and the apples of the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia. Quebec and Ontario are pre-eminently mixed farming communities, various districts specializing in dairying, tobacco, sheep, etc., while the Niagara peninsula has long been famous for its fruits of both large and small varieties. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the production of grain is still of primary importance but is giving way to more diversified types of agriculture; the stock-raising industry, once so typical of the western prairies, is regaining much of its former importance. In British Columbia the fertile valleys are devoted principally to apple and other fruit crops, while numerous districts along the coast and on Vancouver island follow general farming and market gardening.

Of the larger areas of land still available for settlement, the clay belt of northern Ontario and Quebec, in which splendid crops are grown, is to a large extent undeveloped, as well as an even larger area in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, including the Peace River district.

Large Forest Areas

Canada's forest areas include, (1) the great coniferous forest of the Rocky mountains and Pacific coast; (2) the northern forest, stretching in a wide curve from the Yukon north of the Great Lakes to Labrador; and (3) the forest extending from Lake Huron through southern Ontario and Quebec to New Brunswick and the Atlantic Coast. Altogether the timber lands of the Dominion are estimated at 1,151,454 square miles, some of which is agricultural land. This area contains 425,000,000,000 feet board measure of saw timber and 1,122,000,000 cords of pulpwood, etc., making a total equivalent to 224,000,000,000 cubic feet. These figures place Canada next to Asiatic Russia among the countries of the world with respect to forest resources.

Numerous Fishing Grounds

Fisheries were the first of Canadian resources to be exploited by Europeans. Canada's Atlantic fishing ground extend along a coast line of more than five thousand miles and cover an area of not less than 200,000 square miles of pure cold sea water coming down from the Arctic region and containing an immense quantity of fish of the highest food value, including cod, halibut, haddock, herring and mackerel, while the inshore fisheries (15,000 square miles) number the lobster, oyster, salmon, gaspereau, smelt, trout and maskinonge. Other fishing grounds include the inshore expanses of the St. Lawrence river, the Great Lakes (14,000 square miles, producing whitefish, trout and herring), Hudson bay, with a shore line of 6,000 miles, and the Pacific coast, with its shore line of 7,000 miles and with its esturian salmon fisheries contributing two-fifths of the fish products of the Dominion.

Leading Mining Country

Canada is now one of the leading mining countries in the world, though her mineral resources are still but imperfectly known. The great "Laurentian Shield" surrounding Hudson bay and comprising over one-third of Canada's area is composed of the oldest rocks in the world, a veritable treasure house of silver, gold, nickel, copper and lesser metals. Only the southern ellipse of this area has developed mineral fields, though new discoveries annually push back the frontiers. With regard to coal, it is estimated that available reserves amount to 1,234,269 million metric tons, or about one-sixth of the total reserves of the world; 85 per cent. of these are in Alberta. Extensive oil and gas fields exist in the western provinces, and smaller ones in Ontario and New Brunswick have been developed.

Furs in North

In the northern and unsettled areas of Canada, one of the chief resources is the fur-bearing animals, whose skins are in great and increasing demand. The large uninhabited areas of northern Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories furnish subsistence for many of the most highly prized fur-bearing animals, such as the beaver, fisher, fox, marten and others.

Climate Varied

It is difficult to generalize concerning the climate of so large an area. The greater part of the Dominion is in what may be called the colder temperate zone, while at the extreme north Arctic conditions prevail, and in certain parts, especially in southern Ontario and Vancouver island, the products are those of the warmer temperate zone.

In the main, the climate of Canada may be described as "continental," that is, subject to extremes of heat in summer and cold in winter which are not generally felt on islands or on the sea coast in the same latitudes. At the same time a considerable part is comparatively near the sea or to great bodies of water which have a tendency to modify temperatures, as for example, the Maritime Provinces, the peninsula of Southern Ontario and the coast regions of British Columbia.

Four Main Types

Roughly, the climate of Canada may be classified under four main types, (1) the valley and coastal type of British Columbia; (2) the prairie type; (3) Ontario and Quebec; (4) the Maritime Provinces.

The valley and costal type of British Columbia is characterized by moderate temperature in summer and winter, with high precipitation on the coast. In the interior valleys of the Okanagan and Kootenay country the winter temperatures are distinctly lower and the precipitation very much less than on the coast.

The outstanding features of the prairie climate are the much scantier precipitation and the more severe cold of winter. Fortunately, the precipitation comes at the time of the year when it is most needed, i.e., in the growing period, though in southern Alberta the summer precipitation is often light. The climate of the Prairie Provinces is also modified by their elevation, which increases steadily as one proceeds west from Winnipeg. Thus, while the Canadian Pacific railway at Winnipeg station is 766 feet above mean sea level, it is 1,204 feet at Brandon, 1,896 feet at Regina, 2,181 feet at Medicine Hat and 3,437 feet at Calgary. These high elevations are partly responsible for the strong cold winds which are a feature of the prairie climate.

Ontario and Quebec are comparatively mild in the southern districts, but severe in the winter and with a shorter summer in the more northern areas, where there is less precipitation. Quebec is generally somewhat colder than Ontario. East of Quebec city the summers are distinctly cool, the normal mean temperature for July being under 65. Only in the country on the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario and on the St. Lawrence is the normal mean temperature in July over 70.

Game and Scenery

Canada's position as one of the least settled countries of the English speaking world, close to the 120,000,000 people of the United, and just across the sea from the densely populated British Isles, combines with the profusion of her game resources and with her scenery to attract great and increasing numbers of sportsmen and tourists. The valleys of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the broken lake country of northern Ontario and Quebec, together with the mountain districts of British Columbia, offer to the hunter and the fisherman an almost inexhaustible game preserve, and to the tourist new types of scenery. In particular, British Columbia is among the most beautiful mountain areas of the world. In order that the natural beauties of the country may be preserved and popularized, the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior administers eleven parks, set apart for this purpose, including such great mountain areas as Jasper Park in northern Alberta, and the Rocky Mountain Park, also in Alberta, containing 5,380 and 2,751 square miles respectively, also Kootenay Park, Glacier Park and Yoho Park in British Columbia. Many Provincial Parks are also maintained. The tourist traffic is annually becoming larger and more valuable to the country, having been estimated at over $250,000,000.

In he Maritime Provinces the climate is characterized by heavier precipitation than in Ontario, and

(Continued on page 42)

MONTREAL CURB MARKET IN 1929

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

Sales	Stock	1929 Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Net Change	1928 Year High	Low
2,575	Agnew-Surpass	18	18	13	14	.....	.....	.....
1,803	do Pfd	97¼	99	93	93	.....	.....	.....
3,465	Amalgamated Elec	36	39	17½	17½	.....	.....	.....
2,853	do Pfd	51	51½	40	40	.....	.....	.....
1,550	Anglo-Norwegian	4⅝	4⅝	4	4	.....	.....	.....
8,423	Asch	31	54½	22	49	+18	31⅛	20
903	do Pfd	93	95	85	90	−3	93	90
64,001	Associated Brew	22¾	31	17½	17½	−5	25	15⅛
3,030	do Pfd	94	97	93	95	+2	98	93
223,626	Associated Oil	4.25	5.25	.85	.95	.....	.....	.....
20,356	Attendu	5	6	½	1	−4	21	4½
15	Barcelona	47	47	47	47	.....	.....	.....
5,846	Beauharnois	16⅛	17	12	12	.....	.....	.....
561	Belding-Corticelli	145	150	145	148¼	+28¼	125	80
146	do Pfd	103	103	99½	99½	−1½	110	99½
256,979	B. A. Oil	52½	71¾	29¾	46½	−6½	55½	32
100	Brit. & For. Inv	20	20	20	20	.....	.....	.....
31,382	Bruck Silk	21½	37	21½	36	+14	24½	20
48	Can. Cons. Felt Pfd.	60	60	60	60	+10	50	50
33,015	Can. Dredge	65¼	89½	30	36	−28	67½	51
1,276	Can. For. Inv	48	48	40	40	.....	.....	.....
1,231	do Pfd	90	95	90	95	.....	.....	.....
21	do Pfd B	85	95⅜	85	95	.....	.....	.....
767	Can. Gen. Inv	106	108	98½	103	.....	.....	.....
465	Can. Int. Inv. Trust	13¼	14	12¼	12¼	.....	.....	.....
1,685	Can. Nor Power	107	150	107	140	+42	100	70½
3,102	do Pfd	106¼	107	100	101	−6	108	100
37,468	Can. Vickers	37	45	9	10	−27	49¼	25
1,861	do Pfd	90	92¾	89	90	unch.	96½	90
6,043	Can. Vinegars	33	42	25	25	−4	31	26½
2,045	Can. Wineries	9½	11	4	5	−4	23	8
1,985	Catelli Products B	12	17½	10	13	....	...	...
3,292	do Pfd A	30	30	26	27	.....	.....	.....
1,015	Chemical Research	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....	.....	.....
925	Com. Alcohols	27	27	4	4	−20½	55½	18
102,885	Commw. Pet	1.35	1.35	.42	.50	.....	.....	.....
188	Cooksville	22	42	22	35	.....	.....	.....
102	do Pfd	86	92	86	92	+37	60	55
7,106	Cosgrave	5	5	1	1½	−2½	10½	3½
9,365	Curtiss-Reid	16	24	2½	3	.....	.....	.....
6,361	do Pfd	32½	34⅛	8	8	....	.....	.....
179,019	Dist. Seag	18½	28¾	8¾	12	−6	24¼	13
31,814	Dom. Engineering	104½	113	58½	70	−35	115	52
10	Dom. Pow. Trans	104	104	104	104	.....	.....	.....
110	Dom. Stores	161	167⅞	155	155	−4¾	159¾	107½
6,882	Dom. Tar	33	33	17	22¼	.....	.....	.....
6,173	do Pfd	90	91	86	90	.....	.....	.....
117,099	Dryden	34½	35¼	12	19	−15	56	23
55,756	do Rights	1.00	1.25	.02	1.00	.....	.....	.....
30,579	Eastern Da ries	43	58	17	28	−15	60¾	35
180	English Elect	41	43	41	43	+13	31	30¼
57	do B	23	23	23	23	.....	.....	.....
175	East Koot. Pfd	96	96	96	96	−5	101	101
20,498	Fed. Dist	1.40	1.75	.10	.25	−1.25	5.50	1.50
49,563	Foothills Oil	6.25	10.25	1.60	1.60	−2.40	5.65	3.00
33,556	Foreign Secs	38	43½	20	27	−8	56¼	29
50	Great W. Saddlery	31½	31½	31½	31½	+8⅛	22⅞	22⅞
749,176	Home Oil	3.05	27.00	3.00	8.50	+5.00	4.00	2.25
11,330	Howard Smith	30	30½	25	29	−½	34	17
1,342	do Pfd	92	92½	91	91½	−1	95	88
450	Howe Lumber	20	20	16⅜	19	.....	.....	.....
224,447	Hydro-Electric	32¼	83	27½	37½	+5⅜	85	25½
169,241	Imperial Oil	99	120	87½	112	+14¼	104	56
740,099	do New	27	41¼	24½	27⅜	.....	.....	.....
116,694	Imperial Tobacco	10¾	11½	9	10¾	−¾	11⅜	8⅛
9,485	Inter. Paints	23	25½	15	18	.....	.....	.....
525,719	Inter. Pete	51½	66	45	45¼	−5¾	57½	34¾
433,230	do New	30	30¼	17	22	.....	.....	.....
33,714	Inter. Utl., A	44	50	29	36	−8½	51	40¼
27,623	do B	16½	22¾	6	6¾	−10	19½	6½
150	Kemsley	15	17	15	17	+1¾	20	15¼
13,700	Lowery Petroleum	5.00	6.00	1.90	1.90	.....	.....	.....
5,187	Manitoba Power	100	105	40	53	−47	123½	83
412,711	McColl Frontenac	32¼	43¾	26½	42	+9⅝	37	25
2,909	do Rights	1.90	2.00	1.80	2.00	+.10	2.55	1.50
4,934	Montreal Ex	17	20½	7	8	−12	36	18
636	Montreal Isl. Power	47	48	37	37	.....	.....	.....
1,250	Municipal Service	7	7	¾	1	−5½	17	6½
11,861	National Dist	13½	17	3½	4½	−9½	21	10½
44,199	Page-Hersey	129	140⅛	75	92	−37	135	85
30	do Pfd	250	250	250	250	+43	207	176
125	Paton Mfg	53	56	53	56	+1	68	55
21	do Pfd	90	95	90	95	.....	102	102
6,082	Power Corp. Pfd	102	103	94	98	−4½	103¼	99
2,060	Public Utl	13¼	18½	13	18	+4¾	14	13
25,870	Regent	20	25¼	5	5	−15	33	17
5,768	Reliance Grain	40	45	18	18	−22	55	40
46,823	Robert Mitchell	41	66½	24	32½	−8½	46½	26
25	do Pfd	125	155	125	155	.....	125	95
16,508	do Rights	3.00	4.25	2.25	3.00	.....	.....	.....
2,464	Sarnia Bridge	30	32½	20	26	−5	32	31
5,596	do B	24	32¾	8	12	−9	33½	18
4,160	Service Stations	84½	85½	45	45	.....	.....	.....
5,083	S. Can. Pow. Pfd	106¾	110	102¾	104	−4	111½	106¼
225	Standard Paving	35¼	35¼	28½	28½	.....	.....	.....
1,899	United Securities	55	65	45	45	−10	74	42
5,182	do Pfd	104	106½	101	103¼	−1½	105	100
54,414	Walker	83	95	65	69⅝	−13⅜	90½	50¾
185,759	do New	27½	28½	6	10⅞	.....	.....	.....
14,392	do Rights	9.00	11.50	1.50	3.75	.....	.....	.....
42,889	W. Steel Prods	35	53½	28	29	.....	.....	.....
987	do Pfd	99	99	96	99	.....	.....	.....
2,479	Whittall Can	15	15½	10	10	.....	.....	.....
6,465	Williams Alloy	50½	52	8¾	8¾	.....	.....	.....

		1929	1928
Total Sales	Shares	5,289,241	4,820,501
	Rights	89,565	144,451

MINING STOCKS

619,960	Abana	3.70	3.90	.85	1.10	−2.65	4.80	2.60
28,300	Aladdin	1.84	1.84	.50	.50	−1.31	1.85	1.05
349,825	Albain	.05	.17	.03	.04	−.21	1.05	.25
232,200	Amulet	3.40	3.55	1.05	1.50	−1.95	5.25	2.55
67,179	do Rights	.22	.35	.20	.30	.....	.....	.....
34,525	Area	.15	.17½	.09	.11	−.05	.42	.14
800	Argonaut	.03	.03	.00½	.00½	−.00¾	.32	.01¼
500	Baldwin	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.....	.....	.....
1,925	Central Manitoba	.65	.72	.41	.41	−.37	1.95	.78
3,595	Coast Copper	56.00	67.00	15.00	15.00	−47.00	64.00	30.00
200	Columbus Kirk	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼	+.02¼	.03¾	.01
150	Dome	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	+1.70	11.65	8.00
223,980	Don Rouyn	.10	.12	.01	.02	−.08	.30	.10
4,725	Falconbridge	13.00	13.00	4.55	4.90	.....	.....	.....
3,595	Franco	6.00	6.25	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....
3,360	do Deferred	1.75	2.00	1.75	1.75	.....	.....	.....
6,000	Gold Hill	.07	.07¼	.04¾	.04¾	−.01¼	.29	.06
17,800	Grover Daly	.05	.05	.02¼	.04	+.01½	.14½	.02½
7,000	Harvic	.01	.06	.01	.05	+.04	.85	.01
500	Indian	.06	.06	.06	.06	−.00¾	.08¼	.06¾
8,850	Keeley	.43	.50	.36	.36	−.34	.70	.70
1,815	Lake Shore	20.00	26.25	18.90	23.00	+5.90	25.90	16.75
37,390	Laval	.08	.11	.02½	.03	−.07½	.32	.06
185	McIntyre	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	−5.40	28.65	26.25
10,860	Mining Corp	4.10	5.90	2.80	3.05	−.95	5.50	3.02
56,550	Montreal Rouyn	0.2½	.16	.02	.06	−.01	.10	.04¾
200	Nipissing	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	−1.10	5.40	2.85
931,514	Noranda	64.50	65.00	25.00	35.00	−29.00	73.00	17.00
312,189	do Rights	.75	.75	.20	.35	.....	.....	.....
1,425	Premier	1.67	1.75	1.50	1.67	−.53	2.95	2.15
1,722,970	Siscoe	.96	1.65	.35	.43	−.52	.95	.49
19,175	Stadacona	.10	.15½	.04	.06	−.04	.21	.09
7,555	Sunloch	3.25	4.25	.90	.90	−2.35	5.05	1.95
35,997	Teck Hughes	9.00	10.65	4.75	5.00	−3.75	11.50	7.65
200	Tough Oakes	.05	.05	.05	.05	−.03	.75	.08
21,230	Towagmac	3.85	3.85	.70	.80	−2.60	4.00	2.30
895	Ventures	9.00	9.75	3.00	3.35	.....	.....	.....
6,350	Vipond	1.20	1.20	.84	.84	+.20	.80	.64
12,520	Wright Hargreaves	2.35	2.60	1.22	1.28	−.20	6.32	1.48

		1929	1928
Total Sales	Shares	4,405,274	5,134,495
	Rights	379,368	9,788

This Company is engaged in the business of Investment Banking in all its branches.

Complete service is offered to the individual or corporate investor in sound securities.

Unusual capacity to supply the capital requirements of growing industry is provided through National City resources.

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the
INDIVIDUAL EXECUTOR
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Assets Over $3,800,000.00

Village Of Cookshire's Beginning Dates From 1798

Cookshire Commands Fine View Of One Of Highly Picturesque Sections Of Province Of Quebec

Chef-Lieu of Compton County Is Well Situated to Accommodate Varied Industries, and Particularly So to Meet Needs of Wood-Working Concerns, for Nearby Are Ample Supplies of Timber—Municipal Authorities Disposed to Treat Industrialists on Liberal Terms.

THE village of Cookshire, chef-lieu of the County of Compton, is located in the Township of Eaton and on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to St. John, N. B. It is 121 miles from Montreal and twenty-two miles by rail from Sherbrooke.

It is built on the western slope of the valley of the Eaton River, and commands a fine view of one of the most picturesque sections of the Province. One of the most popular highways leading from the New England States into the Province and on to Quebec City passes through the village, and affords the tourists glimpses of water and landscape views of rare charm and beauty. The village has a population of about nine hundred. It is well laid out, and has many attractive homes surrounded by neat and well kept lawns and gardens.

Cookshire's beginning dates from the year 1798, about the time when so many of the pioneer colonists of our border counties were treking in here from the New England States.

General opinion is that Israel Bailey was the first white person to settle on or near the site of the present village. Thence followed others among them John French, Levi French, Luther French, Abner Osgood, Orsenus Bailey and Ebenezer Learned, all familiar and prominent in the life and growth of the village from its beginning to the present time.

Set Apart From Township of Eaton In 1892.

It was here, in 1819, that the distinguished son of the Eastern Townships, Hon. John Henry Pope, was born and lived, and to whose advice and useful public services the nation at large owes much. Here too is the birthplace of his son, Senator Rufus Henry Pope, who continues to reside in the family mansion.

It was in 1892 that Cookshire was set apart from the Township of Eaton and erected as a separate municipality, and at the same time designated as the chef-lieu of the County of Compton. The registry office, Mr. W. H. Leonard, registrar, is located here, and although not a port of entry, it has a Customs Office and a fine Post Office combined in one building. Its other more notable public buildings are: The United, Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, the old Colonial Town Hall, the High School, the branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and a Convent recently built. The Bank of Montreal also maintains a branch office here. There are two good hotels, The Osgood House and the Cookshire House, the latter located on the government highway in the upper section of the village.

Cookshire Industries.

Present industries include Frasier and Thornton Ltd., manufacturer of patent medicines, R. Wallace & Son, manufacturers of plated ware, being a subsidiary of R. Wallace & Son, Wallingford, Conn., Pejebscot Paper, Co., A. W. Standish's flour mills and R. J. Westgate's saw-mill.

Cookshire is well situated to accommodate varied industries, and particularly so to meet the needs of wood working concerns, for nearby are ample supplies of timber, both hard and soft woods.

Excellent factory sites are to be had in proximity to the railway line. The transmission lines of the Southern Canada Power Co., pass through here, labor conditions are good and the municipal authorities are disposed to treat with industrialists on liberal terms.

Eastern Lumber

(Continued from page 15.)

the natural enemies of standing timber. Hitherto there has been no real co-operation between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments, due to the fact that the latter, as guardians of the natural resources within their boundaries, each set up its own standards and established its own Lands and Forest Department. It was decided to form a national committee representative of all provinces to determine the procedure in making the forest inventory, the Federal forestry services acting as a clearing house for all information assembled by the provinces. The inventory, the conference decided, should include a report on the management of timbered lands on a sustained yield basis.

There was some criticism of the action of the conference, on the ground that sufficient data has been gathered to justify an immediate decision on a policy to conserve wealth, an extreme opinion being that by the time the inventory was completed, five years, very little wood would remain to be conserved. That, however, was not the view of those responsible for the conference. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the timber resources of Canada, and also as to the means of conserving them. A certain amount of work in inventorying those resources has been done, and on completion of the survey the various Governments will be in a position authoritatively to state whether some of the most drastic of the criticism rest on solid ground.

Waste in Past

Mr. E. A. Finlayson, Director of Forestry, Ottawa, is authority for the statement that in the past there was prodigal use and wanton waste, but he adds that during the last few years there has been an appreciation on the part of the public that Canadian forests were not inexhaustible, and that the remaining stands were worth every effort towards protection. With adequate fire protection, and under a simple but consistent form of forest management, there was sufficient forest land capable of growing in perpetuity five or six times the present requirements for all purposes.

In connection with this subject, the Province of Quebec proposes to establish a special Bureau of Forestry Research, to be conducted along similar lines to the Forest Products Laboratory at Ottawa and the Federal Research Stations, for the purpose of investigating the most pressing forestry problems now confronting the Province of Quebec. Ontario has also passed legislation for utilizing certain forests reserved in 1898, and also for extensive forest research throughout the province.

The past year's forest fire record was a very disastrous one so far as the West and Ontario were concerned. In the last-named province this was due to abnormally dry conditions. The provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were more fortunate; the fire hazard in the Maritimes was extremely high, but owing to the improved organizations the losses were very low.

Want of Buoyancy Seen

In accordance with the tendency of the last few years, the export trade showed a want of buoyancy. The competition with European woods was as keen as ever, and in one respect it was intensfied in that Canadian birch, which previously was a bright feature, met with stronger competition by European beech, the imports of which into the United Kingdom were on a larger scale. The maritimes sent fair quantities of spruce and birch, while the exports of pine and birch from Montreal and Quebec were not impressive. Canada would cut a much larger figure in the Empire as a supplier of lumber were it not for the cheaper woods from Russia, Scandinavia and Finland. Lumber business in the United Kingdom was active, the feature of the year being the purchase of one thousand million feet of Russian wood by a syndicate of importers, under an agreement which controlled supplies. The prices to the syndicate allowed a reasonable margin, the importers having contracted with the Russian Government not to sell under scheduled prices, thus stabilizing prices. Advices from England state that the deal was a success, and that it is to be repeated in 1930. In connection with Russia activity, it is worthy of mention that small quantities of Russian lumber, shipped via the United States, have been sold in Montreal.

Trade in Western Canada

In Western Canada the industry met with a little more than its share of worries. The threatened imposition of a tariff of twenty-five per-cent. ad valorem on cedar and cedar shingles imported into the United States upset that important section of the trade, as a duty of that character means a considerable handicap to the shingle mills. The proposal started a rather heated controversy, it being alleged that Canadian shingles do not affect to any extent the manufacture of American shingles, inasmuch as the cost of production in Canada is higher than in Washington and Oregon, that the Canadian shingle is of a better grade that the American article, and that it commands a higher price. The only effect of a tariff will be, it is contended, to turn the business into patent roofing channels. The Canadian shingle companies' business was restricted, and during the fall the shingle mills cut down their production fifty per-cent.

Water-borne shipments, on which the British Columbia mills depend for the disposal of the greater part of their output, were slightly better. For the nine months the shipments totalled 646,992,816 feet, an increase of 80,653,176 feet, but against this must be set a drop in prices which rendered a considerable proportion of the business unprofitable.

Freight Rates Disorganized

The Atlantic Coast business was by no means satisfactory, due in part to a disorganization of freight rates, which were down to $8 per 1,000 feet from Vancouver to New York. Many cargoes of lumber were sent on consignment, with the usual unfavorable results on prices.

The industry found a favorable response to its requests to the Federal Government for a subsidized steamship service from British Columbia ports to Australia, in order to offset a similar service by the United States, which was a great factor in securing the major portion of the available lumber orders for American mills. The first boat left Vancouver on September 30th. It is hoped to increase the exports to Australia by 100 per-cent. as the result of the new price. A special delegation of British Columbia lumbermen will shortly visit Australia with the object of improving mutual trade relations.

Japan, which is the second best foreign export market for British Columbia, has substantially increased its lumber, besides which Japanese commercial interests have acquired extensive concessions in Russia for the purpose of importing large quantities of lumber into Japan.

The Prairie trade was disappointing, while business in Eastern Canada developed during the latter part of the year into a scramble for orders and sharp cutting of prices. In August the mills curtailed their general production, a fact which tells its own story. A larger volume of timbers was shipped to the St. Lawrence Ports via the Panama Canal. This is an instance of a well-regulated business, run on co-operative lines by a number of associated mills, with a selling organization in Montreal.

BIG INCREASE IN WEALTH OF CANADA NOTED

National Wealth of Dominion, Exclusive of Undeveloped Resources, Covering Year 1926, Estimated at $26,691,482,000.

A bulletin issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway recently gives some interesting figures regarding Canada's wealth. These are taken from the Canadian Government's report of the national wealth of the Dominion, exclusive of undeveloped resources, covering the year 1926, which is the last available. Canada's national wealth is estimated as $26,691,482,000, an increase of about $500,000,000 over the year 1925 and of $3,500,000,000 when compared with the figures of 1921. Upon the estimated population in the middle of that year, this works out at a per capita wealth of $2,842, which will be found to be one of the highest in the world.

"Ontario ranked first in estimated aggregate wealth with $9,130,189,000, or 34.2 per cent of the total, and Quebec second, with $6,656,108,060, or 24.9 per cent of the whole. Saskatchewan was third with $2,920,739,000, or 10.9 per cent of the Dominion total. Following in order came Alberta, $2,192,067,000, or 8.2 per cent; British Columbia, $2,185,210,000, or 8.2 per cent; Manitoba, $1,889,606,000 or 7.1 per cent; Nova Scotia $835,748,000, or 3.1 per cent; New Brunswick, $723,572,000, or 2.7 per cent; Prince Edward Island, $145,745,000, or 0.6 per cent, and the Yukon $12,478,000, or 0.1 per cent.

"The substantial proportion of the national wealth accountable to the Western Provinces, 34.5 per cent of the Dominion total, is striking, and more significant is the relative standing of the provinces in wealth per capita. In this tabulation the four western provinces lead with $3,844 in British Columbia; $3,608 in Alberta; $3,559 in Saskatchewan, and $2,957 in Manitoba. Following come Ontario, $2,902; Quebec, $2,598; New Brunswick, $1,777; Prince Edward Island, $1,675; and Nova Scotia, $1,548.

"The largest item in Canadian national wealth is that of agriculture, amounting in 1926 to $7,817,718,000, or 29.28 per cent of the whole, which covered the agricultural production of that year; $1,668,175,000, stocks of agricultural goods in farmers' possession, and the amount invested in the preparation of the new crop. The second largest item was urban real property, including assessed valuations of taxed and exempted property, amounting to $7,081,375,000, or 26.53 per cent of the total wealth of the Dominion.

WELL, ON CREDIT THEN

Mother—Come, Freddie, and kiss your Aunt Martha.

Freddie—Why, Ma, I ain't done nuthin! — Stray Stories.

Area of Dominion

(Continued from page 41)

in the southern districts by more equable temperatures. Nova Scotia has a distinctly warmer winter than New Brunswick. The southwestern part of Nova Scotia is the only part of Eastern Canada where the normal mean temperature in January is above 25.

Canada's winter sports, representing the advantage now taken of what was once considered a disagreeable hardship, are annually attracting an increasing number of tourists.

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ROOMS WITH HOT AND COLD WATER.
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All repairs guaranteed for one year, prompt service.
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Cement, Scotch Coal, Flour, Feed, Grain, Fertilizers
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Complete Line of Repairs Carried in Stock.
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Monumental Works
Importers of Scotch, Barre and all kinds of
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Orders executed promptly and workmanship guaranteed.
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COOKSHIRE
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LOCATION
Twenty-two miles east of Sherbrooke on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Montreal and Halifax, 121 miles east of Montreal, and the same distance from Quebec City.
A branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway connects with Sawyerville and St. Malo, Cookshire is 16 miles by Government road to Sherbrooke and 116 miles by road from Montreal. The town is located on the Government road connecting New England points with the city of Quebec.
Cookshire is ideally situated for a wood-working concern, veneer mill, etc., owing to the large quantity of hard and soft wood easily available.

SITES
The site formerly occupied by the Standard Chemical Company, with siding, is now available, with several other desirable sites adjacent to the C.P.R. tracks and the Eaton River.

LABOR
Plenty of help, both male and female, is available. We have no unions and are not bothered with strikes.

FACTORIES
Present factories are:
Frasier, Thornton & Company Ltd. . . . . Manufacturers of Medicines.
Pejepscot Paper Company . . . . . Branch of New York Concern.
R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Company — Manufacturers of Plated Ware. Parent Office, Wallingford, Conn.
R. J. Westgate . . . . . Saw Mill.
A. W. Standish . . . . . Flour Mill.

BANKS
The Canadian Bank of Commerce . . . . . F. E. Kerridge, Manager.
Bank of Montreal . . . . . F. E. Halls, Manager.

LIVING CONDITIONS
Cookshire has all modern conveniences, including sewerage, electric light and excellent and abundant supply of drinking water, river water for factory use, two schools (High School and Convent), 3 churches, 2 first-class hotels, community hall, 2 doctors, dentist. The town is high and dry and healthy.

POWER
There is an unlimited supply of electric power, furnished by the Southern Canada Power Company.
For further particulars apply to the Industrial Committee:
L. C. Roy President. J. W. French, Vice-President. F. E. Kerridge, Secretary-Treasurer.

Excellent Labor And Living Conditions At Richmond

Town Of Richmond Was Given Its Name Over Century Ago In Honor Of Illustrious Duke Of Richmond

For Some Years What Is Now Town of Richmond Was Known as Front Village of Shipton—In 1819 Name Changed to Present One in Honor of Duke of Richmond, Who Was Then Governor of Province—Like Other Sections of Eastern Townships, Richmond Has Its Story to Tell of Early Days and Struggles—Is Now an Attractive Town, Charmingly Located Along Bank of St. Francis River.

THE Town of Richmond is located in the Township of Cleveland, in what is known as the County of Richmond.

In the early days the Township of Shipton included that part now known as Cleveland Township, and extended from the Tingwick line in the County of Arthabaska, on the north-east, to the river front of the St. Francis on the south-west.

Shipton was erected into a township in 1801, and originally comprised fifteen ranges, but in 1855 seven ranges on the south-west end of the township were formed into a separate municipality and given the name Cleveland.

It was on the present site of the Town of Richmond that the first settler in Shipton, Elmer Cushing, pitched his tent. This was in 1798, and he was later joined by others who settled nearby. In the previous year, 1797, a company comprising George Barnard, Prentice Cushing, John Brockus, Joseph Kilburn and a party of workmen came there by foot and made a partial survey of this tract, and in the following year Elmer Cushing located here as agent of the surveying party.

The original grant of the Township was made in 1801 to Elmer Cushing and associates, George Barnard, Elizah Hastings, Henry Barnard, Job Wetherel, Stephen Barnard, Lot Wetherell, Job Cushing, John Lester, Joseph Hicks, John Hicks, John Brockus, James Doying, Daniel Doying, John P. Cushing, James Barnard, Nathaniel Fessenden, J. B. LaBonte, Amhurst Stewart, Jonathan Steele, William Dustin, Benjamin Leet, Ephrain Magoon, Charles Clarke, Thomas Hill, Joseph Keyser, Ephrain Magoon, Jr., John Robinson, Theodore Benard, Thomas Ellison, Benjamin Moulton, Joseph Perkins, David Leviston, Abner Rice, William Rumlet, Jonathan Smith, Timothy Chamberlain, Daniel Blunt, Robert Green, Ephrain Blunt, Jr., Amos Cutting, John Martin, Joseph Gamelin, John McLure, John Oakes, James Tobyne and Baptiste McLure.

Hardy Pioneers.

At the time that Elmer Cushing settled here, in 1798, on lot 16, there were no roads or settlements to the north nearer than fifty miles, and to the south none nearer than Ascot, thirty miles distant.

Some of the colonists came in by way of the Richelieu River, down the St. Lawrence and up the St. Francis River. Time, distances and obstacles had no terrors for those hardy pioneers. The first road to be cut through the primeval forest was a line from the "Little Forks" in Ascot, through Shipton and on to the French settlements to the north. This was in 1802. Then followed the cutting of a road from Richmond to the site of the present pretty village of Danville.

An event of some importance to the little colony located on the banks of the river occurred in 1802, when Elmer Cushing erected some mills, part of the machinery of which was brought in by water via the Richelieu, St. Lawrence and St. Francis, and a part dragged in on a hand-sled over the winter snows.

For some years the little hamlet by the riverside was known as Front Village of Shipton, as the river formed the south-west boundary of the township. Not exactly a classical or euphonious name, to be sure, and happily not forever destined to be attached to it. In 1819, when the well-known highway called the Craig Road was opened between Montreal and the village, the name was changed to Richmond, in honor of the Duke of Richmond, the Governor of the province. Richmond is the chef-lieu of the county, and was incorporated in 1862. It is located at the junction of the Quebec and Portland, Me., line of the Canadian National Railway, formerly the Grand Trunk Railway.

The government highway from Sherbrooke to Quebec, via Drummondville, Victoriaville and Three Rivers, passes through the Town, and affords the tourist glimpses of scenery of varied and surprising beauty along the valley of the St. Francis and other sections through which it passes.

An Attractive Town.

Richmond itself is an attractive town, with fine public buildings, such as churches and schools, and many nice homes, charmingly located along the bank of the St. Francis.

The old and favorably known educational institution, St. Francis College, opened in 1855, is located here, and many men of distinction have been graduated from its halls of learning. It cares for the needs of the Protestant pupils of the town. During the past year a fine new Roman Catholic school building was opened. It is a fire-proof, brick building, with eight class rooms, a play room in the basement that can be converted into an assembly hall, ten bedrooms, kitchen and a dining room. The school is presided over by seven teachers, Brothers of the Order of the Sacred Heart. It has a play-ground of three acres, with tennis courts and a baseball diamond. The building cost $64,000. There is also St. Patrick's Convent for girl students.

The first house of worship erected in Richmond was a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1824. This was followed later by a large handsome church.

An Anglican chapel was erected in 1829-30, and in 1837 the Congregationalists in the charming village of Melbourne, just across the river from Richmond, built a church, and two years later, the Presbyterians in the same village built a house of worship. Although the river separates them, a fine steel bridge 750 feet long, connects the two places, and to all intents and purposes, so far as community interests are concerned, they are one and the same, and the social life of the two communities is very attractive.

The population of Richmond is a little over 2,600, and that of Melbourne would bring it above the 3,000 mark. It has a good water system furnishing pure water, drawn from springs into a reservoir of a capacity of 1,250,000 gallons; and has good fire protection, consisting of an automatic fire alarm system and a paid volunteer fire brigade.

The Mayor, Major W. J. Ewing, is wide awake to the importance of making known the advantages of Richmond as a desirable location for factory plants, as also are the members of the Council over which he presides. Situated as it is with its railway accommodations, available sites alongside railway lines, power supply furnished by the Southern Canada Power Company, and excellent labor and living conditions, it should attract the favorable notice of industrialists looking for a factory location.

FOR BRAVE CONDUCT

First Soldier—Where were you when the battle was raging?

Second Soldier—I was right where the bullets were the thickest.

First Soldier—Where was that?

Second Soldier—Under the ammunition wagon.—Army and Navy Journal.

TAKE 'EM STRAIGHT

"If you should sow wild oats, my son,"
Said father with a sigh,
"Be careful that the kind you sow
Are not mixed in with rye."

STILL HOPE TO SOLVE MYSTERY OF FRANKLIN

Documents in Possession of Department of Interior May Help to Locate Grave of Explorer.

For over three-quarters of a century the fate of Sir John Franklin, and of the 128 officers and men of his expedition, has been wrapped in mystery. Events of the past few months have given rise to the hope that additional light may be shed upon the details of that heroic adventure, by the aid of documents and sketches which Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, has acquired for the use of the Department, after an investigation by Mr. O. S. Finnie, Director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch.

Sir John Franklin's expedition sailed into the Arctic in 1845 in the two ships, Erebus and Terror. The ships were seen by a whaler near the entrance to Lancaster Sound on July 26 in that year and from that time neither the ships nor any members of their crews were seen again by white men. In 1854 Doctor John Rae, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, found a band of Eskimos who said they had seen white men travelling painfully southward along the shore of King William island and that these men had all died. In 1859 Captain Leopold M'Clintock found in a cairn at Victory Point, near the northwest angle of King William Island, a printed Admiralty form on the margin of which was written, over the signatures of Captains Crozier and Fitzjames, the commanders of the two ships, a few terse but very expressive sentences. These conveyed the information that Sir John Franklin had passed away on June 11, 1847, that eight other officers and fifteen men had died, that the ships had been abandoned, and that the remainder of the expedition, 105 persons in all, would start the following morning (April 26, 1848) for Back river on the mainland. Although many other expeditions have sought for Franklin this is the only record that has been found of the ill-fated party.

Important Records Sought

It has always been held by authorities on exploration that important records of the expedition must have been deposited by the survivors before the effort to reach civilization by way of Back river was begun, and that the most probable place was in the grave of the leader. The Department of the Interior would not at this late date, be justified in equipping and sending out an expedition to search for the grave of Sir John Franklin but with the development of Canada's northland, departmental officers concerned with the care of the native population, are continually patrolling through that portion of the Arctic and it would be an inexpensive matter for them to devote a little time to searching for records which would be of the greatest value to Canada and to the Empire. Therefore, when, a short time ago Hon. Charles Stewart was appraised that documents were in existence which purported to give the location of Franklin's grave, he directed that the matter be carefully investigated, and as a result the papers and maps have been purchased for the Department.

These papers consist of a lengthy manuscript accompanied by maps prepared many years ago, from the statements of a member of the expedition headed by the United States explorer, Charles F. Hall. This expedition spent the period from 1864 to 1869 in the north engaged in the search for Franklin. According to the statement, Hall's expedition broke up in disorder owing to internal troubles and on that account this valuable information was lost to the head of the expedition.

Explorers of the Department of the Interior have frequently visited King William island in the course of their regular duties but in practically every case they have been there in winter when everything is covered with ice and snow and, besides, the documents indicate that the graves are in a locality which is not ordinarily traversed by departmental officers, or others.

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Candies, Tobacco, Fruit, Chinaware Kitchen Utensils, Novelties and Fancy Articles of all Kinds
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RICHMOND QUEBEC
Wants NEW INDUSTRIES and is prepared to offer liberal terms to substantial concerns to locate here, centre of a good hardwood territory, construction material abundant.

RAILWAY FACILITIES
Richmond is a junction point on the Canadian National Railway System main line between Montreal and Portland and Quebec-Richmond Division, 76 miles from Montreal, 108 miles from Quebec, direct communication by rail with all important points in the Dominion and the New England States.

POWER SUPPLY
Is amply furnished by Southern Canada Power Company, low rentals, low taxes, good schools, good water, fire and police protection, social conditions excellent.

LABOR CONDITIONS
Are satisfactory, plenty of good help both male and female is available at reasonable wages, labor troubles unknown.

Fine residential town, railway, highway, agricultural and touring centre.

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Extremely Attractive Cars Being Shown This Year

Business Outlook In Canada For Present Year Excellent If People Remain Cautious

Advance in Construction, Motor Car Production, Newsprint Output, Iron and Steel Activity and Water Power Generated Was Also Paralleled in Industry, Mining and Commerce Generally—Smaller Crops and Slow Movement to Market Were Adverse Factors.

The total volume of Canada's business for 1929 exceeded that of any previous year. Building construction is the greatest on record; agricultural totals are off from the highest; bond and share issues for the year are much the highest; mineral production shows little variation; consumption of electric energy makes a new record. Certain factors in the situation have been exceeded in volume in some previous years, but there is no doubt that, as a whole, the total of Canada's transactions in commerce and finance has bulged into a new circumference.

It will probably be found that the total of net profits of all companies exceeds that of any other year.

The year 1929 opened with business at a high level of activity and the situation was characterized by growing momentum up to about the close of the third quarter of the year. Since then irregularity has crept in and there has been a falling off in some lines, apart from the seasonal recession which is usual for them in the early winter months.

Construction contracts for the first eleven months of the year are over twenty per cent. in excess of the corresponding period of last year and for the month of November were fifty-six per cent. in excess of November, 1928. The maintenance of a high level of building construction in Canada is the more satisfactory having regard to the position in the United States, where building has shown a marked decline for some months. A high percentage of building in Canada has been due to the orderly development of sound enterprises whose business has outgrown their premises.

Motor Car Production Greater

Motor car production and sales in the early months of the year were greater than ever, but in recent months there has been a decided falling off, and for October, 1929, production was thirty-one per cent. less than in October, 1928.

The newsprint industry for the year as a whole will probably show production at least ten per cent. in excess of 1928, but the business has been handicapped by lower prices, and profits will not be in proportion.

Iron and steel production have been at high levels, and for the year will probably show an increase, although some slackening of activity is now reported.

Statistics of hydro-electric power generated, which are a reliable index of general business activity, for the first ten months of 1929, show ten per cent. in excess of the corresponding period of 1928. While part of this increase is, no doubt, due to new developments, the figures indicate the maintenance of a high level of industrial production. This conclusion is reinforced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index of industrial production, covering manufacturing, forestry, mining, etc., standing at 197.5 in October, 1929, as against 187.2 in October, 1928, on the basis of taking such production at 100 as the average for the five-year period, 1919-24. The index of employment for November, 1929, was 124.6, as against 118.9 in November, 1928, on the basis of 100 in January, 1920.

Effects of Smaller Crops

The smaller yield of field crops, in conjunction with the policy of holding over a substantial part of the wheat crop, has had its effects upon our export trade, upon railway gross and net earnings, and upon banking. Exports for the first ten months of 1929 were over 6 per cent. less than for 1928, while imports were nearly eight per cent, in excess of the corresponding period last year. Railway operating revenues in the same period were over three per cent. less than the corresponding period of last year. Commercial loans by Canadian banks show a substantial increase, and, while part of the increase is due, no doubt, to the expansion of general business, and perhaps to somewhat higher inventories, the high volume of loans also indicates accommodation for the holding of wheat.

For most of the year activities in the Canadian bond market were partially eclipsed by the spectacular turn of affairs in other financial branches. Indeed up to the time of acute disturbance on the stock exchanges in October, the bond market was under the influence of adverse tendencies, continuing without important interruption from the spring of 1928.

At that time the previous marked upturn in bond prices and active underwriting and trading in bonds were considerably modified and a preliminary period of reaction set in. Rising interest rates resulted in a declining price trend and public preference for junior securities rendered the bond market somewhat less receptive.

It was not until October, 1929, that any radical departure from these conditions was seen. The financial markets during the year up to that time had continued to be dominated by the incessant demand for common stocks.

In 1928 these conditions were responsible for a smaller volume of new bond issues than had been the case for several years. Certain classes of financing, however, cannot be postponed indefinitely, no matter how unfavorable surrounding circumstances may be.

GREATER SAFETY IN CORD FRONT DRIVE

Opinion of Famous Racing Driver De Paolo Following Demonstration.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 22.—Pete DePaolo, twice winner of the three A championship, sees in the new Cord front drive car an increased safety of operation of greater than 50 per cent. DePaolo has taken a keen interest in the new car and recently placed his order for one, following a demonstration. The famous racer made the following comment after the demonstration:

"I used rear drive for years in my racing work and had many glorious successes which climaxed in my winning the National A.A.A. Championship in 1925. However, I realized, as possibly no one else could, the lack of safety and felt that I owed it to my family to retire from the racing game for good.

"However, shortly thereafter, Harry Miller (now one of the leading engineers for the Auburn Automobile Company) developed the front drive racing car and brought it to such perfection that I was lured back to racing, for I realized that the front wheel drive made the automobile as safe as anything mechanical could possibly be. In fact, I consider the element of safety to be 50 per cent greater.

"It did not take me long to get my hand in again and I cinched the National A.A.A. Championship a second time in 1927 with the Miller front drive. Incidentally, I happen to be one of the very few who ever won the National Championships and the second was quite a contrast to the first. If the factor of safety, as I believe, is increased 50 per cent. in the racing car by utilizing the front drive principle, certainly it must be even greater when applied to the passenger type of automobile."

engineering excellence.

The new engines for this year incorporate the most modern type of combustion chamber head, providing sufficient compression for efficiency and economy as well as power output without in any way rendering the engine sensitive to carbon. Quick combustion of the fuel, which materially aids the efficiency of the engine has been secured by shaping the combustion chamber to avoid pockets. This combination of compression ratio and shape of head has resulted in a fine-performing smooth engine.

Another feature of the new Dodge lines which will merit attention is the layout of the carburetor and manifolds. The breathing capacity of the engine due to the generous size of the carburetor, and the absence of restriction in the intake ports and manifold has been responsible for the ability of the engine to show fine torque characteristics and to carry its horse power curve up to a high rotative speed before the power starts to drop off.

The new Eight employs Downdraft carburetion and this has resulted in higher volumetric efficiency. This system of carburetion is also a factor in the fine acceleration characteristics possessed by this entirely new car. A feature which helps secure the most out of the engine from a performance standpoint is the manifold heat control.

It is the belief of Dodge engineers that ample provision must be made in present-day cars for reducing the period required for warming up the engine in the least possible time. Control of the manifold temperature is the most effective means of getting the engine to warm up quickly as after a few explosions, the incoming gas is preheated and enters the cylinders as a dry vapor. This sort of mixture burns easily and will not contribute to crankcase dilution. Thorough ventilation of crankcases on the new Dodge engines completes the preheating arrangement for keeping foreign matter out of the crankcase where it can mix with the oil.

Throughout the entire line of Dodge cars the characteristics of advanced engineering can be readily detected. The ventilated bridge type pistons of light alloy is one instance. Other examples are chrome-nickel steel inlet and silchrome steel exhaust valves, camshaft-driven fuel pump with a visible sediment trap, thorough rust-proofing of entire car, and a highly developed hydraulic four-wheel brake system.

The hydraulic internal expanding four wheel brake representing the culmination of years of effort to provide a trouble-proof, effective brake system, is used on Dodge Brothers cars, because of the perfect equalization provided.

All of the excellent mechanical development that has gone into the engine and the chasis of the new Dodge cars would be lost unless it was mounted on a fine foundation. For this reason we must mention the unusually well-designed, rigid frame employed. The side rails on the new Eight are 7 inches deep and there are six cross members.

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GAS FROM TANK CAR TO YOUR AUTOMOBILE TANK

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Local Dealers Are Justly Proud Of 1930 Automobiles

Willys Overland

Modern Family Requires Car for Every Member

Not so many years ago, one automobile was sufficient for the entire family. Soon, however, it became increasingly necessary for the average American family to possess two cars. With lower prices and the more exacting demands of modern day life, this idea of multiple cars has been even further expanded until the modern American family is rapidly reaching the point where every member will have his or her own automobile.

The reasons for this are obvious. When automobiles were new, it frequently was the case that only one member of the family knew how to drive. Usually the head of the family did the driving and when he was at business or away from home, the others were deprived of the use of the car. Gradually the other members learned to drive.

The women took to driving and liked it. They were quick to appreciate the manifold advantages of an automobile in their every-day lives. It took them to market and it enabled them to complete their shopping rapidly and comfortably. Furthermore, distance was no barrier and with an automobile they could easily go ten or even fifteen miles out of their way to obtain better prices and better market products. In the afternoon, it enabled them to visit friends and relatives. The automobile became such a part of their daily lives that they soon found it not only convenient but necessary to have their own car.

The older children, too, needed their own car. It took them to school and in many cases they were able to attend better schools which would have been too far from their homes and too hard to get to were it not for the car. Young women in thousands of American homes found they needed automobiles to keep their engagements and to get them to their friends and to the shops and theaters.

Lower prices with improved quality such as are found in the Willys Six have made it economical for a family to own several cars. So the car-for-every-member-of-the-family idea is a natural evolution of the two-car-per-family idea. There is no reason why every family should not have sufficient automobiles for every member. The husband or father has his own uses for a car—in business, for pleasure, for entertainment. The wife and mother finds an automobile a highly necessary adjunct, not only to modern social life, but to modern housekeeping. The grown children of today have numerous needs for an automobile.

Perhaps the mere thought of selling every family a car for every member would have been considered ludicrous a few years ago. Today, however, automobile merchants and manufacturers are cognizant of the fact that every family is a prospect, regardless of the fact that the family already has one, or even two cars. Unless there is a car for every member, the family of today and even more so the family of tomorrow is not 100 per cent motorized. No longer is it true that two cars meet every demand.

Dodge

From an engineering standpoint the new Dodge cars are among the most interesting offerings that the industry has to make this year.

Combining a background of reliability that has become a byword in connection with Dodge Brothers products, with a reputation for advanced engineering, the new cars embody just about everything the art has to offer.

Nothing is ever approved by the Dodge Brothers organization that will not go out and add to its reputation for the dependability of its products. Nothing has been accepted in the new cars that does not measure up to the latest standards of

A torrent of POWER and SPEED!



72 MILES AN HOUR... 48 IN SECOND... 65 HORSEPOWER... RICH BROADCLOTH UPHOLSTERY... INTERNAL FOUR WHEEL BRAKES... HYDRAULIC SHOCK ABSORBERS...

The genius, resources and experience of the vast Willys-Overland organization have combined to build a sensational new motor car ... the Willys Six.

This superb new car bases its claim to wide public preference on a multitude of new and spectacular features.

First is the mighty Willys Six motor, rubber insulated against vibration. 65 horsepower with speed of 72 miles an hour easily sustained. 48 miles an hour in second gear. Speedier, livelier, more powerful and more responsive than any engine ever developed in a Six of the new Willys price class.

Rich upholstery fabrics, silver-finish decorative hardware, artistic woodwork and other well-chosen interior appointments form a gracious ensemble of luxury.

Other new Willys Six features include low and beautiful body lines, "Finger-Tip Control", hydraulic shock absorbers, remarkably low consumption of gas and oil. The big full internal four-wheel brakes make braking quick, easy and sure.

