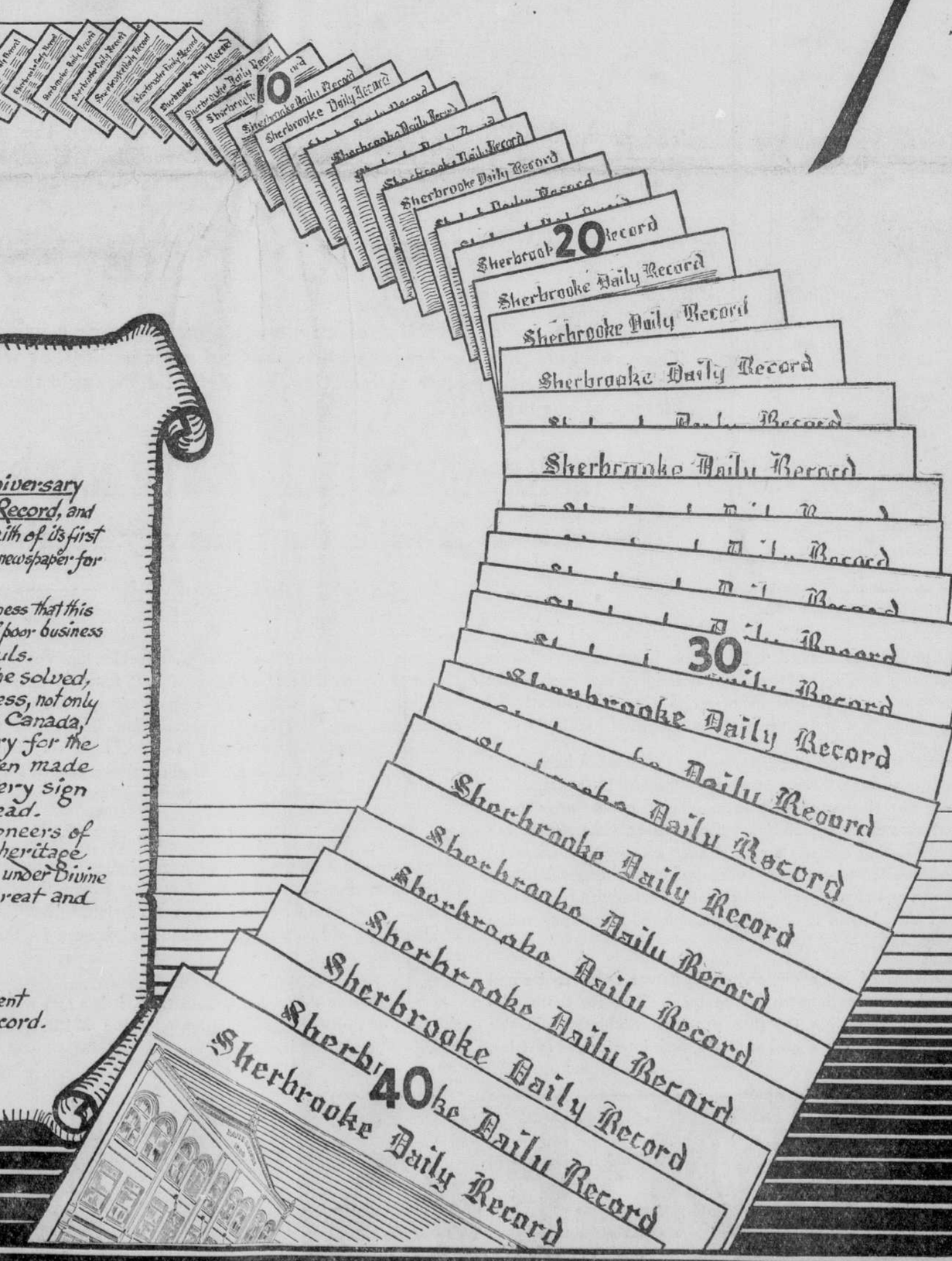
Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established 1897. SHERBROOKE, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1937. Forty-First Year.



Our "40th." Anniversary



This issue marks the 40th Anniversary of the founding of the Sherbrooke Daily Record, and its size and appearance show that the faith of its first owners in establishing an English daily newspaper for the Eastern Townships has been fully justified.

There is cause for rejoicing and thankfulness that this anniversary sees an end to the lengthy period of poor business and wide unemployment which tried men's souls.

While many problems remain to be solved, the atmosphere of confidence and cheerfulness, not only in the Eastern Townships, but throughout Canada, cannot be mistaken and is a good augury for the future. Substantial progress has been made during the past year, which shows every sign of being maintained during the years ahead.

The courage and faith of the pioneers of the Eastern Townships are the precious heritage of its people to-day, and beckon them under Divine guidance, in peace and goodwill, to a great and glorious future.

JOHN BASSETT
President
Sherbrooke Daily Record.

Louis Baratelli

Neighbourly Harmony In Eastern Townships Seen As Noteworthy Example

John A. Dresser, F.R.S.C., of Montreal, Sets Forth Some of Natural Features of this District and Indicates How These Have Aided or Retarded Progress of People—English Canadians, Notwithstanding Their Smaller Numbers, Tend to Dominate Industrial Life of Eastern Townships.

A neighborly harmony pervades even the smallest communities of the Eastern Townships, affording a wholesale example to larger divisions of the Dominion's complex problem, writes John A. Dresser, F.R.S.C., of Montreal, in an article setting forth some of the natural features of this district and indicating how these features have aided or retarded the progress of the people. Mr. Dresser writes:

In the early years of the British regime in Canada this territory was surveyed and organized into townships, a mode of division that distinguished it from the parishes of the lowlands near the St. Lawrence that were established during the period of French control. These townships being east of Montreal and Three Rivers, the early points of entry to the region, they became known as the "Eastern Townships." They now comprise thirteen counties and occupy some eight thousand square miles. On the south and east they extend to the international boundary, and border on the states of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. They now have a population of 300,000 people.

The surface of the country along the south side of the St. Lawrence river from the vicinity of Valleyfield to Quebec City is a nearly level plain which rarely rises three hundred feet above sea-level for a distance of twenty to fifty miles inland. East of the plain the surface becomes hilly and ranges in elevation from 300 to 3,000 feet. The greater part of the region is between 400 and 1,500 above the sea. Narrow deep valleys and broad basins separate the hilly portions of the country and give it a pleasing and picturesque relief.

The entire surface was covered by ice in late geological time, and in a period of submergence (Champlain period) that followed the ice age, the sea for a time covered the land to a height of some six hundred feet above the present sea level. As a result of the movement of glaciers over the surface, the hills generally have rounded outlines, except for scattered hills of more resistant rocks; valleys have been filled by ice-borne debris, streams were blocked and lakes were formed. Boulders are freely distributed over the hillsides down to the level of the Champlain sea.

In the period of submergence, this glacial material was assorted by water from the rocks and re-deposited upon them in beds of sand and clay, thus giving a surface of soil free from stones nearly up to the limit of the Champlain sea. This line of demarcation is strikingly apparent where the surface relief ranges well above and below it. Step hillsides with stone piles, stone walls for fences, and boulders strewn over the fields give place, about six hundred feet above sea-level, to vallys or basins with more level surface soil free from stones and evidences of more fruitful tillage.

Drainage Into St. Lawrence

Where timber grows, the difference is still more marked. Hardwood (deciduous) trees characterize the hills and hillsides; spruce and fir, the lowlands. Pine and hemlock wherever they remain are on the highlands, both being trees that require a drained soil, while tamarac finds its habitat in the more moist valleys.

The drainage of the Eastern Townships is entirely into the St. Lawrence river. It is effected by five principal rivers, Chaudiere, Becancour, Nicolet, St. Francis and Yamaska (the Richelieu basin may be regarded as part of the St. Lawrence plain) and their tributaries. The principal rivers run northwesterly across the ranges of hills and cut them with deep valleys. These valleys are generally pre-glacial, in places deepened by the ice. The tributaries, on the other hand, run mainly in structural valleys parallel to the ranges of hills, that is, either northeasterly or southwesterly. If they too were valleys in pre-glacial times, they have generally been sufficiently filled and covered to conceal the fact. The present tributary valleys are frequently higher than the main valleys and the tributary streams often enter the principal rivers by falls. This may be due to deepening of northwest-running valleys by the glacier which also filled the tributaries, or to later age of the latter.

These hanging valleys, whatever their origin, contain important waterpowers, which maintain some of the principal industrial towns in the district. The Magog river at Sherbrooke and the Wattopekah at Windsor Mills enter the St. Francis river by chutes of 100 feet in each case. The development of both of these places is directly due to the waterpowers thus afforded to small mills in the early settlement of the country and in their later growth to important manufacturing works. The important manufacturing towns of Magog on the Magog river and East Angus on a southwesterly flowing part of the upper St. Francis are other centres that owe their existence to these features of the drainage.

The early surveys of the district, and consequently many of the later subdivisions of the lands, were controlled by the sources of the principal rivers, which run from southeast to northwest. Rectangular townships were laid out on each side of the rivers and these subdivided into ranges and lots, all of which are diagonal to the principal points of the compass. In consequence, municipal roads more frequently follow northwesterly or a southwesterly direction. Colonization roads that were built in advance of the land surveys, as well as railways of a later date, also closely conform to the topography, except in a few cases where the choice of route seems, at this time, difficult to justify.

Limited Settlements Begun Under French Rule

The Indian population of the region was doubtless small in number and limited in its capacity. The two noteworthy inventions of their race, the birch-bark canoe and the snowshoe, were so serviceable to the white man that he has made little improvement on them. Yet the Indians left neither roads, buildings, nor other marks of their occupation. They knew how to recover sugar from the sap of the maple tree, which is indigenous only to the highlands, and they also raised Indian corn in the valleys near the foot of the highlands. In the opinion of Dr. W. Lighthall they should be considered a fairly well established sedentary people. They did not, however, contribute to the permanent development of the country.

Limited settlements were begun under the French rule along the lower Chaudiere river, and on the Richelieu at the outlet of Lake Champlain. Between these rivers, the entire region remained a wilderness for a quarter of a century after the cession of Canada to England in 1763. Immigration from France had ceased and that from other sources had not begun, except for a few United Empire Loyalists. The St. Lawrence plain was large enough to accommodate the entire French population for two or three generations yet to come.

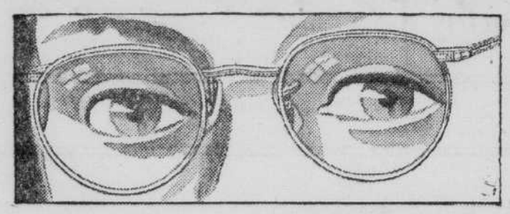
With the establishment of responsible government in 1791, a policy of immigration was begun and was vigorously pursued by the government of Lower Canada for some time. It was carried on directly by government and also indirectly through subsidized colonization companies. The sources from which immigrants came were the New England States and the British Isles. The impelling motive of immigrants from Britain was undoubtedly to escape the economic dinstress in their country which followed the Napoleonic Wars. Those who came from New England were evidently actuated by hope of gain from the acquirement of new lands. The growing population of New England sought an outlet where farming conditions were more favorable than in the mountains and valleys of New Hampshire and Vermont. At a later date a much larger increment of population was to come from the older French settlements of the St. Lawrence valley when these became over-populated.

Routes Of Entry From United States

For a generation following the American revolution, which terminated in 1783, the international boundary line was only vaguely known, and some considerable settlements were made by people who may have thought they were still in the United States. When the boundary became better defined, these people accepted the new nationality, and it is not apparent that the flow of immigration was at all retarded by the discovery of their actual position. A few United Empire Loyalists were also amongst the early settlers. Their number was not large. They entered Canada principally by way of Lake Champlain, where the existence of a seigniory, St. Armand, gave assurance that they were within British territory. Elsewhere along our present southern boundary there does not seem to have been any point of demarcation established on the ground, unless on the St. Lawrence river beyond the western limit of the Eastern Townships.

The routes of entry from the

Please turn to page 3.



Tired Eyes and Headaches Are Signs of Eye Strain!

SERIOUS EYE TROUBLE can often be avoided by heeding nature's danger signals. Eye strain, if neglected, can cause serious trouble. That's why you should have your eyes examined at the first sign of continuous headaches, tiredness, or a bloodshot condition.

GLASSES MAY NOT BE NECESSARY... a scientific method of "resting" your eyes may be all you need. Remember, you have the only eyes you'll ever have . . . don't take chances with them!

NO APPOINTMENT NEEDED. COME IN NOW!

T. H. BARNES & SON

CANADA'S STANDARD PRICE OPTICIANS

W. B. GERVAIS, O.D., Associate.

Sherbrooke, 66a Wellington St. N. — Montreal, 432 Old Birks Bldg.

Phone 2457 for Inquiries.

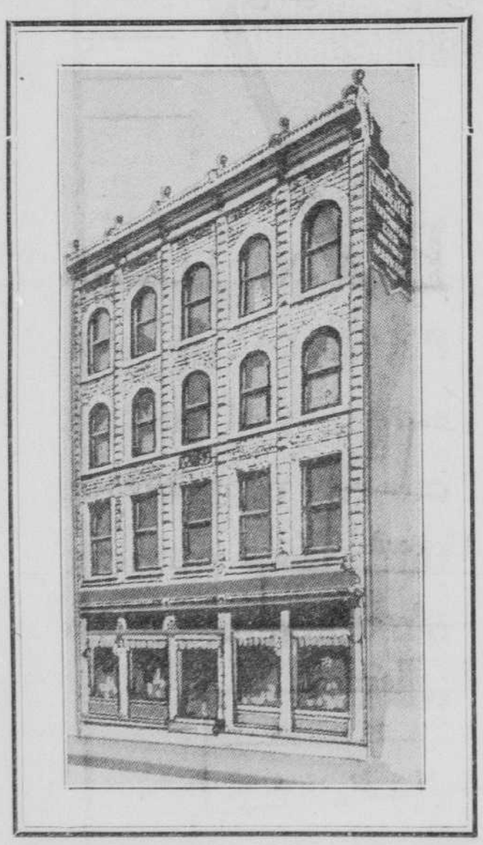
Office open daily: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Fri. and Sat.: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

THE ONLY EYES Youll EVER HAVE Don't take Chances with them!



WILFRID B. GERVAIS, O.D.

who is in charge of T. H. Barnes & Son, Sherbrooke Division. A qualified optometrist and associate, he has spent fifteen years in close connection with this firm.



SINCE 1875...

The name CODERE has been intimately associated with the progress of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships. In fact, this firm has grown and prospered with the Townships. Humble in its early days, under the wisdom and foresight of its founders and their successors, it is today a noted and reputable

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT

There is not one construction of any importance, not even a private residence, that has not seen the services of CODERE'S. The expert service, the diversity and quality of merchandise, as well as the careful attention and interest of their staff and directors to give complete satisfaction, has definitely brought the name of CODERE'S into the foreground in the commercial history of our territory.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE NATIONAL HOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Make the necessary repairs on your property now!

The Banks will advance you the necessary cash at reasonable rates of interest.

The National Employment Commission's Home Improvement Plan is based on solid fact and sound finance, reduced to their simplest and most workable terms. It faces a condition — unemployment — and meets it constructively, with a practical programme that will gather momentum from itself.

The double purpose of the plan is improvement to Canadian homes and employment for Canadian workers. Every community has in it thousands of homes on which little or no maintenance and improvement expenditures have been made in the past six years. The National Employment Commission has set itself the task of mobilizing across Canada a vast co-operation effort of home owners, workers, building contractors, building supplies firms, business and service organizations, and of public spirited citizens generally to restore and improve the homes of Canada and to draw the unemployed into remunerative and constructive employment.

There are thousands of home owners whose homes need repairs and improvements and who have the savings to finance them. But, for those who have incomes but inadequate savings, the plan provides machinery whereby they can finance home improvements and additions, both interior and exterior, on most favourable terms. The plan enables the property owner to improve his property and increase its value without financial strain. He can go to his bank with every assurance of a sympathetic and helpful hearing. They will arrange for him a very cheap instalment plan. There is no red tape — the case is stated; assuming the applicant can satisfy the very fair and reasonable requirements, the loan is made. Decks are then cleared for the work to go forward at once.

Every home improvement started PUTS MEN TO WORK — not only on the job itself but in manufacturing plants and dealers' stores throughout the country. Retail stores and the plants that supply them will directly benefit. Transportation companies will have more freight to haul. The farm, the mine and the forest will all react to the stimulated demand for the raw materials they supply.

Wherever this plan has been tried, it has met with notable success. In the City of Philadelphia, for instance, where $21,000,000 were spent, over $14,000,000 went to labour.

The Kind of Improvements Allowed Under the Home Improvement Plan

Painting, paper-hanging and general re-decorating, excluding such items as curtains, drapes or rugs.

The addition of a room or rooms to a home.

The erection of a garage, either attached to the existing building or separate — but on the property.

The modernization of bathrooms, including the necessary plumbing fixtures and piping.

The modernization of kitchens (excluding movable appliances).

The conversion of unused cellars or attics into living quarters or playrooms.

The repair or renewal of roofs, foundations, drain pipes, storm windows, shutters, balconies, etc.

The installation of air conditioning systems.

The purchase of new heating systems or the modernization of existing ones.

The erection of fences around urban and farm dwellings.

Walks and driveways of permanent materials.

In other words — whatever permanently improves the property.

CODERE'S LIMITED

18 WELLINGTON STREET NORTH, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Neighbourly Harmony In Eastern Townships A Noteworthy Example

Continued from page 2.

United States were first, the Champlain-Richelieu route, which was the early route of travel in both war and peace and the natural connection between the Hudson and St. Lawrence valleys. It afforded the only unbroken waterway for boats above canoe size between the two countries.

Secondly, from the headwaters of the Connecticut river, a little farther eastward, several routes into the Eastern Townships converged on the St. Francis river at Sherbrooke. One of these by way of Lake Memphremagog led to the St. Francis valley through the Magog river and also by portage to the Yamaska river. From it settlers reached Brome, Shefford and the western parts of Stanstead counties. By two other routes the Massawippi-St. Francis valley was reached either from the Connecticut or from its tributary, Hall's stream. These three routes were used by Major Rodgers of Massachussetts in his raiding expeditions against the Abenaki Indians prior to the American revolutionary war, and later by many settlers entering the countries of Compton, Sherbrooke, Richmond and Drummond.

The third main route of entry was by way of Lake Megantic and the Chaudiere river, which were reached from the state of Maine by the Kennebec river and its tributaries, with a portage of a few miles across the height of land. This route, which was less used by colonists than the others mentioned, was that followed by General Arnold in his adventurous, but futile, attack on Quebec in 1775. A small stream which enters Lake Megantic and formed a link of six miles on his course, still bears the name of Arnold river. This route is now the general course of the Kennebec highway, an international motor road which connects the cities of Quebec and Portland.

Immigrants from Britain, on landing at Quebec, Three Rivers or Montreal, were still faced with an arduous journey in order to reach the Eastern Townships. Boats or canoes were sometimes used to ascend the Chaudiere, St. Francis or other rivers. But the journey was more frequently made by ox-team, or in winter by horse team when travel was possible on the ice of the rivers.

The earliest settlements were made along the rivers, and were joined by trunk roads which eventually led to the commercial and judical centres, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. The first, and for many years, the only, local roads leading away from the rivers were built, not in the valleys where roads now have easy gradients and traverse fertile land, but along the summits of the ranges of hills which separate the valleys. The roads were hilly beyond description and led through stony boulder-strewn land which from an agricultural point of view is the poorest in the region. This undesirable location, however, was an advantage, if not a necessity, during the early settlement of the country. Being over hill tops, few bridges were required and roads were relatively easy to drain. Also, and more important, was the fact that they connected areas of hardwood timber from which the pioneer settler obtained his first revenue. With the later development of the country, these roads have been replaced by excellent highways which are usually built in the valleys.

In order to facilitate communication between the new settlements and the seat of the government at Quebec City, a military road was begun about 1805, in the tenure of office of Governor Craig, and was completed by one or more of his successors. It extended from Levis, opposite Quebec, to Richmond on the St. Francis river, whence there were roads leading to principal settlements in the St. Francis valley. The length of this road was about one hundred miles. It was a typical hill road following successive ridges of one thousand feet or more in height, which were separated by narrow valleys of less than half their elevation. Such parts of that road as are now in use still bear the name of Craig's road.

Construction of Grand Trunk Railway

Another road, known as the Gosford road, was built at a later date from the vicinity of Sherbrooke to the Chaudiere valley, where roads already existed to Quebec. These roads in time were connected with a trunk road leading from the vicinity of Lake Memphremagog to the Richelieu river and thence to Montreal.

Between 1850 and 1855, the Grand Trunk railway was built across the region from Montreal to Portland, Maine, with a branch from Richmond to Levis, and Craig's road became less important as a trunk road. By an inconsiderable diversion from Craig's route, the railway skirted the foot of the highlands, instead of surmounting them, and completed its course with a range in elevation of little more than a hundred feet. Some years later the Boston and Maine railway entered the Townships from Newport to Sherbrooke by way of the valley which contains the lake and river Massawippi. This valley was the course of the upper part of the St. Francis before the Ice Age, when many streams were forced to change their courses.

At a later date, about 1880, the Quebec Central railway was built from Sherbrooke to the Chaudiere valley and at Quebec. It passes through a valley that is also the course of an improved motor highway, which replaced the Gosford and other hill road as routes of through travel. Subsequently this and several other local railways then in various stages of advancement were acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and united to form part of its line between Montreal and the winter port of St. John, N.B.

In the lowlands of the region, the valleys and basins, though potentially the most productive land, were largely undrained and impassable swamps in the early years of settlement. They bore an abundant growth of spruce, cedar and tamarac of great future value. But these were as yet unmerchantable.

On the other hand, the ridges and hillsides were naturally drained, and bore a heavy forest of maple, birch, elm and other varieties of deciduous trees, besides a less amount of pine and hemlock sufficient for buildings. It was these lands that were first occupied.

The hardwood timber furnished excellent fuel, and the decay of annual crops of leaves fertilized the soil. Ashes obtained from burning trees cut in clearing the land yielded the settler a supply of potassium salts that was readily marketable. Maple also yielded syrup and sugar for domestic use.

The most important of these factors in early settlement seems to have been the revenue obtained from the sale of "potash" (potassium salts) which was the pioneer's first return from the land. Trees were cut down, timber burned, ashes collected and leached with water from which a lye was obtained. This was concentrated by boiling to a crude solid locally called "black salts." It was marketable in this form or in more refined conditions of potash and pearl-ash, the latter being nearly pure potassium hydrate. Before the recovery of potassium from mineral sources, wood-ash was the principal or sole source of supply. An old record recently received indicated its value to the pioneer farmer of the Eastern Townships:

"In 1808 Prentice Cushing, one of the three original settlers of the present town of Richmond, made four tons of "potash" (the nature of the concentrate is not stated) from ashes saved in clearing sixteen acres of land. This was carried in flat boats down the St. Francis river to Three Rivers, a distance of 75 miles, where it was sold for $15 per 100 lbs. In the same year 1,500 barrels (weight not given) were sent by boat to the same market by way of the St. Francis river and other shipments made down the Niagara river."

This record was written about 1860, by the Reverend Edward Cleveland, principal of St. Francis College, Richmond, in 1858, hence the quotation in dollars. If the price is correctly given, it would appear that the sale of potash product yielded about eighty dollars from an acre.

Highlands Stripped of Timber

Under the impetus to clearing, afforded by the returns from the potash industry, the highlands were rapidly stripped of their timber. The new soil, long fertilized by leaf-mould, yielded excellent crops, for some time. But pioneer farmers received little, if any, fertilizer in return for the crop prduced, and were early improverished. Cultivation of the soil, too, rendered it open to the erosive action of rain and snow-water with the result that the finer particles of the soil were steadily transported towards the valley, while the stones and boulder clays were left on the hillsides Results of this unfavorable selection may be seen in the stony fields, stone piles and stone fences that mark hillside farms. Some of these farms have been covered by a useful growth of hardwood timber as before. But the larger part have become pasture lands, a purpose which they will fulfill. They have an ample rainfall of forty inches a year, numerous springs issue from fractures in the crumpled rocks of the region and drought is unknown. They are preeminently dairy lands, and suport a successful industry, especially in the production of cheese.

It was frequently the third generation of farmers who undertook the clearing and tillage of the valleys. By this time sufficient market had arisen for the spruce, cedar and other timber that they bore to make the clearing remunerative. With more or less drainage, these lands became highly productive. Being generally level and free from stones, they could be tilled with all mechanical aids and soon become a large factor in the agricultural production of the region.

The introduction of machinery for the cultivation of root crops, cutting and handling hay and grain, threshing grain and sawing wood for fuel, greatly reduced the hand labor of the farm. The depletion of the forests, too, removed the winter occupation of many men and added further to reduction of the population of the farms. Not only did the farm laborer disappear as a class, but many sons of farmers of limited holdings sought occupation in industrial and mecantile centres that were formed in the development of the country.

Manufacturing plants grew up about the principal water falls, as at Sherbrooke, Magog and Windsor Mills; mines of copper were operated at Capelton, Eustis and other places and asbestos at Thetford Mines and near Danville; and large quarries of granite and of building stone at Stanstead, Dudswell and elsewhere. Although increasing the demand for farm produce, all these developments seem to have tended to withdraw labor from the farms. On the other hand the people thus withdrawn have contributed to the industrial, commercial and professional life of the country. They may be found effectively engaged in their own and in most every province of the Dominion and even far beyond its boundaries.

The opening of the prairie provinces, with the opportunity to obtain large farms free from timber as homesteads, was an event of outstanding influence on this district. Commercial as well as agricultural opportunities were offered and migration to the western provinces for a time still further reduced the farming population of the Eastern Townships.

Change of Population

But other causes were already at work to counteract these influences. The St. Lawrence plain, the home of the French Canadian and the cradle of Canada, was becoming overpeopled. Their number exceeded the capacity of the available farm lands in the older parishes to support them. They were prevented from expansion northward by the relative unsuitability for cultivation of much of the Laurentian plateau. Consequently the French opened new parishes farther from the St. Lawrence and nearer to the hilly country of the Townships. In time there met two people, two languages, two forms of religion, under a common law and with common interests, but having a different estimate of value.

To the Anglo-Celtic a farm is property which he proposes to use to the greatest ultimate benefit of himself and his family. He appreciates his home and surroundings. But if the capital to be derived from its sale can be more effectively used in establishing himself or his family in other surroundings he will, though with perhaps some personal reluctance, dispose of it and change his home. Many of these have unselfishly parted with the homes they had made in order to establish their children in circumstances that seemed better suited to their capacities and tastes. When the farmer found his sons and daughters attracted to the Northwest, or to the eastern cities, he had little recourse but to sell his farm when he was no longer able to work, or to manage it efficiently. But the French Canadian regards a farm as something to be held in trust for his family. Pecuniary profit from it seems secondary to the establishment, or maintenance, of a homestead. Anyone having occasion to buy, or even to ask the price of land in the French parishes soon becomes familiar with the response, "Pas a vendre, Monsieur, c'est pour nous autres." Were the same question asked of an English-speaking farmer, the farmer's commercial instincts would be promptly aroused and an opportunity for some kind of transaction would almost surely be presented.

This difference in outlook seems to be largely due to the French Canadian's more numereous and intimate social ties. Early marriages, high natality and the consequent intimate association of families in large groups tend to bind the people together with an almost communal interest. Whether or not there is also an inherited, or traditional, love of the land scarcely admits of proof. But whatever its causes may be, there is no doubt of a stronger adherence to the land on the part of the French than of the English-speaking Canadian. Consequently when the English Canadian sold his farm, the French Canadian bought it, evidently to the satisfaction, and, therefore, to the benefit of each. The population has accordingly become profoundly changed. The change in numbers according to language has been approximately as follows: 1837—English, 90.2%, French, 9.8%; 1887—English, 41.5%; French 58.5%; and 1931—English, 18.0%; French 82.0%. ("In 1837 that section of the province had 37,000 English-speaking people and 4,000 French-speaking. In 1887 the English element had increased to 76,000 and the French to 107,000." J. C. Sutherland, The Province of Quebec, Toronto, Nelson, 1931. The Canadian census of 1931 states the population of the district to be 301,130, of whom the French element numbers 245,133 leaving 55,597 of English and all other origins.)

As an instance of this change, a large part of the township of Ely in the county of Shefford was settled about the middle of the nineteenth century mainly by two excellent groups of colonists, one from New England, the other from northern Scotland. The soil proved good and they were successful, perhaps above the average pioneer of the district. Roads, schools, churches and the usual facilities of country life of the time were well provided. But the call of commercial or industrial life drew away many of the second generation and practically all of the third. Today there remains in this part of the township only one resident family of English origin in a population of 1,800 people. Similar change is going on in other townships with varying degrees of progress.

Inasmuch as the land is thus occupied by a people who are likely to remain on it, the agricultural outlook is so far improved. The farming practice of the new occupants is probably not better than that of their predecessors, unless in so far as the art of agriculture generally improves. But the motive of permanence assures a continued use of the land. Abandoned farms are rarely found in an entirely French-speaking community. The increasing needs of a growing population, rooted to the soil, go to compel more intensified farming, and ultimately a better utilization of the land.

Occupation

At present the people of the Eastern Townships are mainly occupied in farming, lumbering, mining and manufacturing, and in the different phases of mercantile and professional life to which these industries give rise. Of all these activities the foremost place is held by farming. It was the first stable industry, it has yielded by far the greatest total value and still furnishes employment to the largest number of people as well as the highest annual revenue that is derived from any single occupation. The value of farm products of these thirteen counties in 1920 was (Federal Census of 1921) $69,856,788. At that date the population was 319,453, thus giving a value of $218 per head.

Compared with agriculture, the productus of the forests and the

Continued on page 4.

ADVERTISING
SIGNS
And PAINTED DISPLAYS

SALE SIGNS, BANNERS, SHOWCARDS, TICKETS

SCENE PAINTING

ARTIST'S MATERIALS
FOR
OIL and WATERCOLOR PAINTING, PASTEL DRAWING and POSTER WORK

PICTURE FRAMING

OIL PAINTINGS CLEANED and RESTORED

Bert Williams Art Shop
116 Wellington St. N., Sherbrooke. Phone 3053.



Health!
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
SMILES and FROWNS!



PHONE
886

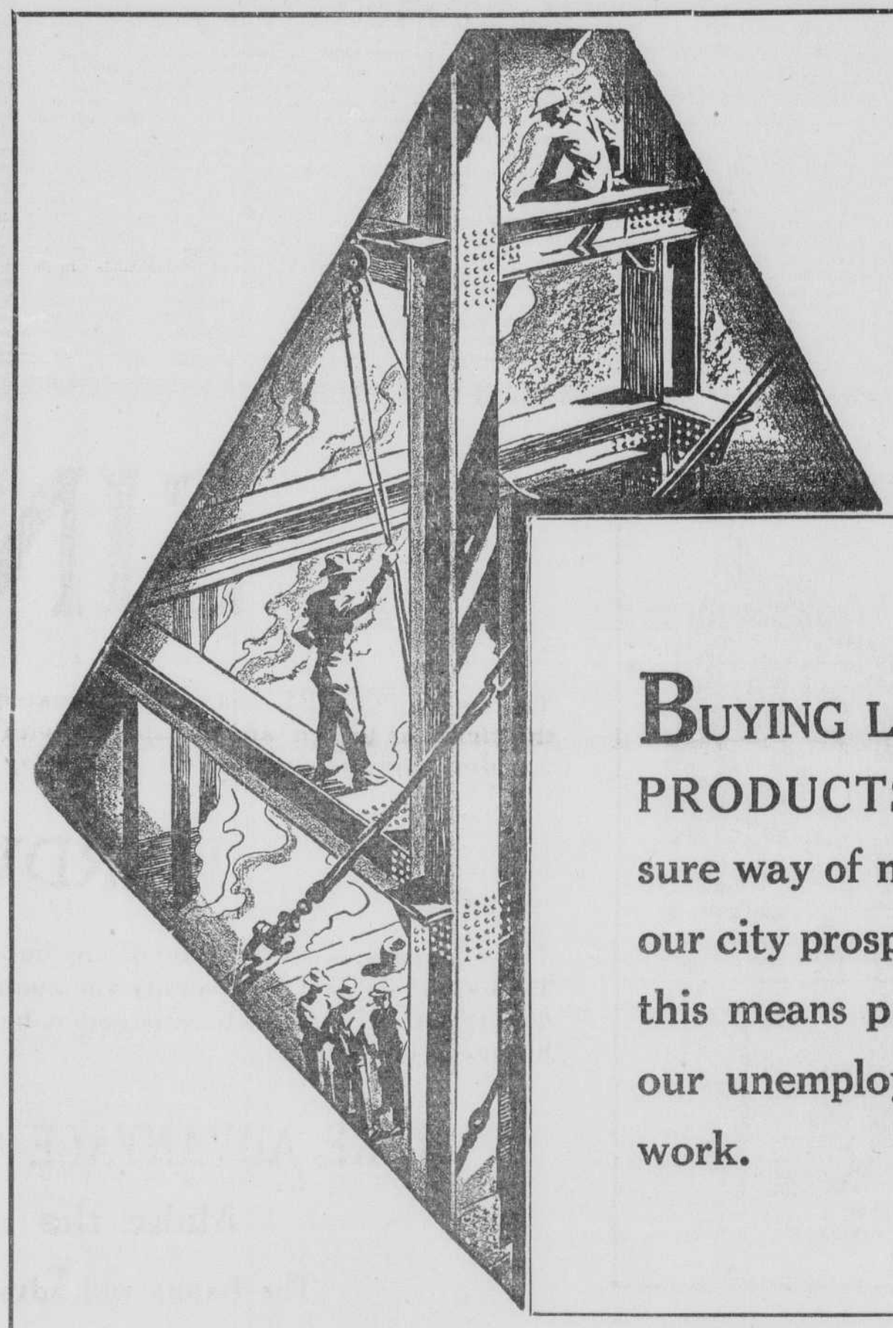
ANY mother knows her biggest responsibility . . . keeping her family healthy! The thinking parent starts health campaigns with the diet, for she knows that improperly selected foods are the cause of almost every childhood illness. Thoughtful parents today always insist on plenty of Pure Milk—PASTEURIZED.

PRACTICALLY every necessary element for building resistance and energy is found in this all-around food! It's nature's way to strong bones, a sound body, and the sparkle and vitality that mark true health!

Fuller's Special Jersey Milk is supplied with great satisfaction to those requiring extra richness.

Pure Milk—Sweet Cream—Fresh Butter
Butter Milk— Ice Cream—Iceland Bars
Brownie Crisps—Fuller's Jersey Milk
Fresh Eggs.

SHERBROOKE PURE MILK CO.
LIMITED



BUYING LOCAL PRODUCTS is a sure way of making our city prosperous, this means putting our unemployed to work.

Constructors of
Bridges and all Steel Structures

Our Company has been in existence for twenty-seven years and our plant has never been closed. During this period we have given employment to a large number of men in the City of Sherbrooke.

FOR YOUR NEXT STEEL WORK SEE:

MACKINNON STEEL CORPORATION
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Dominion's Gold Output Last Year Estimated At 15.4 Per Cent Over 1935

Canada's Mineral Production in 1936 Was Valued at $360,340,000—Asbestos Was Most Important Non-Metallic Mineral, Other than Coal, from Point of Value, Produced in this Country — Dominion Ran Neck and Neck with United States Proper in Matter of Gold Production.

The report of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, giving the value of the mineral production of Canada for 1936, is an encouraging piece of literature, showing as it does an output for the year valued at $360,340,000 or an average of nearly a million dollars a day for every day in the year. This compares with $312,344,457 a year ago, an increase of 15.4 per cent. The new record was attributable to increase in output of many mineral products and improved prices for several metals.

Metals production reached an all-time high of $256,335,000. This was an increase of sixteen per cent. over 1935 and seventy-one per cent. of the value of the total mineral production of the country. Fuels, including coal, natural gas and crude petroleum, were valued at $61,002,000, an increase of 11 per cent. over last year. Non-metallic minerals, other than fuels, rose thirty-two per cent. to $16,533,000, and structural materials gained fifteen per cent. over 1935 to reach $26,670,000 during the year under review.

Increases in outputs of the older producing camps, and the bringing to the production stage during the year of many new mines, resulted in a record production of 3,720,505 fine ounces, a gain of thirteen per cent. over last year. In 1927 production totalled 1,852,785 fine ounces, or in other words, Canada's output of gold during 1936 is double that of ten years ago. Production for the year just passed when valued at $35.03 per fine ounce, the average price for the year in Canadian funds, was worth $130,329,000. This is thirty-six per cent. of the total value of all the minerals produced and fifty-one per cent of all the metals produced. In addition to the auriferous quartz mines, gold is recovered in substantial quantities from Canadian complex copper-gold-silver ores, copper-zinc ores, and nickel-copper ores, and any increase in the outputs of the mines producing these ores is reflected in the gold output of the country. Nova Scotia production rose eighteen per cent.; Quebec, forty-one per cent.; Ontario, six per cent.; Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined, nineteen per cent.; British Columbia, fourteen per cent., and the Yukon Territory, forty-four per cent.

Asbestos is the mot important non-metallic mineral, other than coal, from point of value, produced in Canada. Production totalled 307,596 tons valued at $10,131,000 and marked an increase of forty-six per cent. in quantity and forty-four per cent. in value over 1935. This is a record output, even surpassing the previous high of 306,055 tons established in 1929. Production was entirely from the province of Quebec.

The total production indicates a large addition to the annual wealth of the country and the progress made this year is a big step towards the half billion dollars that was predicted as the probable output within a few year's time.

Last year Canada ran neck and neck with United States proper in the matter of gold production, and final figures will probable be necessary to determine the winner of third place among nations of the world.

A the situation now appears, United States, including Alaska, but excluding the Philippine Islands, contributed about 3,700,000 ounces to the world's supply, compared with official estimate of 3,720,505 ounces for Canada.

Converted into money, with gold at $35 an ounce, the score, if these figures stand, would be $130,329,290 for Canada and $129,500,000 for United States, a majority of $829,290 for Canada

United States production increased about twenty per cent. last year while Canada's increased thirteen per cent. While no new gold area have been developed in the United States with promise of material production, authorities look for further increase during 1937.

A great deal of investigation has been undertaken of late through the Bureau of Mines, under Director John Wellington Finch, and there is also possibility of increase output from low-grade gravel of the West, where mechanized methods are being widely adopted General resumption of base-metals mining will also have considerable effect in production of by-product gold.

A REDUCTION IN SPREAD BETWEEN FARM-INDUSTRY

Income Received by Farmers Last Year Was Above that of 1935, and Indications Are that a Further Increase Will Be Recorded During Next Twelve Months.

One of the most encouraging features of the recovery witnessed during the past year was the narrowing of the spread between prices of farm produce and prices of the things farmers buy. At the low point of the depression it is estimated that farmers were receiving only thirty-five per cent. of the 1926 level of prices for their produce, while prices of things farmers buy had fallen to only eighty-two per cent. of the 1926 average. By the end of 1936 farm prices had risen to sixty-five per cent. of the 1926 average, while the index of prices paid by farmers had not yet advanced over the 1932 level. The farmers' price disadvantage has thus been reduced materially, but there is still sufficient difference to make profitable farming difficult. It is probable that price increases will occur in such items as food, clothing, feed, fertilizer and building materials during the present year. These facts are pointed out in the Agricultural Situation and Outlook for 1937, prepared jointly by the Dominion Departments of Agriculture and Trade and Commerce.

The market for Canadian farm produce at home depends to a very large extent on the activity in other industries. Material recovery was recorded by most of these industries during 1936. Preliminary estimates show that the average level of production in 1936 was at least eight per cent. above 1935. The manufacturing industries showed an improvement of eleven per cent., while newsprint production and the output of electrical power reached new all-time high levels during 1936. Construction has lagged behind other industries, but the increase in private building rather than public enterprise is an encouraging sign. Employment has shown a material advancement in the numbers actually employed, but at the same time relief lists remain long and consequently the purchasing power of a large group of consumers has been retarded.

Consumption during the past year was higher than in 1935. This is indicated by a four per cent. rise in retail sales as well as by slight increases in merchandise car loadings. The tourist trade of Canada continues to be an important factor in the domestic market for farm produce.

The income received by farmers last year was above that of the preceding year, and indications are that for the first six months of 1937 a further increase will be recorded. Little change is anticipated in farm taxes for 1937, and rates of farm wages still remain low compared to pre-depression levels.

Neighbourly Harmony In Eastern Townships A Noteworthy Example

Continued from page 3.

mines, while both are very important, are of less value. Also they are not likely to be greatly increased since both depend on diminishing assets.

On the other hand, manufacturing is a much nearer competitor for leadership amongst the industries of the district. The value of products manufactured in the year 1932 (Provincial Year Book) amounted to $57,305,899.

There is a wide distribution of hydro-electric power, which is both developed in the district and also is brought in from the north side of the St. Lawrence river; railways and motor roads provide ready transport to ocean ports; and there is abundant local labor. Rayon, paper, furniture and various wood products are made from local woods and a wide variety of asbestos products are manufactured from the output of adjacent mines. There is also a considerable volume of manufactures from imported cotton, steel and other materials. On the whole, manufacturing seems to be closely approaching agriculture in volume of business, and is already second only to that industry.

Notwithstanding their smaller number, English Canadians tend to dominate in industrial life as French Canadains do in agriculture. Exceptions to both rules are numerous, but there seems to be a distinct trend towards such a division in these occupations. In mercantile life no racial selection is apparent. In a measure complemetary to each other, the two races make a strong community. Bound together by common interest, they share in all the material ideals of public welfare. Differences of language and religion add much, however, to the cost of social services, especially of education.

In the course of the replacement of one race by the other, intimate and cordial relations have been established between them, but almost entirely without racial fusion. Mutual understanding and community of interests have long given a broad tolerance of each other's preferences that assures the rights of both. A neighborly harmony prevades even the smallest communities, that affords a wholesome example to larger divisions of the Dominion's complex population.

Willy's mother thought him delicate and so he was excused gymnasties as school.

Uncle: "What do you do whilst the others are in the gymnasium?"

Willy: "I go in the park and play football."

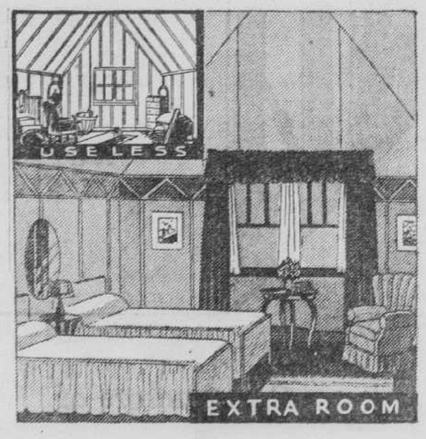
TELEPHONE
249
20 Windsor St.
SHERBROOKE.

J. H. JALBERT
Funeral Director
and Undertaker.
Modern Ambulance
Service

You Consult a Doctor When You Are Sick

Sick Houses Need Doctors, Too

When your home sags or droops —when its joints grow creaky— when its complexion loses the first blush of youth — that is the time to consult an expert on house healing.



We have had a lot of experience in rejuvenating falling buildings, and we can point with pride to many of our one-time patients who are hale and hearty, good for years of useful life.

We have at hand the best obtainable materials, and expert workmen to make the most of them. And we bring brave new buildings into the world too.



HOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN

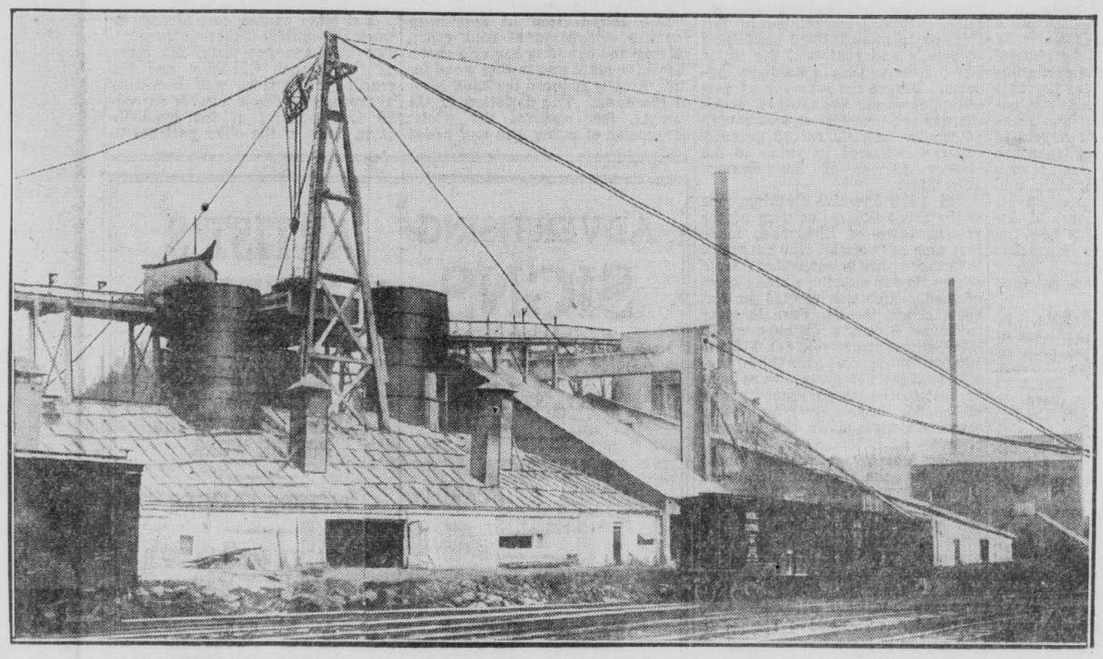
And . . . now that the depression is over you will find it necessary to keep abreast of the times. To do this calls for modernizing and remodelling your home. You have let it run down for the past few years, but now you can take advantage of the new Home Improvement Plan and fix it up like new. See your banker about the H. I. P., then see us about your building needs . . . in whatever form necessary.

We suggest that you call us for an estimate on your repair or remodelling work. There is never any charge for this service at

K. B. JENCKES
CONTRACTORS — GENERAL MILLWORK
92 Wellington St. North. Phone 3078

DOMINION LIME CO.

(Affiliated with the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co.)



A PARTIAL VIEW OF THE PLANT, THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, SITUATED AT LIME RIDGE, QUE.

HEAD OFFICE AND PLANT AT

LIME RIDGE, QUEBEC.

J. M. WISWALL,
General Superintendent and Sales Manager.

Lime Ridge quarries produce the best lime and the purest by-products of limestone on the world's market today.

Crushed lime in bulk—Crushed lime in steel barrels — Pulverized lime in steel barrels —Pulverized lime in paper bags — "Bulldog Brand" hydrated lime for masons — "D. S. Brand" hydrated finishing lime — Ground limestone for farming purposes — Powdered limestone for paving — Lime for cement — "Rock City" Waterproof lime.

"Bulldog Brand" hydrated lime is specially recommended for spraying purposes.

FARMERS — GARDENERS — FLORISTS

Dominion Lime Company pulverized limestone without equal for bringing land back to normal. Your land needs lime and the Goverment, knowing this fact, helps you to improve your land by paying part of the cost for the shipping. For details and booklets and prices, write, wire or telephone

J. M. WISWALL,
General Superintendent and Sales Manager,
LIME RIDGE, QUE.

CONSULT OUR AGENTS:

ASCOT, P.Q.
Ascot Tile & Brick

ASTON JCT.
Alexandre Gaudet.

AMQUI
Alcide Harvey.

BROUGHTON STATION
T. Beaudoin.
J. B. Lacroix & Frere.

BURY
Lizotte Bros.

COATICOOK
D. S. Bachand.

COOKSHIRE
S. J. Osgoode & Sons.
A. W. Standish.

DRUMMONDVILLE
Adelard Birtz.
Drummondville Hardware Co.

DANVILLE
H. Roux & Fils.
Belisle & Thibault.

EAST ANGUS
B. H. Copper & Co.
J. A. Planche & Sons.
St. Cyr Ltee.

EAST BROUGHTON
E. J. Turcotte.

GARTHBY
J. H. Dionne.
A. A. Jacques.

LAURIER STATION
P. A. Beaudoin.

LAKE MEGANTIC
A. Bedard.
Jos. Dion.

LENNOXVILLE
Clarke & Stewart.
R. C. McFadden Reg'd.

LAWRENCEVILLE
J. D. U. Lavigne.

LACHINE
LePailleur Frere Ltd.

MONTREAL
LaSalle Builders Supply Ltd.
Webster & Sons Ltd.

MAGOG
O. Langlois.
Colin C. MacPherson.

NORTH HATLEY
J. B. Reed.

QUEBEC
Citadel Brick Ltd.
Fournier & Papillon.
La Compagnie G. I. Lachance.
Lebeouf & Grenier.
Webster & Sons Ltd.

PLESSISVILLE
J. A. Savoie & Fils.
Mme. J. E. Bourque.

ROCK ISLAND
Caswell & O'Rourke Store Co.

ST. EVARISTE
Napoleon Buteau.

ST. MOISE
J. F. Coulombe & Co.

ST. CAMILLE
M. P. Caron.

ST. JEAN
C. O. Gervais & Frere.

STE. HENEDINE
J. T. Laliberte.

ST. JEAN PORT JOLI
Frs. Lavallee Enrg.

ST. JOSEPH
Auguste Perron Enrg.

STANSTEAD
Geo. A. Channell.

SCOTTS JCT.
J. F. Couture.

SUTTON
H. Despres Ltd.

SOUTH DURHAM
A. A. Jacques.

SOUTH HAM
H. Valliores.

SHERBROOKE
Codere Ltd.
J. S. Mitchell & Co., Ltd.

SCOTSTOWN
Lizotte Bros.

STE. MARIE DE BEAUCE
Ed. Lacroix & Frere.

SAWYERVILLE
J. A. Lowry.

THETFORD MINES
Alphonse Blais.
La Ferronnerie Demers Ltd.
Perrault & Co.

VALLEYFIELD
Besner & Chasle.
C. Cadieux.

VICTORIAVILLE
Auger & Fils Enrg.
A. G. Letourneau.
Systeme Comptant Enrg.
Michel & Lamontagne Reg'd.

WATERVILLE
Theo. Dion.

WINDSOR MILLS
P. B. Lemire.

WOTTONVILLE
J. E. Michel.

Indians' Moccasin Trails Were Followed By Early Settlers In Townships

"Bailey's Path" Was Fairly Direct Route from Sherbrooke to Quebec—Construction of Craig Road Covered a Long Period—Canoes Gave Way to Snowshoes and Ox-teams and Post-rider Was Succeeded by the Coach-in-Four and Other Modes of Travel on Roads that Improved as Country Progressed.

Let us draw back the curtain of Time and look out on the world a century ago. Yes, there is promise of a fair day so we will follow the old trails, starting out from Big Forks—Hyatt's Mills—Sherbrooke, the "Hub" of the Eastern Townships. We will go as far as we can in as many directions as we may, then return permeated with pride for what we have accomplished, and happy in the knowledge that with each coming year conditions of travel improve.

More than a century and a half has passed since settlers came from America and across the seas to the Indian's country; opened up forested lands and at first followed the Red Man's moccasin trail, later the spotted trail, then began to build roads, some of them being the "corduroy"—a name coined to soften the real name, "cordwood," though it did not soften the road to the rider. The corduroy road was built with mud on top of logs and underbrush.

It was also a common occurrence for settlers, men, women and children, to come from the New England States on snowshoes in winter, hauling supplies on crudely built sleds, mothers with babes in arms, and young folk with heavy burdens on their backs. One story is that a couple with their year-old baby came some forty miles through forests in winter, the woman dragging the sled on which had been securely fastened the family washtub in which the baby was cozily tucked and the man hauling the sled of supplies.

The Loyalist settlers of the Eastern Townships were "the classic example of immigration," some one has told us. Men who sacrificed almost everything to loyalty, shared in the struggles of 1812-14, then came north with wives and children who were reared in cultured homes, tenderly cared for, yet imbued with the pioneer spirit. Can you see them? A long, long line of weary travellers, carrying and hauling heavy burdens; horseback riders, ox-teams, truly a "Cavalcade of the Eastern Townships."

So let us start from the "Hub" and perhaps we shall be fortunate in catching up with some of them who can tell us about their experiences.

Bailey's Path

An old route, probably in earlier days a moccasin trail, led out from a point near Sherbrooke starting from the place where the Town of Lennoxville stands, then called the Little Forks. This was "Bailey's Path." No one has recorded why so named, but quite likely for some traveller by that name. It was a fairly direct route to Quebec, running through the townships of Ascot, Eaton, Newport, Whitton, and so on, through Lake St. Francis region and on to the Chaudiere River and Quebec. Those voyageurs used land and water for travel. They had to get along without bridges, but fording rivers often cut down the mileage. A map of the Eastern Townships made in 1812 and reproduced in the book, "Men of the Eastern Townships" shows this "path" plainly as going in a northeasterly direction, and about halfway between Lakes St. Francis and Megantic, a wild, picturesque route.

Governor Craig's Road

The St. Francis and Magog rivers were main waterways for the Indian and early settler in the Townships, while the Chaudiere provided another market route from the newly-settled colonies to Three Rivers and Quebec. On the map mentioned above is also plainly marked the main highway leading from Kilborne's Mills (Rock Island) to Quebec, this linking the American border with the Capital of the Province and beginning a system of road-building that is still going on. The main highway and its connecting roads made a network that linked different communities and shortened to a great degree those journeys from Eastern Townships points to the three markets, Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.

Construction of the Craig Road covered a long period. It was begun in 1808, during Governor Craig's administration, and for years was a "bone of contention" as highways are today. Many ex-service men from the war of 1812-14 were employed in road work, also settlers worked out their taxes, as well as to obey the law—in some places—to make a road twenty feet wide in front of their land property.

The first road through the Township of Shipton (Richmond) was a section of the Craig Road, and for many years it was much travelled by settlers. Prior to its building many came from Vermont on foot through "the pathless wilderness." The journey of one settler was somewhat dramatic. Elmore Cushing brought his family from Montreal via the St. Francis River in nine canoes, conducted by Indians. They arrived at their destination on May 24, 1797. Two of the party came along the river bank driving a yoke of oxen and leading a cow. It is said that they devoted twelve hours a day to travel, then spent the night in the open on a bed of hemlock boughs or if more fortunate a bedtick of straw. When lakes and rivers were frozen they made good time in covering miles of snowy country.

The first "proces verbal" of a road in Eaton Township was made by a surveyor named Whitcher from Three Rivers, a brother of Charles Whitcher, of Sherbrooke. This was in 1812, and it was a continuation of the Craig Road from the north line of Dudswell to Canaan, Vt., passing through Cookshire, Eaton Corner, Sawyerville, Clifton and Hereford. This surveyor also laid out a road to connect this with the road to Lennoxville. In old days there was a bridle path—now Main street in Cookshire—running from Learned's Hotel to the river, and people were given the right to use the gates. Another early road in Eaton was the mail route of twenty-two miles that linked Island Brook, Learned Plain and Cookshire to connect with the Craig Road. On this route James Miller, of Island Brook, was the government mail courier for thirty-four years, and in that period of service he missed only four trips. This is what modern folk might call a real case of "punching the clock."

Another road from Cookshire was via the village of Victoria, the settlement made by the British American Land Company's newcomers. A resident of Cookshire moved to Ditton Township to take up some land he had acquired. He had to carry his supplies by this road to Scotstown, then by canoe up the Salmon River to Ditton. Gold was found in this locality and was mined for a few years. The Hon. John Henry Pope acquired considerable wealth from this deposit.

The Craig Road pursued its way, passing through the early settled parts of Leeds, Inverness and on to Quebec, at many points having a connecting road meet it.

Stage Routes

There were no regular mail routes in the Eastern Townships prior to 1817. Special couriers followed trails, bridle paths and corduroy roads on horseback until the stage coach made its entry into the business of His Majesty's Mail. In 1817 a mail route from Stanstead to Quebec, via Melbourne, was opened and weekly mails brought new interests and cheer into pioneer homes. The first newspaper in the Eastern Townships was "The British Colonist," established by Silas Dickenson at Stanstead Plain in 1823. Soon after this newspapers began to appear in Sherbrooke, and from that time on several commercial centres had their newspapers—weekly at that time.

Stanstead County had mail service as early as 1812, through the route from Wells River to Derby Line, Vt. Post riders came from Montreal twice a month to Derby Line, then to Stanstead, through Barnston, Hatley and Compton. Two Vermont newspapers were circulated through this service. As early as 1800 a road was cut through the forest by Stephen Burroughs, a character of his day. It led from Burroughs Falls, his place of settlement, to Hatley, entering the Village of Massawippi. This soon became a main artery and the village a centre of activity. The coach-and-four made weekly trips bringing mail and carrying passengers, and old residents of Massawippi Village often recall the days when "Chub" Hubbard brought his horses to a quick stop at Paul Hitchcock's Hotel. Just before entering the village the road declines somewhat sharply, and here is where "Chub" showed his skill and his horses their training. They would break into a "dead run" and cross the bridge with heads in the air, dash to the hotel entrance and "Whoa!" from the driver was really not needed. They knew they were going to have a good dinner and a rest. Horses were used in relays and they were fine specimens of horseflesh.

Accompanying this sketch is a drawing by Maud Gage Pellerin, who never saw the old stage coach, but made the sketch from her idea of how it looked. A good story is told by an aged resident of the Little Village, Mr. Aleck Kezar, who in his younger days was quite a "whip." Came a time when Sir John A. Macdonald paid a visit to the Eastern Townships. He came by stage coach from Compton to Massawippi and stopped at the hotel for dinner and to make a speech. He was accompanied by some prominent men from Sherbrooke and other centres, and when starting out for Stanstead, about twelve miles distant, it was found that there was no room in the coaches for two newspapermen who were following the party. They were feeling pretty anxious, and great was their relief when some one suggested that Aleck should take his pair of bobtails and drive the reporters to their desired destination. They started out and before Stanstead was reached the horses with Aleck holding the reins and the two passengers clinging to their seats caught up with the advance party. The noted visitor made another stirring speech at Stanstead, the event being recorded in stories of early days, before the coming of the railroad.

Mrs. Ella St. Dizier, a resident of Massawippi, has in her possession a daguerreotype of the old winter stage coach, with two horses and "Net" Lougee, another veteran driver, holding the reins. This coach rests upon traverse runners and looks comfortable, though not quite so spic-and-span as the coach-and-four. But those men and horses did good work, then gave way to the engineers of railway trains, as did the sturdy men who plied the lakes and rivers in birch bark canoes until the highways were opened.

The old stage route from New York and Boston to Montreal followed the banks of the Pike River, in Missisquoi County; crossed the river by the old covered bridge, and wound its way through a country steeped in dramatic history.

Today our country is covered with a network of cement highways, gravel roads, and the iron trails, all of which are connecting links with roads that were first "spied out" by pioneers.

We will draw the curtain of Time and shut out the vision, but not the thought of romantic days when prancing horses and sturdy drivers made regular trips in cold and heat, in calm and storm, to do their duty in linking parts of the country that grew by leaps and bounds from forests to cities, towns, villages and rural communities.

CATTLE MARKET PROSPECTS ARE MUCH BRIGHTER

All Indications Point to an Upward Trend of Some Duration in Cattle Prices—Increase in Exports.