Arrange a demonstration with your nearest Willys-Overland dealer today.

Willys Six Prices: Coach $935; Sedan $1020; Coupe (2 pass.) $895; Coupe (4 pass.) $935; Roadster (2 pass.) $895; Roadster (4 pass.) $935; Touring $895; DeLuxe Sedan (as illustrated, 5 wire wheels), $1120. All prices f.o.b. factory, Toronto. Taxes extra.

Entirely NEW THE WILLYS SIX

See the complete line of WILLYS-KNIGHT, WILLYS SIX and WHIPPET FINE MOTOR CARS at the Motor Show in the Salesrooms of your nearest Willys-Overland Dealer all this week.

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Latest Models Display Beauty In Lines And Colors

DOMINION CHALLENGES SECOND PLACE IN PRODUCTION OF ALL VARIETIES OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Automobile Industry in Canada During Past Year Reached New High in Both Production and Sales—Basic Conditions Sound—Purchasing Power Greater—Highway Builders Keeping Pace—Tourist Trade Estimated at $300,000,000 in 1929—Gives Employment to 150,000.

The automobile industry in Canada during the past year reached a position, both in regard to production and sales, not hitherto approached—a record which, it is believed, will stand for a year or two at least. The market crashes of October and November, far from being the basic reason for the slowing down process evidenced in the final three months of the year, merely served to accentuate a seasonal dullness; only the higher-priced cars were visibly affected through this cause. While it is not thought that the automobile production of 1930 will show any appreciable decrease from that of 1929, manufacturers scarcely look for another high mark this year. It has been estimated that the output of cars and trucks in Canada in 1929 reached 258,000 units as compared with 242,382 units in 1928.

Basic Conditions Sound

Basic conditions in the industry in this country are thoroughly sound. Highway development is proceeding at a rapid pace, building operations are being well maintained and a healthy condition prevails in manufacturing generally. Canada thus far has not been nearly so thoroughly motorized as has the United States and the demand for cars is consequently proportionately steadier. In addition, the purchasing power of the people of the Dominion is showing a constant improvement. The purchasing per capita power of the people of the United States was recently announced by the National Bureau of Economic Research to have been $749 in 1928 which compares with a figure of $712 for the people of Canada, estimated by the Canadian Business Research Bureau. These represent the average income per person from all sources. With an average of 4.62 persons per family, the average Canadian family has a purchasing power of $3,319 per year; only a few years ago the figures for the United States were twice those of Canada. Canada, at the present rate of acceleration, will soon pass the United States and rank as the leading nation in point of per capita purchasing power.

Outstripping Europe

Canada at the moment is in the way of outstripping all European countries as a producer of automobiles, and, coincident with this development, is winning trade in all open markets of the world. The United States, which at the end of 1929 had the staggering total of 26,400,000 automobiles, easily occupies the first position. When the registration figures have been completed it probably will be found that the number of cars in the Dominion at the end of the past year approximated 1,200,000, which will show that they are running a neck and neck race with Great Britain and France for the honor of second place among motor-owning nations. At the present time Canada has approximately half a million miles of road over which to travel, so that, with only something more than two cars for every mile of road, the highways in this country cannot be said to be over-crowded.

Highways Increasing

But the highway builders are doing much, just as they already have done much, to keep apace with the car population. Appropriations made for road construction and maintenance were greater in 1929 than ever before throughout the country and are altogether likely to be quite as high in 1930. Having built permanent pavements on all of the main arterial roadways of the province, the Ontario Government is now, acting in conjunction with the various municipalities, endeavoring to widen the system in all directions in order that the subsidiary roads may be brought into proper condition. Efforts are now being made to complete the trans-Canada highway, only two links remaining to be filled in. The Dominion Government is now assisting in the final link in British Columbia, where only a few miles of almost impassable country has heretofore shut that province from the East by road. When this gap is bridged only the section in Northern Ontario will remain to be conquered before the long-talked of highway becomes a reality.

Motor Traffic Profitable

Some stastistician has figured out that there was an average of forty-five miles of automobiles built every day in 1929 on this continent, so that it will be readily recognized that the roadbuilders have no easy task in making roads fast enough to keep up with the vehicular traffic. Nor is this a passing phase in the problem. Canada each year is becoming more and more the haunt of the visiting motorist and is calculated to become still more so in the future. The opening of the Ambassador Bridge between Windsor and Detroit has created a new avenue of approach between the two countries and another equally important one to be added next summer with the opening of the new vehicular tunnel at the same point. That this traffic from a monetary standpoint is most important may be judged from the fact that it is estimated that 12,000,000 tourists in 3,700,000 motor cars left something over $300,000,000, in the Dominion during 1929. Another contribution that motorists make to the coffers of the country is seen in the revenue of the Ontario Department of Highways, the $17,000,000 received during the past year having been obtained almost entirely from gasoline tax and automobile licenses.

Capital Increased

The extent to which the automobile industry — represented by those manufacturers who build cars in Canada—shares in the country's development may be judged from the fact that, while in 1918 there was $31,550,353 invested in the industry, the sum to be invested has now reached a total of $97,056,000. Employees have increased from 5,862 to 15,749. The value of the products, f.o.b. plant, which, ten years ago, aggregated $66,814,266, in 1928 reached the sum of $162,869,499. Keeping pace with the growth of the car manufacturing industry has been the business of supplying parts and accessories to the manufacturers. The capital employed in this corollary of the automotive trade is $16,343,956, with an average number of employees totalling 3,509. Another offshoot of the motor car is the network of dealers and service stations from coast to coast, conservatively estimated to number 3,300 establishments, with an average of at least two or three employees apiece. New premises are constantly being erected across the country to house these places of business. The modern garage is no longer the unsightly place it used to be but is a real contribution to the community in which it is located.

Prosperity Important

In view of the fact that some 150,000 Canadians are directly interested in the automobile industry —either as employees, dealers, salesmen, shareholders or their dependents—the prosperity of the industry is of great importance to the Dominion as a whole. It is consequently satisfactory to know that leaders in the craft are prophesying that even should production not be as large during 1930 as it was in 1929, the industry is reasonably sure to operate on a profitable basis. If car prices show an upward trend from the extremely low price of 1929, dealers will be enabled to sell more readily the used cars, now on hand in such great numbers, thus tending to stabilize conditions in the new car field. Replacements, too, are having a constantly increasing effect upon production. With over a million cars registered in Canada, replacements alone should in the near future ensure a domestic market for 150,000 automobiles a year, even if the proportion of car owners should not increase at all. Foreign markets are absorbing a constantly increasing number of vehicles from Canada, 91,419 having been exported in the first ten months of last year. Thus replacement and export ensure a fairly steady business for Canadian factories, and, except under unusually extreme conditions, fluctuations are not likely to be very extensive.

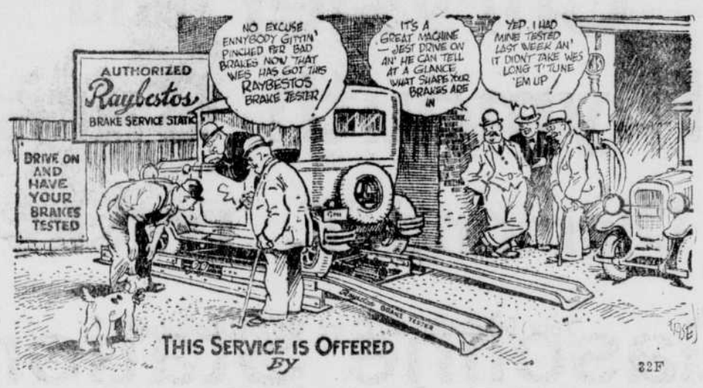
Chevrolet

Seventy-six distinct improvements, giving greater power, increased riding comfort, greater beauty, added safety factors and still quicker acceleration feature the Chevrolet, known as "The Greatest Chevrolet in Chevrolet History."

The new Chevrolet is described by its maker as "a car giving big car performance with big car features of comfort and appearance and offered at a price within the reach of everyone. In mechanical detail it is exact to the 'nth degree, due to the precision methods for which Chevrolet is famous. In beauty of body, it vies with cars many times its price, for all the skill and craftsmanship of the famous Fisher Body Corporation have gone into producing the eight models which Chevrolet is offering. Everything which would be thought of to give added comfort and performance has been incorporated in Chevrolet's line."

Prominent among the new features are Delco-Demy-Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers both front and rear, a vastly improved four-wheel braking system, the new Fisher slanting non-glare VV windshield, larger tires and smaller

(Continued on Page 46)



SANGSTER'S GARAGE

31 Wellington St. South — Phone 413

WHIPPET & WILLYS-KNIGHT



The very splendid showroom and Service Garage shown above is the home of Whippet and Willys-Knight Fine Motor Cars, and is located at 22 Minto Street. Besides operating one of the finest automobile showrooms in Sherbrooke, McCLAY BROS. MOTORS REDG. have achieved a most enviable reputation for unsurpassed service.

Mr. J. B. McClay, the Proprietor has been in the automobile business consistently since 1916 and commenced merchandising Whippet and Willys-Knight cars in May 1924.

"This line of automobiles", states Mr. McClay, "is the most outstanding on the market today and has proven extraordinarily satisfactory". Never he claims, has he experienced such owner enthusiasm as that which follows either the purchase of a Whippet or Willys-Knight automobile.

WHIPPET

Whippet Four Sedan Now Lowest Priced 4 in Canada.

The Whippet Four is the only car in its price class which combines modern appearance and interior luxury such features as Finger Tip Control, Full Force Lubrication, Silent Timing Chains and Four Wheel Brakes.

These splendid 1930 cars with their amazingly low price are now on display.

WILLYS-KNIGHT

An entirely new car, the Willys Six meet the popular demand of the buying public for a low priced six, with speed and power development found heretofore only in cars selling above the $1500 class.

The finger tip control is one of the outstanding features.

McClay Bros. Motors Reg'd.

22 MINTO STREET. — SHERBROOKE, QUE.

STUDEBAKER

You are cordially invited to visit our Showroom and inspect the wonderful values Studebaker offers this year in modern transportation. 2 series of Sixes and 3 Series of Straight Eights from $1,325 to $3,985.

Also distributors for the popular DE SOTO SIX and STRAIGHT EIGHT by Chrysler, $1,240 and up. Fully equipped. Delivered at Sherbrooke.

See the Dynamic Erskine

Federal & Relay Trucks

Nothing too heavy—1 to 7½ ton capacity.

CAMBRON & PELLETIER

80-84 Wellington Street South. Phone 2509.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

SEE THE SENSATIONAL NEW CHEVROLET SIX!

Those who seek completeness in motoring satisfaction ✓ ✓ at sensationally low prices ✓ ✓ should see and drive the Greatest Chevrolet in Chevrolet History ✓ ✓ now on display in our showrooms! ✓ ✓ Here, by every standard of comparison, is Chevrolet's greatest value ✓ ✓ made possible by Chevrolet's large volume production and the vast resources of General Motors! ✓ ✓ A smooth 50-horsepower, six-cylinder, valve-in-head engine with Harmonic Balancer! Four Delco-Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers! Fully-enclosed, internal-expanding, weather-proof brakes! New non-glare windshield! New dash electric gasoline gauge! ✓ ✓ Come in today and see this car. Drive it. Note how comfortable it is ✓ ✓ how easy to handle ✓ ✓ how flexible in traffic. Ask your dealer about the G.M.A.C. Deferred Payment Plan. And remember that the new Six is now available at *extremely low prices.* . . . . . .

Roadster	$685	Phaeton	$695	Coach	$750	Sedan Delivery	$775
Sport Roadster	715	Coupe	740	Club Sedan	810	Commercial Chassis	495
Super Sport Roadster	795	Sport Coupe	840	Sedan	870	Heavy Duty Chassis, 1½ ton	845
		Utility Express Chassis, 1½ ton $695					

All prices at factory,—Government Taxes, Bumpers, Bumperettes and Spare Tire extra

WEBSTER MOTORS, LIMITED

WELLINGTON ST. SOUTH, SHERBROOKE.—PHONE 1273.

CARL LUNDEBORG, Compton, Assoc. Dealer.
IAN W. CRANDALL, Knowlton, Que.
WEBSTER MOTORS, LIMITED, East Angus Branch.
BACHAND & DIONNE, Limited, Coaticook, Que.
RICHMOND MOTORS, LIMITED, Richmond, Que.
E. H. JOHNSTON, Dealer for Missisquoi Co., Cowansville, Que.

C-230

IT'S BETTER BECAUSE IT'S CANADIAN

Fine Array Of Cars Offered By Automobile Dealers

Most New Cars Look Well.
Most New Cars Will Give
A Good Initial Performance.

The Important Question is —

How Long and at What Ultimate Cost?

Will They Continue to Give Dependable, Service.

Before Buying Investigate the Merits of

REO FLYING CLOUDS

"Good for 100,000 Miles"

Sangster's Garage

31 Wellington Street South. Phone 413.

The new name of these new cars is the old reliable name of

GRAHAM

VERY GOOD CARS AT LOW PRICES

Completely Protected by Shatter-Proof Safety Plate Glass

The Six and the Eight engines are Graham-built.
The standard-shift, four-speed transmission is Graham-designed and Graham-proved.

The bodies are now all Graham-built to the rigid Graham standards.

This announcement signalizes the appearance of a new line of motor cars, bearing alone, for the first time, the name of the three Graham brothers.

Deeply impressed by the necessity of providing motorists with a positive safeguard against the frequent occasion of accident and death, the Grahams and their dealers celebrate the advent of these cars by foregoing all profit on a complete protective equipment of shatter-proof safety plate glass.

The Graham brothers endeavored faithfully to fulfill their stewardship to the Graham-Paige properties, to Graham-Paige dealers and owners, by a progressive policy which constantly produced better cars.

They endeavored to build each and every car with the one thought that every owner must be made to feel kindly toward the Graham producing and distributing sources.

In pursuit of this patient policy of studying their public, not as a mass of people but as individual human beings, they were rewarded by the largest first year's dollar sales volume in motor car history—with a second year that eclipsed the first.

To that end—aided by the generosity of Graham dealers who voluntarily forego all profit on the operation—they offer two new Graham Sixes and two new Graham Eights, equipped with one of the most important safety factors known to present-day motoring.

The Grahams have overcome the obstacle of the comparatively high cost of laminated glass by decreeing that Graham shatter-proof windows and windshields shall not be a profit-item but a protection gladly granted the public.

See the new Graham cars, learn the deadly difference in the two types of glass, and observe how fully these new Graham cars live up to the Graham guarantee of very good cars at low prices.

BOISLARD & DURANLEAU

15a Wellington Street South. SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Successor to J. E. Smith Motors Limited.

Dominion Challenges

(Continued from Page 45)

wheels, all making for greater ease in handling, safety and riding comfort.

The improved braking system employs the internal expanding articulated shoe type of brake front and rear, those on the front having two shoes while those on the rear have four. These brakes, also, are fully enclosed, giving perfect protection against water and dirt. The brakes represent an innovation not only in the Chevrolet line but in the entire passenger car field. The brakes may be adjusted without removal of any plates from the brake drum. They operate with equal efficiency on all four wheels.

The brake drums are 11½" in diameter. The emergency brake is an independant unit operating on the rear drums.

Of the eight models presented, three are new to Chevrolet. Five are closed cars and three open. The closed cars include the sedan, coach, coupe, sport coupe and club sedan. The open models are the roadster, sport roadster and phaeton. The new models are the sport coupe, sport roadster and club sedan. All carry the famous Fisher stamp of craftsmanship and are finished in a variety of attractive colors. A variety of the sport roadster so distinctive as almost to be rated as a ninth model is the super-sport roadster, with every piece of added equipment that the most ambitious motorist could desire.

Reo

Silence Features Reo Models

One of the outstanding mechanical evelopments of the year, the Reo Silent-Second transmission, that promises to revolutionize driving in heavy traffic and on hills, will be introduced as standard equipment on the Reo Flying Clouds, Models 20 and 25, to be displayed for the first time by the Reo Motor Car Company at the National Automobile show in Montreal, according to advices received from the factory headquarters by the local Reo dealer.

The new "Reo Silent-Second Transmission" recently invented by Reo engineers, and an exclusive feature on Reo cars and one other American car in a much higher price class, eliminates practically all noise of second gear driving and permits easy shifting from second to high and vice versa while the car is being operated up to 40 miles an hour.

In accordance with its long established policy, Reo is not introducing any changes that are not strictly necessary to the increased efficiency of its various models.

In presenting the new Reos, officials of the company firmly believe that they are giving to the motoring public cars that compare favorably with those in much higher price classes, from the standpoint of driving efficiency, long life, satisfactory service and financial investment.

Reo cars for 1930 are available in three distinctive series, the announcement states: The Flying Cloud Model 25, with a 124 inch wheelbase; The Flying Cloud Model 20 with a 120 inch wheelbase and the Reo Model 15 on a 116 inch wheelbase. Numbers 25 and 20 are equipped with the new transmission, in addition to the standard low expansion aluminum alloy pistons and chrome nickel iron cylinder blocks. Five body styles are being presented.

Brakes are of the four-wheel internal expanding hydraulic type with an emergency on the transmission. Hydraulic shock absorbers, Delco-Remy starting motor, 21 candle-power Tilt Ray double filament, chrome plated headlights and cowl lights, automatic air valve carburetion and thermostatic temperature control are just a few of the mechanical and operating features that are being continued as contributors to Reo's reputation as a long lived car.

Chrysler

What will the motor car buyer get in the $1300.00 price field in 1930?

He has the right to expect as much as the manufacturer can possibly give him in size, quality, comfort, distinctiveness, style, performance and luxury, according to Jno. C. McGuire, sales manager of Chrysler.

"Standards of automotive value can not always be judged by the purchase price," said Mr. McGuire. "When the industry was in its infancy, it was necessary to pay $2500.00 or more for a car, with all equipment such as windshield and top extra. By the time the car was delivered complete to the owner, the original investment had become almost incidental.

"With the '66' line, Chrysler for the first time is exhibiting at an Automobile Show a six-cylinder car bearing the name of its sponsor that is priced under $1300. Its tremendous sales popularity since its introduction indicates it has filled a definite need in the market for a low-priced car offering exclusive Chrysler features.

An idea of what is available to the buyer in the medium price class today may be gained by mechanical features of the "66" line which include a high compression 68 horsepower engine with displacement of 218.6 cubic incher; seven bearing crankshaft counter-weighted and balanced statically and dynamically; fuel pump, high pressure lubrication; thermostatically controlled water circulation; four-wheel, weatherproof, internal-expanding hydraulic brakes; rubber-cored spring shackles; hydraulic shock absorbers and many other features offering the latest developments in comfort, performance and appearance.

Plymouth

Increased power, more speed, faster acceleration and greater climbing ability from any grade of fuel, distinguished the improved "Silver Dome" high-turbulence engine with which the Chrysler-built Plymouth car is powered. The Plymouth engine has been brought to its present state of perfection by building into it all of the qualities that mark a high-grade product. Not only in design, but in the manufacturing processes, has this theme of real quality been followed through by Chrysler Motors engineers.

In a most important manufacturing step, Plymouth stands alone among low-price cars. That is in the completeness with which the engine is tested. A standard of efficiency has been set, and every motor must come up to it, or be rejected. The Plymouth engine is tried out three times before it is accepted. It is given a block test and a dynamometer test before it is placed in the chassis, and a final O. K. test before it is released for delivery. These tests are the same as those to which the engines of high-priced cars are submitted.

As nothing in the daily operation of a motor so affects its durability and performing qualities as lubrication, Chrysler engineers have paid close attention to this requirement in the Plymouth. Complete pressure lubrication is used, a feature rarely found in a low-price car. This means that a steady stream of oil is pumped to all bearings and to the cylinder walls. No dependence whatever is placed upon oil reaching the right place through being splashed there by the crankshaft. The oil passages throughout the engine are accurately drilled, and graduated in size so that the exact amount of oil required at each is delivered there as positively as water is delivered through a faucet. The main bearings, connecting rod bearings, cylinder walls, camshaft and timing gears are all amply lubricated through these passages.

It is impossible to "burn" a Plymouth engine through depletion of the oil supply. This safeguard has been established by having the oil pump, rather than the inlet manifold, induce the vacuum that draws the gasoline from the tank. If the oil gets below the safety point, the pump ceases to function, and the gasoline flow is in turn suspended until the oil pan has been replenished.

The main bearings are bronze backed, as they are in motors of the highest-priced cars. They are made to exact size before installation in the engine, and are glove fitting. Reaming and fitting are unnecessary with this type of bearing. They are manufactured by precision methods, are correct in every particular and hence are interchangeable.

A considerable improvement in the efficiency of the "Silver Dome" motor was achieved when a way was found to increase the size of the inlet valves without making the exhaust valves any larger. This was accomplished by a close study of engine performance under varying conditions. As a result, a heavier charge of combustible mixture is drawn into the cylinders than would be possible with inlet valves of conventional size.

Other improvements which are found in the motor with which the cars on display at the Show are equipped are heavier crankshaft and larger bearings; longer connecting rods; longer engine stroke; a steel ring gear for the flywheel; more efficient exhaust manifold; more efficient muffler; a gasoline filter; improved carburetor; a flexible radiator mounting and an improved ignition coil and lock.

Graham

Human Values vs. Motor Car Value.

The great outstanding contributions to American progress, almost without a single exception, have

(Continued on Page 47)

O'DONNELL & MORISSETTE LIMITED

Distributors for

Chrysler and Plymouth Cars

Diamond T. Trucks

Your Inspection of These Cars is Solicited.

54 Wellington St., South Phones 1731-1732

Why it costs no more to own the luxurious, new series

PACKARD STANDARD EIGHT

WE can easily prove to you with actual figures that it costs no more to own one of the luxurious, new Packard Standard Eights than to operate the car you are now driving—if it cost twelve to fifteen hundred dollars or more.

In the first place, maintenance and driving expenses—items such as license, insurance, garage, gasoline, oil, tires and repairs—are little, if any, more for the Packard than for any car down to half its price. (We will prove this item by item, when you call.)

That leaves depreciation as the big point to consider. And it is the most important cost in automobile ownership, anyhow! Very well; the higher first cost of your Packard is completely offset by the fact that you can drive it far longer—secure in its unchanging, characteristic beauty, and in its long-lived quality.

Or put it another way. Even if first cost is twice as much, final cost is no greater if your Packard is driven twice as long. In such a case net depreciation would be no greater.

Other motorists have discovered this. Records show that Packard owners keep their cars from half again to twice as long—in comparison with cars traded in on Packards. *And two out of three who buy Packard Standard Eights give up other makes of cars to do so.*

A Finer Car Than Ever

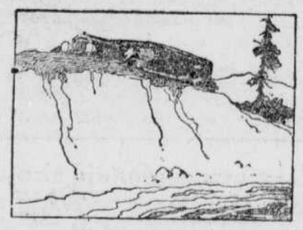
Now consider the Packard Standard Eight itself. We have found the new series cars more advanced, more beautiful, more *outstandingly luxurious* than ever before.

Packard could not improve the fundamental beauty of Packard design, nor the basic soundness of Packard engineering. But Packard could and did improve and refine details—and include new incidental comforts and conveniences.

Today's Standard Eights, like the Custom and De Luxe models, provide improved-vision body pillars; adjustable sun visors; newly perfected shatter-proof glass; dashboard lockers; and adjustable steering gear and driver's seat.

Springs of new specifications combine with the exclusive Packard Shock Absorbing System—with its device for eliminating front wheel shimmy and steering wheel whip—to give a more luxurious ride. The "instant" chassis lubrication system now oils 43 points at the pull of a plunger.

Even the powerplant is improved by the still further refinement of the famous straight-eight engine, and the addition of a new four-speed transmission. Performance



—always powerful and smooth—is enhanced by new fleetness and agility in traffic.

Come in and see the luxurious, new Standard Eights—drive one—discuss ownership costs with us. You will find that Packard transportation costs no more. We will accept your present car as cash and you can buy out of income if you prefer.

PACKARD STANDARD EIGHT

Prices at Sherbrooke

ROADSTER, Two-Four Passengers	$3625
PHAETON, Four Passengers	3625
SPORT PHAETON, Four Passengers	4050
TOURING, Seven Passengers	3765
COUPE, Two-Four Passengers	3765
COUPE, Five Passengers	3980
CLUB SEDAN, Five Passengers	4075
SEDAN, Five Passengers	3705
SEDAN, Seven Passengers	4150
SEDAN-LIMOUSINE, Seven Passengers	4295
CONVERTIBLE COUPE, Two-Four Passengers	3800

BLUE RIBBON MOTOR SALES

172 Wellington St. South — Colin L. Campbell, Manager — Phone 1452

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Many New Features Developed By Auto Manufacturers

Announcement

To the Motoring Public of Sherbrooke

We take this opportunity of extending an invitation to you. We have taken over the garage formerly operated by J. E. Smith Motors, and will still be the service station for Graham-Paige Cars.

We wish to call to your attention that spring will soon be here and your car will likely require some work for the trips you will make this coming summer.

Our Flat Rate System enables us to give you an understanding of the cost to you before your car is left with us, and there is no guess work after. Our service department is fully equipped to take care of any class of work.

Here you will find courteous service night and day. We also carry Gasoline and Oils. Washing cars a specialty.

Yours for 100% Service

BANGS & DEVREE

454 King Street West Phone 1151. Sherbrooke.

PONTIAC

A Famous Name—A Finer Car

A car that is winning the acclaim o thousands of Canadian motorists now in a new series of Big Six substantially the higher successful Big Six of 1929, but with such improvements and refinements in engine, body, chasse designed as to place it far beyond the quality level its low price implies.

The beauty of Pontiac's new bou. by Fisher . s been enhanced by a half-oval belt moulding that starts at the radiator and continues the entire length e car.

Attractive new Duco color combinations, and the use of chrome-plate on all exposed bright work add still further to its smart appearance.

A new Bonderizing process—whe. the body is treated before the finish is applied —renders the metal positively impervious to rust under any cond ion.

Gr..er smoothness in Pontiac's 200 cubic inch engine results from the use of an improved engine mounting. A perfected braking system, and a new, slanting non-gla e windshield assure added safety, and a new type steering mechanism adds im..easurably to ease and accuracy of handling.

Improved Delco-Remy-Lovejoy shock absorbers, together with resilient, semi-elliptic springs and form-fitting spring covers assure smooth, unvarying riding ease.

Speed, power and pick-up in the New Series Pontiac are, as ever, ready to be matched with the same qualities in any other low-priced car on the road. And, of course, Pontiac's ec..omy and long life are what they have always been — the pride and satisfaction of every Pontiac owner.

Have You Seen

Hupmobile

Three Leaders

Hear the news that has set the automobile world talking. Excess power and speed, but lower priced than ever l . Velvety control and vibration free, smoothness at no added cost. Come in and ..how Hupmobile has step. l a decade ahead in motor car design at a decreased cost to you.

Hupmobile

Sixes & Eights

The New

Oakland Eight

The Car With Superior Performance

To the public the Oakland Eight is a comparatively new car. Certainly, it is new in what it offers—eight-cylinder smoothness, superior performance, Fisher body style a..d luxury combined at a moderate price. Yet, as a matter of fact, this latest Oakland has been sixteen years in the making. For it was designed by engineers who participated in creating General Motors first eight-cylinder car sixteen years ago.

Due to their wide experience with eights, these engineers have been able to intensify the smoothness inherent in eight-cylider design. In the New Oakland Eight, they employed a number of exclusive features for this purpose. Examples are a novel type of cylinder head which assures uniformity of combustion, patented laminated flat springs and rubber engine mountings, and a complete down-draft fuel system.

CENTURY MOTORS

73 Belvidere St. Sherbrooke, Que.

Dominion Challenges

(Continued from Page 46)

been the achievements of individuals—of men rather than corporations; of unfettered builders rather than of slaves to bureaucracy and precedent.

So true is this of the motor car industry, that the history of the rapid development of the automobile may be told almost entirely in the manufacturing careers of its leaders.

Whenever such individual leadership has been absorbed and its identity lost in that of a business organization, that organization, having lost its leader, inevitably loses also its leadership.

The process by which such an organization becomes a follower instead of a leader is almost automatic.

The Graham car is another, the latest and perhaps the greatest, exemplification of the fact that individual, personal leadership commands the same success today in the automobile industry, as ever in the past.

Here are cars not produced with merely a cold eye to this day's profit—but so built that whoever owns a Graham motor car will not think even for a moment of swerving from his allegiance.

That way of building business is the Graham brothers' way of building business.

It carries no appeal to the type of manufacturer who looks only to quick, immediate profits.

But it holds powerful appeal to the men and women who earnestly seek the honest product and the greatest investment value for their money.

Durant 6-14

Attractive in Appearance More Room Inside

During the past few years the aim of automobile body designers has been to combine maximum strength and rigidity with generous roominess inside. That this has been successfully accomplished by Durant engineers in designing the new Durant 6-14 is the belief of those who have had an opportunity to closely inspect this new car.

The railway mail car is recognized as a substantial well-built unit. The Durant 6-14 embodies the same principle of construction. The strength of all steel has been combined with certain advantages of wood frame construction. There are all-steel doors built to form individual "box trusses". Double "channel" section fabricated steel lock pillars are bolted at top and bottom. Front cowl assembly and pillars are all steel securely welded and riveted into one unit. At every point where strains are concentrated, reinforcement is exceptionally strong and rigid.

With this new type of construction every provision is made for the comfort of drivers and passengers. Door are wider, seats are deeper and more restful. There is more leg room, head room and elbow room. The bodies are larger with long flowing lines, pleasing contours and stylish appearance.

Every Time Phone Rings A Car Travels Six Miles

According to statistics compiled by Durant Motors of Canada, Limited, there are more automobiles than telephones in use today. Every time a telephone rings some auto travels six miles!

Auburn

Why Auburn Does Not Change Models.

Have you ever taken a moment to consider just what effect a change in model means in motor cars? Did it ever occur to you that these changes cost the manufacturer a tremendous amount of money? Do you know the manufacturer does this with only you in mind? Did you ever think how these expenses were defrayed? All these things the factories do surely are to interest you with the fact that their car is NEW. Appearance of course is a big factor in automobile sales, but a purchaser should never be influenced by the good looks of an automobile, lest it get away with his judgment in car value.

Automobiles today are all very dependable and most of them are good looking according to our taste. The only difference we can see in them is a matter of design and appointments, for the owner's comfort, safety and pleasure. Long wheelbase, weight, room, and ease of handling seem to be the outstanding features looked for in a new car. Some of us look for economy in operation, cost of license and tires, and general upkeep, but the most discriminating will not sacrifice their satisfaction for a few dollars more or less per year of operation.

We honestly believe that Auburn cars give you more for your money than any other including the cars in the lowest price field. If you could buy a car by the pound, as you do butter, or maybe by inch of wheelbase, or so much per horse power, or so many cents per degree of driving pleasure we know you would buy Auburn.

Auburn styles are exactly the same as they were five years ago. Had you bought one then, this would mean quite a lot to you now. Auburn sales have been doubling every year, a sure sign that they are at least fairly good looking. Mechanically they have been constantly improved and they are equipped with the very latest accessories.

You will find such things as Lockheed Hydraulic Brakes, Lovejoy shock absorbers; Bijur one shot lubrication, Ross cam and lever steerings and Lycoming motors, to help make this car attractive to you.

We invite you to ride in and drive an Auburn car without the slightest obligation to you. We want you to find out for yourself just what it can do. Maybe you have just bought a new car. Don't let that keep you away. We don't ask you to buy, but we do ask you to ride in and drive our new models. If they do not sell themselves, we surely cannot.

Diamond T Trucks

Motor truck registration figures compiled by The Automotive Daily News and covering the first three months of 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 show that Diamond T is the fastest growing manufacturer in the industry, with registrations for the first quarter this year 107 per cent greater than for the same period in 1928.

Save for a temporary drop in registrations in the first quarter last year, when the factory was slowly getting under way with the production of new models, the Diamond T registrations have shown a steady growth. This is in strong contrast to the condition of some of the largest manufacturers in the industry.

Hupmobile

Entering 1930 with two of the most successful models it has ever produced — a seventy-horsepower Six in the low-priced group and a one hundred-horsepower Eight in the medium-priced field—the Hupp Motor Car Corporation today springs a complete surprise on the motor car industry.

The surprise is another new Eight —one of the most powerful production-built cars on this continent. Although some of the larger dealers throughout the country had previously held private showings, the first public announcement was made at the opening of the National Automobile Show in New York. The unexpectedness of the new Hupmobile Eight is the more surprising since Hupmobile has usually displayed but two complete lines of cars.

Now, with the super-powered Eight, the products of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation include four chassis lengths. Of these cars, four body types are found in the "S" Six Series, six in the "C" Eight Series, five in the new high-powered Eight and two in the model "U" just announced.

This newest Hupmobile is known as the Model "H". Mechanically it boasts of several innovations and refinements which are new to motorists.

The engine is entirely new. Its developed brake horsepower is 133. New cylinder head design and construction provide maximum operating efficiency from the various grades of fuel now on the market.

This new engine carries a down-draft carburetor. This new carburetor enlists the aid of gravity to improve engine performance and obtains the most complete and equal distribution of fuel yet developed. There is no "starving" of cylinders. The carburetor is now located on the top of the engine. The air intake thus utilizes the cool, clean air as it comes through the radiator, providing a much better mixture than when air is taken in alongside the engine by the conventional up-draft type of carburetor.

Pontiac Big Six

Ample reserve of power, oversize vital parts, sturdiness of frame, cross-flow radiation, silent valve action, increased brake efficiency—these are a few of the mechanical features which the New Series Pontiac Big Six conceals beneath its seven smartly-styled, rightly-equipped new bodies, designed by Fisher craftsmen.

Powered with a motor that develops 60 horsepower at 3,000 r.p.m. from a displacement of 200 cubic inches, the New Series Pontiac Big Six combines excellent performance with the reliability and economy for which previous Pontiacs have always been famous.

Among the new developments, is a further improvement in the weather-proof, dirt-proof, internal expanding four wheel brakes, whose positive action insure new margins of safety and security. Roller friction now replaces the sliding friction formerly employed on the brake toggle joints with the result that a greater retarding force is exerted despite a marked decrease in the necessary pedal effort. This advancement should prove especially desirable to women motorists. An improvement also has been achieved in the hook-up of the emergency brake lever. It now is connected directly to the service brakes in such a manner that additional brake pressure may be applied even when the foot pedal has been depressed to the floor boards. This latter condition would become possible, however, only in the event that service brake adjustment had long been neglected. The lining of the new Pontiac brakes are said frequently to provide from 20,000 to 30,000 miles of braking service without replacement.

Another advancement is found in the increased rate of deflection engineered into the front springs, a change that effects a remarkable improvement in riding comfort. The springs, both front and rear, are enclosed in spring covers carrying an abundant supply of lubricant which protects them from the effect of water and dirt and thus preserves their original resiliency. Riding comfort also is increased by the substitution of solid metal connecting links instead of the straps formerly used to attach the snubber arms of the Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers to the frame of the car. With these rigid connecting arms, the shock absorbers are able to function instantly, instead of waiting until the flexible strap becomes taut.

De Soto

De Soto Straight Eight An All-Around Finished Performer.

The modern motor car must be a finished, polished, all-around performer if it is to satisfy the exacting demands of the present generation of motorists. An age that produced Robot is bound to require much from an automobile.

In producing the new DeSoto Straight Eight, the demands and expectations of the times have been carefully considered and met.

Start the motor, and only a glance at the instrument board will show that it is running, so far as sound or vibration is concerned. This smoothness of motor operation is a truly fine-car quality and indicates a perfectly engineered and manufactured engine.

These fine engine qualities produce a remarkably smooth-running car. Combined with this smoothness is a high degree of flexibility, obtained from the perfectly balanced eight-cylinder design. In traffic, for instance, the new DeSoto Straight Eight imposes a minimum of strain and effort upon the driver.

Easy steering has been brought to a high degree of perfection. The pressure of a single finger against a spoke of the steering-wheel is sufficient to keep the car true to a straight line, or turn it to right or left. It also makes the DeSoto Straight Eight the ideal car for women drivers, entailing very little physical effort for its guidance.

With all traffic moving faster everywhere, the new DeSoto Straight Eight is a brilliant performer. Its powerful, flexible, smooth-running engine picks up with amazing rapidity and absence of effort.

As in the DeSoto Six, the new Eight creation is equipped with self-equalizing hydraulic, internal-expanding four-wheel brakes. They bring the car to an easy, yet positive stop on all four wheels, like a steel grip within a velvet glove.

AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE

Durant Motors of Canada, Limited, presents the new Durant 6-14, a classic in the medium price, six-cylinder field. This new automobile symbolizes a unique expression of Durant engineering genius.

It is briliant and triumphantly different — a car cut to its own original pattern, ultra modern in style, charming in color theme, luxurious in riding comfort and thrilling in performance.

Ask your Durant dealer for details, and at the first opportunity, drive the Durant 6-14 and marvel at its great value at so fair a price.

The Durant Four continues as an important unit among Durant products

J. E. BERGERON GARAGE

Wellington Street South Sherbrooke, Que.

AUBURN

6-85—Four Door 5 Pass.; 72 H.P.; Hydraulic Brakes; 120" Wheelbase — — — — — — $1495

8-95—Four Door, 5 Pass.; 100 H.P.; Hydraulic Brakes; 125" Wheelbase — — — — $1895

125—Four Door, 5 Pass.; 125 H.P.; Hydraulic Brakes; 130" Wheelbase — — — — — — $2385

CORD

Front Drive

BROUGHAM—6 Wire Wheels; 5 Pass., Four Doors; 125 H.P.; 137½ Wheelbase — — — $4625

SEDAN—6 Wire Wheels; 5 Pass., Four Doors; 125 H.P.; 137½ Wheelbase — — — $4625

CABRIOLET—6 Wire Wheels; Rumble Seat; 125 H.P.; 137½ Wheelbase — — — — $4905

PHAETON SEDAN—6 Wire Wheels; Convertible Body; 125 H.P.; 137½ Wheelbase — — $4905

Delivered in Sherbrooke

Freight, Taxes and Extras Included.

O'DONNELL MOTORS LIMITED

30 DUFFERIN Ave. — SHERBROOKE, Que.

East Angus Occupies Place Of Prominence In Industrial World

Although Fifty Years Ago Town Was Practically Unknown, Today it is Important Industrial Center, With One of Largest Concerns of its Kind—Water Power has assisted in Development—First Pulp Mill Started at East Angus in 1881—Apart From Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Town Also Has Other Industries of Note.

FIFTY years ago East Angus was an unknown quantity on the industrial or any other map. Today it is a town with the biggest industry of its kind in Southern Quebec, The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, employing many hundred people. The Pyramid Paper Products Company, Ltd., a young but flourishing concern. The Eastern Townships Brick and Tile Company Ltd., recently started but already doing business in a big way, and several minor concerns are also located in East Angus. The town has a population numbering close to 4,000.

"Water-power" the same oft-repeated reply, is the answer to the query as to the cause of East Angus, rapid development from practically nothing into a flourishing town. It so happens that at this point there is a rapid fall in the river-bed of the St. Francis River, and in 1881 two men, Messrs. F. P. Buck, of Sherbrooke, and Wm. Angus, after whom the town is named, had the foresight to take advantage of it and started a pulp mill. Later they were joined by Messrs. W. B. Ives and R. H. Pope, and a paper mill was added. In 1907, Messrs. F. A. McCrea, Charles Wilson, and W. N. Munroe formed what is now known as the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., and took over the property, which at the time was in liquidation. The company has continued successfully to operate the mills since then. In the meantime the population of East Angus grew rapidly and at the time of its incorporation as a town, in 1912, numbered about 3,000 people. Mr. J. E. Palmer, treasurer of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company Ltd., was elected its first mayor, and Mr. Palmer has served the town, at the Council board, in one capacity or another, for a period of thirty-two years, during which time he has seen many changes take place in the town, and many improvements made, including the building of the first steel bridge, which spans the river just above the dam, and connects the two sections of the town, which is built up on both banks of the river.

On Q. C. R. Line.

East Angus is on the line of the Quebec Central Railway, sixteen miles from Sherbrooke and 130 miles from Quebec City. From Sherbrooke the Q. C. R. continues on to Boston and other New England cities, and at Sherbrooke links up with the C. P. R. and C. N. R., for the sea-board cities of Halifax, St. John and Portland, Me.

East Angus Industries.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company Limited, of which Mr. J. A. Bothwell is president, and Mr. C. R. McCort, general manager, has six plants. Besides the East Angus factory, it also has factories at Bromptonville, Lime Ridge, Lake Frontier, all in Quebec Province, and at Claremount, N. H., and Bellows Falls, Vt. Its daily production in the Eastern Townships in newsprint is 250 tons; ground wood-pulp, 220 tons; sulphate, 100 tons; box-board, 70 tons; kraft wrapping, 25 tons; lump lime, 125 tons and 80 M. F. C. M. lumber. The Brompton mill was completed in 1927, and is turning out 120 tons of standard newspaper print every twenty-four hours, which is the equivalent to the production of a sheet of paper 18½ feet wide and one mile long every five minutes of the twenty-four hours. The company's announcement will be found on another page of this issue.

The Pyramid Paper Products Company, Limited, began production a year ago. Their chief line of manufacture comprises grocers' paper-bags, and the company has already built up a splendid business. The factory is modern in all respects and equipped with the newest machinery. Its products are made under the best of sanitary conditions and the company's trade slogan is "Paper Bags with a Reputation".

Canada Leads World In Newsprint Output

Production of newsprint in Canada was higher in 1929 than in any year in the history of the industry. In each year since 1922 production has shown appreciable gains; with the past year's record Canada maintains her position as the world's largest producer of newsprint.

Production in the United States continues to decline steadily as is seen by the following figures:

Year	U. S. Production	Canadian Production
1929	1,392,276	2,728,827
1928	1,415,000	2,381,000
1927	1,485,495	2,082,830
1926	1,686,695	1,889,208
1925	1,530,000	1,536,523
1924	1,481,000	1,353,000
1923	1,485,000	1,266,000
1922	1,448,000	1,080,000
1921	1,225,000	808,000
1920	1,512,000	875,000
1919	1,375,000	803,000
1918	1,260,000	735,000
1913	1,305,000	350,000

Scotstown Is Hub Of Quite A Prosperous Farming Community

This Contented E. T. Town Has All Ear-Marks of Vigor That Goes With Youthful Years—Is Still a Young Town Comparatively Speaking—Town Incorporated by Act of Provincial Legislature in 1892—Today Has Several Well-Known Industries.

LIKE East Angus, Scotstown is one of the junior members of the community life of the villages, towns and cities of the Eastern Townships, and it has all the ear-marks of the vigor that goes with youthful years. It was in the year 1872 that the Glasgow Land Company brought out a band of Scotch settlers and placed them on parcels of land on the western side of the Salmon River, about two miles distant from the present village of Scotstown. Not satisfied with their holdings they abandoned them and moved elsewhere, some settling within the confines of the present village of Scotstown.

John Scott, first manager of the land company, was one of these, and it was from him that the village took its name, and his widow and two of his sons still reside there. The Scotts, father and sons, have been and are among the foremost and enterprising citizens of the town.

Some of the residents of the place are still living, who, like Mrs. Scott, widow of John Scott, including Messrs. Taylor, owners and operators of the Scotstown Saw Mill Company, and doubtless others, can vividly recall the primitive days of the little hamlet that nestled in a small opening in the midst of a dense and far encircling growth of timberland. Those were days when the axe was the chief implement and the log hut the shelter for the family. Gradually the clearings were extended, and today the town is the hub of a prosperous farming community. In the meantime came the Canadian Pacific Railway and still later a government highway, leading from New England cities on to Quebec City, all of which have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the town.

Scotstown Industries.

The Town of Scotstown, which is located in the Township of Hampton, was incorporated by an act of the Provincial Legislature in 1892. Up until the present, wood working has been the chief industry of the village, owing to its favorable location adjacent to the raw material. Saw mills and a large veneer and ply-wood mill operate here, the latter consuming three million or more feet of birch limber each year, and the Taylor Brothers' mill turning off a million or more feet each year, while a considerable business is also done in pulp-wood.

At Scotstown are located the head offices of the well and favorably known Scott Bros., building contractors, whose announcement, together with two other local concerns, Scotstown Saw Mill Company and Rigler's Groceries, appear in this number. Scott Bros., are engaged in building factories, ware-houses, public buildings, private residences, schools and power dams. They also operate saw mills, deal in lumber, purchase and export pulp wood and buy and sell timber limits.

A new industry has recently sprung up here which promises to assume large and important proportions in the life of the town. This is the Scotstown Granite Company Limited, whose quarries are located not far from the northern borders of the town. The quarry was opened and production started last summer. The officers of the Company are: President, Mr. R. A. Scott; vice-president, Mr. David McKee; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. A. Ladd; director, Mr. S. J. Scott and manager, Mr. S. P. Mitchell.

The product of the quarry is a grey granite, which takes on a high and fine monumental finish, and the company has a new, modern plant under construction, which will be fully-equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for finishing purposes.

FEDERAL FARM LOANING SYSTEM SWITCHES PRIVATE LOANS FROM FARMING TO URBAN DISTRICTS

Adjusted Operations to New Situation Created by Commencement of Federal Farm Lending—Public Body and Companies Alike Are Avoiding Risky Loans—Demand for Mortgages Became Keen When Stock Market Broke, Interest Rates Rising from Six to Seven Per Cent.

Two outstanding features of the year in the mortgage lending field are the introduction of the Canadian Farm loan system in Canada and the apparent contraction of investments by private institutions in farm mortgages. Individual or corporation lenders, whose losses are not taken care of out of general taxation, are adjusting their operations to what might be called a new condition created by the introduction of lending to farmers on a national scale supplementing existing Provincial lending of a similar type. Aside from these developments the business in 1929 proceeded normally with results satisfactory to those whose funds are employed in it.

Beginning of Federal Farm Lending

Although the Canadian Federal System has but recently commenced operations ,it has taken over from the lending corporations a moderate amount of business, some of which was desirable and some undesirable. Government rates being slightly lower than those current, or on a commercial basis, caused the companies to look for—and they are successfully finding—other uses for their money. The intensification of competition cannot affect rates, but will inevitably result in the private organization adopting a selective policy—one which will reduce losses to a minimum—and thus maintain profits at a rate that never has been high or out of line with the current worth of loanable capital. Fortunately for them, a very satisfactory demand existed during the entire year for urban mortgages, with the result that more money was placed in them. This tendency has been marked, and toward the end of the year there was, for special reasons, a keen demand from agricultural borrowers at higher rates of interest.

Normal Investment Results

Rates of interest, as hitherto, have been fairly uniform in all leading urban centres, and in suburban or rural districts have been variable, according to risk assumed, but such as to enable lenders to make profits approximate those derived from other forms of investments. At no time during the past decade, or even for a longer period, has the profit from mortgage lending in any part of Canada, either on rural or urban business, been out of line with the current earnings on capital, as distinguished from Government funds not used on a commercial basis.

State Lending

The policy of the Federal Farm Loan System, according to press reports, is, as far as possible, to avoid lending in districts where losses have been sustained by lenders who aided in trying out these districts. A situation is brought to light by the Lethbridge Herald in the following terms: "The organized farmers of the Province are taking up cudgels against the plan of the Board to make no loan in certain districts." That newspaper then proceeds to quote the official organ of the farmers as follows:

"The Board are not in a position of an ordinary mortgage company carrying on business for private profit. Very much the contrary. They must, of course, be guided by business principles and they cannot afford to take risks which might threaten the success of the undertaking of which they have charge. The scheme, however, is intended to give, with due regard to security, a maximum degree of service to the farmers in whose behalf the long term-farm loan legislation was enacted."

Commenting on this, another outstanding newspaper in Western Canada, the Free Press, says: "This is the kind of reasoning which wrecks Government lending ventures. Premier Brownlee has declared that he intends to continue his policy of non-interference with the Board, and it must be hoped that political pressure will not become too strong for him. The Farm Loans Board must not make risky loans."

Profiting From Experience

Looking back to the time when settlers began to locate on the prairie lands, it will be recalled that perhaps their greatest necessity was capital. This was provided by private mortgage lending institutions which had as little knowledge of actual conditions as had the settlers themselves. In the first place, the fertility of the land and the continuance of its productive power was undetermined. Another factor was that the efficiency of the settler himself under these circumstances had to be determined. The problem arising from conditions of this character could not be solved by the experience of a few years. Today the lending institutions, as well as the farmers, have behind them, in respect to the Prairie Provinces, a period of about thirty years of experience, and that experience has been obtained at a great cost to both. Knowing that risks of an extraordinary character were being assumed, the private lending institutions perforce required a rate of interest which, in their respective judgments, would cover the risks. The fact that so many lenders retired from the field altogether is in itself, sufficient indication that the rates of interest then obtained were not high, or, at any rate sufficient to cover the risks assumed. It has been charged against them by the propagandists of Government lending that they did not exercise discretion in the making of loans, and that it was unjust that the prudent and efficient farmer should pay as high a rate of interest as the inefficient and imprudent. As will be gathered from what has already been said it was quite impossible to determine, under the circumstances then existing, what proportion of borrowers would turn out to be successful farm operators, under new conditions, climatic and otherwise, such as then existed in the West. What did occur, however, was that in settlement of the prairies the farmers were financed, insofar as their mortgage requirements were concerned, at rates which compared most favorably with those paid by settlers in new communities, under similar circumstances, in any other parts of the world.

Changing Policy of Farm Lending

Today with experience to guide them the lenders are pursuing a more selective policy. That is, they are now selecting their loans with greater care so as to avoid the losses sustained in the past. Apparently, according to the press, the Farm Loan Boards, under the auspices of the Dominion Government, are pursuing the same policy as are the companies, with the advantage of freedom from the burden of taxation and freedom from anxiety as to loss which, when sustained, is merely taken from the general taxpayer's pocket. Hence, it is obvious that the private lender who must earn the current rate of renumeration for the money placed at his disposal and provide for the risks normal to such business, will gradually contract the volume of his farm loans. The experiences of the year indicate a tendency in this direction.

Since the policy of Government lending to farmers has become established, the situation, in so far as the private farm lender is concerned, has become definitely simplified. In the case of the struggling farmer, either in an undesirable or desirable area, if there is difficulty in securing regular payments of interest and principal the pressure incident thereto can be averted by the borrower resorting to paternalistic Government measures. It does already appear, from present indications, that the private lender generally is now seeking only to take the desirable business, and that at rates current or that will yield him net as good a return as he could get for his money if employed in other ways. While the press generally, in the past, urged the Federal authorities to enter the business of lending to farmers, those already giving them at service became somewhat disturbed and apparently have gradually readjusted or are carefully readjusting their operations.

Now the situation created amongst the farmers themselves by Government lending is only of casual interest to them. A problem, public in character, remains, as thus indicated by a leading Western daily newspaper:

"If the farmers of a few chosen areas are to get cheap money then it is proper that those areas should pay a special tax to meet all the losses which may accrue from the operations of the Farm Loan Board. Why farmers of black-listed sections should lend their credit to borrow cheap money for farmers in districts where loans are already easily obtainable, and then help to pay such losses as may occur out of the general revenue of the profits is something difficult to explain satisfactorily."