According to a recent survey of world live stock conditions, prospects are for an upward trend of some duration in cattle values. The number of cattle in the world as a whole has been gradually declining in recent years, due partly to efforts to conform supply to the restricted demands of importing countries, and in some major producing countries, beef tonnage having been reduced by feed shortage and increased production costs.

It is observed that price recovery has been much slower in cattle than in other classes of commercial live stock, and that conditions are now strongly tending to restore equilibrium in that respect. While there was no upturn to cattle prices as a whole in Canada during 1936, a very substantial increase in domestic sales and in exports to both the United Kingdom and the United States, increased the total gross revenue over the previous year by an appreciable extent. The reduction in tariff under the United States-Canada Trade Agreement, which first became effective on January 1, 1936, contributed substantially to the revenue from exports.

During the past year the Canadian market has shown considerable activity and a very healthy undertone, ascribed in part to the renewal of Canada's export trade with the United States, under the reduced tariffs on cattle and calves, and as well to an acceleration of the movement of beef out of storage, after a temporary congestion of supplies. One of the features of the situation in 1936 was the absorptive capacity of the market.

Cattle on winter feed for spring and early summer domestic and export demand cost the feeder less than similar stock a year ago, and holding conditions have been substantially aided by a remarkably open fall and a mild early-winter. These two factors should fairly well offset the higher cost of finishing. Prices in the United States market should react upward as a result of conditions which tend to develop active competition for good classes of beef cattle, and therefore the outcome of our present winter feeding activities should be highly favorable.

It is expected that efforts will be made to utilize the Canadian ex-

Please turn to page 10.

SHERBROOKE'S POPULAR HOTEL



NEW SHERBROOKE HOUSE

Come to Sherbrooke in 1937, Centennary Year

and see the electric lighting display of a lifetime. Also many other attractions, and stop at the New Sherbrooke House with

165 Rooms
Single and Double

75 Rooms with Bath.

COURTEOUS SERVICE.
ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS.
CAREFUL SUPERVISION.
EXCELLENT MEALS.

TELEPHONE
AND EVERY POSSIBLE
CONVENIENCE.

ELEVATOR AND GARAGE
SERVICE.

Also in connection

The "MAYFAIR"

A place to dine and dance on Saturday nights to the tempo of Ossie Lewis and his orchestra.

Meeting Place of the
SHERBROOKE ROTARY CLUB

The New Sherbrooke House is the popular place for social gatherings — two spacious dining rooms where dinner dances can be held. The personnel is always desirous to meet your every want — courtesy and efficiency and the comfort of our guests is our main thought.

Everything is Modern in this Popular Hotel in the Queen City of the Eastern Townships and a Home for All Travellers.

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY'S BUSINESS AND SOCIAL LIFE.

A MINUTE'S WALK FROM THE THEATRES AND THE C.N.R. STATION.

WM. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

SHERBROOKE, QUE. Telephone 2600

Flowers For Every Occasion
We Have Them.

John Milford & Son

138 Wellington St. North, Sherbrooke.

Phone 174

We Telegraph Flowers
Everywhere.



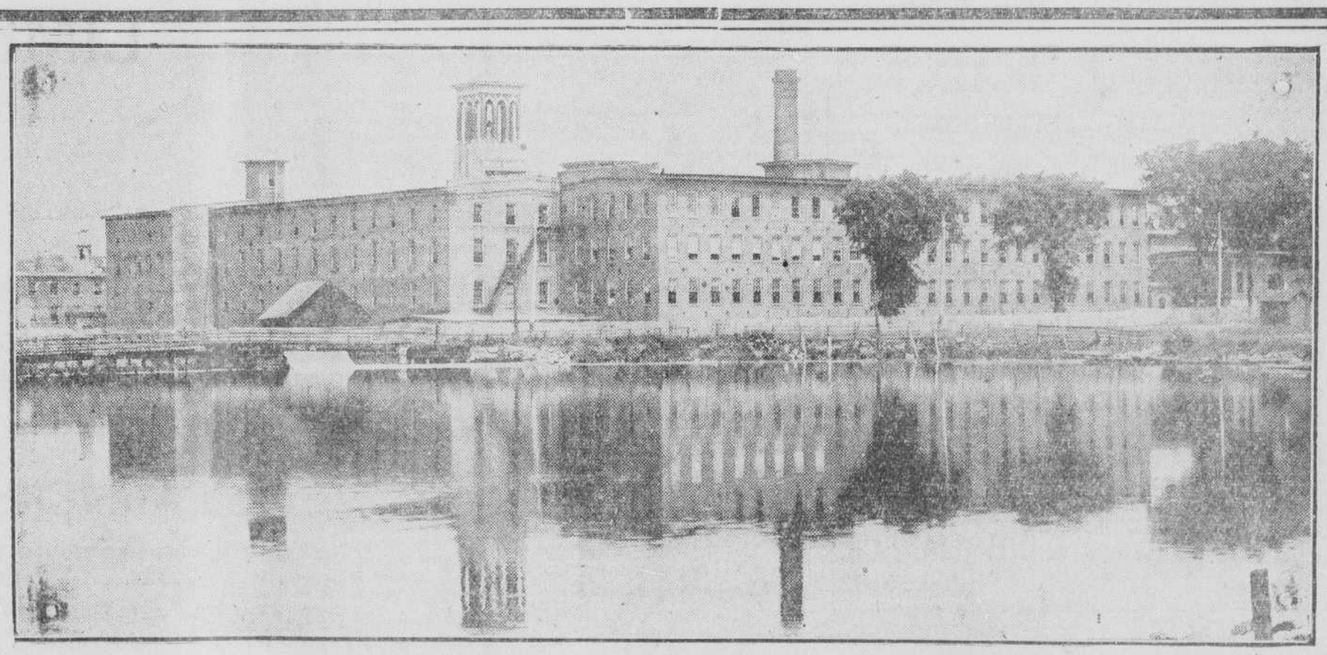
An example of Style in Glasses as supplied by Codere.

CONGRATULATIONS
to the
SHERBROOKE RECORD
BORN FORTY YEARS AGO

For the last seventeen of those years I have been testing the eyes and improving the vision of many hundreds of Record readers, that they might the better enjoy their favorite newspaper.

May I help you too?

GÉRARD G. CODÈRE
SHERBROOKE, QUE.



PLANT AND OFFICE OF PATON MANUFACTURING CO., SHERBROOKE, QUE.

PROVEN SUPREMACY

ACTIONS speak louder than words——and Paton is proud of its record of 70 years of satisfactory service to its customers.

THAT RECORD stands for men's and boys' wear fabrics original in style, superior in quality, and distinctive in colour.

BEHIND every Paton Fabric stands not only service but also a priceless reputation, giving to each Paton Fabric proven supremacy in its particular field.

BUY PATON FABRICS AND EXPAND YOUR BUSINESS

PATON FABRICS
1867 — 1937

Head Office: Montreal. Sales Offices: Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

PATON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

NORTH HATLEY OUTSTANDING AS AN IDEAL HOLIDAY RESORT

Nature And Man Have Co-operated In Making North Hatley One Of Finest Vacation Centres On This Continent

Prior to 1886 North Hatley Was Little Known Outside of Its Immediate Locality — Its Appeal and Charm as a Summer Resort Was First Realized by a Baltimore Doctor—First Cottage Built on Shore of Lake Massawippi in 1891—Summer Colony in 1901 Numbered 700 —Over Two Thousand People Now Annually Summer at North Hatley—Charming Town Endowed by Nature with All Essentials for Veritable Holiday Paradise.

Fifty-one years ago a visitor to North Hatley was so carried away by the beauty of this charming Eastern Townships town, which nestles about the shores of beautiful Lake Massawippi, that this admiration found expression in these words, "I have travelled through Europe and Asia, but nowhere have I seen finer scenery, not even in Switzerland, than what is to be seen in and around North Hatley."

Certainly this was no small tribute to the town and a genuine compliment to the townspeople. Yet, it was not flattery.

It was Dr. C. W. Clarke, of Baltimore, who, in 1886, uttered these words of admiration. It had been a chance visit which Dr. Clarke made to North Hatley, but he was so impressed with what he saw that it may be said it was Dr. Clarke who discovered North Hatley as a vacation centre.

Prior to 1886 North Hatley was little known outside of its immediate locality. People from Sherbrooke and the surrounding countryside spent a few weeks visiting friends, but a summer boarder, in those days, was a rarity.

Dr. Clarke's visit to North Hatley came about by accident. Mrs. Clarke had been in Montreal visiting her children, who were attending school there. While in Montreal she met a lady from Huntingville and before leaving Montreal accepted an invitation to visit this lady.

When Mrs. Clarke made the visit the lady was boarding with Mrs. Wilbur LeBaron in North Hatley. Mrs. Clarke intended remaining in North Hatley for only a few days, but she was so impressed with the surroundings that she decided to stay for several weeks and wrote to her husband to come to North Hatley. Dr. and Mrs. Clarke remained for several weeks and the following summer the whole Clarke family holidayed in North Hatley.

In 1891 the first summer cottage was built by Nelson LeBaron and the following year David Jackson erected another cottage on the lake shore.

That was the beginning. From then on scores of new families arrived each season. Cottages were built and old houses remodeled. By 1900 the summer colony numbered over seven hundred.

During the early years of North Hatley's development as a summer vacation resort Baltimore supplied the majority of summer residents. However, as the fame and appeal of this beauty spot spread other families began to arrive. Today vacationists come from all parts of the North American continent. The present day summer population at North Hatley numbers some two thousand people.

Possesses All Requisites for Perfect Summer Resort

There are certain requisites for a perfect summer resort which may be summed up as follows: healthful, bracing weather, beautiful scenery, water for boating, fishing and bathing, pleasant drives and easy accessibilty.

All summer resorts possess some of these, but few places can claim them all. Yet, it may be truthfully said that North Hatley does not lack in any one of the essential factors. This is the secret of the popularity of North Hatley. In such a marked degree does the town possess all these requisites that each is worthy of more than passing notice.

To visitors from the south, in particular, the climate change is a strong attraction, and to those not so far distant the cool breezes and pure air from the wooded slopes surrounding the quiet town are equally appreciated. It is seldom unreasonably warm and never during the summer season uncomfortably cool. The climate is dry and bracing without being too stimulating, as the altitude ranges from six hundred feet at lake level to nine hundred feet at the upper cottages perched high on the wooded slopes of the west shore.

North Hatley's scenery is not of the bold, rugged type. There are no lofty mountain peaks nor ragged precipices. There are no mighty water falls. There is a sense of rest and tranquillity about North Hatley, the blending of sky, hill, forest and water producing a scene reflecting peaceful beauty. To many North Hatley visitors the sunsets are the crowning glory of Lake Massawippi. When the western sky is aglow with the reflection of the setting sun, the hills with their golden crests surmounted by tinted streamers of clouds of indescribable hues, then the scene is enchanting—the valley in a fairy land.

The Charm of Lake Massawippi

Beautiful Lake Massawippi, which is perhaps North Hatley's greatest attraction, bears a name of Indian origin. One legend translates the name as "deep waters," another as "pure waters." In either case the sheet of water is well named. The pureness and clearness of this lake is one of its remarkable features. This is probably due to the great depth, the innumerable springs with which it is fed, and the fact that there are no marshes or bogs along its shores. The average depth of the lake probably exceeds two hundred feet, while the greatest depth is over three hundred and fifty feet. This great depth and the fact that there is not a single shoal, rock snag or other obstruction in the whole lake is probably the reason that North Hatley is noted for its boating activities. Conditions are ideal for every kind of craft. They are indeed exceptional. These waters are rarely too rough for canoeing, and it is seldom that there is not enough wind for sailing. The prevailing winds are from the west and as the lake is protected by a range of hills along the shore, even strong winds from that direction seldom succeed in disturbing the surface to any great extent. Sudden squalls or heavy seas, which are sometimes feared on larger bodies of water, have no place at North Hatley in its sheltered position. There has not been a serious boating accident in the history of North Hatley. While the waters of the lake are of great depth, the shores around North Hatley slope gradually without any drop offs or deep channels. The beaches are sandy with gradual uniform deepening, and this, with the cool bracing waters, makes for ideal, safe bathing conditions.

The lakes and streams of Quebec Province have acquired well deserved fame as the "fisheman's paradise." Lake Massawippi is no exception. It waters abound with many varieties of the finny tribe. Grey trout, black bass, grass pike and the ever present perch are native to these waters. Since the establishment of a Government-operated hatchery in this district, Lake Massawippi has been stocked annually with grey trout, black bass and steelhead trout. Grey trout are plentiful and the average fish taken runs about nine to ten pounds, with the largest to date tipping the scales at thirty-two pounds. The steelheads are a more recent addition to the lake's game fish and only in the last few years have catches been taken. They are, however, fast-becoming favorites with lovers of rod and reel, who can be assured of ample encouragement for the pursuit of their favorite pastime in the waters of Lake Massawippi.

While North Hatley is located only a short distance from the paved highway running from Vermont boundary to Sherbrooke and has excellent hard-surfaced roads connecting with this and the Sherbrooke-Montreal highway at Magog, yet the village is surrounded by a number of winding dirt and gravel side roads running through the most beautiful and fertile district of the Province. These roads are maintained in excellent condition and a drive or canter over them is not the least of North Hatley's varied attractions. In passing, it may be noted that the City of Sherbrooke, with a population of over thirty thousand, is only twelve miles distant and reached by two highways over which a bus service is maintained.

In addition to the natural advantages bestowed by nature a perfect recreation resort should be provided with certain supplements made by man,—ample opportunities for the enjoyment of one's favorite recreation and good accommodation at prices that are not exorbitant. North Hatley is exceptionally well provided with these.

Golf: A nine-hole course has been in operation for thirty years, but as land was not available for expansion, several years ago 127 acres were purchased on the east shore of Lake Massawippi and an eighteen hole course laid out. This is the present Massawippi Country Club, of which nine holes have been in use for several years, and is in excellent condition. The course is being enlarged gradually and when completed will be one of the finest and sportiest courses in Southern Quebec. Excellent eighteen hole courses at Sherbrooke, Dufferin Heights and the Hermitage Golf Club, are within a half hour's drive.

Tennis: Four excellent courts are maintained by the North Hatley Club, four courts by the hotels and one by the Municipality. Tournaments are held during the summer by the Club and the Municipal courts are open to all visitors.

Sailing: North Hatley has always been noted for her sailors and this is in no small part due to the encouragement given to the younger skippers. Junior races for skippers under sixteen years of age are run twice weekly in the safest type of boats obtainable. Intermediate races are held weekly for those graduating from the younger class, and weekly races are staged in an open class. At the present time there are some thirty boats sailing in the three classes. In recent years Hatley sailors have made an enviable reputation for themselves and have been consistent winners in competition with all outside clubs.

Canoeing: Lake Massawippi is ideal for this class of boating and the canoe is still the most popular type of pleasure boat at North Hatley.

Powerboating: In addition to their cottages at North Hatley a large proportion of the summer residents have camps located on the wooded slopes of the upper reaches of the lake. As these can only be reached by water, powerboats have always been a popular means of transportation. In past years, regattas for this type of boat have brought forth some very exciting racing and North Hatley was noted all over the racing circuits of Eastern Canada and the United States for her speed craft. During the years of depression this form of racing was discontinued, but with the return of better business and the re-awakening of interest in racing, North Hatley is again taking its place in fostering this attraction and have this year secured sanction from racing associations to put on a speed boat regatta for the provincial championships in all classes. Visitors to North Hatley will be privileged to see some of the fastest boats in the world, in their respective classes, during race week.

Winter Sports: Two years ago a start was made to provide facilities for winter recreation at Nort Hatley. The high range of hills, averaging from 1,000 to 1,200 feet in altitude, which surrounds the village and extends all along the west shore of Lake Massawippi, for several miles north of the village, is ideally suited to winter activities. A number of downhill runs have been prepared, among them the Sugar Bush and Sampson Glen runs, which expert skiers state to be among the finest and sportiest runs in the Province, and compare favorably with the best of those in the Laurentians. Ice-bobsled and toboggan runs have also been provided and from the enthusiasm of those who have visited this new recreation centre, it may be expected that North Hatley will in a few years be fully as popular in winter as in the summer months.

Hotels: The hotels of North Hatley have long been noted for their excellent accommodation and friendly atmosphere. From the turn of the century down to the present time, visitors from all over the world have left North Hatley with a feeling of regret. There are three main hotels, or rather groups of hotels, the largest being the McKay Resort Hotels, with accommodations for over three hundred, and in addition several detached cottages. The Grove and the Lake House are the two other largest establishments. The LeBaron Inn and Leduc's are among the best known boarding houses. All are noted for their excellent cuisine, which is to be expected as the village is the centre of a rich and fertile dairy and garden area, where abundant fresh vegetables and dairy products are noted for their excellence. Among the noted herds supplying North Hatley with milk is the Holstein herd of J. B. Reed, and Sons, Riverside Dairy, the Jersey herd of R. G. Davidson, M.P., Siccawei Farm and the Jersey herd of P. W. Knights. These are all fully accredited herds. The herds of J. B. Reed and Sons, Riverside Dairy, have been fully accredited for years and in fact never had a reactor.

The old farm purchased by Wilder Reed, fifty-seven years ago, is owned and operated by his son and grandsons. They have maintained

Please turn to page 47.

LONG HISTORY BEHIND GROWTH OF WATERVILLE

Quiet Village Which Nestles in Midst of Fertile Agricultural Territory Was Known by Several Names Before Adoption of Present One.

Located in the midst of a fertile agricultural territory is the quiet, picturesque village of Waterville, which nestles along the banks of the Coaticook River, about three miles above its junction with the Massawippi River.

The first name given to the present village was "Pennoyer's Falls," in honor of Squire Pennoyer, who built the first grist mill on the Coaticook River about 1812.

It was also known as "Hollister's Mills" or "The Hallow," and in later days went under the name of "Ball's Mills," when owned by James Ball. Prior to its present name, the village was called "Smith's Mills."

There is an interesting history connected with Waterville. Joel Tildon, about 1839, came from the southeast part of Compton and opened what was known as "Tildon's Tavern," at the corner of the old stage road between Stanstead and Sherbrooke, on the farm owned subsequently by Walter Law. Before 1835 and long afterwards, and on the south side of the river, Washington Moore carried on a carding, cloth dressing and fulling business. On the north side Brooks and Smith had a large boarding house for their workmen, which later became a hotel, kept successively by Capt. Alba Brown, Samuel Powers, Craig Flanders, O. Webster, and T. R. Paige. On the same side lived Doncaster the miller, whose successors have been Canfield Hyatt, Charles Eastman, and G. Libby. About the same time Reuben Bradley had a saw mill on the brook which bears his name.

The mills referred to as "Hollisters" then "Ball's," passed into the hands of Brooks and Smith, namely Hon. Hollis Smith and Samuel Brooks, M.P.P. These mills afterwards passed into the hands of George Gale and Sons.

The first store in Waterville was kept by a Mr. Kennedy. Senator Cochrane clerked here when a young man. In 1857 Samuel Johnson built and occupied a tannery, and in 1871 sold it to Charles Brooks, and he to Hiram Moe, Sr.

One of the most notable figures in the past history of Waterville, was Phillip Gosse, the famous naturalist. He owned and lived on the farm later the property of W. H. Wiggett, returning to England in 1839. He afterwards published some forty volumes of greater or less importance and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1850.

The Waterville post office was established on September 6, 1852. The first persons in charge as postmasters were respectively: F. Webster, appointed in 1852; G. White, in 1854; Israel Wood, in 1855; B. A. Haskell, in 1856; and Charles Brooks, in 1861.

Waterville was separated from the Township of Compton for municipal purposes in 1876. The election for councillors was held February 14 of that year, resulting in the election of L. W. Wyman, William Wiggett, H. J. Pennoyer, E. H. Langmade, James McIntosh, Daniel Jones, and L. M. Johnson, and the first council meeting was held on the twenty-first of the same month.

Waterville was set off from Compton for school purposes in 1883. At the first election of school commissioners, July 1, 1883, the choice fell upon L. W. Wyman, H. J. Pennoyer, C. O. Swanson, H. M. Bernard, and E. H. Langmade. These were organized with L. W. Wyman as chairman, and James Osgood as secretary-treasurer. In 1887, H. M. Bernard was chosen chairman; F. G. Gale in 1891; and L. Larson in 1894. L. W. Wyman succeeded Mr. Osgood as secretary-treasurer in 1889.

The pioneer school teacher of Waterville was Seth Huntingdon. For many years an excellent elementary school was carried on here in the building now located next to the Anglican Church. The efficiency of the teachers had gradually improved, until 1882, when the school was given the status of a model school.

The growth of Waterville requiring a larger building, in 1885, the present model school was erected. It stands in a central part of the village, on one of the four corners. Part of it is used as a public hall and council room. It is an imposing, substantial brick building, and one of the best school buildings in Compton county. The first principal in the new building was Miss Mary Armitage, with Miss Elizabeth Wyman as assistant. In 1886 Miss Elizabeth Hepburn became principal, and remained in the office for seven years, during which time the assistant teachers were Misses Minnie Ball, Nellie Bayley, Nettie Bradley, Edith Miller, Maggie McIntosh and Suzan Richards. In 1894 Miss Jane Reed, after Miss Hepburn's resignation, was appointed principal with Miss Eliza Armstrong and Miss Maud Fuller as assistants.

BEEBE VILLAGE BEARS NAME OF PIONEER FAMILY

History Relates How Thomas Beebe Set Out from His Home in Waterford, Conn., in 1789, Made Way Across Canada and Laid Foundations Upon which E.T. Village Has Grown.

The village of Beebe owes its existence to the foresight and determination of Thomas Beebe, who set out from his home in Waterford, Conn., in 1789, made his way across the border to Canada and laid the foundation upon which the present village has grown.

In the spring of 1790 Thomas Beebe, having completed his task of building a cabin, and partially clearing an acre or two of land, returned to Connecticut to escort his wife and children to their new home. They took with them a pair of oxen, a cow and a few household effects, also small quantities of seed, to plant in Beebe's first kitchen garden.

1810 was a banner year for the Beebe of Beebe. Francis House, Mrs. Beebe's brother, came back from Fairlee, Vermont, with Thomas on a return journey from New Hampshire. With Mr. House was his wife, a sister of Thomas Beebe. Mr. House and his young wife stayed at the Beebe cabin until a site was chosen for their homestead. House Hill, overlooking the Tomifobia Valley, was then the scene of much labor by two men and the Beebe children. Here a fine cabin was erected and possessed by the House family. In 1814 Miss Grace House, a sister, came from Fairlee, Vt., to live at House Hill. In 1824 she was married to William Moulton, a pioneer of Stanstead, being a resident there since 1798.

During the years 1815 to 1830 many families journeyed from the New England states and settled in Beebe Plain, including James Porter and wife, Margaret, from New Hampshire, whose daughter married Harry House, a son of those of House Hill fame. Also the Whites, Calebs and Dexters from Massachusetts. They were the fifth generation descendants from Panagrim White—the baby boy born on the Mayflower. The Whites settled a little to the north of Beebe Plain, at what is now Griffin Corner.

These people were given a place in which to worship—a large log hut near the home of Thomas Beebe—and a man to lead them in worship, Rev. John Taplin, of Stanstead.

Their first medical attendant was Dr. Isaac Whitcher, who also settled in Stanstead Plain in 1799. This man often had to journey from fifteen to thirty miles through rain and snow to visit his patients.

In Mrs. C. M. Day's book, "The History of The Eastern Townships," the description of Beebe is as follows:

"Beebe Plain, two miles southeast from Stanstead Plain, has one church building, a post-office, two stores, a custom house and small collection of dwellings."

This book was written in 1868, so it can be seen that rapid advancement was made in the few years from its origin.

Beebe now has five churches, Advent, Anglican, Baptist, United Church of Canada and a fine new structure, the Roman Catholic Church. There are two schools, the Academy with eleven grades and an excellent staff, and the French school. There are several manufacturing plants, while the granite industry employs a large number of men of the community.

Recent improvements include a new Town Hall, built of brick and granite on the site of the old town building which burned in 1931. In this new building is the post office, Council room, fire department headquarters, jail and a fine dance hall, as well as two first class badminton courts. A new Canadian Customs and Immigration building is also a recent addition to the community. The I.O.O.F. Hall may be mentioned as a building of late origin.

A Kansas City woman had a caller who, while waiting for her hostess to come downstairs, talked with the three sons of the family.

"It is too bad," the visitor remarked, "that one of you boys could not have been a girl."

Indignant silence for a moment and then, backed by vigorous head-shakings from the other two, the oldest expanded his manly 7-year old chest and challenged explosively:

"Well, who'd a bin 'er? Jack wouldn't 'a bin 'er, and Bill wouldn't 'a bin 'er, and you can just bet your sweet life I wouldn't 'a bin 'er!"

Teacher: "Now, Robert, what are you doing? Learning something?"

Robert: "No, sir, I'm listening to you."

CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF

BEEBE PLAIN

STANSTEAD COUNTY,

QUEBEC.

POPULATION 1100.

Financial Statement December 31, 1936.

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
Cash in Bank	$ 1,590.80		Current Liabilities		
Taxes Due	6,473.32	$ 8,064.22	Nil		
Water System	30,000.00		Debenture Debt	$1,000.00	
Town Hall	24,000.00		Long Term Loan	8,700.00	
Other Assets	4,904.00	58,904.00	Interest Accrued	102.28	$ 9,802.28
		$66,968.22	Surplus		57,165.94
					$66,968.22

Situated on the Quebec-Vermont border, Beebe Plain is contiguous to the town of Beebe, the community south of the line. It is served by the Quebec Central Railway main line.

Beebe Granite from local quarries is famed throughout the Continent, and the overalls and gloves that are made in Beebe Plain may be bought in every town and village in Canada. Retail stores are modern in goods and in ideas.

Workers for the most part own their homes. There is an eleven grade Academy as well as a Catholic School to care for the educational life of the village, while churches are five in number.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Tax Rate: 10 mills, the lowest in the Province.
No unemployment relief problem.
Fire Station. Badminton Club.
Crystal pure water.
Cement sidewalks throughout.
Served by Southern Canada Power.
Several desirable factory sites available.

WE WELCOME INQUIRIES FROM MANUFACTURERS SEEKING BETTER LOCATIONS.

P. R. BELL,
Mayor:

Councillors:

JOHN DANIELS — H. S. POCOCK — JAS. MALTMAN
I. B. COREY — ROBT. DENNY — J. DANNEAU

W. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary-Treasurer:

SHERBROOKE GRAIN, Reg'd.
WATERVILLE — SHERBROOKE
Makers of "Leader" Balanced Rations.
Always fresh mixed.
Phone 23-r-2, WATERVILLE. — — Phone 783—140, SHERBROOKE.

On your choice of a Mattress will depend your good night's rest, your good humour, your health.
This is a consideration worthwhile!
Have you an old mattress that once provided the comfort of a good sleep? Inquire, or ship it to us, and we will make it over to your satisfaction.
Waterville Mattress and Bedding Co.
Tel. 36-r-12

HAROLD W. LOOMIS
WATERVILLE, QUE.
Jersey Milk and Cream,
Maple Syrup and Sugar,
Jersey Herd Volunteer Strain.
Purebred Yorkshire Hogs.
Phone: Lennoxville 214-r-4.

For Good Health and Satisfaction
Try our Bread, Cakes, Rolls and Doughnuts.
Fresh from the Oven!
WATERVILLE BAKERY
D. Masse, Prop.
WATERVILLE. — — Phone 15-r-3.

BOYD SHORTHAND SCHOOL
To make sure of future success.
ENROLL HERE.
MISS N. BRADLEY
WATERVILLE, QUE.

"Call at my Shop on Compton Avenue"
Groceries, Meats, Ice.
Always Good Service!
H. PICARD
Proprietor.
WATERVILLE. Phone 15-r-2.

MONUMENTS
All kinds of Granite and Marble, imported Swedish and Black Granite monuments. Best workmanship and sand blast if required. Lowest prices.
N. BERGSTRAND
Proprietor.
WATERVILLE. Phone 14-r-13.

LIONEL PEPIN
BARBER—RESTAURANT
Newspapers—Refreshments—Light Lunches—Books—Tobaccos—Cigarettes—Chocolates, etc.
I take this opportunity of thanking all my friends for their patronage, and trust it will continue in the future. — Lionel Pepin.
WATERVILLE, QUE.

NORTH HATLEY

SAILING
CANOEING
Boating, Swimming, Golf, Tennis

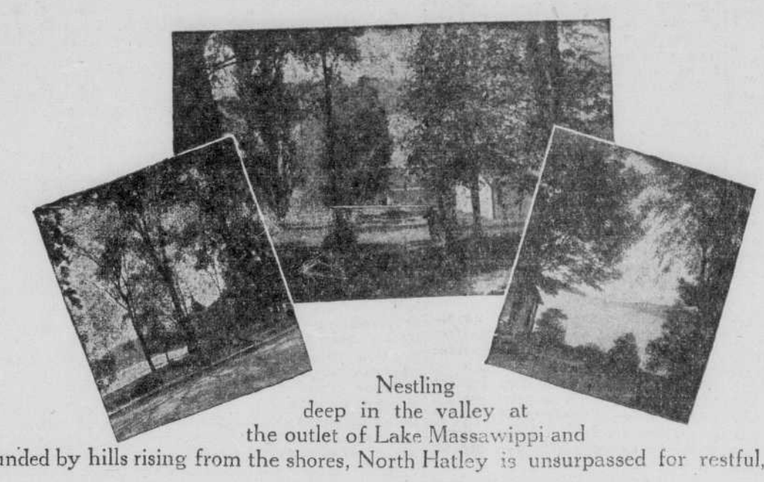
POPULAR YEAR ROUND PLAYGROUND

FISHING:
GREY LAKE TROUT — BASS — STEELHEADS

SKIING
SNOWSHOEING
Skating, Riding, Hiking, Bobsledding

IN THE HEART of the LAKE and HILL REGION of the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
J. B. REED & SONS
Operating
MILK ROUTE IN HATLEY CONTINUOUSLY FOR OVER 20 YEARS
with
THE LARGEST AND BEST HERD OF
(FULLY ACCREDITED)
HOLSTEINS
(NEVER A REACTOR)
IN THIS DISTRICT.
Holstein milk is more easily digested and better for growing children.
More Holsteins Registered than next three breeds combined.



Nestling deep in the valley at the outlet of Lake Massawippi and surrounded by hills rising from the shores, North Hatley is unsurpassed for restful, scenic beauty.

THE GROVE
A POPULAR HOUSE AT A POPULAR PRICE.
TWO TENNIS COURTS.
35 BEDROOMS — 10 BATHROOMS.
We are at No. 1 Green of the Golf Course.
75% of last year's guests had been with us previously.
Tel. 101 - 135 — — H. G. JAMES

H. G. JAMES, M.R.A.I.C.
ARCHITECT
Since 1910.
Tel. 101 — — NORTH HATLEY

CLIFFORD J. REED
General Hardware
SPORTING GOODS
FISHING TACKLE
INTERNATIONAL FARM IMPLEMENTS
WASHING MACHINES, WALLPAPER, FURNACES, STOVES, DUNLOP TIRES, GAS AND OILS, ROOFING, PAINTS. PHILCO RADIO AGENCY.
Summer
HANDICRAFT SHOP
Phone 7



LAKE MASSAWIPPI (DEEP WATERS) FROM HILLS ABOVE NORTH HATLEY

LAKE HOUSE
HOTEL
The only Hotel actually situated on lake frontage.
MODERN CONVENIENCES
COMFORTABLE BEDS
ALL SPORTS
FAMOUS CUISINE
MODERATE RATES
The very best of everything.
Write or Phone 139.

NORTH HATLEY HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS

HAND KNIT SUITS, SWEATERS, Etc.
HAND LOOM PRODUCTS — SCARVES —
HOMESPUNS — LUNCHEON SETS.

WOOD CARVING — NOVELTIES
HAND WROUGHT BRASS AND IRON
HAND CRAFTSMAN BUILT FURNITURE

SMALL WARE ON DISPLAY AND ON SALE AT
The HOB-NOB RESTAURANT
where
TASTY WHOLESOME FOOD, EXTRA GOOD COFFEE AND PROMPT SERVICE ARE CREEDS.
OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER.





Every Form of Healthful Recreation may be enjoyed under ideal surroundings—Summer and Winter.



For Information and Prices on Custom Orders, Write
The FLYING SHUTTLE and COTTAGE INDUSTRIES
(JUNE TO SEPTEMBER)
MRS. A. R. VIRGIN, (Winter Months)
NORTH HATLEY, QUE.

JEAN B. LEBARON
LIMITED
JAEGER WOOLLENS — DRY GOODS
GROCERIES — PAINTS — SOUVENIRS.
In Business Since 1889.
NORTH HATLEY, QUE.

KEZAR BROS.
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Specializing in Rogers-Majestic Radios, Simmons Bedding and General Steel Wares Ltd., Stoves, Furnaces, Paints.
26 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC.
NORTH HATLEY, QUE. Phone 53-r-11.





T. OPENSHAW
BUTCHER
NORTH HATLEY, QUE.
CHOICE MEATS, FISH and POULTRY.
Phone Res. 26. — Store 14.

STOP and SHOP
at the Old Stand
WOODARD'S
FRUIT
CANDY ICE CREAM
GROCERIES LUNCHES
NORTH HATLEY, QUE.

NORTH HATLEY TAXI
THREE REGULAR TRIPS DAILY — SHERBROOKE — NORTH HATLEY — EUSTIS — WATERVILLE.
HEATED CARS — FULLY INSURED — — SPECIAL TRIPS AT LOW RATES.
SHERBROOKE, PHONE 901 — NORTH HATLEY, PHONE 53 — WATERVILLE, PHONE 3.

NORTH HATLEY MOTORS
AUTO REPAIRS AND SERVICE BY EXPERIENCED MECHANICS
SUPPLIES and ACCESSORIES
GAS and OILS
HEATED WINTER STORAGE

MACKAY RESORT HOTELS
Connaught Inn — The York — Pleasant View
and 10 Detached Cottages.
FRIENDLY SERVICE — 300 ROOMS - 80 HEATED — HOMELIKE CUISINE
Private — Tennis Courts, Bathing Beach and Diving Float, Dance Hall.
Golf Privileges at North Hatley Country Club.
A half hour drive to: Sherbrooke, Dufferin and Hermitage Country Clubs.
ACCOMMODATION and RATES TO SUIT EVERY TASTE and PURSE

FOR YOUR BOATING NEEDS
INVESTIGATE
CUSTOM BUILT HATLEY CRAFT QUALITY BOATS
RUNABOUTS — Flashing Speed and Utility Sturdiness.
SAIL — Junior, Intermediate and Inter-Lake Classes.
AND — The Fastest RACING BOATS Afloat.
Our care in construction and selection of materials used, permits the —
MOST LIBERAL GUARANTEE IN BOATING — TWO YEARS UNCONDITIONALLY.

HALF A CENTURY OF FAITHFUL SERVICE



1886





1936

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT D. S. BACHAND DEPARTMENT STORE, COATICOOK, AS IT APPEARS TODAY.

It is a far cry from the Coaticook of fifty years ago, then a struggling little village founded a half century before, to the prosperous town, bustling with activity, that is the Coaticook of today; similarly, a striking difference, bespeaking progress and advancement, exists between the modest little store opened by Stanislas Bachand in 1886, and the prosperous establishment that today compares favorably with any of its kind in the Eastern Townships.

The Bachand firm today includes a general store, a grocery department, a clothing department, a shoe department, an abattoir, butcher shop, grinding mill and warehouses, an up-to-date poultry farm, to say nothing of the modern Bachand and Dionne Garage, Ltd., that carries on a very active business and employes no less than twenty hands.

The story of the development of the Bachand firm is one of perserverance in the face of adversity, courage, vision, honesty and hard work.



D. S. BACHAND, Proprietor.

It was in 1886 that Stanislas Bachand, a native of Roxton Pond, came to Coaticook and realizing the possibilities of that village—able, perhaps, to visualize the future—decided to establish himself there.

Upon his arrival in Coaticook, he opened a small grocery store, a modest business that was destined to grow into a thriving establishment that recently celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Stanislas Bachand had two children, Denis Stanislas and Diana. At that time Denis was a mere youngster pursuing his studies. At their completion at St. Hyacinthe in 1893 he entered his father's store as senior clerk. There were only two clerks then, Denis was one of them. In the meantime, the business had grown into a general store; it had become the popular rendezvous for the villagers and nearby farmers who would gather about the glowing stove of an evening and discuss the topics of the day, ever assured of a warm welcome and the hospitality for which Stanislas Bachand was renowned.

Disaster struck the following year—1894—when the Bachand premises were razed by the conflagration that swept through the commercial district of Coaticook. From the charred ruins of his property, Stanislas Bachand erected a bigger and better place of business. His enterprising nature was not shaken by his adversity. During the construction of his new store Mr. Bachand continued to do business in a temporary location on Cutting street.

Two years later the son became associated with his father and the store became known as "S. Bachand and Son." Its development, its growth, was steady. Courteous and efficient service, hospitality, integrity and honesty on the part of its management——these made for its popularity. In 1900 the wholesale business of Bachand and Marchildon was founded and a branch store opened in St. Malo. Three years later another branch was opened in St. Edwidge.

A grinding mill was installed in 1904 and the following year the Bachand and Marchildon wholesale firm was absorbed. In 1905, Stanislas Bachand retired from business and relied upon his son to carry on. He died three years later.

In 1915 the premises were found to be too small. An extension was made to the building erected after the 1894 fire. The property was again enlarged in 1916 when the Bachand and Dionne garage was opened and the extensive department store came into being.

The Bachand firm entered into another line of business in 1925 when it purchased a creamery. This, however, did not prove to be such a profitable venture as had been expected, and the creamery was sold three years later, at which time another store, that of Gerin and Boulay, was acquired. Trihey's, Ltd., was purchased in 1929 and four years after that the modern poultry farm was established.

That, in brief, is the story of the firm that is today the largest of its kind in the Eastern Townships and employs thirty-seven people.

D. S. BACHAND DEPARTMENT STORE

COATICOOK, QUE.

TOWN OF COATICOOK ENDOWED WITH MANY ADVANTAGES

Coaticook Holds Enviable Position Among Province's Industrial Towns And Is Assured Of A Bright Future

This Important Eastern Townships Centre Owes Its Development and Progress to Community Spirit and Enthusiasm—Settlement Was Founded Slightly Over a Hundred Years Ago by Richard Baldwin, Jr., in Whose Memory a Bronze Plaque Was Erected During Centennial Celebrations Two Years Ago — Horace Cutting Opened First Store in Tiny Settlement in 1842.

The people of the Eastern Townships are known for their progressiveness, their zeal and industry and the pride they take in their own particular community. In fact, this important centre owes its development and growth to the community spirit and enthusiasm that have prevailed among its people. Industrially, financially and commercially Coaticook holds an enviable position. It was founded a hundred and two years ago and today boasts an important place among the province's industrial centres.

Many are the stories that have come down to us about the pioneers of these Eastern Townships—stories of their hardships, their courage, their unfailing strength and determination in the face of adversity and great odds. When Richard Baldwin, Jr., founded the settlement now known as Coaticook over a hundred years ago he undertook a gigantic task. He had little to work with, but he tackled and overcame every difficulty because he had faith and courage. Two years ago when Coaticook celebrated its centenary a bronze plaque was erected in honor of this hardy pioneer, commemorating the memory of a man whose vision and fortitude were responsible for the first house erected on the site of the town. So long as the town stands, so long will the name of Richard Baldwin, Jr., be honored.

Horace Cutting opened the first store in the tiny settlement in 1842. A short time later Marcus Child came to Coaticook and entered into a business partnership with Cutting. Together they did much towards the development of the struggling community.

The first post office was opened in 1844 and a tavern was built the following year. Real hard times were experienced by the little settlement during the next ten years. The work that Richard Baldwin, Jr., had so courageously started was seriously threatened. But in 1853 Coaticook experienced a "boom" when the Grand Trunk Railway was constructed. The railway brought renewed life and activity, and the citizens were spurred on to attempt greater things.

It was not long after this that factories and mills were opened and churches and school built. Coaticook then made steady progress—a progress that has been uninterrupted during the years that followed and that has made of Coaticook such an important centre today.

Apart from being an important industrial town, Coaticook is known for its creditable educational institutions, while it also boasts fine churches, the latest in stores, and charming, attractive homes.

Tourists are every year finding Coaticook an ideal place for a visit and are invariably impressed by the hospitality of its citizens and their readiness to extend a welcome hand.

The people of Coaticook are by no means content with what they have already accomplished. It is not their intention to rest on their laurels. What has been done is serving as an inducement for even greater achievements in the future. Proud of their town, the citizens look back upon the past with satisfaction and to the future with confidence.

Daily Coaticook is contributing to the life, progress and development of the Eastern Townships, recognized as a province within a province.

A glad hand is assured all who come within its border. The town has much to offer, and gladly shares what it possesses with those desiring to enjoy its benefits and advantages.

MANY PIONEERS ARE BURIED IN HISTORIC PLOT

"Rude Forefathers of the Hamlet Sleep" Within Quiet Confines of Lakeside Cemetery at Bishopton, Which Has Served as Burial Ground Since 1839.

There was no such place as Bishop's Crossing or Bishopton, away back there in 1839, when Orson F. Bishop owned the land now occupied by John and Angus Smith, Carl H. Bishop and W. J. Bentley. His house stood on the roadside a little southeast of the spot which became a graveyard and later developed into the Lakeside Cemetery, and was very close to the present site of the home of John and Angus Smith.

About the year 1838 Mr. Bishop's daughter, Ursula Malvina, married Robert S. Jenkerson. Nearly a year later, when Mr. Jenkerson was absent from home, his wife bore a child and died.

Mr. Bishop selected a spot and dug a grave for her remains in a field near his home, the first burial to be made there. It was a beautiful location, gently sloping towards the northwest, a place where the afternoon sunshine always smiled down in fair weather, and over which the maple-clad hills of Dudswell have kept watch during the passing years upon the multiplying last resting places of the Township's pioneers and their successors who have been gathered about the place where Orson F. Bishop laid away his beloved young daughter nearly a hundred years ago.

This somewhat tragic and unhappy occurrence marked the beginning of the present thickly-clustered cemetery where the ". . .rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," for the pioneer settler, the man to whom Dudswell was granted for settlement purposes, the first John Bishop, sleeps there among the many who succeeded and strove after him.

During the years that intervened between 1839 and 1906, many interments were made in the "Orson Bishop burying ground," each person who made a burial there taking care of the lot in their own way, or neglecting to do so in shameful abandon until the place became a strange conglomeration of weeds and brush, or neatly kept and well-flowered graves with elaborate headstones to utter neglect and nameless fieldstone markers.

In 1906 the degenerate fences were in such need of repair that Mrs. Joseph Bloomfield undertook the task of raising funds to restore them. J. R. Andrews became interested in the matter and, after conference with some of the leading citizens, a public meeting was called to discuss the question of retrieving the old burying ground from further neglect. The call was enthusiastically responded to and immediate steps were taken to form an incorporated company to acquire the old graveyard and to extend its boundaries, which was successfully accomplished under the able direction of E. B. Worthington, of Sherbrooke.

The money for purchase and incorporation purposes was loaned to the Board by the late O. A. Bishop who, also, made the first map of the cemetery.

One hundred shares of stock at five dollars per share were authorized to be issued, ninety-one of which were sold and fifty per cent. theron was paid, amounting to $227.50, which, with the sale of lots, cash donations and much free work, has sufficed to keep the cemetery in good condition without any further demands upon the shareholders. It is hardly necessary to state that no dividends or salaries other than for the services of a caretaker have been paid.

The Lakeside Cemetery Company was incorporated on March 6th, 1907. The first Board of Trustees comprised O. A. Bishop, president; W. T. Oughtred, vice-president; J. R. Andrews, secretary-treasurer; N. M. Bishop, I. W. Rolfe, J. R. McFadden and J. B. Hooker.

Of the original board named above four are at rest in the old cemetery which they strove to rearrange and beautify thirty years ago, namely; O. A. Bishop, W. T. Oughtred, N. M. Bishop and I. W. Rolfe. J. R. Andrews is still serving as secretary-treasurer and J. R. McFadden is on the present board. J. B. Hooker has retired from office.

CANADA INVESTS IN UNITED STATES

The ability and willingness of Canadians to invest in United States enterprises is confirmed by figures taken from "Canada 1936, the Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress."

This "official" publication reports that the total investment by the United States in Canada at the end of 1933, is estimated at $3,983,231,000. The handbook continues:

"It must also be borne in mind that Canadians have invested large amounts of capital aboard. The bureau estimates that Canadian investments in other countries amounted to $2,028,727,000 at the end of 1933, or nearly twenty-seven per cent. of the amount of outside investments in Canada. Of this, $1,254,246,000 was placed in the United States, $109,997,000 in the United Kingdom and $664,544,000 in other countries."

Royal Family, Disaster And Heroism Vied For Newspaper Headlines

Death of King George V, Accession and Abdication of King Edward VIII and Succession of King George VI Provided Major News Break of Unusually Active Year —Dramatic Rescue at Moose River Focussed World Eyes on Canada During April — Politics Also Made Contribution to Newspaper Front Page During Year.

The year 1936 was distinctly a year of news stories—the outstanding stories that "made the headlines" including war, disaster, mass heroism, record-making history in the British Royal Family and politics. Seldom, if ever, in the history of journalism have so many major stories broken as occurred during the past year. Unlike the years of the Great War, these stories did not involve one central thread, but rather took in almost every branch of human activity.

The opening days of the New Year of 1936 brought a note of tragedy for the British Empire, as shortly after the turn of the year, word spread of the serious illness which afflicted King George V, beloved ruler of the Empire, whose Silver Jubilee had been observed in the previous summer amid scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm. Each passing day it had become more and more apparent that the aging monarch could not resist the ravages of his second serious illness, and late in the evening of January 20th the Empire was informed that he had breathed his last.

His eldest son immediately ascended to the Throne as Edward VIII and became Britain's first bachelor king in nearly two centuries. Throughout the summer arrangements were pushed for his coronation in May, 1937, amid great splendour. But as these plans were being advanced, rumors seeped through the world that the new monarch and his Prime Minister did not see eye to eye on the plans of His Majesty for marrying an American divorcee. Finally the matter came to a head, and on December 10th the British Parliament, and the world, was told by Premier Baldwin that the King had decided to abdicate when told that a morganatic marriage was impossible.

His abdication was accepted and his younger brother, the Duke of York, was proclaimed as the new monarch, adopting the name of his beloved father and ruling as George VI, with his consort, Queen Elizabeth.

While the British Empire was concerned over its own sorrows, events around the Mediterranean and Red seas took on a decidely unpleasant turn. The first day of the year heard Emperor Haile Selassie, of Ethiopia, protesting to the League of Nations against the use of poison gas by the Italian invaders.

Despite the application of economic sanctions by practically every nation of the world, Italy continued its Ethiopian venture, and by March 4th the virtual collapse of Haile Selassie's forces was reported and the Kingdom was annexed to the Italian Empire.

Hitler, in the meantime, was staging a show of his own which culminated on March 8th with the invasion of the Rhineland demilitarized zone by German troops in violation of the Locarno agreements. From then on followed the open breach of one agreement after another until the entire European peace structure had collapsed and the nations of the world were thrown into a disastrous armament race. Several attempts by Great Britain to construct a new peace structure met with failure, and the year closed with Europe as dangerous a powder keg as ever.

For a brief period during April, world attention was focussed on Nova Scotia. On Easter Day, April 12th, three Toronto men, Dr. D. E. Robertson, Herman Magill and Alfred Scadding, descended into the unused shaft of a gold mine at Moose River. Before they were able to return to the surface, the time-weakened timbers collapsed and the three men were entombed several hundred feet below the surface.

Then followed one of the greatest rescue sagas in history. Hundreds of Nova Scotia miners rushed to the scene in an effort to free the three men, the rescue party being led by Hon. Michael Dwyer, Nova Scotia Minister of Mines. As it became apparent that the limited equipment on the scene would be insufficient to effect the rescue a call went out for more volunteers and more apparatus. This was responded to by the Draegermen of Sydney and the hard-rock miners of Northern Ontario, the latter being rushed to the scene by airplane carrying diamond drills.

For seven days the battle waged blindly, miners and diamond drillers staging a mad race to reach the place where it was belived the entombed men were — alive or dead it was not known. Heart-breaking obstacles failed to discourage the rescuers and the following Sunday Billy Bell broke through to the prison chamber with his diamond drill to learn the glad tidings that so far the fight had not been in vain, as the three men were living, although Magill was seriously ill with pneumonia.

Assured that the men were still alive, the rescue party threw precautions to the wind in their efforts to free the trio. The death of Herman Magill the day after the first contact was made only caused a speeding up of the race, and late in the afternoon of April 23rd an anxiously waiting world learned that the two survivors had been brought to the surface.

Canadian political interest during the year was centred chiefly on the Province of Quebec. In the provincial election of November, 1935, the Liberal party which had ruled the Province for nearly forty years was given a severe jolt by the National Union forces headed by Maurice Duplessis. The Liberals only retained office by a bare six-seat majority which was further reduced by the election of a Speaker and contestation proceedings.

In March, Premier Tachereau faced the Legislature with a reorganzied cabinet and endeavored to carry on the business of the Province. Opposition Leader Duplessis called for the convening of the long-dormant Public Accounts Committee. While this committee was busily engaged in airing a choice selection of scandals, the Opposition members in the House proper staged a blockade, refusing to vote the budget until the Government resigned and ordered a new election.

Finally, when the irregularities uncovered by the committee reached into the family of the Prime Minister himself, he dissolved the House and resigned from office on June 11th, naming Hon. Adelard Godbout, former Minister of Agriculture, to succeed him. Then followed one of the bitterest election campaigns in Quebec's history. Both Government and Opposition parties were threatened by internal splits, but that in the National Union ranks appeared much less serious than that affecting the Government. The election held on August 17th saw the thirty-nine year Liberal reign end with the National Union forces taking seventy-six of the ninety seats in the Legislative Assembly. Nine days later, Hon. Maurice Duplessis was sworn in as Prime Minister. Shortly after, a special session of the Legislature was held at which the budget was passed and other unfinished business disposed of.

Secondary news stories were also plentiful during the year, the charges and counter-charges leading up to the execution of Bruno Hauptmann on April 3rd for the kidnap-murder of the Lindbergh youngster relegating other stories to the background for a short period.

During March, flood waters caused heavy property damage and some loss of life in Eastern Canada and the United States, while two months later Northern British Columbia was visited by the worst floods in years.

Serious reports heard in London about a leak as to the contents of a British budget speech led to a judical inquiry and the implication of Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions in the affair. The latter resigned office May 22nd.

During the summer, thousands of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force made a pilgrimage to Vimy Ridge to witness the unveiling of the Canadian war memorial by King Edward VIII.

On July 16th, the Empire was disturbed by reports of an attempt to assassinate King Edward VIII during a London parade, but a complete investigation revealed that a demented character had merely "slithered" a revolver at His Majesty to draw attention to some fancied wrong.

During July, Spanish political troubles assumed the proportions of a civil war between two of the major 'isms of Europe, Communism and Fascism. When the powers embracing these forms of government went to the assistance of their respective champoins, the trouble

Please turn to page 50.



TOILET Articles. PATENT MEDICINES.

GERARD DIONNE
B.A., B.Ph.
Prescriptions Carefully Filled.
21 Child Street — COATICOOK

J. H. PELOQUIN
CHOICE GROCERIES STOVE WOOD
BEER AND PORTER
Wholesale Dealer in
CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS.
146 St. Jean Baptiste St. COATICOOK, Que.


Beautiful Faces Need BEAUTIFUL GLASSES
Did you ever stop to think that beautiful faces need beautiful glasses just as much as a beautiful picture needs a beautiful frame? Don't mar your appearance with unattractive glasses. Let us supply you with quality lenses in delicate, jewelry-like Bertram frames.
Phone or Write for Appointment.
J. N. WHITE & CO.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
COATICOOK, QUE.

GEO. HUFF
Dealer and Official Service Station
PLYMOUTH and CHRYSLER CARS
NEW DEPARTMENT
We are now building Trailers for stock or according to your special requirements. Prices are surprisingly low.
MAIN STREET. COATICOOK.

A. A. HOPKINS. D. BROWN HOPKINS
HOPKINS BROS.
Established 1896.
COATICOOK, QUE.
MILLERS and DEALERS in
FLOUR, GRAIN AND FEED
Custom Grinding a Specialty.

Spring Magic


There's smart back talk going on about the Spring Coats! Tucked shoulders, neat seams and full skirts make them dashing.
Depend on soft dressmaker suits to keep your best dates for Spring! Tucks and stitchings make their backviews news! In blacks.
Swirling skirts and lovely low necklines in dressmaker and man-tailored suits. See them in our style shop today!
Silhouette Shop
63 Child Street - - - Coaticook.

Beerworth's Coaticook.
Druggists' Sundries, Tobacco, Magazines, Books, Candies, Newspapers.
Modern Soda Fountain.
Gifts — Stationery. Toilet Articles.
Main St. — Phone 278-r-2.


Why Not Be Well-Dressed?
You may be naturally beautiful, you may have a wonderful profile or figure—but who will ever notice unless you dress with becoming grace and artistry?
For over thirty years we have studied the matter of clothes, and the results of our experience are freely offered you. Our buyers are ever on the alert for the things you like to wear.
Apparel for Men, Women and Children.
FELIX I. LAJOIE
MAIN STREET. COATICOOK.

J. A. LEBEL
Beatty Bros. Washing Machines,
White Sewing Machines,
International Harvester Farm Machinery,
L'Islet Stoves and Furnaces,
Westinghouse and Philco Radios.
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT
Your old furniture taken in part payment.
105 Child Street. COATICOOK.

N. L. VINCENT & FILS
Manufacturers of
Harness and Horse Specialties
Shoe Repairing.
Fine Luggage and Leather Goods.
Child Street. COATICOOK, Que.

J. ALLAIRE
GENERAL HARDWARE
Exclusive Agents for the Renowned
"NARVO" PAINTS
67 Child Street. COATICOOK, Que.

ENGINES
BOILERS
CARRIAGES
EDGERS
TRIMMERS
HANGERS
SHAFTING
SOLID PULLEYS
SPLIT PULLEYS
BELTING
BLOWERS
SAWS
RAILS
RAIL TRUCK
WIRE ROPE
PULLEY BLOCKS
DRILL STEEL
CHAIN
PIPE FITTINGS
STEAM PIPE
PIPE POSTS
WATER PIPE
I. BEAMS
ANGLE AND CHANNEL IRON
REINFORCEMENT

Mrs. M. GREEN
Specializing in new and used
MILL, SHOP, QUARRY, PLUMBERS' and CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAW FURS, and HIDES.
Phones: Residence and Office 209.
COATICOOK, QUE.

PLATING FURNITURE AND STOVES
AUTO PARTS AND TIRES.
DRAIN, WATER AND STEAM PIPE AND FITTINGS ARE OUR SPECIALTY
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL THIS SIDE OF MONTREAL.

"Belvedere" Housed Notable English-Spanish Family That Played Leading Role In Early History Of Sherbrooke

Extensive Lands Were Acquired in Ascot Township by Feltons, Who Came to Sherbrooke in 1815—Hon. W. B. Felton Represented County at Ottawa—Other Members of Family Were Prominent in Civil and Political Life of Eastern Townships — Records Explain How "Belvedere" Was Selected as Name for Estate.

Situated on a hilltop not far from the turbulent Magog River, with a sweeping view of the serenity of Mount Orford, is the historic estate commonly referred to as "Belvedere," for many years the home of the Felton families. This estate was built up and retained by a notable English-Spanish family that had its part in the early history of Sherbrooke.

More than a century has passed since this family came to Canada from the Mediterranean Sea. The time was August, 1815, and the newcomers were Mrs. Felton (Elizabeth Butt) and her sons, William Bowman Felton, with his wife, Anna Maria Valls; Captain John Felton and his wife, Catalina Valls; three children of the elder son; their servants and belongings, the whole occupying the entire ship on which they crossed the seas to the New World. John Felton, of Gloucester, England, remained in the homeland because of military or civil service, but with the intention of following his family to Canada at a later date. Death intervened and his widow, Elizabeth Butt, remained with her children and theirs, and was, therefore, the first Chatelaine of Belvedere.

Madam Felton, member of an illustrious English family, was a highly cultured woman. Her sons were British sailors and her daughters-in-law came of an aristocratic Spanish family. Their reasons for coming? What can be said, or known, else than it was the spirit of adventure, or of pioneering, that brought them, like many others, from across the sea to join in building a new country.

Both William and John Felton acquired immense tracts of land in Ascot Township, the lines of which underwent changes as years passed. This estate was about four miles from the Village of Sherbrooke, the lands reaching out toward Lennoxville. The Feltons began to build a home resembling their English Manor, the house being built of stone, and the lands highly and artistically cultivated and laid out in gardens, driveways and all that went to the making of a beautiful country home. According to old records, W. B. Felton was granted over twelve hundred acres of land in the years 1850-61, and all through the years there are records of sales and purchases. Most of those holdings were in Ascot Township.

Why was the name "Belvedere" applied to this estate? The question is often asked, and in many instances it cannot be answered, because so many people of today take names just for granted, forgetting that those same names form part of our local history. But when we look about us and note the sweeping view, broad acres wrested from virgin forest, and roadways leading here and there, we can more readily understand why Anna Maria (Valls) Felton gave its name. It is claimed that as this beautiful Spanish lady stood gazing about her in admiration she exclaimed: "It is Belvedere, the beautiful outlook!" And the name was given.

This Italian word is defined as eaning "watch tower," or "viewpoint" under perception of light (Roget) and corresponds to the French "Beau ideal". In architecture a belvedere is the uppermost storey of a building, open to the air at least in part, and commanding a sweeping view. Then there is the Apollo Belvedere in the Vatican, and in England there is Fort Belvedere, a place that came into strong limelight during the past year. The word "belvidere," according to Webster, means: A plant (annual mock cypress) of beautiful form and much esteemed in China as a salad. These authentic meanings surely tell us which applies best to the historic estate and to one of our streets the name with the "i" or the "e".

Fire Destroyed Manor House Several Years ago

The Felton estate had its Manor house and treasured in a Sherbrooke home is a quaint, old drawing depicting the type of house, the outlay, trees and grounds, crudely done in crayons by one Robert Hill, a character of his day. The old stone house was destroyed by fire many years ago, leaving only the fundation, and there is little left today of what was once a charming home in which lived brave men, beautiful women and children growing to manhood and womanhood, while the fields and gardens became more fertile and beautiful with passing years.

The stables at Belvedere sheltered high-bred horses; the gardens had a lily pool, which is still in evidence, and among the flowers were the York and Lancaster roses. A lady resident of Sherbrooke recalls having seen the roses in bloom when the red and white were blended in the same blossom, and also tells of happy childhood days when she was given the privilege of sitting beside Lt. Col. E. P. Felton in the front seat of his carriage while driving his spirited horses.

"He often carried a sharp knife with him," the lady relates, "with which to cut wild flowers that appealed to him—and to me. He was fond of wild flowers, and of all that was beautiful in nature; a bachelor and a man of his day." It may be added here that Edward Pellow Felton, nephew of the Hon. William B. Felton, was Lieutenant Colonel of the 53rd Battalion formed in 1867, was widely known throughout the Townships, holding various civic offices, and a citizen of Sherbrooke still remembered by older residents as one who did his part in the building of this fair city and its environs.

And so the years passed on and the Felton family became prominent in many walks of life. A brief sketch of the two sons of John Felton, of Gloucester who came to Canada in 1815, rightly belongs to this humble discription of one of the oldest estates in South Eastern Quebec.

William Bowman Felton was born in England in 1782; he entered the British Navy in 1799 (aged seventeen years); was united in marriage to Anna Maria Valls, a Spanish lady of noble lineage, this event having a romantic historic setting. The marriage ceremony took place on H.M.S. Rodney in the Mediterranean Sea on June 4, 1811." The rites of the Church of England were solemnized and records mention the bride as "residing at Port Mahon, in the Island of Minorca, and His Catholic Majesty's Dominions, Ferdinand the VII." Also in other lines: "at Port Mahon, Minorque, danes les Iles Baleares."

The marriage record was signed by J. King, Chaplain of H.M.S. Rodney, and the witnesses were: P. Mottavice, Consul; Thos Freemantle, Rear Admiral; John Duff Mackland, Captain of the Rodney, Charles and Eliza Felton . . ."

At that date, according to records, this young couple were aged twenty-nine and twenty-four, respectively. Mr. Felton and his wife came to Canada in 1815 and he was called to the Legislative Council in 1822. His mother, Elizabeth Butt Felton, died at Sherbrooke in 1835, and with other members of her family lies at rest in the old English Cemetery on Prospect street.

The Old Willow Tree at Belvedere, Which Is Eighteen Feet in Diameter at Its Base



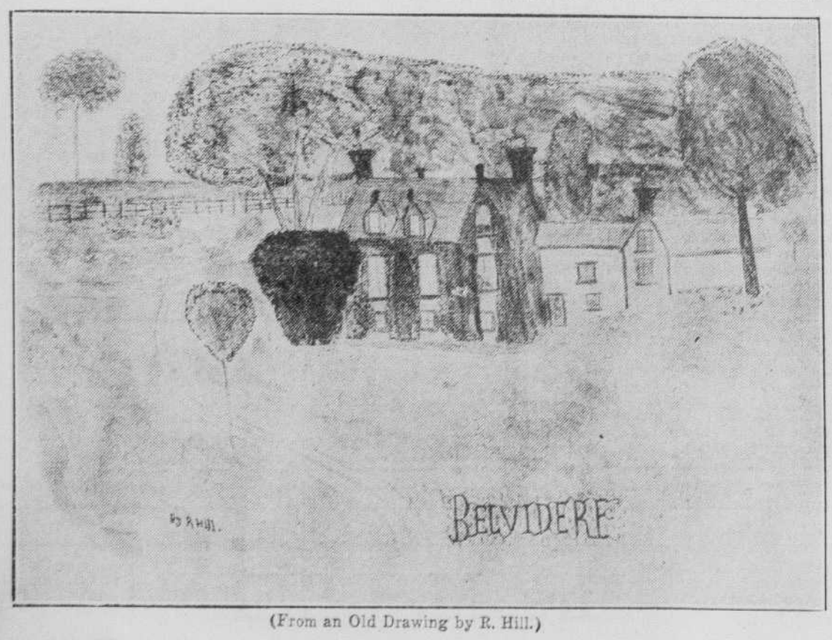
Served Under Lord Nelson

Captain John Felton, the younger brother, was born in England in 1785 and entered the Royal Navy in 1800 (aged fifteen years). He was present at the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801 and served on the Victory as signal midshipman under Lord Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, winning medals for bravery at both these engagements. Years later, at the blockade of Guadaloupe in the West Indies, 1826, Captain John Felton was officer of the watch on board the Curieux, the ill-fated sloop of war, when she struck a rock and was wrecked.

The court martial was held immediately and Captain Felton unfortunately had personal enemies on board. Whether owing to this hostility, or because court martials in those days were often hasty affairs he was dismissed from the service, though the wreck was quite beyond his control. With prospects blighted, the young officer, with records of faithful service and holding two medals for bravery, came again to Canada to forget. He lived for forty years, respected by all who knew him, silent and uncomplaining, but with a heart heavy from humiliation, such as only a British soldier or sailor can know.

But happily there is another page to the life story of this British officer. August 30, 1860, was a red-letter day in the life of Sherbrooke, and a day to be remembered by Captain Felton and his devoted wife, Catalina Valls. It was the day of the civic reception tendered H.R.H., Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward the peacemaker) during his memorable visit to Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships.

The Manor House "Belvidere".



(From an Old Drawing by R. Hill.)

Belvedere Today and Tomorrow

There have been many changes at Belvedere during the past half-century. Following the burning of the Manor house, lands were divided, the place neglected, ownership changed, but it has been in the hands of British owners always. John Pitman was one of these and the place is often referred to as being near Pitman's corner on the Belvedere road. Sherbrooke and Lennoxville each have a street named Belvedere—or rather Belvidere as it now stands.

The property retained as the original demesne is now in the possession of William Dobb and family, who are making great efforts to restore the place; to bring back the beauty and charm of garden and orchard. The present house stands on the original site, part of the foundation being the original stonework, and the buildings are under construction. The orchard will be improved and certain historic features retained. Mrs. Dobb relates that shortly after they took up residence there she stood at the window looking out toward the orchard where a charming picture presented itself—a mother deer and her doe placidly eating crabapples off a tree.

Close to the house stands the old Willow Tree which is now eighteen feet in diameter at its base, and probably a century old. What tales the Willow could tell of "ye olde dayes"! The present owners will keep the old tree inviolate from the saw and axe. Its only enemy is Time, and people who remember the old days will hope that some day again there will be spirited horses on the estate and that the York and Lancaster roses will bloom again at historic Belvedere.

The little girl returned home from school and said to her mother: "Oh, we had a lovely lesson all about some people named Adam and Eve, and they lived ever so happily in the Garden of Eden until the servant arrived.

CATTLE MARKET PROSPECTS ARE MUCH BRIGHTER

Continued from page 5.

port markets to the fullest advantage by meeting, as far as possible, the best requirements of the trade.

A survey of the situation indicates that conditions during 1937 should be equally as satisfactory as during 1936 when, despite a belated start, sales of Canadian cattle to the United Kingdom market increased from about 6,600 in 1935 to about 36,000 head.

The social function was held at "Rockmount," the home of Sir A. T. Galt, one of the Fathers of Confederation, and present were the elite of the city and countryside. It may be noted here that in the beautiful gardens at "Rockmount" there was at that time a bed of flowers having the Prince's Feather design in artistic floral relief.

The Prince of Wales had learned of the tragedy in Captain Felton's life and, using the royal prerogative given him by his august mother, Victoria the Good, he reinstated Captain Felton, expressing his personal regret for the many years of unwarranted suffering, and telling him that his rank was restored and that he would receive his pension with accrued interest. This was naturally the happy incident of the day as well as in the lives of Captain Felton and his dear ones, but it could not entirely wipe out the many clouded years.

His reinstatement was received with true British stoicism. Though under this reserve his heart beat quicker, he was still a soldier-sailor. His charming wife stood beside him at this time, as she had done all through the years, and a prominent citizen of Sherbrooke called for cheers. Older residents of Sherbrooke have told how changed was the Captain, known in later years as Squire Felton, after this royal decree. He now walked in the streets with shoulders squared, head up, and a smile that told, better than words, what it meant to a British officer to have his honour vindicated, after having borne the stigma of dismissal from the Royal Navy through the tragedy of rigid rules, or personal enemies. Captain Felton died in 1866.

Assisted In Founding Mont Notre Dame

Old friends sometimes refer to the fiery nature of some of the Feltons, especially the males, due of course to the Spanish blood coursing through their veins, and reference is made to the beauty and poise of the ladies of this family. And because of the kindly nature and gracious hospitality of the ladies of Belvedere another historic event has been faithfully recorded.

Madam Felton, the mother, was presumably of the Anglican faith, while her daughters-in-law were probably of Roman Catholic religion, but the smallness of race and creed did not enter into their lives. Important records show that the first Roman Catholic Mass in Sherbrooke was held in the Manor at Belvedere, and an excellent history has been written by Rev. Father O'Bready, giving all details possible of this religious event, and of the family so closely knit with life of early days in the fast growing city.

Another member of the family—by mariage, Clara Lloyd, wife of William Locker Pickmore Felton, son of the Hon. W. B. Felton, and his wife, Anna Maria Valls, assisted materially in founding the Mont Notre Dame, a notable educational institution in this city. The name of Clara Lloyd Felton is gratefully recorded in the annals of Mont Notre Dame Convent in Sherbrooke.

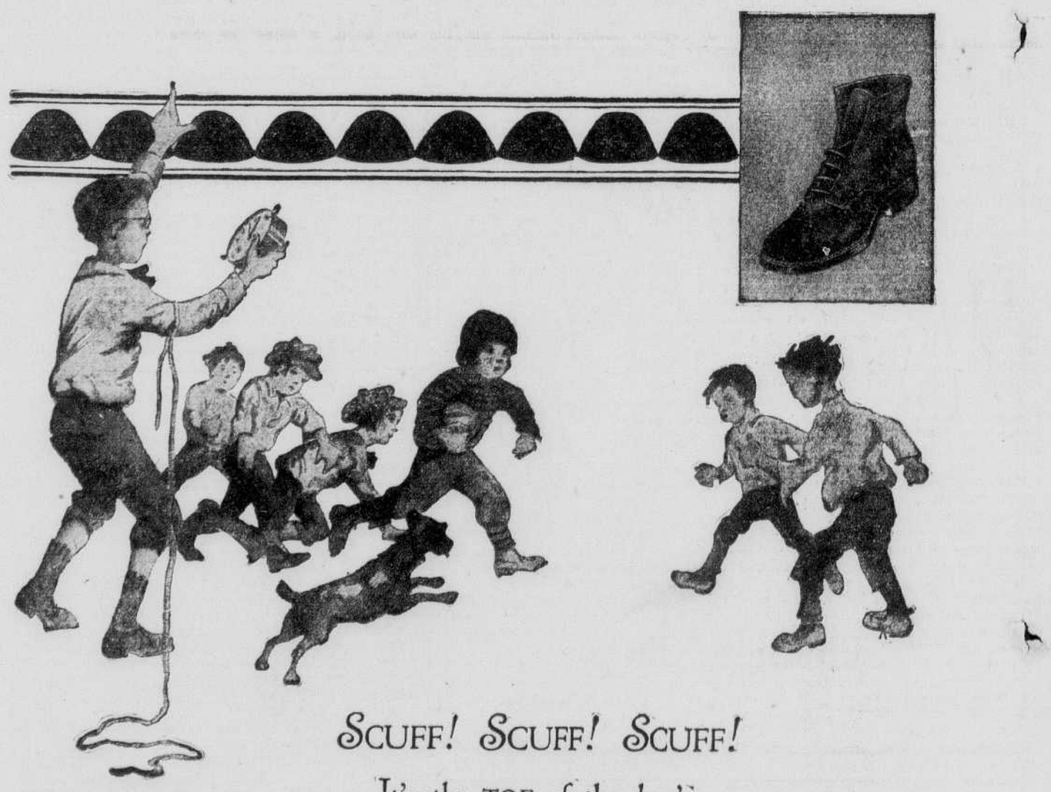
Ann Greenwood Felton married Charles Whitcher, Esq., Paymaster and Purser in the Royal Navy, who later was Sheriff in the District of St. Francis for several years. William Morris, K.C., of this city, is a descendant on the maternal side, while various other members of the Felton family are resident in the Dominion.

PAGE-SANGSTER
PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED
TELEPHONES 467-468 » SHERBROOKE, QUE.

» » » » For the most complete printing service in the Eastern Townships, telephone, write or call at our office on Albert Street . . . . .

» » » » Our Stationery Department contains articles necessary to the office and home . . . . . .

» » » » Our Paper Box Department on Minto Street is equipped with modern automatic machinery. . .



SCUFF! SCUFF! SCUFF!

It's the TOE of the boy's or girl's shoe that bears the brunt of this everyday, all-day abuse.

VULCO-UNIT BOX TOES

are durable, specially constructed to withstand wear where the wear comes the hardest



THE GENUINE VULCO-UNIT BOX TOE IS MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

BECKWITH BOX TOE LIMITED
SHERBROOKE, QUE.
Largest Manufacturers of Box Toes in Canada

Homesteads, Farms And Estates Form Integral Part Of Pioneer History And Development Of The Townships

In Every County of the Eastern Townships Are Homesteads that Give Proof of the Foresight and Integrity with which Pioneers Were Endowed—The Story of These Places Would Fill a Library if Written as They Deserve to Be, but a Few Brief Sketches of Farms and Estates Gives an Idea of this Heritage Prized by People of Today.

Stories of the settlement of our country, its agricultural, industrial and social progress, provide an unending source of entertainment, and they bring forcibly to mind that spirit of independence and loyalty which pioneers, figuratively speaking, spaded into the soil. That this spirit took root deep enough to endure the test of passing years is evident in many places. There are farms today, with fertile fields and commodious houses and farm buildings, whereon the same family has lived since pioneer days, each generation adding its part to historic interest, as well as retaining the spirit of independence and loyalty.

Our pioneers, generally speaking, lived simply and worked hard, always with thought of the future. There was a goal and they intended to reach it. All this provides the basis of pioneer tales which form a solid background for history covering, in southeastern Quebec, a period now reaching nearly two centuries.

Lumbering, milling and farming were the first activities of the early settlers. Forests became pearlash, timbers became homes, and so the work went on through the years of progress and development. Today our thoughts go back to the old days, with a strong desire to link the past with the present. In no way can this be done except through earnest study and intimate knowledge of homesteads, people of the old and new days, and conditions covering that long period of Empire building.

Intimate knowledge of earlier days is to be found in the records left by pioneers, and we can have it through first-hand information given by people rich in family records, heirlooms and a true desire to "pass it on," this in itself an inheritance from pioneer ancestors. The Eastern Townships have many people of this intellectual capacity who will see that our fair country has its place in Chronicles of the Centuries.

From east to west, from north to south, in the Eastern Townships there are homesteads, farms and country estates, some of which were established before the opening of the nineteenth century, but many more during the past hundred years. Of these one can say—they are each and all an integral part of the whole scheme, and a brief sketch of a few of them, here and there, gives just a small idea of what has been done in the past, and what may be done in the future. These sketches are presented here by a writer who loves the work, who gratefully remembers the kind hospitality of Townships people who always have time to sit down and talk it over. How else could we obtain the interesting details that go to the making of a story, or obtain what is termed "local colour" in modern parlance?

Fifth Generation on Same Farm

A homestead begun in the early part of the nineteenth century, a family closely linked with pioneering in Eaton Township since its first settlement, an ancestry that provides a fine background for family history, and the fifth generation now living on the same homestead—these are heritages enjoyed by Gordon W. Learned and his wife (Edith Hodge), with their two children, who represent the fifth generation in the family of Ebenezer Learned, pioneer settler.

Ebenezer Learned, the son of Ebenezer Learned, member of the first New Hampshire Legislature, and, it is claimed, the first white child born in Columbia, N.H., (1774) was one of the first settlers in the Township of Eaton. In 1799 he broke land near the present town of Cookshire, built a cabin home in which seven children were born, and carried on his back to Colebrook, N.H., the first grain he raised to be ground. At that time one bushel of wheat was equal to one dollar.

Alden, second son of the pioneer, opened up a tract of land at Learned Plain, previous to his settlement called Lapingham, and established the farm property where now live the family of Gordon W. Learned. After a few years as a bachelor homesteader, Alden Learned married Sally Mallory, daughter of Dr. Simeon Mallory, of Lennoxville, and representative of another prominent family of early days.

This progressive farmer soon built a new house to supplant the log cabin. He made his own bricks and hauled lime from Lime Ridge in Wolfe County, some thirty-five miles, by ox-team in winter. The house has a solid brick wall and heavy cedar beams that are as solid today as when placed there over a century ago. The house doesn't creak in the wind. The ceilings were higher than in ordinary pioneer houses and people came for miles around to admire, for the Learned home was a veritable palace in the wilderness. The fireplace in the living-room was bricked clear to the roof, and in the kitchen was the regulation fireplace with oven, typical of the day. These are cased in and in their place stand a modern steel range, but they could be reopened and used as in the old days.

Alden Learned was mayor of Eaton and an active man in all municipal affairs, and the Learned Plain Postoffice was kept in this home until rural delivery was established. Ebenezer (third of that name) was the next head of the family, then his only son, Homer, who was councillor and mayor of Newport, and fourth in line-Gordon, one of four children, with Rupert and Jean fifth in line.

John Learned, son of Alden, taught singing in country schools and all members of this family were talented in music. The present home, with its well filled bookcases, piano, radio, house plants and atmosphere of culture, is most enticing against the background of wainscoting with handmade mouldings, cheery fireplace and pieces of pioneer furniture; while a visitor to "Evergreen Farm" at once recognizes the reason for its name in the long rows of spruces and firs. Gordon, when a small boy, helped his grandfather plant the noble trees that make the name a most suitable one.

This fine property and historic homestead will reach the second century mark in good condition because of the stability of the pioneer family of Learneds, past, present and future.

The Gilman Knight Homestead

Benjamin F. Knight, who died at the age of ninety-two years, was a well known resident of the Eastern Townships. He left behind him a record of loyalty and perseverance as a business man who had faith in his country. The Gilman-Knight farm, about two miles from Beebe in Stanstead County, is part of the homestead begun by John Gilman, son of Captain Samuel Gilman, who come from Vermont to Stanstead in 1804. Sales of lands to the newcomer were made in 1813, '14, and '19. A house was built in 1814 by John Gilman. His wife, Lydia Gustin, came into Canada on horseback carrying a baby in her arms, and the saddle she used is treasured in the Gilman-Knight home.

When his son, James, married, Captain Gilman gave him three hundred acres as his portion, and this land today comprises highly cultivated farmlands, wooded area, and beautiful gardens that surround the house, which was built upon the same site as the original, which was destroyed by fire in 1840. Benjamin Knight, son of Captain Samuel Knight, who came to Canada from Athol, Mass., married Charlotte Gilman, daughter of James, hence the name of this homestead and modern farm. Following the death of her father, Benjamin Knight, Miss Ruth Knight took charge of the home and business affairs and proved herself the true daughter of her pioneer father, and a women with modern ideas. The home she loved has ever been a centre of development and hospitality, and the house filled with heirlooms and keepsakes of pioneer days. In the "old world garden" there is a sun-dial resting on a huge boulder, and on the hillside near the house is a veteran grapevine that has defied the "tooth of time." A fine sugar grove and large crops of onions raised for several years were features of early farm days, while this farm is noted for the white Wyandottes, a successful undertaking of Miss Knight during her busy years. A few years ago Miss Knight was married to the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Toronto. Shortly after her marriage she contracted pneumonia and passed away. The property now belongs to a niece, Mrs. Andress, and family.

The families, Gilman, Gustin and Knight were promient residents of Stanstead County in pioneer days, and their descendants have retained the fine traditions of their ancestors who came across the border to help build the Eastern Townships.

Maplelawn Farm-Hatley

The hills of Hatley in Stanstead County, well-timbered and giving promise of agricultural wealth, naturally attracted early settlers, and today there are miles upon miles of highly cultivated farmlands, country estates and rural homes that give proof of the good judgement of our pioneers.

Lying due east from the Sherbrooke-Derby Line highway is Maplelawn Farm, the property of Leon Parker and family and a homestead that has had its part in agricultural growth in Hatley Township. This homestead was begun by Joel Parker and his wife, Lucy Wyman, who came from Vermont in 1827. Deeds of sale in family papers show that in 1853 Joel Parker bought fifty acres from Nancy Gammis. In 1899 his son, Orville, added twenty-five acres from the George Weston estate, and in 1902 another seventy-five acres, making up farmlands of about two hundred and fifty acres all told.

The Parker family has history running far back in years and to Great Britain. Joel Parker who came to Canada from England was the seventh descendant of Sylvestre Parker, descendant of a Norman follower of William of Orange, referred to as "a Keeper of the Royal Park" in the family genealogy. Joel, the first in Canada, and his wife had seven children, of which four sons took active part in the community. Levi was the hero of the family. He went to Australia to win his fortune and returned with a bag of gold valued at five thousand dollars, a goodly sum in those days. Among his souvenirs were finger rings of Ballarat gold, made in London of the then popular "hands-across-the-sea" design, with a large nugget in the centre.

But one of the most treasured heirlooms in the Parker family at Maplelawn is the bronze medal won by Joel Parker for maple sugar sent to the Exhibition in London, England, in 1851. Leon Parker, third in line, holds an Agricultural Merit certificate and has won many prizes at the Great Eastern Exhibition in Sherbrooke, especially for maple products; also first prize at Beauceville for a 100-pound lot of sugar.

The late Edwin Parker was a 'cellist of note and a writer of verse. For many years he contributed to local newspapers and journals under the pen name of "Antoine." Orville Parker continued farming and his son, Leon, is doing the same, while his son, Lindsay, fourth in line, is working in Montreal, so it falls to the youngest of the family, Murdock, to retain family traditions and become "A Keeper of the Royal Park."

In the St. Francis Valley

"Ferme St. Francois," the large farming estate of Thos. H. Lapointe, ex-M.P.P. for Wolfe and Frontenac Counties, lies in the valley of St. Francis River, close to the outlet of the lake of the same name where the Allard Dam is situated. Thomas, the lad who carried home food supplies from the village store, had his eyes on some forested land along his way. He wanted those acres — and he got them.

In 1914 Thomas Lapointe, the man, obtained possession of some five hundred acres, and during the first year he slashed one hundred and eighty acres. In 1914 construction on the Allard Dam was begun at the point where the river leaves its parent lake, this within a stone's throw of the residential part of the Lapointe farm. Many tons of stone were taken off the farm for the building of the dam's foundation. Today a visitor's eyes are drawn to the stone walls that take the place of fences on the farm. They are eight feet high and the same in width and they run between fields of many acres. Mr. Lapointe claims the stones on these lands are all on the surface. "Clear the land from stones once— that is all."

From 1914 to 1918 building was expensive, but this farm forged ahead. It became the home of high-bred horses, among them the Belgian and Shetland ponies; all white fowl and rabbits, while the cattle are Holsteins. The owner's policy was to raise everything possible, a good example for the other farmers to follow.

Mr. Lapointe was one of the men to do good pioneer work in the pulpwood business. His father, Joseph Lapointe, was with the Clark Company, the first concern to lumber in pine in the St. Francis Valley. This company later became the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, and the two Lapointes, father and son, have a record of seventy years continuous service with these companies. Thomas Lapointe worked with such men as George Burrs, F. N. McCrea, Joseph Bothwell, and other pioneers in the pulp and paper industry.

Speaking about farm conditions, especially for the new, or young farmers, Mr. Lapointe says: "Give them help. Don't let them starve while getting started."

Historic Estate in Cookshire

A significant feature connected with many of our country estates is the fact that the same family has owned and lived on them for generations, sometimes well toward two centuries, similiar to the old plantations in the Sunny South. In these instances each succeeding generation inherits that which was begun under primitive methods and progressed with the trend of the times.

The Town of Cookshire was for many years the chief lieu of Compton County, and within its confines there are homes that date back to the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. One of these historic estates is "East View," the home of Senator Rufus H. Pope and family, coming to them from his illustrious father, the Hon. John Henry Pope, who represented his county for many years at Ottawa, promoted railways and industries and passed on leaving a record without rival in the battle for progress and development.

In the year 1800 Col. John Pope came from across the border to settle in Eaton Township, about sixteen miles from Sherbrooke. This pioneer was a descendant of a distinguished old family of Dorchester Colony, Boston, a son of John the seventh in the Pope genealogy, and his wife, Frances Willard, a southern lady who, when she came to New England brought two negro slaves. These, without doubt, were the only slaves that ever lived in the Eastern Townships.

Col. John Pope was a United Empire Loyalist who had preference for the flag of Great Britain and so came to the wilderness of southeastern Canada to found a family and take part in the active life of his adopted homeland. John Henry Pope, son of the Colonel and his wife, Sophia Labaree, was born in 1819, and we find in historic records that Mrs. Pope was a woman of great force of character. Her son inherited this quality and in the great school of human nature he was an apt pupil.

Compton County was famous for its military environment in the early days. In the hectic days of 1812-14 a military body was formed under command of Col. John Pope, and in 1823 his son, Captain John Pope, formed a troop of cavalry in Cookshire which was the first in Quebec Province. John Henry, son of the Colonel, was in turn Captain of the Cookshire troop of volunteer militia cavalry organized in 1856, and retired with rank of major in 1859, two years after he entered political life. John Henry Pope and his son, Rufus H. Pope, represented their county at Ottawa for well over a half-century and the latter is now a Senator. John Henry Pope entered the cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald as Minister of Agriculture, later accepted the portfolio of Railways and Canals, succeeding Sir Charles Tupper, and remained in the cabinet until his death in 1889, except the years 1873-5 when the Liberals were in power. So much for the political life of this family of which books have been and more could be written.

We must return to the farm, which has its own history. Rufus H. Pope, in his younger days, did much to raise the standard of agriculture and live stock activities in Compton County, a notable farming region, and as Senator Pope has continued his good work. The famous Aberdeen cattle (Pole Angus) the first to be brought to Canada, came to the Pope farm. For forty or more years the same strain of horses were raised here and various agricultural features were fostered at East View. Later the Aberdeen cattle were taken to Senator Pope's ranch in Alberta, and today a large part of the original farmlands form the modern and

Please turn to page 12.



Congratulations to the "RECORD" on its 40th Birthday!

Three Years Looks at Forty

It's our birthday too! Only our Third, of course, but our chef is a Grand Past Master at his art. It must be his cooking that draws many of the Record staff regularly to our tables.

Here you may order a good meal for only a few cents.

The COZY DINER
STEWART GROSE
At Kinkead's — 54 Wellington St. North.

Congratulations to the Sherbrooke Daily Record on the occasion of its 40th Anniversary.

Andre Veilleux, Reg'd.
COAL DEALER
13 Belvidere St. South. Phone 215.

There's WORK to be done



TODAY there must be a *new* sense of national progress—a new working spirit—because there is work to be done! Industries to develop—minerals to seek—crops to harvest! C-I-L sets itself wholeheartedly to the task of co-operation in these activities. Wherever opportunity offers, C-I-L continually strives to serve the nation's progress.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
"Chemistry at Work for Canada"
HEAD OFFICE: C-I-L HOUSE, MONTREAL

Homesteads, Farms And Estates Form An Integral Part Of Pioneer History And Development Of The Townships

Continued from page 11.

progressive farm of F. R. Cromwell, also parts having been added to the Cloutier and Wetherall farms. Years bring changes, but East View stands today a monument to loyal devotion of pioneer settlers who in passing left the command: "Carry On."

Ivesleigh-Lake Shore Drive

Lake Memphremagog region is steeped in history, for in the latter part of the eighteenth century settlement began along the shores that lay in Canada. American territory was settled at somewhat earlier dates. The road leading from Magog to Georgeville, known in early days as Copp's Ferry, is now one of the scenic highways of Quebec Province, built upon the old road travelled by pioneers with heavy loads upon their backs.

This highway, called Lake Shore Drive, passes many beautiful summer homes, country estates and farm properties and among the most important from an historic angle is "Ivesleigh," the thousand-acre estate of Howard Murray one of Montreal's financiers. Joel and Joseph Ives came from Connecticut in 1793 and broke the virgin forest where now stands the fine country home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Murray and family. Joel had nine and Joseph five children, and the Ives families in Stanstead County, so far as is known are all descendants of the two brothers, who were men of integrity that gave much to their adopted homeland.

Mr. Murray has gone far in developing his estate. Raising of sheep has been a feature at his farm the Cheviots of "Ivesleigh" being cared for by a real shepherd from Bonnie Scotland, and a large part of the workmen being trained farmers from the Land of the Heather. Morgan horses and other high class animals are kept here. In fact, the handsome horses from "Ivesleigh" have been attractions at many Exhibitions and Fairs.

The name of Murray is closely linked with this part of the lake region, for there are other estates than "Ivesleigh" that add to historic interest. Another Murray estate is Dunkeld, oftimes called Murray Castle, also situated on the east shore commanding gorgeous views of this picturesque sheet of water, and there is Cliff Athol, the grounds of which run down to the water's edge.

Fine Estate in Bury

From 1792 and on for a half-century or more there was a continual opening up and development of our new country. Men and women of courage and ambition came from the Motherland and from across the American border to join in this great scheme of pioneering. Over two centuries ago the King of England gave two brothers that tract of land known today as Charleston, near Boston, on condition that they bring over a shipload of emigrants. These brothers, Pope by name, complied with the royal mandate. Later one of them returned to the British Army and the other turned rebel. The former, Captain John Pope, left, Massachusetts with his wife and came to Hereford, Quebec Province.

The eldest son, Lemuel, was born in Hereford and his son, Lemuel, (second in Canada) settled in Bury Township, coming to his new home on snowshoes through the dense forest. This man was the first settler of importance in this section. He was a man of affairs and took a prominent part in development schemes, accepting a position with the British American Land Company. This was about 1836 and it was the beginning of the village of Robinson, changed to Bury upon the visit of the son of Lord Bury.

Lemuel Pope soon started in business for himself as farmer and merchant, and at one time owned nearly all the land on which is now located the village of Bury. He was a true Britisher, a strong supporter of the Church of England and generous to one and all. He gave the land upon which the Methodist and Roman Catholic churches now stand; he was a member of the Council for thirty years, magistrate for fifty years, the first mayor of Robinson (Bury) and active in all education matters. Of such calibre were many of our pioneers.

A worthy follower of his ancestors was Lt. Col. Frederic Pope, later owner and resident on the Pope estate which provides a picture of beauty, especially the landscape gardens and commodious residences, two in number. Through a portion of the wooded lands ran the first road that came into Bury, the old stage route to Quebec. The gardens have been beautiful always, and among the vines running at will is a scion of the Oporto grape given the Colonel by Captain Gilbert Hitchcock—a comrade in arms of early days when soldiers were called out to quell disturbances— one of them the Hereford Railway riot in 1888. Through Col. Pope's good management this riot was subdued with no loss of life. The family records relate that in old days the Colonel's paternal and maternal grandfathers, one a Canadian and the other an American, met in battle and one wounded the other.

After retirement from military life his son, Col. Osborne Pope, took over command of the "Old 58th" Battalion, one of the old reliables of early days in the Townships.

From the time Lemuel acquired forested land in Bury Township the name Pope has been closely linked with the lumbering and milling industry. The Pope timber holdings have comprised as many as twenty thousand acres in Bury, Hampden and Newport townships, mostly hardwoods. Agricultural matters always interested members of this family as years came and went; also education, and it is of interest to note that at one time the first good school in Bury was a combination of school, church, parsonage and home for the teacher who came from Newfoundland. Today Bury has one of the finest Consolidated Schools in the Eastern Townships. Two others are located at Canterbury and Brookbury.

Lt.-Col. Pope has passed on leaving his fine estate in the trusted care of his family, Col. Osborne Pope carrying on as did his father. The medals won by the late Colonel, one for the Fenian Raid (two bars) 1866 and 1870; the Victorian Auxiliary Colonial Force and the Long Service Medal are treasured, as are the many fine pieces of handiwork in wood and brass, which occupied the time of Col. Pope during his declining years. Over the fireplace hangs his trusty sword and among war pieces is the first breech-loading rifle issued by the British Army.

Col. Pope married Elizabeth, daughter of John Edmund Lockett, of Pemberton Hall, Wales, and the three children are: Col. Osborne Pope, Mrs. Clock, of Montreal, and Miss Maud Pope. A grandson, Compton Clock, and a nephew, Col. Colin Pope Ramsey, late Commander of the Canadian Overseas Construction Corp in the Great War, make five generations of military service to Great Britain and Canada.

Apple Plantation-Abbotsford

The village of Abbottsford was settled by English families early in the nineteenth century, and soon the names of Abbottsford and Apples were closely linked. Apple growers in this district have made history for themselves and for Quebec Province.

"Fruitlands," is one of the notable apple plantations and its owners, Morley Honey, is one of Quebec's apple authorities, as well as a successful farmer and apple grower. A native of Abbottsford, Mr. Honey learned the art of fruit culture with his father on the home place, Orchard Crest. Then in his work for the Dominion Seed Branch he had opportunity to see and study conditions in southeastern Quebec. He purchased property amounting to nearly two hundred acres, named the place "Fruitlands," and began his life-work. In the nursery at "Fruitlands" have been many apple "babies" belonging to the MacIntosh Red, Melba, Fameuse, Wealthy and Russet clans, and a few years ago when visiting this apple plantation one tree was pointed out as having borne fifteen barrels of Fameuse apples that season. It stood before us sturdy, well formed and proud of itself.

The shade trees at "Fruitlands" are worthy of mention. The original owner of the place, Charles Gibb, added an historic note to the homestead by bringing from foreign countries rare species of trees to plant in good Canadian soil. Among them is a Korean Pine, which, with the exception of one at the Ottawa Experimental Farm, is the only tree of its kind in this part of Canada. It is growing quite contentedly. Russian apple trees did not prove successful, but many varieties of apples grown at Abbotsford have given proof that the lands lying at the feet of Old Yamaska Mountain are fruitlands.

Mr. Honey is a firm believer in permanent employment of labour on the farm, or plantation. His workmen mostly live on the place, have their own cottages, gardens, and home life, therefore are contented. In reference to waste land that greets us far too often he asks: "Why not turn these acres into nurseries for fruit and shade trees?" A good suggestion lies therein.

The apple plantation has been used many times for scientific demonstrations, and its owner has done good work in the Pomological Society, of which he has written a history. Not many years ago there was considerable excitement over the news that a coreless apple had made its appearance. All roads led to Abbottsford for a time, bringing to the village scientists, students and reporters to delve into the mystery, but it was just one of nature's little jokes— something to puzzle.

Mr. Honey's maternal great-grandfather, Humphrey Jackman, came from New Hampshire over a century ago as a pioneer settler, and Mrs. Honey (nee Margaret Boyd) is the daughter of Mary Payne, a direct descendant of Josiah Payne and the first of this notable family to come to Canada.

"Fruitlands" stands today as one of the best in apple orchards; a link between the past and present, and demonstrates the value of land culture to the highest point in growing fruit, grain or vegetables.

Bedford's Fine Farming Estate

Just outside the confines of the village of Bedford in Missisquoi County, on Stanbridge Ridge, there is a modern farming estate that has grown from old farmlands acquired by a notable citizen of Montreal, the late Charles Campbell, for a country home, to a successful farm and beautiful country residence, owned as operated by a woman.

Ailwin Farms (the plural is a tribute to the original farm properties) has for its present owner Mrs. C. W. P. Ramsey, who came from England after the Great War with her husband, the late Col. Colin Pope Ramsey, a native of Bury, Que. The quaintly beautiful house and its lovely gardens and lawns is a fitting centre for Ailwin Farms, while the activities prove again that a women gifted with the fine old art of home management and modern business ability can manage a farm successfully.

Ailwin Farms has won fame for the fine herd of Jerseys that graze on the broad pasturelands and are housed in commodious barns. The original barns were burned several years ago, with heavy loss to the owner. This is one of the finest Jersey herds in Quebec Province, and other features of farming are Shetland and Welsh ponies, Oxford sheep, Cocker spaniels, poultry and water fowl. Mrs. Ramsey has crossed barred Rocks with dark Cornish and considers them one of the best table fowls. She is also raising pheasants, which are becoming more popular with country people.

Col and Mrs. Ramsey purchased this country property in 1926 and began development, but within a year Col. Ramsey met his death in a motor accident. Mrs. Ramsey has continued the work begun with promising outlook, and gives to the Eastern Townships another country estate that links past and present while it promises much for the future.

Fertile Farmlands Along the St. Francis River

The St. Francis Valley is one of the most fertile areas in this Province and the river, from the time it leaves its parent lake until it joins the mighty St. Lawrence, flows through agricultural sections; is caught in power dams for industry's needs, yet it never pauses in its endless journeyings. It was the chief waterway for our first inhabitants, the Indians, and later for the pioneers.

Farmlands in the valley give proof that nature has been generous in providing for the dairy farm. There are many farm properties that provide material for "good farm stories," and one of them may be recorded as most worthy of record. It is Willowdale Farm situated on the east side of the St. Francis River, between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. This dairy farm has no pioneer history except from the fact that Gabriel Caron, a French-Canadian, came from Three Rivers in the early part of the nineteenth century and began work on new land. He was a farmer and woodsman, a loyal citizen, and his endeavors were crowned with success. He gradually acquired close to two hudred acres, cultivated them, and reared a large family. In 1882 he sold out to Herbert Beiber, an Englishman who, at one time, had high class horses and older residents can remember the days of horse-racing on the Island in the river. This is now a rich meadowland belonging to the farm.

The property changed ownership again, this time going to Mr. James Parker, who was a successful showman in the stock ring and a well-remembered figure at the Great Eastern Exhibition. He introduced some pure bred stock, some of it coming from Scotland; built a large steel truss barn; added a tower to the farmhouse, and built a pond which was supplied by water from a brook. Today this pond supplies ice for the Town of Lennoxville and home use.

After Mr. Parker's death Willowdale Farm was purchased in 1920 by Beattie brothers from Leeds. In a short time they had established a dairy business with all modern equipment and facilities. All the live stock is born and bred on the place and the Holstein cattle are of "good family."

The long rows of willow trees on either side of the highway provide a picturesque approach to the farm dwelling. They were planted there by Gabriel Caron in early days, and with the exception of a few which were destroyed when a barn was burned the willows are true scions of their race.

Massawippi Lake Region

Massawippi Lake region is especially favoured as to farms and country homes, both eastern and western shores having been settled in early pioneer days and large tracts of land cultivated. On the west shore of the lake at North Hatley and running down to the water's edge is Siccawei Stock Farm, the property acquired by Robert G. Davidson, M.P., for Stanstead, as a country home for his family, and also a home for his fine herd of Jerseys.

Mr. Davidson is very interested in Jersey raising. He is president of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club and the Quebec Jersey Breeders, and a former member of the Quebec Dairy Commission. His Jersey calves have gone to many farms, at nominal price, to help boys and girls get started in the big business of stock raising.

Siccawei is not a pioneer homestead, rather a country estate made up of old farmlands. The residence, Siccawei Lodge, has been built upon the original site of Glen Villa, the first summer hotel in this part of Stanstead County. Until 1909, when the place was destroyed by fire, Glen Villa, owned and operated by the late G. A. LeBaron, a well-known native of the Townships, was a popular hotel for summer visitors from across the border and various distant points in Canada. In the old days the lake boats, "Pride of the Valley," a side-wheeler; the "Mayflower" and the "Pocahontas," commanded by Capt. Joe Sampson, plied the lake from end to end, stopping at various points on each side of the lake and linking the two summer resorts, North Hatley and Ayer's Cliff. There were horseback trails and ice-boat racing in the old days, then later came the golf links and various modern recreations, but the glamorous days of Glen Villa are still remembered.

Siccawei Lodge is a beautiful home and the picturesque gardens include a pond, the home of the "Swans of Siccawei," a pair of stately water birds that have friendly greetings for visitors and who remain on the pond until real winter comes. Another attractive feature of the gardens is a sun-dial resting on a huge boulder near the entrance of the driveway. On the dial are the words, in quaint spelling: Amyddst ye fflowres I mark ye houres. One could wish that there were more of these Old World favorites in our Canadian gardens.

Not far distant from Siccawei is Clematis Farm, the lovely country home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Virgin. This was formerly the LeBaron homestead, thus adding one more to the long list of old farmlands purchased and developed by people of today, surely a fitting tribute to the men who first turned the sod in our fair land.

Edgewater Farm, on the western shore near Ayer's Cliff, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Norton, and is almost world famous as the home of the Norton peonies. Mr. Norton has proved to the world of flower growers that our lake regoin is not in the frozen north. The Norton peony gardens, in which are also many species of lilacs from many different countries and rockeries with Alpine blossoms, form a happy combination of beauty and scientific study of the floral kingdom.

Grand View Farm

On the eastern shores of Lake Massawippi, a few miles south from North Hatley, is a modern farm that has been developed from decrepit farmlands and buildings, proof that money and work can restore worn out lands, as well as buildings. James Corey, now deceased, was born in Stanstead County, in the lake region. When twenty-one years old he bought a railway ticket to Boston and had one dollar and fifty cents left. A few years ago he returned to his native county a wealthy man, retired from business life. His eyes sought out a desirable place for a country home, and they fell on the old farmlands originally owned by Squire Colby, whose parents came from the United States and took up government land. Squire Colby became a wealthy and influential man, and a worthy citizen of his day. He acquired more land by buying the John Sweeney farm, this bringing his estate to some three hundred acres.

His daughter married Arthur Grindley, son of the then president of Molson's Bank, Montreal, and they took up residence on the farm, making general improvements. After several years the place was sold to John Raeburn and was known for years as the Raeburn farm.

When he purchased the farm, Mr. Corey promptly pinned the word, "Development" on the door and set his men to work. Today Grand View Farm stands as a monument to Mr. Corey's practical scheme for investment in farmlands. He enjoyed his Canadian country home and the work going on around him, then passed away, leaving the place in care of executors, and of a capable farm operator. During the rebuilding of the old into a new estate Mr. Corey was a benefactor to local industry. Whatever possible he purchase local material and employed local labor; and built a modern sugar camp to which many people have gone in response to cordial invitations to a sugaring-off party. A resourceful water supply was installed, the flow coming from the Hatley hills on the east side of the Sherbrooke-Stanstead highway. The water pipes were run under the roadbed during its construction.

In all details Grand View Farm is a fine country property, and while its owner was not given many years of quiet country life, yet the imprint of a successful business man's foresight is still evident on the old homestead of Squire Colby.

There were many more homesteads and farming estates with similar records; virgin forests cut down, homes built and history made. These records include such names as Col. Benj. Pomroy and Charles McClary, who has extensive properties in Compton and helped in the work of agricultural development; David Hodge, who settled in Eaton and whose descendants have some of the finest farms in the Townships; others in Brome, and early settled districts lying on the frontier, and on all sides is evidence that "they sowed that we might reap."

"The Pioneer — what was his name?

I do not know. I only know he came."

IMPORTANT CANADIAN DEVELOPMENTS DURING PAST YEAR

January—Trade pact with United States and Japan became effective. Plan for refinancing Border Cities announced. Province of Ontario announces provincial income tax.

February—Severe cold and snow tie up highway traffic in Eastern Canada. Canada accepts League of Nation's plan of mutual aid.

March—S. J. Hungerford appointed chairman of National Railways. Premier Aberhart cuts off negotiations with Major Douglas.

April—Province of Alberta defaults in redemption of bond issues maturing April 1st. School Tax Bill passes after sharp discusion in Ontario Legislature.

May—Federal Finance Minister C. A. Dunning budgets for deficit of $100,000,000. Frosts do heavy damage to fruit and vegetable crops in Ontario. Premier Aberhart of Alberta announces compulsory cut in interest rates on provincial debt.

June—July wheat rises on better export demand. Banking and Commerce committee of Senate defeat Section in proposed amendments to B.N.A. empowering provinces to impose indirect taxation. Scandal in Quebec forces resignation of Premier Taschereau. C.N.R. line into Northern Quebec mining areas authorized.

July—Grain prices advance sharply owing to wide-spread drought and large export sales. President Roosevelt visits Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada.

August—Liberal, Progressives and Social Credit Party in Manitoba form alliance. Union Nationale swept into power in Quebec.

September—Dominion Government sets guaranteed price of 87½ cents per bushel for wheat. Province of Alberta passes Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act. Dominion Government announces plan to loan $50,000,000 to home owners for making repairs. New Board for C.N.R. announced.

October—Federal and provincial governments and loan companies agree to cut $75,000,000 debt off drought areas of Saskatchewan. Ontario government announces provincial budget to have been balanced for first six months of fiscal year, Canada and Germany effect important trade agreement.

November—Loan companies reduce interest on farm mortgages in Manitoba and make other adjustments. B. C. reports improved finances. Spanish government launches successful counter-attacks on rebels. Canada's 1936 crop estimated at 233,000,000 bushels.

December—New trade treaty effected between Canada and United Kingdom. Government plans transcontinental air service. Wheat reaches new high levels for recent years at Winnipeg. Newsprint production sets new high figure for eleven months.

Classified Ads, one cent a word.

On the occasion of Its 40th Anniversary we take this opportunity of wishing the Sherbrooke Daily Record every success for the future.

The
Canada Metal Company
Limited

Branches in:

MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG — VANCOUVER.

Manufacturers of

BABBITT METAL. SOLDER. TYPE METAL. LEAD PIPE.
SHEET LEAD. LEAD TRAPS and BENDS. PIG LEAD.
TIN. COPPER. ZINC. ANTIMONY.
INGOT BRASS and BRASS CASTINGS.

Telephone 2170
Thibault Service
Agents for:
ATLAS TIRES and BATTERIES
WASHING, GREASING, TIRE REPAIRING.
Batteries sold, repaired and recharged.
Also all motor troubles repaired by expert mechanic.
10 BOWEN STREET SOUTH.

Would You Sign?
IF —

Suppose your house or building stood on a street with 799 others and a "fire bug" started down that street with a torch. You know that he will set a fire that will completely destroy one of the buildings and he also will set thirty-two other fires that will damage many other buildings.

If we came up with an application for a fire insurance policy, would you sign? Records show that these are the percentages that apply over a period of a year.

INSURE
IN - SURE
INSURANCE

Conway & Conway
Limited
Olivier Building — Sherbrooke — Phones 2520 - 2521.

- Books for Readers
- Gifts of Distinction
- Greeting Cards for all Occasions

The little things which add the finishing touches to the livableness of your home, or which make gifts of striking individuality, are to be found in our shop at all prices.

The
ROSEMARY GIFT SHOP
Two Dufferin Avenue. Telephone: 2086.

ONTARIO—QUEBEC—NEW BRUNSWICK NOVA SCOTIA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
STEWART CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY LIMITED
CONTRACTORS and ENGINEERS
Head Office SHERBROOKE, QUE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A Message to Farmers

The Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec is distinctly a "service" organization. For the improvement of the position of the Quebec farmer, it offers many types of help.

CREDITS

Through the new Provincial Farm Credit Act, long-term loans may be made at low interest rates and on an amortization plan of easy payments over 30 years or more for large capital expenditures—— the installation of needed drains, the improvement of buildings, the purchase of more land; while short-term loans may likewise be made——for example, for the purchase of baby chicks in the spring, the loan to be paid off in the fall when surplus cockerels are sold.

FIELD SERVICES

The field services of the Department——county agronomists, district agriculturists, field men of various branches——offer help and advice in a host of fields: the organization of local co-operative enterprises, the selection of breeding stock, the planning of rotations for farms, and so on. Every farmer owes it to himself to seek this help.

SOILS and CROPS

Through demonstration farms and farm-improvement contests information has been gained regarding the best farm and crop management for our various districts. Our work in pasture improvement shows great possibilities in the way of cutting costs of summer milk. Improved strains and varieties from our Provincial Seed Farm are effecting favourably the crop yields on many farms——hybrid corn and Cartier oats, for example, being of particular interest to those sections of the Eastern Townships enjoying a relatively short growing season.

The Department through its various services offers valuable help in land drainage, in securing lime needed on acid soils, in the purchase of chemical fertilizers for more profitable pastures and field crops.



HON. BONA DUSSAULT,
Minister of Agriculture.

HORTICULTURE

A recently completed survey of the soils in our orchard districts will save prospective orchardists much money by indicating those soils on which apple trees may be expected to thrive, whilst work is under way which seeks to secure still hardier varieties of trees than those we now have. Help is likewise available with market-garden crops, and in the planning of the vegetable and small fruit gardens for our homes.

And with these and other crops in mind, our plant protection officers are steadily at work providing methods of insect and disease control.

LIVE STOCK

In the field of livestock, agriculture's major interest in this Province, assistance is offered:

In the selection of sires for our flocks and herds;

In arranging rations so as to make the utmost use of home-grown feeds and still ensure profitable production;

In cow-testing, so that the farmer will know which animals to keep as breeders, which to cull out;

In veterinary services, so that mastitis and contagious abortion may be controlled in our dairy herds, horses and sheep be freed from parasites, and avoidable losses through pullorum disease and coccidiosis in poultry be ended.

To ensure a more prosperous dairy industry, the whole milk trade has been regulated, new types of cheese are being developed, a campaign has been waged in favour of marketing surplus calves as "milk-fed" veals rather than as the less profitable "grassers," and a better balance is being established in many sections between dairy cattle and hogs and poultry.

CO-OPERATION

Through the many co-operative efforts to be found in the Province, our farmers are able to purchase needed commodities in bulk at substantial reductions and to market their products in the form and quantities that bring best prices. Livestock, butter, seed grain——the list of products being marketed thus is a long one; and the results are to be measured not only in extra price, but also in greater recognition of the "Quebec" brand. Quebec's potatoes, Quebec's maple products——these are but two of the products that are becoming better known to consumers. And our marketing season is being lengthened through cold storage provision, and through the freezing of certain small fruits.

These are but a few of the fields in which the Quebec Department of Agriculture seeks to serve the farming community; it is for our farmers, individually and collectively, to take advantage of the proffered aid.

Farmers of the Eastern Townships and of the Province as a whole: Explore the facilities of the various Provincial boards——the Seed Board, the Feed Board, the Fertilizer Board. Make a friend of your agronomist. Find out through him how the various services of the Department of Agriculture can help YOU.

By co-operating with the Department you will not only improve your own chances of success in your chosen calling, but you will also help the Quebec Department of Agriculture to achieve its aim ——to make life more plesant and profitable for the farmers of this great Province.

Great Wealth Of Historical Legend Is Linked To Unusually Attractive Surroundings Of Lake Memphremagog

Stately and Majestic Lake Whose Waters Flow Between Two Countries Was Known to Redmen as "Beautiful Waters"—Long a Favored Haunt of Nature-Lovers and Holiday Makers, Memphremagog Has Played Important Part in History — Wooded Lands Lying Along Lake's Shores Rich in Tradition and Appeal.

Memphremagog—"Beautiful Waters." Such was the name bestowed long, long ago by the Redmen of the forest upon this majestic body of water which stretches its sapphire length of thirty miles on both sides of the international border, for nature recognizes no boundary line. Stately mountains rear their lofty heads along its shores, one of these rising sheer from the water's edge and termed "Owl's Head," in honor of an ancient Abenaki chieftain whose profile was thought by his tribe to bear a resemblance to the outline of the mountain when seen from the landward side. They are almost as thickly wooded, these grand old mountains, which have seen so many generations come and go, as when they echoed back the cry of panther and timber wolf, or the blood curdling whoops of Indian war parties chancing to pass that way.

Long a favored haunt of nature-lovers and holiday makers, attractive summer cottages and fine estates line its shores. Pleasure craft ply up and down. Youthful swimmers cleave the air with slim graceful bodies from diving board and float, while many a troth has been plighted beside its moonlit waters.

Memphremagog has played its part in history, although no forts were built and no great battles fought along its borders. The "Memphremagog Route" was often used during the "French Wars" by raiders making forays on the New England frontier settlements, which were reached from the St. Lawrence by means of the St. Francis and Magog rivers, when, after traversing the length of the lake and the Clyde River, a short portage would bring them to the Connecticut.

During this period, General Starke, of Revolutionary fame, was captured by Indians, and taken north along this route.

Major Robert Rogers, the famous leader of rangers, whose exploits have become almost legendary, also took this route by land on his return from a devastating raid which he made on the St. Francis Indians in 1759, enduring frightful hardships on the way and reaching New England with but a remnant of his band.

At the close of the American Revolution the region was still a wilderness and in the late 1780s a Tory sympathizer from New England took up a large tract of land on the western side of the lake reaching to the foot of Owl's Head, where his descendants to the fifth generation still reside. High upon the hillside the old house stands, the slope extending down a quarter of a mile to the water's edge. At the top of the hill above the house there is a level tract of land, formerly a meadow, but long since reverted back to pasture and partly overgrown with small timber. Here during the Rebellion of 1837-38 a detachment of British Regulars was daily drilled under the supervision of the then owner of the farm, Cyrus Perkins, a Major of Militia.

Standing upon this spot on a cloudless October day, by a flight of fancy, one can almost see the ranks of old-fashioned scarlet-coated uniforms, and hear the words of command barked out by the hard-bitten drill sergeant. But 'tis only the soldierly young fir trees with the flaming red of the soft maples outlined against the brilliant blue of the autumn sky, and all is silent as one turns away.

Memphremagog and its environs presented a scene of great activity in those days, as it was felt that the rebels might choose this district to launch an attack, and flatboats filled with scarlet coats plied constantly up and down between Magog, then known as "The Outlet," Georgeville or "Copps Ferry," and the Perkins farm. At Georgeville another detachment of soldiers was stationed, in connection with which a strange and appalling story was related in after years by the son of Major Perkins, a young boy at the time and an eye witness. He had ferried over the lake with his father and upon reaching the parade ground, where the troops were drilling, an officer was seen to be angrily berating a private—perhaps for some infraction of discipline, or real or fancied insolence. The officer's rage at length reached such proportions that drawing his sword he ran the soldier through, then stooping down coolly plucked a handful of grass with which he wiped the blade before returning it to the scabbard. Such a barbarous act can hardly be credited in the light of present-day standards, but a hundred years ago the common soldier rated very little in any country except as a unit of the fighting machine, although the Canadian Militia were a free-spirited and independent lot, and one man considered on the whole as good as another.

But their preparedness was not called into requisition, for the tide of conflict passed this section of the country by, and it was not long before the rebellion had been put down.

Associated With Siege of Quebec

Most interesting of all is the part Memphremagog is supposed to have played in connection with the siege of Quebec in the year 1775 by Montgomery and Arnold. Two more dissimilar men have seldom been brought together to collaborate on an undertaking than Richard Montgomery, the ex-British officer and Benedict Arnold, the traitor. Both were misguided and both born to tragedy, but the name of one is honored and the other dishonored.

The devotion of Benedict Arnold, execrated by American historians as one who betrayed his country, to his cause at this time, as also his indomitable courage and resourcefulness in the face of great difficulty and danger, cannot be questioned. More or less of a self-made man, he was said to have been not over-scrupulous, and quick to turn everything to his own advantage. He served with distinction until late in the war, being twice wounded, but upon receiving a public reprimand from George Washington for some chicanery in connection with military stores, his resentment was such that he sold himself to the British for a commission as brigadier general and the sum of fifty thousand pounds, dying in England in poverty and obscurity many years later.

Very different was the life history of Richard Montgomery, who appears in the pages of history as a dashing and romantic figure. Born in the North of Ireland, he entered the British army at the age of fifteen, serving under Wolfe at the siege and capture of Louisburg in 1758, and later under Amherst at Lake Champlain. Failing to obtain promotion from the rank of Captain held for many years, he at length sold his commission and came to America in 1773—two years before the outbreak of hostilities. He married shortly after his arrival in America and took up land at Rhinebeck near the Hudson, a fertile region abounding in scenic beauty.

It is said, however, that in spite of domestic felicity and material prosperity he was often the prey of forebodings when he would say: "My happiness is not lasting, but let us enjoy it as long as we may, and leave the rest to God." When the war clouds of the revolution darkened the land, he abandoned his quiet life with these words "perhaps forever," and took up the so-called cause of freedom in the country of his adoption.

He was at once appointd brigadier-general and received orders to join his superior, General Schuyler, at Ticonderoga, which Ethan Allen had by a fluke wested from the British a short time before. With a view of making Canada the "fourteenth colony," it was decided to invade at once, Isle aux Noix being reached on September 6, 1775. Here the aged Schuyler, who was in poor health, became so ill he was obliged to return to Ticonderoga, "relinquishing with regret but without envy to the gallant young Irishman the conduct, the danger and the glory of the campaign." Montgomery then pushed on, arriving before the Fort of St. Johns on the Richelieu ten days later and began to besiege it.

Activities Of Ethan Allen

Amongst those serving under Montgomery was the turbulent and daredevil Ethan Allen, who caused him considerable trouble. Having been sent to Laprairie to persuade as many of the French-Canadians as possible to join the Americans, his over-weening self-assurance reached such proportions that entirely without orders from his superior he undertook to capture Montreal with only a handful of followers. Meeting with ignominous failure, however, he paid dearly for his high-handedness for he was taken prisoner by the British and sent to England in irons.

This contretemps, however, was only one of many that were the lot of Montgomery during the siege of St. Johns, for provisions were coarse and scanty. The wet weather and unsanitary camp conditions bred contagious epidemics, while those under his command were often so insubordinate that the weary and exasperated commander was led to exclaim: "I did not consider that I was at the head of troops who carried the spirit of freedom into the field and think for themselves." And again: "The Master of Hindostan could not recompense me for this summer's work. I have envied every wounded man who has so good an apology for retiring from a scene where no credit can be obtained: O fortunate husbandman! Would I were at my plough again."

While endeavouring to subdue St. Johns, an attack was also made upon Fort Chambly, which surrendered to the Americans on October 18, with very little resistance. By November 3, St. Johns had fallen, Montreal capitulating with practically no opposition on November 12.

On the corner of a narrow downtown thoroughfare in the shadow of a towering skyscraper still stands the old stone house, the headquarters of Montgomery during his brief sojourn in Montreal. Though many times threatened with destruction, it is still in use as an office and warehouse, but it is probably only a question of time when its annihilation will have been accomplished in the interests of modern traffic and commerce.

He much desired to spend the winter in Montreal, and also wrote to General Schuyler: "I am weary of power. I must go home if I walk by the side of the lake." But:

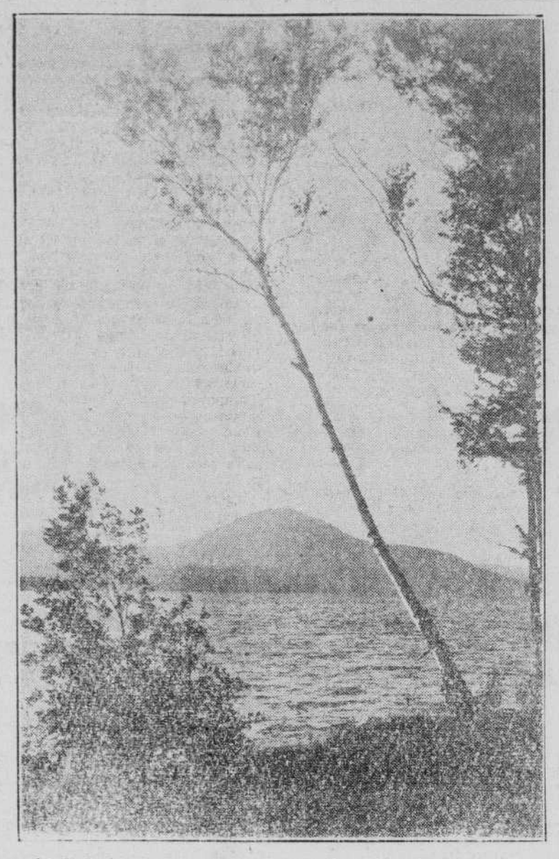
"Seated on her rocky throne,
Queen of the North, Quebec, looked down."

As long as she remained a British stronghold, Canada was undefeated, and in spite of the lateness of the season it was felt that while flushed with victory the time was ripe for the undertaking, so putting a good face on the matter, early in December Montgomery joined Arnold before the walls. Arnold had reached Quebec by means of the Kennebec River, Lake Megantic and the Chaudiere, through an almost unbroken wilderness, this arduous undertaking having taken heavy toll of his forces.