With the situation, insofar as the private lender is concerned, fairly well stabilized they can now proceed and are proceeding to adjust their business accordingly. It needs only to be said that the institutions are of such a type and character as to stand ready to meet any demand that may arise from the farm borrower with sufficient security to secure mortgage accommodation on the most reasonable commercial terms. These terms, however, must include the cost of the Provincially-imposed

(Continued on page 51.)

The Best Equipped and Most Sanitary Factory in Canada for the Manufacture of Grocery Bags

PYRAMID

PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED

EAST ANGUS, QUEBEC

"Paper Bags With a Reputation"

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

EAST ANGUS, QUE.

A. R. ROUSSEAU, Prop.

High Class Meals

Special attention given to travellers and tourists. Livery and Sale Stable. Auto Taxi.

Phone No. 14.

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DAVID A. McKEE, Vice-President
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S. J. SCOTT, Director
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Scotstown Granite Co. Ltd.

QUARRY OWNERS.

SCOTSTOWN, QUEBEC

Scotstown Grey Granite For Building *—and—* Monumental Purposes, Rough or Finished

Uniform in color and susceptible to a high class monumental finish. We have equipment to handle any order promptly.

New modern plant now under construction to be equipped with saws and latest stone working machinery to take care of business expansion.

Spring Opening 1930

C. O. SAINT-JEAN LTD.

21 Wellington Street North. Phones: 1236-1237.

Spring Opening 1930



"Winners of the Season"

Spring 1930 insists on Celanese for Sport, afternoon and evening. Celanese Brand Fabrics in A Class by themselves. It is different from silk and rayon and they possess remarkable properties.

Celanese Voile, 40 inches wide — Yard $1.45
Celanese Flat Crepe, 40 inches wide — Yard $1.69
Celanese Moroccain, 40 inches wide — Yard $3.50
Celanese Moire, 40 inches wide — Yard $4.00

WOOL FABRICS

BASKET CLOTH 2.75 — 54 in. for Coating.
GRANADINA 5.00 — 54 in. For Dressy Coats
REAL KASHA 3.50 — For Spring Coating.
CHARMENE 3.50 — 54 inches wide.

A SUIT THIS SPRING

Is the First Command of Fashion.



Whatever your wardrobe needs for Spring may be—wherever you plan to go—if you are just the tiniest bit fashion conscious, you will wear a suit this Spring. That much is certain.
depending on the type of perso nyou are. But depending on the type of person you are. But even now, the variety represented in our early collections is certain proof that you can be smartly suited—whether you are daintily feminine to the finger tips, or thrill at the prospect of stepping out into Spring, trim and youthful and mannishly tailored.
Suits to suit Juniors, Misses, Women of average size and out size.
Tweeds and plain material.

AS FOR DRESSES

We Are Often Asked: What Is The Correct Length of Skirts?

"As long as is becoming and no longer — roughly between 4 and 5 inches below the knee for general daytime". And we might add to make everything quite definite for this spring — "the later the hour the longer the skirt".

We invite you to come and see our new spring styles.

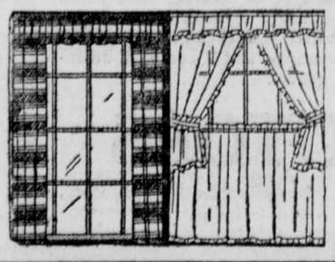
The "Spanish" influence is shown in the bolero—
The "Russian" influence is shown in the belted-in flared coats—
The "Napoleonic" influence is shown in the cape on dress, suit or coat.
The "Empire" influence predominates in the misses section—where the high waist is in high fashion for spring.

—Third Floor.

NEW DRAPERY FABRICS FOR SPRING

The time has come when the heavy winter draperies will be re-placed with the lighter and brighter effects for spring.

You will find us fully prepared to supply your needs from our larger assortment of new spring fabrics.



Embroidered:—
Swiss Curtains and Panels; Art Silk Curtains and Panels; Ruffled Curtains; Panel Nets; Net Piece Goods; Rayon Gauze and Nets; Silk Filet Nets; Cretonnes; Sateens; Shadow Cloths; Velours; Tapestries.

Cushions — Table Runners — Drapery Hardware.

Mezzanine Floor.

Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established 1897. SHERBROOKE, QUE., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930. Thirty-Fourth Year.

EXPECT A SOFTENING OF FRENCH POLICY AT LONDON CONFERENCE

General Opinion Is that New French Premier Will Have to Adhere Very Closely to Policies of Left or Run Risk of Almost Certain Defections Which Could Topple His Government at Outset—In Other Words, Chautemps Has His Cabinet, But Must Now Negotiate Price of Its Life.

PARIS, Feb. 22. — Certain political quarters today expected softening of the French policy at the London Naval Conference as a consequence of the shift in government from a Right ministry headed by Andre Tardieu to one of the Left guided by Camille Chautemps.

So precarious is the majority, if indeed majority exists at all, which probably will be accorded M. Chautemps on Tuesday when he takes his cabinet before the Chamber, that, it was pointed out, he will have to adhere very closely to policies of the Left, or run the risk of almost certain defections which could topple his government at the outset.

Leastwise of all could he antagonize the Socialists, who, with a voting strength of just less than 100, can almost coerce a government of the Left to do their will. The Socialists have always been the staunchest of French naval reduction supporters, and it was believed M. Chautemps, to conciliate them, may have to give ground on this score.

On the other hand, the Right will be almost solidly aligned against such a concession, and with M. Tardieu at their head may be able to overthrow the new ministry immediately if it is attempted.

M. Chautemps may accompany M. Briand and Sarrant to London, when they go Tuesday night, their going always being contingent upon the Chamber voting confidence in the new regime. His object will be not to assume leadership of the French delegation there, but to make contacts with other national leaders before returning to Paris, where he will have his hands full with the Chamber.

M. Sarrat was at the Washington Conference, and is known as an able and staunch defender of French rights.

M .Chautemps has been credited with intending to maintain M. Tardieu's London policy, and it may be he can concoct a formula that will satisfy the extreme Left group of the Socialists, while still so doing.

He faces the same problem on the budget, tax reductions, and other matters. The Socialists in offering their support, specified the cabinet's programme must be "satisfactory" without specifying what that means.

So M. Chautemps, in other words, has his cabinet, and now he must negotiate the price of its life. Not many think he will be able to do so for long.

FEMINIST VOTE BILL IS MARKED FOR SLAUGHTER

Date of Debate Left to Ladies—Now Awaiting Move by Women Before Courts to Compel Council of Bar to Admit Women to Study and Practice of Law—Success in Efforts Foreseen.

QUEBEC, February 22.—Even though the bill brought in by Irenee Vautrin, Liberal M.L.A. for St. James, Montreal, to give the provincial vote to Quebec women, is doomed for slaughter when it is discussed on second reading by the Legislative Assembly, the time of the execution is to be left to the ladies. Premier Taschereau made this gallant announcement yesterday, saying that no time had been fixed for the debate, but he would have it when the ladies wished it. The bill has been printed and distributed. It follows the lines of similar bills in other sessions. It provides for women voting and being candidates for the Legislative Assembly on the same terms as men.

Legislative circles are now awaiting with considerable interest, and possibly with some apprehension, a move by a woman before the courts to compel the Council of the Bar to admit her to the study and practice of law, and a high legal authority here stated today that he did not doubt that if the matter reached the Privy Council, there was little question but that Their Lordships would grant the request, since they have recently determined that women are persons.

BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES

Sir Ronald Lindsay, Who Is Expected to Sail for America in March, Is Keeping His London Friends Guessing on His Attitude Toward Liquor at Washington.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sir Ronald Lindsay, the new British Ambassador to the United States, expects to sail for New York, within the first two weeks of March. His friends in London are curious to know what his attitude will be at Washington concerning the quesion of wines and liquors at the Embassy, but he is saying nothing whatever to satisfy that curiosity.

One thing thoroughly understood is that the action of his predecessor. Sir Esme Howard, in making the Washington Embassy dry does not in any sense establish a precedent which is binding on the British Ambassadors who succeed him at the Washington post. Sir Esme's doing away with liquor was entirely a personal matter, which was not significant in any way of his approval or disapproval of the American prohibition law and it was something not considered as being within the jurisdiction of the British Foreign Office.

Sir Esme's friends in England explain his action merely as a defensive measure to escape what had been an intolerable nuisance to him —that is the constant jibes and criticism of those extreme drys who were forever attacking him in the public press for exercising his diplomatic right to have wine at the Embassy if he wanted it.

This was particularly irritating to Sir Esme because of his full knowledge that wine and liquors were served in other homes in Washington, where it was illegal because the hosts were American citizens. But the Americans were never singled out by name and held up to criticism even though they were in part responsible for the laws which they were violating.

A minor reason for Sir Esme's decision to have a dry household was the expense of entertaining the many Washingtonian callers who had developed the habit of dropping in at the Embassy when thirsty.

SPAIN MAINTAINS EMBARGO AGAINST IMPORTED WHEAT

Heavy Grain Surplus and Crop Prospects Lead New Cabinet to Continue De Rivera Decree.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—The cabinet yesterday decided to keep in force the embargo against importation of wheat decreed by the De Rivera directorship in April 1928. The action was taken in view of the large surplus of grain in Spain and the prospect of another large crop.

FREE MOTORIST OF CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER

Jury in Montreal Returns Verdict of Not Guilty in Case of Wilbrod Guerette, of Sherbrooke.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 22. — Wilbrod Guerette, of Sherbrooke,who was held here on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Auguste Letourneau was found not guilty by a jury in the Court of King's Bench yesterday.

On the evening of November ninth, Guerette was supposed to have struck the deceased with his car on the Chambly-Longueuil road. The driver of the car that struck down the man continued on its way while the victim of the accident died. Guerette was later arrested in one of the South Shore municipalities.

Mr. Justice Charles A. Wilson's address was finished at four o'clock and exactly one hour later the foreman of the jury announced its decision. Guerette seemed quite unconcerned and unmoved.

Horace Gagne, K.C., defended the accused; while the Crown was represented by Dan P. Gillmor, K. C., and Gerald Fauteux, newly appointed Crown prosecutor, who received the congratulations of the judge on the manner in which he had addressed the jury.

After explaining the points of the law involved in a manslaughter case, Mr. Justice Wilson told the jury not to forget that a man had been killed by an automobile, and although the benefit of any doubt they might have was to be given the accused, they should also remember not only the victim but also his relatives and those who actually depended on him. "Sympathy when rightly directed is is a fine and noble thing", His Lordship declared, "but misplaced sympathy is equally unfair, distasteful and wrong."

"Some of you gentlemen", he went on, "might have thought while I was questioning a witness that I was somewhat rough", His Lordship stated, "but I want you all to know that if I sometimes cross-examine a witness a little more closely than usual it is because I believe he is not telling the whole truth, and I personally love truth more than all else. Though before ascending the bench I had been a lawyer for 28 years, I am convinced that no one could ever reproach me with having indulged in falsehoods."

Mr. Justice Wilson questioned whether people of today appreciate the value of human life sufficiently. He remarked that in this era of fast transportation by means of high-powered automobiles, not enough thought was given to the dire results which furious driving and carelessness invariably bring in their wake. "A human life is the most valuable asset of a country", he concluded, "and it is up to every individual to regard it as such".

ENGINEERS FEAR FLOODS THROUGH NORTHERN MAINE

Forty Billion Cubic Feet of Snow, Ice and Water in Watersheds of Androscoggin River.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 22. — With forty billion cubic feet of snow, ice and water in the watersheds of the Androscoggin river, hydraulic engineers last night looked with some concern at a forecast of rain and warmer weather for the weekend. Possible flood conditions are feared.

PREMIERS WILL MEET OFFICERS OF POOL TODAY

Conference Between Western Governments and Wheat Pool Officials Arranged for Purpose of Discussing Uniformity in Legislation on Bank Loans.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 22.—Prairie premiers and wheat pool officials will meet in conference at Regina today. Discussion will centre about the provincial governments' guarantee that the fifteen per cent margin required on bank loans to the wheat pool will be maintained. Endeavor will be directed toward uniformity of proposed provincial legislation in the matter.

Premier J. E. Brownlee, of Alberta, has already left Edmonton en route to the scene of the conference, and Premier John Bracken, of Monitoba, left Winnipeg last night. Premier J. T. M. Anderson is at present at Regina. Wheat pool officials, converging on Regina to attend the meeting, refused to make any statement until the session is under way.

"Nothing has transpired within the last two weeks to cause any alarm in the minds of the Governments regarding the wheat situation," was the assurance of Premier Bracken, on whose initiative the meeting was summoned.

His statement paralleled that of Premier Brownlee who, on departing from Edmonton, said: "There is no more cause for alarm than there was before the conference was planned.

"We are simply carrying out our original intentions, formed at the time the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta decided to guarantee the pools' 'required margin,'" the Manitoba Premier told the Canadian Press. "The purpose of the meeting is to bring about uniformity in proposed provincial legislation regarding the guarantee."

Premier Brownlee, at Edmonton, intimated that the conference would go further than merely to effect uniformity of legislation. "We are simply meeting to take a careful look over the situation," he said, "to assure ourselves that the pool has been conducting 'orderly marketing,' and to insist upon security from the pool in the unlikely event of the provinces being called upon to implement their guarantee. If provincial guarantees are necessary to support the wheat pool, the Prairie Provinces may in turn demand more security from the pool."

George McIvor, general sales manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, would make no comment on Premier Brownlee's reference to the required assurance that the pool has been conducting "orderly marketing." He left last night to attend the pool-premiers' parley.

UNREST AMONG TRIBES IN AFGHANISTAN

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Rawalpindi India, this morning said that there was great discontent and unrest among the tribes in Afghanistan and that though the country was quiet at preesnt, a revolt was feared.

JUDGMENT HAS BEEN RESERVED IN SUN APPEAL

Assurance Company Would Increase Capital from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 — Case Heard Yesterday in Supreme Court of Canada.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Argument in the appeal of Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada against the finding of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, was heard in the Supreme Court of Canada yesterday. Judgment was reserved. The appeal is another step in the efforts of the company to be allowed to increase its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

The first bill to pass the Dominion Parliament in connection with the company was in 1865 and gave it an authorized capital of $2,000,000 with power to increase it to $4,000,000. In 1870 a bill was passed cutting the initial capital down to $1,000,000, but still with authority to increase it ultimately to $4,000,000. It provided that the company's activities be divided into two departments, one life and accident insurance, and the other fire, marine and other forms of insurance. Each department was to be allotted half the capital. The following year the act was again amended, limiting the company to life and accident and including a general clause repealing all clauses in the previous acts that clashed with this new one.

The Superintendent of Insurance held that the maximum capitalization for life insurance purposes had been fixed by the Act of 1870 at $2,000,000 and that the Act of 1871 did not alter that. He held therefore that the company would have to get further authority from Parliament before it could increase its capitalization above $2,000,000.

When the superintendent's ruling was made known, the company appiled to Parliament for a new act to increase the capital. The bill failed to get through the House two years ago. Last year it again came up and passed, the provision for the increase in capitalization being eliminated. It was understood that the company would carry an appeal to the courts to find out whether the ruling of the Superintendent of In-

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QUEBEC AUTHORITIES ARE ASKED TO GIVE FURTHER FINANCIAL AID

Laval University Requests Financial Assistance—Bridge at Gaspe Also Discussed—Quebec Hotelmen Make Request for Five-Year Hotel Licenses and Longer Tavern Hours—Governmental Authorities Promise to Carefully Study Requests.

QUEBEC, Feb. 22—Premier L. A. Taschereau and his colleagues at the Provincial Capital yesterday smiled comfortingly and kindly as they were approached by a number of delegations asking for financial grants, each presenting their case in a very capable and efficient manner.

The Premier and his ministers, of course, without making any official promises, assured the delegations that everything possible would be done for them, and then turned to the task of preparing for the heavy legislative programme which may be expected to commence shortly.

In the way of further educational aid the Government was asked to help Laval University, of this city. The university authorities feel the need of the institution for expansion, especially in the matter of research and biological work, and are ready to erect new buildings and provide the needed equipment, but to do so further Government aid is required No specific sum was asked for, but it was rather suggested to the Government that the help should take the form of annual grants.

The Government now grants to Laval University the sum of $25,000 a year, as it does for the University of Montreal and McGill University, a smaller annual grant going to the fourth university, Bishop's College University at Lennoxville, but in addition the Government of late has made special grants to the universities. Following the partial destruction of the University of Montreal buildings, a grant of one million dollars was made to the Montreal institution, to be followed in the succeeding session by grants of one million each to McGill and Laval universities. Last session the Legislature voted an additional million dollars to the University of Montreal, and also voted an additional $25,000 a year to McGill University.

Next in the way of delegations was one from the Town of Gaspe, which discussed the necessity of building a bridge from the Town of Gaspe to the Gaspe basin, and especially the problem of financing such a structure. The estimates for the cost run to over $350,000, and the cost may reach half a milion dollars. Because of navigation needs, the structure will have to be a swing bridge, and it is approximately 1,000 feet long.

A delegation which did not want money from the Government, and consequently one of the rare kind, was that headed by Tancrede Marsil, president of the Province of Quebec Country Hotelkeepers' Association. This delegation met almost the whole Cabinet. One of the demands was that the liquor commission should grant to the country hotels a five-year license instead of the present licence at pleasure, and renewable each year, the argument being that it was impossible for the country hotelkeeper to borrow money for enlargements and improvements when he had a tenure of a year at best, and his licence could be cancelled at any time during that year for or without cause.

Another demand was that the closing hour should be set at midnight, instead of ten o'clock, as at present, that wine and beer should be sold on Sunday and holidays, that the licence for the sale of beer by the bottle now granted to grocers, should be given the country hotelkeeper when the population of the municipality was less than 5,000, and it was further asked that hotelmen should be eligible for municipal office. Consideration was promised to these various requests, but from what can be gathered theer appears little prospect of the request for the midnight closing hour being granted.

COUPLE BURNED BY EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE

Miss Marie Ange Gaudette and Her Father Taken to St. Vincent de Paul Hospital as Result of Morning Fire on Marquette Street.

Experimenting with gasoline proved costly to Miss Marie Ange Gaudette, of 83 Marquette Street. Being told that heating the fluid increased its cleaning powers, Miss Gaudette, who wished to clean a dress, this morning placed about a pint of the mixture on a hot stove, with the result than an explosion occurred. Miss Gaudette's clothing caught fire and she was badly burned down one side, while her father, who was sitting in the room, was painfully burned about the head and shoulders. They were rushed to the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, where their burns were dressed. According to the hospital authorities, while their injuries are of a painful nature, prompt attention has minimized any danger and they will be allowed to return to their home this afternoon.

Damage to the extent of several hundred dollars was done to the room and furnishings by the spread of the flames. The property is owned by St. Charles Seminary.

TWO CRUSHED TO DEATH

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—At least two men were crushed to death yesterday beneath 500 tons of coal which crashed fifteen feet when a steel girder gave way under the weight of a new steel and concrete coal pocket in the Bronx.

A GREAT VARIETY OF QUESTIONS PLACED TO DATE ON ORDER PAPER

Question of Distinct Canadian Flag, Enquiries About Navy, Unemployment and St. Lawrence Waterways Scheme Among More Important Matters Tabled in House of Commons—Opposition to Financial Assistance to Immigrants Voiced.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Parliament will during the present session give further study and consideration to the question of a Canadian flag, for yesterday C. R. McIntosh, Liberal, North Battleford, tabled the following resolution.

"That, in the opinion of this House, a special committee should be appointed for the purpose of considering the advisability of adopting a Canadian flag representing Canada as a whole, which shall form part of the British flag as the symbol of the Dominion as an equality partner in the Commonwealth of British Nations".

"Will the Government, for the sake of promoting world peace, sink Canada's Navy?" T.L. Church (Conservative, Toronto Northwest) enquires in a question placed on the order paper. Mr. Church proceeds to ask: "What does Canada's Navy cost to maintain annually? What does Canada's Navy now consist of and where is it now located?"

Opposition to financial assistance to immigrants, except female domestics, is advocated by T. F. Donnelly (Liberal, Willow Bunch). Dr. Donnelly has given official notification of his intention to ask the Commons to support his view that "the time has arrived when the Federal Government of the Dominion of Canada should no longer assist immigrants to this country in any financial way, except insofar as financial assistance is at present being extended to female domestics."

Reduction In Tariff On Autos Advocated.

Reduction in the tariff on automobiles and motor trucks is advocated in a proposed resolution placed on the order paper by B. W. Fansher (Progressive, Lambton East).

Unemployment in Canada is the subject of a series of questions placed on the order paper by T. L. Church (Conservative, Toronto-Northwest).

Nationalization of the supply of radium is suggested by Dr. I. D. Cotnam, (Conservative, Renfrew North). The question will be considered this session on a proposed resolution by Dr. Cotnam as follows: "That in the opinion of this House, the time has come when the Government should take immediate action with a view to nationalization of the supply of radium."

The questions propounded by Mr. Cahan read:

"Has the Geneva protocol for the

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COATICOOK MAN IS CHARGED WITH THEFT OF COATS

Isadore Boire Accused of Stealing Four Mackinaw Coats, Valued at $35, from Albert E. Hurd—Case to Be Continued Next Week.

The trial of Isidore Boire, of Coaticook, who is charged with stealing four mackinaw coats, valued at $35, from Albert E. Hurd, of that place, during the month of July last, opened yesterday afternoon in the Magistrate's Court presided over by Judge J. H. Lemay. The evidence of the plaintiff was heard, following which the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Mr. Hurd told the court that he formerly operated a factory in Coaticook, where, among other goods, mackinaw coats were manufactured. Some time ago, however, he closed the plant and stored some of the products ,including some mackinaws, in his warehouse. Last July he discovered that several of the coats were missing. A few days ago he noticed a man wearing a coat similar to those he made, and, on inquiry, found that it had been purchased from the accused. As Boire could give no definite statement as to where he had obtained the coat his arrest followed.

The defense side of the case will be heard on Wednesday next.

STEAMER TOWED SEVEN HUNDRED MILES

PAWTUCKET, R.I., Feb. 22.—The steamer Arcturus, which left New Bedford, Mass., on November 7th for the Cape Verde Islands, with one hundred passengers and a crew of thirty, and a cargo of automobiles and general merchandise, was towed almost seven hundred miles, leaking badly, by the British steamer Cordelia, according to a letter received by Mrs. Charles C. Harris, of this city, from her husband, chief engineer of the Arcturus.

OCCUPIED FARM LAND LOWER IN VALUE IN 1929

Is $1 an Acre Less Than 1928, According to Report Issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics —Women's Wage Dropped $1 Per Month.

OTTAWA, Feb., 22.—The average value of the occupied farm lands of Canada as a whole, including both improved and unimproved land as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables an other farm buildings, is returned at $37 an acre for the year 1929 according to a report issued yesterday by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is a dollar an acre less than the valuation for the year 1928.

The 1929 average values per acre by provinces follow with the previous year's values in brackets:

Prince Edward Island $43 ($44); Nova Scotia $36 ($34); New Brunswick $35 ($31); Quebec $55 ($54); Manitoba $26 ($27); Saskatchewan $25 ($27); Alberta $28 ($28); British Columbia $90 ($90); The average values in 1929 of orchard and fruit lands, including buildings, etc., in the fruit-growing districts, are estimited to be as foilows, the figures for 1928 being with brackets: Nova Scotia $118 ($116); Ontario $147 ($151); British Columbia $314 ($315).

For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm in 1928, and for women $23 as help during the summer season of 1929 were for men $40, the same as against $24. In addition, the value of board is placed at $23 for men, as compared with $23 in 1928 and $20 for women, as compared with $20. The total wages and board thus amounted for men to $63 as against $63, and for women $43 against $44. By the year, the average, including value of board, was $627, as compared with $634 in 1928 for men and $465 as compared with $476 for women. The value of the yearly board is given for men as $254 ($252 in 1928) and for women as $223 ($225 in 1928). By provinces, the average monthly wages for men and women respectively in the summer season, including the value of board, were in 1929 as follows, with the averages for 1928 within brackets: Prince Edward Island $52; $32 ($49; $31); Nova Scotia $57; $34 ($53; $32); New Brunswick $60; $33 ($59; $33); Quebec $61; $33 ($58; $33); Ontario $57; $41 ($58; $41); Manitoba $61; $40 (61; $40); Saskatchewan $69; $46 ($69; 47); Alberta $68; $46 ($72; $49); British Columbia $76; $51 ($77; $52).

THE WEATHER

FAIR WITH BRISK WINDS

Forecast: Fair today and Sunday, with brisk winds, ater diminishing.

DEMAND FOR FREE ENTRY OF RAW INSULATION MATERIALS OPPOSED

Tariff Board Heard Heated Argument Between Canadian and U. S. Manufacturers—Plans Outlined for Construction of Million Dollar Plant Near Quebec City for Manufacture of Celotex if Free Importation of Raw Material Alliwed.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation yesterday heard an application for the removal of customs duty on begasse of sugar, which is the raw material of celotex.

The application was sponsored by the Alexander Murray and Company, Ltd., of Montreal, which concern said they would erect a million dollar plant near Quebec City for the manufacture of celotex if they were assured of the free importation of their raw material, which is a by-product of the sugar cane and comes from the southern states. At the present time celotex is shipped in large quantities to the Canadian market from the United States factory and competes with such widely-advertised Canadian insulating materials as insulex and ten-test.

The Montreal company were supported in their application by American manufacturers and by the Consumers' League of Canada, while arrayed against them were a score of Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers and manufacturers of Canadian insulating materials, members of Parliament such as Charles Power, of Quebec, and Boards of Trade and other organizations in Western Canada, where wheat and flax straw are used as the raw material of insulating boards. Letters opposing the application were also read from the deputy Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan and several agricultural societies on the prairies, as well as the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests.

Canadian manufacturers of insulating board stated that the needs of the building public of Canada are more than adequately cared for by the Canadian manufacturers of this commodity, and that the introduction of foreign boards or importation of foreign raw materials for making insulating board will vastly overcrowd a field already requiring excessive exportation to prevent overproduction.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association opposed the abolition of the duty because its members supply pulp screenings and paper for the manufacture of such board produced by the International Fibre Company, Beaver Board, and the Canadian Power and Paper Company.

The Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, referring to the question of waste in the forest, in the mill and in the industry, stated that enough was available to furnish all the material required. Major Power stated that the finished product of the Celotex Company should bear the same rate of duty as other insulating boards, namely, 25 per cent. He was in favor of protection for insulating board.

BISHOP'S LOST TO DEBATERS OF UNITED STATES

United States Debating Team Upheld Affirmative on Motion, "Resolved That We Should Pity Our Grandchildren" — Many Interesting Points Are Brought to Light.

The United States debating team which is touring Eastern Canada under the auspices of the National Federation of Canadian University Students, met and defeated a Bishop's University team in a friendly debate in Convocation Hall last night. The American team was made up of Mr. Milton H. Williams, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and Mr. William Erskine, of Williams' University, Williamstown, Massachusetts, while Messrs. F. P. Clark and Charles E. Reeves represented Bishop's. The visitors upheld the affirmative of the motion: "Resolved that we should pity our grandchildren" and upheld it so well that the judges felt that their contention was justified.

Owing to the speculative nature of the motion, the speakers found some difficulty in coming near enough to one another that their arguments might meet; but in spite of this handicap, all four speakers brought to light many interesting points, and Mr. Erskine especially proved himself quite an entertainer with a delightful sense of humor.

Dr. E. E. Boothroyd, the Honorary President of the Literary and Debating Society, was in the chair, and he opened the meeting by intro-

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REPORT ON WOMEN'S STATUS DEPOSITED BY TASCHEREAU

QUEBEC, Feb., 22.—Premier Taschereau deposited in the Quebec Legislative Assembly yesterday the report of th commission charged with studying the status of women as laid down in the Civil Code. Alderic Blain, Conservative M.L.A. for Dorion, Montreal, asked if it was the intention of the Government to bring down legislation in the matter this session. The Premier replied he did not know, since there were many recommendations, but the Government would study the matter and give effect to the recommendations if possible.

Mr. Blain commented that it was only a first report, to which the Premier said that it was very complete.

First reading was given to the bill brought in by Jos. Cohen, M.L.A. for St. Lawrence, Montreal, to amend the Civil Code in regard to privileges upon immovables. First reading was given to Hon. Mr. David's bill regarding health units

Premier Taschereau has given notice of a bill to amend the Legis-

(Continued on Page 57.)

NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED LAST EVENING

Camille Chautemps, France's New Premier, Has Entrusted Foreign Affairs to Aristide Briand—Vote of Confidence Will Be Asked on Tuesday.

PARIS, Feb., 22.—Camille Chautemps, leader of the Radical Socialists yesterday definitely completed a cabinet to succeed the defeated Tardieu ministry, and last evening called upon President Doumergue, and took charge of the affairs of France.

The new Government is strictly a government of the Left with a few Moderate elements thrown in. The only one certainty which stood out from the haze of internal dissension among the parties was that France's naval policy in London would not be changed in the least. The new Government will appear in the Chamber on Monday, and the ministerial declaration will be read on Tuesday, when a vote of confidence will be demanded.

Chautemps annouced that the Cabinet would be as follows:

Premier and Minister of Interior —Camille Chautemps.

Justice and Cabinet Vice President—Theodore Steeg.

Foreign Affairs—Aristide Briand.

War—Rene Besnard.

Marine—Albert Dumont.

Budget—Maurice Palmade.

Public Instruction—Jean Durand.

Commerce—George Bonnet.

Public Works—Edouard Daladier.

Agriculture—Henri Queuille.

Post and Telegraph—Julien Durand.

Labor—Louis Loucheur.

Merchant Marine—Charles Danielou.

Colonies—Lucien Lamoureux.

Air—Laurent Eynac.

Pensions—Dr. Charles Gallet.

Although the composition of the French delegation to the naval conference has not yet been officially

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IMMIGRATION ACTIVITIES IN 1929 WERE ALONG SAME LINES AS THOSE IN PREVIOUS YEAR

For First Six Months of Current Fiscal Year Movement to Canada in 1929 Totalled 120,338, Compared With Movement of 123,713 in Same Period of 1928—British Immigration Encouraged—Women and Girl Immigrants Assisted—Conditions as Whole Are Encouraging.

During the year 1929, Canadian immigration activities may be said to have functioned normally. The movement has continued at almost the same rate as for the year before, although there has been more shifting of the sources of immigration along the lines likely to be acceptable to the Canadian people. For the first six months of the current fiscal year, April to September inclusive, the months of principal immigration, the movement to Canada in 1929 totalled 120,338, compared with a movement of 123,713 in the same six months of 1928, a decrease of about three per-cent. However, this decrease is accounted for entirely by a slowing-up of the movement from the countries of Central Europe. During the six months British immigration showed an increase of 6,935, immigration from the United States increased by 2,002 and from Northwestern Europe by 1,224. Other countries, however, showed a decrease of 13,506. Results like this do not "just happen." They are the fruit of years of activity on the part of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization in strengthening its organization and increasing its energies in the fields from which Canada's best immigration comes. Undoubtedly the steadily increasing prosperity of Canada, particularly as related to the farming industry, has been a factor in increasing the movement from the British Isles, the United States and northwestern Europe. The policy of the Department with regard to immigration from other countries has been effective in establishing a ratio between the various national groups acceptable to Canadian people.

No Clash of Public Opinion

A changing attitude on the part of Canadians and a gradual solidification of public opinion have also been observed. Whereas in years gone by the views held by different interests in Canada have ben divergent, and in some cases actually antagonistic, the year 1929 has seen no violent clash of opinion on immigration matters. The wisdom of following a medium course between the exclusionist and the advocate of the open door now appears to be generally recognized. More reasonable views prevail; immigration has become less an issue and more a matter of established policy. To this immigration situation the Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of the Department, undoubtedly contributed substantially when he drew to the attention of Parliament and the country the fact that immigration to Canada at the present rate is greater in proportion to population than was immigration to the United States even at the time of the peak movement to that country. Annual immigration to Canada averages about sixteen per thousand, whereas annual immigration to the United States in the day of the great movement before the war averaged only about ten per thousand.

British Immigration Encouraged

The Canadian Government has continued to encourage British immigration by means of special transportation rates arranged between the British and Canadian Governments and the transportation companies. Members of agricultural families going on the land and houseworkers over seventeen years of age may obtain passage across the Atlantic for £2, with proportionately low rates to inland points, and members of agricultural families under 19 years of age receive absolutely free transportation from the port of embarkation in the British Isles to rail destination in Canada when coming to agricultural work. Aside from these provisions, boys between fourteen and nineteen receive free transportation to Canada when proceeding under the auspices of the Dominion Government, a Provincial Government or an approved voluntary society, to earn their living on the land. Girls between fourteen and seventeen receive similar assistance when coming under similar auspices for housework. While these rates apply only to those classes which will most readily fit into employment conditions in Canada, all other British migrants ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Northern Ireland may obtain the special £10 ocean rate plus rail fare to destination. This £10 rate opens the way to any industrious Britisher who really wishes to come to Canada.

Governments Co-operate

As a result of an agreement entered into between the Government of Canada, the Government of New Brunswick and the British Government, five hundred British families are being settled on improved or partly improved farms in New Brunswick. The farms are provided by the New Brunswick Government, loans up to £300 are made by the British Government and the settlement arrangements are under the supervision of the Dominion Government. The total cost of land and equipment is to be repaid by the settler in twenty-five annual instalments with interest amortized at the rate of five per-cent. per annum. The first of these twenty-five payments becomes due two years from the 31st day of October next following the date on which the settler takes up his farm. The first quota of one hundred families was settled under this scheme in 1928, and it is proposed to continue the movement at approximately this rate until the entire quota of five hundred families has been settled.

Special attention is being paid to a movement which possesses almost illimitable possibilities—the movement to Canada of British boys who will engage in a career on the land. British boys between fourteen and nineteen years of age, suitable for farm life, are received through the organization of the Department of Immigration and Colonization in the British Isles and distributed through reception homes in a number of the provinces to farm homes selected under the supervision of the Provincial Governments. This is the first step in a plan for establishing British boys as farmers in these provinces. After a boy has attained his majority, has saved $500 and has acquired the necessary farm experience, he may qualify for a loan of $2,500 provided by the British and Canadian Governments to enable him to establish himself on a farm of his own. Settlement arrangements of this nature have been made with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba.

Women and Girl Settlers Helped

Through its Women's Branch the Department of Immigration and Colonization aims to obtain, chiefly in the British Isles, suitable houseworkers for employment on Canadian farms and also in Canadian urban communities. Women officers are placed in all the principal agencies of the Department in the British Isles to interview intending women migrants and to give them help, advice and correct information regarding conditions in Canada. Women officers are also placed at the Canadian Atlantic ports to receive and assist women and children, and conductresses are employed on the trains to accompany and be responsible for such migrants. Hotel accommodation is arranged at a number of principal Canadian cities. Women and girls coming to Canada are placed in employment either through the employment service of Canada or by the Women's Branch of the Immigration Department in co-operation with some of the hostels. The work being carried on in this way is proving a boon to many Canadian housewives who would otherwise find it difficult, if not impossible, to get the necessary help.

The importance and value of a movement of juveniles to Canada from the British Isles is recognized by the Department, which has been and is working to increase this movement. The children are carefully inspected by Canadian officials to determine their fitness for Canada, and are placed in selected farm homes. Since the commencement of this movement over 90,000 boys and girls have come to Canada, many of whom have become prominent and successful citizens of the Dominion.

The Immigration Act gives authority to the Governor-in-Coucil to make regulations as conditions may warrant. Under this authority an Order-in-Council was passed during the past year which prohibits the admission of contract labor, the object being to prevent the importation of labor not required in Canada and the coming of which is designed to displace Canadian workers. Provision is made, however, for the admission of any class of contract labor if the prospective employer in Canada satisfies the Minister of Immigration that such labor is required and it not already available in the Dominion. The provisions of the Order-in-Council mentioned do not apply to those coming to engage in farm labor or as female houseworkers.

Problems Constantly Changing

The immigration situation is continually changing and constantly presenting new problems. The administration of the Dominion's immigration interests calls for alertness to meet changing conditions. The Order-in-Council above referred to is a case in point. Another is the situation presented by a large number of Mennonite refugees in Russia who are desirous of settling in Canada. In this, as in similar cases, the views of the Provinces concerned are sought and are important factors in arriving at a decision. Indeed, it is the views of the Provinces which, in many cases, prove to be the limiting factors with respect to the number of immigrants which may be admitted into the Dominion. If impatience with Canada's growth by means of immigration is sometimes expressed, it is well to remember that this growth, as already stated, is more rapid than that of the United States at the peak of the immigration movement to that country; that more Britishers are migrating to Canada than to any other country; that the exodus of Canadians to the United States is definitely checked, and that the movement of Americans to Canada is greater than it has been at any time during the last eight years. All these conditions must be encouraging to those who have at heart the steady and normal development of this Dominion.

JUST TRY THIS ON A DULL DAY



First, they leaped into matrimony and then they leaped from an airplane 2500 feet up, both making parachute jumps on their first trip in a plane—and just for the thrill of it. Here are Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Franks, posed on the wing of a plane from which they jumped at an Oakland, Calif., airport and floated down to a gentle landing two miles away.

It Is To Laugh

IF HE CHARGED ADMISSION—

"Novelists nowadays," publisher Doran says, "have their radios and motor cars. They spend their winters in Florida or California, and their bank balances mount steadily up. It was different in the old days." Once a brilliant novelist wrote whimsically to a friend:

" 'Dear Joe—Will you do me a favor? I am going to hold a meeting of my creditors next Sunday evening in Madison Square Garden, and I want you to address the overflow meeting outside.' " [Montreal Star



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Blatchford's Chick Mash

Feed it and RAISE more of your chicks and be more pleased with them all along. Blatchford's builds a good foundation for a long life of heavy egg-production. Contains 6 sources of animal protein—meat, fish, blood, bone, milk and buttermilk.

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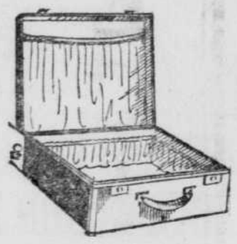
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THE ROSS-KEELER ELECTRIC COMPANY, which was organized in 1924, took over the business formerly known as Ross & Brulotte Electric Co., which had operated for two years previous. Since its organization this company has enjoyed a healthy and steady growth, until today it is recognized as the leading electrical firm in Eastern Canada. The firm has recently completed the erection of a modern, up-to-date building, which houses its establishment. The policy of the company, since its inception is to sell the highest class of merchandise, backed by the best of service.

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PHONES: 644-645. 15 FRONTENAC STREET.

FEDERAL FARM LOANING SYSTEM SWITCHES PRIVATE LOANS FROM FARMING TO URBAN DISTRICTS

(Continued from page 48.)

and other special taxes so readily saddled upon the agencies of credit. It is notable also that, contrary to hopes held out by ill-informed prophets, rates in interest of private or corporate lenders have not varied at any point as a result of Government lending.

Passing of State Loans Controversy

For some years the press and partisan groups, aided by skilful but theoretical propagandists, have kept in view of a sympathetic public the lures of Government credit as a ready remedy for alleged hardships and as a stimulant of national economic and agricultural progress. It would appear that even now the limit of concession in this respect has not yet been reached. Insofar, however, as the farm borrower is concerned, in every Province, the door to public funds has been opened to him. Considerations of cost and Canadian experience in the past, have been in the main disregarded, or, at least, exotic plans have been preferred. Whether the hope held out for the State-aided plans will be realized remains to be seen .This much has been accomplished—the removal of the cause of complaint by farm borrowers against the service given them under the highly competitive operations of private lenders. The paternal door of the public treasury is now open to him, and, already, there is loud complaint that it is not open wide enough. Meanwhile, the private lender is being gradually relieved of the pressure of the unsatisfactory farm borrower, and the attacks on that account of political groups and their propagandist press. Incidentally, there remains a very large clientele which find the service of private farm loan agencies adaptable to their requirements, and the relationship between such borrowers and lenders yields profit to both and remains on a scale large enough to be ranked as one of the outstanding factors in the nation's economic well-being.

Demand and Interest Rates

In the early part of 1929 mortgage interest rates had a tendency to sag in sympathy with lower rates for money generally. Towards the autumn months scarcity of lendable funds caused stiffening of rates. Demand for loans, both farm and urban, took a sudden spurt as it became evident that the Western crop would be below the average. Another factor, the extent of which cannot definitely be determined, was the employment of so large a volume of private funds in stock speculation. This volume of deposits held by mortgage lending institutions became stagnant or tended to decline. While the demand for farm loans had a legitimate basis in the fact that so many farmers, anticipating a normal crop, found themselves in the position of having to meet commitments for machinery, stock and farm equipment, the demand from the cities was in a measure attributable to the speculative fever of the stock markets, when the October debacle came the demand for urban mortgage became very keen.

The life insurance companies, one of the most important factors in mortgage lending, found in addition to this demand for mortgages another drain on their funds in the form of loans on life insurance policies. This, of course, reduced the available funds they had for investment. The mortgage loan companies in the larger cities were besieged at this time by applicants for loans, a demand which persisted to the close of the year. Under such conditions interest rates rose from 6 per-cent. to 7 per-cent. and farm loans from 7 per-cent. to 8 per-cent., and even at the higher rates there were not funds available to meet the demand. There has not been a time in recent years when more desirable urban mortgage business offered, and the same can be said of farm business, than during the closing months of 1929.

Increase in Urban Mortgages

Taking into consideration the demand for farm mortgages in the latter months of the year, it will be found that the actual volume of institutional farm loans will not be very much greater than at the close of the preceding year. It has already been pointed out that there is a tendency—one cause for which we have enumerated—for a large number of lenders to withdraw from that field. On the other hand, the volume of urban mortgage loans held by the institutions is increasing very rapidly. The cause of this is an old-fashioned one and is simply that payments on account of urban mortgages for the last two decades in Canada have been regular and consistent. The measure of loss can be more definitely determined, and it is very small. As indicating the growth of urban business the experience of the life companies might be cited. At the close of 1928 the farm mortgages of this class of company outstanding were $77,321,715.00 and those in the urban centres $273,715,363.00. The latter during 1929, it is estimated, have reached a total of $310,000,000.00, an increase of about $35,000,000.00, whereas their farm mortgages stand at approximately the same figure as in 1928. While one or two companies will have increased their farm mortgages outstanding, the majority of them will have reduced measurably their business of this class. To turn to the loan companies as distinct from other mortgage-lending institutions, their business in Eastern Canada, almost wholly urban, increased from $114,000,000.00 to practically $120,000,000.00. Their farm business in the Canadian West declined substantially but their outstanding mortgages there remained at the same figure as a year ago. Had it not been for the heavier borrowings of Western cities this result would not have been the case. These facts make it clear that the more satisfactory earnings from the urban centres are attracting the money hitherto employed in rural districts.

Effects of Legislation

There are, of course, other factors which have turned the drift of investment from rural to urban centres and not the least of these is that legislation has been moulded so at to meet causes of complaint emanating from rural districts. Recently it was stated before the meeting of the Manitoba Bar that "the results of a search of more than one thousand Provincial Statutes and over five hundred Dominion, comprising altogether more than eleven thousand five hundred pages of print, reveals the alarming, if not staggering number of Statutes which conferred liens upon real estate in Manitoba." In giving the results of the search referred to it was pointed out that others may exist. The experience of lenders is that these various kinds of lines bear more heavily upon the farmer than upon the city dweller, and hence the lending to him is beset with greater risk. From year to year the dangers incident to this type of legislation have ben pointed out, but such is the present state of public opinion that the paternal legislation of the type in question has been readily enacted by legislators. The economic consequences do not appear for some years. It should here be pointed out, however, that there is some reaction against this tendency and the legislatures happily are not now so prone to undermine the credit of the individual farmer, even though it is at his own request.

Of the mortgage operators of all kinds throughout Canada it can be said that the year 1929 afforded satisfactory results. Expanding urban centres, and a gradual stabilization of western rural conditions are largely accountable for them. Those who have entrusted savings to, or made investments in the securities of the well-known Canadian mortgage and trust companies have ample justification for their confidence.

AND WHAT DAMAGE!

A man was praising his wife, as all men ought to do on proper occasions. "She's as womanly a woman as ever was," he said. "But she can hammer nails like lightning."

"That's remarkable,' said a listener.

"Yes, sir," said the first speaker, "you know lightning never strikes twice in the same place."—Montreal Star.

WINTER SPORTS IN CANADA ARE GAINING FAVOR

Growing Realization of Benefits to Be Derived from Wholesome and Healthful Recreation—Winter Pastimes Suitable to All, from Skiing to Curling — Snowshoeing Regaining Prestige.

There is no doubt that in Canada as in many other countries sport has made tremendous strides in the last decade and that throughout the civilized world there is a growing realization of the benefits to be derived from wholesome and healthful recreation. In Canada the advent of winter causes no lessening in athletic and recreative activity and whether it be in the open or in the many buildings devoted to sports, enthusiasm is always high.

Canadians and visitors from other countries realize more every passing year what a valuable asset the Dominion has in its winters. The snap and briskness of the average winter day makes bodily activity a pleasure and even during the coldest days, which usually occur in January and February, the temperature is not so low as to prevent normally healthy and energetic people from enjoying popular outdoor winter sports in all parts of the country. There are few scenes more beautiful than a Canadian landscape on a winter's day. Added to this is the clear bracing air which has a wholesome, invigorating effect upon all who go out, as many thousands do go out, and disport themselves skating, ski-ing, tobogganing, snow-shoeing, curling, or playing hockey and thereby increasing their mental and physical alertness.

In the range of our winter pastimes there are those which are suited only to the younger generation such as hockey and ski-jumping. The former requires the maximum of skill on skates and in the handling of a hockey stick. Quick-thinking, courage, and stamina are also essentials of a successful hockey player. Daring and good nerves are prime requisites in ski-jumping. To race down a sharp incline at a speed of nearly forty miles an hour and then be launched into the air for a jump down a steep incline provides the maximum of thrills to the initiated, and to be able to do this is the aim of every youthful skier.

The other forms of outdoor winter amusement lend themselves admirably to all ages. From "six to sixty" the sports enthusiast may enjoy skating, ski-ing, snowshoeing, or tobogganing. Each requires a short novitiate when great fun is extracted from the process of becoming accustomed to the handling of one's gear. Whether on the frozen surface of lake or stream or in the huge artificial rinks built in the principal cities and towns, all ages enjoy skating. The long rolling hilly country near Ottawa and Montreal in the east and the steep slopes of the Rockies in the west are the principal centres of skiing in Canada, although devotees may be found in almost every part of the country. Ski-ing probably requires the briefest of apprenticeships, which is one of the factors in its widespread popularity. Snowshoeing is regaining prestige after the setback received from ski-ing's sudden rush to favor, and clubs in many parts of Dominion, and more particularly in Quebec, are reorganizing for one of the busiest seasons in recent years. Marathon snowshoeing is also being introduced to increase the growing interest. Tobogganing requires little skill and provides a maximum of enjoyment. Municipally-owned slides are operated in many centres of population but almost any snow-covered incline can be quickly converted into a glistening speedway for the toboggan. Curling, which is generally played in a building specially equipped for the purpose, appeals more to those past middle life. Ice-boating is also a popular diversion in parts of Canada where the peculiar conditions required prevail. Dog-team racing is now an attractive feature of every carnival programme.

The outstanding characteristic of Canada's outdoor pastimes is that they tend to invite one to participate rather than to merely look on. The majority of these different forms of recreation require no special conditions, and equipment can in practically all cases be secured at a price within reach of the average purse. The various clubs are ever anxious to assist the novice, and on rink or hill the new participant will always find a feeling of good fellowship seldom met with but in the great Canadian outdoors.

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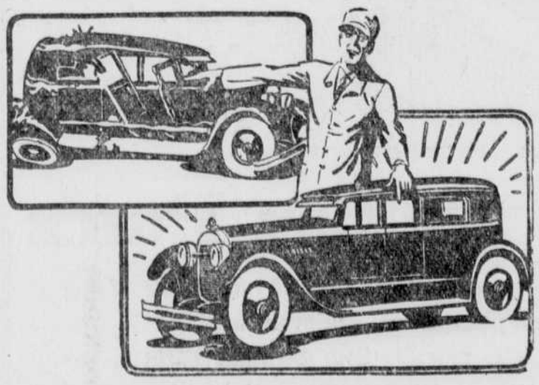
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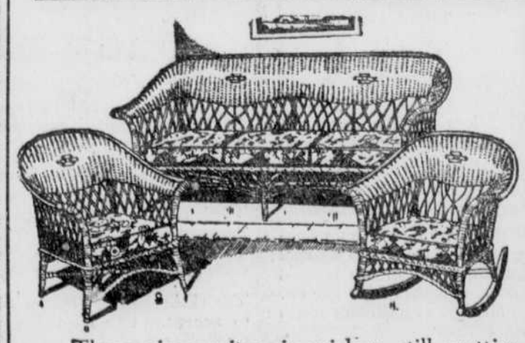
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Three piece suites, in wicker, still prettier than illustrated. The three pieces for 26.75

Come and see our Gurney stoves, combined with gas, wood and coal, before placing your order.

Our electric washing machines, all in porcelain, are indisputably amongst the best and newest on the market.

HECTOR LANCTOT

Corner Peel and Marquette. THE STORE OF ECONOMY Phone 170.

RAILROADS SUFFERED BIG LOSS IN REVENUE OWING TO STORING OF WHEAT BY WESTERN FARMERS

From January to September Car Loadings Had Gone Ahead of 1926 by About 2,000,000 Tons—Disastrous Slump, However, in Remaining Months of Year Without Parallel in Canadian Railroad History.

A review of railway operations for any year or period is really in a large sense a review of the nation's productivity, for traffic is the life-blood of transportation, and it is production that creates traffic. Just as all the functions of a railway are comprehended in the running of trains, so the running of trains grows directly out of the need for distributing the output of farm and factory in the broad scheme of commerce. Therefore, everybody is interested in what happens to the railways. In a large and vital way everybody is busy when the railways are busy; everybody is suffering in some degree when the railways are not doing well .

There is another reason why universal interest should attach to this matter. The railway is everybody's servant. It is the link which connects the producer with the consumer—the medium through which nearly all marketing is done. If that link were to snap today there would be commercial and industrial paralysis tomorrow. On the responsiveness and efficiency of this servant of all the people depends the vast and life-sustaining fabric of the nation's business. If it should cease to serve, everybody would at once be as adversely affected as if the common supply of sustenance were suddenly cut off.

It is necessary to emphasize a truth of that comprehensive nature. The health and strength of this valuable and indispensable servant, let it be said again, is everybody's business; for everybody is dependent on its efficiency. Therefore, to set forth in readily comprehensible terms what happened to the railways of Canada in 1929 is the direct equivalent of a doctor's certificate in relation to the physical state of a servant on whose continued ability to serve depends the satisfactory functioning of the national household. There is nothing extreme nor fantastic in such a statement of the case. It is the literal truth.