Success is a heady vintage of

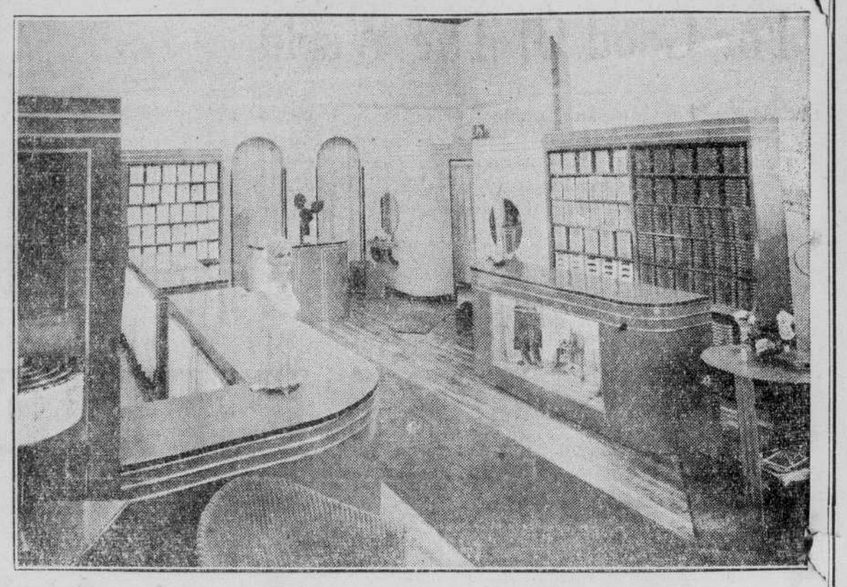
Continued on page 15.

MAJESTIC OWL'S HEAD



Of all the beauty spots in the Eastern Townships there is none which commands greater admiration than does stately Owl's Head, which rises majestically from the shores of Lake Memphremagog.

If You Are MODERNIZING Your Store
Do It The GINGRAS WAY. You Will Like It!



This photo gives an excellent view of the MODERN shop of Mme St-Onge, Westmount. Furniture designed and made in our factory.

Here is a list of stores we have been privileged to decorate and modernize:

SHERBROOKE:

CHEZ YVETTE, Wellington St. No.
PARFUMERIE ALLIETTE, Wellington St. No.
MME RENIHAN, Wellington St. No.
GENDRON CORSET SHOP, Wellington St. No.
MARIGOLD TEA ROOM, Wellington St. No.
MLLE A. DUPUIS, Wellington St. No.
KEELER & CROSS, Wellington St. No.
LAVALLEE'S D. STORE, Wellington St. No.
CHEZ POUDRETTE, Wellington St. No.
ROUILLARD FRERES, King St. West.
GEO. ROUILLARD, Wellington St. So.
ARCADE RESTAURANT, King St. West.
EARLE'S, Queen St. No.
ROUILLARD FRERES, King St. East.
PERRAULT'S, Cal St.

OUT-OF-TOWN:

MRS. ELLA FERGUSON, Halifax, N.S.
MRS. JOHNSON, Toronto, Ont.
MME ST-ONGE, Westmount, Que.
MME JEAN, ENRG., Three Rivers.
MLLE CHENE, Hull, Que.
LE SALON DU CORSET, St. Johns, Que.
MISS CASAVANT, Drummondville.
MRS. SINGER, 5441 Park Ave., Montreal.

EMILIEN GINGRAS

Cabinet-maker and manufacturer of custom-built furniture and interior woodwork. We invite your inquiries.

28 Bank Street. SHERBROOKE, QUE. Tel. 1854 - 3355W

THE ONE-QUALITY POLICY



ONE STANDARD OF WORK
ONE PRICE BASIS....

There is only one quality at the Crown ..... and for this reason Crown cleaning has achieved a distinction all its own. Every garment coming to the Crown plant gets the complete and **individual** attention necessary to ensure the the kind of job that we shall be proud to send to you.

• PHONE 10 •

QUALITY — Spells — ECONOMY

CROWN LAUNDRY
OF SHERBROOKE
LIMITED

Those New Payrolls!



... DIDN'T JUST HAPPEN BY ACCIDENT

New industries, giving employment and paying wages—over 60 of them in 15 years—didn't settle in Southern Canada Power towns because of the pretty scenery or euphonious names. They came because they were brought—by Southern Canada Power enterprise.

They came because it has always been the Southern Canada Power policy to build itself by building the communities it serves.

Southern Canada Power, by the scope of its operations, was able to approach these industries as no individual community could—offering tangible inducements (dependable power, equitable rates, assurance of reserves for expansion) in return for tangible assets (capital, plants, work, wages).

In ten years the number of industrial establishments in Southern Canada Power towns grew from 166 to 317, the number of employees from 7,123 to 13,286, and wages from $5,361,272 to $11,493,336. These are Dominion Census figures.

Southern Canada Power Company Limited
"OWNED BY THOSE IT SERVES"

The above illustrates what has been done in the Province of Quebec by a Power Corporation Subsidiary

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED
NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY LIMITED
Fiscal Agents
MONTREAL

Women's Institute Is A Powerful Organization For Good Of The World

The Motto: "For Home and Country" Has Been the Pedestal Upon Which Women Have Raised a Splendid Monument for Posterity—First Women's Institute in Quebec Province Was Organized at Dunham, Missisquoi County, in 1911—Many Outstanding Features Have Been Recorded in W.I. Activities.

The industrial and social life of rural communities in the Eastern Townships have been vitalized by the progress and various activities of one of the most important women's organizations in Canada, the Women's Institute, and its sister body the "Cercle de Fermieres." There are branches of this organization in every live village and rural community, and back of the whole scheme of education and social welfare is Macdonald College, from which a member of the School of Household Science is always ready to help organize a new branch and to support all worthy endeavours.

The history of this organization carries a distinct message to women who are working for the good of the world in general, and the rural world in particular. For these bodies, English and French, were organized by women unassisted by the Government which in other provinces established societies for the women of farm and rural homes. Quebec women, especially daughters of the Eastern Townships and their sisters from distant lands, have just reason to be proud of the successful manner in which they have carried through this herculean task.

Dunham, in the historic County of Missisquoi, was the birthplace of the Quebec Women's Institute. This branch was organized in 1911, and from that time the work has spread, north and south, east and west, until the W. I. is truly a power in the land. The first branch in Sherbrooke County was at Lennoxville. Cookshire took the lead in Compton County and it is of interest to know that the formation of that branch was largely due to the interest shown by the late Dean Robertson, Rector of St. Peter's Anglican Church in Cookshire.

The first name chosen for this organization was Homemakers' Club, but as the work progressed it was deemed advisable to use the word "Institute," and the change was made in 1920. Today there are Women's Institutes in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, etc. The Federated Women's Institute of Canada was established at Winnipeg in 1919, with the late Judge Emily Murphy, the first woman Magistrate in Canada, as president.

Again, the Institutes in Canada rejoice in having Her Excellency the Lady Tweedsmuir, as an active member, and as the First Lady in the Dominion taking personal interest in their development and progress. In her message to the Institutes of Canada, after her arrival in Ottawa, the Lady Tweesmuir introduced herself in these words: "As a country woman to country women, and a Women's Institute member to my fellow members, I send you my best wishes." Her desires include the hope: "that we shall do our part in helping to bring peace and goodwill to the world; that we shall continue to improve the household arts, and above all meet the difficulties of the year with wisdom and fortitude."

These gracious words, coupled with the influence she exerts, are an inspiration to Institute workers, while the many kindly deeds, as well as sisterly co-operation, exemplify the phrase in the Institute creed, "the great common heart of us all."

Homemaking and homekeeping go hand in hand, and the W.I. has done everything in the power of womankind to make them mean something. School and home; social welfare, public health, community effort—there are no limitations to the field of endeavour, and the gate stands open. Both English and French organizations follow the same lines of work and entertainment, the branch meetings being held monthly, the County sessions quarterly, and an annual convention. Officers are chosen from younger members as a practical effort to create and hold interest and work is planned and executed in such ways as to include all members. In other works the Institute is not a one-woman band, as so many organizations are claimed to be. Every one must work, or be a wan wallflower.

The Department of Immigration provides opportunity to "do unto others . . ." especially new Canadians and the less fortunate. While charity does not enter into the scheme of things, yet "charity towards all" is a watchword. While the women who come from across the sea may bring individual talents and broad ideas to present to their Canadian sisters, the latter in turn make special efforts to show the newcomers friendship, interest in their welfare and "the great common heart of us all," This may be so because there is a paragraph in the creed that says: "And, O Lord, do not let us forget to be kind."

Many Outstanding Features Included In W. I. Work

Many outstanding features have been recorded in the W.I. activities. Scholarships in schools; prizes for school and county fairs; demonstrations in household science and practical home training; sponsoring ambitious ventures, such as weaving, and special interest in development of native skill and art, are only a few things undertaken and accomplished.

Pioneer handicraft is now in the limelight and the Women's Institute members are keenly alive to the need of and desire for anything that leads upward in this line of women's work. Then, too, among special community efforts is something of historic interest, the work undertaken by various branches to study local history and endeavour to create an interest in this form of education among the younger people, while at the same time giving an impetus to the much needed work of collecting historical data that is fast slipping away from us.

The Hatley branch, located in one of the early settled places in Stanstead County, in old days called Charleston, and which has natural pride in the possession of two churches which have celebrated the centenary of existence, is considering the project of history and though it may not be included in the routine of meetings, the Institute branch will sponsor and assist the group which does the work. This decision may be passed on as a practical suggestion to other branches, and as encouragement to writers of local history.

The Belvedere Institute is now considering the project of placing an historic tablet or erecting a cairn in commemoration of the Felton estate, "Belvedere," which dates back to 1815 when the Felton family came to Sherbrooke and established a home similiar to their estate in England. Such work on the part of Institute will surely add to the fine record already made.

Hot lunches in rural schools and medical inspection in the same have been included in Institute work, and both undertakings have had the success they merited. Medical inspection in schools is no easy task, nor are the duties taken upon themselves by women who act as conveners. But when reports are given at meetings as to removal of tonsils and adenoids, spectacles provided children with defective eyesight, nourishment supplied to children suffering from malnutrition,—well, the entire programme sums up in the Institute motto: "For Home and Country."

A Broad Organization

A few sidelights on the Women's Institute will go to show the broadness of this organization. During the past year noted women have travelled from one continent to another; across Canada, and to the north and south, and in many cases there have been most interesting link-ups of world-wide societies and groups. Last summer Miss Charlotte Whitton, one of Canada's prominent women, visited Sherbrooke, and among those delegated to meet her at a social function were members of the Executive of Women's Institutes in Sherbrooke County.

During the recent visit of Mrs. George Black, M.P. for the Yukon, a meeting of the Lennoxville Institute was held at which this noted traveller and lady politician gave one of her excellent addresses. Afterwards the members were given opportunity to meet Mrs. Black and have a chat over a cup o' tea.

These incidents go to show that the Institute are awake to the need of co-operation, and to the desire to avail themselves of personal intercourse with people in the outside world who are "doing things," a practical and entertaining form of education. Judging from the past, and hoping for the future, it is safe to say that every live Institute branch echoes the lines in one of Arthur Guitermann's poem:

Lord give me hills to climb,
And strength for climbing.

Great Wealth Of Historical Legend Is Linked To Attractive Surroundings Of Lake Memphremagog

Continued from page 14.

which Montgomery had drunk deep, and caused him to write in a somewhat arrogant strain to Sir Guy Carleton, who calmly waited behind the walls for the oncoming Americans. He described Carleton's position as weak and his forces despicable, pointing out the impossibility of relief and the absurdity of resistance, but Carleton chose to altogether disregard this extraordinary epistle. Such bombastic statements proceeding from a man of Montgomery's calibre seem rather amazing, as well as the boast he is said to have made that he would "spend Christmas either in Quebec or in hell!" He soon began to perceive that Quebec was a much harder nut to crack than the forts on the Richelieu or undefended Montreal, and wrote to his father-in-law: "I need not tell you that until Quebec is taken, Canada is unconquered."

Plans Perfected On New Year's Eve

It was not until New Year's Eve, however, that Montgomery and Arnold were able to perfect their plans sufficiently in order to make an attack, owing to the untiring vigilance of the British garrison. Wild raged the north wind and fast fell the snow, as in the teeth of a howling blizzard Montgomery stormed the barricade at Pres de Ville below the Citadel, while Arnold attacked on the St. Charles side at the Sault au Matelot It will be remembered how vigorouly the British repelled the assault, and:

"Mid storm and tempest met the battle shock,
Beneath the shadow of the beetling rock;
When foemen found their winding sheet of snow,
Where broad St. Lawrence's wintry waters flow,"

put the Americans to utter rout in the early dawn of that wild New Year's morning, with Montgomery killed and Arnold severely wounded. Upon the retreat of the Americans, thirteen bodies lay in the snow at Pres de Ville, and Montgomery's orderly sergeant, mortally wounded, was carried into the guard room. Upon being asked if the General had been killed, he replied that he had not seen him for some time, and so expired. An American officer among the prisoners of war identified Montgomery's body where he lay, shrouded nearly from sight in his "winding sheet of snow," and he was given burial with military honors at the foot of a Citadel bastion.

An officer of the Royal Engineers took possession of Montgomery's sword, which still lay by his side in the snow, the sight of which, when carried into the presence of some American officers who had been taken prisoner, is said to have moved many of them to tears. This sword was afterwards placed in the custody of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

In the year 1818, Americans petitioned the British Government for Montgomery's remains. The petition was granted, but the coffin when exhumed was found to contain only a skeleton, his hair tied with a leathern thong in the fashion of the day and the bullet which took his life; pitiful relics of a once gallant and comely gentleman. The remains were taken to New York and placed beneath a cenotaph, and so after three and forty years Montgomery went home.

All Hopes Of Subduing Quebec Vanished

The long and cruel winter dragged its weary length away, cruel alike to besieger and besieged. With the coming of spring and the arrival of the British fleet in the harbor, all hope of subduing Quebec vanished, and Arnold, his ranks depleted and enfeebled by disease, raised the siege and retired down the Richelieu with such precipitancy that the Americans left many of their effects behind them. A portion of the retreating Americans, how many is not actually known, entered the mouth of the St. Francis, either by accident or design, and reached New England by means of the Memphremagog route. Their reason for so doing may have been that their time of service in the army had expired, and they were not desirous of taking service again. It is said that they carried with them a considerable amount of valuable loot, in that day and age the common soldier's perquisite, consisting to a large extent of ecclesiastical ornaments plundered from churches in the vicinity of Montreal and Quebec. A quantity of this loot is supposed to have been buried "on Memphremagog's wooded side" somewhere near the foot of Owl's Head where it no doubt remains to this day, although many and vain have been the attempts to discover it.

There is an old tradition, without, however, historical confirmation, that the body of the officer who died in the snow below the rock of Quebec that blustering winter's night was not that of Montgomery, who wounded almost to the death had lain ill in camp all the long winter through. It is also said that, this fact evidently having been kept secret from the British, he accompanied the stragglers up the St. Francis attended by his soldier servant, through whose descendents the story has come down. But by the time they reached Memphremagog, his enfeebled frame could no longer support the rigors of the long trail to New England in the chill of the northern spring. He then breathed his last in the arms of his faithful servant by the side of the "Beautiful Waters" — far from the home he would never see again and the young wife, from whom he had parted at Saratoga with these words: "You will never have cause to blush for your Montgomery."

Upon the western side of the lake where Mount Elephantis towers sombrely above a level bit of meadow land he was laid to rest and a stone afterwards erected to mark the spot. An elderly farmer of the district claimed to have seen in boyhood a broken piece of stone bearing a portion of Montgomery's name, but no trace of it can now be found. Years afterwards, the soldier servant returned to Memphremagog and settled on the eastern shore of the lake, where descendents of his still reside to this day.

It is only a legend of Memphremagog, but passing strange, when it is upon record that one person only in Quebec, aside from the officer previously referred to, with whom he had once lodged, identified Montgomery, and that only by a scar upon his face.

But "after life's fitful fever" bold Montgomery slept well, whether upon the heights of Quebec, or beside Memphremagog — "Beautiful Waters."

BRITISH DOCTOR SEES ERA OF HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

Ninety-Six Year Old Physician Is Hopeful of Future "if World Does Not Blow Itself to Pieces in Horror of Another War within the Next Few Years."

London, Feb. 27. — There has been "no fuss and no fads" during Sir James Crichton-Browne's ninety-six years of life. And these, along with hard work, are his recipes for old age. He celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday by making a prophecy:

"If the world does not blow itself to pieces in the horror of another war within the next few years mankind will enjoy a great era of health and happiness."

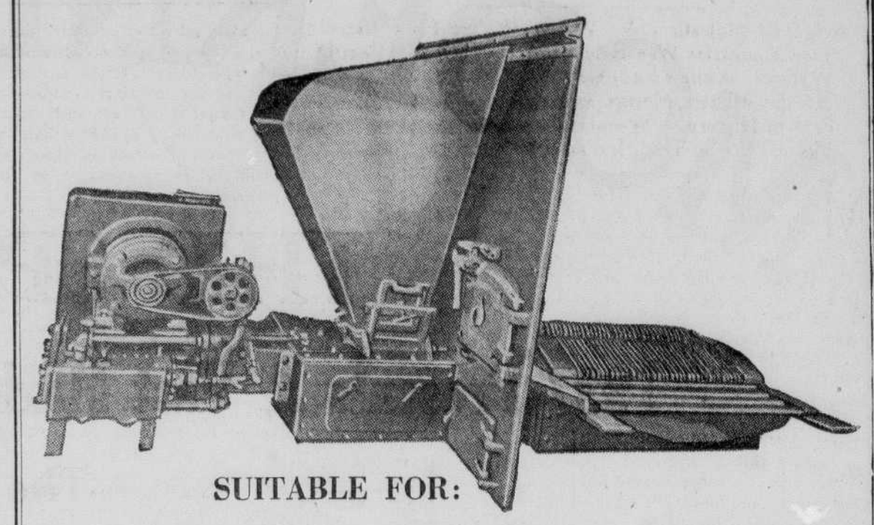
Sir James, a wiry, alert figure, with snowy Dundreary whiskers spread over the lapels of his neat black jacket—a perfect survival of the Victorian medical man—was contrasting the great hopes offered by modern medical research with the methods of destruction being devised by the branches of science concerned in rearmament.

"If we can only avoid war we shall soon enjoy the full benefits of cumulative medical research," he said. "Infectious diseases will be practically exterminated and the perils of childbirth will be removed."

Sir James believes man now should live to one hundred and women a few years longer. "Look at me," he said. "I don't look ninety-six, do I? Well, I don't feel ninety-six. Why, I presided over two public meetings recently and I still take regular exercise and eat what I like. I am up every morning by 8:30 for breakfast, and I rarely go to bed before eleven o'clock."

Sir James, who has probably seen more Royal processions than any living man, has already booked his seat for the coronation of George VI next May 12.

The C.S.U. Is A Junior Model of the
FAMOUS TYPE "E" STOKER



SUITABLE FOR:

Apartments Buildings Churches Colleges Dairies Factories
Garages Greenhouses Hospitals Hotels Laundries
Municipal Buildings Schools Warehouses, etc.

Applicable to all types and sizes of boilers; from small heating units to power boilers developing up to 300 horsepower.

COMBUSTION ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LTD.
VANCOUVER WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

Manufactured in Sherbrooke by:
THE SUPERHEATER CO., LIMITED



"As a friend ....what is your opinion?"

Do you think a fellow should insure his home or his car against fire and theft, and other casualties .... or should he just take a chance?

If a friend should ask you that question, what would your answer be? And in your own case, have you answered that question?

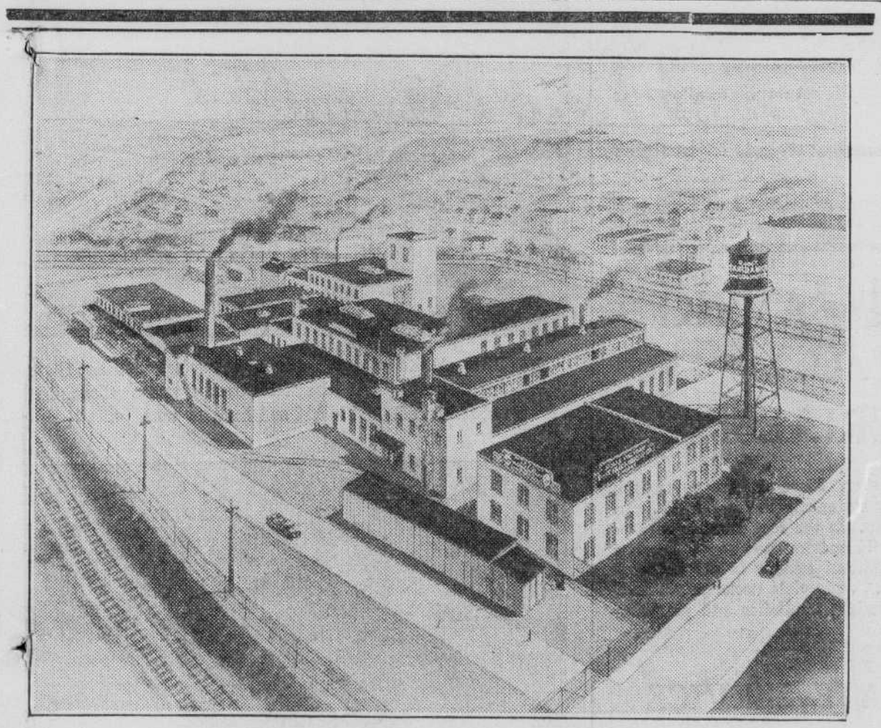
We are special Sherbrooke Agents for other Canadian, British and American Fire Insurance Companies, with a combined capital of $500,000,000 — every one a sound and reliable institution.

— Our Specialties are —
Fire, Automobile, Casualty, Bonds, Liability, Plate Glass, and Marine.

General City Agents for
Stanstead & Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company.
Special Representatives for:
Missisquoi & Rouville Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Risks written for all. Any loss or settlement given prompt attention.

Fred J. Southwood & Co.
4 Marquette Street — SHERBROOKE — Phone 100



The Eastern Townships Plant of the E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. Limited, at Sherbrooke, Que.

MANUFACTURERS OF:
FAIRBANKS SCALES
FAIRBANKS VALVES
FAIRBANKS OIL BURNERS
FAIRBANKS TRUCKS
ADAM HALL Camp Stoves

From foundry to finest precision instrument this factory is completely equipped for the manufacture of such high grade products as mentioned above.

Job work done in the foundry. We specialize in castings, gray iron. bronzes and aluminum; also machine work of all kinds.

Distributors:
The CANADIAN Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY-Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Industrial ALLOY STEEL Castings

Nickel Chrome Molybdenum, Manganese Chrome,
Manganese Steel, Nickel Chrome,
Nickel Steel, Mild Steel,

For General Machinery, Pulp and Paper, Lumber, Mining, Milling, Marine, Railway, Etc.

MANGANESE STEEL CASTINGS LIMITED
"Pioneer Producers of Electric Steel Castings."
SHERBROOKE, QUE. Ontario Sales: 330 BAY STREET, Toronto.

1876 — J. S. MITCHELL & COMPANY LIMITED — 1937

MODERNIZE YOUR HOME

THIS SPRING AND SUMMER!

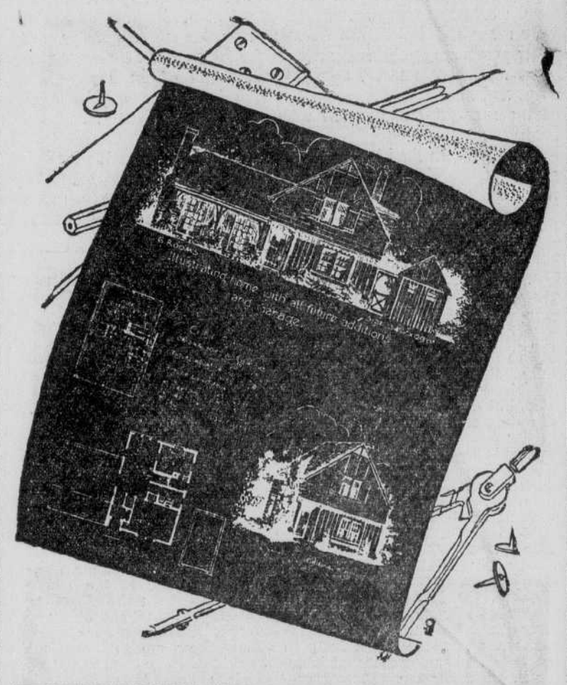
1937 Presents A Vast Market of Unlimited Opportunities.



The Dominion Housing Plan now enables you to paint your house, inside and outside, so use

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

FOR BEST RESULTS.





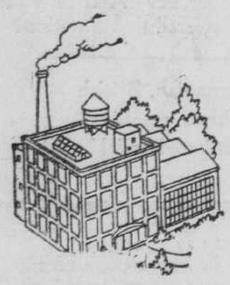
ROOFING

Guaranteed all-weather roofs that stand the test of time. Wide choice of roofings and shingles.



INSULATION

Safer and cleaner all the year 'round. Blankets your home in winter and shuts out the heat of summer.



PLUMBING

Brand new fixtures and tile walls and floors. A splendid opportunity to get the utmost in healthful sanitation.



HEATING

A special selection of perfectly regulated heating systems. The newest equipment at low prices.

Do It NOW!

Brighten up your kitchen with

Johns-Manville ASBESTOS FLEXBOARDS

Transform un-used space into livable rooms.

Use TEN-TEST

Re-Roof

while costs are low.

INSULATE YOUR HOME

Gives greater returns than

BANK INTEREST

Give yourself a treat.

A more pleasant home to look at and to live in.

BEFORE



Some Questions and Answers about Home Improvement Loans — Look them over!

Can I obtain a loan for painting only?

Yes. Also for painting following structural alterations.

How much may I borrow?

$50.... $100.... in fact, any amount up to $2,000.

Must I have an estimate of the cost?

Yes. Your own estimate will do; or one submitted by a contractor.

Do I personally pay the bills with the money allowed by the bank?

Yes, if you wish. Or you can have the bills sent to the bank for payment, and the amounts charged against your loan.

Is any security required?

No, but you must have a good credit record in your community; be able to meet your payments out of income; and your mortgage, if any, must be in good standing.

Is there any fuss about getting the loan?

None whatever. You simply fill up and sign a form. No endorsers are required. You do not need to be a depositor of the bank.

Must I own the property to be painted?

Yes.

What does the loan cost me?

3¼% discount for a one-year loan. For example, suppose you wish an advance of $96.75. You give the bank a note for $100 and repay it in 12 equal monthly instalments. Other amounts and periods in proportion. There are no other charges. The cost is lower than for any similar type of loan ever before available.

How do I repay the loan?

In monthly instalments over any desired period up to three years. (Seasonal payments can be arranged if you are a farmer or other with seasonal income).

Where do I make repayments?

At the local bank where the loan is granted.

May I pay the loan in full before maturity date?

Yes, at any time. A reasonable rebate will be allowed for repayment.

Can I obtain a loan for improvements to business premises?

No. Only to dwellings, including duplexes, small apartment houses, farm homes, barns and outbuildings.

CONGRATULATIONS

To The

Sherbrooke Daily Record

on the occasion of their

40th ANNIVERSARY.

AFTER

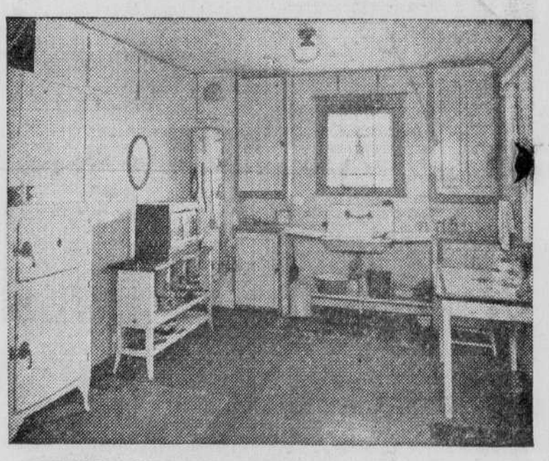


A GREAT SAVING ON ALL MATERIALS

Times are definitely getting better. More men are going back to work . . . wages are slowly but surely increasing . . . and prices are rapidly going higher! In the face of these advancing prices we urge you to build and improve now! Because right now we're offering important savings in all improvement and building materials . . . complete stocks of fixtures, heating supplies, roofing materials, insulation and plumbing appliances.

FREE ESTIMATE SERVICE

Our staff is always ready to help you solve your plumbing, insulation and heating problems. They will show the best and surest way to complete satisfaction at real economy. Phone or stop in any time for a free estimate on the work you want done.



BEFORE—A kitchen as it appeared before remodelling. There are thousands just like it all over Canada. Clean, but old-fashioned, inefficient and hard to work in.



AFTER—The same kitchen after its owner had it modernized under the Home Improvement Plan. Convenient, labour-saving and a joy to work in. This kitchen has the distinction of being the first in Canada to be completed on the H. I. P.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS TO MAKE A HOME MORE LIVABLE

A Kelvinator Electric Refrigerator, A New Humidifier, Thor Washing Machine, Vactric Vacuum Cleaner, A Timken Oil Burner, Modern Plumbing Fixtures, New Electric Range, Automatic Water-Heater.

J. S. MITCHELL & COMPANY, LIMITED

Wholesale and Retail Hardware

78-80 Wellington St., North — Sherbrooke, Que.

ECONOMIC SITUATION AND PROSPECTS REVIEWED BY BANKERS

Forces of Recovery Once More in Ascendant Says Bank of Montreal President

Sir Charles Gordon Warns, However, Against Policies That Would Bring Credit of Country Into Disrepute

Strong expressions of confidence in the outlook in Canada were the keynote of the proceedings at the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, held at the head office of the Bank in Montreal. The meeting was also informed that the bank is in an extremely strong position, and that deposits had been further protected by another substantial addition to the reserve account. Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., president, was in the chair and the 119th annual report which was presented was unanimously approved.

The financial statement showed total assets to be $805,100,000 as compared with $792,800,000 a year ago, with quick assets standing at $606,500,000, representing 83.27% of all liabilities to the public. Deposits by the public were shown at $753,000,000, an increase of $11,600,000. Profits, after the deduction of Dominion and Provincial Government taxes, amount to $3,181,501 as compared with $3,005,212 in 1935, an increase of $176,000. A feature was the announcement that the Rest Account had been increased to $39,000,000 by a transfer of $1,000,000 from Profit and Loss Account. This sum of $39,000,000, which had been accumulated from profits over the past 119 years and premiums on new stock issued, was held, it was explained, as a protection for depositors; that is, as protection for deposit liabilities the Bank has not only 100% in conservatively valued assets, but in addition assets representing $36,000,000 of Capital and $39,000,000 Rest.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Sir Charles Gordon, in presenting the report of the directors, drew attention to the continuance in high figures of the Bank's assets and to the relatively high liquidity of those assets, remarking: "This is the ninth annual meeting over which I have presided. The report which was presented on the first occasion when I had the pleasure of addressing you as President, namely, in 1928, showed that our commercial loans at that time amounted to 45% of our deposits and our investments to 15%. Today the commercial loans amount to 21% and the investments to 64%. This represents a great change; in fact so great has been the change that a large portion of our business has become, for the time being, almost of the nature of an investment trust. In a recent visit to New York I found the same conditions existing with the larger institutions there. In their case, however, interest is paid upon less than one-tenth of the deposits placed with them and therefore they are able to loan funds at a very low rate of interest—in fact, at almost any rate—and still meet their overhead. The reverse is the case in Canada, as while no interest is paid on deposits in our current department, the larger volume of money is placed in the savings department, with the result that we pay interest upon nearly seven-tenths of our total deposits. This interest must be earned, in addition to the Bank's cost of operating, before there can be any return to shareholders. We hope that with the encouragement which improving trade will give to business enterprise, the demand for banking accommodation will increase and that at our next meeting we shall be able to report a better balance between commercial loans and gilt-edged investments."

A YEAR OF RECOVERY

Turning to a review of the trade and industry of Canada, he said: "It has been said that fear today has many spokesmen, confidence but few. I feel that circumstances warrant my speaking with more confidence than for several years past regarding conditions in this country, this view being based to a great extent on personal observation. In my recent trip to the Pacific Coast I found a marked improvement over the conditions which prevailed at the time of my previous tour two years ago. The year under review can truly be said to be a year of recovery, in which, with certain reservations, it can be claimed that every province of the Dominion has participated. If I were preaching a sermon instead of addressing a meeting of shareholders, I would say that a note of Sursum Corda—'Lift up your hearts'—should strike a responsive chord everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Five fundamental features are outstanding in any review of the year's progress. They are: the recovery in agriculture, the extraordinary activity in mining, the all-time record in newsprint production, the gratifying increase in the tourist trade, the striking expansion in our export trade."

He showed how these features were reflected in the conditions currently obtaining in the various provinces, observing in connection with the Prairie Provinces that "an uplift has been given to the whole West by the best wheat price level in years, the value of this year's crop being estimated at $197,000,000 as compared with $156,000,000 last year. An added factor in the uplift is an export demand which is rapidly dissipating the depressing cloud that has overshadowed the market in the form of the large carry-over from former years."

While this had been a year of recovery throughout Canada, he continued, there were important industries in which recovery was only now becoming apparent. They were the building industry and what were known as the capital goods industries, by which was meant industries which supply the requirments for production. "Building and capital goods industries are among the first to feel a depression and the last to recover," he said. "We are approaching the time when an upswing in these industries may be anticipated. The best way to stimulate this and to bring our whole economic life to a balance is to introduce an element of certainty about the future into the picture. I am glad to observe that this feeling apparently permeates the administration at Ottawa."

He commended the Home Improvement Plan put forward by the Dominion Government, acting on the recommendation of the National Employment Commission, detailed its scope and the co-operation which the banks were giving to it, and touched on the plan for developing low cost housing to which attention was now being given by the National Employment Commission, adding: "The adoption by the Dominion Government of a broad housing policy of this nature should without question have a considerable effect in putting to work men whom the depression has hit more severely than almost any other type of Canadian citizen."

EXPORT TRADE

Sir Charles proceeded to deal with the continued expansion of Canada's external trade and the growth to substantial proportions of the favourable balance.

Classing wheat, the tourist traffic, newsprint and mineral products as the four most important items entering into our international trade, he dwelt more particularly on mineral products.

A NEW MAJOR MOVEMENT

"This country," he remarked, "is now well launched upon what is undoubtedly another major movement in the history of her development. I refer to the mining of metals. Our physical heritage of minerals is being appreciated now that the whole world has entered upon an age in which metals are so urgently required for many new purposes. The activity in mining such metals as gold, copper, nickel, lead and zinc is phenomenal. It has been estimated that a total of more than $200,000,000 annually is being placed in circulation by the mining industry, of which in excess of $100,000,000 goes to payrolls of mining employees and upwards of $75,000,000 for supplies and equipment. This does not take into account dividends and many capital expenditures, nor does it include taxes paid to governments or the industry's large payments for transportation service, with the resulting benefit to our railways. With regard to capital expenditures, I would like to emphasize the point that the activity in mining development which we are now witnessing would be impossible were not capital, that great and little-understood instrument of modern industry, available. It is capital which finances the prospector, capital which provides machinery and explosives, capital which sinks shafts, capital which takes chances on finding hidden treasure and, when that treasure is found, it is capital which provides the means of making the stubborn rocks yield up that treasure. A recent survey which the Bank has made suggests that of Canadian industries that of mining with its collateral activities, is the greatest contributor to the federal income tax."



SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.

BALANCED BUDGET IN SIGHT AT OTTAWA

Touching upon how the state of Dominion Government finances had reflected the change that has recently come over business and other conditions, he said that up to October 31st, the excess of total expenditures over total revenue is only $7,000,000. "When we consider that during the past six years these deficits have averaged over $138,000,000 per year," he remarked, "it is gratifying to note that at last there is in sight a balanced budget — the goal of every finance minister and the cornerstone of any programme for restoring business confidence and the free functioning of private enterprise."

THE RAILWAY SITUATION

With respect to the legislation brought in by the Government substituting a board of seven directors for the management of the Canadian National Railways for the board of three trustees appointed by the late Government, Sir Charles said: "It is as yet too early to appraise the value of this change of system, although the appointments to the Board have been such as to receive general approval. It is confidently expected that the new directors will take it as their duty to exercise every effort to reduce the recurring annual deficit of the publicly owned railway system. To some extent this may possibly be accomplished by measures of internal economy. To some extent savings can probably be made by measures of further co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, presumably, will be ready to assist in every proper fashion."

As to the announcement of the Government that it had under consideration a measure to provide for a revision of the capital structure of the Canadian National Railways, he said such a proposal was commendable if a revision of the railway accounts to bring them into keeping with accepted accounting practices was necessary, but he added: "Unfortunately, there is always the possibilty that, in endeavouring to have the railway appear self-supporting, some may urge that part of its indebtedness should be transferred to the general accounts of the Dominion. There is thus a very real danger that the accuracy and completeness of the record of publicly owned and operated transportation will be obscured. While it may not be palatable from the point of view of those directly concerned in the results of the Canadian National Railways, a strict account is necessary to record fully the total losses, the debts and the annual deficits which have resulted. In the interest of the proper framing of future policies with respect to the Canadian National Railways, it is to be hoped that no changes will be made in such accounts which would tend to make more difficult a proper understanding of the true facts of the railway situation.

"The publicly and privately owned railways will benefit from the increasing volume of business which is evident in Canada. It is to be hoped that this relief for the taxpayers will be considerable, but I wish to record again the opinion that prudent administration of the public affairs requires that we should give the most careful consideration to some more complete and permanent solution of a grave national problem than can be obtained by any expected increase in earnings. It is urgently necessary that every effort be made to reduce to the minimum the burden placed on the citizens and tax-payers of this country by the maintenance of an unnecessary mileage of railways."

THE CREDIT OF THE DOMINION

Referring to his remarks at the last annual meeting on the change of Government that had occurred just previously, he said: "I think you will agree that in the interim the affairs of the Dominion have been in good hands, but I am sorry that I cannot say as much for all of our provinces. Our shareholders are all aware of the changes which have been taking place in the various provinces with a view to bettering their financial position with regard to debts. You will have your own ideas on this subject. Repudiation, which is nothing more or less than a breach of contract, is sometimes talked about, and I cannot see how this line of thought can be pursued without the credit of the whole Dominion coming into disrepute."



W. A. BOG



JACKSON DODDS

Banker Deprecates Influences Weakening Sanctity of Contracts

"The two greatest depositaries for the savings of Canadians in all walks of life are the banks and insurance companies," declared W. A. Bog, general manager, at the Bank of Montreal's annual meeting.

Continuing, he said: "There were on 31st October, 1935, over 4,600,000 depositors in the chartered banks with deposits aggregating $2,090,508,000, representing an average of about $450 for each account. It is estimated that there are 3,500,000 life insurance policy-holders in Canada and that the assets by which this insurance is protected amount to over $2,000,000,000.

"A great part of these funds belonging to depositors and policyholders is invested in securities. The protection of the savings of Canadians, built up so laboriously and with such self-denial over the course of years to ensure a measure of security in old age or to provide for dependents after death is and always has been the first consideration of this bank and should also be that of all Government authorities. In most instances, these savings are not large and a loss of only a small portion of the principal is sufficient in many cases to bring want and anxiety.

"Any policy which would tend to weaken the sanctity of contracts is to be deprecated as in addition to harming those who can least afford to bear losses, such a policy would strike at the very core of our economic order, for when there is lack of confidence, a slackening of business activity takes place, bringing unemployment in its train."

General Managers Discuss Commercial Loan Situation

REPORT IMPROVED BUSINESS AND FEELING OF CONFIDENCE

In presenting the 119th annual financial report to the shareholders, W. A. Bog, speaking on behalf of himself and his fellow general manager, Jackson Dodds, pointed out that during the past few years a feature of banking, not only in Canada but also in Great Britain and the United States, had been the regrettable decline in the demand for commercial loans and, as a result, the banks to an increasing degree had turned to investing in securities.

"A number of factors have contributed to the reduced need for bank credit," he said, "but while the decrease attributable to changes in production technique may be permanent, this cannot be said with regard to many other factors entering into the situation. As the volume of business activity increases, companies will doubtless find it necessary to utilize existing liquid resources in plant or other capital expansion and, as such resources are thus utilized, recourse will again be had to bank borrowings for inventory and other current requirments. Extensive capital expansion normally has the tendency to stiffen money rates, and short-term borrowing from banks for working capital purposes will be relatively cheaper than obtaining funds through the issue of securities, especially if the requirements of the borrower are of a seasonal nature. The upward movement in the level of prices will also tend to increase the demand for bank borrowings and firm up interest rates.

"Even if the future should reveal that well-established companies individually will require less bank credit than in the past, a return of confidence should foster new enterprises and there should be a tendency for the demand for commercial loans to increase in the aggregate.

BANK'S INVESTMENT POLICY

Upon the question of bank investments, Mr. Bog said the abnormally high ratio of investments to total assets, which had become a feature of bank balance sheets, called for great care on the part of the banker. When commercial loans were the principal source of revenue, the problem of investing in suitable securities was comparatively simple. Then, as now, it was the Bank's policy to invest principally in obligations of the Dominion Government. Although formerly the question of income from investments was only a matter of relative importance, the yield on short-term Dominion bonds was high in comparison with the return on these securities today. He pointed out that there was an element of danger in following, even temporarily, a policy of long-term investment, and added: "The policy followed as regards our own investments has been to purchase the shorter term securities with the intention of holding them until they fall due, and arranging the maturities in such a manner that at intervals throughout the year a substantial volume of funds becomes available for commercial purposes should the demand arise. In illustration of the sound principles enunciated above, 47.49% of our securities mature within two years, and only 10.59% thereof mature subsequent to 31st October, 1943. In other words, our holdings are so arranged as to secure the utmost protection against fluctuations in the level of bond prices and to provide for the normal demands for commercial loans as and when required."

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS PARTICULARLY VALUED

Speaking on the reduction of interest on savings deposits to 1½%, per annum — the third reduction since May, 1933, he said the reduction had been made with reluctance, and it was only the continued decline in the yield on securities and the low level of commercial loans that had compelled the banks to take this step.

"I would repeat," he said, "that these reductions in savings interest rates were made with great reluctance as any action that curbs the incentive to thrift is detrimental to the welfare of the community. In most cases, the first step in building up reserves for the rainy day is through the medium of a savings account, and we particularly value such accounts, regardless of the initial balance, as we consider that the principles of thrift instilled perferably at an early age are of incalculable value to the country as a whole and the depositor in particular."

Turning to the question of legislation affecting the sanctity of contracts, Mr. Bog declared that any policy which would tend to weaken the binding effect of such agreements was to be deprecated, as he observed, "such a policy would strike at the very core of our economic order, for when there is lack of confidence, a slackening of business ac-

Please turn to Page Twenty.

"We in Canada Will Steadily Work Our Way Toward Better Things"

Concluding his remarks to the shareholders, Sir Charles Gordon said: "While there are domestic political factors carrying implied threats to our future well-being, and while we must all be deeply conscious of the foreign developments affecting the general outlook, it must be clear to all of us, from our own observation, that the forces of recovery are once more in the ascendant. A wide variety of factors is combining to give full play to the enterprise of our people and among these factors is the growing conviction that there are no short-cuts to better times and that the observance of age-old economic laws must be the basis of sound progress. We still have problems to face but, as regards these problems I stand squarely on the opposite side of the fence from the pessimists and I belive that, with the experience gained in the past few years, we in Canada will steadily work our way toward better things."

New Joint General Manager



G. W. SPINNEY

BANK OF MONTREAL HAS EXECUTIVE CHANGES

G. W. Spinney, for eight years an assistant general manager of the Bank of Montreal, was appointed joint general manager at the time of the bank's recent annual meeting at which W. A. Bog, joint general manager since 1930, resigned that post and was elected a vice-president of the bank.

Mr. Spinney, who is a Nova Scotian, entered the service of the Bank of Montreal at his native town of Yarmouth in 1906 and rose rapidly in the service until 1915, when he was appointed secretary to the general manager. In 1922 he was made assistant to the general manager, a post he retained until his appointment as an assistant general manager six years later.

W. A. Bog, who was appointed joint general manager with Jackson Dodds in 1930, had completed 55 years of active service with the Bank of Montreal when he resigned his post. He entered the bank's service at Picton, Ont., and during his career served at numerous branches, including the bank's New York agency, of which he was second agent for many years.

The Business Situation in the Province of Quebec

Economic Progress General in 1936 — Prices for Farm Products Firm—Agricultural Outlook Encouraging—Lumber Industry Improving—Newsprint Production at All-Time High—Mining Industry Shows Marked Impetus—Manufacturing Generally Reports Expansion—Fur Trade Best Since 1931.

The following is a review of business conditions in Quebec compiled from reports of the managers of the 108 branches of the Bank of Montreal throughout the provinces.

The season has been a successful one for agriculturists. The harvest generally, expect in the case of apples and berries, the blossoms of which suffered damage from frost, has been above the average. Prices are firm and the outlook for the farming community is brighter than for several years past.

With ample rainfall, pastures have been in excellent condition all season. Milk has been abundant and dairying operations have been on an expanding scale. Production of butter to September 30th totalled 60,296,000 pounds as compared with 59,060,000 pounds last year, and cheese 21,659,000 pounds, as compared with 16,948,000 pounds. Fodder is plentiful and livestock will enter winter quarters in good condition. Prices for beef cattle remain low, but horses and pure-bred dairy cows are in demand. With the exception of sweet corn and tomatoes, which suffered from pest infestation and early frosts, vegetables were plentiful and the canning pack was larger, Returns from the maple suger industry were slightly over 1935 figures.

The British market for lumber has strengthened since mid-summer and indications point to increasing trade. The export of lumber to the United States is showing some increase. Domestic trade for low-grade lumber was strong, but the market for higher grades continued quiet. Consumption of pulpwood has increased steadily, with prices improving. Woods operations this winter will be on a larger scale; operating costs will be substantially higher.

The newsprint industry has experienced a year of expanding production, with the output reaching an all-time high. A basic price of $42.50 per ton, New York delivery, in 1937 is indicated, compared with $41 in 1936. The increase in price will be offset to some extent by higher costs. Quebec companies produced 1,358,559 tons for the nine months ended 30th September, as compared with1,146,294 tons for same period last year.

There has been a marked impetus in gold mining activity in the Province. The production of gold for the first eight months of 1936 amounted to 438,412 ounces, as against 286,590 ounces for the same period last year. Silver at 472,613 ounces showed a decrease of 18,752 ounces. Asbestos increased by 51,995 tons to 173,258 tons. The output of copper was 49,529,115 pounds for nine months, as compared with 61,386,182 pounds for the same period last year.

Operations of the majority of manufacturing plants have enlarged during the year. Competition is keen, however, and the margin of profit in many lines is narrow.

Boot and shoe manufacturers experienced an active demand and production compared favourably with 1935, which was the best year for some time. Leather prices have increased. Raw hides are selling at a high level.

Pressure of British and foreign competition on the cotton industry continues and mills are running well below capacity. Woollen mills have been well employed. Manufacturers of silk, real and artificial, report steady expansion in output. Dyers and finishers of textile fabrics have operated at full capacity.

Some progress is reflected in the men's clothing trade. Retail sales have increased and a tendency to better-class merchandise is in evidence. Unseasonable spring weather adversely affected sales of women's wear.

Nearly every division of the rubber goods industry operated on higher schedules.

Production of flour mills showed a substantial increase over that in the previous year. Domestic volume has been well maintained and the change in the wheat situation has produced a quickening export demand. Wheat shipments from St. Lawrence ports for the three months ended October 30th totalled 27,380,278 bushels against 18,475,385 bushels for the corresponding period in 1935.

Nearly all branches of the fur trade have attained the best position

Please turn to Page Twenty.



CANADIANS AND THEIR INDUSTRIES—AND THEIR BANK

· TRUCK GARDENING ·

TRUCK FARMER: "Ah, Sally, my dear, that buttermilk does taste good! Hot work, you know. This truck farming...."

FARMER'S WIFE: "Don't call it truck farming, Sam! Call it fine-fresh-vegetable farming. That's what it really is, and you're helping to keep healthy a lot of families, including your own."

FARMER: "You always do see the ideal side of this tough job. You're right, too. We *are* in a useful and worth-while business. Perhaps that is why the Bank of Montreal is always willing to co-operate with me."

WIFE: "That reminds me, Sam! Your note at the Bank will soon be due."

FARMER: "Don't worry about that, Sally. You know we have enough in our joint account to pay off that loan and leave a nice balance. How are the savings accounts coming along for the children?"

WIFE: "Just as fast as the children are growing. I never forget to make the regular weekly deposit we agreed to, and every now and then I deposit a little extra—from the butter and eggs. We'll be able to educate the babies. Run along now, Sam, and finish that patch before dinner."

• • •

SOME OF THE BANK'S SERVICES TO FARMERS: Business and household accounts; savings accounts; safety deposit boxes; safekeeping of valuable papers; loans for labour, implements, fertilizer and seed; money orders; travellers cheques; trade information; banking by mail.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817 • HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BRANCHES IN SHERBROOKE

Main Office, 59 Wellington Street; W. O. NICOL, Manager.
Belvidere & King Streets; L. A. LABERGE, Manager.

Other Branches at: Athabaska, Brome (Sub-Agency, open Wednesdays), Bedford, Bury, Cookshire, Cowansville, Drummondville, Granby, Huntingdon, Knowlton, Magog, Megantic, Naylerville, Richmond, St. Cesaire, St. Georges de Beauce, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jean, Sawyerville, Victoriaville, Waterloo.

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE .... THE OUTCOME OF 119 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Reviving Pioneer Handicraft Would Restore Important Link With Early Colonization Of Eastern Townships

Thrift and Handiwork of Early Pioneer Women Have Left Priceless Heritage for Present Generation of Canadian Women, Who with Modern Knowledge, Material and Implements Have a Golden Opportunity to Carry on this Splendid Tradition and to Leave Something Really Worthwhile to Coming Generations.

Many of the women who came to Canada from across the sea and from the New England States as pioneers left homes of culture, wealth and refinement; many of them were well versed in the comely arts of homemaking and housekeeping, and they brought with them, not only their valuable experience and training, but many rich and beautiful pieces of handiwork that "speak to us as only old things can." Cloth of finest texture; weaving, tatting, embroidery and knitting; quilts, counterpanes, rugs and hangings, all have had their part in making the home beautiful and in creating interest in such work.

Then, too, the New England housewife was thrifty as well as capable, and when she began her duties as a Canadian housewife she fully realized the value of thrift. Because of this we have today many heirlooms that speak to us in a language all their own. It is our "homespun heritage," and there is only one way in which we may show our appreciation for this heritage. That is to study pioneer handicraft, and execute and build up a native handicraft worthy of being linked with that of two or more centuries ago. With modern knowledge, material and implements; with a desire to excel as our ancestresses did in the comely arts, mothers and daughters of the Eastern Townships may have something worthy to leave behind them when they, too, pass on, as examples of native handicraft.

In contrast to thrift, it may be mentioned that a few centuries ago fashionable women had the "craze" for netting. The shuttle was quite expensive, often made from amber, gold, mother-of-pearl, and petrified wood. This work gave ladies good opportunity to display dainty bejeweled hands. Our modern knitting needle, or crochet hook will do the same.

Spinning and Weaving

Never since pioneer days has there been more interest shown by women in the comely arts of spinning and weaving. Modern mothers and daughters examine, criticize and praise work done by hands long ago folded in eternal rest. Girls in their 'teens ask about the quilt patterns "great-grandmama used," while knitting needles are plied by fingers with highly tinted nails. "Woolology" has taken the world by the forelock and with the true instinct of pioneer ancestresses young women of today want to spin the wool from native born-and-bred sheep. Some of them even want to raise the sheep.

Milady sits at her spinning wheel, perhaps humming the "Spinning Song" as did Marguerite in "Faust," while daughter is reeling wool, or dabbling in dye—the modern girl wants to create new colours, new combinations, and then weave, knit and embroider something all her own—here again the homespun heritage.

They speak to us, those covers
woven years ago,
When Indians walked the forests
Through the snow.
Back and forth the shuttles went...
Faith and courage interwrought
With the music of the loom ....

The old-fashioned loom weighing a ton, more or less, cannot be welcomed in the modern home, but those who are interesting themselves in the restoration of pioneer handicraft are rescuing some of the old looms and the small wheel, usually called the flax-wheel, is seen in many homes today, also the swifts, or reels. Here we see depicted a modern woman gowned in an old-fashioned dress and wearing a high back comb in her hair. That comb is a treasured keepsake, and it is a beautiful one-set with jewels.

This modern Priscilla is a member of the Stanstead Handicraft Group which is doing splendid work in renewing time-honoured handiwork, studying designs, delicate shades of coloured pieces that have with stood the fading process of time, and making loyal endeavour to learn all the intricacies of the work done by women of one and two centuries ago. It is interesting to know that this group of about thirty ladies resident in the historic villages of Stanstead and Rock Island is the only surviving department of the Bohemian Club organized a few years ago, and which comprised art, music, literature and handicraft. It is not a case of "last but not least" in this decison; it is all. The ladies decided that there was good work awaiting them, something that would endure, and they set to work to do it with the same kind of devotion as did their ancestresses who came across the border to become Canadians.

Miss Mary Flint, who is an enthusiastic member, purchased the oldest loom in Stanstead County and has it stored in her garage awaiting development. The group has many ambitions and one is a permanent Handicraft Room. Small looms and wheels can be moved about, and often a garden wherein grow the same flowers that great-grandmother tended provides a picturesque setting for the group to work and gossip—just as grandmother did.

The Stanstead ladies have taken the raw wool, cleaned, carded, dyed, spun and woven it; using all implements known, even to the spinning "jenny," which history says was invented two centuries ago by an Englishman named James Hargreaves. A clergyman invented a loom that was run by water power, but the true weaver will want to have her foot on the treadle as she gracefully guides the flying shuttle through the warp and web.

The shepherds of the Cheviot Hills in Scotland designed a plaid, the Chevoit check; there were also the District checks, the Balmoral tweeds—the study of the plaids of the Highlands is truly facinating, be it for a specific reason, or as a pleasant hobby. Perhaps some day the handicraft workers in the Eastern Townships will devise a plaid or design that will become known as distinctly native—like the "Etoffe du Pays," so popular today.

Miss Emily Lebaron, of North Hatley, has done splendid work in her School of Weaving during winter months. Miss Lebaron went to Montreal and took a course in weaving under a Scandinavian teacher. The following winter she opened her weaving room where there were twelve looms, large and small, old and modern, but all in good working order. The work was sponsored by the North Hatley Women's Institute, and keen interest was shown from the first. Those who availed themselves of the opportunity to "run a loom," have learned the intricacies of woof and warp, of combinations of colours, and have felt well repaid for their efforts.

These two groups are given as examples of what has been, and can be done. There are other groups and individuals, of course, that are doing the same good work, and in the coming months, during which special attention will be given to pioneer handicraft because of the Centenary Celebration in Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships, people will be awakened to the importance of this time-honoured work.

Mde. Edouard Paradis, of Lambton, who kindly allowed her small loom taken outside her house to be pictured, has won many prizes in Quebec handicraft exhibits. Her work is of the best, especially in spinning wool and in weaving the popular "Etoffe de Pays." This homespun makes up beautifully into men's suits, as well as women's wear, and it is "vastly becoming" to both. Yes, we are really a homespun people and there is no call to be ashamed of it.

Mde. Dumont, a sister of Hon. Ernest Lapointe, made a bedspread from seven-and-a-half pounds of wool. She raised the sheep, spun the wool ,coloured it and knitted the spread, then sold it for $65. She makes her own patterns and does her own dyeing, largely from native dyes.

Patchwork Quilts

We are not doing anything original when we make patchwork quilts, cushions or couch "throws". It was one of the first decorative arts practised by the Egyptians and Chinese, and in Europe it flourished at the time of the Crusaders when applique was used in making their banners and draperies. In America this form of handicraft arrived with the first settlers, therefore it is a direct heritage from the Old World. At an exhibition held in Winnipeg not long ago there was a display of "Victorian quilts for modern homes." Some of the quilts and spreads were a century old, others were modern, but all were admired, studied and probably, in some cases, copied. Handiworkers love to copy patterns. It is a fascinating game and often calls for talent in figures as well as designs, a kind of geometrical problem.

One of the exhibits shown at Winnipeg was a white quilt, or spread, hand-woven from fine candlewick, the work of women prisoners in Sing-Sing. In the Eastern Townships there are, today, many handsome quilts made by women who came to Canada from the New England States. The "charm" quilt was a favourite, it being made from odds and ends, in many cases the diamond blocks numbering a thousand, or to be exact 999. The charm lay in the number and having no two pieces alike. These are usually pieced together with diamond blocks to form an eight-point star. The square quilt is completed with four squares for corners, and four half-squares on opposite sides. In the fine quilting stitches that finish the quilt is again shown patience and skill—and good practice.

A quilt in the possession of a Stanstead lady is in the form of a "Prince's Feather" design. This odd pattern is appliqued on to white blocks, of which four make up the quilt. The lady who made the quilt went to the United States to visit friends during the year 1861, then completed it at a later date in Canada. She was evidently of an unbiased patriotism for she added an eagle to the quilt design. After the war was over she decided that there should be an olive branch and induced a member of her family to paint it on the white ground in the eagle's beak. This, however, faded from view as the idea it expressed sometimes becomes dim.

There are no limits to quilt patterns and ways of putting them together. The main issue is to use good material and do good work, then if we wish to keep our work for posterity it will not disgrace us. It sounds well to have some one say:

"She joined the squares with loving care,
And set the dainty stitches . . . ."

Homemade Rugs

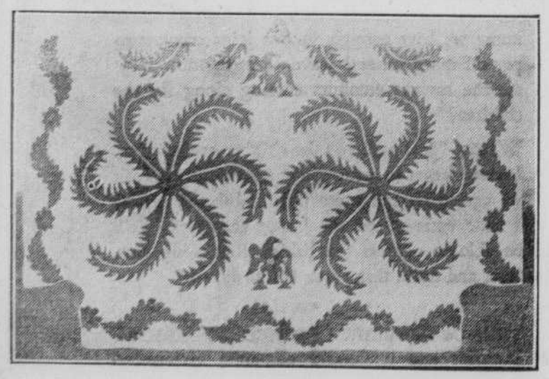
The name—"rug" may be termed "legion." Like quilts they can be of any shape, size, colour, or texture, but to be "rugs" they must be well made. Sometimes we see rugs that make us shiver. Then again the eyes is delighted with originality in

Continued on page 19.

Mrs. Gibson, of Stanstead, at Her Wheel



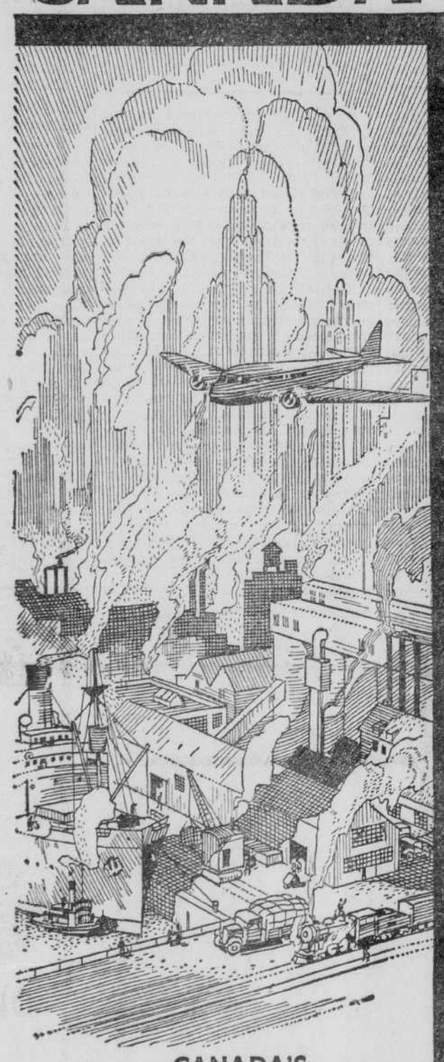
The Prince's Feather Design Heirloom Quilt



Mrs. Edouard Paradis, of Lambton, Weaving "Etoffe du Pays"



CANADA'S EXPORT TRADE receives assistance of World-Wide service



CANADA'S TRADE COMMISSIONERS are located in:

ARGENTINA	Buenos Aires
AUSTRALIA	Melbourne, Sydney
BELGIUM	Brussels
BRAZIL	Rio de Janeiro
BRITISH MALAYA	Singapore
BRITISH WEST INDIES	Port of Spain, Trinidad; Kingston, Jamaica
CHINA	Shanghai
CUBA	Havana
EGYPT	Cairo
FRANCE	Paris
GERMANY	Hamburg
HONGKONG	Hongkong
INDIA	Calcutta
IRISH FREE STATE	Dublin
ITALY	Milan
JAPAN	Tokyo, Kobe
MEXICO	Mexico City
NETHERLANDS	Rotterdam
NEW ZEALAND	Auckland
NORWAY	Oslo
PANAMA	Panama City
PERU	Lima
SOUTH AFRICA	Cape Town, Johannesburg
UNITED KINGDOM	London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow
UNITED STATES	New York City

L. D. WILGRESS, *Director*
Commercial Intelligence Service
OTTAWA

WITH the improvement in business conditions, as indicated in all branches of industry during 1936, the prospects for the coming year are distinctly favourable.

In view of the important part which export trade plays in this business expansion, the Department of Trade and Commerce takes occasion, at the turn of the year, to remind Canadian producers of the opportunities for trade in various parts of the world.

The Commercial Intelligence Service is maintained to assist Canadian exporters to take advantage of such opportunities. It includes the services of men especially trained in the study of markets—and these Trade Commissioners are located where the Department knows from experience they can be of the greatest service.

Canada exports to all parts of the world, but the requirements of the different markets vary greatly. By having representatives stationed in the various countries, the Commercial Intelligence Service is able to advise prospective exporters as to—

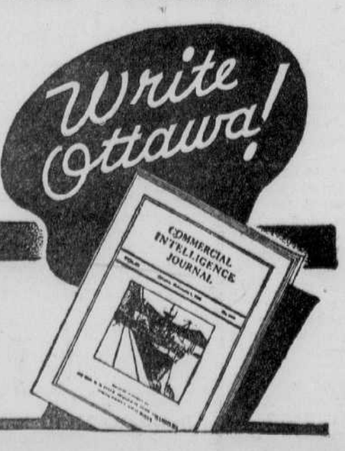
—Sales possibilities
—Special requirements in merchandise to meet local demands
—Merchandising methods necessary to success
—Competition from other countries
—Rates of duty
—Customs regulations
—Shipping and financing arrangements

To engage in profitable export trade it is necessary to have first-hand data, and if you would like specific information from any of the countries listed on this page—or adjacent to them—which means that if you are interested in shipping to any country in the world, your inquiry addressed to Ottawa will receive prompt attention.

YOU ARE INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE TO COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE JOURNAL

Published Weekly - - $1.00 per year

Order from
KING'S PRINTER - - OTTAWA



DEPARTMENT of TRADE and COMMERCE
Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P. MINISTER
OTTAWA, CANADA
James G. Parmelee DEPUTY MINISTER

Reviving Pioneer Handicraft Would Restore Important Link With Early Colonization Of Eastern Townships

Continued from page 18.

design, good taste in colours and excellent work. Hooked rugs have had their periods of popularity, as have braided rugs and both are examples of thrift, for the woman talented in such work can make a handsome rug at little cost. Pieces of garments, sometimes dyed to have variety of colour or wool material not needed for other uses may go to the making of a rug, while materials of lighter weight are used for quilts. It is all a matter of planning and executing.

The modern rug follows old ideas in the matter of designs. The homey picture of an animal is formed for fireplace rugs, and for children's rooms; conventional designs fit any place, and the futuristic idea creeps into rugs at times—and comes out looking fine! Originality is the key note for rugs as well as quilts, and rug-makers of today are upholding the standards set by our great-grandmothers. The homemade rug has come to stay. Lay it on your floor, or if you are ultra modern hang it on your wall.

Silhouettes and Wall Mottoes

The outline of shadow has a peculiar attraction. Have you ever watched a child trace, with a chubby finger, the outline of its own shadow? From earliest days the maker of shadow portraits, or profiles as they were first called, in black and white, went about the country and cut the profile of his subject, a perfectly safe operation. Some folks call this work "snipping," and that is really what it is—snipping with scissors.

In Eastern Townships homes there are many fine specimens of profiles, or silhouettes, some of these coming from the Old Country, others from across the border, and many made in the homes of residents. All are treasured as an art that, like many others, has gone its way, but now we are reclaiming all these oldtime ideas and almost any day we may have a caller who wants to snip our profile. Cut-outs are also popular, from the day when "baby" is first allowed to hold the scissors, and the making of silhouettes in felt and velvet is a real hobby today. We see beautiful pieces in art shops, and if given the privilege we could see many more on the walls of homes that have also such art work dating back a century or more.

The wall-motto worked on perforated cardboard with coloured wools also had its period, and here again we have treasures. A young man related that in his bedroom, in boyhood days, hung a motto: "Go to the Ant thou Sluggard." It got on his nerves one morning and he spirited it to the furnace in the cellar. Another one that hung on the wall in a pioneer home had words: "Peace be Still." When the housewife got into a scolding mood her husband, a mild sort of man, just pointed to the motto. History does not tell us whether the lady destroyed the motto.

Cut-outs are often combined with other types of artistic work, such as "spatter work", which was quite popular some fifty years ago. In those days it was simply done; place the cut-outs on paper or cloth, then do the spatter with pen and ink. Students at Macdonald College are now learning this work, it being taught in the Arts class. This is another proof that modern workers in any line of art are on the outlook for novelty, originality, and ideas that appeal to the desire for historic or fantastic. The futurists are far ahead of the modest designers, but they are making good progress. Angles, rather than curves, so much in vogue today, make cut-outs easier to produce and one's fancy can run away with the scissors in making silhouettes, profiles, mottoes or spatter work. And we may be able to present some worthwhile endeavours. Books or blotter covers, wall mottoes and designs tranferred to cloth in spatter work can become pieces of handicraft.

Workers in Wood

"What a rage there is for those queer little figures!" remarked a lady when motoring along a street where lawns were profusely decorated with animals and birds, some of them "fearfully and wonderfully made." They are attractive and just another proof of the desire for novelty. In the Eastern Townships, like other places, there are many workers in wood, including war veterans who have found solace as well as profit in the work. Women also take pride in wood carving, and some fine pieces are treasured in homes today.

Our pioneers were adepts in carving as many old homes can show where door and window casings, mouldings and household furniture were entirely handmade. The late Col. F. M. Pope, of Bury, spent many happy hours in his "hobby house" making articles of wood and brass; and in a Richmond home there is a beautiful hand-carved tray, the work of a lady well over eighty years.

In art and souvenir shops one sees evidence of decided talent and a true desire to portray ideas of the old days. Perfect replicas of the fine old time-piece, "Grandfather's Clock," are being made, and admirers of old-fashioned articles in the home will be pleased to know that hand-carved picture frames are being brought down from the attic and brushed up a bit, while modern carvers are studying the quaint designs and fines handiwork.

And so the work goes on, from the building of massive looms, from the making of quilting frames, to the dainty pieces for milday's writing-desk, and milady's dressing-table, and one hundred years hence these pieces, if preserved, will be antiques.

Knitting, Crocheting And Embroidery

Knitting, crocheting and embroidery—these types of handiwork are too well known, too much practised to warrant any comment. Women of today (and a few men) delight in the knitting needle, the crochet hook and the embroidery implements. There have been, and will be always, exquisite work done in all these. And in our work we must see that good material is used. A pair of "wedding stockings"—they didn't call them hose then—treasured in a Stanstead County home, were knitted in 1800 by a mother for her son to wear on his wedding day. They are of fine white cotton, come just to the knee—not over it, and though they are now 137 years old there is not a break in the yarn, not a defect in the knitting.

Eastern Townships women do not raise flax today, though it has been discussed at handicraft meetings. But they raise sheep and do, or look after, all the work from the raw wool to the finished article. And of them it can be again said:

The laden shuttle travels to and fro,
The heddles lift and fall; the whispering wool
I see beneath my guiding fingers grow
To ordered patterns, warm and beautiful,
And as each thread falls surely into line,
What visions come to me! This homely, slow,
Monotonous sweet work that now is mine.
Was old with Egypt's kings of long ago.

(Elizabeth Campbell, in "The Weaver")

The young lovers were trying to find some quiet, secluded spot for a long embrace. But everywhere they went there were people, people people—and the girl was shy.

Suddenly the man had a bright idea. Triumphantly he led her to a railway station, and, standing beside the door of a railway carriage as though seeing her off, kissed her fondly.

After the couple had repeated the experience at four or five different platforms a sympathetic porter strolled up and whispered to the young man—"Take her round to the busstop, mate. They goes every three minutes from there."

Stanstead Ladies Putting Quilt on in the Garden



ANNUAL VISIT OF BISHOP WAS GALA OCCASION

Experience of Cook in Denison Household at Denison's Mills in Long Distant Past and Her Disappointment Related.

(Etta M. Atkinson)

The Bishop was coming. All Denison's Mills knew it. All the Annies, Marys, Dorothys and Hildas in the parish knew it, and spent their nights in blissful dreams of flowing white veils. The fond mothers of all these Annies, Marys, Dorothys and Hildas knew it and devoted every spare moment to stitching, ruffling and tucking dainty white dresses. All the Joes, Averys and Minors knew it too, — but their anticipations were of a less joyous nature, centering largely on the attention of stiff white collars and ears personally attended to by maternal hands. Miss Perkins, the teacher at the old red schoolhouse, knew it and drilled her young charges during the week as well as Sunday incessantly on the catechism;—almost working herself into a temperature trying to correct Minor Denison's habit of saying: "under Point Pilot" instead of under Pontius Pilate when ever he attempted the catechist. Minor, according to pedagogical principals, belonged in "C" group. Rev. Mr. Sykes knew it, and had his worn cassock given an extra brushing. But in all the parish no one was so poignantly aware of the approaching visit as was Miss Ellinor Moore, the housekeeper for Denison brothers — where the great dinner was to take place.

For twenty years — or more, she had arranged and rearranged the big stone-house, — the good Isaac and Joseph never remonstrating—no matter to what length she went.

Perched on a stool in her roomy kitchen, she was planning her campaign. On Monday morning she would do the washing and by special effort iron in the afternoon. On Tuesday and Wednesday she would sweep, scrub and polish the house. Thursday she would hang fresh curtains and a few pictures she kept stored away and polish the silverware. Then she would have Friday free for the baking, and on Saturday—which was the day itself—she would have nothing but the roast turkey and pies to attend to. At the thought of the pies, a sign escaped her. After all, it was such a pity that her falling-out with Hannah B------ at the last W. A. meeting had come just at this time, for no one had a hand with pies like Hannah. Then she reflected with some satisfaction that her next door neighbor would bitterly rue her hasty words when she was denied the privilege of helping with the preparations for a visitor—always a thrilling experience for a cook like Hannah. Neither would she hear the remarks made by the visiting clergy about the dinner, which the housekeeper intended should be one that would tempt even a Roman appetite jaded by a long confirmation tour.

The week went merrily enough for Ellinor. Monday she rubbed her fingers to a blister over the tubs,—burned them with overheated irons. Tuesday she started on a perfect orgy of house-cleaning,—every one ate warmed-over meals and dared not say a word about the general upset of things. Like the surge of the sea which is never absent from the ears of the fisherman, so was the thought of the coming dinner ever present in the housekeeper's field of consciousness. A thousand times she arranged the menu, now deciding that a bishop would prefer this delicacy, and anon convincing herself that he would relish that more. No architect intent upon his blue-print was ever more painstaking. Thursday found the big house in perfect order. Friday morning the tempting ham, coated with a paste of brown sugar and stuck all over with spicy cloves, was pushed into the oven, there, through long hours of baking, to turn a delicate pink—which would on the morrow make the guests' mouth water. For Ellinor knew that, according to usual hospitality, Denison brothers would ask a large number for the dinner.

Everything Was In Readiness

All the long forenoon she mixed and fixed, boiled and baked, tasted and tested. She pulled the last fluffy cake from the oven and bit into its fluffy edge. A puzzled expression crept over her face. She nibbled again, and then stepped over to the cupboard where she kept her flavouring extracts, —sure enough in the place of the bottle of vanilla she found a bottle of sarsaparilla. In her haste she had not noticed the label. "No use crying over spilt milk," said she, "I'll just set this aside for the Ladies' Guild meeting on Monday afternoon, it'll be good for their health," she added with grim humour. "How lucky, I have just two eggs left," said Ellinor as she reached once more for her mixing-bowl. She cracked the two eggs with her deft fingers — deciding to tell Jim, the chore-boy, when he came in to gather the eggs; —she prided herself on being systematic. When the cake came from the oven this time, the cook felt it was worthy of even an archbishop and drew a long sigh of relief.

Saturday morning dawned bright and fair. The pies,—"perfect" remarked Ellinor to herself,—and the lordly turkey, trussed and stuffed to perfection, was ready for the oven.

The bishop and his clergyman arrived promptly. The white-veiled maidens and lads immaculately neat were already seated at the front of the little church. Then at length His Lordship had put on his mitre, taken his place before the altar, and down upon the congregation had settled that strange, expectant hush which denotes that the coming of the Holy Ghost is an almost visible thing to the fervent Anglican. With palms devoutly folded, and eyes cast down, the little ones had knelt in turn before the dear kindly prelate, felt the touch of those consecrated hands upon their brows, and returned to their places —each one feeling in his heart of hearts that he was now, indeed, a soldier of Christ.

Ellinor slipped over to take a peep at the ceremony, but returned almost immediately to see that everything was ready. She paused in the dining-room to survey with pardonable pride the result of her labours. Dainty flowers, shining silver, crisp white celery, crimson jellies and the table in very truth "a thing of beauty." His Lordship will get no better dinner than this in the whole Diocese of Quebec, she reflected exultantly.

Forty-five minutes later Ellinor heard grace being said, the scraping of chairs, then the buzz of conversation. She opened the slide between the pantry and the dining-room and pushed in the soup, —savory, clear and steaming. The potatoes warm. The lordly turkey garnished with parsley, fairly begged to be carved. Suddenly Bernice D———, her face flushed with excitement, opened the kitchen door and rushed up to the housekeeper. "Oh! Miss Moore," she cried breathlessly, "the Bishop says may he have a soft-boiled egg. He is on a diet and his physician permits him nothing else at noon." For one horrid moment the whole kitchen swam before Ellinor's eyes; — turkey, potatoes, asparagus, ice-cream and pie mingled in weird confusion. Then one thing dawned clearly—the "egg gathering." Two seconds later Jim, from a vantage point at the kitchen window, whence he was vainly striving to catch a glimpse of the "doings," saw his friend Ellinor come fairly hurdling across the steps at the kitchen door, J-i-m! J-i-m!" she gasped "run for a fresh egg, the Bishop's on a diet." "See that your water is boiling, I'll be there in a jiffy," replied Jim.

At three o'clock the last guest had disappeared. The Sodality girls, after gleefully relating the marvelous compliments that the various viands had elicited, had gone their several ways and Ellinor and Jim, sitting lazily in the kitchen over the turkey bones and steaming coffee, felt that the Bishop's dinner had been a great success in spite of the unexpected turn of events.

Designers and Builders

of

Mining Machinery,
Rock Handling and Drying Equipment,
Shovels, Cranes, Cars, Skips, Rock Gates,
Screens, Sheaves.
Highway Construction and Special Machinery,
General Machine Work and Repairs.

THE HALL MACHINERY CO.

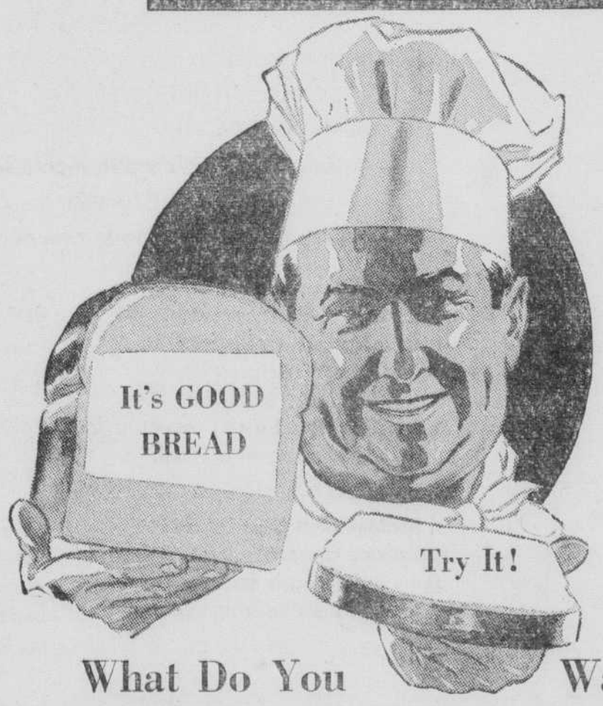
Lansdowne Street, Sherbrooke, Que.

For forty years Allatt's Bakery has served Bread and Pastries to the citizens of Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships. Forty years ago The Record printed its first daily paper.

We take this opportunity of extending our sincere congratulations to the Record on this their 40th Anniversary.

Let Allatt's always serve you.

Daily delivery right to your door.



What Do You Want In

A LOAF OF BREAD?

LOW COST? Of course. But remember, bread prices are pretty much the same. You have to count the cost in terms of loaves gone stale, lack of flavor, health giving qualities, etc. That's why it pays to get Allatt's.

FIRM, EVEN TEXTURE? Few agree about "texture" . . . but almost everyone knows when a piece of bread and butter doesn't seem worth finishing (or when the toast comes out dry as dust) that something's the matter. Allatt's exclusive baking saves you such disappointments.

LASTING FRESHNESS? If you've ever counted on a late snack and invested in your favorite cheese or spread . . . only to find the last of the loaf you opened that morning was hard as a rock . . . you bet you want Allatt's long-lasting freshness!

CRISP, BROWN CRUST? We think it's all important. "Floury gray" is unappetizing . . . a mark of poor baking. We think you'll agree Allatt's thick brown crust is an invitation to enjoy healthful eating. Look for it—it's protection for goodness!

YOU GET THEM ALL AND MORE

ALLATT'S BAKERY

Brompton Road, Sherbrooke. Phone 724w - 724j

Profit by this Special Offer of

Beatty BROS. LIMITED



The women of this city *demand* Beatty Washers because—
BEATTY WASHING ACTION is the only washing action which will get the clothes clean and a good colour without rubbing, soaking, boiling or bleaching.

CARLOAD OF Beatty WASHERS

We have so many customers awaiting delivery of Beatty Washers this month we have had to bring in a whole carload from our factory to fill the orders. These have been sold direct to consumer by our own local factory branch. Our policy of selling direct guarantees better prices and terms, better service and better machines.

You can buy a Beatty Electric Washer for as little as $59.95, genuine Beatty Washing Action, and backed up by Beatty service. Slightly extra for terms.

COME IN AND SEE THE LATEST MODELS

$64.50 PUTS A BEATTY IN YOUR HOME

BEATTY BROS LIMITED
10 Wellington St. South.
Tel. 2755.

SALE



39.50

We have a few Beatty Washers, traded in on later models and reconditioned. Priced as low as $39 50, for quick turn over. Phone us to hold one for you

Beatty



LIST OF BEATTY AGENTS IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

V. Baillargeon ..... East Angus, Que.	Morin & Fils ..... Windsor Mills, Que.
E. L. Colt ..... Ayer's Cliff, Que.	J. Martin ..... Bromptonville, Que.
L. Dancose ..... St. Evariste Station, Que.	J. E. Michel ..... Wotton, Que.
P. Gregoire ..... Disraeli, Que.	E. Malouin ..... St. Joachim, Que.
T. Halle ..... La Patrie, Que.	O. Poisson ..... Rock Island, Que.
L. Gagne ..... East Broughton, Que.	F. Plante ..... Courcelles, Que.
L. Labarre ..... Coaticook, Que.	T. Riglar ..... Scotstown, Que.
J. A. Lowry ..... Sawyerville, Que.	H. R. Standish ..... Magog, Que.
J. Lapre ..... Richmond, Que.	J. N. Vidal ..... Magog, Que.
J. H. Laporte ..... Megantic, Que.	F. S. Walker ..... Coaticook, Que.

BRANCH OFFICE IN THETFORD MINES.
273 Notre Dame Street. Phone 593

First Church Services In District Of Randboro Held In School Houses

Dedication of Randboro Methodist Church Took Place on January 25, 1887 — Anglicans Had Erected Their Church Two Years Previously — Ladies' Aid Society Played Important Role in Early History of Church— Rev. A. McMillan Was First Resident Pastor and Remained Three Years, Building Early Sawyerville Chapel in 1850.

Many interesting facts are unfolded in tracing the history review of the Randboro Church of the Sawyerville circuit.

Randboro derived its name from Stillman Rand, a descendant of the United Empire Loyalist family of Artemus Rand, who erected the first saw and grist mill in that district, the foundation stones of which can be seen to this day as one passes along the main road to and from Sawyerville. The place was first called Randville, but when a post-office was established it was changed to Randboro because there was already another Randville in the Province of Quebec.

The first services were held in school houses. These were not in the immediate village but on the roadside—one being where the cemetery is today and being afterwards moved to Maple Leaf; the other at the corner of the farm lot of the then C. D. Chaddock farm, now owned by William Noonan.

Although various denominations were represented, Methodists and Anglicans were in the majority in the district, and the Anglicans built the first church, the fiftieth anniversary of which was celebrated two years ago. The old school house standing at the corner of the road opposite the church and now owned by Charles Montgomery, who has converted it into a hall, was the one chiefly used by the residents of Randboro about eighty years ago for both school and worship, and in this building the old singing masters of those early days taught singing school to all classes, young and old, who would attend and pay the small fee required for tuition. Charles Cable, living in the log house at present occupied by Abram Lefleur in Happy Valley, was one of these. Lyman Williams, S. N. Hurd and at Clifton, Justin Cairns were others, and the neighborhood profited much from the instruction on week nights as well as from their leading of the hymns at the time of the Sunday services.

At that time the Methodist Circuit of Sawyerville covered a wide territory, taking in Maple Leaf, High Forest, Flanders, Clifton, Eaton Corner, Cookshire, Bury, Dudswell and Ham, as well as Randboro, which was then called Newport.

Two ministers were often employed—a superintendent and a probationer. The first lived in Sawyerville and the latter in Randboro. The minister's salary was paid in pounds, shilings and pence in the early days, and in the minute book of August, 1857, the salary of the preacher is recorded as thirty-five pounds and that of his wife twenty-five pounds. In addition three children received twenty-two pounds, ten shillings. Even at the average of five dollars to the pound, the entire salary of the preacher and allowanece for his family amounted to only 408, and on this they had to live, clothe themselves, run their home and keep two horses.

Methodists Erected Church

The Anglicans had secured the services of George Hurd and David Stone as contractors for their little church, built on the land given for that purpose by Stillman Rand, who also donated the property upon which the present church was built. Spurred on by the zeal of the Anglicans, the Methodist people two years later determined to build. They secured the services of Austin Rand and David Stone. At that time the minister was Rev. Henry Meyers, who had come to the circuit in June, 1885, and remained until June, 1888. Under him a Trustee Board was formed to see the project through, this Board being composed of William John Swail, Samuel Martin, Ebenezer Swail, Joseph Parker, Matthew Boyd, S. N. Hurd, John Hamilton, Albert Jones, treasurer, E. Cable, R. Beecher and Horace Cable.

Assisting Austin Rand, contractor, and David Stone, carpenter, were many men who gave their services free of charge, supplied timber, gravel and sand, and did the hauling without charge, so that the church, when completed, did not cost more than $1,000 in actual cash. Some even assisted with hammer and saw as the work went on. It was a great day when the building was framed and the beams erected. Nearly the whole neighborhood turned out. Friends from other churches helped, the women served dinner and everything went into place like clock work. The benches, windows and other furniture, including the pulpit, were all hand made. The old pulpit, was replaced by the present one, the gift of Nollis Rand, of Boston, only son of Stillman Rand, one of whose granddaughters, Mrs. Erroll French, of Sawyerville, afterwards purchased the original to preserve it and keep it in the family, converting it into a combination table stand.

Dedication Ceremony

The dedication of the Randboro Church took place on January 25, 1887. The only memorial of this occasion is found in the following account.

"The weather was all that could be desired—a clear, embracing air and cloudless sky. A large congregation listened to an eloquent and impressive dedicatory sermon from the text, "I was glad when they said unto me let us go up to the House of the Lord," delivered by Rev. J. T. Pitcher, of Sherbrooke.

"The formal dedication, according to discipline, was performed by Rev. W. H. Graham, chairman of Quebec District, and other clergymen present. Another feature of the morning service was the baptism of the infant son of Mr. M. Boyd, a member of the Trustee Board. In the evening the church was literally packed. The ministers who were present in the morning with the exception of Mr. Pitcher, were again present and addressed the audience. Some excellent thoughts were advanced by Mr. Messenger, of Island Brook. Mr. McNeil, pastor of the Baptist Church, made a short speech, full of earnestness and practical good sense. Mr. William Sawyer gave a synopsis of Methodism in this part of the country showing conclusively that the Lord had indeed blessed this part of His Church wonderfully. Rev. Joseph Hamilton, of Woodstock, Vt., gave some personal reminiscences of a very interesting character and some points in regard to the work of the M. E. Church in the U.S.

"A very satisfactory financial report was given by the secretary of the building committee. Rev. W. H. Graham was the last but certainly not the least speaker of the evening. He had on hand his usual fund of wit and anecdotes, but he gave the people some earnest words of wisdom and parting advice that it will be well to remember. Our good friend, Rev. Mr. Myers, must have felt gratified at the close of the day, having assisted at the dedication of the church, built under his supervision, and baptized a child in the morning. In the afternoon he had the pleasant task of performing the nuptials of Miss Naomi Miller and Mr. John Burns, of Island Brook. He also officiated as chairman in Randboro the coming year. May he be still further encouraged and blessed by seeing the Randboro Church the birth place of many souls."

As far as can be ascertained the choir on that occasion comprised the following members: Ida Blodgette, now Mrs. George Chaddock, organist; Mrs. E. Cable, mother of Mrs. A. W. Sawyer, who later became the first regular organist of the church, afterwards also playing and singing at intervals; Annie Regan, now Mrs. Henry Swail, of Saskatoon; Samuel Hurd, choir leader, usually known as S. N. Hurd, who led the choir for years and was also a singing master; Mrs. Stillman Rand, wife of the Rand after whom the place is named; George Chaddock, still living in Sawyerville, Ephriam Cable and Horace Cable, these three being bass singers; Jim Parker, tenor, whose widow resides in Cookshire and still retains her membership in this church; and Mrs. Charles Planche, nee Kate Sunbury, one of the sopranos.

Personnel of Choir

As the years went on the personnel of the choir gradually changed. It is interesting to note the names of some of these: Mrs. Ben Seale, whose maiden name was Luna Rand; Myrtle Rand, afterwards Mrs. Alfred Swail; Maggie Hamilton, now Mrs. Edwards (Rev. Edwards was a former pastor,) now of Plymouth, N.H.; Lottie Parker, now Mrs. Charles MacCallum, of Sherbrooke; Jessie Cable, now Mrs. Faulkner, of Sawyerville; Louisa Cable, now Mrs. Albert Laroche; Lydia Parker, now Mrs. Alex Seale; Lillie Parker, now Mrs. Grady Rand; Emma Parker, now Mrs. Edwin Stevenson; Ernest Parker and Beatrice Boyd, the latter afterwards Mrs. Scott Rand; and May Cable, now Mrs. Ben Blair, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

These people comprised the generation following the building of the church, and with them were associated the following organists: Myrtie Rand, afterwards Mrs. Alf. Swail, deceased; Elizabeth May Cable and Louisa Cable, the latter still plays today; Edna Rand, now Mrs. Ayln Williams; Pearl Chaddock, now Mrs. Clement Flaws; Annie Swail, now Mrs. M. McCurdy; Corilla Jones, now Mrs. C. Wilder; Clara Cable, now Mrs. Edward Ward, and Esther Specke, Mrs. Edward Tannahill.

The Ladies' Aid Society played an important role in the early history of the church. The first officers of the Society were: 1885, 1886 and 1887, Mrs. S. N. Hurd, president; Mrs. S. Ephraim Cable, vice-president; Mrs. C. D. Chaddock, secretary-treasurer. The president in 1888 was either Mrs. Julia Wood or Mrs. Henry Wood. The secretary-treasurer between 1888 and 1890 was Mrs. Austin Rand; 1890 to 1892, Mrs. Ephraim Cable; 1892 to 1932, Mrs. James Parker. The latter, it will be noted, held that position for over forty years. She passed away last October at the age of seventy-six years.

A complete list of the Aid's officers is not available. The following have been among the officers: 1909-10, president Mrs. Flora Rand; 1911, president, Mrs. E. Cable; 1912, president, Mrs. T. B. Seale; vice-president, Mrs. A. Jones; 1913, president, Mrs. T. B. Seale; vice-president, Mrs. Middleman; 1914, president, Mrs. Seale; 1919-22, president, Mrs. Alfred Swail; vice-president, Mrs. Faulkner; 1922, president, Mrs. Alfred Swail; vice-president, Mrs. G. Jones; 1923, president, Mrs. E. Cable; vice-president, Mrs. H. Jones; 1924, president, Mrs. F. Rand; vice-president, Mrs. E. Cable; 1926, president, Mrs. Alfred Swail; 1927-34, president, Mrs. Albert Laroche; vice-president, Mrs. H. Cairns; 1935-36, president, Mrs. R. Riddell; vice-president, Mrs. N. Cairns; secretary, Mrs. Ed. Tannahill; treasurer, Mrs. Ed. Ward.

A word should probably be said regarding the Sunday School services which were held primarily in the school houses. Superintendents of the Sunday School included C. W. Drew, who lived in Sawyerville where Edward Cairns now resides; Samuel Hurd, James Boyd Gilbert Jones and Mrs. Parker.

Early History

In 1823, Rev. Richard Pope, stationed at Stanstead, made some visits to Sawyerville and the district surrounding, but no Methodist minister visited these parts again until 1836, when a minister of the Vermont Conference located at Sawyerville and preached for two years. As there were practically no Methodist people in these parts he did most of his preaching for the Baptists, but gradually the Methodist families were discovered. He was able however to form a class at the end of two years, and this was the nucleus of the Methodist circuit which grew to be one of the largest in the entire province.

In 1837 or 1838 the Rev. J. Bothered was stationed on what was then called the St. Francis Circuit, which included what is now Hatley, Coaticook, Compton, Lennoxville, Sherbrooke, Windsor, Melbourne, Danville, Ulverton, Sawyerville, Cookshire, Island Brook, Robinson and Marbleton. The whole district was wild wood, dense forests covered the hills and valleys. The cabins of the settlers were far apart, there were only blazed trails through the woods, and travel was either on foot or horseback, the preacher carrying what light belongings he could take along, including a Bible and Hymn Book, in a bag attached to the saddle, from which is derived the name: "Saddle bag preacher." There were quite a number of them in the old days of whom probably the most famous was Peter Cartwright. It seems inconceivable that only one hundred years ago, which is not long in the life of a nation, that the only roads were trails, that there were no houses in all these Eastern Townships and that the settlements that did exist were tiny settlements with scattered log cabins between, while the forests were infected with bear wolf and prowling tribes of Indians, often on the war path. The early years were hard ones alike for ministers and people. The minister, after being all day in the saddle, would have a meeting in the evening that would often continue very late. Then he would be up and away early to the next point of call twenty, thirty or even more miles through the woods.

In 1846 John Douglas was sent to Sherbrooke and took on Sawyerville and Dudswell once a month.

List of Pastorates

Rev. A. McMillen was the first resident pastor. He remained three years and built the early Sawyerville Chapel in 1850. Other pastorates were: 1851-53, J. Armstrong, second pastorate; 1853-56, Robert Graham; 1856-58, Richard Wilson; 1858-59, J. W. Constable; 1859-61, John Johnston, appointed along with J. W. Constable; 1861-63, Robert Brown; 1863-64, William Hicks; 1864-65, H. A. Spencer; 1865-68, George Washington, B.A.; 1868-71, E. E. Sweet; 1871-73, A. H. Smith; 1873-76, J. Peuren; 1876-79, W. J. Crothers; 1879-82, J. W. Clipshaw; 1882-85, H. Robinson; 1885-88, H. Myers; 1888-91, William Adams; 1891-94, Charles S. Deeprose; 1894-97, A. A. Radley; 1897-1901, John D. Ellis; 1901-03 W. P. Boshart; 1903-07, Arthur Wilkinson; 1907-10, D. A. Lough; 1910-14 A. Galley; 1914-18, George H. Forde; 1918-20, R. G. Bourgayne; 1920-24, James W. Shier; 1924-28, Thomas Knowles; 1928-34, E. Merrill Wilson; 1934-36, S. J. Pike.

By 1888, during the ministry of Rev. H. Meyers, the Randboro Church was erected, also, by that time, five circuits, originally on the Sawyerville Circuit, were set off, leaving Sawyerville still with seven appointments. At Maple Leaf services were held and at Low and High Forest.

Brown and Jones were returning rather late from the club in their car. Gradually the speedometer crept up 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 miles an hour—until Jones began to feel rather nervous.

"You're driving rather fast, aren't you?" he asked Brown.

Brown looked surprised.

"Me? Driving fast? I thought you were driving," was the reply.

There was some doubt as to the responsibility for the accident, and the case more or less depended on the evidence of the one impartial witness of the affair. Counsel tossly examined this man and asked him whether he had actually seen the accident at the moment it happened.

"Yes, sir, I did," replied the witness.

"That being so," returned counsel, "can you tell His Lordship what you consider was the cause of the collision?"

"Well,, sir, from what I could see both drivers appeared to be chasing the same pedestrian."

GENERAL MANAGERS DISCUSS COMMERCIAL LOAN SITUATION

Continued from Page 17.

tivity takes place, bringing unemployment in its train."

"The effect on our credit abroad is also of paramount consideration. There is a large volume of foreign capital invested in Canada, which has contributed very materially towards building up the country, and we may be sure that we shall continue to need such capital in our future development. At all events, it would be imprudent in the extreme to foster any legislation which would unsettle those foreign investors who have already in a tangible way shown their confidence in Canada.

A WORD ON CORPORATION FINANCING

Having described the course of financing during the year followed by the Federal Government, he referred to issues floated by Provincial and Municipal governments and to corporation and railroad financing, remarking: "A feature of some of these refinancing operations has been the issuance in part of short-term serial bonds. Such a procedure in some cases can no doubt be justified. My belief is, however, that in aiming at low interest charges some companies may have overlooked the fact that their working capital position would be less vulnerable if the amount borrowed had been obtained by means of longer term issues to be retired by the operation of a reasonable annual sinking fund."

WIDESPREAD FEELING OF CONFIDENCE

Paying a high tribute to the loyal co-operation of the staff, he remarked that the high morale in the Bank's service might be attributed in part to security of employment and an assured income on retirement. These factors, from a national viewpoint, had been a contribution to the employment situation in Canada during the past few years when the Bank had carried a surplus of staff.

Copies of the printed report of the proceedings of this meeting would be mailed to shareholders and may be obtained by others upon request, the general manager said. The report contains a general business and financial survey of the United States and Great Britain and, as usual, a detailed review of conditions in the various provinces and Newfoundland.

He concluded: "Notwithstanding some disturbing legislative influences in Canada, which cannot but act as a deterrent to recovery, there is a distict improvement in business as a whole and a feeling of confidence in every phase of our economic activity."

THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Continued from Page 17.

since 1931 and the outlook is promising.

The Aluminum Company at Arvida operated at capacity throughout the year.

Increaser production is noted in most of the other lines of industry, noticeably in the furniture and steel trades. Manufacturers of paints, mining machinery and electrical apparatus have also been well employed. Increased power consumption reflects the stepping up of industrial activity.

Commodity prices generally have been higher than in 1935. Wholesale and retail shows continued improvement over last year, with higher quality and luxury merchandise more in demand.

Tourist traffic reached the highest volume in several years.

Federal and Provincial Government expenditures have been lower and confined chiefly to harbour development, dredging and building and maintenance of roads.

Employment evinces an upward trend. Relief costs, however, remain a serious problem. There has been little movement in real estate and values remain low. Building, while showing some improvement, lags behind general recovery.

To summarize, general conditions reflect increasing industrial activity, with expansion of wholesale and retail trade; unemployment, while still a problem, is diminishing. These factors, coupled with a bountiful harvest and higher returns to farmers, form the basis for optimism and outlook for the coming year is encouraging.

IN OUR SHERBROOKE PLANT WE MAKE

MACHINE WOVEN FABRICS, PAPER TWINES AND CORDS AND FIBRE BRAID

These super twines and cords are used extensively in the manufacture of fibre furniture and baby carriages, this cord is so treated that it will stand the wear for years.

With these especially constructed machines various color schemes can be woven in, making it very attractive and the fibre furniture will please the most exacting.

Our machine woven fibre makes the best and most durable material for all fibre furniture—every stand is tested.

THIS IS AN ALL MADE IN CANADA PRODUCT

CANADIAN REED FIBRE LIMITED

Wellington St. South, Sherbrooke, Que.

QUEBEC RAYON MILLS, LIMITED

Knitters and Dyers

MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS

QUEBEC RAYON CLOTH

For LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR

and Sold Exclusively to Manufacturers.

All dyeing and knitting is done in our Sherbrooke plant where more than fifty people are employed. Every piece of cloth leaving factory is guaranteed to be of the highest quality. Also Rayons Cotton and Wool.

LOCATED IN SHERBROOKE SINCE 1929.

QUEBEC RAYON MILLS LIMITED

FRONTENAC STREET — SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

Good Management

is as important for your Estate as for your Business.

TODAY'S conditions place a premium upon experience in business management. There have been many instances in recent years of former business leaders emerging from retirement to again contribute of their experience for the benefit of the business they had helped to build.

If sound management is so important to the business you can control today—how much more important is assurance of experienced direction of your Estate in years to come?

The Executor you name in your Will may be charged with all the problems you now meet in your business, and in addition must be qualified to manage and conserve or distribute your Estate as you direct and in conformity with many laws.

Surely this is one task for which you desire specialized experience — for the sake of your heirs and beneficiaries primarily and because it is sound business practice.

Name the *Sherbrooke Trust Company* as your *Executor* and *Trustee*. The collective experience of many years and many minds is then available in the management of your Estate—and those who now look to you for guidance and protection will have the benefit of capable co-operation and counsel later.

Our trust officers will be glad to discuss this matter with you at your convenience.

Make your Will today ..... for protection of your family tomorrow.

SHERBROOKE TRUST COMPANY



HON. MAURICE DUPLESSIS,
Prime Minister and Attorney General.

"Governed by a National Union Party the Province of Quebec has entered upon an Era of Prosperity."



HON. MARTIN B. FISHER,
Provincial Treasurer.

Headed by a brilliant young Prime Minister, the Honourable Mr. Maurice Duplessis, this new National Union Party is a solidification of all political view points. Its Provincial Cabinet is comprised of capable, far-visioned business men, each chosen for qualities that particularly fit him for the Department over which he presides.

Only five months have elapsed since the advent of this National Union Government; during this brief space of time, incalculable benefits have been given the people of this Province. Through legislation, framed and already passed by this energetic new government, at a special session of Parliament held in October last, the spirit of confidence so necessary for the advancement and well-being of our population, has been created. Immediately upon assuming office, this government adopted vigorous methods, in order to give the unemployed work.

The Department of Labor, functioning under the guidance of the Honourable William Tremblay, as Minister of Labor, was seized with this responsibility. Already five million dollars have been spent upon useful works, in, and adjacent to the large centres where unemployment was most acute, such as Montreal, Quebec, Three-Rivers, Hull, Sherbrooke and other places throughout the Province. Thirty-thousand men have been given employment over a considerable period, and work is still progressing.

This Government is cognizant of the fact that there is a public demand for the modernization and improvement of our highways. Money will be placed at the disposal of the Honourable Francois Leduc, Minister of Roads, for the elimination of dust laden highways which are a menace to the health and safety of the public in general.

The Tourist Industry is one of our greatest sources of revenue and must be encouraged — tourists and good roads go hand in hand, each is dependent on the other. The new National Union Government is determined to resuscitate, at all cost, the Tourist Trade. The Province is endowed with scenic beauty, out-rivalled by no other country. The Eastern Townships possess a scenic beauty, like that of Switzerland. Its myriads of lakes, rivers and trout streams encircled by glorious hills, are a veritable fisherman's Paradise, as well as a haven of rest and quiet for those who desire it. The hospitality and generosity of its inhabitants, are far famed, and appreciated.

In the Province of Quebec, the mining industry has been given an impetus, previously unknown in its history — Gold, Silver and basic metals are profusely found, while the products of its forests are used in ever increasing quantities.

The great basic industry of Agriculture has received a stimulus unprecedented in the annals of the History of Quebec —by passing of the Rural Act, whereby 10 million dollars will be made available to the farmers of this province. While this may not be the cure all, for a depressed industry, it will enable thousands of farmers to retain possession of their homes.

The Treasury Department, presided over by the Honorable Martin B. Fisher as Provincial Treasurer, has been re-organized. A modern accountancy system has been installed, thus, enabling the Treasurer to have direct control over all expenditures, eliminating the vast leakage so prevalent under the last regime.

The Tax Accounts are being fairly and equitably administered, favoritism, so long practised by the previous government, has been entirely eliminated. No longer is it possible for employees of the government to be absent from their offices for years and receive their large salaries. The motto of this new government is "No work, no pay."

The Public Accounts of this Province for the year ending June 30th, 1936, are being tabulated and for the first time, will show a concise and understandable picture of the finances of our Province.

Hon. MARTIN B. FISHER,
TREASURER OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE DUPLESSIS ADMINISTRATION FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

HONOURABLE MAURICE DUPLESSIS, K.C.,
Prime Minister and Attorney General.

HONOURABLE OSCAR DROUIN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

HONOURABLE MARTIN B. FISHER,
Provincial Treasurer.

HONOURABLE J. H. A. PAQUETTE,
Provincial Secretary.

HONOURABLE F. J. LEDUC,
Minister of Roads.

HONOURABLE H. L. AUGER,
Minister of Colonization.

HONOURABLE BONA DUSSAULT,
Minister of Agriculture.

HONOURABLE J. S. BOURQUE,
Minister of Public Works.

HONOURABLE WILLIAM TREMBLAY,
Minister of Labour.

HONOURABLE JOSEPH BILODEAU,
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce.

HONOURABLE ONESIME GAGNON,
Minister of Mines and Fisheries.

HONOURABLE THOMAS CHAPAIS,
Minister without portfolio.

HONOURABLE ANTONIO ELIE,
Minister without portfolio.

HONOURABLE T. J. COONAN,
Minister without portfolio.

HONOURABLE GILBERT LAYTON,
Minister without portfolio.

Depletion Of Northern Pine Forests Ended Picturesque Period Of Quebec As Port For Storied Square Riggers

Traditions and Customs of Early Lumber Workers of Upper Ottawa River Reflected in Songs and Actions of Sailors Aboard Great Square Riggers Which in Summer Carried Squared Pine Logs from Quebec to European Ports—Substitution of Sawn Lumber for Timber Ended Glory of Great Port.

By Pemberton Smith.

The nineteenth century was a wonderful century. Civilization made great strides and all sorts of things happened. Symington launched his steamboat the "Charlotte Dundas" and used it as a towboat on the Clyde Canal in 1802. Robert Fulton followed in 1807 with a larger boat, the "Clermont," which he ran regularly on the Hudson as a passenger line from New York to Albany. In Canada, there was a man named John Molson, whose fame at the present time seems to be tied up with the foundation of the first important brewery in Canada, which seems rather a pity, as he was an extremely able, active minded and energetic citizen, who engaged in many successful enterprises. After seeing the "Clermont," he built a still larger steamboat, the "Accommodation," and ran her regularly as a passenger carrier between Quebec and Montreal. This started a "fashion" in river steamboats.

The only mode of travel had formerly been by private carriage, or by "stage." But the waterways of Canada were soon to abound in steamboats, and the fashion for travel was to wait till the summer, and travel by steamboat. The growing city of Sherbrooke was not to be left out of the fashion, and the citizens built the steamer "Enterprise," which carried passengers regularly for some years from Sherbrooke to Bromptonville and back, and from Sherbrooke to Lennoxville and back. For a shallow, swift running river like the St. Francis, it was a very creditable vessel. It was a two-decked side wheel steamer with a large cabin on the lower deck. The steering wheel was placed close to the water's edge at the very bow of the boat so that the pilot could easily see any rock or snag sticking up close to the surface, and swing the boat a couple of feet away to safety.

But, until the opening of the Suez Canal, the "Sailing Ship" still remained the favorite freight and passenger carrier on the high seas. When the stream of immigrants began to move into the Eastern Townships along Craig's road and through Megantic county, they all came over from the Old Country by sailing ship to the port of Quebec. Or if they were destined for the counties of Chateauguay or Huntingdon, they would stay on the ship two or three weeks longer and disembark at the port of Montreal.

Born in the Eastern Townships. I was moved with my family to Quebec at about the age of seven. In writing about sailing ships, therefore, I must state that this paper is largely made up from historical researches, for I have never crossed the ocean on a sailing ship in all my life. But my father, when he came across from the Old Country, came in a sailing ship; I once very nearly made the trip, but didn't; (and have regretted all my life that I didn't.) And when I was a youngster at Quebec the river every summer used to be filled with sailing ships. The little "Block Piers," (made especially for loading timber ships) and lining both sides of the river, still stand as they were — except that the waves and the ice have battered them and the green weeds of the earth have covered them and the winds and the rain have rotted them; yet there they lie, unnoticed by the large steamers passing up and down, waiting for the hand of time to remove them from the ken of man.

During the nineteenth century, the carrying trade of the high seas by sailing ship reached its apex of glory. Then, towards the close of the same century, the power of sail was gradually crowded out of existence by its new husky rival, steam.

When Columbus crossed the Atlantic in 1492, he made but a poor display of seamanship. Jacques Cartier in 1534 was miles ahead of him in the science of navigation. By 1588, Sir Francis Drake, with his little vessels, could literally "sail rings" around the mighty ships of the Spanish Armada. And, by the beginning of the nineteenth century, the three masted ship had become the standard of the sea. As the century wore on, the barque, (square sails only on fore and main, fore-and-aft sails on the mizen) became the popular rig. She handled better before the wind; sailed equally well with a beam wind; and cost somewhat less in size of crew.

The Zenith of the Sailing Ship

With the development of the Chinese Tea Trade, (closely followed by the Australian wool trade) and roughly about 1860 to 1870, the sailing ship attained to its very uttermost peak of glory. The famous Tea Clippers of that period were built primarily for speed: for on the long home run, the first arrivals got the best prices. To quote Miss Fox-Smith about the "Tea Trade":

"It meant the Old Pagoda anchorage at Foochow thronged with the fairest and fleetest ships mankind ever planned so long as he relied on the winds of God to carry him and his merchandise over seas.

"It meant such an assemblage of lovely ships as the world has never seen—unless indeed it were in the harbors of the Antipodes and in the London river when the wool trade was at its zenith."

These were the days when these famous three-masted clippers, with lovely spars, towering sails, and yacht shaped hulls, were truly the "Queens of the Seas." And then the trade died; killed by the opening of the Suez Canal, and by its vigorous inexorable rival, Steam. But, with the "Passing of the Sailing Ship," the real romance of the high seas died also.

In our own Canada, in the nineteenth century, the Fur Trade had been supplanted, as the leading or dominating trade of the country, by the "White Pine" Trade. Even as late as 1890, you will find by reference to trade records, that the exports of timber far exceeded the exports of grain or anything else. The timber was shipped in the log, first barked and cut square with a broad axe and called for a special class of ship, known as "Timber Drogher," always looked down upon by the clippers who sailed the seven seas of the world; for the "Timber Drogher" only made the comparatively short Atlantic voyage. These carried their hall mark on the nose for in the bow were cut four large square ports, two at the water-line leve, two higher up. The process was to open up the lower two and push and haul the great logs into the hold through these ports. As the vessel sank to her load water line, these two ports would be replaced, caulked, and given a coat of tar; the two upper ports would then be opened and the rest of the cargo worked in through them. You people do not know anything about white pine today. You can go to any city lumber dealer and buy white pine boards, but the best you can buy will be small with more or less branch knots. Canada, before Confederation, abounded in primeval pine forests, monarchs of the woods which grew from eighty to one hundred feet in height before the branches began. The square log of pine, so many thousands of which were shipped, would often run to eighty feet in length, two and one-half to three feet in width, and had to be absolutely clear of any knots, to be graded "first class." This old Canadian white pine was the finest working wood the world has ever known. In the words of the poet.

It cuts like cheese;
But wears like iron for things like these.

You cannot find a single one of these primeval groves of pine trees in Canada today. They have all been cut down and shipped away.

Trade Integral Part of Canadian Life

So great a hold had this white pine trade obtained upon Canada before Confederation that a good part of our folk lore and many of our folk songs come to us directly from it.

You are all familiar with Willis' "Canadian Scenery," published in London in 1842. It contained many steel engravings by Bartlett, showing all the towns on the St. Lawrence as far up as Lake Ontario, and the towns on the Ottawa river. There is hardly one sketch of these river towns, (and there are many sketches) but shows the great timber rafts floating down stream as part of the sketch.

In the construction of sailing ships much pine was used and so early in the nineteenth century Canada became closely connected with the ship building industry and ship yards were set up in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. And at the close of the century, when the sailing ship trade was dying and the white pine trade was dying too, both trades were drawn very closely together in their latter years.

In 1824 a Scotchman named Charles Wood came over from Glasgow and built an enormous vessel on the Island of Orleans which he named the "Columbus." The ordinary three-masted ship then ran in size from 600 to 1,000 tons: this vessel when completed, weighed 3,690 tons. The peculiarity of the "Columbus" was that her hull was constructed entirely of white pine logs—and she carried a cargo of timber besides. Charles Wood had her fitted with four masts; and sailed her over to London; where, after first discharging her cargo of timber, the hull was broken up and sold also.

So successful was this venture that Wood came over again in 1825 and built a still larger vessel of the same type of 5,294 tons, which he named the "Baron of Renfrew." But her voyage was not nearly so successful; she got into a storm and went ashore near the famous Goodwin Sands where her hull came to pieces from the pounding of the waves and the shores of France and Flanders were littered for miles with her pine logs.

The records of the nineteenth century have many names of clipper ships that became famous and one of the most famous of these, the "Marco Polo," that proudly bore for a while the name of "the fastest ship in the world," was built at Marsh Creek, in Courtenay Bay, New Brunswick, in 1850. She was rather a freak type and attempts to duplicate her successes by copying her model failed. She made her first run with timber to Liverpool in fifteen days; (fast time for a sailing ship!) where she was twice sold, the second time to the famous Black Ball line of passenger packets running to Australia. Her first captain under the Black Ball flag was James Nichol Forbes, a Scotchman from Aberdeen. Captain Forbes was so taken with her lines, that he began to boast that he would be back from Melbourne in six months! This then seemed utterly impossible, and everybody laughed at him. But to the surprise of the shipping world, he was back in the London river in five months and twenty-one days! Forbes was a competent and daring captain. Something of his character may be gathered from his boast about what he intended to do on his second trip. Forbes said, "Last trip I astonished the world. This trip, I intend to astonish the Powers of Heaven above!" On this second trip, the "Marco Polo" logged a record run of 364 miles sail in one day.

Similarities of Sailors and Lumbermen

It is the intention of this article to note certain analogies or similarities as between the sailorman, and the Canadian white pine lumber jack or shanty man, during the nineteenth century. To begin with, both were adventurous trades. Adventure always calls for certain resolution of the soul. Adventures today are mental and mechanical. That is to say a man's life depends on his courage and on the perfect condition of whatever mechanical device he is using. Both the sailorman and the lumber jack required the same courage; but beyond that their lives depended, in a crisis, on their physical endurance, promptness and self-control: on mind and body both trained to the finest point of alert co-ordination. The lumber jack was commonly called a "shanty man"; the song leader on the sailing ship was also always called the shanty man. Both classes used to sing at their work. And there is a marked similarity of type between the "paddle songs" of the Canadian lumber jack, and the songs of the sea. The leader sings one line alone and then the chorus comes roaring back with the words of the second line in reply. This is common to both sets of songs.

I am going to digress for a moment from the sailing ships; and ask you to imagine yourselves back in the old city of Quebec in 1888.

Quebec was different. As far as the eye could see both shores would be lined with ships, in some spots moored two and three abreast. St. Peter street and the lower town abounded with ship chandler's stores and sail lofts. Champlain street was one of the most dangerous streets in the world, the home of many "Crimps," (or Shanghai men, as some call them) whose vocation and pleasure was to hit a young man over the head; and then ship him overseas when occasion arrived. And all along both shores, (which displayed half a mile of mud at low tide, but were covered with water at high tide,) there were strewn thick, quantities after quantities of white pine logs. The incessant sound of the broad axe rose through the warm summer air on every side; as the shanty men worked at "Brightening" the muddy sides of the logs. (This operation was similiar to sharpening the soiled point of a lead pencil; the pen knife removes just enough of the outside to show the clean bright wood again.) And there was a certain music in this sound. A white pine log, when struck by the axe, gives forth a clear "musical note." (You all know the instrument played in vaudeville shows, called the "Xylophone." The music is produced by striking carefully at tuned pine blocks with a hammer!) And, here and there, would rise in the distance the occasional hail or cry of the culler; as a group of four or five armed with cant hooks worked to turn a heavy log over, so as to expose the muddy side to be 'broad-axed." Both the air and words used were undoubtedly borrowed from the sea.

"Away. Way — oh'."

They were legitimate successors of the old "Courriers du Bois," these lumber jacks, and they formed a class by themselves. For them was neither the close air of the cities nor the monotony of the farm. In October, they were off to their winter's work in the woods. They congregated in Ottawa to be sorted out for their different jobs. And for ten days, Ottawa was practically in the possession of the shanty men. They would march in crowds up and down Sparks street, always singing. In the following, one of their favorite Ottawa songs, you will notice they call themselves "Raftsmen." This refers to the spring portion of their job; described later:

"Laissez passer les Raf' man!"
La, ousqu'ils sont, tous les raf-man?
Dans les chantiere ils sont montes.
Bang sur la rame.
Laissez passer les raf-man!
Bang sur la rame, bang, bang.

From Ottawa, before the old Canada Atlantic Railway (familiarly known as Booth's Railway) was built, they teamed in to Norway Bay or Sand Point; there to embark on the York boats that were the type of boat used by all lumbermen on the Upper Ottawa, and started their long up current paddle to the head waters of the Madawaska, or the Opeongo, or the Mattawa, where their winter's job of felling white pine trees was to be carried out. And, in spite of the fact that they well knew that for six long months they would be dead to the world—no priest, no church, no doctor, no mail in those days!—they went off to their work singing. Day after day, long paddle and portage up the upper reaches of the Ottawa, up against current, on through the lakes of their own selected tributary, they paddled and sang as they paddled. Several of the songs published in the collections of French Canadian Folk Lore Songs that are now so popular were distinctly the paddle songs of the white pine shanty man. Perhaps of these "En roulant ma Boule" (originally an imported children's song,) was the favorite; the chorus fitted in grandly to the swing of the paddle. But there were others of purely lumber jack origin and composition; witness that spirited chorus of "Envoyons de l'avant, nos gens!"

"Envoyons de l'avant, nos gens."
Mais qu'on arrive en Canada
Il va falloir mouiller ca.
Ah! mais que ca soit tout mouille
Vous allez voir qu'ca va marcher'
Envoyons de l'avant, nos gens!
Envoyons de l'anvant!

And paddle songs in English, too, or possibly one should say in Irish! for instance, the once well known "Opeongoo."

"The Opeongoo."
As I was a-walkin' up Sparks street wan day,
I met Robert Conroy; who to me did say
"Will ye come up to me country and cut me white pine?
I will give ye good wages, and the best of fine times."
So cheer up! Me brave byes,
We're bound to go through
That villainous country,
The Opeongoo.

Arrived at the spot chosen by their Boss for their winter's camp, their first duty was to cut down enough trees to make three log buildings. There was first the Boss' house which was also the office, where the men's pay was calculated and the records of the timber cut were kept. Then the cook camp; which was also the eat camp at meal time. And lastly, the men's own building, where they slept at nights, where they sat around in the evenings, swapping yarns and singing choruses. This last was the "Chantier." And it was called the "Chantier" because it was the building where the men were accustomed to sing! From this old word used during the Canadian white pine trade comes it that the lumber jacks were nicknamed "Shanty Men"—and that a small wooden building is nicknamed a shanty pretty well the world over! And from the same French root word the song leader on the sailing ship was called the shanty man and sea songs have been known as "Shanties" from time almost immemorial.

The "Chasse Galerie"

Picture to yourself the lonesomeness of some young green hand spending his first long winter in the heart of these impenetrable woods; knowing that until spring was merging into summer, he could have no possible communications with those he loved and had left behind. Do you wonder that this condition gave rise to that purely Canadian legend, (my favorite of them all) the "Chasse Galerie!" How Satan himself, (or one of his emissary devils) would arrive in each camp near midnight on New Year's eve and canvass for a crew to run the "Chasse Galerie." He charged no cash fare; nothing but the promise of the volunteer's soul after death, as the price of the trip;—and he never failed to get a crew! At midnight, they took their seats with their paddles in a York boat, the devil taking the steerman's seat in the stern. And as they began to paddle, the boat would begin to rise up, and up till it was well above the tree tops. Then, paddling like grim death, they would drive through the night at incredible speed, south and east to the lower St. Lawrence till by breakfast time the devil had delivered each of them to his own home; be it Cape Sante or Ste. Croix or Cap Rouge... New Year's Day was theirs; to visit their "blondes" to mingle in the celebration but at midnight the fun ceased, the devil would come around and collect them all and they would begin the long sullen paddle north and west through the dark night back to the camp. And as they passed the upper Ottawa the plan was to try and pick out a church steeple and manouvre the boat down so that it would' touch the cross. The moment they did that, the spell was broken; the devil would vanish in a puff of blue flame, the crew would

Continued on page 23.

RECALLS HISTORIC TRADE



Pemberton Smith, whose article in today's Record supplement recalls the picturesque trade in squared pine which passed through the port of Quebec in the last half of the nineteenth century, is a native of the Eastern Townships now residing in Montreal who has taken a keen interest in Quebec historical matters. He is a frequent speaker at the Chateau de Ramezay and has written many papers on historical topics.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE

Head Office:

MONTREAL.