Crash Came in October

In 1929 the railways of Canada were pretty much in the position of speculators who operated contemporaneously in the stock market. Everything was satisfactory and promising until the crash came. Between January first and the end of September traffic moved steadily upward, not perhaps in the spectacular way it had done in 1928, yet showing considerable gains over the preceding year. Down to September 1st carloadings had gone ahead of 1928 by about 2,000,000 tons. In every month but February, when there was an unimportant decline of a few hundred carloads, the betterment over 1928 was substantial. Then came a change. In September there was a shrinkage of 350,000 tons, followed by a decrease of fully 2,000,000 tons in October and a still larger drop down to the close of lake navigation.

This disastrous slump was without parallel in our railway history; and it occurred at a time when, under normal conditions, the railways would have been under the heaviest pressure of the year—when the grain harvest of the country was in motion. The whole story of cause and effect is summed up in the fact that during the autumn months the nation's wheat harvest was not put in motion as usual. In accordance with the judgment of the western co-operative wheat pool it was stored instead of being shipped. For example, between September 1st and the close of inland navigation there had been a shrinkage of 173,831 carloads, or about 5,200,000 tons, in the volume of traffic, and this was more than accounted for by by a falling-off of 179,000 loaded cars in grain and grain products. Probably all of the decline was in wheat. It need scarcely be said that the situation which confronted the railways was not only unprecedented, but very grave in its direct effects upon them.

Big Loss in Revenues

The immediate result was loss of revenue; and this loss was swollen by reason of the peculiar conditions of the case. The usual preparations had been made with respect to car distribution throughout the western provinces and the employment of a larger operating staff than usual. These arrangements could not be entirely cancelled. The embargo was largely a day-to-day affair. At any moment the order to ship might be given. Even a layman will understand what this must have meant in disorganization and needless expense. It is impossible at this moment of writing to gauge the resultant loss in net earnings; but they will beyond all question be substantial. A year which began with prospects actually ended in a situation of the most trying and adverse nature. For all this the experience of past decades had given no warning. The trouble came out of a clear sky.

Fall in Gross Revenue

Gross revenue will not, when the final count is made, come up to the total for 1928. It may be $18,000,000 below. For 1928 it was $563,732,259, or nearly $65,000,000 above the record of 1927. This unprecedented result was due in large measure to the hauling of 141,250,026 tons of freight, which was 15,262,587 ahead of 1927 and some 14,000,000 tons better than the previous high mark set up in 1920. Last year's movement will fall at least 6,000,000 below that for 1928, owing wholly to the situation as respects wheat. The receipts for 1928 might be compared with $330,220,150 in 1918 and $146,918,314 in 1908, and when that is done a glimpse will be had of the national development which has taken place during the past two decades; for, as has been said, railway earnings are the direct reflex of trade.

These is a further side to the story of the year 1929. There was undoubtedly a visible and far-reaching betterment in the broad scheme of transportation by rail. In keeping with the settled policy of all the larger railway systems in America, the Canadian roads of that class in 1929 added materially to rolling stock, motive power, shop equipment and handling facilities in general; and this has got them into trouble with the international brotherhoods and unions. The objects of such betterments were to increase efficiency and bring economy. The people at large were the beneficiaries in one case and the railways themselves in the other. To this expedient the latter were driven by the inexorable force of higher wages and rising operating cost, on one hand, and by lowered rates on the other. The direct result of greater efficiency and the reduced cost of shop work was unavoidably to cut down the number of employees. It was in that way economy was affected, and no other course was open.

Trouble With Brotherhoods

This has led to an announcement from the powerful brotherhoods that they will seek a six-hour day. Inasmuch, however, as nearly all labor is paid for on the hour basis, this suggested change could be met by the employment of more men; but at that point a most disturbing factor comes in. The brotherhoods do not propose to take less pay for less work. They frankly state that they will insist on being paid as much for six hours' work as they are now receiving for eight, and will pass the difference on to the consumers of transportation. In other words, it is fundamental in their plan that all rates, both freight and passenger, should be advanced by one-third in order to enable more men to be employed.

It is sufficient to state the case in this succinct way. It at once becomes clear that the carriers may soon be confronted by a revolutionary measure, the ultimate results of which concern them perhaps less than it should those who will necessarily have to foot the bill. For one thing, it would mean in Canada an addition of not less than $150,000,000 to the annual charges for transportation by rail.

Notwithstanding serious over-construction between 1895 and 1915, there has been a steady addition to operating mileage during recent years. This new trackage has been laid down almost wholly in the western provinces, and was made necessary by extending settlement and growth of production. About 400 miles of new line were brought into operation during 1929, and about 600 miles remained in various stages of construction. The total stood at 41,000 miles in round figures at the end of the year, which might be compared with 38,330 in 1919. This extension of transportation facilities in the west will inevitably continue as long as the need exists; but so far as the older provinces are concerned the saturreached.

Capitalization Growing

Capitalization has also grown substantially. The total stood at about $3,700,000,000 at the end of 1929, and this represented an increase of $685,000,000 during the decade. It is informative to realize that of $2,300,000,000 officially recorded as funded debt, all but a few millions attached to the Canadian National system, of which a large part was in the nature of advances made from the Dominion Treasury, plus unpaid interest thereon. The Canadian Pacific has practically no bond liabilities, although its $350,000,000 of consolidated debenture stock is but technically in a different class.

We are now definitely in a stage of railway development where fresh capital obligations are being incurred less for new mileage than for improvements and betterments. During the year just closed the two larger systems embarked upon a comprehensive scheme of enlargement which will probably involve an expenditure of $200,000,000 before it is ended; and, as national interests expand, that process of expansion will be more or less constant.

The object is economy of an essentially constructive character; and it is the only way in which the carriers can save themselves. On one hand, earning power, as represented in tolls, is held under rigid regulation; and the trend since the close of the war years has been positively downward. On the other hand, operating cost has been moving steadily upward. Because of this situation, and especially because of a swelling pay-roll, the railways have been compelled by the stern law of survival to adopt extraordinary measures on the side of efficiency and labor-saving. They have no choice in the matter. The buyers of transportation service are, as has been said, the direct beneficiaries; but self-preservation is the impelling force behind this comprehensive movement.

Problems Becoming Acute

And that is the outstanding feature of the railway situation on the American continent today. It has been evolving for more than a decade, and it is evident to the alert student of transportation economics that it will become more and more acute as time proceeds. The issue between organized labor and the railways has self-preservation as the underlying motive on both sides. The brotherhoods are frankly disposed to pass the burden of their victory on to the public. The carriers are seeking to live within their earning power by holding down operating expenses; yet it is obvious they cannot achieve success in that direction without aggravating the very conditions which have put the brotherhoods in a militant mood. Never in our railway history has so grave a crisis arisen.

Bearing in mind what has just been written, it may be observed that during the year 1929 there were no clashes of a vital nature between the railways and their employees. Nevertheless, the general scale of remuneration continued to rise, as the result of agreements and adjustments between the employers and several of the trade unions which were brought about in 1928. The relations between these two groups are always cordial. The railways would prefer to negociate with the authorized representatives of labor rather than with their employees direct. That plan has worked well. Yet, as has just been said, the result has been a swelling pay-roll, with the tendency persistently upward. The unions and brotherhoods are under capable leadership, and it would be difficult to find a finer or more intelligent class of men than railway workers. Yet the truth should be recognized that in the background lies the real paymaster—the public.

There is a happy contrast between the bitter hostility of two or three decades ago and the measure of popular good will which the railways enjoy today; and that is from every point of view rational and promising. The functions of carriers by rail are now better understood than in those years when "what the traffic will bear" was interpreted as a predatory and grasping "all the traffic will bear." It is nothing of the kind. It is the only sane and workable basis for a freight tariff. Out of this better understanding, associated with the fact that the railways are under state regulation, has grown a sense of partnership, still feeble perhaps and not universal, but growing; and that attitude is intensified by the further fact that more than half of the nation's railway mileage is being operated under public ownership. In rising numbers people at large are learning to think in terms of sound economics and practical sympathy as they are brought into contact with the problems of the railways.

The year 1929 was one of special interest to the studet of transportation, since it marked the centennial of the famous but misnamed "Rocket" locomotive, built by George Stephenson, the pioneer of railway operations. This historic fact has a direct appeal to Canadians; for the "Rocket" was in large part constructed by George Stephenson's

(Continued on page 53)

Packard Cars

Packard has three distinct lines of cars, the Standard Eight, Custom Eight and DeLuxe Eight. In addition there are the Individual Custom Eight types which were displayed at the New York and Chicago Salons.

There are 11 different body types in each of the three lines with bodies made in Packard's own body factories and four different wheel bases.

The Packards on display in our Show Room bear out the statements which have been to the effect that a "Packard is always a Packard". Lines of all three types of cars remain characteristically Packard. As would be expected in a new Packard of course the lines have been somewhat refined, giving them added beauty.

Close inspection of the Packards shows a host of new details have been worked into the cars to add to beauty, convenience or comfort. Three of the most interesting innovations are found in the driving compartment. One is a reading lamp which pulls out of a socket in the dash. From the roof of the car drop sun shades in front of the eyes of both driver and front seat passenger. They are adjustable to any height. At each end of the instrument board are found most convenient recessed lockers for the handy storage of road maps, gloves or any other small articles which so frequently clutter up the seats or floor of cars.

Many mechanical changes have been made in the car. Alone any one might not be considered a major change, except perhaps the four speed transmission, but all are said collectively to add much in quietness, comfort, safety, ease and performance.

The new Packard transmission provides low, second, third and direct speeds and gives easy, quick and quiet gear shifting.

Shatter proof glass is found in the windows and windshields and brakes through several new features are asserted to be the most effective and reliable that have come out since four wheel brakes were first pioneered in the United States by Packard.

Comfort through the Packard shock absorbing system has even been improved. The Packard system of fastening the left front spring to the frame with coiled springs and a trunnion bracket is seen on the car, as would be expected, since its invention put a stop to front wheel "shimmy" and steering wheel "whip". The chassis lubricator system has been extended to reach practically every point in the car needing lubrication.



Impecunious Friend—"What if we have a blow-out? Eh, what!"

Driver—"That's fine of you, Harry, we'll turn in here, huh?"

Let's take the "bunk" out of the tire business. Let's face the fact that there is no pneumatic tire that isn't subject to blow-outs. But there are tires that are built to resist bumps and road shocks, and you can get them here.

Firestone Tires, all sizes. Mazda Car Bulbs.
Brake Lining. Fan Belts.
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Engine Gaskets. Other Accessories.

Miles of Smiles
with DAWSON VULCANIZING WORKS
Wellington St. South. Phone 861.



They all look alike . . . . and smoke alike . . . because every Bachelor you buy is exactly alike in fragrance and mildness. . . . . .

WILSON'S
BACHELOR Cigar

100% Havana filler — Foil wrapped

The Largest Selling 10¢ Cigar in Canada

The NEW **ESSEX** *Challenger*



You Must Ride in it
***then* no lesser car can satisfy**

You must ride in the New Essex Challenger to know what this price buys. Every minute of the time you will be impressed with how much more it gives—*more* in speed—in fast get-away—*more* in size, roominess and conveniences of personal comfort—*more* in completeness, good looks and fine appointment.

It means you will never be content with any lesser car. How vastly it differs from any other car of low price.

That is why it is the most talked of—most widely compared car of the year.

Increased Power
Greater Speed
Faster Get-away
Increased Economy
Longer, Wider, Roomier Bodies

Lower roof lines—with increased road clearance and head room. New artistic hardware, rich upholstery and appointment. All controls easy to reach and operate.

Choice of Colors at No Extra Cost

Victorious was the first Challenger. Instant the success of the New Essex Challenger.

In every test that counts—Performance, looks, value, price.

With entirely new lines from radiator and fenders to tail light and from road to the lowered roof line, it challenges interest. Its distinctive appearance scores in that count.

For complete thoroughness and fineness in every detail outside and in—for painstaking attention to fitness and beauty, it compares with the costliest.

In performance the New Essex Challenger is just as advanced. There is more power. It gives more in every performance range. These extra margins save any sense of effort, mean longer life.

The challenge rings out for all to accept. The New Essex Challenger is a "show me car" that demands its right to prove. The price is within the reach of everyone.

Coupe $885 (with Rumble Seat $905)—Coach $925—Standard Sedan $995—Touring Sedan $1055—Brougham $1080—Sunsedan $1195.

Prices f. o. b. Windsor, taxes extra.

Included in Standard Equipment: Four two-way shock absorbers—starter on dash—radiator shutters—electrolock—electric fuel and oil gauge on dash.

LEGARE AUTOMOBILE OF SHERBROOKE, LTD.
46 WELLINGTON STREET SOUTH — J. E. CARON, MANAGER — PHONE 206
C. L. Brewer, Beebe, Que. J. A. Planche & Sons, East Angus, Que. E. Dupuis, Coaticook, Que.

DeSoto



CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

QUALITY—DISTINCTION—LOW PRICE

Inspection of all motor cars exhibited at the Automobile Show proves conclusively that the new Chrysler-built De Soto Straight Eight represents the greatest increase in the purchasing power of the motor car dollar that has been offered by anyone up to this time.

Until its unbelievably low price is contrasted with what the new De Soto Straight Eight actually is—and what it accomplishes—there is no way of appreciating the full value of this phenomenal achievement.

The new De Soto Straight Eight is destined to prove as outstanding a triumph in its field as did its predecessor and companion car—the world-famous De Soto Six—which with a 12-months' total of 81,065 cars, established a record as being the largest-selling first-year motor car ever produced.

$1230
AND UP
AT THE FACTORY

CAMBRON & PELLETIER
80 Wellington Street South, Phone 2509

THE CANADIAN-BUILT DE SOTO FOR CANADIANS

Three Railway Lines Form Junction At Lennoxville

Lennoxville Offers Exceptional Transportation Facilities—Its Population Today About 1,800

Lennoxville is Frequently Spoken of as University Town Because of Its Being the Seat of That Old and Well Known Institution of Learning, Bishop's University, of Which Its Citizens are Rightfully Proud—Water Supply is a Series of Springs, Which Furnish Water of Remarkable Purity—First Settlement Around 1796.

LENNOXVILLE—called in its early days the "Upper Forks" because of its proximity to the Junction of the Massawippi and St. Francis rivers—is located in the Township of Ascot, County of Sherbrooke. Up to the year 1871 it formed a part of the municipality of Ascot, but that year by an act of the Provincial Legislature it was erected into a separate municipality and remained a village until 1920, when it was incorporated as a town. Its area contains three thousand nine hundred acres of land, or a little more than six square miles. The lay-out of the municipality is in the form of a parallalogram, being approximately three miles long by two miles wide, and the population at the present time is about eighteen hundred.

Lennoxville is frequently spoken of as the University Town because of its being the seat of that old and well known institution of learning, Bishop's University, of which its citizens are rightfully proud. It also has two other schools, a Protestant High School and a Roman Catholic school for boys and girls. It has three churches, Anglican, United Church of Canada and Roman Catholic.

The assessed valuation of taxable property in the town is $1,502,460 and non-assessable $527,150. The municipal tax rate is fifteen mills and the school tax rate nine mills.

The water system is municipally owned and the source of supply is a series of springs, which furnish water of remarkable purity, and such is the reputation of it, that much of the water derived from the same source is bottled and sold on the market.

The following citizens are members of the Town Council. Mayor H. W. S. Downs; Aldermen, R. H. Fletcher, Dr. J. B. Winder, E. R. Bown, John Nichol, Eugene Breton and G. C. S. Everett and Mr. W. R. Baker, secretary-treasurer.

It would seem that the records are a little hazy concerning the first settlement about Lennoxville. Mrs. Day's "History of the Eastern Townships" published in 1869, places it around 1796. Describing the Township of Ascot she says:

"The tract of land in the district of Three Rivers, bounded north by Stoke, east by Eaton, south by Compton and west by Orford, subdivided into 288 lots of the usual dimensions, was erected into a township named Ascot, on March 5th, 1803; parts of which were granted to Gilbert Hyatt and his associates, viz: David Moe, John Newton, Benijah Benedict, Moses Knapp, James Loddell, Joseph Hyatt, Cornelius Hyatt, Jacob Hyatt, Samuel Dorman, John Wilcox, Joseph Wilcox, Thomas Wilcox, Isaac Hyatt, Francis Wilcox, Abraham Vontine, Thomas Merihew, John Merihew, Clement Wilcox, Ebenezer Dorman, Thomas Lobdell, Ebenezer Lobdell, Elam Austin Moe, Jonathan Ball, Joseph Moe, Samuel Peckham, John Ward, Boldad Hubbard, and Israel Hubbard.

"About the year 1796 Gilbert Hyatt and several brothers who had previously come into Canada from Arlington, Vt., in consequence of political troubles, located themselves upon the tract above named, and took the preliminary steps toward obtaining the grant of a township; but in consequence of a failure on their part of the conditions, only portions were secured.

"At this period parties of Indians frequented the vicinity, as the section had been included into their hunting and finishing grounds. They were remnants of the St. Francis and other tribes that had become greatly reduced in numbers during the wars that preceded the final conquest of Canada. While the men were away hunting the women were making baskets, moccasins, etc., which they sold to the settlers for provisions or whatever they could get.

"The first pearl ashery built at the Upper Forks (Lennoxville) was owned by the Messrs. Dorman, father and son. C. F. H. Goodhue became a prominent man here and an extensive proprietor of lands. John Neman was also one of the early traders; and George Barnard, Jonathan Ball, Benjamin Stone, Calvin Moulton, James Blodget, Ezekiel Elliott and Elim Warner were among the early men. Dr. Moses N. Nicolls was a prominent physician here at a very early day."

Many of the names above mentioned have a familiar sound, not a few of their descendants still reside in Lennoxville and its vicinity.

Here it is that three lines of railways, Canadian Pacific, Canadian National and Quebec Central form a junction, affording exceptional transportation facilities to industrial concerns whose plants are located here. For particulars as to the nature of some of these industries, the reader is referred to the announcement of the town which will be found elsewhere on this page.

Among the local institutions are: The Lennoxville Farmers' Club, the Sherbrooke County Agricultural Society, the Wool Growers' Association and Ploughmen's Association of Sherbrooke County, hold their meetings in Lennoxville, while the winter Short Course is one of the chief events of the year.

For several years a School Fair was held at Lennoxville, but it is now held at Ayer's Cliff, this change being made through the interest and foresight of Mr. W. G. MacDougall, who deemed it advisable to distribute the work over a wider country.

The Wool Growers' Association is one of the important factors in this agricultural centre, as is the Union Grains Limited, which has its headquarters in Lennoxville, with branches at Waterville and Ayer's Cliff.

Industries of Lennoxville.

A new industry of Lennoxville is the Cary Maple Sugar Co., of Canada Ltd., which has purchased a tract of land comprising twenty-five acres within the angle formed by the C.P.R., and C.N.R. Railways and is completing a large modern factory. The main building is 80 x 80, three stories and a basement, and is fire-proof throughout, built of cement with brick curtain walls, while the ceilings are cement and constructed on what is known as "The Grid Flat System".

The offices, which occupy a space of 20 x 40, are located on the second floor. Even the wooden doors are covered by metal, and a sprinkling system is installed in the building. Adjoining the main building are two storage buildings of varying width and joined together end-to-end, one 140 feet in length and the other 120 feet. The engine-room attached to main building is 40 x 60, making a total length of buildings 380 feet. The total square feet of floor-space is 59,200 feet or approximately one and one-third acres. The floor of the first storey is built to support a weight of four thousand pounds to the square foot, and the upper floor a weight of 250 pounds to the square foot. The engine room is equipped with two 200 horse power oil-burning boilers and a storage tank for oil of 20,000 gallon capacity. The chimney is 125 feet high. Two electric elevators have been installed in the buildings. The equipment throughout, including tanks, cooking utensils, etc., are of the most modern type, and the com-

(Continued on page 54)

Mrs. A. H. Laberee
Optometrist
29 Years Practical Experience.
Work Guaranteed.
Phone 137 *Main St., Lennoxville*

McMURRAY & HALL, Reg'd
LENNOXVILLE, QUE.
Established 1906.
We are ready to serve you with reliable merchandise.
Astoria and Belmont Shoes for Men.
Price: $9.00 and $7.50

Semi-Ready Tailoring
Call and let us measure you for Spring Suit, from your own cloth selection and style. We guarantee the fit and the makers guarantee the wear.
Prices: $25. to $45.
Men's Wear; Sporting Goods, Etc.
McMURRAY & HALL, Reg'd
LENNOXVILLE, QUE

CLARKE & STEWART
LENNOXVILLE, QUE.
Telephone 39.
Flour, Feed, Grain, Quaker Dairy Ration, Leader Dairy Feed
— *We Carry a Full Line of* —
POULTRY FEEDS
60% Meat Meal, Fish Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Bone Meal
Charcoal
Blatchford's Egg Mash
Quaker F. O. P. Egg Mash and Scratch Grains
Oyster Shell and Grit

P. O. Box 274. Telephone 78.
DONALD R. CLARK.
Stationery - Candies, Tobaccos
Subscriptions Taken For All Magazines and Newspapers.
LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

UNION GRAINS LIMITED — GRAINS UNIS LIMITED
Feed Union Grains
—for—
Economy and Results
Special tested formulae for all kinds of stock, registered at Ottawa with guaranteed analysis and endorsed by leading farmers throughout the Eastern Townships and Maritime Provinces.

Union Dairy Feed 22%	Union Laying Mash 20%
Lenox Dairy Feed 20%	Union Scratch Grain
Encore Dairy Feed 18%	Union Chick Feed
Union Hog Feed 16%	Union Chick Growing Mash

The above feeds are on sale by leading Grain Dealers all over the Eastern Townships.
Ask Your Local Dealer For Union Grains
UNION GRAINS LIMITED
Head Office: LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC

Sugar Makers!
—ATTENTION
We have completed at Lennoxville, Quebec, the largest and most modern factory in Canada for the packing of Pure Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar. This plant will be in operation to take the spring crop of new maple syrup.
We will continue our efforts to find new world markets for Quebec maple products.
FARMERS!
We are anxious to buy as much of the crop as possible and believe you will find our prices satisfactory.
CARY MAPLE SUGAR CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED
LENNOXVILLE, QUE., "The Maple Centre of Canada".

UNION SCREEN PLATE COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED
LENNOXVILLE, QUE.
Makers of
Brass, Bronze and Aluminum Castings
Quotations gladly given on castings made from vergin metals of special specifications. Stock of phosphor bronze bushings carried on hand.
Our Specialty: Slotted Screen Plates of all kinds for Pulp Mills and Paper Mills.
UNION SCREEN PLATE COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED

Lennoxville

SITUATION

The Town of Lennoxville, situated as it is in the Valley of the St. Francis, is one of the beauty spots in the Townships and acknowledged as the centre of a first-class dairying and stock-raising district. It is here you will find situated the Dominion Government Experimental Farm of about 500 acres, fully equipped for experimental and demonstrating farming in all its branches. In consequence of its natural beauties, educational facilities and industrial opportunities, it must necessarily be accepted as an ideal location from a residential standpoint.

WATER SUPPLY

When a young city with a population of about 1,700 people undertakes an expenditure of $150,000 on its water supply alone, an idea is at once obtained of its progressive civic sense. This Lennoxville has done, and its citizens may feel justly proud of the foresight of the civic administrators who undertook the work, and may be permitted a little vanity in their own good judgment in placing such men at their Council Board. In this most important matter, an abundant supply of pure spring water, perhaps the first requisite to a healthy and growing community, has been effected. This water has been piped from the famous Livigne Springs, and in addition to supplying Lennoxville, it is bottled and extensively sold to other adjoining communities.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

No well balanced community can be said to be thoroughly substantial without industries. Lennoxville has a number of these. We will briefly enumerate their products. Sash and pulley cords, clothes line pulleys, hangers, screen plates for pulp and paper mills, wooden spoons and kitchen utensils, wood novelties and bottle cases, jewellers' fancy boxes, doors and wood furnishings for houses, motor rugs, a cold storage plant, advertising specialties and general job printing. There are two flour and grain concerns, five groceries and an up-to-date clothing and haberdashery store. Special consideration is assured new industries, and power is cheap and plentiful. Large industrial sites of quality and accessibility are ready to turn the sod and lead you to greater prosperity. Two banks and churches of all creeds complete the requirements of an ideal community life.

EDUCATION

At Lennoxville is Bishop's University, one of those attractive colleges of high education, founded in 1843 and constituted a university in 1853 with degree-conferring powers, that many leading educationalists throughout the country have strongly supported because of the close personal individual touch between student and professor. It is beautifully situated in the midst of agricultural and pastoral land, constructed of brick, covered with ivy. On the hilltop, a short distance away, is the Bishop's College School for boys, doing splendid work as a collegiate on the principle of the world-renowned English schools.

TRANSPORTATION

Railway facilities comprise three fully equipped railroads, the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Quebec Central Railway, combining easy access direct to Montreal and all Western points, Eastern Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and Eastern United States. There is little more to be said on this point but to conclude with two words: "Transportation Unsurpassed."

MOTOR ROADS

With Sherbrooke but three miles away, with a beautiful paved road and tramway line, you are but a short distance away from the metropolis of the Eastern Townships. The Sherbrooke-Derby Line, Sherbrooke-Norton Mills, and Sherbrooke-Quebec Provincial Highways, which carry the heaviest tourist traffic in the Province, all converge at the Square in Lennoxville.

For further information address:

HENRY W. S. DOWNS, Mayor. or W. R. BAKER, Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Francis District News

BURY

I wish to announce to the public that I have opened an up-to-date undertaking parlor in the old Post Office block, Bury, Que. All calls, day or night, promptly attended to. Good service rendered.—S. R. Morrison.

ROCK ISLAND AND DERBY LINE

Dr. E. P. Ball, of the Lee Farm, who has been ill is now reported somewhat better.

Mr. Stanley Stevens who has been ill, has returned to his work in the Derby Line Post Office.

Mr. Arthur Lageux, inspector of succession tax, of Quebec City, was here on business this week.

The members of the St. Joseph Benefit Association are entertaining the ladies to an oyster supper on Sunday evening, February 23rd, in the basement of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lyons were called to Boston on Saturday by the death of Mrs. Lyons' aunt, Mrs. Fred Kindrick. They returned Monday night.

Miss Edna Wood has returned to Perkins' store after a two weeks' vacation, a week of which she spent with her parents at Graniteville.

Patch and Cotterell, Ltd., of Magog, are opening show rooms in one of the Three Village Buiding Association buildings on Railroad street. Mr. E. E. Renihan is their local agent. Legare Auto Ltd., of Sherbrooke, is also opening show rooms in the G. and G. building on Main street with an up-to-date filling station.

At a meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce the following resolution was unanimously passed. Resolved that whereas it is felt that the sales tax has now reached a stage where it ought to be abolished completely. While this tax is not now a serious burden, the administration and collection of it appears to have become the most irritating and generally inequitable form of any of these taxes. It has, as already known, been intimated by our Government that this tax will probably be reduced from two per cent to one per cent and continued another year, whereas it is felt that this tax should be completely abolished in case it is unlikely that this can be done, we would strongly recommend this tax be continued on its present two per cent basis for six month's and then extinguished completely.

STANSTEAD

Mrs. G. L. McIntosh has returned home after a visit with her parents in Woodstock, N.B.

A badminton club was organized recently by the ladies of the Three Villages with meeting at the Stanstead College gymnasium. Miss S. Bond is the president, and the ladies are very enthusiastic over the game.

Mrs. George Pomeroy, of Saskatchewan, has arrived in town to visit her mother, Mrs. Comstock, who has been ill for several weeks.

Mr. F. Hearle and Mr. Scott, of the Stanstead Granite works spent the past week-end in Montreal.

James Dewey who has been confined to his room through illness is now gaining slowly.

Miss Ruth Lyons, of Newport, was a guest of Mrs. Lawrence Tilton over the week-end in Rock Island.

Mrs. Percy Lang is recovering from several weeks' illness, and is now able to be out again.

The Women's Association of Centenary United Church were entertain d by Mrs. Corey at the Stanstead Inn on Wednesday afternoon of this week with Miss Jean McIntosh as joint hostess. The president, Mrs. Ross, occupied the chair and conducted the opening exercises and business meeting. Minutes of January meeting were read and adopted. The infants garments for the deaconess box, which were prepared by Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Sinclair, were distributed by Mrs. Sinclair to the ladies to make up. Mrs. G. L. McIntosh reported for the hospital work and the ladies decided to make several dozen infants garments to be sent to the hospital. A number of ladies have made and contributed warm garments to needy children during the past month and several sets of mitters and a sweater have been made and given to needy school children of the town. Plans for the anniversary supper to be held on March 11th were made and the conveners of committees named. At the close of the meeting, Mrs. Corey and Miss McIntosh served afternoon tea, and a pleasant social hour was enjoyed.

DIXVILLE

Rev. H. Crickington, Mrs. Crickington and Mr. W. T. Parker were in Waterville on Tuesday to attend the Pastors' and Laymen's Conference, which was held in the Baptist Parsonage there. They report interesting sessions.

The municipality of the village of Dixville recently purchased a new snow scraper which was used on the road on Thursday with good results.

The word for the roll-call at the next B. Y. P. U. service on Wednesday evening will be "follow" or some form of the word.

LOWER WINDSOR

The W.C.T.U. branch held a social evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Goe. Wilkie on Friday last. The night was cold but calm and starry. The roads were fine, so the house was filled, over fifty forming the happy company. The host and hostess extended a warm welcome, and a delightful evening was spent. Mrs. A. Hall very generously gave of her well trained voice and all her selections were much appreciated. Mr. J. N. Caswell had the younger people tied up with puzzles and tricks. The games were entertaining. Miss E. V. Greenlay made a few remarks on the White Ribboners. Then she called on Rev. Mr. Watson, who declared himself in full accord with the work of the organization. The Rev. J. W. Shier gave a short address, ending with a poem, "The Rum Maniac". Refreshments were served and the evening's proceedings were brought to a close by singing "God Be With You Till we Meet Again".

Mrs. Thos. McCourt, while quite recovered from her recent illness, is still not as well as her many friends would like to see her.

HATLEY

The late Frederick H. Grindley, whose death took place in Ottawa on Saturday, February 15th, after an illness of two months' duration, was a grandson of the late Squire Colby, of Hatley, and later of Lennoxville. A son of the late Arthur W. Grindley, formerly, formerly of Liverpool, England, and his wife, Carrie Colby Grindley, he was born on the farm known as the Wilson property, on the government road, and owned and occupied for a number of years by Mr. George Reburn, now of Coaticook. The late Mr. Grindley was predeceased by both parents, who passed away several years ago while making their residences in Liverpool, England. Mr. Grindley, who was a cousin of Mr. A. E. Pellerin, of this place, of Mrs. Smith, of Derby, Vt., and of Miss Pellerin and Miss Linda Pellerin, of Springfield, Mass., is survived by one brother and one sister, who were also born in the town of Hatley.

On Tuesday evening an official meeting of the board of stewards of the United Church was held at the parsonage.

A practice of two part songs for the programme in connection with the two-act comedy for which rehearsals are in progress by some of the members of the United Church Young People's Society, was held on Tuesday evening at "Brooklawn," the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Glidden.

Letters, which contain items of interest for many throughout this vicinity have been received by Mrs. A. E. Pellerin, from Rev. E. M Taylor, who has been passing the winter months at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Miller, in Pasadena, Cal., and from Miss Edna Hughes, elder daughter of Rev. J. I. Hughes who from 1906-09 was in charge of the Hatley-Cassville Methodist circuit. The former is maintaining his old-time energery and is not wholly idle among new scenes and friends, being due to speak at the Washington Street Church on February 15th. Although surrounded by much that still makes life worth living, Mr. Taylor is looking forward to a return to the townships in the early spring, when he hopes to still engage in sufficient employment to occupy his mind. In the early years of his ministry Mr. Taylor was pastor of the Hatley and Cassville Methodist Church.

Miss Hughes gives an encouraging report of the present health of her father, Rev. J. I. Hughes, whose condition gave rise to grave anxiety a year ago as a result of his being discovered in his garage gassed in close proximity to his car. At the present time, however, Mr. Hughes is able to conduct the services of the United Church in his Ontario charge. It may also prove of interest to many friends of former years to know that Mr. Hughes is only a distance of nine miles from the home of Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Shorten, who were occupants of the parsonage previous to the arrival of Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Hopper.

The Valentine card party and supper given in the parish hall by the Guild of St. James' Church had a two-fold result, that of providing a few hours of amusement and of increasing the friends of the church.

Some time during the month a novelty in the way of a programme will be presented by members of the community who will volunteer to contribute some number, either in song or story.

Are You Run Down And Nervous?

All That is Needed is a Tonic to Build Up the Blood.

There are thousands of people who really find life a burden. They have endured nervousness, sleeplessness and a general run-down feeling so long that they have given up hope of again enjoying good health. Rest and a blood-building tonic are all that is required to restore health and vitality. Such a tonic is found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are recognized the world over as a wonderful blood-builder and nerve restorer.

Mrs. F. C. Granier, Toronto, Ont., bears testimony to the worth of these pills. She says:—"Five years ago, after a life of perfect health, I became ill. Not seriously at first, just no appetite, no pep and no sleep. I gradually grew worse. I became pale and listless; my arms and feet were badly swollen and although I doctored all winter my condition did not improve. In the spring I went to see a specialist and he sent me to the hospital where I remained for seven weeks. I left the hospital in worse condition than when I entered it and went home a nervous wreck. I remained ill at home all summer and entered the hospital again in the fall where I was under observation for three weeks and although everything possible was done for me I did not improve. Shortly after this a friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder so I sent for a supply. I do not know when I first noticed an improvement in my condition. It seemed to come to me gradually. I began to sleep better; my meals so long distasteful were being eagerly awaited and enjoyed. I began to show an interest in what was going on around me. The color came back to my face and strength to my limbs. I persisted in the use of the pills and soon I was well and happy again. That is five years ago and ever since I have been able to do all my housework and have not had the least return of my former trouble."

If you are feeling run down give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and new health will be yours. You can get them from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Relief from Rheumatism!

Absorbine, Jr., goes straight to the cause of those nagging rheumatic pains—congestion. A small quantity vigorously rubbed in, will quickly relax the tensed muscles, relieve the aches and pains and banish stiffness.

For sciatica, lumbago, neuritis, stiff and swollen joints, you can depend on Absorbine, Jr., to bring prompt relief. If the skin has been broken, Absorbine will reduce to a minimum any danger of infection. It is greaseless and stainless. At your druggist's—$1.25 per bottle. 14

For soreness and stiffness, rub with
Absorbine Jr
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FAINT, DIZZY SPELLS
Had To Sleep Propped Up In Bed

Mrs. Norman Bishop, Salisbury, N.B., writes:—"I was troubled with faint and dizzy spells and when I would lie down I would suffer terribly with smothering spells. I got so bad I had to sleep propped up in bed.

"My doctor said it was my heart and nerves, and that I needed a good heart tonic.

"I was advised to take



and I had not taken one box when I could lie down and sleep like a child."

Price, 50c. a box at all druggists and dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Apply FREEZONE *and Lift Corn Off!*

Instantly the pain stops! All soreness, tenderness and throbbing ceases—and soon the corn becomes so loosened that it lifts right out! That's Freezone—the modern corn banisher. Puts corns and callouses out of your life for good. All drug stores sell Freezone.



FREEZONE

When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

The best cough remedy that money could buy, can easily be mixed at home. It saves money and gives you the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs and chest colds, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a 16 oz. bottle, and fill up with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. It's no trouble at all to mix, and when you once use it, you will never be without it. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children really like it.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. At the same time, part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes, and helps the system throw off the whole trouble. Even those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics, are promptly ended.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

DDD for skin affections

It cools, soothes instantly. A fluid that actually does wash the blemished skin clean. A bad skin is unfortunate, embarrassing, unnecessary, with this formula so rich in healing elements.

Budning Drug Store,
Normandie, Three Rivers.

Story of William Fox is Real-Life Movie Drama

From Shabby East-Side Childhood, and Despite Maimed Arm, Film Croesus Made His Own Way to Riches—and Still Fights Alone



William Fox at the peak of his career several years ago.



From his window, Fox sees the reflected glow of giant theaters, once his.



William Fox as he appeared the other day at court.



He began with a lantern-slide nickelodeon.



On the links, Fox once made a hole-in-one.



The market crash began the "fade out" of his own life drama.

BY GENE COHN
NEA Service Writer

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—William Fox, who has put his O. K. on thousands of thrilling cinema plots and hundreds of players, has lived to find himself cast in a drama which his boldest scenario wirter would have hesitated to invent.

And, as anyone who has followed the continuity of the past few weeks could tell you, it's being acted with sound—and not a little fury.

At first glance, one encounters a series of dazzling figures. They are written in millions and hundreds of millions. There are equally involved details of demands that trustees take over the vast Fox holdings, or that a receivership be declared. One of the most spectacular and gigantic collapses in film history is hinted, or openly charged.

Leaving the court action whatever may become of the litigation which has been slowly hemming in this amusement Titan and backing him against the wall, the irony, drama and romance of the close-ups and long shots alike remain unchanged.

—According to His Lights

As they would say in one of Fox's own studios, "cut in" on a short, sturdy, humorous-eyed, fast greying man in one of those elaborate Park Avenue residences. If he walks to a front window, he can see dramatically reflected against the night sky the golden glow of Broadway's lights. As much as any man in America, he helped to put those lights there, since most of them blare from the vast movie signs. Ironically enough, his very lights have come to taunt him.

To Broadway, and to all the Main Streets of America, these lights symbolize amusement and release from the work-a-day. To those behind the lights, they represent business—huge business, organization and power.

The average theater-goer walks in and there are flashes upon the screen of a hero harassed by enemies and fighting back, inch by inch, from his corner. Again irony! For Fox, according to his associates and his own statements, is like the hero of his veriest old-time thriller. He sees enemies closing in upon him. Money marts, in which he once spoke in terms of tens of millions, he finds closed to him. The "forces" of Wall Street, even as in his own films, are pictured as remorseless wolves. And with his back to the wall, he cries out a perfect picture caption—"They warned me that the gods of Wall Street were proclaiming my doom, and that nothing on earth could prevent the money machine from mowing me down."

He's a Fighting Man

And so, according to the best traditions of the scenarios, the fight scene is arranged. Fight there is and will be, for this grey little man has been a scrapper since the days of short pants.

Now, let's cut back for a moment. William Fox is a son of the historic East Side. When he was a child, playing in the streets, a wagon knocked him down, so affecting his left arm that he barely could use it. It appeared to be withered. So the rough and burly youngsters from the neighborhood wouldn't let him compete in their games, or when he did they gave him little chance. All of which, as modern psychologists explain, gave birth to the desire for compensation in some other way.

He would show them! Handicapped in one direction, he would double his efforts in another. As a boy he took a job in a tailoring establishment. After several promotions, he sought to get more money, but when the raise didn't come, opened a small shop of his own and with a few hundred dollars in savings bought a sort of shooting gallery-lantern slide hole-in-the-wall in Brooklyn, and thus started his amusement career. Admission was five cents and people saw pictures that actually had motion.

Wealth Grew Speedily

Within five years, Fox had a quarter of a million dollars and was buying up more theaters. It was while in the process of this expansion that he first encountered Big Tim Sullivan and the Manhattan Tammany crowd, for "Big Tim" owned two burlesque houses which Fox wanted to acquire. So, having a business relationship with some of the Tammany boys, he encountered for the first time Winfield Sheehan, who for years has been the production chieftain of the Fox concern—the man who launched some of the elaborate productions which put Fox into the biggest league in the past few years; who introduced Murnau and Janet Gaynor and many another.

At the time, Sheehan was fire commissioner. There were the usual fire regulations to be considered and Fox had occasion to hold more than one discussion with him. Fox wanted to hire him, but Sheehan became the police commissioner of New York before he finally went with Fox.

With many theaters in his control and problems of distribution growing steadily, Fox suddenly switched from the largest of these units to one independant concern of his own and began to fight them. Thus he opened a way to film production, and his appearance in big finance began when he started his Fort Lee, N. J., studios.

How Trouble Was Brewed

From this grew all the financial involvements which now hang over his head. Great theater chains had to be organized and purchased; vast expansion programmes had to be financed; the talking pictures came in. So it was just a few years ago, when the Roxy opened, that Fox could talk carelessly of $20,000,000 theater chains and a $35,000,000 personal fortune. There have been theater purchases and expansions which since have run these figures far up the scale.

So, returning to the close-up, there comes again the irony of the greying man who met the day he couldn't command the mere $35,000,000 needed to meet his short term notes. And this has been one of the critical points in the litigation which may or may not oust him as chieftain.

But even before the late market crash had reached its peak and started the cumulative snow-ball on its way down hill, harsh whispers going about and clouds were gathering upon the skyline. Some of these "inside details" were more than passingly dramatic.

Entertained the Press

Last October, William Fox invited a group of newspaper men to his vast country place on Long Island. The occasion was the 25th birthday of his film life. The place was a charming club-house adjoining his favorite golf course. For Fox has become vastly proficient at golf—another of the compensations for his injured arm. He has perfected a one-armed stroke, and is very proud of once having made a hole-in-one.

The newspaper folk were more than ordinarily curious. They had heard the whispering long before they arrived. They wondered, for instance, why Fox had not staged his anniversary on Broadway. The street had seen gossiping. Fox had been in an auto wreck. He had been going to a golf course to play with Joseph Schenck, and another film figure, there had been a collision, the chauffeur had been killed and Fox had been thrown out and seriously injured.

Gossip said that the accident had affected his mind. So the 25th birthday was filled with ominous import. Fox showed the visitors about the vast estate; he outlined his plans for the future; he told of new theaters, and he was interviewed. And when everyone was seated about the table, he staged his dramatic surprise.

Drama Was Heightened

Suddenly, out of a clear sky, he laughingly admitted that he knew what was in the minds of the reporters and then asked them openly, "Well, do you think I behave, or talk or act like an incompetent?" It couldn't have been staged better in any picture.

Already the market slip and had begun. And now the drama grew tenser—not only around Fox, but thousands of others. Those close to him will tell you that he held 660,000 shares of Loew Theater stock—part of an expansion plan; that he had bought it at 80 and paid 50 per cent. of its value. When it slipped to 45, the call came for millions "to cover." Then for millions more and millions more, until ready cash went, and then properties and then loans and then notes and then more loans.

From every corner came new troubles—deals where huge payments had been made, but full payment was still forthcoming. Fox turned to the banks, but money grew tighter. He says the financial holdout was deliberate. At any rate, first the Class A and then the Class B stockholders moved upon him, some alleging mismanagement of the firm's funds, some merely urging a new management of affairs. Fox finds himself the unwilling star of the most spectacular drama of his career.

Health and Diet Advice

BY DR. FRANK McCOY
Author of
"The Fast Way to Health"

Questions In Regard To Health and Diet Will Be Answered By Dr. McCoy, who can be addressed in care of this paper. Enclose Stamped Addressed Envelope For Reply. 1926 McCoy Health Service, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. McCOY'S MENUS SUGGESTED FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY

SUNDAY

Breakfast
Waffles, with a small amount of maple syrup, stewed figs.
Lunch
Baked eggplant, string beans, celery and ripe olives.
Dinner
Roast veal, cooked spinach and parsley, salad of sliced tomatoes, ice cream.

MONDAY

Breakfast
Poached eggs on melba toast, stewed prunes.
Lunch
Baked ground beets, head lettuce with cream cheese dressing.
Dinner
Broiled lamb chops, asparagus, salad of shredded raw cabbage, grapejuice whip.

TUESDAY

Breakfast
Wholewheat mush with milk or cream, stewed raisins.
Lunch
Eight ounce glass of orange juice.
Dinner
Vegetable soup, salisbury steak, cooked celery, buttered carrots, salad of raw cauliflower, baked pears.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast
French omelet, toasted cereal biscuit, stewed apples.
Lunch
Baked potato, molded combination salad (beets, carrots, celery).
Dinner
*Casserole of mutton, baked parsnips, head lettuce, cup custard.

THURSDAY

Breakfast
Cornmeal mush with milk.
Lunch
Baked squash, cooked lettuce, salad of grated raw carrots.
Dinner
Celery soup, oast pork, stewed tomatoes, baked eggplant, salad of raw spinach leaves, plain jello or jell-well (no cream).

FRIDAY

Breakfast
As many oranges as desired.
Lunch
Spinach and cheese en casserole, shredded lettuce.
Dinner
Tomato and celery soup, broiled white fish, mashed turnips, salad of raw cabbage, tomatoes and celery, stewed apricots.

SATURDAY

Breakfast
Cottage cheese, baked apple, melba toast.
Lunch
Baked eggplant, string beans, lettuce.
Dinner
Roast pork, spinach, salad of lettuce and tomatoes, apple whip.

*Casserole of mutton: Purchase muton as for a stew, and remove as much as possible of the fat. Place in a casserole with the desired amount of carrots and a little chopped parsley, adding a cup or more of water. Bake for thirty to forty-five minutes, and just before taking from the oven mix in about a cupful of small canned peas. The remaining liquid in the casserole may be thickened with a small amount of dextrinized flour, which is prepared by thoroughly browning white flour.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Gall Stones

Question—Mrs. O. H. K. writes: "The x-ray shows evidence of a large gall stone. I have your remedy of lemon juice and olive oil, but is the stone liable to lodge in the duct and necessitate an operation? I want to try your remedy, but first want your advice owing to the size of the stone."

Answer—Many patients have been able to pass very large gall stones through the proper fasting and dieting treatment There is, of course, some danger in the stone becoming lodged in the cystic duct when it reduces small enough to pass out of the gall bladder. You should be constantly in touch with some good surgeon, as there are many cases where this occurs and an operation might be advisable if the stone will not pass.

Sugar of Milk

Question—J. F asks: "Is the use of sugar of milk of any benefit to change the flora of the intestines, or as a food?"

Answer—Sugar of milk by itself is of little benefit unless combined with the use of the acidophilus or Bulgarian baccilus.

Broken Nails

Question—J. G. H. writes: "I am a railroad engineer, and my nails are always broken and sore. I use a lot of strong soap to cut the grease that I come in contact with. Would appreciate your advice."

Answer—The best plan would be for you to wear clean gloves at all times, at least wear only gloves that are clean on the inside. After you wash your hands rub them thoroughly with some clean oil such as almond oil, wiping the hands afterwards. Keeping your nails well trimmed will also help.

DENY REVOLUTION THREATENING

LISBON, Portugal, Feb., 22.—Following closely on the heels of a laconic denial by the police that a revolution is threatening in Portugal, the ministers of the interior and of war issued reassuring statements which greatly relieved public anxiety.

Before and After Baby Comes

STRENGTH and tranquil nerves are most important during this critical period.

The mother should be cheerful. Her vitality should be high For nature demands that she nourish two instead of one.

The expectant mother is usually weak and nervous, and often continues so after baby is born.

A reliable tonic is then of definite help, for labor and strain always deplete the body's supply of mineral salts.

Fellows' Syrup helps to replenish these, increases the appetite, aids digestion, and improves the general health.

Born in Canada—this fine old tonic is now prescribed by physicians in 58 countries of the world.

FELLOWS' SYRUP 26

Try Fellows' Laxative Tablets—a vegetable compound, mild but effective



Painful Boils One After The Other Broke Out On Arms

Miss K. Rudd, 1100 Victoria Drive, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"About a year ago I was troubled with boils. They broke out on my arms, and no sooner was one healed than another would come to take its place. I suffered great pain with them, and tried different medicines and ointments, but they did me no good.

"I was advised to take

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

and, my, what relief I got; soon my skin was as clear as before."

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

Lennoxville

(Continued from page 53)

pany is prepared to do business in a big way.

One of the most important industries of the town is the Union Screen Plate Co., of Canada Ltd., which has been located here for several years under the management of Mr. H. W. S. Downs, present mayor of the town. The company is engaged in making brass, bronze and aluminum castings, making a specialty of slated screen plates of all kinds for pulp and paper mills.

Railroads Suffered

(Continued from page 52)

son, Robert, who later designed the Victoria tubular bridge at Montreal and the famous suspension bridge at Niagara Falls. These things were closely associated with the genesis of transportation by rail in Canada. While the Stockton and Darlington Railway was opened in 1825, it is generally conceded that the Liverpool and Manchester, put in operation in 1830, was the first step on a considerable scale toward what has become the modern railway. The "Rocket," however, was a mere child's toy as compared with the locomotive of today—the kind of thing that could be housed in a garage of our time.

HARDWOOD FLAT

Mrs. Gladys Johnson was the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Dougherty, this week.

Mrs. Isaac Herring and Mrs. Archie Hunting, of Huntingville, are helping to care for Mrs. Henry Herring.

Mr. Scott Herring, of Lebanon, N.H., has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. H. Herring and Mr. and Mrs. A. Herring.

Mrs. George Harrison, Eva and Glenna, spent a few days at Gould Station this week with Mrs. Harrison's sisters.

Mr. A. M. Ross has been ill with the grippe.

Bedford District News

COWANSVILLE

Mr. B. Sweet, an employee of the Southern Canada Power Co., was badly injured by a falling pole on which he was working in the vicinity of the Bruck Silk Mills on Tuesday. The unfortunate young man was taken to the District Hospital.

The "Friendly" of Trinity Church held a very enjoyable card party in the church hall on Wednesday evening, February 19. Bridge was played at twelve tables. The prize winners were Mrs. Cairnie, Miss A. Lorne and Mrs. Riggs. Refreshments were served.

BONDVILLE

Mr. Chas. McClay attended a meeting of the District of Bedford Ayrshire Breeders' Association in Farnham on Saturday.

Mrs. C. P. Hunter is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank Millinchamp, and Mr. Millinchamp, at Macdonald College, this week.

Mr. Chas. Dutchburn, of Montgomery, was a week-end guest at Mrs. Wm. McClay's.

Messrs. Chas. and Llewellyn McClay attended the funeral of the late Samuel Courtney on Monday.

Mr. Arnold Tweed, of Abercorn, is spending some time at his aunt's, Mrs. Wm. McClay's.

Service on Sunday next at 10.30 a.m.

IRON HILL

Mr. A. M. Miltimore, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. McN. Miltimore, Glen Farnham, for three weeks has returned to his home in Eganville, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hall spent the week-end with Mrs. Hall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, at Eastman.

Mrs. Addie Benham has been visiting Mrs. Jas. Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Sweet spent Wednesday at Fulford with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Peacock.

The Misses Macdonald and Robinson, were at Fulford over the week-end.

Mrs. Hibbard went to Cowansville on Tuesday.

GRANBY

Mrs. Frank Anderson and little son, of Smith's Falls, Ont., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. H. Giddings, for the week-end. Mrs. Anderson was called to Granby by the death of her father, Mr. J. L. Decois, which occurred on Thursday in Montreal. The remians were brought to Granby for interment.

Mrs. J. G. Fuller, Mrs. Thomas Scott and Miss Mary McKerley are in Montreal attending the Presbyterial as delegates to the Woman's Missionary Auxiliary.

Miss Anna Booth, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Booth, Denison Avenue.

Mrs. Archie Wallace, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Gould are in Montreal attending the W.A. convention.

The ladies branch of the Granby Curling Club gave a bridge on Tuesday afternoon at the Curling Club. Fifteen tables played and the prizes were won by Mrs. J. G. Fuller and Mrs. F. D. Quinn.

Miss Phyllis Gould is visiting her sister, Mrs. Russell Cooper at Grande'Mere.

Miss Muriel Layne is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. J. J. Layne.

Mr. Guy Willey, who was seriously injured while chopping wood for Mrs. Wm. Jolley, succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday at Dr. Runnells hospital.

CLARENCEVILLE

Mrs. Wm. Miller is visiting her daughter in Montreal for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Raymond Beerwort spent Saturday in Montreal, Miss A. Martin returning with him for an indefinite time.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rowe entertained at dinner on Thursday and Saturday evenings. Afterwards cards were played during the evening and a very pleasant time spent.

Rev. and Mrs. Ashdown will leave on Wednesday for Montreal, where they will remain a few days, Mrs. Ashdown going as a delegate to the annual W. A. meeting held in Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. Watson Miller are spending a few days in Montreal.

A very successful social was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Derby on Monday night, when a large number enjoyed supper. During the evening a very interesting programme was given, consisting of readings, solos, violin and banjo music.

Mrs. William Miller passed to rest on Tuesday at her home in her 86th year, after a short illness. The funeral took place at the United Church on Thursday afternoon, conducted by Rev. John Stark.

Mrs. O. M. Derby, Mrs. Ella Tipping and Mrs. Harry Walker are attending the annual W. A. meeting in Montreal this week.

The remains of the late Mrs. Harland Derick of North Hampton, were brought to Noyan on Saturday for inerment.

NORTH STANBRIDGE

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Russell are both confined to their rooms and under the care of Dr. H. T. Skeet, of Bedford.

Mrs. Elmer Russell is assisting in the care of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Russell.

Mr. Sam Hungerford, of Montreal, visited his sister on Sunday.

Mrs. Affie Russell, who has been spending the past two weeks visiting friends at Mystic has returned here and is now at Mr. Ed. Russell's.

Mr. Myron Schoolcraft, of Mystic was visiting Mr. E. C. Russell and Mr. A. M. Kemp, on Tuesday.

EAST FARNHAM

The Guild will hold a "500" party in the hall on Friday evening, Feb. 21st.

The Valentine supper held last Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, was quite a success. A sumptuous supper was served after which the young people took part in a couple of contests. $14 was realized.

Mr. Pierce left on Monday morning for Montreal en route to Florida to spend the winter. Mrs. Pierce will go later.

Mrs. John Basinet passed away at her home last Wednesday morning. She had been tenderly cared for by her daughter, Mrs. Pierce, with whom she resided. The burial took place at Adamsville.

EAST BOLTON

The Women's Institute met with Mrs. Harold Channell on Friday for dinner. There was a good attendance. In the afternoon Miss McCain gave an interesting lecture on Canadianization and National events. While here Miss McCain was the guest of Mrs. Thos. Clark.

The oyster supper which was held at Mr. Shuttleworth's on Wednesday night, February 12th, was well attended in spite of the weather and roads. $24 was taken in.

A number from here attended the "500" at Mr. J. P. Taylor's on Saturday and report a good time.

Mrs. H. Austin, the oldest resident of this place, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Aitken, on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Austin was in her ninety-third year and was active up until a short time ago. Two weeks ago she fell and since then was confined to her bed. Friday afternoon she read a letter an old friend. Much sympathy is extended to her two daughters and son-in-law in the loss of a kind mother.

Mrs. I. Page, of Elkhurst, Ind., was called here by the death of her mother, Mrs. Austin.

Mr. Thos. Clark has been confined to his bed with la grippe.

Miss Enid Juby was a week-end guest of Mrs. Earl Royea, at Knowlton's Landing.

Miss S. Eccles, of Sherbrooke, spent the week-end with Mrs. J. M. Bryant.

KNOWLTON

The Young Ladies' Circle of the United Church held its annual sleigh drive on Monday evening, February 17th. At eight p. m. two sleigh loads of merry people left the Post Office to drive to the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Carter. The evening was spent in contests, games and music, the entertainment being planned by Mrs. Carter, the Misses Jessie Soles and Olive Wheeler. Refreshments were then served by the hostess, assisted by several volunteer helpers. The Rev. Mr. MacFarlane then spoke a few words, thanking the host and hostess for their great kindness in opening their home for the occasion. He also thanked Mr. Cousens and Mr. Soles, who kindly drove their teams to convey the party. After singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow", "Blest be the tie that binds", and "God Save the King". The happy party left for home with thanks to their host and hostess for a very pleasant evening. The president, Miss Scott wishes to thank those who, in any way, helped to make the evening a success.

Miss Pratt is spending this week in Montreal.

Mrs. Murray, of Scotstown, is a guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Carter and Mr. Carter.

The Misses Juliette and Annette Fleury are spending a few days in Montreal.

Miss Bancroft, of Woodshole, N.H., is a guest at Darley Place.

Mr. James C. Blackwood is spending a few days in Montreal.

Mr. E. G. Bond, of Montreal, was in town on business on Wednesday.

Mr. Leslie Grimson, of St. Johns, spent Tuesday night here with his parents. He also took a very active part in the hockey game which was played that night between Knowlton and Cowansville.

Mrs. G. W. Kiernon, of Rollin's Hill, was a guest last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Romeo Brouillette.

Dr. Guimont and Miss Guimont are in Quebec and Montreal this week.

SOUTH BOLTON

On February 5th the South Bolton W. I. held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. G. A. Lague. The meeting opened by reading the club women's creed in unison. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, also several other business letters were discussed. Dinner was served to ten members and six visitors. After a social hour, business was resumed. The quilt given by the W. I. was drawn the lucky number 38 going to Mrs. Calvin Davis, of South Bolton. The meeting adjourned to meet at Mrs. B. Plinn, on March 5th for dinner. This is the annual meeting and officers and conveners are asked to bring in their reports.

On February 13th Miss Hazel McCain from Macdonald College, gave a lecture on the health of school children, on Sanitary condition of school buildings and grounds. She also stressed the need of teachers to keep the pupils on school grounds. Mrs. Blodgette served tea to ten members and three visitors.

STANBURY

Mrs. Zeno Jones spent the week-end at Farnham Centre, helping care for her grandson, Arnold, who has been dangerously ill.

Mr. George Goyette spent Monday in St. Johns, visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm. Poirier, who is in the hospital with pneumonia.

Mrs. Sidney Short attended the O.E.S. at Frelighsburg, on Monday evening and was an over-night guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Hayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Black spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. George Proctor's at Mystic.

DUNHAM

Mr. Ronald Bombardier, who has spent the past three weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bombardier, left on Mondsy morning to resume his clerical duties in Montreal.

The True Blue Class of the United Church Sunday school held their monthly meeting with Miss Frances Carleton at the parsonage on the evening of February 14th with a full attendance of members and a number of visitors, making a total number of twenty-two. The color scheme was carried out in true Valentine spirit, games and music were enjoyed and delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. Carleton assisted by Miss Frances Carleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gilbert, of Montreal, were guests for the week-end of Mayor and Mrs. Gilbert.

Mr. Homer Lee, who has spent the past year with his brother and sister, Mr. J. S. Lee and Miss Minnie Lee, has returned to Hartford, Conn.

The W.C.T.U. held a most enjoyable afternoon tea on Friday afternoon, February 14th, at the home of the president, Mrs. J. F. Carleton. The dining room was very attractive with its Valentine decorations and red candles. Mrs. Joss presided at the tea table and was assisted by Mrs. Small, who poured coffee. Delicious refreshments were served by the members. The proceeds totalled $7.

Friends of Mayor James Gilbert will regret to learn that he is not improving as fast as he should and has gone to the Montreal General Hospital for treatment. Mrs. Gilbert accompanied him to Montreal Tuesday evening.

Some twenty-five members of the Young People's Club motored to Cowansville on Tuesday evening to attend the moving picture show and on their return enjoyed an oyster supper in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

HIGHWATER

Mr. and Mrs. H. M Clarke were recent visitors in Sutton.

Mrs. C. L. Jones and infant son visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tracey, North Troy, recently.

Mrs. Kate Bailey, of Newport, Vt., was a week-end guest in her home.

Mrs. Marcia Hall, who has been a guest of Mrs. E. Larocque, has returned to her home in Pennsylvania.

Miss Bernice Bean, of Richford, Vt., is spending an indefinite time with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gendron.

Mr. Arthur Shover spent the week-end with his family in Glen Sutton.

The Women's Institute held a successful 500 party on February 12th, cards being played at six tables. Prizes were won as follows: first, Mrs. J. Cartwright; second, Mr. E. O. Bailey; consolation, Mrs. E. O. Bailey and Mr. Lynwood Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Reid were Sunday guests of their daughter, Mrs. A. Beauvais, in North Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gendron entertained a number of friends and neighbors at a 500 party on Tuesday, February 18th, cards being played at seven tables. Mr. E. O. Bailey and Mrs. Sheldon Crowell winning first prizes and Mrs. E. O. Bailey and Ben. Barnett, consolation prizes.

Owing to the severe cold services were not held in the W. I. hall on Sunday.

SOUTH STUKELY

The Ladies' Aid of the United Church held a poverty social in the association hall on Thursday evening, February 13th, which was well attended. The prizes for costumes were won by the following: Ladies' first, Miss Mable Peters, and second, Miss Dorothy Knapp; gentleman's first, Mr. H. W. Norris, and second, Mr. Albert Comeau.

Mr. Glendon Getty, of Everett, Mass., has been visiting his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Chamberlain.

Mrs. C. Clark, of Sherbrooke spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. George Hawkins.

Mr. Gardener Phelps, of Huntingdon, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Phelps.

Miss Dorothy Derry, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Savage.

Mr. Victor Knutson has been visiting relatives in Waterville.

Mrs. George Hawkins entertained a few of her friends on Saturday evening, February 15th, in honor of the eighty-eighth birthday of her mother, Mrs. Maria Hennessey.

Miss Beatrice Swett and friend, Miss Alice Jones, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Swett.

Little Edna Bressette, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bressette, is ill with German measles.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Matthew's Church was entertained by Mrs. Walter W. Phelps on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Arthur Savage, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. R. A. Savage on Wednesday.

Mr. Fred Draper spent Monday and Tuesday in Montreal on business.

Miss Holtman is spending an indefinite time in Sherbrooke.

Mr. Laurence Draper is attending a barber school in Montreal.

Mr. J. Dimick, of Farnham, spent Wednesday with his brother, Mr. R. H. Dimick, who is sick. He also called on Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Dimick.

Mr. W. R. Peters and Mr. Henry Bowering are ill and nder the care of Dr. Moyse and Dr. Blake, of Waterloo.

YOUTH—PLUS SOPHISTICATION



At once youthful and sophisticated in its effect, this chic gown of ceil blue panne velvet owes much of its charm to the use of a narrow frill trim. Like all good gowns for daneing this spring, it misses the floor —but not by many inches. With its daring originality and its graceful princess line, it is one of the smartest of Paris gowns, and is signed by Redfern.

TARIFF BOARD REQUESTED TO DELAY VERDICT

Application Made by Bakelite Corporation Opposed by Canadian Paint Association.

OTTAWA, Feb., 22.—At Thursday's hearing of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, the Canadian Paint,Oil and Varnish Association,composed of Lowe Bros.,Limited, Sherwin-Williams Company, Brandram-Henderson Limited, Canada Paint, and others, requested postponement of action on the application of the Bakelite Corporation of Canada, Limited, for a general tariff of 27½ per cent. on synthetic resin for the reason that the applicant has not shown its ability or intention to supply the Canadian requirements in sufficient volume and of satisfactory quality and character. Synthetic resin is an artificial chemical resin or resinoid in solid, semi-solid or liquid form. The applicant's product, Phenol synthetic resin, bears the name Bakelite, was invented in the United States in 1907, and has great diversity of uses in many industires. In its finished form, it is a heat-resisting, high dialectric material, light in weight and mechanically strong.It is used in the automotive industry, aeroplane industry (propellers), radio industry (panels), grinding wheels, telephone industry, electrical appliances, etc. In the paint and varnish industry it has developed quick drying varnishes, paints and enamels.

Synthetic resins are being developed with great rapidity throughout the world; the particular variety best suited for a given purpose may be obsolete next month on account of being superseded by a much better product derived from the results of chemical research. Seven artificial resins were named in addition to the products obtained from the natural resins. Should the Bakelite Corporation of Canada manufacture a suitable resin of one type the paint varnish and lacquer, manufacturers would still need to import the other types, and the payment of duty upon these would raise the cost of the finished product appreciabiy. The Canadian Industries, Limited, who manufacture a glyptal synthetic resin supported the application only to the extent of protection on synthetical resins of a class manufactured in Canada, though Bakelite Corporation were not disposed to so confine the protection.

BURGESS BEDTIME STORIES



Leaving Well Enough Alone

By Thornton W. Burgess

Leave well enough alone; 'twill pay.
There's little can be lost that way.
—Farmer Brown's Boy.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Farmer Brown's Boy, and repeated it two or three times. He was peering under a little hemlock tree. There on the ground, snapping his bill at him, trying to make him look very fierce, was a little Owl clothed in gray-white feathers beginning to show. "No wonder Mrs. Hooty is so savage," continued Farmer Brown's Boy. "This must be one of her babies and it must have fallen from that nest. Hooty and Mrs. Hooty must have nested early this year. Now what shall I do with you, you little rascal? I'd like to take you home, but on the other hand, I'd like to see what will happen if I leave you here. It looks to me as if you must have been here some little time already. It is quite evident that you have been fed here for some time. I wonder if your mother can succeed in raising you on the ground."

He looked up at the nest. He thought he caught a glimpse of something white up there. "I believe there is still one baby up in the nest," thought he. "It must be that one youngster is being cared in the nest and one on the ground. I believe I'll watch for a few minutes and see what happens."

So Farmer Brown's Boy hid a short distance away and took Bowser with him. eH made Bowser lie down and be quiet. Then he watched. He didn't have to wait long. Mrs. Hooty was so anxious to know if that baby was all right that she couldn't wait long. Farmer Brown's Boy saw her alight on the ground. She had a mouse in her bill. He saw the little Owl lean forward and snatch that mouse from his mother's bill. Meanwhile, Mrs. Hooty turned her head this way and turned her head that way, glaring in every direction. So far around and so rapidly did she turn her head that it looked as if she turned it round and round. What she did do was to turn it so that she looked right over her own back. Then she would turn it in the other direction just as far. The effect was for all the world as if her head were going round and round, which of course it couldn't do.

A moment or two later Hooty



Farmer Brown's Boy saw her alight on the ground

sailed down from up in the tree and alighted beside Mrs. Hooty. They seemed to be talking matters over. Meanwhile, the little Owl had eaten the mouse and, his appetite being satisfied for the time being, he had settled down quietly. Presently Hooty and Mrs. Hooty seemed to reach an agreement. Hooty flew to the top of a stump a shrt distance away and there he sat as if he were a part of the stump itself. Mrs. Hooty flew away. She had gone hunting once more, leaving Hooty on guard. Evidently they did not worry about the baby up in the nest. It was the one on the ground who worried them.

Farmer Brown's Boy very quietly stole away. He couldn't waste any more time there. There was work to do over at the sugar house. He would have liked to remain to watch those Owls, but he is a boy who believes that when there is work to do no time should be wasted. "I'll keep an eye on that little fellow," thought he. "I can have a look at him every time I go to or from the sugar camp. In that way I'll know if he lives. I have a feeling that he will. I know some Owls nest on the ground, so I don't see any reason why, if they can raise their young on the ground, Hooty and Mrs. Hooty shouldn't raise theirs."

(Copyright, 1930, T. W. Burgess)

The next story: "A Sudden Change of Mind."

Buy advertised goods. They must always give full value.

ONE MILLION DOLLAR PLANT TO BE BUILT

Mayor of St. Johns Announces Decision of Crane Limited to Build New Plant Within City Limits.

ST. JOHN'S, Feb., 22.—It was announced by Mayor St. Germain Thursday that the firm of Crane, Limited, manufacturers of pottery and plumbing supplies, will erect a new plant within the northest limits of this city and the cost of the building, which will take approximately four years to build, will be $1,000,000. Crane, Limited, own a similar company operating under the name of the Canadian Trenton Potteries, on St. George street.

It was learned that twenty-seven acres of ground were acquired by Crane, Limited, which was formerly the property of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited. The erection of the new plant will commence at an early date with the construction of one of a series of four buildings, which will measure 800 feet in length.

It was also announced by the mayor that a subway will have to be constructed under the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, at a cost of $30,000. The subway, which will be required in connection with the new pottery plant, will be situated at the limit of Foch street.

The question of making a canal out of the Jack Wood creek, now used as a sewer, will be put before the citizens of St. Johns within the next two weeks. The above enterprise, including the construction of new streets would cost in the neighborhood of $100,000.

ROBED IN RIGHTEOUSNESS

The congregation of a Long Island church read this announcement in the weekly bulletin:

"The ladies of this church have cast off clothing of all kinds. They may be seen in the basement of the church any afternoon this week."

[Pullman News



Will the young man win her hand?
We're afraid not.
Why?
He *will* cough—instead of getting a box of

SMITH BROTHERS



S.B. COUGH DROPS

100 gals. of milk for about $5.00

Nowhere can you save more real money in calf raising than by feeding Blatchford's Calf Meal. The average price of this reliable substitute for milk is around $5.00 in single 100 lb. bags—and every 100 lbs. of Blatchford's Calf Meal actually equals in feeding value 100 gallons of pure whole milk.

Feed Blatchford's Calf Meal

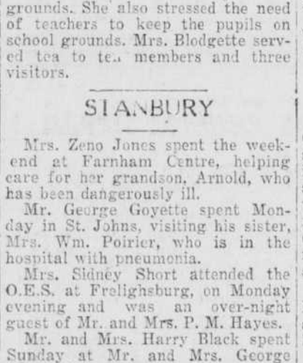
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Go Right on Selling the Milk

RAISE Sturdier Chicks on
Blatchford's Chick Mash
It Reduces Losses
Shields Chicks from Disease

Buy BLATCHFORD'S Today
From Your Local Dealer





Minard's is the enemy of all rheumatic troubles. Rub it in thoroughly and often.

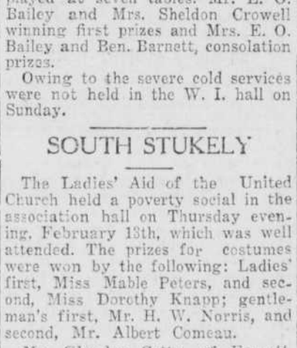
It eases the pain, supples the joints, puts new life into the tissues.

Rub it in 63

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

NEURALGIA?
Neuritis? Rheumatism?
T-R-C's relieve Neuralgia quickly and safely. No harmful drugs. Mr. S. P. Charlton, Springfield, Ont., vouches for this. He not only got relief himself from T-R-C's, but says: "When my wife was nearly crazy with Neuralgia I gave her a dose of T-R-C's and she got relief in 20 minutes." T-R-C's are equally good for Neuritis, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica. 50c. and $1.00 at your druggist's. 125

T-R-C's TEMPLETON'S RHEUMATIC CAPSULES



When the Head Aches

In the lives of very many people biliousness is the cause of much discomfort, irritability and actual suffering.

And biliousness is the result of a deranged liver.

Headache is the most familiar symptom. Sickness at the stomach, drowsiness, unwillingness to work, loss of appetite, irritability, mental dulness, coated tongue, unclean complexion—such are the signs of torpid liver and sluggish bowel action.

The quickest way to arouse the torpid liver is by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

For over half a century this medicine has proven its exceptional effectiveness as a regulator of the liver, kidneys and bowels. It stands to-day time-tested and without a rival as a relief for biliousness, indigestion and other symptoms resulting from derangements of the liver.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE ALL PURE FOOD HELPS LITTLE ONES BUILD NEW BONE AND FLESH

Over 75 years of Health Victories.

Father John's Medicine contains the highest grade cod liver oil, so prepared that it is easily taken up by the system and is pleasant to take.

Big Washer Sale Now On!



Own an Electric Washer...on *this convenient payment plan*

Don't wait to save up. There's no need to. Enjoy the matchless service of an Electric Washer while paying for it. $5.00 down puts one in your home . . . to take the drudgery out of washday; to save your time; your hands; your back. Models to suit all needs and purses. Choose yours NOW. Payments spread comfortably over two years.

Pay Only $5.00 Down

Southern Canada Power Company Limited
"Owned by those it serves"

CITY BRIEFLETS

St. Peter's Guild will hold a salad tea in Ch. Hall, Wed., Feb. 26, 4-6.

Entertain your friends at Mrs. Green's for tea in aid of the Library Wed., Feb. 26th, from 4 to 6.

Masonic Club dance, Masonic Temple, Saturday, February 22nd. Midnight Serenaders. Everybody welcome.

See the fast St. Albans (Montreal) team play Canadiens in Allan Cup play off, tomorrow afternoon at Exhibition Arena at 2.30 p.m.

St. Albans, of Montreal, vs. Canadiens in Allan Cup play off, Exhibition Arena, tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 p.m. Admission $1.00, 75c and 50c. Children 25c.

St. Albans (Montreal) vs. Canadiens in Allan Cup play downs. These two teams played a one all tie in Montreal last night. Fans do not miss this game at 2.30 p.m. Exhibition Arena, tomorrow afternoon.

ELKS NOTICE

Special meeting tonight. Balloting.

DANCE! DANCE! DANCE!

Tonight, 44 Wellington South (formerly Maccabee Hall). Rollic and Ray and their Music.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Oscar Darche, formerly with Codere, Ltee., is now on the staff of The National Wallpaper Co., Ltd., (Kerr's) 76 Wellington St. North, Phone 167.

TO OPEN STORE HERE

Mr. S. A. Vineberg, of the Vineberg Stores at Cookshire and Sawyerville, has bought the stock of Hicks, Limited, Sherbrooke and a $40,000 stork of Poyaner's, Ltd., Montreal, and will reopen the store formerly occupied by Hicks, Limited, Wellington Street North, on or about March 1.

BRIGADIER BURROWS WILL CONDUCT SERVICES AT CITADEL ON SUNDAY

The services at the Salvation Army Citadel tomorrow will be in charge of Brigadier Burrows, the divisional commander from Montreal. The Brigadier is a Canadian officer and has forty years' active service to his credit.

The Citadel band and male voice party will assist at the evening service with selections. The public is invited to these services.

GIRLS' GUILD OF CHURCH OF ADVENT TO PRESENT PLAY

The players of the Girls' Guild, Church of the Advent, have selected "The Rebellion of Youth", by J. C. McMullen, for their coming production. It is a gracefully, well told tale of a mother that brings her two daughters back to a sane way of living by her adoption of their mode of living and hours. The players have spent a great deal of time, thought and study to this production, and assure all of their many followers and supporters that this will be the best show that they have put on at any time.

Following is the cast: Grandmother and also Mrs. Denton is played by Miss Doris Price; Mother and also Edith, played by Miss Myrtre McLaughlin; Margaret, Mrs. W. Willard; Martha, Mrs. Kinder; Mary, Miss Doris Robinson; Mrs. McGilligan, the Irish friend of the family, Miss Evelyn Kinder; Abbie Snipp, the gossip, Miss Blanche Woodgate; Aunt Midge, negro manny, Mrs. William Peak; Mrs. Cleighton, Mrs. K. Kinder; Georgia Carter, Miss Phyllis Murray; Janet Rudder, Miss Grace Amy; and Josie Pepper, Miss Eva Cann.

In this Miss Price and Miss McLaughlin are playing a dual role and have shown real ability. The production is in the hands of Mr. A. J. Phillips.

Tickets have been taken up very quickly. The performance will run for two nights, next Wednesday and Thursday, February 26th and 27th.

FEBRUARY ISSUE OF "THE MITRE"

The February issue of "The Mitre," published by the students of Bishop's University, has been issued to the subscribers and again is a publication of merit and a credit to the University.

This magazine is indeed creditably arranged and ranks very high among publications of Canadian colleges. It is a product worthy of Bishop's University and one such as would be expected from Bishop's.

The February issue again contains a wide variety of reading, making it equally as interesting for the graduate of the college as for the present-day student.

SENATOR FOSTER SEEKS EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BOOKS.

Sherbrooke, the city of beautiful hills and charming dales, the Dream city of Canada, has a public market place in the Daily Record Want ads. For two cents a word our subscribers can make every dream come true in the matter of sales.

Senator Foster is asking through our want columns for some historical books long out of print which he would buy in order that they may be presented and added to the collection of the Brome Historical Society.

Every want you may have can be fulfilled in the Record want columns.

SERVICE OF PRAISE AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH WILL BE LED BY JUNIOR CHOIR

The services in St. Andrew's Church tomorrow will be conducted at the regular hours by the minister, Rev. Joseph Cordner, B.D.

At the morning service the praise will be led exclusively by the junior choir, with Mr. Parker at the organ. The children will sing the anthem, "Long Ago a Prince in Judah," the solo part being taken by Master Douglas Sinclair. The subject of the minister's sermon will be, "The End of the Perfect Man."

The church school and classes for seniors will meet as usual at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the evening the special music will include a solo by Miss Doris Smith. The address by the minister will bear the title, "Under the Wings of God."

TEXTS OF TOMORROW'S SERMONS AT TRINITY CHURCH

Both services tomorrow in Trinity United Church will be conducted by the minister, Rev. Dr. W. S. Lennon. The subject of the morning discourse will be "Amidst the Beasts and the Angels," a practical study of Christ's experiences in the wilderness. The choir will render Ellingford's anthem, "Still, Still With Thee." Miss Frederica Bradley will also contribute a violin solo entitled "The Angel's Serenade" (Braga).

The Trinity Brotherhood and the Sunday School will meet as usual at 2.30 p.m. In the meeting of the Brotherhood, Rev. Dr. Lennon will speak briefly on "The Reformation and Its Abortive Preludes."

The evening pulpit theme will be "Just Holding On, a Great Christian Virtue." The special music at the evening service will consist of Hein's anthem, "Softly Now the Light of Day."

WILL DISCUSS "MORAL RESPONSIBILITY"

The services on Sunday in Plymouth United Church will be conducted by the minsiter, Rev. G. Ellery Read, D.D. At the morning service he will give the third of the series of sermons on "Some Vital Questions About Which We Are Vague", the particular theme being "Moral Responsibility". At the evening service the subject of the sermon will be "The Challenge of Life".

The choral music will include the anthem, at the morning service, "Like As The Hart" (L. Masch), and, at the evening service, the anthem, "No Shadows Yonder" (Gaul), and the solo by Mrs. R. S. Stevenson, "Come Unto Me" (Coenen).

The church school will meet at 10:45 o'clock in the morning in the Beginners' and Primary departments, and at 12:15 o'clock in the Junior, Intermediate and Seniors' classes.

DEATH OF FORMER COATICOOK RESIDENT

The death occurred yesterday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. D. Gauvin, 55 Bowen avenue north, of Mr. M. E. Thibault, for many years a resident of Coaticook, but who has been living in Sherbrooke for several months. The deceased had been suffering from paralysis for some time.

He leaves to mourn his death his daughter, Mrs. J. D. Gauvin, and five sons, Emile, of East Angus, Samuel, of Gravelbourg, Felix, of Sherbrooke, Charles, of Stanstead, and Achille, of San Francisco, and an adopted son, Mr. Auguste Marcoux, of Oakland, R.I.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning, with interment at Coaticook.

Church Notices

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH
(Corner of Court and William Sts.)
Rev. Walter S. Lennon, B.A., D.D., Minister; Prof. R. Havard, Choir Leader; Miss Madelyn Rider, Organist.

The pastor will preach at both services.

11 a.m.—Subject of the sermon, "Amidst the Beasts and the Angels." Music, anthem, "Still, Still With Thee," (Ellingford). Violin solo by Miss Frederica Bradley, "The Angels' Serenade," by Braga.

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School session and Trinity Brotherhood meeting. Address by the pastor in the latter on "The Reformation and its Abortive Preludes."

7 p.m.—Subject of the sermon, "Just Holding on—a Great Christian Virtue." Music, anthem, "Softly Now the Light of Day," (Heins).

All seats are free in Trinity Church and you will be heartily welcomed at its services.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
91 A Frontenac Street.
Sunday service, 11 a.m.
Sunday School, 10 a.m.
Testimonial meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Reading room at above address, open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 3 until 5 p. m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION
Rev. W. H. Cheverton, Priest in charge.
Sunday School, 10 a.m.
Evening Service, 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Frontenac Street
Rev. Joseph Cordner, B.D., Minister.
Mr. Gault L. Parker, Organist.
A Special Sunday

11 a.m.—Divine Worship. The Junior Choir will lead the praise. Subject of address, "The End of the Perfect Man." Anthem, "Long Ago a Prince in Jndah." Solo in anthem by Master Douglas Sinclair.

10.45 a.m.—The Primary Department.

2.30 p.m.—The Sunday School and Classes for seniors.

7 p.m.—A service for everyone. Subject of sermon, "Under the Wings of God." The music will include a solo by Miss Doris Smith.

All cordially invited and welcome.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
Dufferin Avenue.
Minister, Rev. G. Ellery Read, D. D.; choir director, Mrs. Alberta Adams; organist, Mr. Leonard Brodie.

Sunday services: 11 a.m. Sermon: "Moral Responsibility.' Anthem, "As the Hart Panteth,' (L. Masch).

7 p.m. Sermon—"The Challenge of Life." Anthem, "No shadows Yonder," (Gaul). Solo sung by Mrs. R. S. Stevenson, "Come Unto Me," (Coenen).

Church School: Beginners and Primary departments at 10.45; all others at 12.15.

You will be welcome at Plymouth Church. All sittings free. A cordial invitation to strangers and visitors in the city.

THE SALVATION ARMY
Citadel, Wellington St. South
Captain and Mrs. W. W. Lorimer, Officers in charge.

10.15 a.m. — Open-air Service, Brook Street.

10.15 a.m.—Directory Class.

11 a.m.—Holiness Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.

7 p.m.—Salvation Meeting.

Brigadier Burrows, from Montreal, will conduct these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH
Corner Portland Ave. & Queen St.
Rev. R. M. Simmons, B.A. B.D., Minister.

11 a.m.—Morning Worship, "Self Government."

12.15: Sunday School.

7 p.m.—Evening Worship, "Paul's Pictures of Salvation, VII. Athletes in Training."

LENNOXVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Quinn and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Quinn have returned to Berlin, N.H., having been called here by the death of Mr. Quinn's sister, Mrs. Edward Irwin, of Sherbrooke.

I.O.D.E. meets Monday at 3.30. Speaker, Rev. Mr. Rose, Waterville. Annual meeting. Afternoon tea.

A very enjoyable card party was held by the Lennoxville Boy Scouts' Ladies Auxiliary in the Institute and band rooms on Thursday evening. The proceeds which amounted to about thirty dollars were for the benefit of the men's committee.

The prizes for bridge were won by Mrs. Lobb, Mrs. R. C. McFadden, Mrs. Ray, Mr. W. H. Johnston, Mr. R. S. Clarke and Mr. Ripley and for "500" by Mrs. W. S. Stewart, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. R. Mosher, Mr. Shard, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. F. Titcomb. Delicious refreshments were served by the ladies, assisted by some of the Men's Committee.

Both societies are very grateful to the public for the encouraging support which is being given them on behalf of the Scouts, who are under the supervision of Mr. P. O. Ripley and Harold Hooper.

The Auxiliary will meet on their regular day, March 3rd, in the Institute room to settle all business in connection with the card party.

FEATURES FOR RADIO FANS

Sunday's Features.

WPG, Atlantic City—272.7—1100k.
4:00—NBC Network (WJZ).
7:00—Morton String Ensemble.
10:00—Musical features.
10:30—Trio; Organ recital.
WBAL, Balimore—283—1060 k.
4:00—NBC features.
WEEI, Boston—509—590 k.
4:00—NBC features.
8:00—Jenney; Talks; Piano.
9:15—NBC features.
WGR, Buffalo—545—550 k.
3:00—NBC Network (WEAF).
6:00—Features; Church.
8:30—NBC Network (WEAF).
WLW, Cincinnati—429—700 k.
5:00—Programmes from NBC.
6:30—Features.
7.30—NBC Network.
8:00—Endicott Johnson Hour.
9:15—Features.
10:30—Adventure; Midnight.
WJR, Detroit—400—750 k.
7:30—NBC Network (WJZ).
WWJ, Detroit—326—920 k.
7:30—NBC Network (WEAF).
WOR, Newark—423—710 k.
3:00—Philharmonic-Symphony.
6:00—Cathedral Echoes.
7:00—Orchestra; Choir.
8:00—Endicott Johnson Hour.
9:00—Manhattan Symphony.
10.30—Feature; Moonbeams.
WABC, New York—349—860 k.
6:00—Fox Fur Trappers—Earle Nelson.
6:30—Accusticon programme.
7:00—Our Romantic Ancestors.
7:30—French Trio—Harp, Violin, Flute.
7:45—The World's Business—Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00—La Palina Rhapsodizers.
8.30—Sonatron programme.
9:00—Majestic Theatre of the Air.
10:00—Royal Poets of the Organ.
10:30—Arabesque — Dramatic Sketch.
11:00—Back Home Hour.
12:00—Brokenshire's Coral Islanders.
12:30—Midnight Melodies—Ann Leaf at organ.
WEAF, New York—455—660 k.
6:00—Echoes of the Orient.
6:15—Olga Medolago Albani.
6:30—Old Company Songalogue.
7:00—Durant Heroes of the World.
7:30—Major Bowes' Capitol Family.
8:30—Chase and Sanborn Orch.
9:00—Our Government—David Lawrence.
9:15—Atwater Kent Hour.
10:15—Studebaker Champions.
10:45—Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15—Russian Cathedral Choir.
11:45—Sam Herman, xlophonist.
WJZ, New York—395—760 k.
7:00—Cook's Travelogue.
7:30—Willams' Ollomatics.
8:00—Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15—Collier's Radio Hour.
9:15—Salon Singers.
9:45—Penrod—Dramatic sketch.
10:15—Master Musicians.
11:00—Calliope and Mis' Kath'rine.
11:15—South Sea Islanders.
11:45—Armchair Quartet.
WBZ, Springfield—303—990 k.
6:00—Music Features.
8:15—Collier's Radio Hour.
9:15—Music; Talk; Features.

Monday's Features.

WPG, Atlantic City—272.7—1100k.
8:00—Musical features.
8:45—Two Musical Jays.
9:15—Traymore Orchestra.
10:00—Musical features; Dance.
WBAL, Baltimore—283—1060 k.
5:00—Talk; The Calvertons.
6:00—Mormon Choir; Cloverdale.
WEEI, Boston—509—590 k.
7:00—Big Brother; Cap'n Bailey.
8:00—NBC Network (WEAF).
10:30—Night Cour; News.
WGR, Buffalo—545—550 k.
8:00—NBC Network (WEAF).
10:30—Music; Dance; Shea's Hip.
WGR, Buffalo—545—550 k.
6:00—Dinner music.
7:00—Orchestra; Scrap Book.
7:30—2 Doctors; Duro Automatics.
8:30—NBC Programmes; Dream Shop.
9:30—Real Folks; Hamilton Club.
10:30—NBC; Midnight; Cino.
1.00—13th Hour Insomniacs.
WTAM, Cleveland—280.4—1070 k.
6:00—Dinner features.
8:00—Dance music; News Reel.
WGHP, Detroit—241.9—12.40 k.
6:00—Studio features.
7.30—Columbia Network.
1:30—Hayshakers; WABC.
WWJ, Detroit—326—920 k.
6:00—Dinner features.
8:00—NBC Network (WABC).
WJR, Detroit—400—750 k.
7:00—Amos-Andy: Features.
8:30—NBC Network (WJZ).
11:00—News Reel; NBC; Dance.
CFCF, Montreal—291.3—1080 k.
6:00—Twilight Hour features.
10:00—Imperial Half-Hour.
11—Orchestra.
WOR, Newark—423—710 k.
6:00—Music and talks.
8:00—Footlight Echoes.
9:00—Mid-Pacific.
9:30—Troupers; Organ Recital.
10:30—Argentina.
11:00—News; Dance Moonbeams.
WEAF, New York—455—660 k.
6:00—Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
7:00—Rosalie Wolf; Trio.
7:15—The World Today.
7:30—Piano Twins—Place & Pascocello.
7:45—Back of the News in Washington.
8:00—Voice of Firestone—Vaughn de Leah.
8:30—A. & P. Gypsies; F. Parker.
9:30—General Motors Family Party.
10:00—Whittall Anglo-Persians.
10:30—Strings and Bows—Godfrey Ludlow.
11:00—Cummins' New Yorker Orchestra.
12:00—Ted Florito's Orchestra.
WJZ, New York—39f—760 k.
6:00—Mormon Tabernacle Chr.
6:30—Whyte's Orch. Smith Ballew.
6:45—Armour Mennettes.
7:00—Pepsodent, Amos-Andy.
7:15—Personalities at 7-11.
7:30—Roxy and His Gang.
8:30—Ingram Shavers.
9:00—Maytag-Fiorito Orch.
9:30—Chesebrough Real Folks.
10:00—Stromberg-Carlson programme.
10:30—Empire Builders.
11:00—Slumber music; String Ensemble.
11:30—Pepsodent programme—Amos-Andy (Chicago div.)
WABC, New York—349—860 k.
6:00—Ben Pollack's Orchestra.
6:30—Yoeng's Orchestra.
7:00—Current Events—H. V. Kaltenborn.
7:30—Voices from Filmland.
8:00—Henry & George, Bellhops.
8:30—Ceco Couriers—H. Burbig.
9:00—Physical Culture Hour—Episodes.
9:30—An Evening in Paris—musical act.
10:00—Burns Panatela programme.
10:30—Voice of Columbia—musical extravaganza.
11:30—Jan Garber's Orchestra.
12:00—Will Osborne's Orchestra.
12:30—Midnight Melodies—Ann Leaf.
WGY, Schenectady—380—790 k.
6:00—Dinner music; Talks.
7:30—Peoetry; Musicale.
8:00—NBC Network (WEAF).
WBZ, Springfield—303—990 k.
7—Amos-Andy; Musicale.
8:00—NBC Network.
CFCA, Torono—357—840 k.
6:30—Trull Hour; City Dye Hour..
10:00—Dance orchestra.
CKGW, Toronto—434.8—690 k.
7:00—Amos-Andy; 3 Chicks!
7:30—NBC Network (WEAF).
8:30—Frost Anti-Freezers;NBC.
10:00—Imp. Joycasters; Dance.

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Balanced Ration Federal Brand for YOUNG CHICKS
In feeding our FEDERAL CHICKS CRUMBS you will simplify your feeding problems. This Balanced Ration is complete in itself, and must be fed alone in a hopper. In so doing you will save a big percentage of mortality in your flock.
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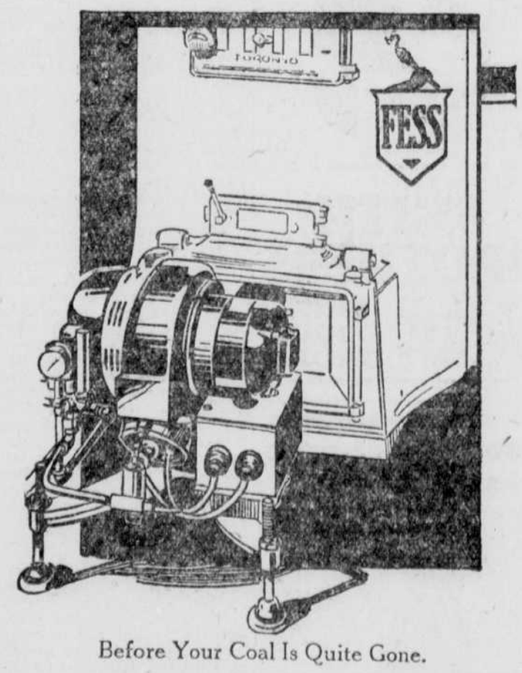
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Social and Personal

Friends of Mr. Sydney Hansford, Fulton Avenue, will be sorry to hear that he is seriously ill in the General Hospital, Montreal.

* * *

Miss Helen Price, of Quebec is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sidney Williams, and Mr. Williams, Lennoxville.

* * *

Mrs. Eldon Wilson, of East Angus, was the guest of honor at a tea given by her sister, Mrs. Fred. Anderson, in Ottawa yesterday afternoon.

* * *

The many friends of little Cordelia Oddy will be sorry to hear that she is a patient in the Sherbrooke Hospital, where she underwent an operation yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. W. E. Paton, Moore Street, who has spent the past week in Montreal the guest of Sir Herbert and Lady Holt and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Lynch, returned to Sherbrooke yesterday.

* * *

The hostesses for the Sherbrooke Ladies' Curling Club tea on Tuesday afternoon will be Mrs. W. G. Cross, Mrs. J. G. Ranschousan, Mrs. W. J. Wiggett, Mrs. H. L. Whitman and Mrs. R. J. Wiggett.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Carolyn Chapman McIntyre, of Fall River, Mass., to Mr. John Quainton, of Montreal, formerly of London, England. The marriage to take place on Thursday, Feb. 27th, at the home of Major and Mrs. Guy Carr, Compton.

* * *

At the Drawing Room of Their Excellencies held in the Senate Chamber, Mrs. Charles B. Howard, wife of Mr. Howard, the member for Sherbrooke, wore a lovely Patou model gown of dahlia crepe, made with long flowing lines; crepe slippers of the same shade with rhinestone buckles, and carried an ostrich feather fan, shading from ivory to the deeper dahlia shade.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Cohoon entertained the members of the Dakonya group of the C. G. I. T., of Plymouth United Church last evening at her home on Queen Street. A short business session was held, when it was decided that the next meeting would take the form of a musicale. A pleasant evening was spent in games. Later refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Miss Edith Wood.

* * *

The Sherbrooke Ladies' Rifle Club held their fifth shoot for the Mrs. Forest Lord Trophy last evening, when Mrs. McCallum's team defeated Mrs. Willard's by three points. The scores were as follows: Mrs. Willard's team: Mrs. M. Willard 98, Miss E. Van Reden 94, Miss C. Lamb 93, Miss M. Anglin 91, Mrs. Shaw 79, total 455; Mrs. McCallum's team: Mrs. M. Logan 95, Miss E. Grant 95, Mrs. L. McCallum 94, Mrs. M. Burbank 89, Miss E. Veilleux 85, total 458.

* * *

Friends in Sherbrooke and district of Mr. Haughton Doak, of Oak Lake, Man., a former resident of this city, will be pleased to hear that he has been promoted to the superintendent's department of the Bank of Montreal at Winnipeg. General regret is expressed at Oak Lake, where for some years he was manager of the Bank of Montreal there. The Oak Lake News in commenting upon Mr. Doak's removal says: "As a local bank manager, Mr. Doak takes second place to none of his predecessors, and as citizens of the town, Mr. Doak and family have always taken an active part in every project for the welfare of Oak Lake and district. They will be greatly missed in St. Alban's Church, and the Golf Club will lose two of its best supporters and active officials. Other local societies and organizations will equally regret their departure, but will heartily join in congratulating Mr. Doak on his promotion, and in wishing him every future success and happiness in their new home."

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Lynch, of Montreal, are the guests of Mr. James MacKinnon, Victoria Street.

* * *

Miss Webb, "Hoste Lodge", Upper Melbourne, is the guest of Mrs. R. F. Morris, Dufferin Avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. David Camp, of Quebec, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Robins, Stanley Avenue.

* * *

Mrs. D. Willard, of Sutton, is spending the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Hibbard and Mr. Hibbard, High Street.

* * *

Miss Amy Fowler, of Melbourne, accompanied by Miss Pauline Sutherland, of Quebec, who is her guest, were the guests of friends in Sherbrooke this week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macfarlane, who have been the guests of Mr. Macfarlane's mother, Mrs. Harry E. Macfarlane, Melbourne Street, for the past week, returned this morning to their home in Westmount.

* * *

The Everona Group of the C. G. I. T., of Plymouth United Church met last evening at the home of Mrs. J. Stein, King Street West. During the business session, it was decided to give part of the proceeds from the Valentine tea, held last week, to the W. M. S. It was also decided to buy material for bags for Port missionary work. A theatre party was discussed, and a social hour enjoyed, during which the hostess served delicious refreshments.

* * *

Members of the Elks Lodge held the second "At Home" of their series on Wednesday evening. About one hundred guests, members and friends were present. During the early evening cards were played. The prizes for bridge were won by Miss G. Choquette and Mr. Moxom, while the "500" prizes were won by Mrs. Vituick and Mr. Abbott and the winners at rummy were Mrs. W. A. Guihan and Mr. Morrison. At the conclusion of the game of cards the guests enjoyed an hour or so dancing to the music of a Victor radio and victrola, which was furnished through the courtesy of H. C. Wilson and Sons. Delicious refreshments were served, and included ice-cream, which was kindly donated by Mr. W. Reid.

CITY BRIEFLETS

POLICE START CAMPAIGN ON FAULTY LIGHTING

Proceedings have been instituted against several Sherbrooke motorists who have been driving their cars at night with their rear light extinguished. Speaking to the Record this morning, Chief Camirand stated that this campaign would be continued with vigour until a stop had been put to the evil, as this failure obstacle in the way of the police in to use the tail light placed a great their attempt to curb the excessive speeding on the city streets at night.

Bishop's Lost To Debaters

(Continued from Page 1.)

ducing the visitors, and mentioning the fact that they were sponsored by the N. F. C. U. S. He announced that this body planned to support a debating team from the British Isles in the autumn of 1930, and expressed the hope that the team might visit Bishop's University.

Mr. Erskine opened the discussion for the affirmative and took the opportunity of expressing the pleasure he and his colleagues were experiencing on their Canadian tour. In defining the motion, he felt that it must be limited in scope, and urged that the fact that we pitied our grandchildren did not imply that we wanted to paint the future black. On the contrary, he sketched the many grave problems which confront us today and which are almost certain to be even more difficult for our grandchildren to solve. Citing examples in each case, he referred to the problem of war, the degeneration of taste for good literature, the difficulties brought out by woman's emergence from the home, and finally the demoralizing and destructive effects of modern jazz. Continuing, he showed how Society was reproducing itself only in the lower and less intelligent classes, and how criminals and insane persons were growing more numerous every year. "The present generation", concluded Mr. Erskine, "is wasting its natural resources and with the degeneration of natural resources and the rapid rise of such menaces as the Yellow Peril, we are certainly justified in pitying our grandchildren".

Mr. Calrk as leader of the negative, began his argument by pointing out that the motion was still undefined, and proceeded to give the negative's interpretation of pity viz: "A feeling of distress or sorrow for the suffering of others." He stated that pity was only felt by a person who was in a better position than the person pitied; people in similar difficulties might sympathize with one another but sympathy differed widely from pity. Consequently, the speaker felt, we were only justified in pitying our grandchildren if we felt that their condition would be much worse than ours.

Referring to the argument of problems, he remarked that every problem took time to solve, and took the stand that such innovations as jazz were probably forerunners of a new and valuable kind of music, the spirit of a new age, so that our grandchildren would find a blessing in what was a distinct problem to us. Natural resources were in no danger of failing, at least until after the time of our grandchildren, was his contention, and that was all that mattered. In his opinion, the present generation, was much more to be pitied than any that would follow it; and moreover the worst heritage we can give our grandchildren is the conception that they are to be pitied.

Mr. Williams proved to be somewhat of an orator, and though he only presented a few arguments, he elaborated on them and brought them out very forcibly. He remarked rather humorously that the only reason why our grandchildren did not deserve pity was on account of their eminent grandparents. He sketched the rise of culture and the progress of civilization, through the Athenian period, the Renaissance and the Romantic revival, showing how each age was apparently ahead of the one before it. His contention was that the mentality and morality of the race must advance to keep pace with the scientific and social advances if the world was to have a successful civilization. The present age had advanced rapidly along many lines without formulating any new moral or mental code and since many of the old standards have been removed without anything being found to replace them, our grandchildren are certainly to be pitied since they will reap the harvest of evil which the present age is sowing.

Mr. Reeve attacked the affirmative argument about the emergence of women by pointing out that this was just one more problem which was certain to be solved favorably, long before it would trouble our grandchildren. He repeated his colleague's argument that all problems took time to solve, and wondered what there would be to live for if there were no problems to solve. He could not see how the last war had darkened the prospects for the future. On the contrary, he felt it had cleared the air and made the coming generations safer. He disagreed with the statement about the increase of criminals, calling attention to the state of affairs in England where prisons were being closed. He felt that such institutions as divorce were steps towards solving a great problem, and therefore steps to prograss.

Mr. Clark, in summarizing the negative arguments, remared that it seemed rather foolish that we, or anyone else, should feel pity for the unsuffered sufferings of an unborn generation. He failed to see that the affirmative had shown how our grandchildren would be any worse than we are; they would have their natural and necessary problems, but altogether he was inclined to feel very optimistic on their account.

Mr. Erskine objected to the negative demand that the affirmative should furnish proof on a subject that was entirely speculative; they could not, he felt, expect an oracular prediction of the future. He mentioned the fact that prize fighters and movie stars were getting higher salaries than any of the higher professions, and felt that the general trend of modern taste boded no good for the coming generations.

While the judges were arriving at their decision, Dr. Boothroyd announced that on Friday evening of next week a McGill team would debate at Bishop's, while a Bishop's team would debate at McMaster.

The judges were Rev. Albert Jones, Mr. Wright Gibson and Dr. Stevenson, and they gave the decision to the affirmative after quite a lengthy conference. After a hearty vote of thanks to the judges, the meeting came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

Judgement Has Been Reserved

(Continued from page 1)

surance was valid. The company had contended all along that the acts of 1870 and 1871 had not combined to cut its maximum capitalization from $4,000,000 to $2,000,000.

In the Exchequer Court the finding of the Superintendent of Insurance was upheld and then it was appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. At the opening of the hearing today the question of jurisdiction was raised by Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General. It was suggested that it should have been brought before the court by means of request for an injunction from one of the shareholders. Mr. Lafleur replied that none of the shareholders was objecting. Judgment was also reserved on this point.

Eugene Lefleur, K.C., argued the case on behalf of the company, and Hon. Lucien Cannon on behalf of the Department of Insurance.

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THIRD ANNUAL DINNER HELD BY 6TH TROOP

There were ever eighty fathers and sons at the third annual "Father and Son" banquet of the Sixth Sherbrooke Troop Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs in St. Andrew's Church Hall last evening where, in place of a speaker, a three reel motion picture show depicting the great change for the good made in a boy after joining the scouts was shown.

The programme was opened by Mr. A. Davidson, the chairman, who, during the course of his brief remarks, mentioned the great loss sustained by the Troop in the death of Mr. W. S. Moy, who had done so much for the Scouts, following which a one minute's silence was observed in his memory.