Paid Up Capital and Rest, $14,000,000.

Assets, over $137,000,000.

COMPLETE COMMERCIAL AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE.

Exceptional Facilities for the Handling of Collections and Remittances in the Province of Quebec.

530 OFFICES in CANADA, 496 of WHICH ARE in QUEBEC.

THREE BRANCHES IN SHERBROOKE:

29 Wellington Street North — M. A. Laine, Manager.
30 King Street East — V. Blanchard, Manager.
106 Belvedere Street — J. A. Letourneau, Manager.

Auxiliary Office:

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE (FRANCE)

37, rue CAUMARTIN, PARIS.

CORRESPONDENTS THE WORLD OVER.

Depletion Of Northern Pine Forests Ended Picturesque Period Of Quebec As Port For Storied Square Riggers

Continued from page 22.

be spilled into the soft snow, hike back somehow on foot to camp and, by virtue of having touched the cross, feel themselves comparatively absolved of their promise of their souls after death. Who says aeroplanes are a modern invention? Here is the first record of successful flights by a heaver-than-air machine.

There were but three seasons to a lumber jack's year and with the spring began his third season and his greatest adventure. This man was to "drive" the great logs by water, down the tributary to the Ottawa, down the Ottawa to Montreal, down the St. Lawrence to Quebec! Five hunred miles of river drive! Easy enough going where the current was smooth, a wild and hazardous job in the white water of the rapids, a breathless risk when a log was stuck on a rock at the top of one of the many waterfalls! The paucity of death among these shanty men is the actual proof of their extraordinary activity, daring and skill.

Do you remember the Big Jam of spruce logs on the Rouge River, twenty-five years ago? It threatened the railway bridge, it destroyed the road bridge, and this solid pile of logs, piled up twenty feet above the river level, extended around the bend of the river and therefore as far as the eye could reach. For a week they tried to loosen it up with dynamite and made no impression on it. Then they found an old white pine lumber jack named Trudeau crippled with rheumatism, over sixty years old, living in Lachute, and begged him to come down and look at the jam. With a cant hook in his hands, he was rowed around by a man for fully an hour and a half while he studied the lay of the logs. And then, suddenly and dramatically he got out of the rowboat and with his cant hook worked away at what he had decided was the "key" log until he had worried it loose. Then, climbing back into the boat, he told the oarsman to "pull for the shore" like mad. And, like magic the spectators saw first, a small procession of logs following down the river from the bottom of the pile; and then the whole face of the jam began to crumble and dissolve before the eyes as a house of cards crumbles when you remove one of the bottom cards.

I happened to meet Trudeau some time afterwards in Lachute. I said, "lumbering has left you nothing but rheumatism and your old age?" He said, "True enough. And memories!" I asked, "The glory has departed from the lumber trade; and the big white pine is all gone. If you had young sons, you would not put them into the lumber trade today?" He answered, "I don't know. Sooner than put them into an office where there is no air in Montreal and ask them to earn a living pushing a pen across a sheet of paper. Why," he said (and I only wish I could reproduce the emphasis he put into his next words) "a cripple would be just as good a man as my own son!"

At Sand Point or Norway Bay, the timber was gathered on the shore and built up into "cribs" containing four or six logs and from there on the going was easier. Two men would navigate each "crib" like a boat down stream, down the long timber slide past the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa; (which is now totally destroyed, but which the Marquis of Lorne rode down when Governor General)—down the falls at Grenville and Carillon, down the White Horse rapids and the Back River to Charlemagne at the foot of the island. Here all the "cribs" were assembled into one immense raft and towed by steamer to Quebec. It took about a week to make the distance under tow. This was the one holiday the white pine lumber jack got in the year; he spent the week swapping yarns and dancing and singing and so came back to Quebec, where the sailing ships were.

The Same in Old Quebec

There they lay, two hundred of them at a time. Driven from their accustomed routes by the growth of steam, Quebec for ten years had been a refuge and a last port of call. The "Parramatta;" (once a "Black Ball" line Australian packet ship,) that fine full rigged ship the "Newman Hall," those fast British clippers the "Maud" and the "Canova" —that could make three trips a season while the others made two, Norwegian ships like the "Einar Tamberskjelvar," the famous old "Red Jacket," bluff timber droghers like the G. M. Carins, "built by the mile and cut off by the yard."—now all bearing the trade mark of the white pine carrier, the four square ports cut in the bow.

Montreal is a strange city. It is one of the large ports of the world; and yet few of its inhabitants realize that a large portion of their daily bread and butter comes to them, directly or indirectly, from Montreal's commerce across the seas. The shipping is hidden behind the walls of freight sheds and grain elevators and many of us never see a ship from year's end to year's end. But in Quebec it was different. All the shipping was in plain view.

How many of you have ever seen a ship under full sail? It is one of the most beautiful sights in the world and none of you will ever see it again. So just picture to yourselves what it would be to be back on the old Dufferin Terrace at Quebec in 1888 on a warm summer afternoon in June, with a strong breeze blowing up the river; and to see the "Canova" under full sail, poking her nose round the point of St. Joseph de Levis! (Even this was a rare event for generally the ships towed in from the Traverse. But with a good east wind, it did happen now and then.) She comes in under full sail. Her sharp bow cuts the water as clean as a knife, but back from amidship two long lines of white water spread far from either side. And as she turns round the point her tall masts heel over as the breeze comes onto her quarter and the sunlight glistens on her white sails rising up the towering masts tier upon tier; top sail on main, top gallant on topsail, royal on topgallant, sky sail over all. In she sweeps, with a grace of motion no steamer can ever hope to emulate; right up the narrow river in full view, till she reaches the "Ballast Ground" where the river widens above Cape Diamond, where she swings smartly round about and heaves her anchor overboard. And, if you have been wise, you have slipped down the "Elevator" to Jos. Barbeau's; and have got a boat and pulled up near by to hear the sailors singing at their work. Now you have a chance to hear that famous old Shanty, "Paddy Doyle's Boots;" and hearing it, you will realize where the Quebec lumber jacks learned their hail or cry used for canting logs. Paddy Doyle, be it noted, was once the name of a man who kept a well known sailor's boarding house near the Liverpool docks, many long years ago. Just as Shakespeare and other sonnet writers used "Fol-de-rol-de-rol" and "Fa-la-la-la-la" to fill up the metre where the words ran out, so sailors were accustomed to use the word "Away" as part of the refrain; with such variations as "To my way and "Away, Oh!"

"WE'LL PAY PADDY DOYLE FOR HIS BOOTS"

"To me way: ai-ee, away oh!
Chorus: We'll pay Paddy Doyle for his boots."

"We'll heave, ay; and we'll haul, oh!
Chorus: And pay Paddy Doyle for his boots."

In an incredibly short time, the sails are all furled and the ship snugged away. And when the crew come to the last job of all, in accordance with a time honored custom of the sea, they break into the old Chanty, "Leave her, Johnny, Leave her." There has been an iron discipline in force since the ship left port, and it is now being relaxed; to remain relaxed till the ship sails again; and the humour and the custom of the crew both call for this song.

"LEAVE HER, JOHNNY, LEAVE HER"

"Leave her, Johnny, for we'll work no more!
Chorus: Leave her, Johnny, leave her.
Tomorrow we will go on shore,
Chorus: And it's time for us to leave her.

She would not wear, nor steer, nor stay,
Chorus: Leave her, Johnny, leave her.
She shipped it green both night and day,
Chorus: It's time for us to leave her.

She would not steer, and and she made us curse.
Chorus: Leave her, Johnny, leave her.
The Captain was a bully, but the mate was worse.
Chorus: It's time for us to leave her.

Oh, I pray that you will never be
Chorus: Leave her, Johnny, leave her.
Afloat on a bloody barge like she!
Chorus: And it's time for us to leave her.

Rounding the Cape

Let's go back twenty-five years, to the time when the world's famous clippers were in their glory —when such names as the "Lord of the Isles," the "Miltiades," the "Flying Cloud," the "Sea Witch" and the "Cutty Sark," were as well known to the public as the Mauretania, the Regina, or the Empress of Britain are to us today. There was neither Suez nor Panama Canal and to get from the narrow Atlantic into the broad Pacific, one had either to follow round the Cape of Good Hope or else round Cape Horn; there was no other way. From the 40th parallel of latitude south, the seas were known as the "Roaring Forties," where heavy winds are the constant rule, working round the Cape of Good Hope, the winds are strong, but variable, you take your chances. (Although Vanderdecken with his "Flying Dutchman" has been at least two hundred years trying to beat around the Cape of Good Hope.) But around Cape Horn, the gig westerly trade, rising in the hot section of the sea near the equator south of the central Pacific islands, blows almost incessantly steady and strong in the one direction, (as somebody has said, about the rain on the north Pacific coast "for 366 days in the year.") And so any sailing vessel, working its way west from Atlantic to Pacific, has got to count on cold head gales, and heavy seas, and driving rain or sleet or snow. More than that, owing to the turn of the lower part of the continent (as you can see by the map,) the ship had to "make her southing," that is to say work away down to a far point south and west, so as to get sea room for the long slant up the west coast. It was always a trying job; and sometimes a ship would find herself right up abreast of the Cape, but so close in that it would be hopeless to try to weather that long desolate, dangerous western coast line; and she would turn tail and run back into the Atlantic again; to make a fresh try for a better "southing." Three weeks of beating up into the head winds was not an unusual time to take rounding Cape Horn from east to west and there was little sleep for any one on board.

There were two classes of sailors; the "Ordinary" and the "A.B." An "ordinary seaman" was a green hand. When he had gained his experience and proved his ability he got his certificate entitling him to rank as an "able bodied" seaman. And well he deserved it. Listen to this.

In the cold and sleet and hail, it was one continuous job of putting on sail when the ship struck a favorable slant of wind and taking it off again when one of the southern squalls came suddenly booming up. The order comes to "take the top gallants off her." The men swarm up the shrouds, and string out along the yard supported on their "little marys," each fitting the hollows of their feet on to a line known as the "Kicking Line." This "Kicking Line" is the only support they have and they are one hundred feet up in the air, with the mast swinging in a wide arc as the ship rolls to the waves. Then they all lean forward and grab the slippery frozen canvas with hands and finger nails and pull it up and snug it away, fold by fold, in spite of the shrieking wind that is trying to tear the entire sail away from the holt ropes. And as they stretch forward to pull, their legs swing out and up to balance. So that if one of them fails to keep time with the others, his feet slip off the kicking line, and the next swing up the mast whips him off into the black, boiling waves. That is the end of him. No captain would dare risk his ship or his crew trying to pick up a man overboard during the stress and turmoil of beating his way through the tempestuous seas that surround old "Cape Stiff."

Again, (as in the case of the lumber jack on the drive) the paucity of accidents speaks volumes for the ability of the crew. Today, a sailor does not need to be a sailor. He may be a plumber, or a waiter, or a longshoreman — and his former training means little or nothing. But on the sailing ships, an A. B. sailor man was a sailor man. He had to be. He not only had to know enough navigation to take his trick at the helm, but he had to know intimately every shroud and deadeye: every rope and halliard, that made up the complicated rigging necessary on a full rigged ship.

Eastward Journey Easier

But coming from Pacific to Atlantic was a very different matter. Somewhere south of the central Pacific islands, the ship would pick up the big westerly trade and from that day it was one long triumphant run around the Cape. The very shape of the continent, rounding off to the eastward, helped the ship along. It is true the winds got stronger and colder, and the seas higher and higher, as the vessel came closer to the Cape itself.—but the winds were "fair winds," (that is, winds that blew exactly in the direction the ship wished to go.) So that "running down her easting," the captain clapped on all sail as soon as he got into the westerly; and only took off sail grudgingly to ease ship, if she began plunging her nose so deep as to be dangerous. And there was no need to work the ship miles out of her course for a "southing." Instead, she would come bowling round right close up to the old Cape itself.

The clippers, therefore, sailing from the London river to China or Australia on the outward trip, went round by the Cape of Good Hope. But on the return trip, for the sake of this well known westerly, they would cut right across the wide Pacific and so come flying triumphantly around Cape Horn into the Atlantic again. In consequence, by the time they got back to the London river, they had made the complete circle of the globe.

Here is an authentic account of one experience of the good old "Cutty Sark," that famous clipper that was so well built that she is still afloat, in Falmouth Harbor.

She was rounding Gabo Island, (a small island on the east coast of Australia between Melbourne and Sydney) in the early afternoon of the 25th July, 1889, when the Royal Mail steam Packet "Britannia," with mails for Sydney, passed her so close that the passengers could clearly be seen lined up along the steamer's rail to see the famous clipper.

The wind freshened all day: and during the night the second Officer of the "Britannia" rounded out the captain, and announced, "Sailing ship coming up fast astern, sir!"

"Nonsense," said the captain, "you're drunk or dreaming!"

But the mate was right; and more than that, when the Britannia" reached Sydney Harbor, there was the "Cutty Sark" lying already comfortably moored (and with all sails snugged away,) in Watson's Bay.

Now imagine yourselves in Foochow about 1868 and let us follow the course of a homeward bound Tea Clipper weighing anchor to set sail for London dock. There are many "Capstan Shanties" suitable for getting the anchor up, the shanty man may just as well sing "Way, oh; roll and go," as any other.

There are four famous fictitious characters on the High Seas, two of them are ladies, Nancy Dawson and Sally Brown; two are men, Rueben Ranzo and Johnny Boker. (All four of them may possibly be related to the John Doe and Richard Roe our notaries are so fond of writing about on land.) "Johnny Boker" you have already met familiarly as "Johnny," in "Leave her, Johnny, leave her." Let us now present you more formally to "Miss Sally Brown."

"SALLY BROWN

"Sally Brown is a bright mulatto!
Chorus: Way-oh! Roll and go.
She drinks rum and chews tobacco
Chorus: Spend my money on Sally Brown!

Sally lives in New York city.
Chorus: Way-oh! Roll and go.
Sally she is very pretty.
Chorus: Spend my money on Sally Brown!

Seven long years I courted Sally
Chorus: Way-oh! Roll and go.
Seven long years, but she wouldn't marry,
Chorus: Spend my money on Sally Brown!

Out across the China sea is the course, through the monsoon area, down past the central Pacific Islands, into the equator zone, where the weather is apt to be either dead calm or fierce thunderstorms. You have just come out of one of these vicious thunderstorms, snugged down to lowers only when you pick up a steady breeze from the north west and your captain (whose instinct never fails him in such cases,) realizes that you are actually in the beginning of the big Cape Horn westerly. Up go all your top sails again to stay up as long as the ship can stand them. Here your shanty man begins the fine old song "Shenandoah." It is a very typical shanty and illustrates the smattering of general knowledge the sailor man picks up in the various ports of the world. He knows that North America was once peopled by a race called "Indians," and that Shenandoah, (whom he calls "Shennandore" for convenience of pronunciation) was once an Indian Chief, with a river and a whole valley called after him in Virginia; and he has heard of the wonderful big Missouri river. But, of course, it is much too far inland for him ever to have seen it. So, he mixes up all these scraps of information into a chanty and sings it all over the world wherever his ship happens to carry him. The tune, too, is peculiarly typical it has in it something of the rise and fall of the wind and the long roll of the ocean billows.

"SHENANDOAH"

Oh, Shennandore, I love your daughter.
Chorus: Way-oh! you rolling river!
She lives across the stormy water,
Chorus: Away! we're bound away
'Cross the wide Missouri.

Missouri she's a mighty river.
Chorus: Way-oh! you rolling river!
When she rolls down, her topsails quiver.
Chorus: Away! we're bound away
'Cross the wide Missouri.

Once round Cape Horn, running up across the equator in the Atlantic, you strike lighter breezes in the "doldrums" (that bothered poor old Christopher Columbus so much in 1492,) and your sailors' work is lighter and the crew can gather on the forecastle for an idle time in the warm evenings when the day's work is done. That is when the shanty man pipes up some "Homeward Bound Shanty" and the crew join in the chorus with a will. One of the most beautiful of these homing songs is "Home, Dearie, Home." The air is all through a sailor's air; and the words, which are filled with the yearning for home, attain almost to the heights of real "poetry."

"HOME, DEARIE, HOME"

Oh, Amble is a fine town, with ships about the bay,
And it's fain and very fain I am to be back there today.
Oh, it's wishing in my heart I was far and far from here,
A-sitting in my parlour, and talking to my dear;
And it's Home, dearie, Home.

Chorus
Oh, it's Home I fain would be
For my topsails are h'isted, and I must out to Sea;
But the oak, and the ash, and the bonny beechen tree
They are all growing green in the bonny north Countree,
And it's Home, dearie, Home.

Oh, listen to the wind that comes piping from the West!
Of all the winds that blow 'tis the wind that I like best;
For it's blowing from the west; and it blows the pennant free,
And it soon will blow me home to my bonny north Countree;
And it's Home, dearie, Home.

Once in the North Atlantic and once you have picked up a favorable slant of wind, it is a straight run for the Lizard light, and your own "Home Countree." So that in the evening your shanty man begins the prime favorite of all the shanties; "Rolling Home." The original words are given; as this old shanty was first of all a song of the London ships; but the shanty man twists the words to suit his own circumstances. Thus on the Clyde ships they sang about "Rolling Home to Bonny Scotland," and the Yankee ships would sing about "Rolling Home to Good Old Boston:"—but always the air and the homing spirit of this famous old shanty of the high seas was the same.

"ROLLING HOME"

Call all hands to man the Capstan,
See the cable run down clear;
Heave away; and with a will, boys,
To old England we will steer!

Chorus:
Rolling Home, rolling Home,
Rolling Home across the sea
Rolling Home to merry England,—
Rolling Home, dear land, to thee.

Up aloft amid the rigging
Sings the loud exultant gale!
Straining every spar and backstay,
Every stitch of every sail.

Chorus: Rolling Home, etc.

Many thousand miles behind me,
Many thousand miles before.
Ancient ocean heaves to waft us
To the well-remembered shore.

Chorus: Rolling Home, etc.

Quebec Held Unique Position

In 1888, Quebec was in the unique position of being the one port in the world calling annually for "sailing ship" freight; no "steamers" need apply. Both the ship owners and the timber exporters were convinced that the white pine trade was on a solid basis and would continue indefinitely. But the "Sword of Damocles" was hanging over the trade, ready to drop at any moment. The Ottawa producers knew that the supply of big white pine was nearly all cut away and they were waiting the opportunity to begin shipping boards only; so that when the time came they could the more easily persuade Europe to accept spruce boards in their stead.

In 1889, one of the leading timber exporters in Quebec tried the experiment of loading a tramp steamer with pine logs in defiance of the old tradition of the port that timber could only be loaded through

Please turn to page 27.

To Serve You Satisfactorily!

• WE EXTEND our congratulations to the publishers and staff of the *Sherbrooke Daily Record* on the occasion of their esteemed newspaper's *Fortieth Anniversary.*

• WHENEVER you see an organization holding the confidence and loyalty of its neighbours, you know that within that organization there always has been, and is, the desire *To Serve You Satisfactorily!*

• WHETHER the organization be one which brings News or Merchandise within your easy reach, it is Satisfactory Service which makes it a vital part of its community.

• ZELLERS is proud of the loyalty of those it has been serving for a period of six years.....and looks forward to emulating the inspiring example of the Sherbrooke Daily Record..... *To Serve You Satisfactorily* for many decades!

• A Canadian Company
• Canadian Owned
• Canadian Operated

ZELLERS
RETAILERS TO THRIFTY CANADIANS

WALTER P. ZELLER
President and Founder

SYDNEY A. BELMONT
Manager in Sherbrooke

EAST ANGUS IS JUSTIFIED IN BEING PROUD OF ITS RECORD

East Angus Has Contributed Several Colorful And Poignant Chapters To Long History Of Eastern Townships

Chronicle of Events and Personalities Responsible for Growth of East Angus Provide Chapter of More than Passing Importance to Annals of Eastern Townships Achievements — Generation After Generation Has Continued Noble Task Started by William Angus and His Pioneer Associates Fifty-Five Years Ago—Peaceful Citizenry Has Prevented Labor Strikes Common to Similar Industrial Centres.

The colorful history of the Eastern Townships contains many interesting and poignant chapters written around the birth, development and progress of the cities, towns and villages which comprise this southern section of the Province of Quebec. A contribution of more than passing importance to these annals of Eastern Townships achievements is the chronicle of the events and personalities responsible for the growth of East Angus—that industrious little centre bordering the St. Francis River.

East Angus is within five years of its sixtieth birthday, which will be observed in 1942, and its archives are replete with the accomplishments of generation affer generation of honest and far-sighted citizenry. The task started by those men who laid the foundation of this important town in 1882 has been continued down through the years, each generation contributing in its own unique manner towards converting the dream of these pioneers into a reality. Hardships and handicaps have been encountered, but always rallying to the support of those confronted with difficult problems was that indomitable spirit handed down from those courageous settlers who hewed a home for themselves out of the virgin forest.

The youth of every succeeding generation learns at school and at home of the problems William Angus and his associates faced when they first considered the possibilities of the site on which now stands East Angus. Spurring them on was that vision and understanding which had made William Angus a wealthy and prominent Montreal manufacturer. Where men of lesser willpower and lesser understanding would have faltered and returned to the safer confines of well established businesses, William Angus carried on and refused to permit entry of the word defeat into his vocabulgauge.

East Angus was St. Louis de Westbury before its name was changed to perpetuate the memory of that staunch Canadian who was responsible for the construction of the first paper-manufactering mill in that vicinity. Unknown to Angus and his first employees were the modern machinery and methods which have facilitated the manufacture of paper and have earned for East Angus the reputation of being one of the most important pulp and paper centres in the Dominion. Two years after Angus had erected the first mill, a tiny wooden chapel was built to administer to the spiritual needs of the small population. Mgr. Larassard, history recalls, consecrated the small structure which continued as a mission until 1887, when the first resident parish priest, Rev. Father Boudreau, was appointed.

Steady Progress Brought Incorporation in 1912

Progress continued steadily if not by leaps and bounds and on March 14, 1912, the act incorporating East Angus as a town was passed. Milestones in the history of East Angus from that date include the present water and sewage system, installed in 1912; the construction of a new post office in 1914, and the erection of the Nicol bridge, connecting the town with the Bury road, in 1917. The new water system replaced the old means which supplied only the south side of the river. Springs in the Stoke Mountains have been connected with the reservoir on the Dudswell road, the capacity of the receptacle having been doubled a few years ago to provide the town with an up-to-date fire system.

Still fresh in the memory of some of the older residents is the old ferry which used to cross the St. Francis before the Nicol bridge was built. Five years later East Angus was to have another bridge, the Taschereau crossing having been constructed through the intercession of the town's major industry, the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company.

There are still a few landmarks left as a link connecting the past and the present, but East Angus today is a thriving centre with modern stores, hotels and other conveniences not usually found in centres with similar populations of less than five thousand souls. Blessed with a civic administration which has a complete and sympathetic

Please turn to Page 47

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY IS TO FORE IN CANADA

Ranks First Among Manufacturing Industries in Gross and Net Value of Products, as Well as in Number of Employees and Wages Paid.

The pulp and paper industry ranks first among Canadian manufacturing industries in gross and net values of products, as well as in total number of employees and wages and salaries paid.

The Eastern Townships, this self-contained "province within a province" has three important newsprint producing centres—at East Angus and Bromptonville, where the mills of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company are located, and at Windsor Mills, home of the Canada Paper Company.

The value of gross output of the pulp and paper industry increased rapidly and steadily until the boom years following the Great War, when it jumped to a peak of over $232,000,000 in 1920. This was followed the next year by a drop which was general throughout the industrial field. From that year on there was a steady recovery resulting in a total for 1929 of $243,970,761, followed by sucessive decreases to $123,415,492 in 1933. The large decreases of these four years were due to both lower price levels and diminished production. In 1934 and 1935 quantity and value production both increased.

The total North American output of newsprint paper in 1936 was 4,439,876 tons, of which 3,190,599 tons was made in Canada, 921,408 tons in the United States, and 327,869 tons in Newfoundland. The Canadian output was 15.9 per cent. more than in 1935, that in the United States 1 per cent. more, with a loss of 2.3 per cent. in Newfoundland, making a total continental increase of 418,414 tons, or 10.4 per cent. North American production of newsprint in 1936 was 45,000 tons more than in the previous record year of 1929.

The development of the pulp and paper industry in Canada has entailed large expenditures of capital in mills, in the development of water power and in the building of new communities.

Pulp and paper mills provide work for over 28,000 people, a large percentage of whom are skilled workmen. Mill payrolls total $36,000,000 annually. It is estimated that the total value of the product of this industry was $185,000,000 in 1936.

At present nearly 3,600 sawmills are operating in Canada, and these provide employment for about 18,000 people, to whom over $14,000,000 is annually disturbuted in wages. The total value of the products is approximately $60,000,000. Normally, about three-fifths of the lumber produced is consumed in Canada.

To supply the wood-using industries, hundreds of logging camps are required. Last winter it is estimated that 145,000 men were employed continuously from November to March in logging operations, and that at least 200,000 men found part-time employment during the year. Their wages amounted to $50,000,000. Approximately $40,000,000 was expended by camps for food and equipment.

Production of newsprint in Canada set a new high record in 1936, being 3,000,000 tons. The total output for 1935 was 2,753,000 tons.

CANADA'S MINING STATISTICS

	1936	1935
Mineral Production	$360,540,000	$321,344,000
Gold Production	$130,329,000	$115,595,000
Silver Production	$ 8,164,000	$ 10,767,000
Nickel Production	$ 43,471,000	$ 35,345,000
Copper Production	$ 38,665,000	$ 32,312,000
Lead Production	$ 14,643,000	$ 10,624,000
Non-metallic Mineral Output	$104,205,000	$ 90,543,000



Enjoy the Genial Hospitality of the

Commercial Hotel

EAST ANGUS.

In days of old, about the time when the Sherbrooke Record was still in swaddling cloths, this hostelry was called The Inn and was the centre of the life of the community. Although but lately modernized, you'll find an air of hearty friendliness still pervades the place. You'll find a welcome here.

A. R. Rousseau, Prop.

OUR Reputation IS Important

You may have little ability to judge the worth of mortuary services. You may know nothing of comparative costs and values. In all probability, you have neither the experience nor the inclination to judge funerals from their more commercial aspects.

If this is true, then our reputation IS important . . .

Earned by years of serving and constant adherence to selm-imposed standards, it becomes, in time of need, a bulwark, a source of confidence and satisfaction not estimable in terms of price.

JOSEPH BURNS
UNDERTAKER.
EAST ANGUS, QUE.

F. Normand & Co.

EIGHTEEN YEARS OF SERVICE AT THE SAME LOCATION.

East Angus representatives of the LAFAYETTE ORGANIZATION of Independent Stores.

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S WORKING CLOTHES,
CHOICE GROCERIES.

46 St. Jean Street. EAST ANGUS. Tel. 86

HARDWARE



Kitchen Utensils
Electric Appliances
Crockery
Construction Material
General Hardware
Paint and Varnish
Coal and Wood

Tel. 39
East Angus
L. ST. CYR
Manager.



ST. CYR & COMPANY
LIMITED.



HERE Do Your Good Old-Fashioned Spring Shopping

New goods are pouring in — new Prints and Ginghams, Coatings and Suitings, and Hangings! Come and make your choice of the latest conceptions, at prices lower than you expect to pay.

H. H. COOPER & CO
GENERAL MERCHANTS
EAST ANGUS, QUE.

DINE HERE
... and make it your home.

East Angus Hotel

J. H. AUBIN, Prop.



Real Canadian Cooking.
Rooms with Running Water.
Beer and Wine with Meals.
Tavern.

Jewelry!

We do repairs of all kinds and take extra special pride in watch and clock repairing. We guarantee our work!

I. A. SAVARIA
JEWELLER-WATCHMAKER
Angus Street - - EAST ANGUS

Town Of EAST ANGUS

Compton County, Que.

Population 3,500

Assessment $2,282,000

Unlike many municipalities whose ever mounting debts are causing great perturbation throughout the Country, the Town of East Angus pursues the sounder policy of debt reduction. In 1931 the Net Bonded Indebtedness was $529,000. In 1935 this had been reduced to $429,000 and a further cutting down took place during the year just closed. On December 31st, 1936, the amount was but $403,000.

Backed by local capital, a shoe manufacturing plant was opened in the early Spring of 1936 with a pay-roll of forty employees. Already its success has been so great that there are now eighty people regularly employed.

The Town of East Angus has no unemployment problem. No government assistance has been sought for four years, and the few cases of non-employment are taken care of by municipal betterment jobs. More streets are being paved and sidewalks laid.

East Angus is a modern town and all modern improvements are here available. Water power is plentiful and reasonable in rates.

Every encouragement is offered new industries to locate here and full information will be cheerfully supplied to factory owners looking for satisfactory locations.

J. E. PALMER, Mayor. A. TOURIGNY, Sec.-Treas.

Established 1936.

EAST ANGUS SHOE COMPANY, LIMITED

Authorized Capital - - $45,900.00

This Company was organized in March 1936, by business men of East Angus, for the purpose of manufacturing ladies' fine footwear, and active manu facturing operations were well under way towards the latter part of the month of April.

The product has been well received by the retail shoe trade; sales have increased until now the average daily output has reached 300 pairs of shoes.

EQUIPMENT:

Eight thousand square feet of ideal manufacturing space, with adequate machinery and equipment for the ultimate production of five hundred pairs per day. The "Littleway" process of shoemaking employed by the company, is recognized in footwear circles as the most efficient and up-to-date for quality shoes.

SALES:

Made to order business only is solicited. The company is represented in every province of the Dominion, by experienced salesmen who call on the retail trade only.

This method of direct to store selling, has placed the company's products in some of the finest retail and department stores from coast to coast.

Total sales for the first fiscal year ending May 1st, 1937, will be approximately $150,000.00.

EMPLOYMENT:

At the present time, 80 hands are working. This number will be increased gradually to one hundred, or more.

The present average payroll amounts to $3,000.00 per month and it is anticipated that the company will pay out in wages $50,000.00 by May 1937.

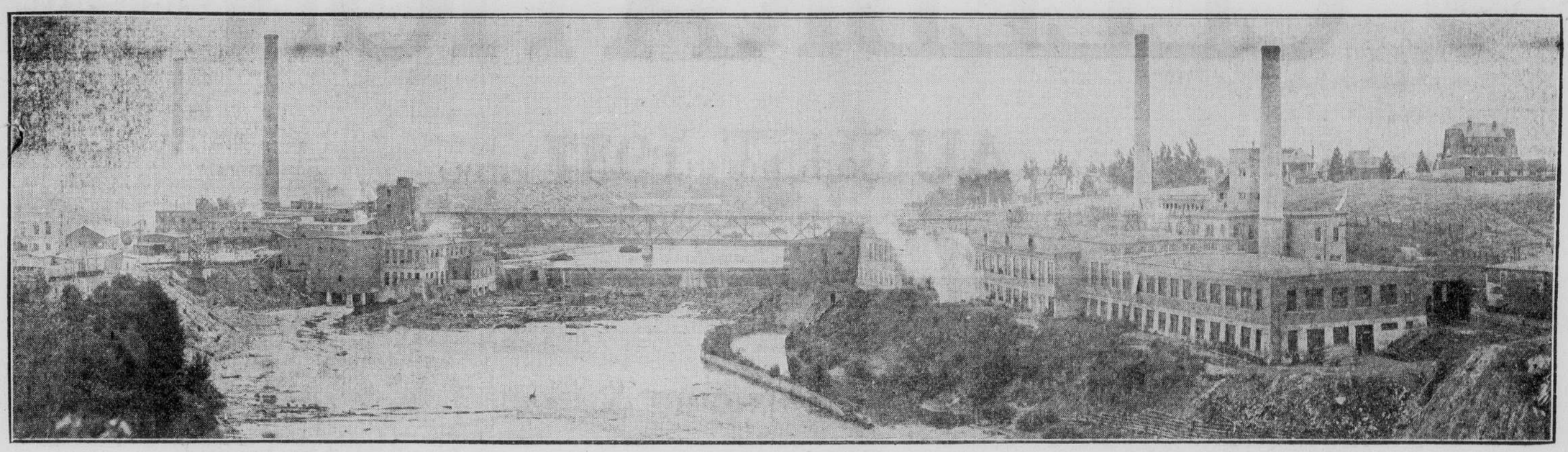
— BOARD OF DIRECTORS —

J. E. PALMER, President. ALPHONSE BILODEAU, Vice-President. JOHN R. McFADDEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

ED. A. EVANS, General Manager.

J. H. AUBIN H. H. COOPER T. A. BAGLEY E. PROVENCHER

BROMPTON PULP & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED



MILLS AT EAST ANGUS, QUEBEC.

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPRINT,
KRAFT AND GROUNDWOOD PULP.
BOX BOARD, JUTE AND KRAFT LINER
CORRUGATING BOARDS.
KRAFT AND SULPHITE PAPERS.

CONGRATULATIONS

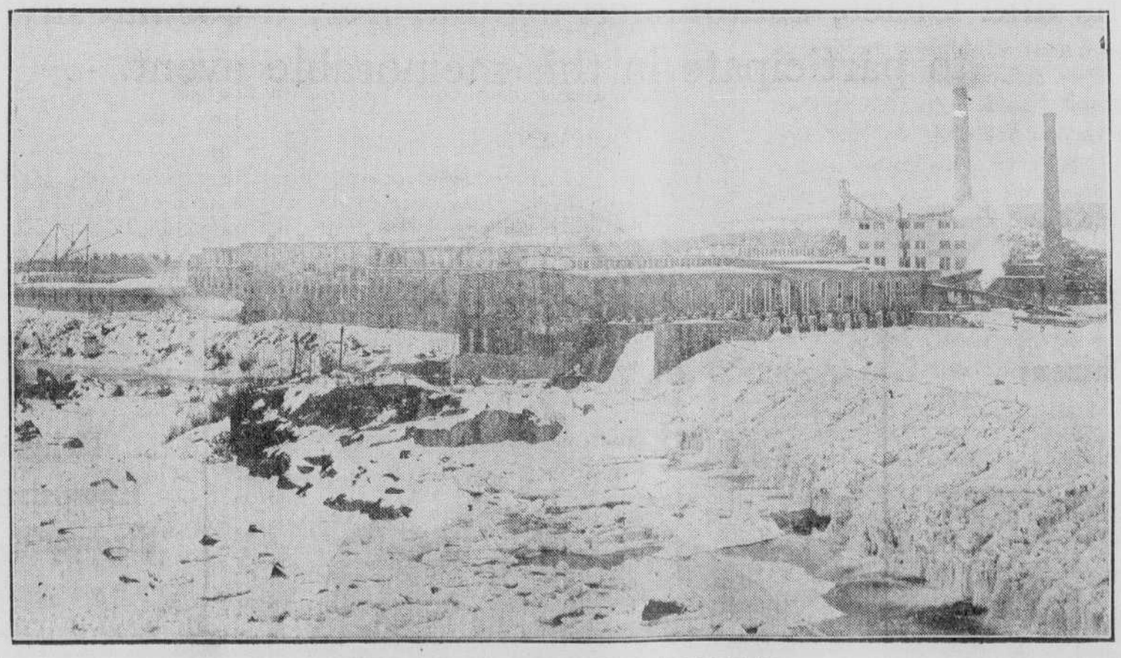
to the

SHERBROOKE DAILY RECORD

which today celebrates its

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The Newspaper which every day brings the news of the world to the workers in our Mills, printed on paper they have themselves made.



MILLS AT BROMPTONVILLE, QUEBEC.

DISTRIBUTORS IN CANADA

MacGREGOR PAPER & BAG CO., INC., Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S.

PYRAMID PAPER PRODUCTS, LTD., East Angus and Montreal.

W. J. BELL PAPER CO., LTD., Toronto.

RICHMOND PAPER CO., Halifax.

LEVESQUE & FRERES, LTD., Sherbrooke.

SMITH, DAVIDSON & WRIGHT, LTD., Vancouver.

W. R. BARNARD PAPER CO., LTD., Ottawa.

PLANTS AT

EAST ANGUS, QUE. — BROMPTONVILLE, QUE. — LIME RIDGE, QUE.

1837 1937

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

AUGUST 1937



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY OF SHERBROOKE.

Sherbrooke will celebrate its 100th Anniversary this coming August. Sherbrooke is known as the Electric City and it must live up to its name. During the entire month the electrical display will be beyond your wildest dreams. This one attraction alone will draw thousands of people to Sherbrooke.

The Mayor of the City of Sherbrooke makes a special appeal to all citizens to unite, irrespective of nationality or creed. With this feeling of unity the success of the festivities which will take place on this occasion is assured.

The Queen City of the Eastern Townships conveys to its sister Towns and Cities, established around her, a cordial invitation to participate in this memorable event.

A Special Appeal to the Citizens of Sherbrooke

OLD HOME MONTH

All citizens of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships having friends and relatives who were former residents, are requested to give their names and addresses to the Centennial Office at the City Hall, and an official invitation will be sent them to visit Sherbrooke during August, 1937, together with a programme of the Celebration.



His Worship Mayor Col. Emile Rioux, V.D.

A few of the many unusual attractions which have not heretofore been seen in this locality.

Religious Demonstrations, Marathons, Extensive Decorations, Electric Illuminations, Fireworks, Mammoth Parades, Band Festivals, Military Displays, etc., etc.

Full information concerning the Centennial Celebration will be gladly supplied by His Worship Mayor Colonel Emile Rioux, V.D., or the Secretary, City Hall, Sherbrooke, Que.

Ancient Quebec Castles Witnessed Great Many Historical Happenings

Directly Under the Spot Where Famous Castle St. Louis Once Stood Are to Be Found Regular Series of Massive Stone Vaults Which Were Probably Used as Dungeons and Wine-Cellars by the Later Governors of New France —Haldimand House or Vieux Chateau Occupied Site of Chateau Frontenac.

Contrary to the statement of writers from time to time that the ancient Castle of St. Louis occupied for two centuries the site of the present stately Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, it might be well to say that it was not the Castle St. Louis but the Haldimand House or Vieux Chateau that stood there from 1784 to the time of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel in 1892. Ancient engravings show the Castle St. Louis as a very plain but massive three-storey stone structure with the old-fashioned slanting roof, standing on the very edge of the cliff, two hundred feet above the St. Lawrence, at the extreme northeast end of Dufferin Terrace, opposite the magnificent monument erected in 1898 in honor of Quebec's founder and first governor, Samuel de Champlain. At the rear, overlooking the St. Lawrence river, there was a gallery which extended from one end of the extensive building to the other. This gallery was supported by eight or more stone abutments sealed in the solid rock of the precipice. From this vantage point the governors and other occupants of the castle had a wonderful view of the surrounding district, a perfect panorama of a vast expanse of country, in every direction, an outlook in fact, of unparalleled beauty.

Soon after his arrival in Quebec on the sailing vessel named the Don-de-Dieux, of one hundred and fifty tons, on the third of June, 1608, Champlain erected a fort or "Abitation" in the Lower Town, in which he and his small band of brave companions, some twenty-eight men, soldiers, sailors and citizens, took up their abode for some years and where they suffered numerous hardships including even the pangs of hunger. Champlain's handsome young Hugenot wife, Helene Boule, whom he married when he was forty and she twelve years of age, but was left in France to complete her education, shared his joys and his sorrows for a time at the "Abitation" from 1620. The present popular summer resort at Montreal, a former fortress under French and English rule, known as Ste. Helene's Island, three-quarters of a mile long by one-third of a mile wide, was purchased by Champlain in 1613, one year after his appointment as governor of the colony. Here it is assumed he encamped while on his visits to the Indian village of Hochelaga, now the great City of Montreal. The island was named in honor of his wife, who, in latter years, history tells us, abandoned the faith of her fathers and became a devout Roman Catholic, dying in a convent in France which she had built. It was on Ste. Helene's Island that the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the last governor of New France, burned his colors on the night preceding the capitulation of Montreal in 1760. The island, at one time while under British rule served the purpose of a military prison.

Erection of Fort St. Louis Started in 1624

It was in May, 1624, on his return from France, that the founder of Quebec commenced the erection of a wooden structure which he named the Fort St. Louis, on the site of which stood for nearly two hundred years the famous Castle St. Louis. Champlain enjoyed his home on the heights of Cape Diamond for but a brief period, however, as it was on the 20th of July, 1629, that Quebec was claimed by the Kirke brothers in the name of King Charles I of England, when the English ensign replaced the lily flag of France for nearly three years, until the signing of the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye on the 13th of July, 1632, when Quebec was restored to France.

When the Kirkes took possession of the country almost without firing a shot and left a small force in possession of the fort, Champlain as well as the Recollet Fathers, who were the first members of a religious order to reach Canada in 1615, were obliged to leave the country, the governor as a prisoner of war. Champlain was taken to Plymouth, England, but soon after was permitted to proceed to France. The grey-gowned monks, who had played such an important part in the religious life of New France only returned to Canada in 1670 and later built a church and convent on the site of the present court house and Anglican Cathedral, where, with the kind permission of the Roman Catholic Church authorities, Church of England services were held on Sundays and week days for a lengthy period, until in fact 1796 when the church and convent were destroyed by fire.

At the time of the invasion by the Kirkes the population of the tiny Crown colony did not number one hundred persons, including the well known Martin, Hebert and Couillard families as well as the Recollet monks and Jesuit fathers, several members of the latter order already engaged in laboring among the Indians in the Huron country. Soon after their arrival in the New World in 1625 several of the zealous black-robed Jesuits took their departure from Quebec in birch bark canoes and followed the rivers and lakes, and rough Indian trails in the forests to the north as far as Hudson Bay, south as far as the Gulf of Mexico and westward to the Rocky Mountains in their self-sacrificing efforts to provide for the comfort, spiritual and otherwise of the untutored savage Redmen, six of them later suffering cruel deaths by fire and the hachet in so doing.

Champlain returned to New France in the spring of 1633 and with indomitable courage again joined his handful of white settlers and Indian allies and renewed his efforts, not only to promote trade, but to colonize the country and improve the conditions of the people. But his work, unfortunately, was of short duration, as the brave explorer, soldier and trader died at the Fort St. Louis on Christmas Day, 1635, at the age of sixty-eight years after an illness of two months and a half from paralysis. Strange to say his place of burial in the city remains a mystery to this day.

Improvements to Castle St. Louis Cost 15,000 Pounds

Work on the Castle St. Louis, built on the site of Champlain's fort was started by Governor de Montmagny in 1647 and it was completed by his successor, Governor Louis D'Aillebout. It was enlarged by the courageous Comte de Frontenac in 1694 and underwent extensive improvement by Sir James Craig, who was governor of Canada from 1807 to 1811, at a cost of nearly fifteen thousand pounds. The castle was not only the seat of colonial government, but the home of governors and many illustrious personages under French and English rule. Here His Majesty King William IV, then known as Prince William Henry, third son of King George III, who was a naval officer of H.M.S. "Pegasus," the first member of the English Royal family to visit Quebec, was entertained in 1787. The Duke of Kent, great-grandfather of King George V, received the homage of the people in the castle in 1791 and succeeding years.

Directly under the spot where the castle once stood there is a regular series of massive stone vaults of wonderful strength which were no doubt used as the dungeons and wine cellars by the governors of New France and probably also by their English successors down to the destruction of the building by the fire in 1834 while occupied by Lord Aylmer and his family. How many unfortunate prisoners languished in these dungeons from time to time and how much the sparkling wines of France stored in the cellars contributed to the gayety of the castle and the brilliancy of the French and English regimes now can only be surmised.

The Haldimand House or Vieux Chateau, as it was often styled by the native population, the corner stone of which was laid on the 5th of May, 1784, by the governor, Sir Frederick Haldimand—original owner of the Kent House at Montmorency Falls—was a prominent landmark until demolished to make way for the Chateau Frontenac. It was quite an imposing stone structure and for years after its erection was used as a vice-regal residence, council room for the Legislature and for other government purposes. The Laval Normal School was inaugurated in Quebec on the 12th of May, 1857, with the late Bishop Horan, of Kingston, Ont., a former Quebecer, as its first principal, and for years the ancient building provided class rooms for the students. Previous to the latter date, for some years at least, fraternal societies held meetings in the Haldimand House, while a portion of the main building was occupied as one of the city police stations and the wives and children of several of the constables resided there. One of the outbuildings of the famous chateau—possibly the old powder house—actually served the purpose of a morgue for a time.

Brigade Office is Another Ancient Landmark

Another building on St. Louis street, known for generations as the "Brigade Office," the headquarters for officers commanding the Quebec military district, is an ancient landmark which may soon disappear, much to the regret of lovers of antiquity in the Ancient Capital. The old-fashioned, three-storey building, with heavy iron shutters, dates from the early days of the past century. It was built for military purposes by the Imperial Government authorities. Previous to the withdrawal of the English soldiers from Quebec the regular army men were paid largely in Mexican silver. The money was brought from Mexico in war vessels and after being landed at the Queen's wharf it was not unusual to see ordinary two-wheeled wood carts loaded with boxes of the precious metal, guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, proceeding along the streets in the direction of the brigade office, where it was deposited until required by the regiment officers in order to pay the British Tommies their shilling a day. The large scales on which the silver was weighed were still to be seen hanging from the ceiling of one of the rooms down to recent years. At one time armed soldiers did sentry duty outside of this building night and day for years.

The brigade office adjoins what has been known for a lengthy period as the "Kent House," at one time the home of the Duke of Kent and is, without doubt, the oldest building in Quebec, dating from 1636, although very much altered since then. It was at this house that the articles of capitulation of Quebec were signed on the 18th of September, 1759, by DeRamezay, a French army officer, who was in command of the depleted garrison, under instructions from Governor Vaudreuil, when formal possession was taken of the city by the British troops under General Murray.

Archives Building In Ottawa Is A Veritable Treasure House

It is interesting to learn that the Canadian Government is jealously safeguarding all material of interest in regard to the past and current history of the Dominion. The Archives Building in Ottawa is now a veritable treasure house for the research worker and student.

Canadian history falls naturally into four divisions — French rule, British military control from 1759 to 1764, civil government from 1764 until Confederation, and the post-Confederation politics which still exist today.

The story of the first of these groups, the French regime, is a fascinating one. Composed partly of original papers and partly of transcripts from Paris, the section contains all the royal orders to Canada—covering almost one hundred years of varying fortune. Records of the Ministries of War and Marine show the alternating moods of lavish generosity and strict economy—of sheer neglect—which characterized French rule in Canada. Among the private papers included in this section are those of Bigot, most thievish of Intendents; Montcalm, lovable, hot-headed and impetuous; Bougainville, gallant soldier, but even more noted at a navigator; Radisson, whose story is the story of the Canadian fur trade; and last Johnstone, that dour Scots Jacobite who poured out the bitterness of his heart on to the faded pages of his journal. These letters show the gallantry, the hopes and fears, and—alas!—the petty jealousies that were both the foundation and ruin of New France. Truly a very wonderful picture!

Nor is the picture of Canada under British rule any less complete. Among the original papers are all the military records of the country from 1786 to 1870—of which more later—the minutes of the various Legislative Councils, correspondence with the Secretary of State, and the letters of the many Governors from the time of the Conquest to Confederation. The Archives also hold many transcripts from the Public Records Office and the British Museum—chief among which are the Boquet and Haldimand papers—these two Swiss soldiers of fortune who left such a mark on American history. The collection of State Papers for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are also taken from this same source. The collection of private papers covering these years is of great interest. Letters of Wolfe, Moncton, Townshend and Murray throw light on that grim drama played at Quebec in 1759—incidentally the finest combined naval and military campaign ever carried out. For later days, and the political development of the country, there are the letters of Dalhousie, most misunderstood of Governors, and Lord Durham, whose famous report is the foundation on which the Dominion was built. Sir John A. Macdonald's papers—a library in themselves—show Canada both before and after Confederation; a fitting memorial to a great man. In truth, the student cannot complain of paucity of material. Rather it is a matter of proceeding with care and discrimination among the wealth placed at one's disposal.

There are in the Archives 50,000 volumes and portfolios of indexed manuscript; in addition to this many thousand—including the Canadian war records—have not yet been collated. The maps, including charts and plans—many of which are original drawings—number some 30,000; the oldest map in the collection being dated 1500. The actual number of pictures and prints is unknown. About 2,000 are framed and on display; and, in all, there are 15,000 catalogued. In the library there are over 30,000 books—all relating to Canada and Canadian history. There is also a fine collection of pamphlets, old newspaper files, and journals.

DEPLETION OF NORTHERN QUEBEC PINE FORESTS

Continued from page 23.

bow ports and therefore in a wooden hull. And tramp steamers were all iron hulls. Hon. John Sharples went to the shipper and said, "Do you realize what you are doing? You are planning to ruin the port of Quebec." The reply was, "I intend to make the port of Quebec." So in 1900 there were three steamers loading in Quebec.

Then the blow fell. The fiat went forth from the Ottawa dealers, "no more timber was to be shipped in the log." The tramp steamers decided to nose up the two hundred extra miles to Montreal where there was a still water port and from that time, the trade of carrying deals and boards was all theirs. Quebec was essentially a sailing ship port and the last port up the river to which the sailing ship could comfortably come. But there is a twelve foot tide twice in the twenty-four hours and the still water port, a day's journey farther up, was a great temptation. Besides which, loading at Montreal saved the long raft tow down to Quebec.

The Timber Trade Disappears

So, at one fell swoop, away went all the old traditions of the Port of Quebec. She was from henceforth to develop entirely new traditions. This meant to Canada no more huge rafts floating down the St. Lawrence river; no more timber drives down the Ottawa, no more trips of the "Chasse Galerie" and the fact that the Canadian board axe is a forgotten implement of a lost art.

And, to the sailing ship, it meant the last trenches taken, the last line of defence gone and that the reign of the sailing ships, for many years Queens of the High Seas, was definitely and irrevocably over. Sic transit gloria. . .

Will the world ever succeed in so depleting her coal and oil supplies, that mankind will come back to relying on the "Winds of God, to carry her commerce overseas?"

In this article I have tried to show some of the Romance of Trade. So it is fitting that the paper should close with poetry, which I have borrowed for the occasion from a well known writer who loved the sea and above all loved the sailing ships. You know that the captain, (the old man,) always used the prefix "Mister" in addressing his first mate. And these lines, representing the yarn told by an old forecastle sailor man, will describe in a few brief, graphic words the whole process of "running down the Easting" from the Pacific round old Cape Horn, far better than words of mine could ever do.

" 'Don't you take no sail off her;'
The old man said;—
Wind and sea rampagn'
Fit to raise the dead.

"Thrashing through the Forties
In the sleet and hail;
Running down her Easting
Under all Plain Sail.

" 'She's logging seventeen,
And she's lifting to it grand,
So I'm going down below
For a stretch off the land.

" 'And if it gets any worse Mister,
You can come call me;—
But, don't oyu take no sail off her,'
Said the old man, said he.

"Them was the days, sonny,
Them was the men:
Them was the ships
As we'll never see again.

"Oh, but it was something
Just to be alive,
Thrashing under royals
South of forty-five.

"When it was, 'Don't you take no
sail off her,'
The old man would say,
Beard and whiskers gleaming
Stiff with frozen spray.

" 'She's logging seventeen,
And she's lifting to it grand:—
And I mean to keep her going
Under all she'll stand.

" 'And if it gets any worse, Mister,
You can come and call me:—
But, don't you take no sail off her,'
Says the old man, says he."

"PRECIOUS MEMORIES"

O, for a glimpse of bluebells
That grew oe'r the shady ridge,
Of primroses and daffodils
Down by the old rustic bridge.

Where sparkling dewdrops hung
their heads
In Sherwood forest's glen
The fragrance of violets, in mossy
beds
And mighty oaks stand like men.

The nightingale sweetly singing
As twilight draweth nigh,
These memories to me are clinging
As I dream of days gone by.

Your Family's Future

all depends . . . . upon the provision you make today whether your family will be financially independent in the future. Drawing a Will that will afford ample protection for your dependents is for this reason advisable. Of almost equal importance is the selection of a competent Trustee or Executor, in which capacities this Company is eminently qualified to act.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY

511 Place D'Armes, Montreal.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President. HON. A. J. BROWN, K.C., Vice-President. F. G. DONALDSON, General Manager.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC



HONOURABLE JOSEPH BILODEAU,
Minister of Trade and Commerce
and Municipal Affairs.

A Department of Trade and Commerce

has been established by the Quebec Government to give all assistance possible in promoting a revival of commercial expansion in the province which is already showing unmistakable signs of evolution.

Quebec took the lead in creating such a Department and the results already accrued are the warrant of its usefulness and potentialities.

It is YOUR Department and you are cordially invited to make use of its facilities.

The Department is particularly anxious to develop the tourist industry and feels it may rely on the co-operation of all residents of the Eastern Townships in maintaining those standards of hospitality and courtliness that have characterized them in the past.

Commerce in Quebec

Quebec — the cradle of Canada — rich in historical interest — rich in resources — rich in opportunity.

It has long been the good fortune of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to serve Quebec and its enterprising and energetic people. The records of this Bank's branches reflect achievements of Quebec people for nearly seventy years.

Today at over 60 branches and agencies of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in Quebec — including 30 in the Eastern Townships — you will find banking service of the highest type rendered by men who know and understand Quebec.

Apart from all regular forms of banking service, there is available at each branch and agency a Personal Loan Plan specially designed to make borrowing easy and convenient over a yearly period.

Anyone — wage-earner, salaried or professional person, business man or executive — who is regularly employed or has a steady income from a business or profession may borrow under this Personal Loan Plan.

Repayment of a Personal Loan is made by regular monthly deposits to a Savings Account, which in twelve months will have a balance sufficient to discharge the debt.

Personal Loans from The Canadian Bank of Commerce may be obtained for any reasonable requirements, such as:

PAYING COST OF SICKNESS
PAYING DENTAL BILLS
MEETING HOSPITAL CHARGES
PAYING TAXES
CONSOLIDATING URGENT DEBTS
HOUSEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS
PAYING EDUCATIONAL FEES
MEETING INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Typical rates are as follows:

If you borrow	You receive	You deposit monthly
$60	$55.87	$5
$108	$100.96	$9
$168	$157.36	$14
$216	$202.23	$18
$324	$303.25	$27
$540	$505.54	$45
$1068	$1000.86	$89

Larger loans at proportionately low rates.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

S. H. LOGAN, President. A. E. ARSCOTT, General Manager.

JAMES STEWART, Assistant General Manager for Quebec Branches.

G. G. LAIRD, Superintendent of Quebec Branches.

G. E. EWING, Manager, Sherbrooke Branch.

■

Total Assets (30th November 1936) $637,737,000

Capital Paid Up and Reserve Fund $ 50,000,000

Summary Of Outstanding Eastern Townships News During The Past Year

Important Happenings in Lives of Eastern Townships Residents, Deaths of Prominent Citizens, Results of Bitter Electoral Campaign and Other Events of Interest Recorded in Day-by-Day Summary of the News Prepared for Daily Record's Annual Edition.

The following is a day-by-day summary of highlights in news of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships during the past year:

January 1st—Mrs. D. D. Shonyo, of Granby, celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday.

January 2nd—Napoleon Therrien, of Windsor Mills, succumbed to skull fracture received when he fell off a verandah. Construction in Sherbrooke reported ahead of 1935.

January 3—Murder charge laid against Philemon Boisvert, eighteen years old, of Wotton, charged with clubbing his grandfather following Christmas Eve quarrel. (Young Boisvert was later adjudged mentally unfit to stand trial). Heavy snowfall cost civic authorities $1,500 to clear streets.

January 4th—Large gain reported in collections at local Revenue office.

January 6th—Norman Stoddard, of Cookshire, critically hurt in fall on icy pavement.

January 7th—Rare volume, published in 1488, discovered in local library. Col. Emile Rioux seen as likely choice for next mayor.

January 8th—Co-operation of patriotic, civic and religious societies sought by St. Jean Baptiste Society to erect huge cross on Rock of the Lone Pine. M. W. McA'Nulty re-elected president of local branch of Canadian Legion. Death of L. A. Dastous, former post office inspector and resident of Sherbrooke. Sherbrooke's fire losses for past year estimated at $49,856.39.

January 9th—Theophile Tousignant, of Windsor Mills, rewarded for heroic deed.

January 10th—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Stevens, of Rock Island, celebrate golden wedding anniversary.

January 12th—John McDonald, of Albert Mines, meets tragic death.

January 14th,—Keen interest taken in municipal voting in Eastern Townships. Third trial of Beatrice Bernard Chapdelaine for murder of her husband opens in Quebec City. Finances of Eastern Townships' Agricultural Association studied.

January 15th,—Accident ends legal career of E. A. D. Morgan, K.C., at Sweetsburg.

January 16th,—Heavy damage caused by severe storm.

January 17th,—Operating surplus shown by E.T.A.A. Plymouth United Church holds annual meeting.

January 18th,—Lake Megantic factory razed by fire demon.

January 20th, — Local bankers note pick-up in conditions. Mrs. William Bradford, veteran Sunday School worker, honored at Granby.

January 21st—Local citizens joined with rest of Empire in mourning death of King George V.

January 22nd, — Sherbrooke branch Victorian Order of Nurses closed splendid year. Miss Geraldine Seale elected president of Lennoxville Young Women's Association.

January 24th,—Death of George D. MacKinnon. Falling tree claimed life of Thomas Lapointe at Milan.

January 30th,—Death of Mrs. Charles Soles at Cowansville.

February 1st,—E. J. Struthers elected to succeed J. D. MacFadyen as president of International Chamber of Commerce at Rock Island.

February 3rd,—Beatrice Bernard Chapdelaine acquitted of murder of her husband at the conclusion of her third trial in Quebec City. L. Degre elected mayor of Magog. Country home of Roswell Eric Fisher destroyed by fire at East Bolton.

February 4th, — Mrs. W. E. Loomis re-elected I.O.D.E. Regent. Increase in motor car registrations reported by local Revenue Office.

February 5th,—Mrs. Malcolm W. Mitchell elected Regent of Sir John Sherbrooke Chapter I.O.D.E. Snow storm closes all highways to motor traffic.

February 7th,—Family of Joseph Cote at North Hatley experienced narrow escape when trapped in burning building.

February 8th,—Junior Welfare League makes appeal for help.

February 10th,—Rev. Dr. Ellery Read tenders resignation as pastor of Plymouth United Church. Disraeli boy buried alive in snow bank.

February 12th, — Recount in Windsor Mills municipal election held. Heavy tourist traffic reported at Rock Island.

February 13th,—J. D. McFadyen, of Stanstead, elected Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Quebec, A.F. and A.M. Paul Rouleau, of Magog, on trial for theft at Dominion Textile plant.

February 14th,—Alfred Beaulieu, of this city, fatally injured while skating.

February 17th,—Death of William McKenna, veteran Magog merchant.

February 18th,—Home acquired from I.O.D.E. for World War veterans.

February 20th, — Rene Turck, French Consul, visits local institutions.

February 21st,—John McClary, superintendent of Lennoxville Experimental Farm, named president of Quebec Breeder's Association at annual meeting in Quebec City.

Febraury 22nd,—Many enjoyed Amateur Show at Lennoxville. Bishop's University won debate from Ottawa team.

February 26th,—Alderman Alex Ross consents to another term. Louis Montiminy killed on Big Forks street.

February 27th,—Death claimed Rev. Edgar B. Hubbard, former Eastern Townships rector, at Montreal.