The guests were welcomed in a fitting manner by Assistant Scoutmaster Malcolm Wilson, following which Assistant Cubmaster John Livingston proposed a toast to the Chief Scout, Baden-Powell of Gilwell, whose birthday is being celebrated by Scouts throughout the world today, at the conclusion of which "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow", was sung by those present in his honor and three cheers given.

The splendid pal a father makes was stressed by Second Malcolm Dunsmore in proposing the toast to the fathers, the response to which was made by Mr. T. E. Hall. In proposing the toast to the ladies, Troop Leader Ernest Hall pointed out the excellent co-operation which had been given by the ladies, which was, in no small measure, responsible for the success of the troop. In responding, Mrs. L. Dunsmore stated that the ladies would be well-repaid for their efforts if each Cub and Scout was courteous during the day to his mother.

Tribute was paid to Scoutmaster Lynn Trussler by the chairman for the excellent way in which the Troop was operated, the speaker pointing out the courtesy always shown by Scouts. In reply, Scoutmaster Trussler stated that the success was due to the boys and the patrol system, which places the responsibility on the shoulders of the Scouts themselves.

During the meeting thanks were expressed for the courtesy of the Y.M.C.A., in loaning the Scouts their motion picture machine, to Mr. Lennox Keeler for operating it; to Mr. T. Redmond, who installed his radio set in the hall for the evening; to Mrs. W. Trussler and Mrs. L. Dunsmore, the convenors of the evening; and to others who had helped make the evening such a success.

ANNOUNCING REDUCED PRICES

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"King Cole" Tea

RED PACKAGE

Now 65 cents

PER POUND

AT ALL GROCERS

A Great Variety Of Questions

(Continued from page 1)

prohibition of the use in war of certain gases, which was signed on June 17th, 1925, been ratified by His Majesty the King? If so, is it the intention of the Government to introduce to this House a bill to confirm said protocol and authorizing the Government to perform the obligations therein imposed upon the Dominion of Canada? If not, why not?"

Similar questions in regard to the intention of the Dominion Government are asked by Mr. Cahan with reference to the Geneva slavery convention of 1928, Geneva international sanitary convention, 1928, and the Geneva opium convention and protocol, 1925.

St. Lawrence Waterway Proposals.

Immediate action for the carrying out of the St. Lawrence waterways proposal is urged by T. L. Church. Mr. Church, in a proposed resolution to be discusesd this session, advocates that: "Immediate action should be taken, without further necessary delays, to enter into a treaty with the Government of the United States for the immediate development and generation of waterpower on the St. Lawrence River, and its deepening and development in the interests of navigation, and that a great St. Lawrence waterway is an immediate and economic necessity for the welfare and best interests of Canada."

Mr. Church asks the House to support the view "that the Government should undertake the construction and operation of this canal as a public undertaking itself, and the power incident herein should be developed and generated at a cost by the Government for the people under public ownership, and not alienated to private interests for gain or exported for use outside of Canada."

"A proposal for placing an embargo or exportation duty on pulpwood will be discussed this session. The debate will be initiated by George Parent, (Lib., Quebec West), who has prepared a proposed resolution asking the Commons to go on record that: "The time has come for Canada to impose an embargo or exportation duty on pulpwood, coupled with such legislation, if necessary, as would assure settlers a fair remuneration for the wood taken from their lands."

An eight hour day should be put into effect with respect to all Dominion Government employees who daily work in excess of that period. This belief was expressed by E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River).

Consideration of Veterans.

More generous treatment to returned soldiers in the matter of pensions will be urged from the Conservative benches in Parliament this session.

Discussion will be opened by Dr. Peter McGibbon (Cons. Muskoka-Ontario) in a proposed resolution to the following effect: "That any ex-soldier who has served in any theatre of war, who applies for a pension or an increase of pension, and submits evidence or an opinion from any reputable physician or surgeon in Canada, stating that his disability is directly or indirectly attributable to war service, the onus of proof shall be upon the Board of Pension Commissioners, and that unless the same be disproved a pension shall be granted to the said applicant in accordance with the schedule at present in force under the regulations of the Board of Pension Commissioners."

Particulars on the "shooting and murdering by American enforcement officers of Canadian citizens" along the border, Canadian prisoners taken by United States prohibition agents, liquor seizures, illegal and otherwise, by American officers, protests made by Canada in these matters and apologies received from the United States are being requested from the Government.

Quebec Asked For Further Aid

(Continued From Page 1.)

lature Act as regards the speakership. This is to provide that the Deputy Speaker will have the powers of the Speaker in the absence of the latter during all the year. At present the Deputy Speaker has such powers only during the session. In future the Deputy Speaker will be able to act during the recess in cases, for example, where members resign.

JEWISH SCHOOL MEASURE IS LIKELY TO BE TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

QUEBEC, Feb. 22. — Premier Taschereau intimated last night that the Government will take over the bill introduced by Peter Bercovitch, M.L.A., for St. Louis, Montreal, and bring it before the House with certain changes as a Government measure. He added that this would be dependent upon an understanding being reached, but did not go into details as to what the objective is.

The Bercovitch bill, which lies on the order paper awaiting second reading, provides for the creation of a Jewish section of the council of Public Instruction, and the creation of Jewish school boards in the municipalities of the province. The door was not closed, however, to the possibility of Jewish children continuing in the Protestant schools, since the provisions of the bill said that the school boards may not only provide for the creation of Jewish schools but might also make contracts with other school bodies for the education of Jewish pupils in the schools of such boards.

The Bercovitch bill, however, is, it is understood, held to be illegal, in the sense that it would entail the expenditure of provincial revenue, such as, for example, the setting up of a Jewish section of the council of public instruction, and no private member may bring in a bill involving spending of public funds, this being done only in a Government bill, accompanied by resolutions for the expenditure. It is understood also that in a number of respects the Bercovitch bill is not complete, especially in the matter of providing the means for the actual establishment and carrying on of a school system, these being also financial measures with which the Government alone deals.

New Cabinet Is Announced

(Continued From Page 1.)

announced, it is regarded as certain that Foreign Minister Briand will be chief of the delegation, consisting of Albert Dumont, Minister of Marine; Charles Danielou, of Merchant Marine, and Lucien Lamoureux, Colonies.

LUCKY!

A certain salesman was proposing to his best girl.

"And, sweetheart," he finished, "I'll lay my whole fortune at your feet."

"It isn't a very big fortune," she reminded him.

"I know, dear," he replied, "but it'll look awful big beside your little feet!"

He got the job.—Arcanum Bulletin.

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SAWYERVILLE W. I. STUDIES IMMIGRATION

Interesting Article on Matter of Immigrant Welcome Read Before Sawyerville Women's Institute.

SAWYERVILLE, Que., Feb. 22.—A meeting of the Sawyerville Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Mamie Matthews' on Thursday evening, February 6th, when nineteen members and one visitor were present. Five members were appointed to attend the meeting in Cookshire on February 17th, in connection with the formation of a health unit in Compton County. It was decided that ten dollars more would be donated to the skating rink fund. The next meeting will be held on March 6th at the home of Mrs. N. Batley.

The following paper on "Immigration" by Mrs. A. T. Vibert was read. A very hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mrs. A. S. Sadler and seconded by Mrs. C. Warner:

"The subject of immigration is a hardy perennial as far as public interest is concerned. I think this one evening, devoted to our new comers and ourselves, is a timely one for us all. We are too apt to think of newcomers all together in a lump, as it were. Yet they are distinct groups, each group, each person, with his own background, capacity, need and ambition. They come to us bringing gifts, their own history and inheritance and skill and character. I think the Old Country newcomers, children of our common mother, may help us to renew the inspiration and revive the ideals which our necessarily close and constant contact with material things sometimes makes dim. We are to give and also to receive.

The Old Country needs the spaces and opportunities of our comparatively empty lands, and we need their people for development of our resources and enrichment of our life. They do some of the country's hardest work and if in the first difficulties of their adjustment to our conditions, they seem to be liabilities many of them quickly become assets.

Indeed a generation or two back, we were all of us immigrants.

Whatever restrictions may be made, whatever policy adopted by governments, immigration is a very practical question for us, and all of us must try to learn something of the human side of it. The immigrant or newcomer themselves, so we can determine our attitude, recognize our duty and know something of our resources for helping the newcomer to understand his new surroundings and adjust himself to them.

For the newcomer's future and that means in great measure, the country's future, will depend greatly on ourselves, our reception and welcome of them. In the first difficult stages they will always need to be found and befriended, helped to find their feet and feel at home.

In a great many towns, villages, as well as in cities are scattered newcomers, little groups with whom we might get into touch, whom we could help realize that they had a friend in this strange place. So let us all try to learn about the little we have already done, of the much we might do and of practical ways to carry out good intentions into practice.

The history of the world is the history of migrations turning into settlements and sending out new migrations to make fresh settlements. The history of countries and peoples depends largely on their attitude towards their own newcomers, on their readiness to study, to understand and make themselves understood. Canada, in receiving the children of other lands, is called to share with them, that which she has received and made her own developing it to meet the conditions of her own life.

The new comer in every land has always been an important factor with whom to reckon. He comes with new ideas and old traditions, with a new outlook and yet an abiding love for the land of his origin.

Rather than stay at home and grouse he has had the native good sense to get up and get out and come to this great Canada of ours, to some of us the land of our birth, to others, and on that account not the less dear, the land of our adoption. As we think of it today, with its population of 8,788,483, census 1921, with its teeming cities, its busy industries, its fertile fields and prairies, its wealth of farm and field, its mines and minerals, its forests and fisheries, the potential worth of which is scarcely yet but touched, its great railways with their lines of steel from ocean to ocean, its inland waterways, its federal government at Ottawa, nine established provinces, its territory greater than that of the United States and almost as large as Europe, it is hard to realize that the present development of all this under the land of God has been the work of the newcomer and the newcomers' children for over a period of four centuries. At its beginning, Canada was to the world, an unknown land, inhabited by a few scattered tribes of Indians, a land of buffalo inhabited prairies and primeval forests of unknown mountains and unchartered lakes and rivers.

Canada, whose birth as a nation took place at Confederation on July 1st 1867 and whose baptism of blood into the full acceptance of nationhood came in the Great War 1914-1918, is but a babe among the nations. Canada came into being as a result of the coming of the newcomers.

Every immigrant is not destined for a premiership, nor does every Canadian farmer drive off in a comfortable car over a perfect road from a home equipped with telephone, electric light, water and all modern conveniences. These are more apt to come at the end rather than the beginning of the newcomer's life in Canada.

The offices of the Dominion and Provincial governments are always ready to advise those thinking of settling in Canada. Only the physically fit, the mentally alert and those with a real determination by God's help, to make good, even in face of serious difficulties should think of leaving the land of their birth, but as the footsteps of our newcomers fare across our threshold as with halting tongue they ask for admission, what reply can we make to the challenge of their presence but to give the pass-word, friend.

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"Now that the income tax is cut,"
Said jolly Mr. Wallers,
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"Now, isn't that delightful!" cried
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[Brooklyn Eagle



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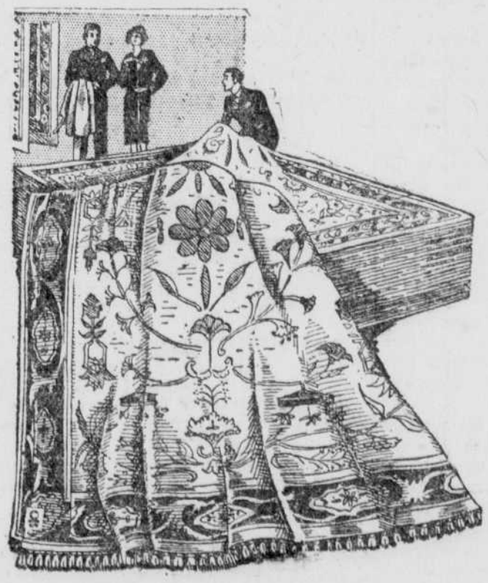
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Sherbrooke Daily Record

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ALFRED WOOD, President and Editor. E. G. PIERCE, Managing Director.
GORDON MILLER, Managing Editor. C. P. BUCKLAND, Advertising Manager.

SOME POLITICAL PROMISES.

The Governor-General clearly outlined the agenda of government measures which will be offered to the House of Commons and the Senate during the current session. The Speech from the Throne rather glossed over the legarthy of industrial concerns by calling it a seasonal slackness, and emphasizes an increase of our trade with foreign countries.

Full particulars are promised regarding the moribund railways which have been unloaded on the Canadian National Railway System, which unloading will give Sir Henry Thornton another alibi for any lack of dividend profits.

A succinct account of the claims of the Maritime Provinces and the Western Provinces, with their adjustments, is promised. The idea given forth is that Quebec and Ontario, the two great industrial provinces, will be asked to implement the deficits of the seven provinces.

The conference decision looking towards a severance of the last colonial tie with the Mother Country will promote some discussion, for to many it is looked upon as an attempt to break asunder the silken thread which binds us to the Mother Country.

His Excellency also commented upon the prompt recognition of the eligibility of women for appointment to the Senate, and said that for the first time in the history of Canada women had been accorded an equal right with men to representation in both Houses of Parliament.

With suavity and dignity the direct representative of the Crown recites a coming programme which promises to become one of the fightingest sessions since the one where the late Mr. Fielding forced his party into a cul de sac when he enunciated the doctrine that a minority has no right. This so aroused the Opposition that they staged a party rally which had the surprising result of overthrowing an able leader who had held the Liberal party in power for many years.

It was in direct contrast to the diplomacy of the Quebec Premier, Hon. Mr. Taschereau, who, in the present session, courteously acceded to several amendments, even when there was but one single member of the Opposition in the House.

IT'S THE LIFE!

I do not agree with our correspondent in West Brome who believes that the agricultural colleges are a joke. Did he but spend a month in Macdonald College or at the O.A.C. in Guelph, our friendly subscriber would change his opinion. One trouble with the agricultural colleges is that too many of the graduates fail to return to practice farming, but rather prefer pedagogic life or commercial pursuits having to do with the sale of farm requisites.

As a boy on the farm, and as one who has ever indulged in the luxury of a twelve acre vegetable and fruit garden, the writer can say that farming is the most delightful occupation under the sun.

And with the newer machinery and the electrical development through the country by competent engineers, electricity sold throughout Canada by enterprising companies, the farmer today has the opportunity of a bountiful life. Electric power today costs a quarter of what it did thirty years ago.

This summer the writer spent a week working on a farm in Gaspe County, and was there shown a "cradle,' which weighed forty pounds, and with which an aged farmer boasted that in the seventies he had cut or cradled over four acres in one day.

Fully twenty-five per cent. of the men in the cities hail from the farm—and some are sorry they did not stay on it.

HALF OF THE ENERGY.

Governments should only attempt to do for the people the things they cannot do for themselves. Within these sixteen words are presented the creed which, if followed, will keep us free from the weakening effects of paternalism, free from the sad-faced Socialist, and apart from the pitfalls of Sovietism.

People who live the communal life such as the Mormons and the Mennonites and the Caughnawaga Indians, may represent the simple life, but their outlook on life is one of atrophy.

You never have seen an Indian with the corners of his mouth turned up, no more than you have seen a real good business man who believed that governments, Federal, Provincial or Municipal, should conduct any business which requires energy and initiative.

In Russia the Government has charge of the grocery stores, the vodka shops, and all the multifarious occupations. And visitors to Russia return with the stories of an unhappy people, stolid of intellect and utterly uninterested in the growth and progress of their own municipalities.

Government control of liquor sales has been accepted with reservation by temperate advocates of temperance on the understanding that such control will necessarily result in the sale of half the quantity of liquor that would be sold under promotion by private interests. They are quite right.

THE ARMY ON THE BORDER.

There is no sympathy for the bootlegger and the smuggler of liquor into the United States. It is a business which has attraction only for the man of easy virtue.

But the placing along the Canadian border of an army of 1,500 American soldiers, men who are armed with rifles, machine guns and possibly 'plane flight planes will just about spoil the confidence of the tourist from Canada who wishes to go across the border to visit friends or to view the mountain play grounds.

Where peace has reigned for over 100 years there will be fear of an accidental discharge of bombs or rifles by some excited youngster, just as has been reported on the sea coast.

Under President Hoover it is inconceivable that a country should resort to arms even where the menace of rum-runners is considered.

A closer control of the output of the brewers and distillers would so curtail the nefarious trade that it could be reduced to a harmless trickle.

We in Quebec find that the government control of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in our province has been conducive to a more temperate use of liquor.

Any increase in the sale and increase in the profit from the sale of liquor in this province can be measured by the increase in the tourist traffic. Naturally we benefit monetarily from even this sort of tourist traffic, even though we may not feel any moral uplift in the attraction of tourists to a Land of Freedom when its added allure is our sensible liquor laws.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

The Tariff Commission at Ottawa, engineered by that able diplomat who was first lieutenant of Mackenzie and Mann in the heyday of their raids on the Public Treasury, has conceived an able method of keeping the tariff out of politics. William Moore, a six-foot Quaker, invites contending interests to attend when any application is made for industrial safeguarding. When the sugar refiners ask for increased protection William deftly invites manufacturers of jams and jellies, who wordfully combat the idea of increasing the cost of their condiments. In the meantime the Scottish makers of jams flood the Canadian market, where we produce the finest flavored fruits in all the world.

* * *

Physically awry, Premier Tardieu returned to Paris from the Disarmament Conference at London. Whilst he was sick his enemies defeated his party following on a snap vote. Being a real good sport the Premier at once sent in his resignation. He was approached by those who took advantage of his physical disability and wrecked his party, suggesting that he join with them in a reconstructed Cabinet. These men devoured him whilst he was disabled, and then had the nerve to seek an alliance with him. This bid for his services the dethroned Premier quietly turned down, and his position today appears to be stronger than ever.

* * *

Splash! Arrives the mouth when the courteous motor driver carefully slows up when he reaches a pool of water, lest he splash the passing pedestrian with the watery street debris. Careless drivers are like beggars on horseback, but these grow fewer each year. The gentlemanly driver gives thought to others on the street, whether they be on the sidewalk or at the crossing.

* * *

The Galic law of succession which forbade the descent of title or sovereign in the female line was abrogated in England, where three Queens have reigned in their own right. The new Senatoress from Ottawa is a worthy successor to a millionaire father, the late Senator Mackay, of Montreal.

PARAGRAPHS

Excitement over a public question would seem alarming if people didn't get equally excited about a visiting prince.

* * *

Well, why shouldn't the class be held back by the dull pupils. That's the way a good democracy works.

* * *

If it's done by some important guy who doesn't earn his bread by writing, it's sugar-coated propaganda.

* * *

Mr. Brisbane keeps repeating that the most active creatures are meat eaters. Exasperating things—fleas.

* * *



Girls superior to the flapper type are few, but quite numerous enough to supply the men superior enough to prefer that kind.

* * *

Why can't some scientist give us a shirt stud that will spray knock-out gas when the hands are raised?

* * *

Now they have soda fountains on battleships, and that rattle you hear is Paul Jones turning over.

* * *

Yet in the summer, when the indoor temperature is 90, the doctor doesn't say your cold is a result of having the house too hot.

* * *

The old Mississippi is much like a rich social leader. A lot of little rivers must contribute the material to make the big one swell.

* * *



Another good test of will power, for a woman, is to take five dollars and enter a ten-cent store.

* * *

Big towns have good short entertainments, but hick town people can watch a young widower for months.

* * *

Common sense may be a virtue, but think of the disaster to business if people should stop keeping up with the Joneses.

* * *

Walking is good exercise, and it would be more fun than an electric hickey if you had to pay $135 for the right to do it.

* * *

Correct this sentence: "I love her as she is," said the middle-aged bachelor, "and I wouldn't have her changed in any detail."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THANKS

To the Editor.

Sir:—Your reference to Magog on the Editor's Page, Wednesday's Record, I am sure was a kind, neighborly act and will be much appreciated by your Magog readers. But please remember we are but sixteen miles distant from Sherbrooke, via Sherbrooke to Montreal highway, which is one of the best roads in the province; also that we are, I believe, the largest town in the Eastern Townships, with a population of over 6,000.

Public ownership of utilities has doubtless retarded our growth, but come and look us over when the highway is open for motoring.

Sincerely,
J. O. DONIGAN.

Magog, Que.

STREAMS SHOULD BE RESTOCKED

To the Editor,

Sir:—Amongst your readers are many good sports who have enjoyed seeing their family and friends dispose of a half dozen properly cooked brook trout.

There are miles and miles of streams in our Eastern Townships that should be restocked. A brave attempt was made last year in Brome County. Reports to date indicate encouraging success.

When in Quebec last week I learned that there would be an ambundance of fry for this spring planting, and plenty of rainbow fingerlings for planting next November.

I sent application forms some time agao to those who planted last year. I am sending one batch of signed applications to Quebec today.

May I again urge the rest of these public spirited gentlemen to complete their applications at once and forward them to me, and at the same time urge others to write to me or to Quebec for application forms.

If we are going to do some good for our fellowmen and our community we should do it now.

Yours truly,
J. BRUCE PAYNE

Granby, Que.

COL. BRUCE PAYNE ANSWERS QUESTIONS

To the Editor:

Sir:—I have been asked to answer, through your columns, by a Townships correspondent, three questions, as follows:

No. 1. Is it unlawful to ship fur within the province, without it first being stamped by a game warden?

Answer—Where there is a resident game warden you are expected to first have furs stamped. No warden available, you can ship to your nearest, or any warden, to be stamped, marking on the coatainer a list of furs and a memo saying "To be stamped." If you want some fur tanned you can ship to tanner at the corner of Craig and Amherst (I forget his name) and he will have your fur stamped and charge to you. Mark contents on your package, and mark "To be stamped."

No. 2. Is it unlawful to use an automatic shotgun to kill foxes?

Answer—Automatic shotguns are forbidden in all cases.

No. 3. Is it forbidden to fish through the ice for perch?

Answer—No. It is forbidden to fish through the ice for trout only. Special legislation forbids fishing through the ice on Brome Pond for all kinds. Perhaps there are some other ponds that I am not aware of.

All complaints, all correspondence on fish and game marked confidential is treated confidential. I am always ready to "play the game."

Yours truly,
J. BRUCE PAYNE.

Granby, Que.

GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

To the Editor.

Sir:—In a recent editorial in your paper you attack the building of the Montreal South Shore Bridge as a government undertaking and stress the fact that it cost 18 millions instead of 10 millions as at first calculated, and you strongly insinuate that private capital would jump at the venture with much less money, providing certain arrangements be made re the collecting of tolls, etc. You do not submit any proof of this statement, so we take it for granted that this is simply the opinion of the writer. An undertaking of such magnitude has scarcely ever been completed within the figure originally proposed, as it is practically impossible to figure beforehand the total cost of such an undertaking. It is well known that most contractors will not touch such a task at the present time except on a basis of cost plus profits.

Not far from the very spot on this island where the bridge is, a huge power enterprise was let a few years ago, I presume under competitive bids, and as a result the largest contracting firm in Canada is today in the hands of the receivers, and the work is not yet finished. I think I may safely say that in every country in the world at the present time it is universally acknowledged that it is the government's place to undertake such an enterprise. It is the purpose of the government to give maximum service to the nation, and cannot and will not fail though profits may be nil. It is the capitalists' purpose to make maximum profits with minimum of service. It could only be otherwise in case of extraordinary exception. What private capitalists ever offered to build the Quebec Bridge? If such an offer ever were made, a large subsidy from the government would, of course, be part of the bargain, which subsidy, as usual, would be in reality a gift to the so-called capitalist who owned the enterprise.

So pleased are the citizens of this island with the bridge and the manly manner in which the whole venture has been carried out within the time specified that constant demand of the government to build a bridge at the west end of the island at Lachine is a current topic.

ALLAN L. SMITH.

Montreal, February 22.

LARGE NUMBER ATTEND CARD PARTY OF K.C.

Richmond Knights of Columbus Hosts at Card Party Held in Town Hall—Excellent Musical Programme Given—C. N. R. Concert Orchestra to Give Entertainment—Personals and Other Notes from Richmond.

RICHMOND, Que., Feb. 21. — Under the presidency of Grand Knight W. J. Pearson and Lecturer Geo. A. LaRoche, a bridge and "500" party was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, February 19th, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, Council 1950, which was largely attended. There were twenty tables of bridge and twenty-five of "500". The prizes for bridge were allotted to: Ladies, Mrs. Ed. Asheroft and Mrs. Alf. Proulx; to the gentlemen, Mr. R. Marcotte and Mrs. George Walsh (playing as a gentleman). In "500" the prizes were won by Miss G. Burnside and Miss E. Choyer for the ladies and Mr. Darigion and Mr. Hurt for the gentlemen.

During the progress of the games music was supplied by a local orchestra with Miss M. Smith presiding at the piano and Mrs. R. LaRoche, Miss F. Landry, Mr. Jerry Rouleau, and Mr. Armand Gerard, violinists, and Mr. Grant Keely traps and drum. Songs were most acceptably rendered by Mrs. Chas. Brouillette, accompanied on the piano by Miss Tremblay.

The refreshments, cards and entertainment were under the supervision of Lecturer Geo. A. LaRoche, Grand Knight W. J. Pearson, Deputy Grand Knight Gerard Demarais and a committee composed of Messrs. Wm. Janelle, A. Carrier, John Bonneau, Armand Girard and R. LaRoche.

The talley girls were Miss F. Landry, Miss M. McGovern, Miss M. Tremblay, Miss R. Murphy and Miss J. Cloutier.

A box of chocolates given by the Lecturer was drawn for by the talley girls and won by Miss Landry.

An enjoyable evening was had by all present.

C. N. R. Concert Orchestra.

The Canadian National Recreation Association at Richmond have been successful in obtaining a return engagement of the C. N. R. Montreal Concert Orchestra, which delighted an audience here last spring. This orchestra, which numbers from thirty to forty pieces, is composed entirely of C. N. R. employees, all talented musicians, and under the leadership of Mr. T. R. Jackson, who has charge of all musical activities on the C. N. R. System, has made an enviable record, being in great demand, both for radio presentations, as well as for concert work in Montreal and other large cities.

The Concert at Richmond is arranged for Friday, February 28th, at 8.30 p.m., in the Richmond Town Hall, a date which should afford all of those unable to hear them last year the pleasure of listening to as fine an aggregation of musicians of their class as there is in the Dominion. Last year, it was impossible to secure them except during the Lenten Season, and the Executive of the Local Association took them at that time or not at all, to present to those who could attend, a wonderful entertainment.

This musical organization is a section of the large recreational movement on the Canadian National Railways, sponsored by its president, Sir Henry Thornton, and while affording unlimited pleasure to all those who are fortunate to attend their programs, incidentally assists the local associations, of which there are many over the system of the C. N. R.

General Notes.

The Misses Annie and Amy Armstrong have returned home after a visit in Montreal and Westmount.

Mrs. P. C. Duboyce, Mrs. H. E. Beiber, Mrs. F. A. McKee and Mrs. F. E. S. Shelley spent Monday, February 17th, in Sherbrooke.

Messrs. Wm. and Gordon Lodge, of Danville, recently visited their mother, who is nursing Mrs. Halliday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. C. Duboyce.

Mrs. F. T. Mappin is reported to be on the sick list.

Miss Pauline Sutherland, of Quebec, is the guest of the Misses Fowler.

On Tuesday evening, February 18th, Mrs. A. J. Marcotte entertained at bridge. There were seven tables, the prize winners being Mrs. Rene Chainey, Mrs. O'Conner and Mrs. Laroche.

Mrs. Harry Hardy, of Island Pond, paid a short visit to friends here on Wednesday.

Mrs. A. G. Manning entertained at bridge on Wednesday afternoon. The decorations were spring flowers. Mrs. F. W. Dyson poured tea and Mrs. Jas. Boast poured coffee. The prizes went to Mrs. D. W. Stevens, Mrs. F. E. S. Shelley and Mrs. Levi Stevens.

LAKE MEGANTIC

Mrs. Malcolm F. MacLeod has returner home, having been a patient in the Sherbrooke Hospital for some time.

Miss Ida Ross, of Leeds, is the guest of Miss Marion Morrison.

Mrs. Allan MacDonald has returned home from Lennoxville, where she was the guest of relatives.

Mrs. J. R. MacDonald has gone to Gould, where she will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. B. MacLeod.

Mr. Ernest Braddock, of Farnham, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Neil.

Mrs. J. A. MacLeod and Master Hector MacLeod were visitors in Holeb, Me., on Wednesday.

The regular monthly meeting of the W.M.S. was held at the home of Mrs. V. A. Ginn on Wednesday. The devotional exercises were conducted by the president, followed by singing. The new study book, "From Jerusalem to Jerusalem," was used for the first time. The first chapter being read and commented on. A letter of appreciation and gratitude for literature sent them by the society, from Coate's Camps, was read. The singing of "Blest Be the Tie that Binds" was followed by prayer, the meeting being brought to a close by the Mizpah benediction. Following the close of the meeting, refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Ginn, who was assisted in serving by Miss Almida Vermette.

BUILDING WAS SLIGHTLY DOWN IN PAST MONTH

Total Permits in Canada Placed at $7,189,741, Which Is 14.6 Per Cent. Below January, 1929.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 21. — There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by sixty-one cities during January as compared with the preceding month, and the aggregate was also lower than in January, 1929, and 1928. It was, however, greater than in the same month of any other year since this record was instituted in 1920. The co-operating municipalities reported permits for building estimated to cost $7,189,741, as compared with $14,688,682 in December, 1929, and $8,416,880 in January, 1929. There was, therefore, a reduction of 51.1 per cent in the former, but of only 14.6 per cent in the latter, more significant comparison.

Some fifty cities furnished detailed statements, showing that they had granted over 300 permits for dwellings valued at about $1,400,000 and nearly 900 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately $5,700,000. In December, authority was granted for approximately $3,400,000 and $11,000,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of the building authorized during January as compared with December, the gain of 119.9 per cent in the last-named being most noteworthy. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, that of $4,075,707, or 58 per cent, in Ontario was most pronounced.

As compared with January, 1929, there were increases in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while there was also a very slight gain in Quebec. The most marked advance in this comparison was in Saskatchewan, where the value of the building authorized increased by $982,323, or 1077.5 per cent. Reductions were recorded in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia, that of $1,959,337, or 40 per cent in Ontario being greatest.

UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTIONED IN OTTAWA HOUSE

Conservative Member for Toronto Northwest Has Tabled Series of Questions on Order Paper of House of Commons.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 22.—Unemployment in Canada is the subject of a series of questions being placed on the order paper of the House of Commons by T. L. Church (Conservative, Toronto Northwest).

Mr. Church asks: "Has the Government any plans for providing useful employment for the great body of the unemployed? If so, what relief will be afforded? Will the Government accept the offer of the Province of Ontario to provide one-third of the cost of certain forms of relief in conjunction with federal and municipal authority? If not, why not?"

REDUCE TARIFF ON AUTOMOBILES

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Reduction in the tariff on automobiles and motor trucks is advocated in a proposed resolution placed on the order paper of the House by B. W. Fansher (Progressive, Lambton East). Brief in text, the proposal reads:

"That in the opinion of this House, the tariff on automobiles and motor trucks should be reduced."

AND THEY WERE TIN

"When first we were married you were only too glad to wash up the dishes."

"I know; but we only had two dishes then."

BOLTON CENTRE

Mr. Isaac Cousens died at his home here on Wednesday morning, February 19.

PUZZLE $12,000.00 GIVEN FREE

The above amount of money has been given away by us in CASH PRIZES.

$500.00 more will be given away as follows,-

1st prize	$100.	5th prize	$40.
2nd "	$ 75.	6th "	$30.
3rd "	$ 60.	7th "	$25.
4th "	$ 50.	8th "	$20.

5 prize of $10. each in cash
10 prize of $ 5. each in cash



Solve this puzzle and win a CASH PRIZE. Above is a picture of Father Time. Concealed about the picture is the faces of his 7 daughters. Can you find them? If so mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper these words, "I have found all the faces and marked them" and mail same to us with your name and address. In case of tie hand writing and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will advise you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be a prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send your reply to

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SEPPALA HOLDS NARROW MARGIN IN DOG DERBY

Victory of St. Goddard in Second Lap Cuts Leader's Advantage Down to Twenty-Eight Seconds—Faster Time Yesterday.

QUEBEC, Feb. 22.—The Quebec Dog Derby has narrowed down to a duel between Leonhard Seppala, "Mighty Atom" from Alaska, and Emil St. Goddard, of The Pas, for premier honors, for these two enjoy a lead over the rest of the field that is almost too great to overcome.

Seppala still leads in the race but only by the slimmest of margins as the result of yesterday's lap, which went to St. Goddard by the handsome margin of five minutes.

It was announced Thursday that Seppala led by four minutes and fifty-eight seconds, but this was changed by Friday morning to five minutes and twenty-eight seconds, so that although St. Goddard clipped an even five minutes from this lead, he still trails by twenty-eight seconds.

For a while it was announced yesterday that St. Goddard was leading on the two days by the scant margin of two seconds, but this was later changed as a result of the altered times for Thursday, and Seppala was established in first place, although none too securely.

Starting out second yesterday morning, Seppala and Chevrette, the latter being first away, ran neck and neck for the first seven miles, Chevrette holding his rival on even terms for the first nine miles. By the time the next five miles had been covered, however, the Alaskan had clipped two minutes off Chevrette but at the half way mark had dropped one minute of this.

In the meantime, St. Goddard, who was twenty-six minutes behind Chevrette in the early stages of the race, although not on elapsed time, was mushing his dogs along steadily, and had gained four minutes on the leader at Stoneham.

The Alaskan was first home yesterday, running along behind his team and urging them on to their utmost speed, and a mighty roar went up from the five thousand spectators lining both sides of St. Louis road as he hove into sight. When his brake had ground to a stop and the elapsed time was computed, it was found that Seppala had covered the lap in 3.38.35 or thirteen minutes and nineteen seconds faster than yesterday, despite the heavy going.

LAVIGNE KNOCKED OUT ROGER

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 22. — Midget Lavigne, of Winooski, knocked out Arthur Roger, of Montreal, in the third round of a scheduled ten round bout here last night. Both are bantamweights.

LATZO ACCOMPLISHED "COMEBACK"

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, Feb. 22.—Pete Latzo, one of those game old veterans who never seems to lose his grip, came back to the big battle pit last night,

WESTERN LOOP CHAMPIONS AT ARENA SUNDAY

St. Albans, of Montreal, Will Play Second Game of Home and Home Series for Allan Cup Here Tomorrow Afternoon.

A newcomer to local hockey fans will be seen in action tomorrow afternoon at the Exhibition Arena, when St. Albans, champions of the Western Intermediate League (Montreal) will cross sticks with the Canadiens in the second game of a home and home series in the first round of the playdowns for the amateur championship of the province and the Allan Cup eliminations.

The first game between these two teams played last evening on Montreal and resulted in a one to one draw, so that tomorrow's game, which is called for 2.30 o'clock and will be handled by Gerald Wiggett, will decide which team is to enter the next round.

JUNIOR PLAY DOWNS START TODAY

This afternoon at the Montreal Forum the Sherbrooke Maroon Juniors cross sticks with M.A.A.A. juniors in the first game of the Provincial Junior playdowns. The winner of this tilt will meet the winners of the clash between the Y. M. H. A., and Ca-Na-Va, which takes place at the Mount Royal Arena this afternoon.

The second round game is called for March 1st in Montreal, and the winners of this encounter meet Quebec in the finals for the Provincial title and the right to play the Ontario winners in the Memorial Cup playdowns.

and neatly chastised Larry Johnson, a villainous puncher of the younger generation, in a smart, fast ten round skirmish that furnished 12,000 of the faithful with one of the major surprises of the indoor season.

Nursing a fractured jaw, broken for the second time by Jimmy Braddock's sock over a year ago, Pudgy Pete administered an artful lesson to one of the most savage right hand punchers in the 175 pound division. He won the decision by the barest of margins.

Even the judges and referee failed to agree, but he did manage to sqeak through, tender chin and all, by the breadth of a round or so.

PAUL DEFEATED BRITTON

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22. — Tommy Paul, Buffalo lightweight, won the decision over Jackie Britton, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., in a six round feature bout at Olympia here last night. Paul weighed 128; Britton 134.

YANKEES LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMP

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. — The vanguard of 1930 edition of the New York Yankees pulled out of the Pennsylvania station last night, Florida bound. Thirty-four regulars and rookies, without the name of "Babe" Ruth, composed the Yankee roster, as the first contingent headed southward.

CANADIENS AND ST. ALBANS PLAY A DRAW MATCH

Viger Tied Up Count With Only Thirty Seconds to Play in First Game of Home and Home Play-Off Series.

MONTREAL, QUE., Feb. 22. — Sherbrooke Canadiens and St. Albans, champions of the Montreal West End Intermediate League, will fight it out on even terms in the metropolis of the Eastern Townships on Sunday afternoon for the right to continue in the hunt for the Allan Cup. In their initial encounter here last night the two teams played a one all draw, the Sherbrooke lads evening up the count with but thirty seconds of the regular time remaining.

While the game was not a brilliant exhibition, it was indeed very exciting. The Sherbrooke lads put up a wonderful fight. They outskated their rivals, but the soft condition of the ice handicapped them considerably. The visitors' speed was offset by the team work of St. Albans.

After a scoreless first period, in which the local team maintained the aggressive despite the fact that they were out-speeded by their opponents, St. Albans took the lead in the second on a neat goal by Bennett, hard working substitute forward. Working his way down centre he shot from just inside the blue line. It was a straight shot and Workman stopped it in the centre of his pads. The puck bounced back some six feet and Bennett pounced upon it to shove it past the diving goal tender.

The goal failed to pep up either side to any great extent and the game proceeded as before. As time passed in the third session it seemed that Sherbrooke would never make the necessary effort, and with a minute to go it looked like a win for St. Albans. But thirty seconds later, Viger, speedy visiting defence man, strolled up centre ice, and sent a shot which Deegan allowed to roll in behind him. The whistle blew a few seconds later.

St. Albans proved to be a hard working, aggressive team, that played well together. Canadiens were faster and heavier, but lacked combination and push. Mullan, Bennett and Deegan were best for the locals, with Viger, Roy and Meek doing most work for the visitors.

The line-up:

Canadiens	Position	St. Albans
Workman	goal	Deegan
Viger	defence	Waugh
Wolfe	defence	Lyle
Langis	centre	Mullan
Lepage	wing	Armstrong
O'Donnell	defence	Reany
Roy	sub	McArthur
Meek	sub	Jack
	sub	Bennett

Referee—Percy Moore.
First Period—No score.
Penalties—Bennett, Wolfe.
Second Period—1 St. Albans, Bennett, 13.00.
Penalties—McArthur (2), Waugh, Viger (2).
Third Period—2 Canadiens, Viger, 19.35.
Penalties—Waugh, Lyle (2).

GAMES AT SWEETSBURG

SWEETSBURG, Que., Feb. 22.—The citizens of Sweetsburg feel justly proud of the part the local boys have taken in the League hockey matches during this season while playing on the Cowansville Victoria Hockey team. The league cup has been won this year for the second time and providing the boys are successful in again winning it next year it will remain with them definitely. Twelve games have been played with surrounding town teams. The number of points scored by each player on the line-up are as follows: Sweetsburg players, Vincent Leonard, one; Austin Lee, eight, Stanley Perron, eleven; Lawrence Lee, eighteen; total, 38. Cowansville players: Elwin Stowe, three; Wm. McClatchie, three; Byron Johnston, five; Dr. Cowie, seven; total eighteen.

Other Cowansville players included Messrs. Jack Brown, Jack Stocks, Sydney Flegs, Harold Reid, John Bowling and Mr. Smith.

Mr. C. W. Henry proved himself a very able manager of the hockey team and a great favorite among the boys.

The year has been a very successful one financially as well as in other ways and the best wishes of the town people are with the team for a good season in 1931.

Mr. Henry has now offered another silver cup for which the boys have played several games with various teams including one with Huntingdon boys and are standing in line to win that one at present.

C.N.R. TO SPEND $9,000,000 ON BRANCH LINES

Work to Be Undertaken in Western Canada This Year Includes Grading of 281 Miles, Laying of Track for 201 Miles, and Ballasting of 280 Miles.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 22.—Nine million dollars will be spent on branch line construction by the Canadian National Railways in western Canada this year, Western Vice-President A. E. Warren announced here yesterday. This is exclusive of the Hudson Bay Railway and does not include any expenditure for betterments or new works on lines now in operation.

Work to be undertaken includes grading of 281 miles; laying of track 201 miles and ballasting 280 miles. When completed, the company will have opened for operation 290 miles of the 518 mile three-year programme approved by the Federal Government last session.

In addition, grading will also be finished on 213 miles of line and ninety additional miles of steel laid, so that very little work will be required to complete the full programme within the stipulated three year period.

MAROONS, CANADIENS AND OTTAWA ENGAGED IN KEEN FIGHT

(By Herbert W. Barker, Associated Press Sports Writer)

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Boston Bruins, having clinched the American section title in the National Hockey League, interest is centred on the Canadian group where the Maroons and Canadiens, Montreal representatives, are engaged in a great fight for first place.

The Maroons, a heavy, rugged outfit, now are in the driver's seat with forty-three points, with the speedy Canadiens four points behind. Ottawa's Senators also offer something of a threat, for they are in third place only two points behind he Canadiens.

All three of these teams will swing into action tonight. The Maroons travel to Pittsburgh to meet the much-abused Pirates, who have won only five games all year. The Canadiens will be at home to the New York Americans. Ottawa tangles with the Maple Leafs at Toronto.

Tomorrow night Boston meets the Rangers at New York while Chicago, two points behind the Rangers in the race for second place in the section, takes on Detroit at Chicago.

A defeat for the Rangers and a victory for Chicago will place the two teams in a deadlock of thirty-seven points each.

Boston has distanced the field in this group with sixty-three points.

BASKETBALL

MEETING OF CITY LEAGUE

A special meeting of the City Basketball League is to be held on Tuesday evening, February 25th, at eight o'clock, to give consideration to eligibility of certain players on different line-ups, and also to make definite arrangements for the play-off series.

ABERCORN

Mr. George Deyette, of Cowansville, was visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Deyette, on Tuesday.

Mr. Menzo Ingalls, of Richford, was a caller here on Tuesday.

Mr. Walter Deyette is suffering from a sprained wrist.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Hall and nephew, from New Hampshire, were guests at Mr. B. P. Spencer's on February 16.

Mrs. A. L. Maurice was called to St. Johnsbury, Vt., owing to the serious illness of her son-in-law, Mr. Vodreau.

The Righton Brothers gave about twenty of their friends a straw ride to Richford, where they attended the movies, after which they returned to Mrs. Wady's, where Mrs. Righton and Mrs. Wady served refreshments. Music was furnished by Mr. P. Johnson, and dancing was indulged in for a few hours, after which the company returned to their homes after spending a very enjoyable evening.

FIFTY-EIGHTH WEDDING DAY ANNIVERSARY

Friends and Relatives Offer Congratulations and Best Wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Knapp, of Brompton.

BROMPTON, Que., Feb. 22.—On Monday evening, February 17th, about thirty friends and neighbors met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Blair to offer their congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Knapp on the occasion of the fifty-eighth anniversary of their wedding. The gathering was almost entirely representative of Christ's Church congregation, of which Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are the oldest members. Others, however, whose presence would have been most welcome, sent kindly messages and also tangible expressions of their good will. In addition to the gift of a very beautiful azalea in full bloom. Rev. B. Watson was asked during the evening to present to Mr. and Mrs. Knapp a sum of money and a number of cards expressing the affectionate regard of their many friends. Mrs. Knapp made a fitting reply, expressing for Mr. Knapp and herself their appreciation of the kind feeling which inspired these gifts.

At the request of Mrs. Knapp the following lines composed for the occasion were read, the title being:

"Sea-shore and Mountain-top":—

The waves roll in from the Eternal Sea,
The shores of life are strewn with memories
Of by-gone days, and, childlike still,
We roam the Sands, seeking for treasures rare,
Finding bright pebbles, quaint rose-tinted shells
And fronds of sea-weed, clinging to the rocks.
Above us rise the hill-sides, gemmed with fields,
Behind them, mountain peaks with sun-lit crests
Touching the sky and pointing to the Home,
Whence comes our help, and whither we must climb.
Thither, in converse sweet, with love-filled hearts
And shining eyes, we wend our home-ward way.

After these presentations the remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent in games, followed by the serving of refreshments.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Knapp's daughter, Mrs. George Jamieson, of Lennoxville. The hearty singing of the Doxology marked the close of a very happy evening.

General Notes

Mrs. Jas. Gardner, of Windsor, spent a few days here recently with her daughter, Mrs. D. M. Perkin.

Mrs. L. E. Wheeler, who is a patient in the Sherbrooke Hospital, underwent a very serious operation on Wednesday.

Mrs. Geo. Jamieson, of Lennoxville, spent the week-end here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Knapp.

Mrs. H. T. Ward is in the Sherbrooke Hospital for treatment.

A very interesting illustrated lecture was given by Rev. B. Watson on Wednesday evening at the home of Messrs. J. D. and H. J. Ward. The subject was "The Old Church in the New Dominion". A collection was taken up in aid of the W. A.

SPORTING NOTES

WM. DWYER PURCHASES ANOTHER RACING TRACK

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Kenwood Park racing track, located midway between Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla., yesterday was purchased by William Dwyer, owner of the New York Americans Hockey Club and several small Canadian and United States tracks. At the same time Dwyer announced that a spring meeting would be held March 10 to 29.

MILLER TO MEET WILDERMUTH

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. — Leigh Miller, the blonde Canadian sprinter who has beaten three of the best dash men in the United States this winter, will take on a fourth in the Manhattan College track meet here March 3, it was announced yesterday. Karl Wildermuth, Georgetown flash, is to meet him in a spring series at 50, 60 and 70 yards.

Frank Hussey, New York A. C., and Hollis Hand, of Princeton, also have accepted invitations to compete and Jimmy Daley of Holy Cross may be added to the field.

GOLF

MISS ORCULT CAPTURED HONORS

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22. — Miss Maureen Orcutt, of New Britain, Conn., former National woman's golf champion, won the Florida woman's tournament yesterday from Miss Virginia VanWie, Chicago, in a match that went to the twentieth green.

EXHIBITION ARENA
HOCKEY
(Allan Cup Play downs)
SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 2.30 p.m.
ST. ALBANS (Montreal) vs.
CANADIENS.
25c., 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c., $1.00
On sale at Dion's, Wiggett's Shoe Store and the Arena. Tel. 928-J—926.
SKATING
Every Afternoon at 2.30 p.m., 15c.
Saturday and Sunday Night with Music, 25c.

EXCELLENT RECORD MADE BY PREVENTIVE SERVICE

920 Customs and 1,128 Excise Seizures in Quebec in Thirty Months — Revenue Totalled $439,892.50 — Co-operation of Other Police Stressed.

MONTREAL, Feb., 22.—Revenue resulting from infractions of the Customs and Excise laws in the Quebec division between June 1st, 1927, and December 31st, 1929, totalled $439,892.50, according to records prepared yesterday by Isaie Savard, chief of the preventive service in Quebec, and published with the authority of F. W. Cowan, who heads the same service throughout the Dominion.

During the period, 920 Customs seizures were made by the preventive staff, and 1,128 Excise seizures. Everything from vessels to cigarettes, from whole liquor bottling plants to packages of lace, was included in the round-up, says Chief Savard, who emphasizes that the best of results has accrued from close collaboration between his men and personnel of the Montreal, provincial, and railroad police forces.

Don't neglect to read the Classified Advertisements in this issue. They likely name something you want.

HON. CAIRINE WILSON MAY ADDRESS WOMEN'S CLUBS IN NEW ENGLAND STATES

Effort to Have Canada's First Woman Senator Conduct Series of Lectures Likely to Be Made by Number of Women's Organizations of Boston, Mass.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—An effort to have Hon. Cairine Wilson, Canada's first woman senator, conduct a series of lectures in the New England States, will likely be made by a number of women's organizations of Bostoin, Mass., says a special despatch from Boston to the Ottawa Citizen. The Canadian Club of Boston, sponsor of the plan to have Senator Wilson visit that section for the purpose of attending fetes in her honor and to deliver the lectures, is said to have found support from the Women's International League, Women's Municipal League and the Women's Boston City Club.

"Governor Allen and Mayor Curley have both volunteered the information that the state and city will be eager to welcome the distinguished lady senator," the despatch adds.

PROTEST AGAINST TAX ON FISH CAUGHT BY TRAWLER

Hon. P. J. A. Cardin Interviewed by Delegation in Regard to Trawler Fishing Regulations —Claim Tax Injurious to Industry.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Protesting against the regulations which govern trawler fishing and which will impose a tax of one cent per pound on foreign owned trawler caught fish, beginning April 1st, a large delegation yesterday interviewed the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin. The delegation was headed by A. Handfield Whitman, of Halifax, N.S., and was presented to the minister by G. Fred Pearson, of Halifax, who was counsel on the Royal Fisheries Commission which investigated this problem two years ago. Others who were present were D. J. Bryce and C. L. Guyman, of New York, and A. H. Brittain, of Montreal.

The delegation urged that Canadian-built and operated trawlers be exempt from the 2-3 cent per pound tax, the proportion that will be assessed from such vessels. It was also represented that the one cent rate on other vessels was injurious to the industry.





ROSENBLOOM-BATTERSBY BRITISH HATS

New Hats For Spring Are Here

We want to show you these fine hats. Come in and see them. Notice the fine smooth finish of this exceptional felt. Examine the quality of the silk ribbon, the sweatband and all the other details that make a really fine hat. See the waterproof band which prevents perspiration from soiling the surface. (This is a real feature).

When you see these hats, you'll agree with us that they are really worth a great deal more than the six dollars we are asking for them. We recommend ROSENBLOOM-BATTERSBY HATS.

—here SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES are sold

Rosenbloom's Limited
THE YOUNG MEN'S STORE
64 Wellington Street North. Sherbrooke, Que.

It's Here—

The New
CHEVROLET
Sport Roadster

It's Sure Easy to Look at

WEBSTER MOTORS LTD.
Sherbrooke, Que.

VIEWS GIVEN ON INSURANCE FOR MOTORISTS

General Manager of Montreal Motorists' League Claims that Compulsory Insurance Is Not at All Practical from Actual Experience.

Mr. T. C. Kirby, general manager of the Montreal Motorists' League, claiming that compulsory insurance is not at all practical from actual experience, has placed certain suggestions before the Provincial Government.

Speaking in this respect Mr. Kirby says:

"This proposed Financial Responsibility Act provides that in two classes of cases operators shall be deprived of their right to drive, and registration permits shall be revoked from the owner until financial responsibility is established.

"This act does not affect in any manner the careful driver and will fall entirely on the reckless and careless driver who will eventually be forced off the highways and no matter whether the owner or operator was the cause of the accident or not would have no bearing on the case, as long as he or his car was involved in such an accident. Many are involved in accidents who are in no way negligent, the negligence resting solely on the other party to the accident. Such operators or owners may well contend that this act imposes a duty upon them without reason.

"Any operator or owner having been in an accident in the Province of Quebec, or having violated the laws, shall be deprived of the right to operate a motor vehicle upon the Province of Quebec highways, or register his car in the Province of Quebec until such operator or owner, or both, shall show proof to the comptroller or financial responsibility to satisfy any claim of damages to property to the extent of $1,000; for injuries or death of one person to the extent of $5,000; and to more than one person to the extent of $10,000. When this proof is required of an owner it is required as to each vehicle owned by him.

"Persons not residents of the Province of Quebec who cannot give satisfactory proof of their financial responsibility in accordance with the requirements of the act shall have the privilege of operating withing the province revoked and the privilege of allowing their cars to be operated therein revoked.

"The proof of financial responsibility required is in the nature of the usual $5,000 and $10,000 liability insurance policy and such policies issued by companies authorized to do business in the Province of Quebec will be acceptable proof of the financial responsibility of the owner or operator. A bond or cash or other collateral may be deposited to satisfy this requirement. In the usual run of cases it is probable that the party having had an accident or convicted of a violation will take out an insurance policy to protect other users of the highways in case of accidents in the future.

"It is to be noted that this act does not compel any one to prove his financial responsibility until after he has either been in an accident as set forth or convicted of a violation of the law. In that particular it differs from the Massachusetts Act, which provides the users of the highway must show their financial responsibility before being accorded the privileges of driving in Massachusetts."

Don't neglect to read the Classified Advertisements in this Issue.

SCOTSTOWN AND VICINITY NEWS AND PERSONALS

Busy Session of W.M.S. Held—Newsy Items and Personals of General Interest from Scotstown and Vicinity.

SCOTSTOWN, Que., Feb. 21. — The February meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church, was held at the Manse on Thursday afternoon, with an attendance of sixteen. The president, Mrs. A. G. Sherman opened the meeting with the singing of "Jesus Calls Us O'er The Tumult", after which Rev. D. Robertson led the devotional exercises, taking the Scripture lesson from the 2nd chapter of acts. The roll call was answered by a verse of Scripture commencing with the letter G. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. It was decided after some discussion to promote the teen age girls from the Mission Band to a C.G.I.T. group, Mrs. S. J. Scott being suggested as a possible leader. Also it was decided on motion to form a Young People's Auxiliary with the former Mission Circle members, this society to be made up of girls and boys. The offering was then received. Treasurer's report of the January meeting was received from Mrs. P. A. Sherman.

"A Triumph of Faith", being an account of the sixtieth anniversary of the W. M. S., held in Columbus, Ohio in October last was read alternately by the members.

It was decided by the members to observe the World's Day of Prayer which falls on March 7th, this to be the only meeting for the month. "Hark the Voice of Jesus Crying" was then sung. The lesson study for the day, "From Jerusalem to Jerusalem". The second chapter was led by Mrs. John Taylor, assisted by Mrs. P. A. Sherman, Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Mrs. C. M. Smith and Mrs. A. A. MacKenzie.

The meeting was closed with the singing of "More Love to Thee", and the Mizpah benediction. Mrs. Robert Murray served refreshments at the close of the meeting, assisted by Mrs. Wm. Murray.

General Notes.

Mrs. R. A. Scott was in Sherbrooke on Wednesday.

Mr. Gordon MacLean, of Fisher Hill, was in town on Tuesday.

Friends will be sorry to know Mrs. McMannis was quite ill this week. Nurse Eleanor Scott was in attendance. Dr. Shippam, of Bury, was called by Dr. Smith for consultation.

Mrs. Ross Taylor, of Lennoxville, was a week-end guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor.

Mrs. Wm. Taylor entertained at a few tables of bridge on Tuesday night. She was assisted in serving by Mrs. Ross Taylor.

The snowshoe tramp and social evening held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Sherman on Friday evening of last week was much enjoyed by those attending.

ABBOTSFORD

Mrs. J. J. Gibb entertained the bridge club on Tuesday evening. Cards were played at six tables and the first prize winners were Miss Margory Fisk and Mr. G. H. Brizzell.

Mesdames J. R. Marshall and R. A. Gillespie are in Montreal attending the W.M.S. convention.

Mrs. G. Lefebre was in Montreal recently.

Miss L. W. Fisk is visiting in Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Buzzell entertained at a whist party on Thursday evening.

COATICOOK AND VICINITY NEWS AND PERSONALS

Newsy Items and Jottings of General Interest from Coaticook and Neighborhood.

COATICOOK, Que., Feb. 22. — Mrs. Ernest Parker entertained many of her friends at the tea hour and for the evening on Saturday, February 15th.

A large, live turkey has been donated by his Worship Mayor Tillotson, and is on display in the show window of The Great Atlantic and Pacific Store. The same will be raffled for the benefit of the High School Hockey Club.

Mrs. Junior MacLean has gone to St. Petersburg, Florida, where she will spend the remainder of the winter.

Rev. Harris Wallace and Mr. William Wallace attended the Baptist Pastor and Laymen's Conference held at the home of the Rev. C. P. England and Mrs. England, Waterville, Que. Among those present other than the Coaticook delegation, were Rev. R.M. Simmons and Inspector J. H. Hunter, of the Sherbrooke Baptist Church; Rev. H. Crickington and Mrs. Crickington, of Dixville, Que., and Rev. Jones, of Sutton, Que. Two most inspiring addresses were given respectively by Rev. H. Crickington on "Prayer", and by Rev. C. P. England on the "Cottage Prayer Meeting".

Mrs. Chas. H. Lovell, Mrs. A. Lothrop, and Mrs. R. H. Cartwright were the successful hostesses of the Ladies' Guild of St. Stephen's Church on Tuesday afternoon. An unusually large attendance together with the excellent refreshments served, made this Guild one of the most enjoyable of the season.

Mrs. Fred. Christie, of Magog, Que., has been entertained during the week at the homes of Mrs. O. G. G. Webster, Mrs. H. B. Lovell, and Mrs. F. F. Christie. Mrs. Christie has been the guest of honor at different "bridges" held in her honor.

The friends of Mrs. William Garceau will regret to learn that she has been obliged to return to the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Sherbrooke, as she had not improved in health during her stay at her home.

Messrs. Wadsworth, of the Colebrooke, N.H., National Bank, Claude Van Dyke and M. Loverin, of West Stewartson, N.H., were recent business guests in town at the Registry Office.

Mr. W. E. C. Jones was a business visitor at Sherbrooke on Wednesday.

Rev. Harris Wallace officiated at the funeral service of the late Mrs. Mathilda Washburn at Baldwin's Mills, Que., on Monday. The deceased, who passed away on Friday last, was ninety-five years of age, and ever a most highly esteemed resident. Interment was made in the family lot in the Chamberlain Cemetery.

Miss Natalie Chandler is spending the week at Sherbrooke with friends.

The many friends of Mrs. E. F. Tomkins will be glad to know that she is now somewhat recovering from the injuries received from a severe fall about three weeks ago.

Miss Isabelle Hansford is spending a few days at Sherbrooke with relatives and friends.

Harmony Rebekah Lodge held a most successful card party in the Lodge rooms in Monday evening. The proceeds were about twenty-four dollars.

The Victoria I.O.O.F. Lodge, No. 16, exemplified the second degree for three new candidates of the Waterville I.O.O.F. Lodge on Tuesday evening. After the degree work was completed, all enjoyed an oyster supper.

Miss Thibault, of Island Pond, Vt., was recently entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McNamara.

Mr. R. G. Beerworth left on Wednesday for Montreal, where he will spend the remainder of the week on business.

The Waterville Hockey boys are playing a match with the High School Hockey Boys on Moyle's rink on Saturday evening.

Mr. Parker, Inspector of High Schools, for the Province of Quebec made an official visit at the Coaticook High School on Wednesday. Inspector Parker is completing the scholastic year for the late Inspector MacBurney who died about a month ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Mossman left on Wednesday for St. Petersberg, Florida, where they will spend the ensuing weeks.

Mrs. H. B. Lovell entertained at a pleasant bridge on Monday afternoon. Cards were played at six tables. The prize winners were Mrs. Chas. G. Johnson, Mrs. A. L. Parker and Mrs. A. A. Hopkins. Mrs. Fred Christie, of Magog, received the guest of honor prize. Refreshments were served by the hostess, the dining-room being decorated with yellow daffodils and candles of the same shade. The drawing-rooms were handsomely arranged with cut flowers.

Mrs. Charles G. Johnson and Mrs. Geo. Moyle are the hostesses at bridge on Saturday afternoon.

Over half a million feet of hardwood logs have been received at Messrs. P. L. Badlwin & Sons at their St. Jean Baptiste street mill.

A slight error was noted by some of Coaticook citizens in an Editorial note in Wednesday's issue of the "Record", when the population of the town was rated about 1,500 people. The June Census, gave Coaticook a population of 3,962.

The news was received in town this week of the death of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ball, of Pembroke, Ont., where Mr. Ball is the manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Mrs. Irving Gooley, of Dixville, was the guest of friends in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Ella Farnsworth, who has been spending some time at Quebec City with her son, Mr. Raymond Farnsworth and Mrs. Farnsworth, is expected to return to Coaticook in the near future.

Mrs. M. J. Flemming pleasantly entertained the Ladies' Guild of Christ's Church at her home on Thursday afternoon, February 20th.

Mrs. E. Hauver entertained eighteen of the little friends of her granddaughter, Hazel Brown, in honor of her eleventh birthday anniversary on St. Valentine's Day.

The friends of Mrs. Chas. E. Lemoine will regret to learn that she has been confined to her room durtih the past eleven weeks, and obliged to have the attendance of a trained nurse.

Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Piercy recently entertained several of their friends at their home to a sugar party.

Mr. R. H. Phelps, of Knowlton, Que., spent a recent week-end in town with friends.

Mr. Howard Mayhew was the week-end visitor of friends at Waterville, Que.

The fire brigade were called out on Monday morning at an early hour for a serious chimney blaze at the home of Mr. Edgar Sullivan.

Many carloads of pulpwood have been shipped from the C.N.R. pulp yards during the past two weeks, en route for the American and Canadian pulp markets.

A hockey match was played Wednesday on Moyle's rink between the High School Boys and Penman's Ltd., resulting in a score of four to three in favor of the High School Boys.

Mrs. F. F. Christie and Mrs. A. A. Hall were the pleasing hostesses at bridge at the home of Mrs. Hall, Cutting street, on Saturday afternoon, February 15th. Those winning prizes were Mrs. H. E. Colt and Mrs. J. Raymond Allard. Refreshments were served by the hostesses, the dining-room and living-rooms being most artistically arranged with cut flowers.

One of the most largely attended card parties of the season was held in the Harmony Rebekah Lodge rooms on Monday evening last, when cards were played at sixteen tables and most enjoyable refreshments were served. The proceeds were very satisfactory.

Mr. D. S. Bachand has closed the store that he bought of Trihey's Limited, and has removed the stock to his general departmental store.

Mr. Holsea E. Colt has been spending the week in Montreal where he has been attending the annual conference of the Massey-Harris Farm Implement Company, which was held at their head office in that city.

The hosts of friends of Miss Edith Anderson will be very pleased to know that she has undergone a most successful operation on her tonsils at the Western Hospital and is convalescing at the hospital.

Mr. Willard Colt, of Sherbrooke, was a recent week-end visitor of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Colt.

MACK HONORED BY PHILADELPHIANS



It was a proud moment for Cornelius McGillicuddy — known wherever baseball is played as Connie Mack—when, as pictured above, he won an illuminated scroll and $10,000 for "the most outstanding service" to his home city of Philadelphia during the last year. As manager of the world champion Athletics, he took his place among famed scientist educators and artists who have won the annual Philadelphia Award, established by the late Edward W. Bok.

W.C.T.U. MEETS AT WATERLOO; OTHER TOPICS

Survey of Temperance Progress in Various Counties Read by Mrs. Millar—Other Business Taken Up—Personals and Other Items of Interest from Waterloo and District.

WATERLOO, Que., Feb. 22.—A largely attended meeting of the W. C.T.U. was held on February 18th at the home of Mrs. E. A. Savage. A letter was read from the Educational Campaign headquarters, mentioning the increased extent of the campaign, the witness office having published 15,000 extra copies of the Northern Messenger beside those at first ordered and additional copies are being called for.

A plan for raising money was discussed and approved.

It being the annual memorial meeting for Frances Willard, articles from the White Ribbon Tidings were read by Mrs. Goddard and a survey of temperance progress in various countries was read by Mrs. Millar.

The collection as usual will be divided between the World's Missionary and the Provincial Funds.

General Notes

Mr. H. C. Wallace and son, Mr. Raymond Wallace, have purchased the farm adjoining theirs from Mr. Wm. Morriseau and will take possession on March 1st.

Mr. R. R. Bachand, N.P., was in Montreal last week on business.

Mrs. K. W. Wallace entertained the Foster Street Club at their final meeting for this season, on Monday afternon. Mrs. Wallace was assisted by Mrs. Royston, who has substituted several times in the club. Following refreshments, served by the hostesses, the prizes were drawn for in order of the score standing of the members, each receiving a souvenir.

Miss Emma Boright is visiting her niece, Mrs. Donald Kavanagh, and Mr. Kavanagh, and cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Boright, of Farnham.

Mrs. R. H. Shilson, of the "Cedars", visited her mother, Mrs. Peasley, recently. On Tuesday, February 18th, she was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Glenna Monney, of Knowlton.

Mr. J. C. Antliff, assistant superintendent of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and Mrs. Antliff, were recent guests at the Rectory, of Rev. Norman Egerton and Mrs. Egerton.

Mrs. W. R. Lefebvre was in Granby recently and attended the funeral on Saturday, February 15th, of the late Mr. Bercuis Monty. Mrs. Monty, nee Miss Louise Tartre, formerly of Waterloo, has many friends here whose sympathy is extended to her in her bereavement.

Mr. Billy Fishborn, of St. Lambert, has accepted a position here with the Metal Product Manufacturing Company.

Mrs. B. A. Charlebois has returned to her home in Montreal after spending a few days here with her sister, Mrs. DeCelles Poirier, and Mr. Poirier. She was accompanied home by her daughter, little Miss Pauline, who is attending the Maplewood Convent.

On Monday evening, February 17th, a spirited and interesting game of hockey was played on Mr. F. W. Savage's rink between the Metal Product Manufacturing and local Bank team which resulted in a victory of four to three in favor of the former.

Mrs. Jean Lenoir and little son, Gabriel, have returned from a visit with friends in St. Hyacinthe.

On Tuesday evening, February 18th, upwards of one hundred and fifty of the local hockey fans went to St. Johns and enjoyed watching a game between the local team and St. Johns players which resulted in a victory for the latter.

Mrs. K. M. Wallace entertained the Junior Women's Bridge Club on Tuesday evening, February 18th. The prize was won by Mrs. Violet Phelps.

Mrs. C. W. Candlish and Mrs. John McIntosh are attending the Diocesan W. A. meetings in Montreal as delegates from St. Luke's Parochial W. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Learned, of Amherst, N.S., are visiting Mrs. A. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Buckland and other relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Farrell, of Knowlton, were guests, on Sunday, February 16th, of Mrs. Peasley and sons.

The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. George Martin passed away at the home of his parents on February 12th. The funeral service was held on Friday, February 14th, in the Roman Catholic Church.

Miss Alice Meauchemin, of St. Hyacinthe, is the guest of her cousins, the Misses Poirier.

Miss Constance McGuirk, of the local Southern Canada Power Company staff, left on Tuesday, February 18th, for Montreal, where she has accepted a position. Miss Marguerite McGuirk will fill the vacancy created by the departure of her sister.

Mr. George G. Bresee, of Verdun, was in town on Thursday, February 20th on business.

Mrs. Leo. J. Watkins' friends will be glad to learn she has returned from the Royal Victoria Hospital, where, for the past three weeks, she has been a patient.

Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Robb and Mrs. Corcoran, of Warden, attended the sale and tea held in St. Luke's Church Hall on Saturday afternoon, February 15th.

The many friends of Mr. Arthur Courtmanche will be glad to learn that he has returned from the Sacred Heart Hospital, Sherbrooke, where it was found necessary for him to submit to an operation.

Mr. Fred. Bell was in St. Johns one day recently on business for the Atlas Plywood Company.

Mrs. Hyram Foster, of Granby, has returned home after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Gallaher, and Mr. Gallaher.

Miss Mae McGowan, of Montreal, was the recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Jr.

Mr. B. Moysey, local manager of the Bank of Montreal, returned on Wednesday from Melbourne, where he had been to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, the late Lt-Col. John Harkom. Mrs. Moysey and two children will remain in Melbourne for a few days.

Mrs. R. R. Bachand is visiting friends in Montreal.

Mrs. E. Hurst Ashton, of Warden, spent Wednesday, February 19th, with Mrs. A. L. Whitcomb and Mrs. K. W. Wallace.

Mr. E. Godet spent a week-end recently in Montreal with friends.

Rev. Father Richard Lacomte, vicar of St. Bernardin de Waterloo, has been appointed vicar of the new Catholic parish in Granby. Rev. Father Lacomte has many friends here who deeply regret his departure. On Wednesday evening a large farewell reception was held in the College Hall in honor of Father Lacomte, who was presented with a purse of gold.

Mrs. Henry Smith spent last week in Brome with her sister, Mrs. E. W. Ray, and family.

Mr. Warren Shaw, of Toronto, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Shaw, on Tuesday, February 18th.

Miss Kathryn Snodgrass, of Farnham, was the recent guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Snodgrass, and sister, Miss Margaret Snodgrass.

Rev. Father Fournier has returned to Montreal after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Fournier.

Mr. Henry Smith was in Valcourt last week on business.

Mrs. Myron Sherwood, of Farnham, was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. F. E. Sn dgrass, and family.

Mrs. Will. Dixon, of Foster, was in town on Tuesday, February 18th, on business.

SPRING OPENING

We have pleasure in announcing the arrival of the new sample line of Spring suitings from "Leishman" makers of Canada's finest clothes for men. Ready-to-wear garments are included in this shipment.

We also have ready for your inspection a complete line of new Spring coats, suits, priced from

$24 to $55

Please consider this a cordial invitation to see the new styles and materials whether you propose to buy immediately or not.

Should you wish to order for later delivery we will be glad to serve you.

ARNOLD'S LIMITED

46 Wellington Street North. Sherbrooke, Que.

PREMIER SHERBROOKE'S FAVORITE PICTURE PLAYHOUSE

TWO MORE DAYS TODAY and SUNDAY

BELLE BAKER in "SONG of LOVE"

A Picture That Comes Once in a Lifetime.

America's foremost Vaudeville headliner singing those famous songs with a throb that have won millions of hearts.

Also "THE RIDING RENEGADE" with Bob Steele

AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

4 DAYS ONLY -- COMMENCING MONDAY



The Supreme Romance of the Century!

Think of all the great Barthelmess hits of the past. Then try to vision a drama better than his best. It's his greatest achievement—your greatest screen thrill!

RICHARD BARTHELMESS

in Rex Beach's Great Novel

"SON OF THE GODS"

with

CONSTANCE BENNETT

Hailed everywhere as the greatest screen achievement in twenty years.

Playing Sherbrooke concurrently with its premier showing of Broadway.

.. ND OTHER ATTRACTIONS

HIS MAJESTY'S ONE NIGHT ONLY, MON., FEB. 24TH.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY,

PRINCESS AGRENEVA-SLAVIANSKY

And Her

ROYAL RUSSIAN CHOIR

25 SINGERS DANCERS MUSICIANS 25

BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA

Spectacular Dancing—Gorgeous Costumes

Direct from Tokio where by Imperial command they appeared before the Japanese Court at the Coronation.

ADMISSION: $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c, TAX INCLUDED.

THE STAGE AND SCREEN ATTRACTIONS

HIS MAJESTY'S

The Royal Russian Choir, under the personal direction of Princess Agreneva Slaviansky, has made arrangements to visit Sherbrooke for one night only, and on Monday evening will give a programme in His Majesty's Theatre.

This large choir is one of the outstanding musical companies of the present day, and has been acclaimed by critics in many centers. The original company was founded at the command of the Tsar in 1858, by the father of the present head of the choir. For nearly ninety years this venerable choral organization has brought its interpretation of Slavic music to every civilized country in the world.

THE PREMIER

"Broken Blossoms", "Tol'able David", "The Patent Leather Kid" and many other outstanding pictures have made the name of Richard Barthelmess outstanding in the moving picture world, but in his latest picture "Son of the Gods", a First National and Vitaphone Production from the story by Rex Beach, this popular young screen artist is said to bring new laurels to his reputation. "Son of the Gods" will be shown at the Premier Theatre for the first three days of next week, beginning on Monday.

The picture is beautifully produced, part of it being in technicolor. The leading feminine role is played by Constance Bennett, while a very able supporting cast is also included.

The following criticism was made of "Son of the Gods" when the picture was played in Montreal recently. "'Son of the Gods' has been taken from the story by Rex Beach and it brings to the screen a refreshingly original theme that has been splendidly handled by Frank Lloyd. There are no pointless theme songs; orchestras do not intrude in impossible places and the players, one and all, render effective characterisations. It is a picture which one can recommend unequivocally as good entertainment.

"As Sam Lee, Barthelmess portrays a young man whose ancestry is not known. As far as can be discovered Lea Ying, a wealthy Chinese merchant, is Sam's father and it is taken for granted that he is Chinese. This, of course, with unthinking members of his generation militates against him."

Rod LaRocque appears as a daring marauder in the talking picture, the "Delightful Rogue", which is to be shown on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of next week, at the Premier Theatre. "The Delightful Rogue" presents an unusual tale of the adventures and love of a 1929 pirate who wears silk pajamas instead of dungarees; plays the guitar and puts perfume on his finger-tips after every murder! It is a gay satire, yet full of thrilling action with a locale that outdoes, for scenic beauty, any tropical film yet made.

La Rocque is seen as Lastro, the Latin pirate, who steals a yacht, "The Golden Rule", and turns to plunder a group of tropical isles. There he meets and kidnaps Nydra, a beautiful red-headed dancer, whose refusal to join the popular panic at this presence has intrigued him.

Rita LaRoy, once a vaudeville singer and dancer, and now said to be on her way to stardom in Hollywood, is seen opposite La Rocque. She sings several original numbers, including "Gay Love" by Oscar Levant and Sidney Clare, the Radio Pictures song-writing team responsible for "My Dream Memory."

"The Forward Pass", a picture of romance and action, starring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Loretta Young, will also be shown at the Premier Theatre the latter part of next week.

The story deals with a campus flirt, played by Miss Young, and a football player, portrayed by Fairbanks. This gridiron hero has moments when he doesn't feel heroic. The resulting complications make an interesting story, in which a pretty romance is woven.

A clever cast is seen in support of the featured players. "Big Boy" Williams, of "Noah's Ark" fame, has a comedy role. "Peanuts" Byron, the little show girl who graduated into pictures and who played in "Broadway Babies" and "His Captive Woman", is the lisping baby doll of the campus, and sings a song or two with rare abandon. Phyllis Crane, who had such a fine role in "Coquette", is another young lady who acquits herself with honor.

GRANADA

(A United Theatre)

Double Feature Programme Sunday and Monday



with WARNER BAXTER MARY DUNCAN ANTONIO MORENO

From the novel "Conquistador" by Katherine Fullerton Gerould

ALFRED SANTELL production

A border beauty who loved not wisely . . . who could not resist the passionate appeal of a newcomer from the north.

Added Feature



Romp through an hour of tip-top entertainment with the Glad Rag Doll.

Today Last Showing "The River," "The Gamlers," Others.

VICTORIA TWO BIG FEATURES DAILY

TODAY AND SUNDAY ONLY.

"PALS OF THE PRAIRIE," ALSO "THE AIR LEGION."

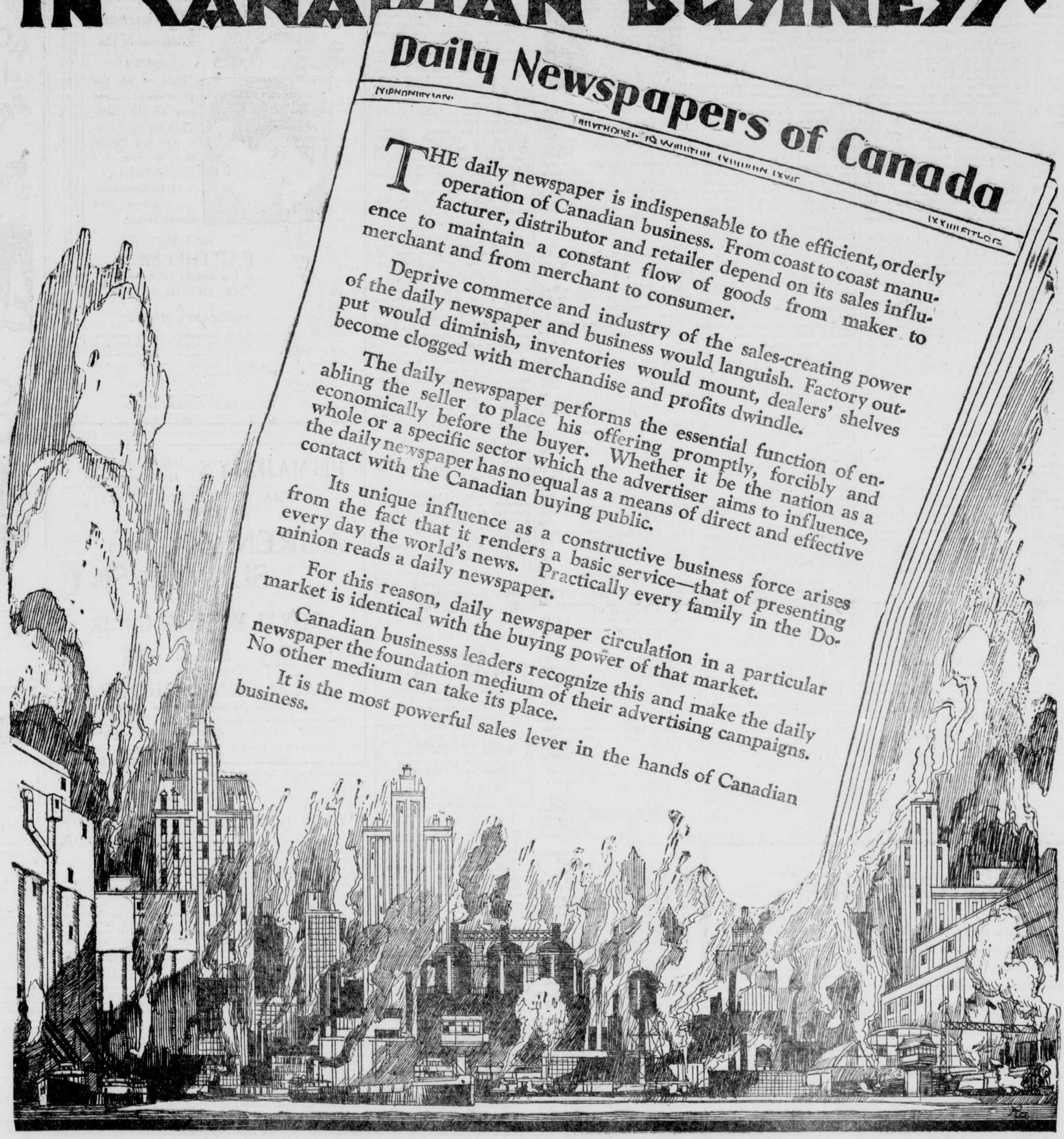
AND A TWO REEL COMEDY.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TITLES.

COMING—MON. AND TUES. ONLY, "THE BACHELOR'S BABY," also "THE GUN RUNNER."

The only Theatre in the City Showing Silent Pictures.

A MIGHTY FORCE IN CANADIAN BUSINESS.



The Daily Newspapers of Canada

This Advertisement Is Published Under the Auspices of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association

Record's Classified Ads.

Sherbrooke Daily Record

PRICES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

CASH RATE—25c. for 12 words for one insertion; 2 cents each additional word; 6 insertions for the cost of five, except under guaranteed results, when the rate is 2 cents each word flat.

CHARGE RATE—Ten cents extra each insertion to cover cost of bookkeeping and collection.

ERRORS in advertisements will be rectified immediately on attention being called thereto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Announcement of Death, when funeral notice is added, Card of Thanks, In Memoriam—75c. an insertion; Engagements, Weddings, Birth Notices, 50c. Poetry and lists of flowers sent, 2c. per word. A cost of 25c. extra when charge account is opened.

MALE HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTESTANT married farm hand wanted by March 15th, or sooner. House, milk and garden furnished. State wages expected. S. E. Morrison, Kingsbury, Que.

YOU CAN EARN GOOD MONEY IN spare time at home making display cards. No canvassing or soliciting. We instruct you and supply you with work. Write today for free booklet. The Menhenitt Company, Ltd., 16 Dominion Bldg., Toronto.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, while or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

ACTIVE ELDERLY WOMAN OR YOUNG girl wanted to help with housework on small farm. The Croft Poultry Farm, R.R. 3, Magog, Que.

GOOD HOTEL GIRL OR WOMAN WANTed. Apply by letter to Chateau Windsor, Windsor Mills, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED

QUALIFIED TEACHER, ACADEMY DIPloma, wanted to teach two young boys. Apply Mrs. N. Schoch, 382 Elgin St. Ottawa.

1 PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY TEACHer wanted by the school board of Ditchfield. Term eight months, beginning April 1st. Salary $50 per month. When applying state experience. Chas. Fletcher, Sec.-Treas., P.O. Box 365 Lake Megantic, Que.

A QUALIFIED TEACHER WANTED FOR the Dell district Elementary school of Hampden. Term, eight months commencing April. State salary required and other particulars to A. H. Baker, Scotstown, Que.

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE BEST JOBS ARE IN THE GOVernment Service as Postmen Clerks, Stenographers, Customs, etc., with paid vacations and pensions. Full information free from M.C.C. Civil Service School, Toronto 10.

MEN, WOMEN, $8 AN HOUR; SPARE time; cash; plus bonuses. Free outfit; no experience; write while opportunity lasts. Realsilk Hosiery Mills of Canada, Ltd. Desk 650, Hamilton, Ont.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN. BIG PAY. Large demand for ladies who learn beauty culture and Hairdressing. Join Canada's largest system. Diplomas granted. Write for information. Marvel Beauty Academies, 8 St. Catherine East, Montreal. 102 John St., Toronto.

MAN OR WOMAN TO TRAVEL AND appoint local representatives. Position permanent; yearly guarantee $1500. (being $25 weekly average) and expenses; commission and cash bonuses besides. Winston Co., Tower Bldg., Toronto.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WELL EDUCATED YOUNG MAN IN hotel business looking for work in country or city hotel or club. Both languages. Best of references or recommendations, etc. M. C. Cabana, Magog, Que.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED TO REPRESENT the "Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries." New Specialties, new collections, big sellers, exclusive rights, highest commissions, handsome free outfit. Start now. Stone & Wellington, Toronto 2.

SALESMEN—HOW WOULD A SALES position suit you that paid well, allowed of being home each night and one that you could be sure of for the balance of your life? We need a reliable salesman for each county in this province to sell a specialty direct from our factory to farmers. This specialty is shipped out on trial to 60 days. Requirements are: good reference, car owner, age over 30 years. Write at once for choice of territory. The American Oil & Paint Co., 9915 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Offices To Rent

Canadian Bank of Commerce Building.
Corner King and Wellington Streets.

Single or en suite, rentals from $20.63 per month up, which includes heating, elevator and janitor service. Apply

Edwards Realty Co.
Suite 209-210 Canadian Bank of Commerce Building.
Phone 135.

TO LET

APARTMENT OF SIX ROOMS IN THE Linton; also apartment of six rooms in Linton Annex, heated, to let. Continuous hot water. Apply Mrs. St. Denis, Linton Apartments, Moore Street.

ROOMS TO LET SUITABLE FOR TWO, one bed sitting room. With board. 94 Queen St. Phone 1186.

GOOD SIZE STORE TO LET MAY 1ST, situated corner of King and Gillespie Streets (in the Darche Building). Most advantageous locality for important business. Size 50 x 23 ft., large cellar, and show windows on two streets. Apply J. O. Darche, Phone 1463.

230 BOWEN AVE. SOUTH, BEAUTIful home, eight rooms, sun porch, sleeping porch and garage. Hot water heating. Possession May 1st. John Woodgate. Phone 1507-J.

SEMI-DETACHED BRICK DWELLING, 165 and 167 Wellington St. South, garages in rear. Apartment of six rooms at 85 Court St. Hot water heating, fire place, etc. Brick dwelling, 171 Queen St., two bathrooms, fire-place, hot water heating. Occupation in each May 1st. Apply Sherbrooke Trust Company.

ST. HYACINTHE — LARGE BRIGHT store, recently renovated, central location, long lease if desired. Apply to the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Montreal, or to J. A. Ostiguy, St. Hyacinthe.

TO LET IN LENNOXVILLE, "EASTview," eighteen room house, or two nine-room houses if desired. Apply G. W. Taylor, Waterville, Que. Phone 28.

FULLY FURNISHED HEATED LODGE room to let. Centrally located. Phone Mr. Foote, No. 1321 or 1987.

LARGE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let. Board if desired. Centrally located. Record Box 82.

APARTMENT OF THREE ROOMS (heated) to let in Record Block, Wellington St. North. Occupancy May 1st. Apply Daily Record.

TWO STORES FOR RENT — 73 WELlington Street North, and 64 Wellington Street South. Also tenements for immediate and May 1st possession. Apply Joseph Blitt, 123 Alexander St. Phones 1038 and 1607-W.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE AT 153 LONdon Street, to let for May 1st. Six rooms and bath, hardwood floors, cement cellar. All done over new inside. Apply W. R. Webster. Phone 208.

FOR SALE

TWO WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale, $3.00 each. Apply F. A. Fisk, Waterville, Que.

CANDY MACHINES, CANDY MOULDS, knives, etc., electric washing machine, dining room set, delivery sleighs, also very good dry wood (birch and maple) for sale on cash or credit. Edmond & Rene Hebert, 110 Belvidere St. Phone 387.

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE 200 cords hard dry wood for immediate delivery. A special invitation is extended to you to give us your order now for wood needed until summer. Cash or terms. Edmond and Rene Hebert, 110 Belvidere St., Phone 387.

BABY CHICKS WITH THE BEST OF breeding back of them. Noted for vitality, size and production. March and April White Leghorns, $18.00 100; Barred Rocks, $20.00 100. Express paid on 100 or more. 100 per cent. live arrival guaranteed. Write for price list Hemlock Poultry Farm, Foster, Que.

1 EIGHT HORSE POWER OLDS GAS engine; one eight horse power steam engine; one steam pump, 1½ in. suction; one charcoal grinder, for sale. May be seen at The Hall Machinery Company, Lansdowne St., Sherbrooke.

BAKERS' OVENS. WRITE FOR CATAlogue; time payments of desired; some used ovens on hand. Hubbard Oven Company, 1100 Queen West, Toronto.

TOULOUSE GEESE FOR SALE, $3.00 PER pair. Walter Hodgman, Birchton, Que.

ONE WOOD ENAMELLED BEDROOM suite complete, like new, for sale. Mrs. Jamieson, Phone Lennoxville 126.

ONE 250-3000 SAVAGE REPEATING rifle, high power; one 12 gauge Winchester pump gun; one double barrel 12 gauge English fowling gun; one .22 Stevens rifle for sale. Apply T. H. Andrews, North Hatley.

SMALL INCUBATOR IN GOOD CONDItion, electric preferred. H. S. Wright, 190 Bowen Avenue South, Sherbrooke.

COMPLETE SUGAR OUTFIT FOR 700 trees for sale. $100 takes it. Dominion Snath, Waterville.

15 TONS OF GOOD STOCK HAY FOR sale. $8.00 ton. Three miles from Eatevale at W. F. Gauthier's, Ayer's Cliff, R.M.D. 3. Phone 6-15.

CHOICE CYCLAMEN PLANTS, FULL bloom, all colors, 75c. each, H. Woollerton, 50 Kingston Ave. Phone 2589-W.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—MAN'S OVERCOAT IN GREY goat's hair cloth with three inch overcheck, about size 41, with Semi-ready label on pocket, and serial number on label; has not been seen since owner debarked from C.N.R. train on Monday night. Finder will be rewarded on return of coat to the office of the Record.

BROWN CLUB BAG LOST BETWEEN Foster and the "Gables," February 14th. Finder please notify Burton Paige, Knowlton, Que. Reward.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE

4 YOUNG SOWS OF BREEDING AGE, bacon type; one Registered Shorthorn cow, six years old, to freshen soon, from accredited herd, for sale. Apply to W. G. Loomis, Phone 214-r-12 Lennoxville.

HOLSTEINS—WE HAVE SOME GRAND bred cows, freshening soon, for sale. Also bulls of serviceable age. Bull and heifer calves. Breeding is of the best, May Echo-King Segis. Herd under Government supervision. J. M. Montle, Stanstead, Que.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1929 FORD TUDOR, IN VERY GOOD shape, fully equipped, will sell cheap to quick purchaser. Phone 2532-F.

NURSING

MATERNITY CASES TAKEN INTO MY home; strictly private. Nurse Bradford, 5 Frontenac St. Phone 1487-J.

WANTED TO BUY

1 BURR AND ONE WIRING MACHINE, second hand. Give price. P.O. Box 190, South Stukely.

300 HENS WANTED—4 LBS., 28c.; 5 lbs., 30c.; Ducks, 33c.; Geese, 24c.; Springs, 26c. Ship at once to Canadian Poultry Co., 150 Roy St., Montreal.

WANTED—COPIES OF EARLY EASTern Townships books or histories, as follows: 1. A copy of Mrs. C. M. Day's book, "History of the Eastern Townships," printed in 1869. Any book written by her between 1863 and 1869, other than "Pioneers of the Eastern Townships." 2. "Forest And Gleanings," by Hubbard, 1874. 3. "In Old Mississiquoi," by Mrs. J. H. S. Bugelo, (Theodore Cornell Moore). 4. "Citizen of Dunham," by Asa Rykert. 5. "Life of Eastern Townships," by Dr. George McAleer. It is my intention to eventually have these books donated to the Brome Historical Society, so that the present donors can be sure of their preservation. Please state price and condition of books. George G. Foster. Please address me at 2 Place d'Arms, Montreal, P.Q., Canada, care of Foster, Place, Hackett & Foster.

SIX OR EIGHT SHOATS. APPLY F. A. Fisk, Waterville, Que.

ON ACCOUNT OF EXTENDING OUR sales activities, we have room for two live energetic salesmen. Must speak French and English. Experience not necessary. Webster Motors Limited.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

THREE TENEMENT FOR SALE—WELL situated house located in the midst of factory district on lower Belvidere street. Also complete well equipped saw mill with acreage, on very easy terms. Edmond and Rene Hebert, 110 Belvidere, Sherbrooke.

LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES IN ALL parts of city for sale: business blocks, properties with railroad connections, also building lots. Apply J. L. Fletcher, Phone 1285-J.

THE WELL KNOWN EASTERN TOWNships summer resort, Potton Springs Hotel. With certain conditions there is $15,000 for the buyer. J. A. Wright, Potton Springs, Que.

FIVE ACRES ON DRUMMOND ROAD IN city limits for sale. Price reasonable to settle an estate. N. L. Wiggett, Shoe Store.

ATTRACTIVE BUILDING LOT FOR sale in North Ward, on west side of Ontario Street, corner of Durham Avenue. For further particulars apply to Rugg, Mignault & Holtham, 70 Wellington St. North, Sherbrooke, Que.

THREE TENEMENT HOUSES ON MAIN Street, Lennoxville, for sale. All modern conveniences. Large garden and garage. Revenue $69.00 per month. Apply P. O. Box 463, Lennoxville, Que.

FINE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING LOTS for sale on Portland Avenue and on Newton Street. Moderate prices; easy terms. Call 546, or apply to Newton Construction Co., Limited, 165 Portland Ave., Sherbrooke.

NOTICE

All tax-payers who do not own real estate in the City of Sherbrooke must pay their taxes before March 15th, 1930 to be entitled to vote at the next municipal elections, on April 8th, 1930.

LEONARD PREFONTAINE,
Treasurer.

NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given to proprietors of real estate in the Municipality of the Township of Ascot that all arrears of taxes not paid on or before March 1st, 1930, will be collected as provided by the law.

By order of the Council.
W. R. BAKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Lennoxville, Que., Feb. 11th, 1930.

SPECIAL MACHINES BUILT. JOBBING AND MACHINE WORK.

GREY IRON, BRASS AND ALUMINUM CASTINGS. NICKEL PLATING. COPPER PLATING. GALVANIZING.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.
LIMITED
Sherbrooke, Que.
Phones 1015-1016

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS TELEPHONE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ (at the rate of 6% per annum) has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of above Company for three months ending December 31st, 1929, to shareholders of record December 31st, 1929. Payable April 15th, 1930.

By order of the Board,
T. J. HARDING,
Gen. Mgr. and Sec.-Treas.
Sherbrooke, Que., February 22nd, 1930.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS TELEPHONE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Head Office, La Tribune Building, Sherbrooke, Quebec, on Wednesday, March 5th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

Business—Presentation of Annual Report for the past year. Election of Directors for the ensuing year and any other business that may regularly be brought before the meeting.

T. J. HARDING,
Gen. Mgr. and Sec.-Treas.
Sherbrooke, Que., February 2nd, 1930.

NOTICE

All persons having accounts against the estate of the late Caldwell Davenport, of Ayer's Cliff, are requested to fyle the same within thirty days, and all persons indebted the said estate are requested to make prompt payment.

Ayer's Cliff, Feb. 12th, 1930.
GEO. W. PHILBRICK,
Notary Public.

AUCTION SALE

at the residence of the late

Mr. and Mrs. Damon,

2½ miles from Richmond, Que., on the Denison Mills road,

On Tuesday, February 25th,

of household furniture, farm machinery, live stock. These cattle will be sold subject to test.

DANIELS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

FOR

Mr. Leonard McGee,

at his farm two miles from Lennoxville, on the Capelton Road, on

Thursday, February 27th,

One pair of heavy draft horses, eight good cows, six two-year-olds, four yearlings, 6 h.p. gas engine and saw rig, hay loader (new), 20 bushels of barley, 60 bushels of oats, household furniture and all small tools.

Sale at 1 p.m. Terms, cash.

J. P. WARK, Auctioneer. Phone 63-W.

AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, Feb. 25th, 1930.
at Two o'clock p.m. at
No. 44 King Street East, Sherbrooke, Que.

The undersigned having received instructions from Mr. George Tremblay who has discontinued to keep store, having purchased the Hotel Belmont.

Notice to interested parties: I will sell all the stock comprising dry goods and ready-to-wear clothing for men, women and children, also boots and shoes and sundry merchandise too numerous to mention.

Stock as per inventory amounting to	$5,922 75
Store Fixtures	363.60
	$6,286.35

To be sold to the highest bidder at a dollar rate for cash. Sale to be made en bloc. Store will be open for inspection Monday, February 24th, from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

For further information apply to
MR. GEO. TREMBLAY,
Prop. Hotel Belmont,
or to J. P. Jutras, Auctioneer.



I have just received a car load of Ontario Horses, dapple grey and black, from 1200 to 1600 lbs., all well broken. These are the best lot I have offered for sale.

JAS. BLACKWOOD, Knowlton, Que.



AUCTION SALE

Monday, February 24th
at 1.30 p.m.
22 Bowen Avenue South

One carload of heavy young horses. Several matched pairs. A lot of good young farm mares. Will be sold as usual to the highest bidder. A real auction. No horses kept over.

M. R. O'DONNELL.
R. M. Demers, Auctioneer.

Professional and Business Directory

ADVOCATES

WELLS & LYNCH, ADVOCATES, GRANada Theatre Building.

RUGG, MIGNAULT & HOLTHAM, ADvocates, McManamy & Walsh Building, 70 Wellington St. North. Phone 1589.

MORRIS & WOLFE, ADVOCATES, ETC. Sherbrooke and Richmond, Que.

L. E. CHARBONNEL, COOKSHIRE. Deceased persons Estates closed. Collections.

EWING & McFADDEN
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors
MONTREAL
We beg to announce the removal of our offices to Suite 520 on the fifth floor of the Transportation Building, 132 St. James Street West.
Telephone Lancaster 8738
EWING & McFADDEN

ARCHITECTS

J. W. GREGOIRE, 86 WELLINGTON ST. North. Phone 280.

H. G. JAMES, SHERBROOKE, TEL. 1069. North Hatley, Tel. 101.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS

J. H. BRYCE, C.P.A., C.G.A., AUDITOR. 186 Quebec St., Sherbrooke. Tel. 1808.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

HASKELL, ELDERKIN & CO., MONTREAL, SHERBROOKE. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, 98 Wellington Street North.

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

SYDNEY A. MEADE, QUEBEC LAND Surveyor, Coaticook, Que. Bell phone.

C. P. DUBUC, B.A.Sc., C.E., GRAD. ENGIneer, Quebec Land Surveyor, Reg. Patent Atty., 4 Well. St. S., Sherbrooke. Bell Tel.

NOTARIES

E. B. WORTHINGTON, LL.B., NOTARY Public. Estates settled. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Sun Life Bldg., Sherbrooke.

G. E. BORLASE, NOTARY PUBLIC. 66 Wellington St. No., Sherbrooke.

ANSELME TOURIGNY, B.A., LL.B., Notary, Beaudoin Bldg., East Angus, Que. Tel., Office 42-r-3. Residence 28.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

DR. ETTNER, PHONE 676, 84 KING ST. West. Electrotherapy, Urinary Diseases.

DRS. McCABE & PLANTE, EYE, EAR, Nose, Throat, Olivier Bldg., Sherbrooke. Office hours: 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tel. 1740. Specialists St. Vincent de Paul Hospital.

DR. E. A. TOMKINS, EYE, EAR, NOSE and Throat, Specialist to the Sherbrooke Hospital, 136 Wellington St. N. Tel. 178.

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Inquiries appreciated.
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WAITING FOR ALL SEATS

"Well, I finally got into the movies."

"You really did! How?"

"Oh, I paid the usual fifty cents."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS

CLOUGH.—At Magog on Feb. 21st, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Clough, a daughter.

DEATHS

CAULFIELD.—Passed away in this city, Feb. 21st, 1930, Bridgett Caulfield, daughter of the late Tobias and Margaret Caulfield, formerly of Quebec City at the age of 81 years. Funeral cortege will leave the home of her sister, Mrs. M. A. Hawkins, 16 Melbourne Street, Sunday at 2.10 to St. Patrick's Church at 2.30 p.m. Interment in St. Michael's cemetery. (In charge of Sherbrooke Undertaking Parlors). Quebec papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

In memory of our dear wife and mother, Grace Miller Robinson, who departed this life on February 3rd, 1929.

"Gone, but never forgotten."

HUSBAND AND CHILDREN.
5 De Tonnancourt St.,
Three Rivers, Que.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of William M. Hillhouse, who entered into rest on February 2nd, 1929

MRS. W. M. HILLHOUSE.
MR. AND MRS. P. S. G. HILLHOUSE.
MR. AND MRS. G. C. BROOKS.

IN MEMORIAM.

LORD.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Samuel Lord, who passed away at Waterville, Que., on February 2nd, 1912. Ever remembered by her children.

MRS. J. C. CAMPBELL,
MRS. JOHN MURPHY,
Sherbrooke.
MR. FRED LORD,
Attleboro, Mass.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to all those who so kindly assisted us in any way during the illness, death and burial of our dear wife and mother; to all those who sent flowers and messages of sympathy, also the organist and choir of the United Church, the bearers, and Rev. J. W. Shier, who spoke such words of comfort to the bereaved family.

MR. CHARLES BEATTIE,
MR. AND MRS. IRWIN ROBINSON.
Windsor Mills, Que.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of my dear brothers, Donald McAulay, who passed away February 23rd, 1922, in Plenty, Sask.; Malcolm McAulay, who passed away on January 21st, 1927, Red Mountain, Gould, Que.

Shall we meet with many a loved one that was torn from our embrace,
Shall we listen to their voices and behold them face to face.

How joyful is the thought that lingers when loved ones cross death sea,
That when our labor here is ended, with them will ever be.

Inserted by their sister,
MRS. M. McKAY.
Gould, Red Mountain, Que.

AYER'S CLIFF

Masquerade dance in Confederation Hall, Ayer's Cliff, Friday, Feb. 28. All masks removed at 10 o'clock. Whoopee Boys' four piece orchestra. Lunch. Extra ladies 50c.

A series of lantern slides depicting life, customs and missionary work in India will be shown in the United Church next Sunday evening at 7 p.m. All are heartily welcome.

The many friends in Ayer's Cliff and vicinity, of Mrs. R. S. Hamilton, (nee Marguerite Brown), of Port Angeles, Washington, will regret to learn that she is a patient in the Virginia Mason Hospital at Seattle, having undergone a recent operation for appendicitis. Frequent telegrams received by her parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Brown report her condition as satisfactory.

Mrs. William Chamberlain returned on Monday from a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Bell, and family, at Waterloo.

Mrs. W. G. Libby spent the week-end in Sherbrooke with her son, Mr. Grosvenor Libby, and Mrs. Libby.

Mrs. J. E. Gibson was a visitor in Sherbrooke Wednesday.

The Confederation Hall Benefit, given Wednesday evening, at which Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bayley were host and hostess, was well attended by bridge and "500" players, and an enjoyable evening spent by those who attended. The prize winners were Mrs. Willis Dustin, ladies' first; Mr. J. M. Martin, gentlemen's first; and Mrs. H. G. Buck and Mr. Homer Martin, consolation prizes in "500"; Mr. Kendall, 1st and Mrs. Mahaffy, consolation in bridge. Each lady having charge of a table provided her guests with sandwiches and cake, while Mrs. Bayley, assisted by several Guild ladies, brewed coffee in the kitchen.

Miss Minnie Rider left on Thursday for Newbury, Vt., and other points in the New England States for a six week's visit with relatives and friends.

Miss Cass, of Beebe, has been a visitor for some time of her aunt, Mrs. Willis Dustin, and Mr. Dustin.

Miss Fry Keet entertained a company of young people on Tuesday evening at her home on Pleasant Street. "500" was played at four tables. The winners were Mrs. William Keet, Mr. Leland Mosher. The prizes for the lowest scores were awarded to Miss E. Merriman and Mr. William Keet.

A farmers' meeting will be held at Ayer's Cliff under the auspices of the various agricultural organizations on Thursday evening, February 27th, at eight o'clock. The prizes for the Ayer's Cliff Lamb Show, the Ayer's Cliff Hog Show, the Ayer's Cliff Ayrshire Breeding Club, the Hatley Holstein Breeding Club and the Hatley calf feeding competition will be distributed. Arrangements are being made so that those winning prizes may get same in cash that evening. Moving pictures will be a feature of the evening and the following addresses will be given: "The Cost of Producing Milk and Other Livestock Products" by Dr. J. E. Lattimer, Macdonald College; and "Breeding and Feeding for Milk Production" by S. J. Chagnon, Quebec. At the close of the programme refreshments will be served. Coffee will be supplied, but each family is asked to bring either sandwiches or a cake.