March 3rd,—Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir visit Sherbrooke. Norman Stoddard, of Cookshire, died of injuries.

March 5th,—Re-construction of Sherbrooke Snow Shoe Club decided upon. Sugar makers prepare for active season.

March 7th,—Police authorities padlock bars and grills of numerous local hotels. David Cousens, of Bolton Glen, ninety years old today.

March 9th,—C.N.R. decides to abandon section of Farnham line. Three local families had narrow escape from gas fumes.

March 10th,—Death of Lt. J. Scholes, member of local fire department since 1909. Local hospital reports net deficit for year of $6,000.

March 12th,—A. Cinq-Mars candidate for West Ward seat.

March 13th,—Flood dangers become grim reality in Eastern Townships and College Street Bridge at Lennoxville threatened with destruction.

March 16th,—Auditors claim rates of taxes and utilities should be lower in Sherbrooke.

March 17th,—Estimated $21,000 surplus provided in Sherbrooke's municipal budget. Royal Commission hearing into textile industry opened at local Court House. Col. Emile Rioux unanimously elected mayor of Sherbrooke.

March 18th,—Flood waters wash away bridge on Coaticook-Norton highway and inundated plant at Windsor Mills.

March 23rd,—Three murder and one manslaughter trials slated for Court of King's Bench. Weather ideal for good run of maple sap.

March 25th,—Alfred Cinq-Mars elected alderman for West Ward.

March 27th,—Death of Neil Dinning at Montreal. Commerce body favors filter plant for city.

March 28th,—Brooke claimed life of four-year-old Wesley Sargent at Dunkin.

March 30th,—Four Asbestos men arrested after battle with police. Death of Frederick Hovey prominent local businessman.

April 2nd,—City status requested by Town of Magog. Death of L. W. LaBarre, of Coaticook.

April 4th,—Science course established at Bishop's University.

April 6th,—Two killed in automobile accident on Montreal road. Board of censors named by Exhibition officials.

April 7th,—Alderman Genest opposes water filteratio proposal. Speed by-law at Coaticoo: annulled.

April 8th,—Local schools close for Easter recess.

April 9th,—Death of J. H. Irwin at Waterloo.

April 10th,—Local architects asked to submit plans for Jacques Cartier park.

April 14th,—Police seek driver of car that killed Alphonse Gervais on King street west. He was never apprehended.

April 15th,—New inquest is opened into death of Henri Bouffard at Milton. J. C. Sutherland laid to rest at Richmond.

April 16th,—Miss E. Quinn heads Catholic Women's Group.

April 17th,—Four Lake Megantic residents had narrow escape when automobile in which they were travelling was struck by C.N.R. train.

April 18th,—Sherbrooke mourns passing of Andrew Sangster, long associated with business and social life of city.

April 20th,—Final tribute paid to Miss M. F. Williams, last member of one of the oldest families in Cowansville.

April 22nd,—J. D. Ferguson, of Rock Island, elected president of Canadian Manufacturer's Association.

April 23rd,—Youngsters had gala time at Y.M.C.A. circus. Death of Herbert E. Bown, descendant of prominent Stanstead County family and retired farmer.

April 27th,—George Henri Bellerose, of Magog, killed in automobile accident. Ratepayers of East Ward demand greater share of permanent works.

April 28th,—Jean Paul Desfosses, of Windsor Mills, instantly killed when automobile swerved off highway. D. A. McManamy passes after brief illness.

April 29th,—Roger Plourde held criminally responsible for death of Napoleon Gagniere, of Danville, killed in motor accident. Danville votes against beer and wine.

April 30th,—Lawrence W. E. Greenland gazetted as major commanding 35th Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.

May 4th,—Bedford Bar Association observes fiftieth anniversary.

May 5th,—City Council opposes union for policemen. Kenneth Brown convicted of murder of W. K. Baldwin and sentenced to hang.

May 6th,—Karl Barrett elected president of Sherbrooke Rotary Club. Mrs. F. S. Browne new president of Sherbrooke County Women's Institute.

May 7th,—Death of A. G. Campbell, well-known Sherbrooke citizen.

May 9th,—Richard Rimmer, and his son, Cyril, acquitted in local court on assault charge.

May 11th,—Model league session held at Stanstead. Local fireman hurt when horses bolted. W. F. Bowles, K.C., new bantonnier of Bedford Bar.

May 12th,—Antonio Masson, of this city, acquitted on charge of manslaughter arising from automobile fatality.

May 14th,—Diocesan W. A. officers re-elected. City urged to buy His Majesty's Theatre for concert hall.

May 15th,—Bishop's Cadets affiliated with Black Watch. Death of Mrs. A. H. Foss.

May 16th, — Several Eastern Townships men elected to C.M.A. Board. Severe frost damages apple trees in this district.

May 18th,—Josiah Albert Jones, of Lake Megantic, charged with embezzlement of School Board's funds.

May 19th, — Bishop's College School plans to construct Grant Hall Building.

May 21st, — A. P. Stapleton, Granby, elected Grand Master at annual meeting of Quebec Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

May 23rd,—Frelighsburg blaze caused $3,000 damage. Civic authorities decide to remove trolley wires. Ten young women received diplomas at impressive graduation ceremonies at Sherbrooke Hospital.

May 28,—Taxing of chain stores and expenditure of $200,000 for construction of industrial buildings failed to receive approval of public bills committee.

May 29th,—Lucien "Red" Morin, of Barnston, charged with murder of W. K. Baldwin at Baldwin's Mills, found guilty of manslaughter. Morin was later sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

May 30th,—Appeal considered in Brown case. Coaticook decides to build clock tower.

June 1st,—Lt.-Col. W. J. Ewing, Registrar of Richmond, died.

June 2nd,—Alderman Blais unsuccessful in attempt to have City Council reconsider previous motion refusing to allow local union for city constables and firemen.

June 5th,—Paul Rouleau convicted of Magog theft.

June 6th,—Paul Wilson, of Waterloo, killed in accident. Royal Rifles of Quebec in Sherbrooke.

June 8th,—Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Keyworth Cowley, of Granby, celebrate fiftieth wedding anniversary.

June 9th,—Prize distribution at King's Hall, Compton. Bad explosion in gasoline station on Ascot Road.

June 10th,—Fire destroyed property of Emery Beauregard near Bethany. Baby killed and mother burned in explosion in Drummond street house.

June 11th,—Another cheerful sign of improved conditions seen in abandonment of Social Service Organization's activities.

June 12th, — Successful year reviewed by local library.

June 13th,—Brigadier R. O. Alexander inspects 35th Battery. Kushner block scene of serious fire.

June 15th,—Bobbie Dezan, of Ayer's Cliff, suffered fatal burns.

June 16th,—Philippe Malloy, star witness for Crown in famous St. Pierre murder case, arrested for car thefts.

June 18th,—St. Patrick's Academy, only English-Catholic school in Eastern Townships, celebrating twenty-fifth jubilee.

June 19th,—Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade plan advertising campaign.

June 22nd,—$6,700 action against Town of Coaticook dismissed in local Superior Court. Many present at the 5th C.M.R. reunion over week-end.

June 24,—Local Rotary Club reviews successful year. Fete of St. Jean Baptiste celebrated.

June 25th,—Several hurt in automobile collision near Waterloo. Explosion at Drummondville injured three.

June 26th, — Roger Plourde, charged with manslaughter, found guilty of negligence. Holstein Field Day fine success.

June 27th, — Sherbrooke Regiment leaves for nine-day camp at Wright's Beach.

June 29th,—A. C. Skinner appointed president of Wales Home.

June 30th,—Army and Navy Branch honors Dr. G. A. Bowen at Magog.

July 2nd,—Demonstration staged in honor of Hon. Cesaire Gervais upon his return from receiving appointment in Godbout Cabinet. New pastorate of Plymouth Church is assumed by Rev. F. A. C. Doxsee.

July 3rd,—Joseph Lapierre, former head of Granby police, died suddenly. Two held as material witnesses for baby's murder at Knowlton.

July 4th,—Sharp upswing registered in local tourist trade. Motor traffic very heavy at border point.

July 6th,—Properties of Ernest Bean and Elmer MacLeary razed by fire at Massawippi. Dr. W. O. Rothney and A. D. Brodie nominated for Protestant School Board.

July 7th,—Ten nurses graduated from St. Vincent de Paul Hospital.

July 8th,—Louis Rodrigue and Lionel Grimard arrested for alleged fraud. Essay contest sponsored by Sherbrooke Rotary Club

July 9th,—Three-year-old Henri Limoges, of Drummondville, succumbed to injuries received when crushed under automobile.

July 10th,—Herman Hulburd, who established Bedford Stove Company in 1896, died. Experimental Farm building destroyed by fire at loss of approximately $10,000.

July 11th, — City authorities strike twenty-four men from relief lists because they refused to work in Sawyerville lumber camp.

July 14th,—A. D. Brodie re-elected to Protestant School Board. Forty-five Eastern Township colonists on their way to Bellecombe.

July 15th,—Col. Johnny Bourque unanimous choice of National Union group at convention here.

July 16th,—Lennoxville Scouts return home from camp at Portland, Me.

July 18th,—Property of George Garon destroyed by fire at Cookshire.

July 20th,—Log projecting from rear of motor truck crashed through windshield of car and fatally hurt Floyd Orlando Blake, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Blake, of Frelighsburg.

July 21st,—City's new bond issue attracts record price.

July 23rd,—Sister Lavoie, member of Grey Nuns Community, injured in automobile accident near Sherbrooke.

July 24th,—Orrin Rexford, well-known educationalist, laid to rest at Knowlton.

July 25th,—Young Liberal Federation in session here. Army and Navy Veterans hold annual picnic at Magog.

July 28th,—Police investigating mysterious death of Mrs. Alfred Cote, whose decomposed body was found on Belvidere road.

July 30th,—Heavy freight wrecked on Bury line. Sister Lavoie succumbs to her injuries.

August 1st,—Omer Tetreault lost life in Massawippi river at Capelton when he went bathing after eating heavy supper.

August 3rd,—Death of A. E. Wiggett, prominent Sherbrooke citizen. Raymond Dufresne, of South Stukely, killed when his horse-drawn rig was struck by car.

August 4th,—Irenee Turcotte, of East Angus, killed in automobile accident and Antonio Martineau, driver of car, charged with manslaughter.

August 6th,—Five officers and thirty other ranks of 35th Battery prepared to leave for Petawawa camp.

August 10th, — Sherbrooke branch of Canadian Legion holds annual picnic.

August 11th,—Twenty district families leave to establish themselves on colonist land in Newport Township.

August 12th,—Many attended reception at Wales Home.

August 14th,—Eight freight cars derail at West Shefford, train crew escaping injury.

August 15th,—Death of J. O. St. Pierre, Stanstead.

August 17th, — Voting closes most bitter election campaign in many years. Col. Johnny Bourque defeated Hon. Cesaire Gervais for Sherbrooke seat, polling greatest majority ever registered in provincial election in this county.

August 19th,—Six persons injured in automobile accident near Magog.

August 21st,—Band festival ar-

Please turn to page 35

Romance Of The Massawippi

Dante Francis Foley

The soft moon shone bright on the waters that night,
Where Lake Massawippi lies clear.
As it smiled from above on a letter of love,
Wafted far o'er the hilltops so near.
It sped with delight o'er the waters that night
Then off over mountain and plain,
From the heart of a girl at North Hatley, Quebec,
To the rancher who'd sought her in vain.

When I told you I couldn't forsake this dear spot,
Designed for pure love and delight,
It near broke my heart when I felt we must part,
With our prospects so ruddy and bright.
Ah! somehow, dear Jack, I know you'll come back,
And with you here again by my side
The enjoyments in store we can have and lots more
When I know that at last I'm your bride.

Now what could I do on that ranch without you
As you galloped away o'er the plain!
I'd never have rest 'til we'd both say 'twere best,
To be back to North Hatley again.
Come where the birches are spreading their limbs,
Like fringe, round that beautiful lake,
Enticing the fish — and the maids if you wish—
To be caught for some dear lover's sake.

Don't heed any blandishments thrown in your way,
Don't mind all the beauties you see,
For you know there is one whose heart you have won;
So come back to North Hatley and me.
Then sell out your holdings away on the plains
Return to this pure inland sea;
We'll have vigor and health—the best of all wealth,
So come back to North Hatley and me.

We can row, we can fish, or play golf, if we wish,
On a course that's well known far away.
We can climb up the hills till the views give us thrills
And again be like children at play.
From the land of the orange groves far in the south
They're coming with laughter and glee,
To this spot held apart as a joy to each heart.
So come back to North Hatley and me.

Province of Quebec



HONOURABLE WILLIAM TREMBLAY,
Minister of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

I am glad to take this opportunity to present my best wishes to the population of Sherbrooke especially to the employers and employees whose problems are of particular interest to the Department of Labour. The Department of Labour in the Province of Quebec is always willing to co-operate with Capital and Labour and may I point out the various fields in which it can be of service.

CO-OPERATION

The Department of Labour can co-operate in the establishing of fair conditions of work through the enforcement of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, the purpose of which is to do away with unfair competition between employers end to enforce living wages for workmen.

CO-OPERATION

In case of a strike, the Department of Labour is willing to offer to the interested parties the use of an arbitration and conciliation service; upon receipt of a telephone call or a telegram, our officers are instructed to communicate with the parties to the dispute and to try and settle same.

CO-OPERATION

The Department of Labour maintains free employment bureaus in various centers of the Province of Quebec in order to secure work for the unemployed and to assure to employers the services of competent workers. We have an employment office at 31a King W., Sherbrooke.

CO-OPERATION

The Department of Labour is in a position to give manufacturers and public building owners suggestions concerning safety and hygienical conditions in their establishments through the enforcement of the Industrial and Commercial Establishment Act and of the Public Building Safety Act; the Inspection Service of Labour has an office in "La Tribune Building," Sherbrooke.

CO-OPERATION

The Women's Minimum Wage Board, a service under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labour, has established minimum wages for workwomen in most industries throughout the Province; the main purposes of the Women's Minimum Wage Act are also to do away with unfair competition and to establish minimum wages for workwomen. The Women's Minimum Wage Board has an office in "La Tribune Building," Sherbrooke

CO-OPERATION

The Department of Labour, through the Board of Examiners of Pipe Mechanics, also co-operates with the public in maintaining high standard in the qualification of workmen charged with installation, and repair work inasmuch as heating, refrigeration, plumbing and automatic sprinklers are concerned. The Board of Examiners of Pipe Mechanics has its offices at 97 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal, and 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec City.

CO-OPERATION

The Department of Labour also maintains an inspection service of electrical installations in order to assure the safety of public and of buildings; the Board of Examiners of Electricians, through the licensing of electrical contractors, journeymen and apprentices, assures the public of the services of qualified persons; our inspection service of electrical installations has an office at 10 Wellington Street North, Sherbrooke.

CO-OPERATION

The Department of Labour has also an inspection service of boilers and pressure vessels; the Board of Examiners of Stationary Enginemen is also responsible for the licencing of enginemen and trusted with the operation, care and maintenance of boilers.

Tourist Trade A Highly Profitable Industry In This City And District

Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships, Richly Endowed by Mother Nature with Attractive Towns, Resorts and Historical Centres, Received Their Share of Great Benefits of Tourist Industry that Left $275,000,000 in Canada Last Year—Leading Port of Entry in Canada Is Rock Island, Where 95,413 Permits Were Issued in 1936.

The Dominion's tourist trade has experienced a phenomenal growth during the past few years and today it is estimated that this highly-profitable industry annually leaves a $275,000,000 stream of gold in its wake. Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships, a district richly endowed by Mother Nature with attractive towns, resorts and historical centres, have received their share of the great benefits accruing from this important industry.

That the tourist industry is becoming one of the major businesses of any community in Canada is evidenced by the fact that cities and towns take advantage of every opportunity to promote this rapidly thriving business. The tourist is received with open arms in all cities and towns and Canadian centres are noted for their generosity and friendliness. This district is one of these where friendliness and generosity are exemplified, and the tourist, driving either a rattle-trap of a car or a modern stream-lined luxury of the road, is given every courtesy.

During the summer months the local Tourist Bureau is a regular hive of industry. Hundreds of visitors coming from the forty-eight states of the republic to the south and different provinces of Canada, stop off at the Bureau for information concerning highways, hotel accommodation, summer colonies and attractions. The district is rich in its attractions, and the visitor finds plenty to amuse him and satisfy his craving for natural beauty, hospitality, enjoyment. Tall majestic mountains, rolling countryside, deep valleys, pretty lakes and charming rivers—these are every year proving great assets in bringing in the tourist trade.

Attracting Tourists Here During Winter Months

Only comparatively recently have efforts been made to build up the tourist business during the winter months, and the resort at North Hatley, with its ski trails and bobsled runs and splendid hotel accommodations, holds an important place in this programme.

A leading port of entry in Canada is Rock Island, situated in the Eastern Townships on the Quebec-Vermont border, where 95,413 permits were issued last year. The number of foreign automobiles admitted into Canada for tourist purposes last year increased eight per cent. over 1935, according to a report issued by Revenue Minister Ilsley. Under the three period classifications of forty-eight hours, sixty days and six months, 4,074,525 cars entered Canada in 1936, an increase of 469,437 over the previous year. The number admitted for forty-eight hours was 2,280,265 and the total for sixty days was 1,192,935. The third class, that of cars admitted for six months, totalled 1,223.

C. K. Howard, manager of the Tourist and Convention Bureau of the Canadian National Railway, reviewing tourist traffic for 1936, states that tourist and convention travel from United States and other countries to Canada last year totalled in numbers approximately twice the population of the Dominion.

When official figures first began to be compiled in 1920, the tourist trade was valued at $83,734,000. In 1929 it had reached a high of $309,379,000, but in 1933, the bottom of the depression, it dropped to $117,124,000. Since then, each year has shown an increase until it now stands at an estimated value of $275,000,000. Of this total it is estimated that $20,000,000 was spent by those attending conventions, a similar sum by fishermen and hunters and the balance of $235,000,000 by tourist vacationists indulging in various other forms of recreational activities.

15,000,000 Entered Canada From U.S. Last Year

Last year Canada played host to approximately 15,000,000 Americans, a number that exceeds the entire population of the Dominion by about four million. They represent, of course, visitors who crossed the line into Canada by all means of transportation. The balance of trade, however, is not entirely lop-sided, for it is estimated that more than 3,000,000 Canadians paid a return call to the United States. Figured on a per capita basis this represents a pretty fair piece of reciprocity in neighborliness.

Writing in the Woman's Home Companion on "Our Neighbors to the North," Anna Steese Richardson says:

"If you want to make the acquaintance of your neighbors to the north, the Canadians, you may choose one of two methods. For several summers you may travel to the Canadian camping paradise nearest your home in the States, and spend your vacations among the friendly natives, to the good of your health and with small damage to your bank account. Or you can make a grand tour of the Canadian provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific, touching the high spots, exactly as you do the sights of Europe in six or eight weeks."

The artist was of the impressionist school. He had just given the finishing touches to a purple and blue canvas when his wife entered the studio.

"My dear," said he "I have just completed my landscape and I should like you to suggest a title for it."

The good lady took a long look at it and then murmured: "Why not call it 'Home'?"

"But why 'Home'?" said her husband.

"Because there's no place like it," she replied.

SEATS FOR CORONATION NO INSIGNIFICANT MATTER

While Some People Are Viewing Mighty Spectacle from Atop London's Quaint Chimneys, Others Will Be Paying $1,000 or More for Second-Floor Rooms with Caviar and Champagne.

London, Feb. 27. — The question of seats for the Coronation covers a multitude of subjects. For there are seats, and seats.

Second-floor rooms with plate glass windows may be rented for a party to view the procession while liveried servants prepare caviar and champagne—for $1,000 and more.

Or there are the thousands of precarious perches among London's quaint chimney-tops that the janitor will save for a friend and small thank-offering. It is a safe bet many enthusiasts have their eyes secretly fixed on limbs of convenient trees despite warnings of the Office of Works against such goings on.

But in between these extremes come the great stretches of stands now being erected along the route. The Government will have 75,000 seats available at a construction cost of $550,000.

Four hundred men are employed on construction and hundreds of others are working on preparation of timber and tubular steel for stands. Furnishings of the stands calls for 24,000 square yards of colored fabric, 12,000 yards of printed fabric, 24,000 yards of leather cloth, 75 tons of filling for cushions and 10,000 chairs for selected stands.

The dominions and colonies are to be given an allotment of Government seats. But Canada House does not yet know how many it will be given, nor the cost of the seats. Rumor says between $15 and $25 each.

Other stands are being erected by private companies on rented properties. Prices for these vary according to their location. Average price for a front seat is about $125, others less prominent $65. Orders have been heavy, reportedly twice as heavy as for the jubilee ceremonies in 1935, and Americans and a few Canadiens are said to have paid as high as $250 for a single seat.

Sherbrooke Invites 1837 — 1937

By James Potter Keough.

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Don't you see our beacon gleaming
In the evening sky?
Don't you see our smoke plumes waving
From the chimneys high?
Every breeze that passes over
Carries far and wide
Messages to friend and stranger;
Sealed, personified:
"Come and share our festive pleasures,
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Jolly music from our rivers,
As they swiftly glide;
Swirling spray and mists arising
From the glowing tide;
Clouds from lakes and mountains lifting
To the vaulted dome:
These our messages are drifting
Into every home,—
"Come and share our festive pleasures,
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Loves and memories are calling
O'er the mists of time;
Ties, romances, joys and triumphs,
Range in pantomime;
Tragedies of pioneering,
All unite to send
Messages of invitation
That our hearts extend:
"Come and share our festive pleasures,
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Lively romance of her commerce,
Now an open book;
History of her growth and progress,
Winding as a brook;
Goodly streets and stately dwellings;
Architecture grand
Featuring her public buildings,
Beckon and command:
"Come and share our festive pleasures,
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Welcome rings from every belfry,
And from spindles, too;
Steel, and wood, and agriculture
Join to welcome you;
Arts and crafts, and all professions,
And religions true,
Still repeat without recessions,
Ever and anew:
"Come and share our festive pleasures,
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Mayor, Council, bar and judges,
Press, and civil train;
Clubs, and schools, and military
Would prolong the strain,
How the citizens are sharing
To felicitate
Every former Sherbrooke dweller
At our open gate!
"Welcome, friend, and welcome, stranger!
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
All the gates are flung wide open,
And our hearts are, too;
Hospitality is waiting
At the hearth for you!
Home lights, smoke plumes, sunshine, breezes,
Broadcast far and wide,
Messages to friend and lover,
Sealed, personified:
"Welcome, friend! and welcome, stranger!
For this is our festal summer!
Welcome! welcome!"

1837 — SHERBROOKE — 1937



Harness and Luggage Must Be Strong and Sturdy!

When the Town of Sherbrooke was founded, just One Hundred Years ago, people travelled by stagecoach to Montreal, Quebec and the New England States. The harness and the luggage had to be strong and sturdily built to withstand the buffeting of the unpaved roads.

When this business was established just thirty-three years ago, it was built on a resolve that the making of harness should always be worthy of the masters of earlier days. That is why much of the first-made Boisvert harness is still doing duty on the farms of the Eastern Townships. And the quality of the leather luggage has never changed except in the swankiness of its appearance, in keeping with modern ideas and desires.

J. N. BOISVERT

HARNESS — LUGGAGE — SPORTING GOODS

1a King Street West.



F. J. LEDUC,
Minister of Roads, Quebec.

Good roads play an important part in the progress of Canada's oldest province.

The Province of Quebec has a total mileage of 34,695 miles of rural roads, of which 17,336 miles have been improved in the course of the last twenty-five years.

The mileage of improved roads is divided up as follows as to the types of surfaces:

Ordinary gravel	14,597 miles
Asphalt treated gravel	226 "
Waterbound macadam	1,278 "
Bituminous macadam	205 "
Low cost bituminous pavements	167 "
Bituminous concrete	718 "
Cement concrete	149 "
Total	17,336 miles

The Quebec main highways system comprises 58 main arteries aggregating 5,938 miles. Those highways connect together all cities, villages and parishes in the Province and provide numerous communications with the neighboring provinces and states.

According to law, all improved roads and highways are maintained by the Roads Department at the expense of the Government. The total length maintained in 1936 was close to 17,000 miles and that length should be increased to approximately 17,500 miles in 1937.

Despite the work that has been done in the past for the improvement of the Quebec network of roads, it can be said truly that much more has yet to be done in order to bring our main travelled arteries to the standard required by the ever increasing automobile traffic and, particularly, by the truck traffic.

It must be remembered that, in the space of the last twenty years, the number of motor vehicles owned in the Province of Quebec has increased from 8,000 cars to 180,000. As for the trucks, their number has increased in the same period of time from 400 to about 29,000, and it must be remembered to that, besides the number of units, the weight and capacity have also considerably increased.

The problem facing highway improvement today is a very important and difficult one. Improvements are urgently needed in all districts in order to accommodate the flow of traffic. Those improvements will cost a great deal of money, but they must be done as rapidly as possible.

In a general way, the main travelled arteries must be straightened and maintained to the standard generally accepted in neighboring provinces and states. This is enough to keep the Roads Department busy for many years and a programme has been prepared which, if put to execution and carried out energetically, will transform at least 2,000 miles of main highways in the space of five years. That programme is under study and will be submitted shortly to the Legislature.

The most pressing need is to eliminate permanently the dust on gravel highways. It is the intention of the Roads Department to start as early as possible this spring to cover hundreds of miles of gravel roads with asphalt and tar, so as to be ready for the coming of tourists.

Although late in the season, a considerable impetus was given last fall to road building in the Province, partly with the Roads Department's money and partly with the unemployment relief fund.

For instance, that long-needed artery between Montreal, Mont-Laurier and the Abitibi-Temiscamingue districts was started throughout its length and the work is advancing rapidly. It is hoped that, within two years, that most important highway will be available for traffic, thus giving to the Province of Quebec the benefit of a huge market that has been exploited up to the present by the Province of Ontario only. Arteries leading to the Metropolis of Canada, Montreal, were also improved.

In the vicinity of Sherbrooke, that winding and narrow link between the Queen of the Eastern Townships and Lennoxville is just being transformed and, in a few months, it is expected that the whole highway No. 5 between Sherbrooke and the Vermont State border will be completed with a cement pavement.

Extensive operations were carried out in the district of Quebec and also in various other districts.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF ROAD BUILDING

The value of good roads for commerce and industry is no longer to be demonstrated. Road building gives needful employment during the spring, summer and fall months to thousands and thousands of workers throughout the Province. The millions of dollars spent in improving, reconstructing and maintaining our roads thus bring a most needed help to those who are out of employment. In all countries in the world, road building is resorted to in time of economic depression.

Highway traffic has created one one of the largest industrise: that of the motor vehicle trade, the garage, the service station, etc.

Transportation facilities have a direct value for agriculture, commerce and industry. Finally, roads are the arteries bringing to us millions and millions of tourists during the summer time. Tourism has become one of the largest industries in Canada and, especially, in the Province of Quebec. That industry will be kept only by improving our highways.

A survey of the needs of the Province from the view point of roads has convinced me that the task to achieve is a huge one, but it is my aim and ambition to bring about, during my term of office, for the whole Province and for the Eastern Townships especially, the transformation that will help our Province get out of the depression and start anew to an era of prosperity and contentment among all the classes.

FINE CO-OPERATION PREVAILS BETWEEN BORDER VILLAGES

Towns Of Stanstead And Rock Island Have Enjoyed An Unbroken Period Of Mutual Co-operation And Friendship

Few Centres in Eastern Townships Possess Greater Charm and Appeal than These Two Picturesque Towns Touching Upon International Border—Peoples of Both Towns Have Much in Common and Work Together for Common Good—Charter for Stanstead County Granted in 1800—Rock Island Became Separate Municipality in 1872.

The Eastern Townships has many charming towns, but there are few which hold greater appeal than the picturesque towns of Stanstead and Rock Island.

The daily life and the history of these two towns is so closely inter-mingled that one hardly thinks of them as two separate and distinct towns. Their peoples know each other intimately and the interests of one are the concern of all.

Both have an interesting history. They can each lay claim to romance, adventure and progress. They have kept abreast with the times and have enjoyed prosperity and growth to a marked degree.

The charter for Stanstead County was obtained in 1800, the grant, amounting to 20,000 acres, being made to Isaac Ogden, Charles Kilbon, Johnson Taplin, Israel Wood, Andrew Young, Abraham Friolt and others.

In 1821 a sub-division of districts for judicial purposes was made, and 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 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.

Stanstead bears a name which is distinctly Anglo-Saxon. There are in England three different places bearing the name Stanstead, and it is presumed that the name of the village was derived from one of these.

At first the progress of the struggling settlement was slow. In fact, in the year 1807 there were but three houses within the present limits. The following year the road was cut through the forest where the town's main street now runs, and the next year saw the opening of the first store.

Today Stanstead enjoys prominence as being the seat of Stanstead College, one of the leading educational institutions of the Eastern Townships. Bugbee Business College, a part of Stanstead College, the Eastern Townships Conservatory of Music, also affiliated with the College, Pierce Hall, the Holmes Intermediate School and Centenary United Church are other "features" of which Stanstead is justly proud.

Rock Island became a seperate municipality in 1872. This busy, little village is an important port of entry, and through its customs office annually pass thousands of tourists who are coming to the Eastern Townships for a holiday and to enjoy some of the finest scenery to be seen anywhere on the North American continent.

Derby Line, located just across the river in the State of Vermont, is, like Stanstead, a residential rather than an industrial centre. A United States customs house exists at Derby Line, which provides the main activities of the village during the summer months.

Not far from the village of Stanstead one finds Dufferin Heights. This picturesque spot, from the top of which a magnificent view of the surrounding countryside is available, was named in honor of Lord Dufferin, who when Governor-General of Canada, visited the spot and viewed from its lofty elevation the country covering a radius of three hundred miles.

With faith in the future the people of Stanstead and Rock Island are carrying on their daily life in a quiet, unpretentious manner, but nevertheless are building for the future and playing their part in no small way to bring credit and fame to the section wherein they are happy to find themselves and their homes.

BOOK OUTLINES GENEALOGY OF TAYLOR FAMILY

Members of Taylor Family of Compton County and Allied Families Have Long Occupied Important Place in Life of Eastern Townships.

Members of the Taylor family of Compton County and allied families in the Eastern Townships occupy a prominent place in a new six hundred page book entitled "Anthony Taylor, of Hampton, New Hampshire, and His Descendants." The work commemorates the tercentenary of this Taylor family in the New World which was observed last year.

Anthony Taylor, the emigrant ancestor of most of the Compton County Taylors and founder of the oldest Taylor family in this hemisphere with a printed record through three centuries, sailed from London, via the Barbados, in 1635. He settled in Hampton, in New England, where he became a leading member of the community. His descendants have since settled throughout the United States, in Canada and in several foreign countries.

Johnathan and Ezra Taylor, of Cookshire and Eaton, respectively, were the first Taylors to appear in the newly organized Eastern Townships. They were sons of Jonathan and Dolly (French) Taylor, who had fourteen children and were first settlers in what is now Danbury, N.H. These brothers were descendants of Anthony Taylor, of the sixth generation.

Jonathan Taylor went to Middlebury College, Vt., from which he was graduated in 1811. He then went to as a missionary into Eaton Township, and in 1819 was ordained rector of the Anglican Church in Cookshire, the present St. Peter's Church where he served "the cause of Christ" for thirty years. Many interesting anecdotes are told of his pioneer labors. His church was the first in the township and the only one within forty miles, the nearest being in Stanstead. On one occasion, tradition relates, a couple came to him to be married, or rather, as near as possible. It was the season of high water and there being no bridge over the river, the intended bridal couple could not cross to the parsonage. Notwithstanding, Rev. Jonathan Taylor performed the ceremony, the bride and groom standing on one bank of the river and the minister on the other.

Ezra Taylor went to Cookshire after his brother, about 1815, and in 1824 married Persis Hawley, daughter of Amos and Susannah (Bailey) Hawley. He served as lay reader in the Anglican Church for many years and was a member of the first school board. Later, he purchased a four hundred and ten acre farm outside the town—in Eaton—which has been in the family ever since. It is now owned and occupied by his great grandson, Arthur H. Taylor.

Descendants of Ezra Taylor are numerous and have been especially active in Compton County affairs during the years. Annually they hold a family reunion in Birchton, which is attended by as many as seventy-five members of the family from many parts of the Eastern Townships. Following Divine worship at the Birchton Congregational Church, the guests repair to the Taylor-Laberee homestead where a special programme is held.

Another branch of the Taylor family went to Lennoxville, in 1855. This was Alfred Taylor, whose descendants still live there and in the vicinity.

Many other pioneers and persons today prominent in the Eastern Townships are mentioned in the book. Among these are: Hon. John Henry Pope, his father and his son, Hon. Rufus H. Pope; Capt. John Cook, for whom Cookshire was named; Rufus Laberee, who came in 1798, and his son, Henry Laberee; Aaron Mallory, at Lennoxville, 1804; and Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, of Knowlton, well known nonagenarian and moving spirit in the Brome County Historical Society.

Some of the families allied with the Taylors by marriage, whose records appear in detail, are: Brevoort, Chapple, Charbonnel, Hodge, Jackson, Laberee, Learned, Livingston, Mallory, McClary, Montgomery, Nutbrown, Osgood, Planche, Rand, Sims, Ticehurst, and Todd.

Besides the interesting Taylor ancestry of these people, given in detail back to Anthony Taylor, the book includes contempory accounts of American cousins, generation by generation, from coast to coast. There are maps of five New Hampshire towns showing the early homesites of the ancestors of the Compton County Taylors. There are sixty illustrations—old documents, signatures, historic homesteads, scenes, members of the family living and dead. In fact, this book and others like it, bring to light and do much to strengthen the ties of friendship and kinship which exist between the English-speaking people of Canada and those of the United States.

The author is Harold Murdock Taylor, of Cranston, R.I., a direct descendant and Brown University graduate, who was disabled in the World War and so undertook to write and publish the family's history.

PREVAILING SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE IN CANADA TODAY IS BASED ON THE CLEAR EVIDENCE OF OUR RECUPERATIVE POWERS

Canadians need have no doubts as to the reality of the record of economic improvement during the past twelve months. The gains have been substantial; indeed, in many cases have exceeded expectations, and the range of industries and of economic areas which have benefited from them has shown a distinct broadening out. But perhaps the most striking fact in the situation today is the prevailing spirit of confidence based on the clear evidence of our recuperative powers. Depression psychology is passing, and the old qualities of enterprise, self-reliance and courageous foresight which have been responsible for Canada's upbuilding are beginning to re-assert themselves. In most directions the upward movement shows a healthy vigor which reflects the solid improvement in world-wide economic conditions, and confirms the soundness of the methods by which the problem of national recovery is being dealt with in Canada today.

—Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance.

A timid little man at a prize fight decided to summon all his courage and tell the tough guy in front of him to stop bobbing up and down. The tough guy turned around and said, truculently: "Whatsa matta wit yuh? Yuh wanna fight?"

The little man considered a moment and then said: "I'll duel you."

The tough guy was startled, but decided to go on with the matter.

"Okay," he said. "Choose yuh weapons an' I'll duel yuh."

"Right," said the other. "Grammar, at 20 paces."

While it hovers in the air, the tiny humming bird beats its wings at the rate of forty strokes a second. A rate of seventy strokes a second is required for its flight take-off.

Teacher: "But how could skin trouble give you a broken arm?"

Willie: "It was a banana skin, miss."

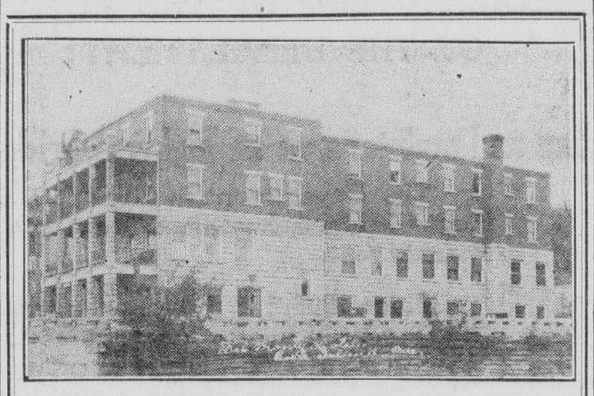
BRITISH HEALTH MINISTER PLANS HEALTHIER COUNTRY

Sir Kingsley Wood Discusses Plans which He Hopes to Introduce to Bring About a "Fitter Britain."

London, Feb. 27.—The Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood, discussed recently his plans for a "fitter Britain" and outlined the schemes which he hopes to introduce during this year to improve the standard of health in the country.

Among other things he said: "I hope that the new midwifery service which will be in operation in most parts of the country in July next will have a beneficial effect on the maternal mortality rate. It is true that compared with many other countries our maternal mortality rate is low, but in the opinion of experts many of the lives now lost might be saved. The new service will mean that every expectant mother, whatever her circumstances, will have the service of a fully-qualified midwife, and it will also greatly raise the status of the midwifery profession.

"Moreover, I shall shortly receive the results of a prolonged expert examination which has been made into maternal mortality in varoius parts of the country. I shall make the report public, and, fortified by this survey, I shall be enabled to consider what further steps we can take to make motherhood still safer in this country."



Del Monty Hotel

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

A good hotel is something more than a place to sleep and a chance to eat. It should be a pleasant memory that lingers longingly in your mind long after you have passed and gone your way.

When next you go through this border town, pause and let us be your host awhile. So many of our friends come back again and again, and we should like to make you one of them.

A. J. MONTY,
Proprietor.

THREE VILLAGES BUILDING ASSOCIATION

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

Established originally in 1913 to serve the district around the three villages of Stanstead, Rock Island and Derby Line, this organization has done a large part in the erection of new buildings and in providing employment for a large staff throughout the fat years and the lean. Through its subsidiary, Rock Island is known from coast to coast for the skill of its woodworkers.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Sash and Door, House Finish, and Rough Lumber.

B. C. Sheething Finish,
Flooring and Dimension,
Hardwood Flooring,
Cedar Shingles, Asphalt Shingles,
Spruce Clapboards, Spruce Dimension
Spruce Novelty Sidings,
Gyproc, Rock Board,
Spruce Matched Boards.

OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF

THE WOODCRAFTERS

MAKERS OF

Children's Porch Gates,
Baby Play Yards, Children's Sleds,
Wooden Stocking Dryers,
Games, Etc.

Pride of Ownership

There is a certain pride in buying an article which has been made in your own part of the world. Spencer Foundation Garments, of international reputation as fashion garments and as medical supports, are made in the Eastern Townships for distribution throughout Canada and the British West Indies.

They are sold by Eastern Townships representatives who will be glad to put their expert services at your disposal.

MRS. S. ALEXANDER, Richmond, Que.
MRS. B. E. BALDWIN, 172 Short St., Sherbrooke, Que.
MLLE B. BEAUREGARD, Valcourt, Que.
MME L. BLANCHET, Avenue Menard, Drummondville, Que.
MME A. BOILEAU, 25 Phoenix St., Granby, Que.
MRS. MAUD BRADFORD, 22 Mountain St., Granby, Que.
MISS NORA CORCORAN, Rock Island, Que.
MME R. DERY, Eridge St., Bedford, Que.
MME DONAT GOSSELIN, 43B St. Patrice St., Magog, Que.
MRS. C. A. KENNEDY, Coaticook, Que.
MRS GLADYS KEZAR, North Hatley, Que.
MME M. LAROCHE, 105 Laurier Avenue, Sherbrooke, Que.
MLLE F. B. LEVESQUE, Roxton Falls, Que.
MRS. D. T. MEREDITH, Cookshire, Que.
MRS. A. LYLE MIZENER, Knowlton, Que.
MME ANNA MOORE, 182 Victoria St., Sherbrooke, Que.
MLLE BLANCHE ROY, 6 Brooks St., Sherbrooke, Que.
MRS. LUCY SMITH, Magog, Que.
MME L. THERRIEN, 51 Larocque St., Sherbrooke, Que.

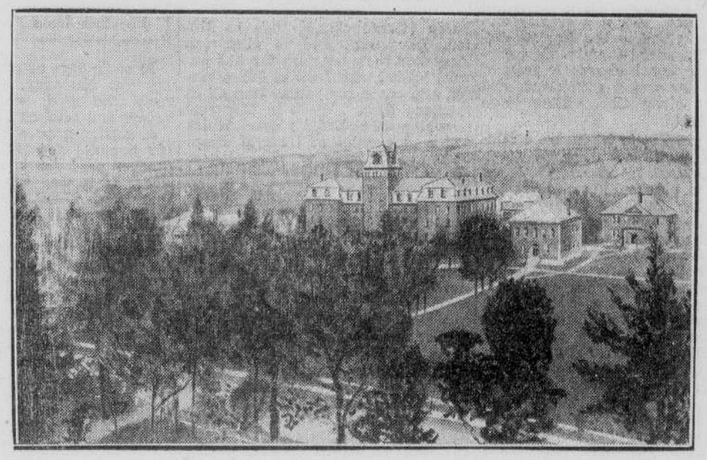
Should you wish to become a trained representative of this Individual Designing Service, our two Managers for the Eastern Townships will be glad to give consideration to your application.

Mrs. I. H. Nutbrown,
27 High St., Sherbrooke, Que.

Mrs. G. McCutcheon,
West Brome, Que.

SPENCER CORSETS (CANADA) LTD.

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.



Stanstead Wesleyan College

Established 1872.

"A Home Away from Home"

HOLMES MEMORIAL SCHOOL

Ruby M. Wharram, Headmistress.

The Elementary School of the College in which are taught Grades 1 to 7. The school has its own building, has an enrolment of two hundred pupils and is staffed with six qualified teachers. Among the best students in the High School are those trained in the Holmes Memorial School.

THE ACADEMY

D. McG. Hackett, B.A., Assistant Headmaster.

The Academy is the College High School in which Grades 8 to 12 are taught. It is staffed by specialists in all subjects taught and successful graduates may now be found in McGill, Queen's, Bishop's and Macdonald. In 1936 a student from this department led the Eastern Townships in the High School Leaving examinations.

BUGBEE BUSINESS COLLEGE

J. D. McFadyen, F.C.I., (England), Director.

This is an integral part of Stanstead College and is something more than the ordinary Business College, the curriculum being rich with cultural subjects such as literature, music, religious instruction and public speaking. Diplomas are awarded in Bookkeeping, Stenography and Secretarial Courses. Commercial French. Preparation for Montreal Board of Trade examinations.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

A. Harlow Martin, Director.

Diplomas awarded in Piano, Voice, Violin and Organ Courses, both for teachers and soloists. Five full time teachers. Department of Education accepts E. T. C. M. credits for High School Leaving certificate. Students prepared for McGill examinations. Student Chorus and Orchestra.

APPLY FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO

Principal Errol C. Amaron, M.A.,B.D.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE, STANSTEAD, QUE.

Retrospects Of Days Of Long Ago In Sherbrooke And Eastern Townships

Historic Records of Pioneers Are Rich in Stories of Every Day Happenings and of Incidents that Give Sidelights on How Things Went in Olden Days—All the Qualities of Mankind Were Evident in the Pioneer—Advertisers Had Practical Ideas and Had No Fear in Setting Them Forth.

Turning back the Clock of Time a century or more and turning over pages of historic recordings, there is found a medley of happenings in the lives and doings of the people who built our country, our cities, towns and villages. There are interesting sidelights on those people and the work they did, the first real work in Empire building, that make fine comparisons and in some ways are a rebuke to leisure-loving people of today.

How things came about doesn't matter so much today, rather it is: How are they coming out? Yet there are pleasant recollections and a certain pride in being able to put one's fingers on the fact that so-and-so did this-and-that. Here is the contact given through the linking of past and present by busy people who still found time to jot it down.

Clearing land, building homes and earning their livelihood kept men and women busy in pioneer days—as it does now. Tales of hardships, of herculean feats, of efforts to "do the other fellow," and of kindly deeds all are crowded into historic records, and in each and all are true lessons in co-operation and forbearance. Men and women who built with an eye to the future helped each other, even though some did fight, or play false. When a man wanted to put up a building he called a "Bee" and bought a gallon of whiskey—some of them had a "demijohn" but as to its capacity figures cannot be ascertained. His neighbors came and helped raise the house or barn. Oxen and horses were shared among settlers and no one went hungry if his neighbor had food. About a century ago five men settled in the Marlow district in Stanstead County. They purchased on equal shares a yoke of oxen, a cow and a grindstone, and they got along fine. Some team work, that!

Jonathan Taplin began the settlement of Stanstead when he came from Vermont in March, 1796, on snowshoes. He and his wife walked, he drawing his three children on a sled and she carrying her baby in arms—the distance was only fifteen miles through forests. Later on Taplin built a good frame house which was a resort for emigrants from the south. He sold English goods and New England rum at fancy prices and became a man of wealth and affluence. It was in this store that Stephen Burroughs, the eccentric man of whom much has been written, bought gilt buttons and used the thin paper wrappings for some of his counterfeiting work.

A business enterprise that coined money was the manufacture of potato whiskey, some settlers planting from ten to thirty acres, and the yield was from 150 to 200 bushels per acre. The whiskey sold for forty to fifty cents per gallon—one bushel of potatoes to a gallon. This had the tendency to exhaust the farms and blight the prospects of many early settlers — but times changed.

During the invasion into Canada by Hampton and his army in 1813, they called a halt near Huntingdon. They found a field of potatoes, dug them and after eating them promised the farmer they would pay for same. He took the assurance with a "grain of salt," but to his surprise several years afterwards an American military man— an adjustor—called and paid the potato bill.

In a history of Eaton (Lebourveau) it is recorded that there was a distillery at Eaton Corner where the famous potato whiskey was made. The pomace was used to fatten oxen during the winter, which were turned out to grass for a short time then driven to the Quebec market. The historian starts out to tell how this "cheer" was made, then decides that it was better not to put the formula into print.

During the Papineau rebellion the Government sent out men to buy horses, this about 1837, and it is recorded that they had to be "just such a height, no matter how coarse they were." The price was one hundred and ten dollars, no more, no less. "If they came up to the stick you got your money, no words." Some fifteen horses went from Eaton and it is recorded as the first sale in this line of stock-raising. They were called Page colts, and for a time the saluation was: "Have you got a Page colt?" A man by that name had brought a stock horse into the township and all these horses were progenies. Every man was measuring his horse and if one was found that did not come up to standard height the owner had heavier shoes put on.

Samuel, son of Deacon Farnsworth, was one of the first cattle buyers in Eaton. His market was Quebec and the cattle were driven, either to the St. Francis River to go by boat, or through the forest, mostly along a bridle path. A man drove a pair of horses twenty-eight miles to get them shod, but he never pulled a seven-passenger car out of a muddy ditch.

System is a big word today, and though things were somewhat chaotic, old-timers knew its full meaning. Mentioned in stories of Cowansville (first called Nelsonville) it is learned that Peter Cowan, in whose honor the village was renamed, used to raise a flag to tell the residents when it was Sunday. Whether that would have any effect today is a matter for study, or research.

In a certain section of the Townships the trapping of wolves was pushed because of a bounty offered as means of ridding the country of these animals. The bounty across the border was more, $20 a head, so the trappers cut off their victims' heads, smuggled them across the line and got "extra" for their "catch." However, the illicit work was finally discovered and the United States Government cut off the bounty to stop the smuggling.

A pioneer has recorded this event: In the winter of 1816 food-stuffs were short and they had to go to Montreal to buy produce. The father and fourteen-year-old son started out from Eaton to Lennoxville, then to Stanstead, on to Copp's Ferry (Georgeville,)) then to Bolton, Longueuil, and to Montreal. They sold their pearlash for $12 per cwt., loaded with flour at $12 a barrel, and made the return trip all in fourteen days. While in Montreal they stopped at Brock's Hotel, which had a monument of General Brock on top of the building. The pioneer remembers that he was kept awake during the night by the rattling of the General's sword. Said pioneer would not sleep much in the metropolis today!

Sherbrooke, from the day when Gilbert Hyatt started his pioneer work, has had its full quota of keen businessmen, in all the varied activities that brought it from a small hamlet to a village, a town and a city. There was C-- the tailor who had a large family, accused of clothing his offspring with pieces from his customers' materials; also T--- the watch maker accused of paring down the watches he repaired to make a little extra money. One cold night a man paid four cents for a pint of whiskey and forty-seven cents for a team to take him home. It is claimed that the handsomest man in Sherbrooke shaved himself sitting before the kitchen stove with a piece of tin for a mirror and a piece of yellow soap for a lather. His name is not here mentioned because jealousy will span more than a century.

Quaint Advertisements of the Old Days

Advertisements in a copy of the Sherbrooke Gazette and Eastern Townships Advertiser of date March 16, 1843, are very interesting. They didn't hestitate in reminding delinquent buyers that they must pay up. As an instance:

"For the First Time (with a hand pointing to the words) The undersigned calls, through a public print, on all concerned for an immediate settlement of accounts, and for the last time he calls on all indebted by note or account to settle the same and pay, too, or they will be found in other hands without reserve.

Thos. C. Allis, Danville, Shipton Dec. 28th. 1842."

This being just after Christmas it was quite probable Allis' checkbook had nothing but stubs, as it happens sometimes today.

Another "summons" from C. and W Brooks, Lennoxville, of date November 21st, 1842: All those indebted to the undersigned, whose demands are now due, are hereby notified that unless prevented by prompt payment, a different sort of "greeting" (this word in italics) will be issued forthwith. How could any one escape from such a summons? Without doubt they did pay up. These notices ran for months!

Also in this issue there is an entire column given to notices of people in bankruptcy. And there are no trimmings on them!

Spalding and Foster of Rock Island, had a catchy advertisement: "Bank Bills Wanted"

"And the highest prices will be paid for same. Those having them to spare will do well by calling on us, for we give as many if not more goods for them than can be obtained in the Country."

"Wm. Arms, Sherbrooke Foundry, will take corn, wheat, oats, butter, cheese, pork. Cash will not be refused. In exchange for stoves, ploughs, axes or jumping axes at shortest notice. The stage driver from Melbourne will take axes on his route to Sherbrooke and return them after they have been jumped for 5s. cash in hand.

(Jumped means sharpened, or ground.)

Wm. Arms guarantees his stoves of various kinds for six months, for this reason: "both to do good business and stand the fire."

Other brief advertisements include: "Pegs, pegs, 20 bushels shoemaker's pegs, assorted sizes. Wanted 100 bushels of caraway seeds in trade. (Caraway buns for teething babies?)

"Prospects of a healthy winter—500 boxes Brandeth's pills.

Daniel Thompson advertises: "Just received and for sale—dry goods, hardware, groceries, spirits and wines of superior quality, nails, glass, putty and dye stuff, etc., Sherbrooke's variety store!"

"Amateur Performance — for the benefit of the poor, at Osgood's Hall. The Sherbrooke amateurs will give their last performance on Wednesday, March 22nd, (1843.) There will be presented the romantic drama of "Murdoch the Coiner," and the farce of "Killing no Murder." Doors open at seven o'clock, performance to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock precisely. Admittance 1s. 3d." (Nothing mild about the tilles!)

In the same issue it is stated that Alexander Osgood, late of the Stanstead County Hotel, has taken over the Magog House, lately occupied by Mr. Crosby, and he "flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction."

And here is one for the Circulation Department of any live newspaper: "An Offer (hand pointing to words)

"As a testimony of gratitude to those of our subscribers who have paid in advance, and to all who will pay arrears and one year in advance, in cash—we propose to present a neatly engraved map of Upper and Lower Canada. Editor Joseph Walton."

Some of these old maps, perhaps not in service, are still retained in Eastern Townships homes.

Pearlash Used For Currency

In early days of pioneering pearlash was currency, and for many years the chief exchange among buyers and settlers was barter.

A settler gave a bushel of corn (60 pounds) for 100 pounds nails; another paid for a clock, or timepiece, as it was called, with forty bushels of wheat. At that time a bushel of wheat was retailed at one dollar.

School teachers were paid one bushel of rye a week to a female and two bushels for the same period to a male teacher. A woman teacher often earned extra money by spinning, sometimes as much as fifty cents a week. One of the first teachers in the Townships used to build the fires in the school house and when the children saw the smoke they came to school.

Mrs. Alma Bishop Jenkerson, of Dudswell Township, was one of the best school teachers of early days, and had a record for thirty-seven years in this service. She received her diploma in 1876 from the Sherbrooke Board of Examiners of which Samuel Hurd was the secretary. Her first salary was twelve dollars a month, but the pay became better until it reached $28, with a fifteen dollar bonus for good teaching.

Dr. E. P. Worthington used the first ether as an anaesthetic on March 11th, 1847.

Planting and Weather

Forest, soil and water were the three great factors in the development of the Eastern Townships. New land brought forth rich harvests and in the first years of planting, corn, wheat and potatoes predominated. Equally at home with the axe and the musket, the early settlers knew how to handle the hoe and spade. And the record left by one early settler is well worth passing on. David Hodge, who came from Vermont to Eaton Township in 1800, was a farmer who never let his work get ahead of him. This man had one of the finest farms in the country and his descendants are among the notable farmers and businessmen of today. In 1861 the farmhouse built by David Hodge was burned. In the cellar were three tons of maple sugar, and it is claimed that some of the sugar in the storage tub had been there for forty years; the bottom had never been reached.

Whether Adam and Eve experienced sudden changes in weather is not known, but pioneers knew all about the vagaries of Nature and the antics of Jack Frost. For the past century—it seems that long—the chief topic of conversation has been "weather," but so far no one has been able to do anything about it. However, people of today have no more to endure than people of long ago.

Abijah Mack sowed two bushels of oats in March, 1801 the earliest on record for Stanstead County. On June 6, 1816, it began to snow and continued for three days. It was cold as winter. Gardens were spoiled, leaves on the trees killed, birds died. On account of the two cold seasons, 1816-17, food prices soared skyward, and many left their farms. In contrast the spring of 1820 was warm; wheat sown in April and planting completed by May 1st. The summer was warm and a rich harvest resulted. Watermelon seed brought from Portland, Me., grew and fruit ripened that year.

A few dates of Lake Massawippi breaking up in the spring will show again the vagaries of Nature. These dates were written on the door-casing of a house in the lake region: Freed from ice May 10, 1875; April 26, 1877, and the same date in 1900; May 1st, 1887 and 1923; May 5th, 1893. The last date recorded was 1900, but the same conditions have maintained through the years.

March, 1907, was a model month. Miss Hussey, of Massawippi, planted peas, spinach and onions on March 23rd. Her neighbor laughed. On April 1st, a "fool" snowfall came and remained a week. Her neighbor laughed loudly, but everything came out all right. A few years later came a heavy frost in early strawberry time and they made smoke fires in the Hussey gardens. Prices for strawberries soared and the gardens made good money. Miss Hussey's motto has been: Plant a little extra for the birds, and for gifts.

The night of February 1st, 1920, was a cold one. The mercury slid down to forty-seven below at the Lennoxville Experimental Station, rose to thirty-two during the next day and fell to seven below during the night. There were five sunny Sundays in May, 1920, compared to four rainy ones in the same month of 1919. The greatest snowfall in February for twenty-two years as recorded at the Station was in 1933, forty-three inches compared to February of 1915, with only five inches but exceptionally heavy rains. February, 1936, was recorded as the coldest month in the Eastern Townships for the twenty-two years that weather had been recorded at the Station.

Under the caption: "Why the Eastern Townships have pure air," facts and figures are given as proofs. From Sherbrooke to Windsor Mills a drop of 100 feet; the elevation of Spring Hill 1,690 feet; highest point in Eastern Townships at Dufferin Heights, over 1,300 feet; East Broughton on the Q.C.R., 1,224 feet. C.P.R. station in Sherbrooke is 643 feet above sea level, 100 feet higher than the C.N.R. station.

With all these vagaries this part of the Dominion, or of the world, is most fortunate. Its weather worries are mild compared to many other places, but judging the future by the past we may go right on expecting—weather. And Eastern Townships farmers will go right on —planting.

Master: Do you mean to say, Pat, that your last employer treated you better than I do?

Pat: Yes, sorr, and oftener.

BANKING STATISTICS

	1936 (October 31)	1935 (December 31)
Banks in Canada	10	10
Branches, Total Bank	3,519	3,572
Bank Clearings	$19,100,000,000	$16,922,000,000
Assets of Canadian Banks Total	$ 3,202,000,000	$ 3,079,000,000
Savings Deposits	$ 1,510,000,000	$ 1,485,000,000
Loans in Canada, Current	$ 708,000,000	$ 819,000,000
Loans Outside Canada, Current	$ 160,000,000	$ 145,000,000
Loans in Canada, Call	$ 109,000,000	$ 83,000,000
Loans Outside Canada, Call	$ 66,000,000	$ 65,000,000
Debits, Bank	$35,000,000,000	$31,546,000,000
Circulation, Bank Note	$ 118,000,000	$ 119,000,000
Circulation, Bank of Canada	$ 129,883,000	$ 99,677,000

BRING ON THE YEARS!

Think back to 1897 when the Sherbrooke Daily Record first came into being, and in the light of its past record and achievements we may well say Bring on the Years!

Think back to 1913 when the firm of Pigeon was established in Sherbrooke. Consider the thousands of pieces of Pigeon leather now doing valiant duty after long periods of usefulness. And of them too we well may say Bring on the Years!

PIGEON DEALS IN HONEST LEATHER

Luggage Handbags Purses
Shoes for Men Exclusively
Expert Shoe Repairing

J. A. PIGEON

LEATHER MERCHANT.

64 Wellington Street North, Sherbrooke.

Province of Quebec



HONOURABLE J. S. BOURQUE,
Minister of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Minister: Honourable J. S. Bourque. Deputy-Minister: Ivan E. Vallee.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT:

1.—Building and maintenance of highway bridges.

The Department is interested in steel or concrete bridges, having at least a span length of twenty feet.

Since 1908, 1,775 steel or concrete bridges have been erected in the Province of Quebec with the co-operation of the Department of Public Works. The total length of the superstructure of these bridges is 143,226 feet.

These constructions have involved an expenditure of about $22,500,000.00.

2.—Construction and maintenance of Government buildings.

The work performed on these buildings may be classified as follows:

Court Houses and Gaols, Legislative and Public Buildings, Jacques-Cartier and Laval Normal School, etc.

3.—Fire Prevention.

The administration of the Fire Prevention Act is divided into several sections:

Fire Protection and Fire Prevention; Fire Investigation; Fire Record.

Under the first section comes the technical work of advising municipalities concerning their efficient protection against fire.

Annual inspection of existing systems, in order to determine the steps necessary for the maintenance of their efficiency are made and the work of standardizing hose couplings is carried on by this staff.

The investigations of fires of doubtful or suspicious origin is in the hands of trained investigators; this work, though increasing each year, has produced beneficial results and is acting as a deterrent to would-be arsonists.

Records of all fires are kept and are used for further reference in fire investigations as well as for statistical purposes.

4.—Railways.

The reports filed by Railway companies show that the

Distance in miles of steam railways is 4862.28

Distance in miles of electric railways is . . 478.0429

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY PROUD OF NINETY-FOUR YEARS OF SERVICE

Lennoxville Institution Has Distinguished Record In Higher Education Field

Beautiful Site; Residential and Recreational Facilities, Strong Faculty and Application of English College System Combine to Provide Favorable Atmosphere — Cherished Tradition of Low Fees Is Jealously Maintained, Giving Exceptional Opportunities for University Training—Graduates Attain Success as Rhodes Scholars and in National Life.