RICHMOND

Walking made easy. Dr. Hight, Chiropodist and Orthopedist, will be at St. Jacob's Hotel, Richmond, Fri. and Sat., Feb. 28th and March 1st.

DEATHS REPORTED

MRS. JOSEPH RACICOT, DAVIDSON HILL, QUE.

DAVIDSON HILL, Que., Feb., 21—There passed away on February 14th, Mrs. Joseph Racicot, at the age of seventy-seven years, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Racicot. Mrs. Racicot had been in failing health for the past few years. To the last she was tenderly cared for by her sister, Mrs. Joseph Mills, and her son, Mr. George Racicot, who always stayed with his mother.

Rev. Oakley had prayers at the house before coming to the church. She was laid to rest beside her husband, who predeceased her twenty years ago. Mr. Alfred Davidson acted as funeral manager and the bearers were Messrs. J. Richmond, Quincy Richmond, W. Reed, Munroe Lancaster, George Bowring and J. W. Davidson.

The funeral was held here at All Saints' Church on February 17th. Rev. Oakley, of Kirkdale, spoke comforting words to the bereaved family, and the organist, Mrs. Gordon Davidson, and the choir sang the following hymns, "Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me," "On The Resurrection Morn", "Peace, Perfect Peace". She leaves to mourn her loss one son, two brothers, five sisters and many other relatives.

MRS. MARY CHURCH LEMESURIER, QUE.

LEMESURIER, Que., Feb., 21.—An old and respected resident of this place, Mrs. Mary Church, widow of late Robert Church, passed peacefully away on Thursday morning, February 6th, after a brief illness of pneumonia. Mrs. Church was born in Lemesurier on November 6th, 1857, the daughter of Gilbert Bailey and Jane Beattie, and was married August 21st, 1882 in Lemesurier where she spent most of her life.

The funeral service was held on Saturday, February 8th at ten-thirty o'clock at St. James' Church, Leeds Village, and was conducted by Mr. J. A. Bailey.

The bearers were Messrs. Roderick Ross, John Beattie, Hamilton Patterson, Hugh Beattie, Arthur Patterson and Gordon Nutbrown.

She leaves to mourn her loss, two daughters and one son, Mrs. Hamilton Patterson, of Lysander, Mrs. George Bullard, of East Rygate, Vt., and Mr. Wm. Church, of Haverhill, Mass. She was predeceased ten years ago by one daughter, (Cora), Mrs. Charles Davidson. She also leaves to mourn her loss, two sisters and three brothers, Mrs. William Gillanders and Mr. William Bailey, of Leeds Village, Mrs. Emma Vein, of Barre, Vt., Messrs. Robert and Gilbert Bailey, of Lemesurier, also many friends and relatives.

Those who attended the funeral from a distance were Mrs. George Bullard, of East Rygate, Mr. William Church, of Haverhill, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Patterson, of Lysander, Mr. and Mrs. John Beattie, of Lennoxville and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Patterson, of Danville.

The funeral took place at the home of her brother, where she has resided for the past twenty years.

MR. HARRY PROBYN, GEORGEVILLE, QUE.

GEORGEVILLE, Que., Feb. 21.—This community was much shocked to hear of the death of an esteemed citizen in the person of Mr. Harry Probyn. Mr. Probyn sustained a nervous shock on New Year's Day, and although he recovered for a few days, he had another severe one and passed away on February 10th.

Coming to Canada from England several years ago and settling in Georgeville he has made many friends and was also a good and kind neighbor. The funeral was held on Wednesday at the United Church. Rev. John Wheeler officiated.

The bearers were four brother Odd Fellows, namely, Messrs. John Wells, Harry Wilson, Geo. Dustin and Wm. Leney. The members of Elephantis Lodge No. 53 marched in a body from the hall, also a few members of Eon Rebekah No. 44.

The favorite hymns were sung by a full choir, "Rock of Ages", "Safe in the Arms of Jesus", and "Asleep in Jesus". Burial took place in the MacPherson Cemetery. Rev. Wheeler committing the body to the grave, then the service was taken over by the I.O.O.F.'s of which he was a faithful member.

Those from a distance to attend the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Harold Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Shoyno, of Montreal, daughters and sons-in-law, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wells, of Barre, Vt. He leaves to mourn his loss his wife, two sons, Messrs. Goff and Eric Probyn, three daughters, Mrs. John Leney, Mrs. Harold Palmer and Mrs. Clifford Shoyno and two grandsons, one brother, Mr. Walter Probyn, who is very sick and was not able to be present, another brother and six sisters in England, nephews and nieces, and a good many friends.

Wreaths and sprays from the family friends I.O.O.F. and Rebekah Lodges showed the esteem in which he was held.

MAGOG

A farmers' meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Magog, on Wednesday evening, February 26th, at eight o'clock. This meeting is being held under the auspices of the Magog Board of Trade. The following addresses will be given: "Breeding and Feeding for Milk Production", by S. J. Chagnon, Quebec; "Cost of Producing Milk", by Dr. J. E. Lattimer, Macdonald College; and "The Wool and Lamb Situation", by W. G. MacDougall, Lennoxville. A feature of the evening will be motion pictures. All addresses will be in English.

This meeting is being organized by W. G. MacDougall, County Agriculturist.

Don't neglect to read the Classified Advertisements in this issue. They likely name something you want.

FEBRUARY RADIO SALE

Having just completed the most successful radio season in our history, we are clearing the balance of our stock at prices unheard of and at terms that will suit every pocketbook. Read the prices! Inspect the sets! and secure yours early!

$2.00 Cash — $2.00 Weekly

SPECIALS

Radiola 33's, complete with 100A Speakers (Demonstrators). A few left. Reg. $111.50. Now	$ 95

ELECTRIC SETS

Atwater Kent with desk cabinet	$130
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Radiola 60 and Horn	$140
Radiola 18 and Horn complete	$ 80
Atwater Kent No. 37 complete	$ 80
Stromberg-Carlson Cabinet	$185
Stromberg-Carlson Table	$165
Atwater Kent Phonograph Combination	$175

BATTERY SETS

Radiola Superheterodyne Set	$60
Atwater Kent Model 20	$50
Atwater Kent 5 Tube Open	$30
Freshman 5 Tube	$40
Schutt 5 Tube Complete	$35
Cleartone 5 Tube Complete	$30
King 5 Tube Complete	$30
Distantone 5 Tube Complete	$35
Mercury Superhet, 10 Tube	$60
Splitdorf 6 Tube	$45
Federal 4 Tube	$30
Victor Northern 3 Tube	$25
Battery Chargers, good shape	$9
Kingston B Eliminators	$20
Majestic B Eliminators	$22
Philco A & B Eliminators	$35

2.00 Cash — $2.00 Weekly.

Each of the above sets have been carefully tested and carry the regular Ross-Keeler Guarantee for three months' free service.

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470 or 715 acres as desired. Land in high state of cultivation. Buildings in good repair. Good pastures. Ample supply spring water—own system. Cheap electricity. Ideal location on Sherbrooke-Derby Line Highway one-half mile from Waterville. Completely equipped for dairy farming with full assortment of implements.

OFFERED AT MOST REASONABLE PRICE FOR POSSESSION THIS SPRING. Address: —

R. L. GALE, Esq., Owner,
WATERVILLE, QUE.

Prices and Details of Sherbrooke Market

A considerable drop in the usual number of farmers in attendance was noticed at the Landsdowne market yesterday, the poor state of the country roads due to the recent thaw being responsible for keeping a large number away.

Prices generally showed little change. Vegetables which took a sharp rise last week, remained steady, while fruit held at the same levels. The prices in detail yesterday were;

THE DAIRY MARKET

Butter,best creamery	41 to 45c
Butter, best dairy	38 to 40c
Eggs, per dozen	53 to 58c
Cheese	30c
Kraft Cheese	45c
Pimento cheese, per lb.	60c
Brookfield	40c
Rockfort	60c

THE FRUIT MARKET

Apples, per peck	25c to 60c
Bananas, 3 pounds	25c
Grapes, per lb.	18c to 20c
Grapefruit, per doz.,	$1.00 to $1.20
Lemons, per doz.	70 to 85c
Oranges, per doz.	20 to 65c

THE VEGETABLE MARKET

Asparagus, bunch	20c
Beets, per measure	20c
Brussels Sprouts, 2 qts.	25c
Celery, bunch	20 to 35c
Cabbage, each	10 to 15c
Carrots, per measure	10c to 15c
Iceberg lettuce, each	10c
Leeks, quart	5c
Onions, per pound, 2 for	15c
Spanish Onions, 3 lbs.	25c
Turnips	5c
Potatoes, per bushel	$1.00 to $1.20

THE PROVISION MARKET

Beef, roast, per lb.	42c to 47c
Beef, carcass	17c to 20c
Boiling meat, per lb.	15c to 21c
Bacon, per lb.	40c to 50c
Chickens, per lb.	35c to 42c
Fowl	29c to 35c
Ham, picnic, per lb.	25c to 28c
Ham, per lb.	30c to 40c
Lamb, hind quarters	42c to 47c
Lamb, front quarters	25c to 35c
Liver, per lb.	20c
Pork, loins, per lb.	25c
Pork, carcass	16c to 18c
Pork sausage, per lb.	25c to 30c
Pork, shoulder roast, lb.	30c to 32c
Pork, salt, per lb.	28c
Steak, sirloin, per lb.	48c
Steak, round, per lb.	35c to 40c
Turkeys	40c to 45c
Veal, stewing	17c
Veal, roast, per lb.	33c to 35c

COUNTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCE PRICES

EGGS—The exceptionally strong demand locally for eggs of all grades continued in evidence yesterday, and with a plentiful supply of Amreican eggs to supplement a comparatively small local production the market displayed a slightly easier tone, with prices for the fresher grades tending somewhat lower. As quoted to the retail trade, prices now are as follows:

Fresh specials	51c per doz.
Fresh extras	49c per doz.
Fresh firsts	47c per doz.
Fresh pullet extras	45c per doz.
Fresh seconds	44c per doz.
Storage firsts	43c per doz.
Storage seconds	40c per doz.

BUTTER—In the local butter market yesterday dealers stated that things were very quiet, with the small trade that took place again confined for the greater part to odd lots, for which 35 to 35 1-2c per lb. was quoted, finest New Zealand and Eastern Townships No. 1 pasteurized. To the retail trade butter was generally quoted at 38c for solids and 39c per lb. for prints.

CHEESE—The cheese market was again very quiet, with dealers reporting a hand to mouth trade taking place while prices for easterns held unchanged around 19c and for westerns at 19 to 19 1-2c per lb., current receipts.

POTATOES—A draggy, uninteresting potato market was the description offered by most local dealers in that commodity. A somewhat steadier tone was in evidence, while prices for New Brunswick Green Mountains held unchanged at $1.70 to $1.75 and Quebecs were available at $1.70 per bag of 90 lbs. in bulk, in car lots here.

POULTRY—Prices for dressed poultry showed no change in yesterday's market, the following levels obtaining:

	Price per lb. Standard	A's
Selected turkeys	36-45c	33-42c
Selected goslings	27c	24c
Selected ducks	30c	27c
Domestic ducklings	34c	32c
Green ducklings	37c	35c
Selected chickens	33-41c	30-38c
Milkfed chickens	37-45c	35-43c
Selected fowl	26-56c	24-34c
Squab broilers	46-48c	43-45c
Selected broilers	37-43c	34-40c

Bonds and Banks

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
Victory—1934	101.50	101.70
Refunding—1940	95.65	96.25
1944	95.50	96.10

BANKS

*Canadienne	171¾	172
*Commerce	265	266
*Montreal	310	311½
Nova Scotia	325	326
*Royal	310	311¼

*—Ex-dividend

EXCHANGE.

The following nominal quotations for transactions between banks are furnished by the foreign exchange department of the Bank of Montreal:

MONTREAL.

	Thursday Close	Friday Close
Sterling—Demand	4.87 15-16	4.88 5-16
	4.88	4.88⅜
Cables	4.88 5-16	4.88¾
	4.88⅜	4.88 13-16
Cables—		
France	.039	.039
Belgium	.139	.140
Italy	.052	.052
Switzerland	.193	.193
Holland	.402	.403
Spain	.124	.123
Germany	.239	.239
Sweden	.269	.269
Norway	.268	.268
Denmark	.268	.269
Czechoslovakia	.029	.029
Brazil	.112	.114
Poland	.112	.114
Austria	.141	.141
Hong Kong	.38 7-16	.38⅝
Yen	.49⅜	.49½
N. Y. Funds	7-16 P	17-32 P

SUTTON JUNCTION

The masquerade social and card party held in the hall was a success in every way. The judging was difficult on account of there being so many excellent costumes, and so few prizes. Mrs. Draper received first prize as fortune teller; Mrs. E. E. Farmer as old lady, also Mrs. Tremont as old lady received equal as consolation. Mrs. A. W. Westover received 1st gentlemen's prize as gentleman of the old school. Alva Draper as tramp received gentlemen's consolation. The costumes were as follows: Mrs. McCarthy, Miss Mexico; Mr. Salisbury, 11.30; Mr. Tremont, Polo; Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Old-fashioned Girl; May McCarthy, Wild Youth; Mrs. J. J. Emerson, Grandmother; Mr. J. J. Emerson, Gentleman Darky; Margaret Todd, Red Cross Nurse; May Todd, Spanish Dancer; Carl Wilson, Devil; Mrs. Safford, Ghost; Mrs. F. J. Westover, Aunt Jemima; Miss Scott, Pirate; John Draper, Hobo; Freddie McCarthy, Jester; Laird McCarthy, Sambo; "Dod" Draper, Farmer; Miss L. Smith, Gypsy; Mrs. Robinson, Country Girl; J. De la Mars, "Nothing on Earth." Mention should be made of Aunt Jemima, Gypsies, Grandmother, Mexican Girl, Red Cross Girl, Spanis Dancer, Old-fashioned Girl, and in fact every one was deserving. After unmasking all enjoyed dancing and cards until midnight, when lunch was served.

Mr. Hart, of Newport, visited his sister, Mrs. Thompson, on Wednesday.

Nurse Mandigo is in Sutton with Mrs. McNeil.

Mrs. Westover, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Elma Martin were in Knowlton on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Westover entertained a bridge party on Thursday, February 13th.

Mr. Charles Fuller was a visitor in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Alice Martin, of Brome, was in town Wednesday the guest of Mrs. and Miss Westover.

Mrs. Bradshaw and family spent several days here and several ladies entertained for her, namely, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Nunns, Mrs. Dow and Mrs. Safford. They returned to Rock Island Tuesday morning.

Mr. Royal Smith left Monday morning for Montreal, where he has a position in the provincial revenue office.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emerson are entertaining a house party over the week-end.

Service at St. Aidan's Church will be at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday, February 23rd.

BURY

The monthly meeting of the St. Paul's W.A. was held at the home of Mrs. F. W. Barter on Thursday last. There was a very good attendance. After the devotional portion of the meeting was concluded, routine business was transacted. The Rev. C. T. Lewis gave an interesting address on Canterbury and Canterbury Cathedral and incidentally mentioned that services of the English Church have been held without a break in the little church of St. Martin for over one thousand three hundred years. The font in which King Ethelbert was baptized is still in use Mr. Lewis showed many photographs to illustrate his address

STOCK AVERAGES

The average price of twenty representative securities listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange yesterday was 56.69, which was a decrease of .07 from the average price of Thursday.

The average prices, with net changes for the past month, follow:

	Aver. Price	Net Change
Feb. 21	56.69	— .07
Feb. 20	56.76	— .52
Feb. 19	57.28	— .11
Feb. 18	57.39	+ .32
Feb. 17	57.07	— .45
Feb. 15	57.52	— .35
Feb. 14	57.87	— .11
Feb. 13	57.98	— .24
Feb. 12	58.22	+ .08
Feb. 11	58.14	+ .35
Feb. 10	57.79	+ .25
Feb. 8	57.74	+ .33
Feb. 7	57.16	— .17
Feb. 6	57.33	— .25
Feb. 5	57.58	+ .12
Feb. 4	57.46	— .23
Feb. 3	57.69	— .20
Feb. 1	57.89	— .08
Jan. 31	57.97	— .17
Jan. 30	58.14	— .12
Jan. 29	58.26	+ .34
Jan. 28	57.92	— .15
Jan. 27	58.07	+ .21
Jan. 25	57.86	+ .08
Jan. 24	57.78	+ .17
Jan. 23	57.61	+ .46
Jan. 22	57.16	+ .10

AMERICAN MARKETS CLOSED

Today is being observed in the United States as Washington's birthday and all American stock and commodity markets are closed.

WOLFE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MET

Date of Marbleton Fair Fixed as September 19—Directors and Officials Appointed at Meeting of Society.

MARBLETON, Que., Feb. 22.—At a meeting of the Wolfe County Agriculture Society No. 1 held at Marbleton on February 8th, there were present Directors H. H. Bishop, Rod. Hebert, H. G. Weston, R. C. Rolfe, C. H. Bishop, F. N. Westman, B. F. Staples, and the county agronomist, Mr. J. E. Lemire.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that A. E. Munkittrick be appointed chairman of the meeting, that the minutes of last meeting as read by the secretary-treasurer be approved and ratified, that Mr. B. F. Staples be re-elected as president of the society for the coming year, that Mr. R. C. Rolfe be appointed vice-president of the society for the coming year, that the following board of lady directors be appointed: Mesdames A. B. W. Skinner, F. Currier, L. L. Mackey, Roy Bostwick, F. Hooker, Arthur Patry, Miss F. Lemieux and Miss Lucy Weston. The following board of honorary directors was appointed: Messrs. Robt. Skillen, president; E. W. Tobin, M.P., 1st vice-president; Dr. J. P. C. Lemieux, M.L.A., 2nd vice-president; J. E. Lemire, M. W. Mitchell, A. Barter, F. A. Noble, L. P. Bishop, J. C. Marchand, Aime Fontaine and H. A. Sampson. The following superintendents were appointed: horses, Messrs. Nap. Mercier, H. H. Bishop, Forrest Hooker; cattle, C. H. Bishop, R. C. Rolfe, Rod. Hebert, Arthur Patry, Jos. Grenier, Louis A. Gagne; sheep and swine, F. L. Baillargeon, E. D. McAuley; poultry, H. G. Weston; produce, J. B. Hooker, F. N. Westman, A. B. W. Skinner; main building, B. F. Staples; superintendent of police, K. A. Willard; ground committee, H. H. Bishop, B. F. Staples, Rod. Hebert; amusement committee, W. T. Oughtred.

The president, Mr. B. F. Staples, and Mr. J. E. Lemire were appointed as a committee to visit Dr. J. P. C. Lemieux, M.L.A., asking him to interview the Honourable Minister of Agriculture at Quebec to obtain a special grant of five hundred dollars to reduce the debt of the society. It was moved that the date for Marbleton Fair be set for Tuesday Sept. 9th, 1930. That the secretary have printed on prize list "no entries taken by the secretary after September 5th, 1930". This rule will be strictly observed. That the secretary and president be authorized to apply for bonus on any registered stallion. That this society organize a special seed grain competition adhering to the rules and regulations from the department and that application be made for same. That this society are in favor of a proposed law to impose a tax on dogs, this amount to be paid to the County for the protection of sheep.

TRENHOLMVILLE

Mr. Frank Sullivan, an aged resident of this place, went to Sherbrooke on Tuesday to enter the hospital there for treatment.

Mr. G. L. Brock had the misfortune to lose one of his big team horses last Friday night.

Mrs. Thos. Brock and her adopted daughter and her husband have moved their stock and household goods here from Ontario onto the old Brock Homestead, formerly the home of Miss S. J. Brock.

Friends here are glad to hear that Mrs. Frank Blanchard is improving nicely in the Sherbrooke Hospital.

Mr. James Reid received the sad news on Tuesday of the death of his youngest sister, Mrs. Cunningham, in the Canadian West.

Relatives and friends here were very sorry to hear of the accident to Mr. Arthur Paige, of Richmond, on Tuesday, when he was terribly burnt about the face, when the torch he was carrying ignited the gasoline in the tank of a car he was repairing. All wish him a speedy recovery.

MELBOURNE

The friends of Miss Macy, who spent the summer in Melbourne will be sorry to hear that she is seriously ill at the home of her brother in Berlin, N.H. Miss Helen Matthias, who received the news left at once for Berlin. Mr. Ernest Macy has lately been able to take up his work again after having sick leave for over a year.

Mrs. Roberts, who has been ill, is slightly better. Her daughter, Daisy, is nursing her.

The many friends of Mr. R. Dunbar will be sorry to hear that he was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday afternoon returning from his office at the Upper Melbourne Town Hall. Dr. Manning being hastily summoned assisted him to his home and all are pleased to hear found his condition not at all alarming, but he has been ordered a complete rest in bed for a few days.

Dr. R. de L. Johnson, of Montreal, who attended the funeral of the late Lt.-Col. Harkom, is the guest of the Misses Fowler for a few days and has been calling on many of his old friends, who were all delighted to see him again.

All are sorry to hear that Master Gordon Johnson had the misfortune to cut his foot rather badly with an axe, at his home over the past week-end, so will be unable to attend school for several days.

W.M.S. MEETING WAS HELD AT COWANSVILLE

Plans for Coming Season Taken Up—Trinity Guild Held Meeting — Personals and Other Notes from Cowansville and District.

COWANSVILLE, Que., Feb. 22.—The monthly meeting of the W. M.S. was held at the home of Mrs. S. W. Boyd on Thursday, February 20th. The meeting was opened with the singing of 'Jesus Shall Reign". Part of psalm 119 was read by the president, Mrs. L. H. Stowe, who also led in prayer. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Ross Dunn. It was reported that the bond for $1,500, received from the estate of the late Mrs. O. N. Hall, had been forwarded to the treasurer of the Dominion Board, A letter was read from the convener of the supply committee which stated that quilts and second-hand garments were needed. Any one desiring to contribute articles for this bale are asked to send them to the local convenor, Mrs. W. S. Cotton as soon as possible.

A letter from Mrs. Crowe, of Toronto, suggesting a "love gift" towards the travelling expenses of Miss Effie Jamieson who is to represent the W.M.S. at the Jubilee of the West Central Africa Mission at Chrisambia in May, 1930. Five dollars was voted for this purpose. An extract from an article written by the General Secretary, Miss Jamieson, was read by the president. Part of the third chapter of the study book "From Palestine to Palestine", was read by Mrs. C. E. Christie and much enjoyed. The meeting closed with the Mizpah benediction. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

Trinity Guild Held Meeting

Trinity Church Guild held their monthly meeting at the Church Hall with Mrs. Doak and Mrs. Gilman as hostesses. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Barber, the vice-president, Mrs. J. H. Doak, presided. Final arrangements were made for the bridge and 500 card party to be held in the church hall on March 1st. Next Thursday the W. A. of Trinity Church will pack their missionary bale, which is a particularly fine one and consists of a complete outfit for a girl in a Mission School as well as a quantity of bedding. Refreshments were served by the joint hostesses.

General Notes

Dr. R. T. Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald are leaving on Monday for a trip to California.

Mr. John Lowe, of Valleyfield, is a guest of his aunts, Miss D. Kerr and Miss A. Lowe.

Mrs. W. G. Miltimore was a guest of her aunt, Mrs. West, last week.

Mrs. Ada Petes was a recent guest of her son, Mr. Clare Petes, and family, at Montreal.

Mr. Howard Taber attended the annual communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., of the Province of Quebec at the New Masonic Temple in Montreal.

Mr. J. Riggs spent Thursday in Montreal.

Congratulations are extended to Miss Margaret Draper who has completed three years of training in the Montreal General Hospital. Miss Draper is a guest of her father, Mr. F. E. Draper.

Mr. and Mrs. Darbe, of West Brome, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller on Thursday.

New automatic gates have been placed at the railway crossing at the C.P.R. station.

Among those entertaining during the past week were Mrs. F. Johnston, Mrs. J. C. McClatchie, Dr. and Mrs. Hayes.

Mr. A. E. Ross and Mr. A. W. Ross were called to Bedford on Tuesday, February 18th, by the death of the former's mother, Mrs. Henry Ross, who passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Terrill, on Saturday, February 15th last, after a long illness. Mrs. A. W. Ross was one of the bearers.

Miss Esther Lewis, of Montreal, was a recent guest of Mrs. Nelson Buzzell.

Among those who have recently visited Montreal are Mrs. Heoly, Mrs. C. Robinson, Mrs. I. Yates, Mrs. G. Walsh, Mrs. A. W. Ross and Mr. H. Vilas.

BULWER

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. W. A. Rogers on February 11th for dinner. A large number, including school children came in and partook of the good things provided by the ladies. A meeting was held in the afternoon with the president, Mrs. A. W. Laberee in the chair. After the usual routine of business, election of officers took place and the same ones were voted in for another year namely; Mrs. A. W. Laberee, president; Mrs. W. A. Rogers, vice-president; Mrs. Leamon Lowd, secretary and Mrs. Leon Colby, treasurer. Some new work was handed out and a very pleasant social afternoon was spent. The proceeds of the dinner amounted to $14.15.

Miss Ethel Caswell, of Bethlehem, N.H., is spending a week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Caswell.

Mrs. Howard Rogers and son, Darrell, spent a few days last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gallup.

Miss Pearle Smith was a recent week-end guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Robinson in Sherbrooke.

Recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gallup included Miss Hazel Gallup, R.N., of Sherbrooke, Miss Henry Leavitt, of Eaton, Mr. Oscar Cummings, of Ulverton and Mr. Howard Rogers, of Sherbrooke.

Mr. Richard Brown spent last week-end at his home at Draper's Corner.

Mrs. H. A. Smith accompanied her aunt, Mrs. Adeline Coates, from Birchton to the Sherbrooke Hospital on February 19th, for treatment.

A GOOD YEAR BY LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets of Stanstead and Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company Now Amount to $853,128.92, an Increase of $77,063.98 in Comparison With 1928 Statement.

Reports presented at the annual meeting of the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company, held at the head office on Saturday, February 15, showed a very successful year, notwithstanding the fact that fire losses throughout the Dominion were considerably higher than for some years past. The company's reports show steady progress, with the assets of the company being increased substantially. The report of the company's progress over a period of years appears in another section of this issue.

The annual report, which was presented to members and shareholders by the president, Hon. Jacob Nicol, was as follows:

In presenting this, the 94th annual report, along with the usual statements showing the operations for the year and the present financial condition of the company, your directors are pleased to again report a favorable experience for the year.

While the losses are considerably higher than for the previous year, which was an exception, our experience is favorable after considering the heavy fire losses reported in the Dominion of Canada during the past year, which have been higher than for some time. We regret to report a very unfavorable experience with farm properties, our losses from this source being 61.4 per cent. of premiums received on this class.

The net premium income amounted to $388,425.70, an increase of $20,534.85. The losses paid amounted to $181,865.92, an increase of $91,897.24 over the previous year. All losses have been promptly settled and paid. We are obliged to report only $2,786.91 net losses outstanding at the close of the year, which were not adjusted in time to be included in the 1929 accounts.

The assets of the company now amount to $853,128.92, an increase of $77,063.98, showing a surplus of assets over liabilities of $538,163.57.

Your directors regret to record the death of four of their esteemed agents in the persons of the late Stephen Barton, Boston, Mass., J. B. Filion, Rimouski, Que., Andrew Philps, Huntingdon, Que., and Henri Simard, La Malbaie, Que.

The retiring directors are F. I. Bedard, Hon. J. E. Caron, A. E. Curtis, Chas. B. Howard, M.P., and Hon. Jacob Nicol.

MILLINGTON

Mr. Fred Ewens, Jr., spent Tuesday and Wednesday at the home of Mr. J. Cameron, of South Bolton.

The Misses Erma and Frances Taylor, of Cowansville, and Mr. Keith Taylor, of Magog, were home for the week-end.

Indignation is freely expressed over the invasion of a party or parties of the school-house here on Wednesday night when the contents of every pupils' desk was cleared out and large number of books and school equipment torn up and otherwise damaged. Owing to the condition of the whole building there was no school on Thursday.

"And do you think this town would hold me if I had a thousand dollars in my pocket?"

"Oh, I think it would—the police wouldn't let you leave."

Think a Moment

Where can you SAFELY put $39.06 today and in five years, without a care or a thought, "cash in" $50.00?

The only known place is in our 5% Compound Interest Debentures.

Aside from these Debentures, it is next to impossible to find an investment where the interest paid will earn the same rate as the capital.

Details of this investment supplied on request

Sherbrooke Trust Company

Established 1874.

MOUNT CO. LIMITED

Members

Consolidated Mining and Oil Exchange, of Montreal, Inc.

Head Office: **204 HOSPITAL ST., MONTREAL**

Branch Offices at: Amos, Granby, St. Jerome, and Rouyn.

Correspondent Office at St. Agathe.

Don't neglect to read the Classified Advertisements in this issue. They likely name something you want.

GEORGE ARMITAGE, Hon. President.

HON. JACOB NICOL, President.

C. B. HOWARD, M.P., Vice-President.

J. G. ARMITAGE, Secretary-Treasurer.

W. L. McGANNON, Supt. of Agencies.

J. H. BRYCE, C.P.A., Auditor.

The STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

STOCK MUTUAL

At the annual meeting of the Company held on Saturday, February 15th, 1930, a very favorable report of the year's operations was presented showing steady progress of this Eastern Townships organization.

Established 1835

94 Years of Successful Operation

94 Years of Service to the Public

Over 200 Agencies Throughout the Provinces Of Ontario and Quebec

Assets Increased to $853,128.92

TOTAL BUSINESS IN FORCE $42,576,557.00

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS

Premium Income		Assets
$90,933.84	1915	$254,250.79
135,068.49	1920	354,735.24
256,736.73	1925	561,164.80
311,141.58	1927	660,458.46
367,890.85	1928	776,064.94
388,425.70	1929	853,128.92

CANADA'S OLDEST AND STRONGEST INDEPENDENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HOLMES SCHOOL REPORT ISSUED AT STANSTEAD

Results of Mid-Year Examinations at Holmes Memorial School Issued—Many Obtain High Marks.

STANSTEAD, Que., Feb., 22.—The reports of the mid-year examinations held at the Holmes Memorial school are as follows:—

Grade VII—John Tilton, 88; Doris Mousley, 83.69; Gordon Shipway, 77.78; Jimmie Dewey, 74.84; Anna McGaffey, 72.92; Margaret McMillan, 79.76; George Winter, 70.88; Claire Temple, 66.92; Alfred LePoidevin, 64.23; *Ruth Hethrington, 67.75; *Margaret Jenkins, 76.76; *Dorothy Kezar, 75.53; *Waver Libby, 83.88; *George Beckel, 76.58; *Lawrence Farrow, 67.08.

Grade VI—Hazel Deadman, 86; Theresa Laythe, 80.61; Margaret Lamb, 79; Alice Hartley, 77.30; Annabel McDougall, 71.23; Eleanor Cooper, 70.76; Hector Channell, 69.53; Lloyd Bliss, 66.53; Evelyn Brock, 66; Josephine Smith, 59.46; *Kathleen Bready, 72; *Cameron Clark, 69.33; *Bertha Merrill, 81.92; *Edith Mousley, 86.61.

Grade V—Donald Poaps, 93.5; Marceline Dessaint, 88.5; Ellen Howard, 88.2 Rita Baker, 87.5; Howard Wells, 85.8; Cora Philip, 85.8; Barbara Lamb, 85.4; Jean Tarlton, 84.3; Margaret Greenleaf, 81.4; Fred Thom, 79.3; Everett Wood, 79.1; Emile Therrien, 77.5; Dick Prangley, 77.4; Graydon Watson, 77.3; Rebecca Toulch, 77.3; John Curtis, 77.1; Wilbur Sawyer, 76.8; Elizabeth McKeage, 75.5; Hazel Fox, 74.2; Gerald MacKay, 72.8; Sidney Farrow, 72.6; Shirley Roberts, 72.1; Howard Channell, 69.9; James Hamm, 69.69; George Mallard, 69.2; Marjorie Hethrington, 68.5; Elizabeth McIntyre, 68.5; Florence Brock, 68.6; William Heath, 68; Russell Langley 65.3; Ellie Hartley, 65.6; Lloyd Farrow, 64; Junior Perkins, 63; Eldon Goodsell, 56.8; *Edick Dessaint, 58; *Gilberte Gauthier, 76.4; *Anita Laythe, 37.1; *Royce Laythe, 56.3; *Alfred Smith, 64.7; *Arliene Young, 64.6.

Grade IV—Philip Poaps, 86.4; Floyd Webb, 85.35; Graydon Hamm, 85.14; Jimmie Batchelder, 84.92; Betty Gardner, 84.43 Marion Lawton, 83.92; Thomas Millett, 835.7; Penelope Bradshaw, 83.28; Phyllis Burchell, 81.21; Dorothy Laroche, 81; Elizabeth Tilton, 79.07; Dorothy Tolden, 79; Freda Toulch, 78.8; Sybil Prangley, 75; Douglas Putney, 72.78; Francis Covey, 72.64; Arley Curtis, 70.35; Lawrence Winter, 70.35; Clyde Curtis, 67.5 John Greer, 65.57; Byron Stratton, 64.57; Lucille Edson, 55.66; *Donald Dunn, 80.5; *Harold Holden, 71; *Thayne McGilton, 68.12; *Arthur Maxwell, 53.14; *Irene Maxwell, 45.14; Murton Smith, 32.15.

Grade III—Edith Emond, 84.3; Hugh Hill, 83.2; Isabel Goodsell, 81.6; Florence Curtis, 81; David McIntosh, 78.6; Ethel Smith, 78.4; Evelyn Boucher, 76.5; Chester Wood, 75.4; Lawrence Dewey, 75.3; Doris Dewey, 75; Byron McKeage, 74.9; Elizabeth Grigg, 74.4; Sidney Dewey, 73.8; Nellie Alexander, 73.5; Doris Holden, 72.6; Bruce Aitken, 71.5; George Johnston, 70.9; Morton Cooper, 70.7; Francis Huitson, 70.5; Arthur Roberts, 70.3; Barbara Laythe, 68.7; Alice Goodsell, 68.4; Allen Twofoot, 67.5; Bernard Brock, 66.6; Dean Smith, 66; Stanley Bennett, 58.1; Kenneth Laroche, 67.4; Marion Boucher, 55.5; *Billie Carson, 67.4; *Gwendolen Covey, 62; *Irene LePoidevin, 68.4; *Jimmie McKeen, 73.3; *Howard Miller, 44.5; *Mead Smith, 58; *Seamone Young, 53.7.

Grade II—Ronald McCuna, 98; Margaret Redden, 92.4; Frances Shipway, 91.2; Ruby Alexander, 90.7; Raymond Curtis, 90.5; Peter Poapst, 89.9; Aldis Emond, 88.1; Elaine Miller, 87.7; Dorothy Prangley, 87.5; Hilda Lane, 87.2; Amy Hethrington, 86.9; John Wells, 86.9; Violet Pope, 86.7; George Libby, 85.8; Robert Mackenzie, 84.7; Douglas Greenlief, 83.9; Colin Malabre, 83.7; Samuel Abbott, 82.9; Marguerite Farrow, 80.1; Molly Laing, 78.5; Helen Hepburn, 75.8; Stanford Mallard, 75.2; Ruby Laberee, 73.6; Douglas Wadleigh, 73.6; Lionel Gauthier, 72.6; Russell Mallard, 71.8; Steward Smith, 69; Agnes Brock. 68.3; Douglas Cooper, 65.5; Cyril Crawford, 58.4; *George Copp; *Candace Jenkins; Svend Rasmussen.

Grade I—Roland Major, 91.3; Gudrum Rasmussen, 90.5; Carlyne Hall, 89.8; Robert McIntosh, 89.9; Ingrid Rasmussen, 87.1; Henry Webb, 86.6 Grant Masters, 86.1 John Poaps, 86; Alex Blair, 84.5; Donald LePoidevin, 82.8; Buster Laberee, 85.1; Violet Alexander, 81.1; Norman Morris, 79.8; Audrie Bradshaw, 78.1; Martha Laythe, 77.5; Myra Crawford, 74.6; Earl Twofoot, 74.3; June Abbott, 74.3; Aileen Fox, 72.8; Dale Smith, 72.1; Roy Hill, 71.5 Eric Cox, 70.8; Gordon Maxwell, 67.5 William Moore, 61.1; Bernard Dewey, 60.8; Israel Lefond, 58.3; Raymond Maxwell, 58.1; Evelyn Winter, 56.5; Irene Cooper, 54.1; Gordon Laberee, 52.1; George Burbank, 50.6; Arthur Hethrington, 44.3; Goldie Maxwell, 42.3 Geraldine Miller, 40.1; Russell Perkins, 49.1; Edward Greenlief, 35.5; George Langley, 32.6; Georgeana Maxwell, 32.6; Kenneth Jenkins, 27.6; William Greenleaf, 26.

Pupils marked * unranked on account of being special pupils, not studying all the subjects of the ecurse, or because of absence.

AND HOLD 'EM

The town of Plunkville has a regulation against bare legs on the street. Flesh-colored hose were a problem. They solved that nicely by watching for the seam. Then came seamless hose.

"How can I tell whether these girls have bare legs or not?" was the plaint of a police on guard.

"Pinch 'em," was the only suggestion he got. [Louisville Courier Journal

SETTLEMENT OF GAELIC PART OF PROVINCE

Mr. John Leonard, K.C., Tells Happy Story of That Part of Quebec Province Which Has Been Made by Hardy Hand of Scotch Settlers, Compton County.

"In speaking of my personal knowledge of the early settlement of these townships it necessarily brings me back to the days of my youth when these townships were almost an unbroken forest", declared Mr. John Leonard, K.C., of this city, when discussing with the Record the early settlement of the Scottish highlanders and pioneers of the County of Compton. This settlement comprises the townships of Lingwick, South Winslow, Whitton, Marston, Hampden, North Winslow, and was about that time settled by French Canadians who came in from the Quebec side and principally from the counties of Beauce and Dorchester.

"About the year 1845, ships were provided and the people of the Islands of Lewis, Harris, Uig and some from the mainland of Scotland were given an opportunity of coming to America. Many took advantage of this, hence the settlement of the above mentioned townships by Scotch Highlanders.

"They landed at Port St. Francis, which is on the St. Lawrence River and near Lake St. Peter, and from there they journeyed on foot by way of Sherbrooke, to these townships, under great difficulties and over what was an almost impassable road, with no hotel accomodation.

"In making inquiries at the office of Mr. C. Omer Biron, N.P., who has filled the position of Crown Land Agent for many years, and who is in possession of the books containing the entries of sales of the government lands in Winslow, I find the name of Murdoch McLeod heading the list, known to the people of the settlement as Murachadk Thormod. He purchased a lot which afterwards formed part of the Village of Stornoway, in 1850. He was followed by many others in a short time and there these Gaelic speaking people began to establish homes for themselves.

"This, it may be imagined was no easy task for people who had never been accustomed to such work, but, inured to hardships at home and being men of brawny muscle and of large and sturdy physique, they were able to cope with the hardships and struggles with which they had to contend.

"Few people can appreciate what life in a primitive Canadian forest in those days meant and what hardships these pioneers had to endure—with six months of winter, with snow five or six feet deep and the cold intense. They were often storm-stayed for days at a time, having no communication even with their nearest neighbor.

"The first work to be performed upon their arrival was to build a home for the family—this, one man alone could not do and the difficulty was overcome by forming a "bee", when the neighbors would congregate to assist in the construction of the unpretentious primitive log-cabin usually eighteen by twenty feet, one storey high and, to use the words of one writing of those days:

"The front was logs straight and sound
"The gable was logs all tight and round."

"In many cases those log-cabins were covered with spruce bark and some with long shingles split from cedar blocks.

"Communication was not easy, there being no roads and the only way that neighbors visited one another was by means of blazed trees; there was no road from the Lingwick mountain to Lake Megantic, a distance of some thirty-five miles, over which area these people had penetrated and it is doubtful if any white men had ever traversed these regions before.

Building of Roads

"About the year 1854, the government began to build roads through these townships which was a great boon for the settlers and gave them an opportunity of driving with their teams to a centre to purchase whatever they required for the needs of the family. In those days, yoked oxteams were principally used as being the best for people on new farms.

"The village of Stornoway in the Township of Winslow, so named after Stornoway, in the Island of Lewis, Scotland, from whence many of the settlers had come, became in a very short time an important centre, containing as it did two grist mills, two saw mills, a carding mill and fulling mill and two general stores, one kept by the late Colin Noble, who was the first post-master there and father of Mrs. (Senator) Rufus Henry Pope and of Frederick A. Noble, both of Cookshire, and the other by the late H. and T. Leonard, successors in business to their late father Thomas Leonard, who was one of the early pioneers and father of Mr. John Leonard, K.C., of Sherbrooke. Mr. Thomas Leonard was born in Inniskillen, Ireland, came to this country in 1844, and ten years later took up his abode at Stornoway, another proof of the saying that an Irishman is to be found everywhere.

"These stores supplied the people for a distance of twenty miles with all their requirements. Money was scarce, of course, and the first money earned by the settlers was by the sale of salts produced from the ashes that they gathered from the burnt piles of logs and brushwood in clearing up their land. These ashes were leached and by boiling the lye, they formed a potash for which they found a ready market, although it was with great difficulty that the market was reached.

"As the Grand Trunk Railway was in course of construction at that time, the pioneers, those who could leave home, took advantage of this and would go on foot a distance of sixty or seventy miles to work on the railroad, where the ordinary laborer was paid eighty-five cents per day and boarded himself; of course, eighty-five cents a day meant more than at present, nevertheless, it was pretty small pay for twelve hours hard work and especially for men who had families to support.

"After a time, arrangements were made and a minister, Presbyterian of course, was stationed at Stornoway, and soon after a church was built which is still in existence although practically closed for services.

"The services in those days were always in Gaelic, as the majority of the members knew only the Gaelic language. At a certain time of the year, there was held what was called "Sacrament Week", when ministers stationed in other parishes would appear to assist the resident-minister, and many people came from other parishes to attend the religious ceremonies. Those from outside were always received with the hospitality usual among Scotch Highlanders.

"Young men and young women who were brought up in those townships may well thank the men who so ably administered the affairs of this part of the country.

"Elementary Schools flourished; there were five school districts in the Township of Winslow, where hundreds of children were in attendance, and at Gould, in the Township of Lingwick, there was established a model school where many of the men and women brought up in the townships, who are now filling responsible positions far away from the place of their Irish birth, can look back with pride and satisfaction to the early instruction received there.

"The name of the first minister was the Reverend Hugh McLean, who was succeeded, a few years later, by the Reverend John McDonald, father of Doctor Malcolm Stewart McDonald, of Sherbrooke.

"The Reverend John McDonald, who had studied medicine for two years, at Glasgow University, before taking up the studies of the church, found that his knowledge of medicine was very useful to him, there being no doctor in these townships. The Reverend Mr. McDonald, attended to his people physically, as well as spiritually, and became a "prince" among them, loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

"About the year 1880, however, many of the young men were lured by the western prairie-wheat-fields, where they would have neither trees nor stones to contend with. Others were attracted by the large cities of the United States and thus the old people were left practically alone, on the farms, and being no longer able to carry on the farms, themselves. They either had to follow the young men or sell out and move into some village or town nearby and so we find many a good old home left deserted and going to ruin.

"Sometimes I am asked how it is that I speak the Gaelic language. The answer is easy. It was my mother's tongue. She was brought up in Galway, Ireland, a pure Celt, where they spoke the Irish Gaelic, which is very similar to the Scotch Gaelic, and as a young man I was in daily contact with people who spoke only the Gaelic.

"It might surprise some people to know that, in Stornoway, there was a French-Canadian family by the name of Legendre. They were millers and two of the boys could speak Gaelic fluently, so much so, that they might be taken for Highlanders anywhere.

"In speaking of the Scotch settlements of Compton County, I am speaking of the old homes of many of you as well as that of myself. Who can forget the old home? It calls up the fondest memories of life and opens in our nature the deepest thought and feeling. It is certainly a green spot in memory.

"The word home binds us with a spell which neither time nor change can efface. I have no doubt that you, like myself, are often borne on the wings of imagination to the place hallowed by the remembrance of a father's care and a mother's love and tender associations of brothers and sisters."

CHICAGO'S FIRST PAY DAY OF 1930



Happy? Sure, who wouldn't smile if he had just received his first pay-check this year? This picture shows Charles A. McGrane, Chicago paymaster, handing out belated checks as Valentine gifts to a few of the 18,000 city employees, unpaid since January 1. Other funds were diverted for the purpose.

A refreshing delight is in every sip of Salada Japan

"SALADA"

(GREEN)

JAPAN TEA 744

'Fresh from the gardens'

Visit our Radio Department on second floor and see the new and many models we have on display. Hear them play!

TECO STORE

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. — Phone 1600

Watch Monday's paper for our ad of Broadcast Merchandise in the Silverware and Notions Departments. Exceptional values!

BROADCAST SALE of RUGS-MATS



Monday at 9 O'Clock! See Windows! Shop Early!

A Splendid Grouping of Floor Coverings at Prices That Are Lower!

Hit and Miss Rugs

Axminster hit-and-miss rugs that are excellent for halls, bedrooms and dens. Rich pile in subdued color tones. Exceptionally low priced for the Broadcast Sale.

Size 27 x 54. Each 2.59
Size 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in. Each 8.95

Reversible Wool Rugs

Gaily patterned wool rugs, with ground colors in rose, sand or blue, some with modernistic designs. Heavily fringed and a rousing Broadcast Sale value.

Size 25 x 48. Each 2.89
Size 30 x 60. Each 3.89

Feltol Floor Coverings Extraordinary, Yard

Long wearing, attractively patterned Feltol by the yard. 2 yards wide in patterns suitable for practically any room in the home. A good range of wanted colors and the price is much below what you would originally pay for such quality. Broadcast Sale feature. Per square yard 39c

Axminster Stair Carpet and Mats

Axminister stair carpets and scatter rugs at unusually low prices. Sand and rose taupe grounds with conventional designs. Note the sizes; the prices; then buy and save.

Stair Carpet ¾ yd. wide. Yard 1.89
Mats Size 27 x 15. Each ..... .79
Mats Size 27 x 54. Each 3.29

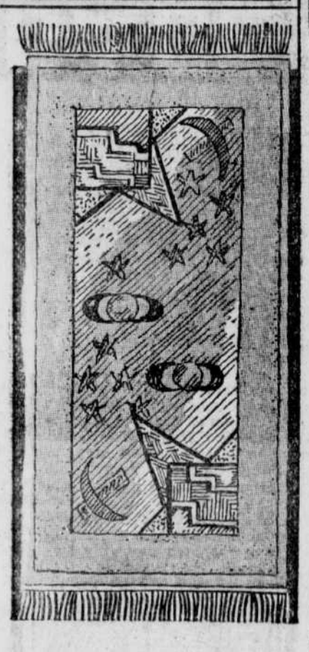
—Basement.

Wilton Mats

A group of Wilton mats, size about 27x54 in conservative designs and colors. Rich, deep pile that will give long wear. Broadcast Sale. Each 5.95

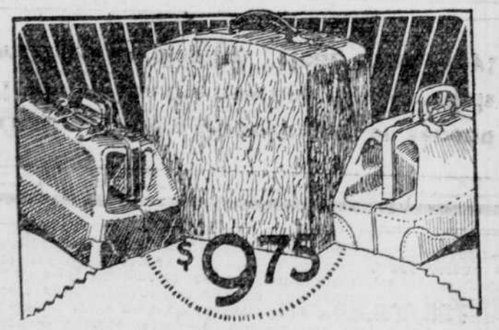
Cocoa Mats

Stiff fired cocoa mats, strongly made and bound. Sizes about 13x22. Broadcast Sale. 43c



BROADCAST SALE of LUGGAGE

Another Broadcast Event for Monday That Assures Savings! See the Windows! Note the Qualities! The Prices!



Oval Wardrobe Box Oval top wardrobe box; basswood and veneer box covered with boar grain fabrikoid. Lined with rayon and finished with brass trims. Black or brown.

Black Cowhide Bag Rhino grain, split cowhide with sewn frame, leather lining, drop handles and brass trims. 20 inches wide.

Tan Cowhide Bag Smooth cowhide with oil fabrikoid lining. 18 and 20 inch size. Two pockets, welted seams, drop handles. Shaped in broad shoulder pattern. Broadcast Sale. Each 9.75.

Black or Brown Cases, Each

22-inch case built on basswood with millboard top and bottom. Covered with boar grain fabrikoid, leather bound and lined with fancy rayon. Has pocket in lid and three in body. Black or brown. Broadcast Sale, each 6.95

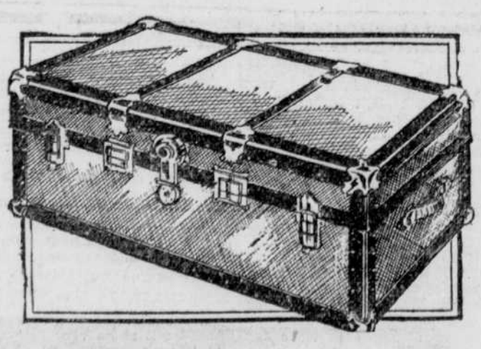
—Basement.

Smooth Fibre Cases

With metal frames and corners; swing hand, brassed lock and side catches.

Brown, 26 inch size, without straps 1.29
With ¾ inch outside straps 1.69

—Basement.

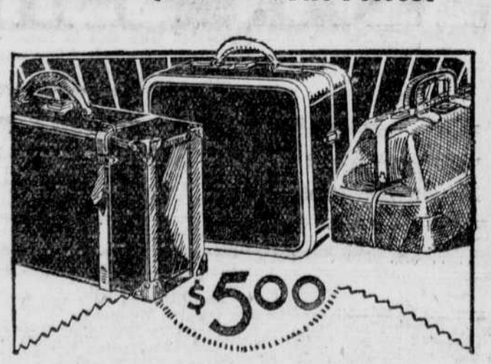


Dresser or Steamer Trunks

The steamer size is illustrated above. Dress size is similar. Linderman jointed basswood frame, covered with blue enamelled steel and bound with heavy steel and brass plated trimmings. Double spring lock and fitted with dividing tray. Sizes 36 inches. Broadcast Sale. Each 6.95. 6.95

Fibre Cases, Broadcast Sale, Each 79c

Fibre Club Bags, Broadcast Sale, Ea. 1.29



Black Enamel Ward Box Bound with leather and lined with rayon. Shirred pocket, shoe division, wardro rod and brassed fittings.

Black Enamel Case 24 in. enamel case with leather corners and cretonne linings. Pocket in body and lid, nickelled fittings. 7-8 in. split leather straps.

Black Cowhide Bag 18 and 20 in. size of pig grain, split cowhide; rivetted frame, oilcloth lined, drop handles, nickelled trimmings, covered frame. Broadcast Sale. Choice 5.00.

Boar Grain Club Bags

Of boar grain fabrikoid with covered frame, double handles, sewn frame and imitation leather lining. Broadcast sale. Each 3.49

—Basement.

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