At Lennoxville, in one of the most interesting sections of Southern Quebec, is Bishop's University. The surrounding country possesses a wealth of natural beauty unsurpassed in this part of Canada. By whatever way one travels one finds increasing variety and richness in the scenery as one approaches the University, and endorses the description frequently applied to the district as "a bit of Switzerland in Canada."

The University stands in spacious grounds above the confluence of the Massawippi and St. Francis rivers. The surrounding trees and gardens, the great expanse of lawn, provide an ideal setting for the life and work of the University. For it is essentially a residential university in which the students and the members of the Faculty share in a common university life.

The series of buildings, in which are to be found students' rooms, lecture halls, library, laboratories, etc., are of red brick. They are attractive buildings. But more than that, they are the buildings which to Bishop's men are their academic home.

A stroll through the University property reveals ample provision for recreation. There are tennis courts, two good fields for football, an interesting nine-hole golf course, a gymnasium and a skating rink. In the winter season there is excellent country for ski-ing.

Within short distances of the buildings are the Faculty houses, in which there is always a warm welcome for the students. In them many a social hour is spent in pleasant and profitable discussion of the problems which confront the student. Not least amongst the advantages of the smaller residential university are these happy gatherings, for from them emerge lasting friendships which are amongst life's most valued possessions.

Faculty Represents Old and New World Traditions

The Faculty is a strong and representative one. The members of it are distinguished graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and of many Canadian universities, including Bishop's, McGill, Queen's and New Brunswick. In the University's work there is, therefore, a blending of the academic traditions of the old world and the new.

The great majority of the students are registered in the Faculty of Arts. The courses, which extend over three long academic years, are open to all who are qualified for them, regardless of denominational affiliations, and in the students body are representatives of all the principal religious communions of Canada. Varied also are the avocations of the parents whose sons attend the University. Young men from rural and urban districts, family traditions that embody the professional, industrial and business interests of the Dominion are intermingled in the undergraduate life. It is in fact a microcosm in which mutual understanding and mutual respect between men grow naturally and inevitably.

The University being residential, based on the model of Oxford and Cambridge, there had not at first seemed a place for women students. In 1902, however, they were admitted to lectures, and although no residence has as yet been provided for them, they have been able to organize extra-curricular activities, engage in sports, hold debates, share in the work of the Dramatic Society, and form their own student organization. Their contribution to educational work as teachers in the schools of Quebec is one of great importance.

Science Degree in Arts Meets Popular Demand

During the past year the Convocation established the degree of Bachelor of Science in Arts. This action was taken to meet the growing demands for courses in Natural Science from students anxious to avail themselves of the residential privileges, but who for various reasons are not prepared to read for a Bachelor of Arts. The achievements of recent graduates in the field of research who have specialzied in Natural Science is the best evidence of the excellence of the training provided by this department.

The prestige of the University increases with the passing of the years. From it a group of young men and women graduate annually to proceed to one of the professions or enter a business or industrial career. In law, in medicine, in the ministry, in schools and universities, men and women who have taken an arts course at Bishop's are adding to the renown which their Alma Mater enjoys after ninety-four years of devotion to the training of young Canadians. In the past four years, three Bishop's men have been awarded Rhodes Scholarships for the Province of Quebec, and a candidate for the current year has been asked to renew his application for a scholarship a year hence.

Corporation of University Includes Outstanding Men

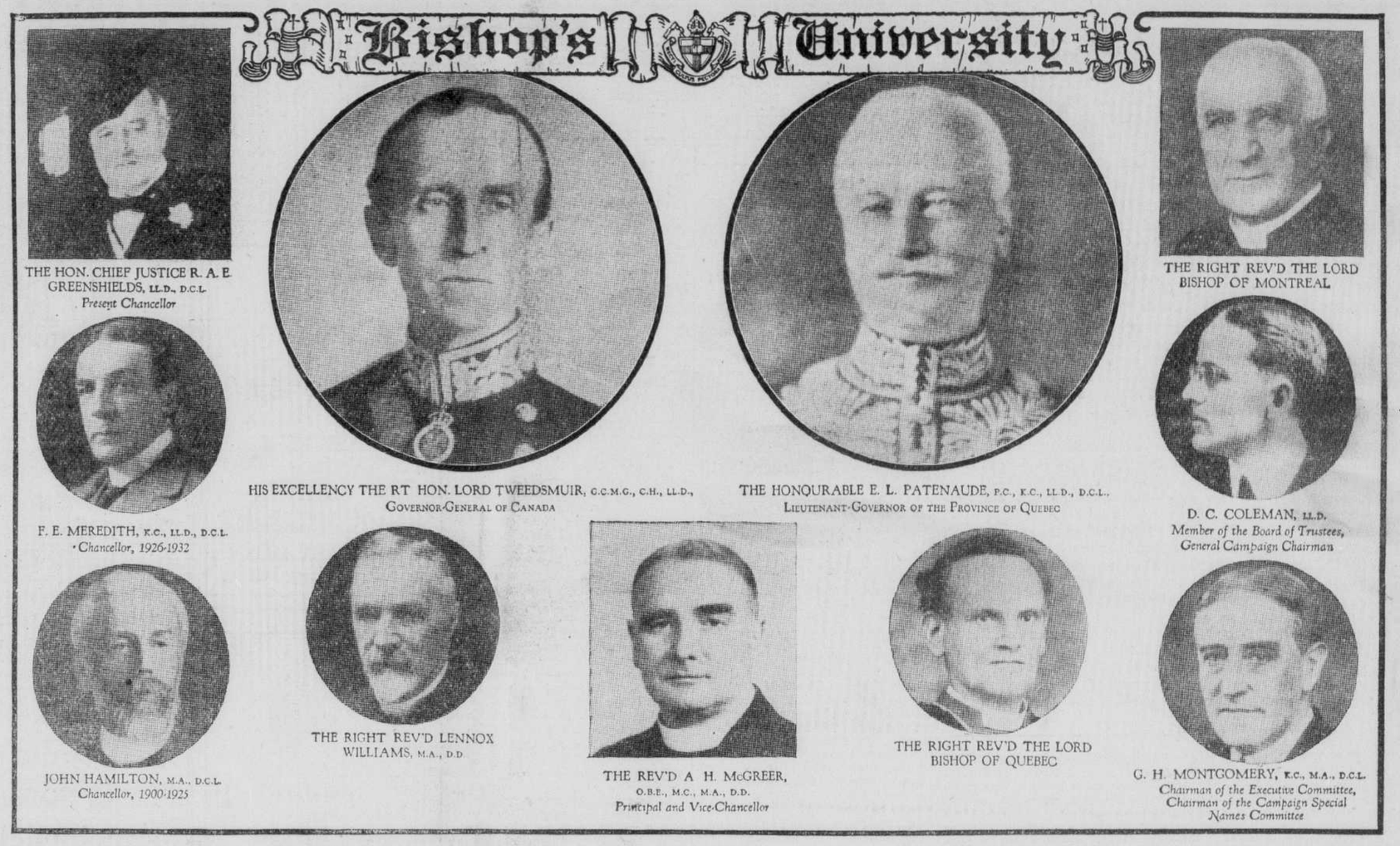
In the governing body of the University, which is known as the Corporation, are distinguished Canadians. Their desire is to have a university course available at as reasonable a cost as possible in order that Canada may have from talented citizens the highest service of which they are capable. It is not infrequently true that the young person with exceptional intellectual gifts has the greatest difficulty in meeting the expense of a university training. In order to keep the expense reasonably low it is necessary to have endowment funds, so that the revenue from them may provide for the difference between what the student pays and the cost of his course to the University. Herein lies the reason for the present appeal for a Maintenance Fund for Bishop's, the second general appeal it has made in its history.

The University charges a resident Arts student for room, board, and tuition, etc., $500 per year. The cost to the University exceeds this amount by somewhat more than $300. This excess is not fully met by revenue from present endowments. It will be met if, as it is hoped, this appeal receives generous support.

Distinguished Chancellors Important Success Factor

Any work which essayed to tell the true story of Bishop's should have interwoven into its fabric the biographies of the men who have governed it, lectured in its halls, and in various ways worked for its advancement. These details cannot be given in brief statements. Special mention, however, must be

Please turn to Page 35.



THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS, LL.D., D.C.L.
Present Chancellor

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT HON. LORD TWEEDSMUIR, G.C.M.G., C.H., LL.D., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

THE HONOURABLE E. L. PATENAUDE, P.C., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

THE RIGHT REV'D THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL

F. E. MEREDITH, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
Chancellor, 1926-1932

D. C. COLEMAN, LL.D.
Member of the Board of Trustees, General Campaign Chairman

JOHN HAMILTON, M.A., D.C.L.
Chancellor, 1900-1925

THE RIGHT REV'D LENNOX WILLIAMS, M.A., D.D.

THE REV'D A. H. McGREER, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., D.D.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor

THE RIGHT REV'D THE LORD BISHOP OF QUEBEC

G. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C., M.A., D.C.L.
Chairman of the Executive Committee, Chairman of the Campaign Special Names Committee



His Lordship Mr. Justice C. D. White, honorary chairman of the Eastern Townships' Division Campaign Committee, is a trustee whose name has been long associated with Bishop's University.

Outstanding Public Men Co-operate In $300,000 Maintenance Fund Campaign

Govenor General of Canada and Lieutenant Governor of Quebec Lend Distinguished Patronage—Business, Commercial and Legal Leaders on Committees for Drive—Mr. Justice C. D. White Heads Eastern Townships Division.

Public men who occupy prominent positions in the business, commercial and legal spheres of Canada are assisting, directly or indirectly, in the $300,000 Maintenance Fund Campaign for Bishop's University which is under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H., LL.D., Governor-General of Canada, and The Honourable E. L. Patenaude, P.C., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Honorary Patrons are The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Montreal, The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Quebec, The Hon C. C. Ballantyne, P.C., Sir Edward W. Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Lieut.-Col. The Hon. J. S. Bourque, V.D., Huntly R. Drummond, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., D.C.L., The Hon. Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, LL.D., D.C.L., John Hamilton, M.A., D.C.L., Sir Herbert S. Holt, LL.D., D.C.L., Sir Charles W. Lindsay, K.B.E., F. E. Meredith, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., LL.D., J. W. McConnell, J. C. Newman, The Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C., M.L.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Col. The Rt. Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley, G.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L., The Hon. Mr. Justice C. D. White, D.C.L., The Right Reverend Lennox Williams, M.A., D.D., Morris W. Wilson and A. B. Wood, B.A., F.I.A.

The President of the Corporation is The Lord Bishop of Montreal; vice-president of the Corporation, The Lord Bishop of Quebec.

Trustees of the University are The Hon. Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, LL.D., D.C.L., Sir Edward W. Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., George Chahoon, Jr., D. C. Coleman, LL.D., A. S. Johnson, B.Sc. F. E. Meredith, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., G. H. Montgomery, K.C., M.A., D.C.L., Walter Molson, B.A., The Rev'd A. H. McGreer, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., D.D., S. R. Newton, B.Sc., H. A. Norton, Lieut.-Col. John H. Price, M.C, F. N. Southam, G. M. Stearns, William Spier, The Hon. Mr. Justice C. D. White, D.C.L., J. P. Wells, K.C., D.C.L., The Right Rev'd Lennox Williams, M.A., D.D.

Members of the College Council are The Ven. Archdeacon J. M. Almond, C.B.E., C.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., The Rev'd Canon G. Abbott-Smith, M.A., D.D., Professor E. E. Boothroyd, M.A., D.C.L., The Very Rev'd. A. H. Crowfoot, M.A., D.D., The Very Rev'd A. Carlisle, M.A., D.D., The Rev'd Professor Basil Jones, M.A., The Rev'd Canon G. H. A. Murray, M.A., The Ven. Archdeacon Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A., D.C.L., The Rev'd Professor F. G. Vial, B.D., D.C.L., The Ven. Archdeacon Wright, M.A., D.D.

The Bursar and Secretary of the Corporation is Stuart Sanders, Bishop's University Lennoxville, P.Q.

Members of the Campaign Executive Committee are The Hon. Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, LL.D., D.C.L., Honorary Chairman, R. P. Jellett, honorary treasurer, W. B. Scott, K.C., M.A., honorary secretary, D. C. Coleman, LL.D., general chairman, John Bassett, vice-chairman and The Ven. Archdeacon J. M. Almond, C.B.E., C.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., vice-chairman.

G. H. Montgomery, K.C., M.A., D.C.L., is chairman of the Special Names Committee and Walter Molson, B.A., vice-chairman.

Members of the General Solicitation and Alumni Committee are D. C. Abbott, B.C.L., chairman; Hugh E. O'Donnell, M.A., B.C.L., H. P. Wright, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (C), and Gerald M. Almond, B.A., LL.B., vice-charimen.

Captains: Andrew Dawes, B.A., Geo. Hall, C.M., M.D., L.R.C.P. & S. (ED), A. R. Almond, B.A., E. McManamy, B.A., John G. Rennie, B.A., The Rev'd A. D. Rollit, L.S.T., D. Ross McMaster, B.A., B.C.L., Prof. F. R. Scott, M.A., B.Litt., B.C.L., A. M. West, B.A., G. W. Hall, M.A., F. Lyall, Pattee, B.A., Hon. Sec.

Publicity Committee: W. J. C. Sutton, chairman; Roy Campbell, vice-chairman.

Clergy Committee: The Very Rev'd A. Carlisle, M.A., D.D., chairman.

Lists and Names Committee: William Mitchell, B.A., B.C.L., chairman.

Speakers' Committee: The Ven. Archdeacon Gower-Rees, M.C., M.A., D.C.L., chairman.

Faculty and Students' Committee: Professor E. E. Boothroyd, M.A., D.C.L., chairman.

Eastern Townships' Division Campaign Committee: The Hon. Mr. Justice C. D. White, D.C.L., honorary chairman; Lieut.-Col. The Hon. J. S. Bourque, V.D., The Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C., M.L.C., LL.D., D.C.L., honorary vice-chairmen; J. P. Wells, K.C., D.C.L., chairman; A. S. Johnson, B.Sc., S. R. Newton, B.Sc., H. A. Norton, G. M. Stearns, William Spier, and Lee M. Watson, honorary secretary.

Quebec Division: The Right Rev'd Lennox Williams, M.A., D.D., chairman; W. LeM. Carter, M.A., M.D., and J. A. Johnston, M.A., M.D., vice-chairmen.

Ottawa Valley Division: Col. The Rt. Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley, G.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L., honorary chairman; Major-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.Sc., LL.D., chairman; S. D. McMorran, M.A., and A. J. H. Richardson, B.A., vice-chairmen; H. Bruce Munro, B.A., honorary secretary.

LAUDS BISHOP'S AS A TRULY NATIONAL INSTITUTION

"Bishop's University must be maintained. A record of ninety-four years of dignified and distinguished service demands that," states D. C. Coleman, LL.D., member of the Board of Trustees and General Chairman of the present campaign to raise $300,000 for maintenance purposes.

"During those years," he said, "it has enlarged the opportunities, and enriched the lives of many. It has not been parochial, nor has it been narrowly sectarian, in its outlook or in its policies. Its doors have been open to any young man and to any young woman of character, regardless of race or creed, who desired to take advantage of the opportunities it affords. It has received them from all sections of Canada, and the calibre and standing of its graduates is the only tribute it requires as to the quality of its administration as a university. It is, and has been, a national institution, in the highest sense.

"It requires $300,000 to provide for deficits which accumulated during the years of depression, and to provide for its successful administration for an indefinite period. The money will be disbursed under the direction of a Board which includes many business men of standing, and contributors may be assured that the necessary economy and judgment will be exercised. The money is necessary.

"It should be our privilege as Canadians to provide it."



J. P. Wells, K.C.,D.C.L., a trustee of Bishop's University, whose name appears among the honorary patrons of the campaign which has been launched to raise $300,000 to further the work of the University in the realm of higher education.

Historic Seat Of Learning Owes Its Origin To Second Bishop Mountain

Four Distinct Phases of Development Evident in Long and Successful Record of Lennoxville Institution — Ideal Location of College Buildings and Residential System Outstanding Features of Historic Seat of Learning.

A survey of the records indicates that Bishop's University in the ninety-four years of its existence, has passed through four distinct phases which may be described as the pioneer epoch, the era of expansion, the period of comparative quiescence and a new phases of growth and development in post-war years.

Bishop's College owes its inception to the second Bishop Mountain, its location at Lennoxville to the Rev. Lucius Doolittle and its organization and guidance during the first thirty years of its existence, when it was taking shape and developing a character of its own, to the first principal, Rev. Jasper Nicolls.

In 1843 the College was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. In 1845 Principal Nicolls established it in temporary quarters in Lennoxville in a house on the site now occupied by St. Anthony's Church, part of which was used as a general store. In 1846 it was possible to occupy the College building erected on the site at the junction of the Massawippi and the St. Francis rivers, donated by Colonel Morris, and the foundation was effected. The reminiscences of these early days which survive, with their descriptions of the conditions under which the College was established, difficulties of communication, lack of adequate facilities, even of bare comforts, justify the description of this phase as "the pioneer epoch."

In 1853 the College had grown to such maturity that it was ready to seek and receive a Royal Charter of Incorporation as a University, with the right to confer its own degrees. The next few years saw the development of the College into a University, the establishment of the faculties of Arts and Divinity, and the conclusion of the first phase of its history, "the pioneer epoch."

About 1870 the University entered upon a new era of tentative and experimental expansion. The needs of the province seemed to demand more specialized training for its youth and the faculties of law, medicine and dentistry were established to supply these wants. The new ventures were established in the City of Montreal where better facilities were offered for training students in such specialized branches of learning than were available at Lennoxville. With the dawn of the twentieth century, however, it was felt that the work of these faculties was being rendered needless and a mere duplication of effort by the development of corresponding schools at McGill. It was then decided to place them in abeyance, at least for a time, and to concentrate the energies of the University on the work at Lennoxville along the original lines of Arts and Divinity.

For a space during the opening of the present century the University seemed comparatively quiescent. The trend of national development and the urgent need for trained technicians, engineers and scientists led to a focusing of general attention upon the applied sciences, and a comparative neglect of the Arts course, which militated against

Please turn to Page 35.

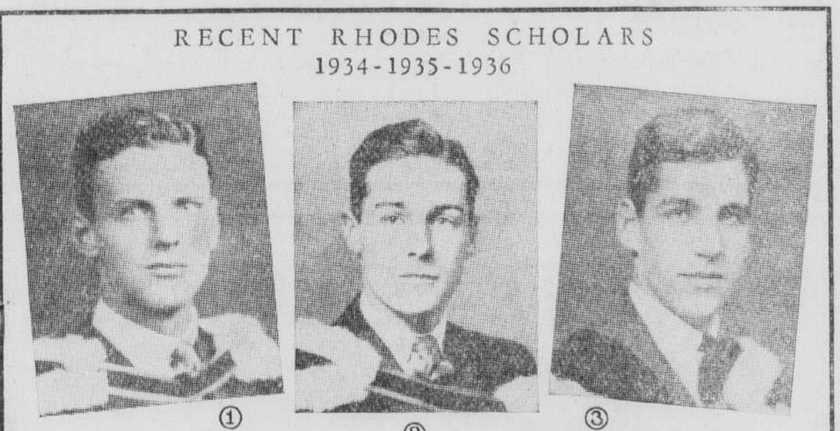
ALMA MATER OF MANY DISTINGUISHED CANADIANS



Nestling serenely and majestically on the shores of the St. Francis River and facing the picturesque town of Lennoxville is historic Bishop's University, which for over ninety years has been nobly upholding the cause of higher education in the Eastern Townships.

The old Arts building, shown above, has been the college home of many generations of students who have passed through Bishop's and today are proving a credit to their Alma Mater in the many and varied walks of life in which Bishop's men are to be found.

RECENT RHODES SCHOLARS 1934-1935-1936



① CHRISTOPHER CAMPBELL EBERTS
Graduated with first class honors in French and English in June, 1934. Elected Rhodes Scholar in December, 1933. In residence at Trinity College, Oxford, since October, 1934.

② CHARLES L. OGEN GLASS
Graduated with first class honours in English in June, 1935. Elected Rhodes Scholar 1934. In residence at St. John's College, Oxford, since October, 1935.

③ ARTHUR GEORGE CUTHBERT WHALLEY
Graduated with first class honours in Classics in June, 1935. Elected Rhodes Scholar 1935. In residence at Oriel College, Oxford, since October, 1936.

IN A DEMOCRACY AN EDUCATED PEOPLE IS AN ESSENTIAL

Bishop's University's campaign deserves support because "There is nothing of greater importance in the life of our people than higher education.

"In a Democracy an educated people is an essential, for trained leaders are needed in every branch of service. If the Democracy is to attain its ideals then we must have not only trained leaders but we must have an intelligent and moral people, for a corrupt Democracy cannot endure.

"Bishop's University, with its great advantage of a residential system, gives not only an intellectual but also a moral training. Its work has been of the highest value, and I commend this appeal to all thoughtful citizens, and am confident they will make a generous response."—The Right Reverend John Farthing, Lord Bishop of Montreal.

LENNOXVILLE—MODERN, PROGRESSIVE AND FAST GROWING TOWN

Town Of Lennoxville Today Enjoying A Period Of Unprecedented Progress With Optimistic Outlook For Future

Lennoxville Has Been Selected by Several Important Concerns as a Suitable Site for Manufacturing and Exporting Their Products—Additions and Enlargements Made to Many of the Town's Industries — Merchants and Industry Keeping Abreast of the Times and Preparing for Future Progress—Educational Facilities of Lennoxville Also Important Asset of Town.

Lennoxville is a town of which its residents are justly proud. Not only is it the seat of Bishop's University, the only university in the Eastern Townships, and of Bishop's College School, but it is also a modern, progressive and fast-growing town which is playing an important part in the progress and development of the Eastern Townships.

Lennoxville, in one sense of the word, is a suburb of Sherbrooke, although it is totally separate from the Queen City of the Eastern Townships so far as municipal administration is concerned.

Its wide streets, lined with stately trees, the modern well-kept buildings and natural beauty of the surrounding countryside make Lennoxville one of the beauty spots of this section of Quebec Province.

Lennoxville has been selected by several important concerns as a suitable site for manufacturing their various products.

The most recent addition to the town's industrial life is the Philip Carey Company, Limited, manufacturers of asbestos and asphalt products, the parent body of which is located in Cincinnati, Ohio. This concern gives employment to a large number and is considered one of the district's most important industries.

The Quebec Maple Products have made such headway that it will be necessary for them to enlarge their new brick factory which they erected when they moved out of the premises now occupied by the Carey Company.

The Quebec Maple Products, managed by Robert M. Boright, sells more maple products in the Dominion of Canada than any other concern, and has been shipping steadily to Kingston, Jamaica; Paris, France, London, England; Chicago, Ill., Sweden and other points.

According to Mr. Boright, about four million pounds of maple sugar were exported from the Province of Quebec last year, which means a great deal to the Eastern Townships.

The Union Screen Plate Company of Canada, whose manager is Lennoxville's present Mayor, Henry W. S. Downs, Sr., is another important industry. It is a brass, bronze and aluminum factory, which has recently installed a chromium plating plant. Slotted screen plates for pulp and paper mills are also now manufactured by this concern.

The W. A. Bown Woodworking Factory was established forty-two years ago by W. A. Bown. The original plant was a crude construction with only sufficient machines for sawing logs and surface planing. In 1905, William Bown, who owned a mill in Bury, moved to Lennoxville with his family and one of his sons, W. A. Bown, who had gained much practical experience in his father's mill, purchased the Lennoxville plant from his uncle.

In 1909 the mill was completely destroyed by fire. Later a few machines were purchased and installed in a large shed on the same premises. Included among the machinery was the first electric motor of any size to be used in Lennoxville. Electric power was supplied by the City of Sherbrooke, there being no Southern Canada Power Company in existence at that time.

The present factory was built on the same site in 1914. The business has grown steadily until at the present time about twenty-three men are employed during the winter months and thirteen or fourteen in the summer. The factory is equipped with modern machinery, including one of the latest dry kilns.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, which maintains branches at various points in Canada, with a head office in Toronto, opened a branch in Lennoxville in 1920, under the managership of L. V. Parent. Here, Canadian wool is received from Canadian farmers, graded and packed at their warehouse and shipped to mills throughout Canada, the United States and Europe. In 1936, which has been their biggest year, about two-thirds of the total receipts came from sales in England and the Continent. In their modern building, which houses their store and offices, their woollens are on display and are sold to a large number of tourists annually, as well as to local buyers.

A printing establishment of note in the Eastern Townships is the Beck Press, which is also located at Lennoxville. Conducted by Wilson Beck, this business, which extends to Stanstead, Bury and other surrounding localities, has shown an increase every year since 1930.

Hunting's Dairy is owned by the five Hunting brothers, and managed by Norreys Hunting. The large brick building, which was built in 1932, contains all modern dairy equipment, and the strictest cleanliness is observed. Here ten men are employed in summer and eight in winter. Hunter's popular ice cream is shipped throughout the Eastern Townships, and their milk and cream find ready buyers in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

The Willowdale Dairy, owned and operated by the Beattie Brothers, and the W. E. Glass Dairy, also supply fresh milk and cream to Lennoxville and Sherbrooke residents.

The Clarke and Stewart firm started in business in 1913 as a flour and feed concern, and six years ago started making "C. and S." dairy and poultry food. This firm sustained a great loss this year through the death of James Stewart, one of the partners of the firm. However, the business continues to grow steadily under the guidance of Roy Clarke, son of the late William Clarke, former partner of Mr. Stewart.

The John Nichol and Sons Limited meat market was established in 1897, temporarily abandoned during the war when Mr. Nichol gave up the meat business to devote his time to his farm, "Hillhurst Home," on the Waterville road, and then re-opened in 1921 when a butcher shop was established. In 1923 the cold storage plant was built and four years later Mr. Nichol entered the wholesale business.

In 1928 the Alexander Market branch in Sherbrooke was opened and in 1930 the present building in Lennoxville was completed and a new retail market and enlarged wholesale trade developed. Since the death of Mr. Nichol, in 1932, the business has been carried on by two of his sons, Wesley and Howard.

"Hillhurst Home" has been increased to a three hundred and fifty acre stock farm and is operated by Wesley Nichol in conjunction with the meat market. This farm yearly produces its quota of prize winning cattle, sheep and swine and supplies a large quantity of high quality meat for their business.

Wharram Brothers Meat Market is another thriving business, where local and western meats are bought and sold, and a full line of fish, poultry and vegetables are carried.

C. C. Chaddock's store is one of Lennoxville's important commercial establishments. After graduating from the Ontario Business College, at Belleville, Ont., with honors in all subjects pertaining to a business education, Mr. Chaddock on September 1, 1904, began work as a junior clerk for the firm of C. S. White. The following year C. F. Wiggett joined the firm and the business was carried on under the name of White and Wiggett, doing a business in groceries, shelf hardware, flour, feed and coal. With the exception of about two years, Mr. Chaddock continued with that firm until July 1, 1913, when both members of the firm retired. Then William Clark took over the flour, feed and coal part of the business, and Mr. Chaddock the grocery and hardware end of it. Mr. Chaddock now deals in groceries, vegetables, fruits, paints and oils.

An up-to-date men's wear and drygoods store is operated by Hart Montgomery, a native of Sawyerville, who has been in business a little less than three years and is building up a splendid business here.

Other businesses which help to make Lennoxville a thriving town include the B. and B. Garage, Hawes' Taxi and Livery, Gay's Taxi, Littlejohn's service station, Hopper's Restaurants, Canada Cafe, the Lotty Beauty Parlour and the plumbing establishment of J. G. Purcell.

First Settlers Came Over a Hundred Years Ago

The first settlers came to Lennoxville over a hundred years ago and, like other centres, the town was named after one of its first inhabitants, a man called Lennox, of whom little is known. United Empire Loyalists from the United States and discharged British soldiers after the Napoleonic wars found their way to Lennoxville—then known as Little Forks—and began the work of clearing the land and building homes for themselves. Among these pioneer settlers were Charles Brooks, merchant and trader and first mayor, Moulton, Warren, Cushing, Wilson, Gabriel Caron, E. W. Abbott, Taylor and Mallory. The latter family, coming from Connecticut in 1804, was among the first group to reach Lennoxville.

During this period other parts of the Eastern Townships were being settled and communication was opened up between what is now Scotstown and Lennoxville. The establishment of a "tote" road enabled traders and merchants to travel between the two places and Lennoxville soon became a brisk business centre. A stage coach, carrying passengers and mail, also made a daily trip between Lennoxville and Cookshire.

The Grand Trunk Railway laid its lines through Lennoxville in 1852 and a few years later the Boston and Maine Railway—or Passumpsic, as it was also called — was built through the district and proved a wonderful asset. In 1885 or thereabout the Canadian Pacific Railway, through the influence of John Henry Pope, connected Sherbrooke and Lennoxville with Cookshire and the East.

Lennoxville became a village in 1871 and on January 13 of that year a public meeting was held to elect the first Council. Charles Brooks was appointed mayor and the following day the first Council meeting was held. Lennoxville developed steadily from then on and until growing population of the village made incorporation possible. On February 14, 1920, it was created a town. The present population is approximately 2,000.

The village was laid in ruins by the disastrous fire of 1874, but the work of reconstruction was undertaken with great courage and new buildings rose from the ashes to replace the churches, schools and various structures that had been levelled by the flames.

Noted Educational Centre

The University of Bishop's College makes Lennoxville one of the most prominent educational centres in the province. For over ninety years, since the college was founded in 1845, this institution has exerted a quiet but nevertheless powerful influence upon the life of the whole community. The corner-stone of Bishop's College, available records show, was laid on September 18, 1844, by George D. Mountain, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal. Intended originally for the education of theological students, its scope was gradually widened and the college became a university. Many are the students who have walked out of the halls of this worthy university to make their mark in life.

The early history of Bishop's College School runs somewhat concurrently with that of the college, although the school was founded earlier. The school was started about 1837 by Rev. Lucius Doolittle, a missionary who labored in Lennoxville for many years. He transferred the school, conducted in a primitive house in Lennoxville, to Edward Chapman, M.A., of Caius, College, Cambridge, Eng., in 1841. A new school erected in 1861 was razed in the fire of 1874. Another school was built. This was dedicated in 1892, and thirty years later the school "crossed the river" to the site where now stands the spacious and beautiful buildings.

The Lennoxville High School was erected on Academy Hill in 1913 or thereabouts, and an addition built in 1932 to accommodate the increased number of pupils. St. Anthony's School, taught by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, built on Church street about thirteen years ago, offers fine educational facilities to the Roman Catholic children.

The Lennoxville Experimental Farm, situated a short distance outside the limits of the town, has had a telling influence upon the surrounding community. The Experimental Station was established by the Dominion Government in April, 1914, and is today managed by genial John McClary, superintendent, with a staff of efficient and hard-working assistants.

Lennoxville is nothing if not modern, and its citizens enjoy all present-day conveniences. A great deal of motor traffic pours through the town and it has been remarked that the Square is one of the busiest places in the province outside of the large cities.

Graduate (taking leave of teacher): "All I know, I owe to you."
Teacher: "Don't mention such a trifle."



A Glass of GLASS' MILK

is the foundation of any good meal. Try our Guernsey Special!

DAILY DELIVERY IN LENNOXVILLE & SHERBROOKE

W. E. GLASS' DAIRY

Tel. 234W — LENNOXVILLE.



Keep Young and Beautiful!

By keeping in touch with the

LOTTY BEAUTY PARLOR

LENNOXVILLE.

Telephone 225.



CITIZENS of LENNOXVILLE

Know they can depend on us for quick, safe service. We have 3 large, heated, comfy cars at your disposal, day or night. Our drivers are careful and courteous.

— Call —

GAY'S TAXI

— Tel. 100 —

LENNOXVILLE



IF YOU NEED INFORMATION

about the best roads in any direction, we will be glad to assist you and give you maps that are easy to follow. This service is free.

LUBRICATION "En-Ar-Co"

It is wise to keep your car running smoothly with good greases and oils. We have the proper lubricant for each job.

WHITE ROSE GAS

You can get either Ethyl or regular here. Make a habit of stopping at our station for a "Fill-up." Your patronage will always be rewarded by conscientious, courteous, service.

Littlejohn's Filling Station

LENNOXVILLE.

Make Money Killing Parasites On Your Live Stock



DRI-KIL KILLS LICE, TICK AND MITES

Lice, Ticks and Mites rob farmers of many dollars every winter. Animals cannot thrive when they are infested by these pests.

GET COOPER'S DRI-KIL

from your local merchant, one 2 pound can for 75c and get rid of all these pests QUICKLY and SAFELY by simply dusting it on your animals.

Distributed in the Eastern Townships by

J. S. MITCHELL & CO. LIMITED.

CANADIAN AGENTS FOR COOPER PRODUCTS:

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS LTD.

LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

HAWES LIVERY

TAXI TRUCKING

HORSES FOR HIRE

WOOD FOR SALE

Phone 300 - - LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

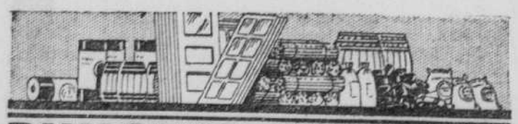
I have faith in Lennoxville and in my native Eastern Townships.

Hart Montgomery

A Shop for Men and Women

Dry Goods, Smallwares, Men's Furnishings, Shoes, Etc.

MAIN STREET — LENNOXVILLE.



BUILDING SUPPLIES

When planning that new house or summer cottage by the lake side write or come to the largest and best Woodworking factory in the vicinity of Sherbrooke.

See our shop, full of the latest machinery; up-to-date dry kilns, and heated storage. Sawmill and lumber yard in connection.

It is only with equipment like this that we are able to fully guarantee the workmanship and condition of our material when delivered to our customers.

The following are some of our specialties: -

HARDWOOD FLOORING	STAIR RAILING
MOULDINGS	NEWEL POSTS
HOUSE TRIM	BIRCH STAIR TREADS
DOORS AND SASH	CABINETS
FRAMES	BOXES, ETC.

We also carry a stock of Ten Test, Beaver Board, Gyproc, Roofing and Brandram-Henderson Paints and Varnishes.

W. A. BOWN

LENNOXVILLE, QUE.



MEAT!

We are particular about the high quality of our meat, for we cannot afford to tarnish a record of forty years. When you serve your family with meat from Nichol's you treat them to the best in the land.

We maintain a 350-acre stock farm that yearly produces its quota of prize-winners —cattle, sheep and swine.

Makers of Nichol Brand HAMS, SAUSAGES, DRY CURED BACON.

"Where Quality Predominates, Satisfaction Is Assured."

JOHN NICHOL & SONS

REGISTERED.

Telephone 310. LENNOXVILLE.

Union Screen Plate Co.

of Canada, Limited

LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

BRASS, BRONZE AND ALUMINUM CASTINGS

All inquiries and orders receive our prompt and courteous attention.

SLOTTED SCREEN PLATES FOR PULP & PAPER MILLS

We can supply Slotted Screen Plates of any type and cut upon request.

Industrial Chromium Plating

We are licensees of United Chromium Incorporated and perform our CRODON plating under the technical supervision of the Chromium Corporation of America.

"OLD COLONY"



OLD COLONY MAPLE SYRUP

The Largest Selling MAPLE PRODUCTS LINE in Canada.

MAPLE SYRUP
MAPLE SUGAR
MAPLE BUTTER



Made by the farmers of Quebec.

Used by connoisseurs throughout the world.

QUEBEC MAPLE PRODUCTS, LTD.

LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

LENNOXVILLE PAVING ITS WAY FOR GREATER ACHIEVEMENTS

A New Mill Is Being Built To Utilize Vanillin Discovery By Bishop's Man

Laboratories at Lennoxville, Devoted to Pre-Professional Training, Are Cradle of Technicians for Canadian Enterprises—Valuable Services Rendered to Eastern Townships Maple Sugar Industry.

A plant is being built at Cornwall, Ont., for the production of vanillin, a widely used synthetic flavoring, from the waste sulphite liquor formerly poured into the streams and rivers of Canada in hundreds of thousands of gallons annually, from pulp and paper mills.

This new and important by-product development owes its origin to G. H. Tomlinson, who graduated from Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que., in 1931, and discovered the means of isolating it while engaged in a cellulose research in the Forest Products Laboratory, Montreal.

Bishop's has always included science in its Arts course and in 1936 augmented this training to fulfil the requirements of the B. Sc. degree.

The college's laboratories, while specializing in pre-professional training, have been the cradle of a number of men now engaged in typically Canadian enterprises. Numbers of graduates have taken up the practice of medicine. Locally, considerable service has been rendered to one of the most important undertakings in the Eastern Townships area, the maple sugar industry.

The study of pure science is a necessary part of the work of a University devoted to the Humanities. Bishop's gives men and women a training in Physics and Chemistry which prepares them for service in the professional and industrial life of this country.

SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING EASTERN TOWNSHIPS NEWS DURING THE PAST YEAR

Continued from page 29

ranged for border town.

August 26th, — Three-year-old Paul Taylor, of Roxton Pond, killed by motor car. Murder charges laid against Harry Robert and Eric Stanbridge in Knowlton case.

August 27th,—Actions instituted in local Superior Court disqualify mayor and two councillors. Citizens plan reception for Col. the Hon. Johnny Bourque, new Minister of Public Works.

August 29th,—Antonio Drolet named Crown prosecutor for St. Francis District, replacing Wilfred Lazure, later appointed Judge of Quebec Superior Court.

August 31st,—Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition opens in Sherbrooke, with record number of exhibitors.

September 1st,—Central School awarded Junior Red Cross flag for excellence of its programme. Albert George Cantin, of Barre, Vt., shot self after his car struck rig on Stanstead road.

September 3rd, — Nine-year-old Emile Cote, of Thetford Mines, dies of injuries received when he was struck by motor car.

September 4th, — Postmasters from various sections of Province hold annual convention here.

September 8th,—Llewellyn Robinson, of Cowansville, accidentally shot self while hunting.

September 9th,—Propose plan for permanent works in city, with $250,000 expected from Provincial Government.

September 11th,—G. D. Wadsworth succeeds J. H. Walsh as president of Temiscouata Railway.

September 18th, — Resolution urging compulsory education adopted at annual meeting of Provincial Association of Protestant School Board at Bedford.

September 21st,—Col. the Hon. Johnny Bourque, Provincial Minister of Public Works, assures local Legion of Duplessis Government's assistance and co-operation.

September 22nd,—Mrs. R. W. E. Wright, of Lennoxville, re-elected president of Sherbrooke Deanery of Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada. Twenty ninth annual convention of Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Quebec branch, opens here.

September 24th, — Provincial Government decides to rebuild Sherbrooke-Lennoxville highway. J. O. Asselin farm buildings destroyed at loss of $35,000 at Bromptonville by fire.

September 25th,—Death of William McLaughlin, life-long resident of Knowlton.

September 28th,—A hundred and fifty employees of Guelph Cask, Veneer and Plywood Company at Scotstown go on strike when demands for increased pay are turned down. One thousand attend convention of Catholic Farmers' Union here.

September 30th, — Dr. W. L. Shurtleff, K.C., honored at Coaticook on occasion of his fiftieth anniversary as member of Bar.

October 1st, — Monument to Scotstown war dead planned.

October 2nd, — Eastern Townships' Associated Boards of Trade hold fall meeting at Magog.

October 3rd, — Seventy-mile an hour chase along Derby Line highway ended in seizure by R.C.M.P. of car and two hundred gallons of illicit alcohol.

October 8th,—Two men killed in landslide at Eustis Mine. Labor troubles at Scotstown settled.

October 10th,—Count de Caix, former Member on Commission of Mandates at Geneva, guest in city.

October 15th, — Nettie Carter, former Newport girl, charged with kidnapping boy. Harry Roberts and Eric Stanbridge, of Knowlton, acquitted of manslaughter. Keen competition at fifty-seventh annual ploughing match of Sherbrooke Ploughmen's Association.

October 16th, — Annual Rotary Fair attracts thousands and receipts soar to record mark. Foster Church damaged by lightning.

October 21st, — Mayor Emile Rioux inaugurates annual Winter Fair.

October 22nd,—Mrs. Edwin Hall, who spent entire life in Eastern Township dies at the age of 103 years.

October 23rd—Louis Vallieres, of Sherbrooke, sentenced to four years in penitentiary for theft with infraction. Bishop's University decides to launch drive for $300,000.

October 26th,—W. T. Oughtred, descendant of pioneer Marbleton family, passes on.

October 29th,—John Bassett, of Montreal, acquires controlling interest of Sherbrooke Daily Record.

October 30th,—Temporary committee of three appointed to contact heads of local organizations in connection with celebration of Sherbrooke's Centenary.

November 7th, — Sherbrooke citizens urged to take advantage of Federal Government's Home Improvement Plan and renovate their properties.

November 11th,—Eastern Townships observe two minutes silence in reverent tribute to heroes who sacrificed their lives in World War. Agricultural problems reviewed at convention of officers of E.T. Agricultural Co-operatives here.

November 14th,—Hon. W. S. Bullock, prominent industrialist, noted educationalist and former Baptist Minister, dies at the age of seventy-one years at Roxton Pond.

November 16th,—Six thousand people attend anti-Communist rally in Belvidere street armoury. One hundred and first anniversary of Plymouth Church observed. Lt.-Col. Rosaire Samson elected president of Conference of Defence Association at annual meeting in Ottawa.

November 19th,—City grants tax exemption to Rubin Manufacturing Company.

Novembr 20th,—Mrs. J. A. McClary, wife of superintendent of Lennoxville Experimental Farm, passed away.

November 23rd,—Former pupils hold reunion at Mount Notre Dame Convent.

November 24th,—City votes $25,000 for celebration of centenary.

November 25th,—Sizeable gain recorded in population of Sherbrooke. Increased from 29,512 in 1935 to 30,908.

December 1st, — Another upward swing recorded in city's construction industry.

December 2nd,—R. H. Tremblay appointed president of Junior Chamber of Commerce.

December 3rd,—Wilfred Lazure, for ten years Crown prosecutor for St. Francis District, appointed judge of Quebec Superior Court.

December 7th,—A J. E. Leonard laid to rest at Sweetsburg.

December 10th,—Population of Drummondville announced to be 18,886, an increase of 7,624, in ten years.

December 15th,—General strike at Canadian Textile Company's local mill feared.

December 22nd,—Banquet held in honor of Mr. Justice Wilfred Lazure.

December 23rd,—All-time record set for local Christmas mail.

December 26th, — Death claims Mrs. Sarah Cote, beloved Lennoxville lady.

December 29th,—Passing of S. L. Clough at Sherbrooke.

EXPLAINS WHY BISHOP'S MERITS SUPPORT

Reasons why Bishop's University merits support in the present $300,000 Maintenance Fund Campaign, are explained in a statement issued by The Honourable E. L. Patenaude, P.C., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, who said:

"The difficult problems we have to resolve call for a more thorough investigation and a more profound reflection than at any other time. If there is any class of men in the nation on whom devolves more especially the duty of studying these problems and seeking the best solution for them, it is those who train the youth of the country. These truths I rejoice to find recognized in Bishop's University. I congratulate its governors and devoted professors on the work they are doing in training the minds of young Canadians for the difficult tasks of tomorrow."

LENNOXVILLE INSTITUTION HAS DISTINGUISHED RECORD IN HIGHER EDUCATION FIELD

Continued from Page 33.

made of the debt which it owes to a distinguished line of Chancellors, notably to Mr. John Hamilton, who was Chancellor from 1900-1925, to Mr. F. E. Meredith, Chancellor from 1926-1932, and to the present Chancellor, the Honorable Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields.

As a result of the efforts of all who have contributed to the University's development, Bishop's today, more than ever, is a desirable avenue by which to pass from the sheltered times of school-days to the opportunities and the responsibilities of adult life.

For two hours he had been the pest of the party. His imitations were terrible, ranging anywhere from George Arliss to a hummingbird. In the far corner had been sitting the man with the screwed-up face.

"What would you like me to imitate now?" asked the bore.

The man moved. He spoke. "How about a groundhog that's seen its shadow."

HISTORIC SEAT OF LEARNING OWES ITS ORIGIN TO SECOND BISHOP MOUNTAIN

Continued from Page 33.

the growth in the number of students.

The phase of comparative quiescence ended in the years which followed the Great War, and a new era of vigorous life and growth ensued. The removal of Bishop's College School from the University grounds to its present site across the St. Francis left available additional buildings for residence and lecture rooms. A financial campaign and generous assistance from the Provincial Government provided funds for expansion and made the character and work of the University familiar to the public.

Life at Bishop's has largely been shaped by two factors, its situation and the residential character. The quiet beauty of the College grounds and the surrounding country, even if comparatively unnoticed during student days, exercises an influence through the operation of memory in later years. But the essential factor is the residential system. Rules and regulations governing daily routine, gatherings in students' rooms, co-operation in student activities, meetings of College societies—all these features of the common life of a residential college play a preponderant part in the making of "a Bishop's man."

Commuter: "I found this dozen eggs on the train."

Station Agent: "If they're not claimed in thirty days, they're yours."

GOVERNOR GENERAL STRESSES VALUE OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT

The Right Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H., LL.D., Governor-General of Canada, has given his support to the $300,000 Maintenance Fund Campaign and in a public statement he points out that "Bishop's University has the admirable motto, 'Recti Cultus Pectora Roborant.' Right studies do develop man's whole moral nature, and nothing less than such a development can be accepted as the purpose of education. In laying emphasis on the study of the Humanities, and in offering students the privilege of a residential life, it is pursuing a course in which this purpose can have fulfilment.

"It is interesting to find Bishop's University in French Canada upholding what we may term the Anglo-Scottish tradition in higher education. Its locale and the happy associations it encourages between English and French Canadians make for increase of understanding between the races who are giving themselves to the task of building up this great Dominion."



Regular meals, light lunches, soft drinks, tobaccos, confectionery. Fresh oranges and apples. Canned goods. Bread and pastry. Telephone 202.

CANADA CAFE
GEO. YERGEAU, Prop.
LENNOXVILLE, QUE.



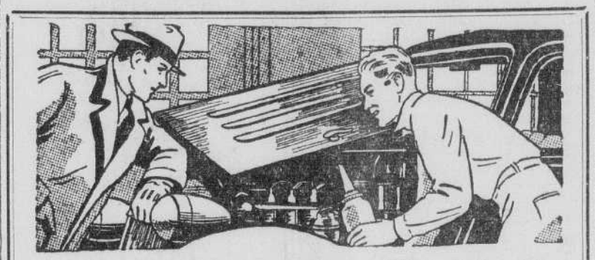
Just as your face reflects your character

Your Plumbing reflects your home.

See that it is kept modern, safe and beautiful by calling Lennoxville's new plumber — whose work is done promptly and at reasonable prices.

MODERN PLUMBING, HEATING, ROOFING AND ALL KINDS OF SHEET METAL WORK.

J. G. PURCELL
6 College Street.
LENNOXVILLE.
Telephone 116W.



"Keep Your Car Healthy"

Let us CHECK it for you regularly
What may now be a small job may become a serious matter if neglected.

Heated Storage — Expert Workmanship

B.&B. Garage
LENNOXVILLE — Tel. 363.



The Best Food

Near the C.N.R. station and bus line — handy to both. Just the place for a quick lunch or a leisurely meal. Also regular board and room.

Hopper's Restaurant
LENNOXVILLE.
Telephone 1

WHY

YOU SHOULD USE OUR MILK:

It is pure Holstein milk; the best for your children.

It is the only raw milk retailed in the City of Sherbrooke from a herd which has been blood tested for Bang's disease and found clean.

It is second to none.

Don't take a chance any longer.

Call

Willowdale Dairy
LENNOXVILLE. Phone: 138-W.





The Most Popular Fellow in Lennoxville and Sherbrooke!

He's the cheery young chap who dashes up the steps with your Hunting's milk .... the one who always looks as though he'd just stepped out of a bathtub. He's one of our picked individuals .... picked for health, cleanliness, habits and intelligence.

That's one of our extra requirements .... one of the many necessary to maintain the Hunting standards of quality and safety. We go a long way in assuring you of protected milk .... constant care and caution that puts security in every quart of Hunting's milk.

Daily Deliveries in Lennoxville and Sherbrooke.

Telephone LENNOXVILLE 235 for Prompt Service.

Hunting's Dairy

Wholesale and Retail

MILK, CREAM AND ICE CREAM.



Prosperous Farms

The appearance of the farm is an indication of the character of the farmer. Well kept buildings mean good crops and productive cattle, the results of proper soil preparation and scientifically selected feed. We have been supplying prosperous farmers for twenty-four years.

Fertilizers
Seeds
Flour and Feed
Grain, Coal, Cement

CLARKE & STEWART
LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Better LETTERHEADS MEAN BETTER BUSINESS

What kind of a "first impression" does your letterhead make on your customer? Does it make him say, "There's a firm worth doing business with"?

We are experts in helping you design a letterhead that will fit your exact business requirements. Consult us today regarding your business printing problems.

BECK PRESS REG'D.
JOB PRINTING
Phone 133, LENNOXVILLE, Que.



GOOD FRESH GROCERIES

Groceries that will please and satisfy you always.

VEGETABLES

Picked fresh every day from our own garden during the summer months. The largest and best variety of good local and imported vegetables in town during the winter months.

Best Fruits on the market at all seasons.

Sherwin-Williams Paints, Varnishes and Oils are as good as the best.

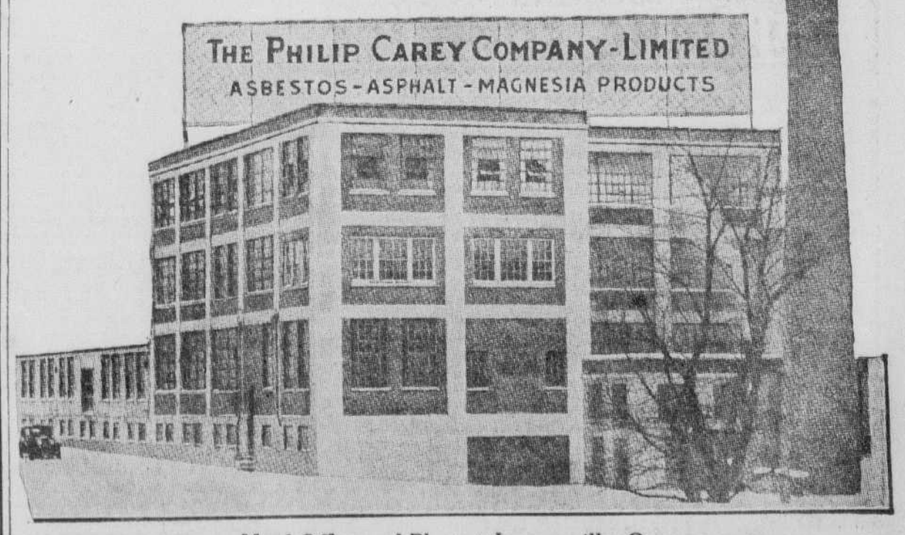
C. C. CHADDOCK
Phone 271 - 272 - LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Carey

ASBESTOS, MAGNESIA, ASPHALT PRODUCTS

INSULATION FOR:
HOT AND COLD WATER SYSTEMS.
LOW AND HIGH PRESSURE STEAM.
AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT, ETC., ETC.

ASPHALT BRIDGE PLANKING.
ASPHALT INDUSTRIAL FLOORING.
ASPHALT EXPANSION JOINT.
Low, Medium and High Temperature CEMENTS.



Head Office and Plant at Lennoxville, Que.

ASBESTOS MINES: QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED.
Head Office: EAST BROUGHTON STATION, QUE.

Agriculture Continues As Principal Source For Provision Of New Wealth For Majority Of The Canadian People

Dominion and Provincial Ministers Optimistic as to Outlook for Agricultural Industry of Dominion During 1937—Preliminary Estimate Places Value of Field Crops for 1936 at $594,000,000, a Large Increase Over Production of $508,000,000 in Previous Year.

With 46.3 per cent. of the population of the Dominion directly engaged in agricultural pursuits and at least another twenty-five per cent. engaged in industries related to the manufacture, processing and marketing of agricultural products, it can be readily appreciated that, despite the tremendous strides in mining, forestry and manufacturing, agriculture is still the backbone of the country's prosperity.

The climate and soil of the Dominion are such as to produce a wide variety of farm products common to the temperate zone, farming types being largely divided on a regional basis. For instance, the Maritime Provinces produce potatoes and apples as their important cash crops, with hay and clover, and in consequence, dairy products, coming a close second.

Quebec is largely devoted to mixed farming, with large regions specializing in dairying. Considerable added revenue is derived from such items as maple syrup and sugar, cordwood and domestic work. The rural population of Quebec "lives off the farm" to a greater extent than in any other province.

While mixed farming predominates in Ontario, considerable attention has been given to the development of specialized farming enterprises such as the growing of fruits, truck crops and tobacco. In some counties such as Kent, Essex, Middlesex and Simcoe the fall wheat crop contributes a fair proportion of the cash income. Sugar beets are important crop in the southwestern end of the province. Dairy farming is carried on throughout the whole province with considerable specialization in the areas surrounding the larger centres of population, in Oxford county and eastern Ontario. Fruit and vegetables are grown extensively in the Niagara and Essex peninsula and in other districts bordering the Great Lakes and Georgian Bay while, in the countries of Essex, Kent, Elgin and Norfolk, tobacco is an important crop.

Over two-thirds of the field-crop acreage of Canada is concentrated in the three Prairie Provinces and most of this area is seeded to grain crops with wheat predominant. Roughly speaking, the specialized wheat areas cover the southern short-grass plains from the Red River valley of Manitoba to the foothills of Alberta and attain their greatest width in central Saskatchewan. In the park belt lying mostly north of this region, mixed farming is practised with large areas of coarse grains and natural hay used for live-stock feeding. In southwestern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, cattle and sheep ranching is an important industry.

In British Columbia agriculture exhibits possibly a greater degree of diversity than in any other province, ranging from the highly specialized fruit and vegetable farms to the ranches of the interior. Fruit and truck crops are most important in the Okanagan and Kootenay valleys. Dairying and poultry raising are specialties on Vancouver island and in the lower Fraser valley.

Canada has about 350 million acres of land suitable for farming purposes and of this total, 163½ million acres are in occupied farms, of which nearly 86 million acres are improved land. Farm land was valued in 1935 at $2,323,164,000, which represented a slight increase over the previous year. Buildings on farms represent a further investment of $1,342,924,000, according to the Census of 1931.

Although Canada has a relatively small non-agricultural population for the absorption of surplus production, approximately eighty-five per cent. of our total agricultural production is consumed within the country with the remaining fifteen per cent. finding market abroad. Agriculture, however, is the basis of fully forty per cent. of the total national export trade, the most important items being grain and grain products, live stock, meats and hides, cheese, apples and tobacco. Agriculture is taking a leading position in the general trade recovery. During the eight months ended August, 1936, the increase in total trade over the same period of the previous year was $150,960,814, of which amount products based on agriculture accounted for $89,010,211, practically sixty per cent.

Canadian agriculture is so diversified that imports of agricultural products form a small proportion of our total imports. Among the principal agricultural commodities imported are tropical fruits, nuts and spices, tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, sugar and its products, grain and grain products, alcoholic beverages and vegetables. Well over half of our agricultural imports are of products which cannot be produced economically in Canada. Among the processed products of agricultural origin, cotton, and silk manufactures form the largest proportion.

Agriculture in Best Position For Years

In commenting on the agricultural conditions in Canada, Hon. James Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, stated that at the end of 1936, agriculture was in a better position than it has been for the past few years and the outlook for 1937 is, broadly speaking, more encouraging than it has been since 1929. Continuing Mr. Gardiner says:

"While the 1936 wheat crop was one of the smallest for several years, 233,500,000 bushels, or 43,800,000 bushels less than in 1935, prices, however, are now at the highest point they have been since 1930. Although the Canadian crops of 1935 and 1936 were comparatively small, the large carryover from previous years made sales during the crop year as great in volume as in any normal year. With the reduction of the carryover in Canada and lesser supplies elsewhere, prices are naturally advancing.

"Wheat at the end of November, 1936, was quoted at $1.09⅞ for No. 1 Northern at Fort William compared with 85⅛ at the corresponding date in 1935, while on December 16, 1936, it was quoted at $1.21⅝ as compared with 84⅝ on December 16, 1935. The lowest price to which it dropped in recent years was in December, 1932, when it fell to 39⅞ per bushel.

"There has been in 1936 a sharp increase over 1935 in the export movement of Canadian agricultural products. The figures for the period January 1 to October 31, 1936, the latest date for which complete statistics are available, show that the total value of twenty selected products of the farms and orchards of the Dominion exported to all countries was $53,942,954, an increase over the ten months of the previous year of $88,165,989. These are encouraging figures, and tell their own story.

"In live stock exports the figures are particularly impressive. For the first ten months of 1936, 228,783 cattle were shipped to the United States at a selling price of $8,918,666 an increase over the ten months in the previous year of 113,567 in numbers and $2,989,495 in value. The movement of horses increased by 10,773 in number and $1,350,127 in value, the respective totals being 15,782 and $1,921,822. Hogs sold numbered 46,748, worth $820,707, or an increase of 38,710 and $664,854, respectively.

"Hitherto Canadian cheese had not sold to any notable extent in the United States but from January to October 1936 inclusive the exports amounted to 10,863,500 pounds priced at $1,484,386, an increase of 10,533,300 pounds and $1,425,700 over the first ten months in 1935.

"To expand and maintain markets in other countries for the exportable surplus of Canada's farm products is a task which the Dominion Department of Agriculture is making every efforts to meet. An extensive and intensive study of the requirements of the export markets is being made, particularly in the United Kingdom, where due to preferential treatment, increased sales are possibly, providing the demands of the market are met.

Greater Co-ordination Sought

It is planned to establish as a unit of the department an organization in which all the services having to do with marketing will be co-ordinated so that a closer link between the producer and the ultimate consumer will be made. With the co-operation of the Provinces and all engaged in the great industry of agriculture a national marketing programme designed to benefit both Canada and abroad can be worked out.

It is generally accepted by people of Canada that agricultural prosperity means nationl prosperity. More income for the farmer means that he is able to spend more upon his home and upon his farm; he becomes, as it were, a partner in keeping commercial and industrial plants busy."

Generally satisfactory prices, increased production in many fields and an excellent season for hay and grain, the crops that form the basis of the livestock industry, made 1936 a good year for Quebec farmers, in the opinion of Hon. Bona Dussault, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, whose statement said:

"The 1936 crop season got off to a slow start, with cool weather and frequent rains delaying seeding and growth. Severe frosts at mid-May did much damage to apple bloom and early truck crops, and caused some injury to clover and alfalfa. The apple crop never recovered its losses, but drought in other parts of the country gave back in added demand for products more than our market gardeners lost through this untimely frost, while good grass weather allowed our meadows to recuperate.

Splendid Dairy Conditions in Quebec

"The 1936 season was, in fact a splendid one for grass in Quebec, and this was reflected in the fine hay crop harvested, good both in yield and in quality. Pastures have seldom been better, particularly those that had been fertilized, hence a better flow of milk than usual during the season. Cereals were quite good, silage corn alone suffering from the cold season; but even here good fields were found, especially amongst those seeded to the hybrid varieties that have proved so useful for many Quebec districts.

Hay, with a total estimated yield of 5,354,000 tons, showed an increase of five per cent. over the 1935 crop; oats at 48,476,800 bushels was up seven per cent.; barley at 3,924,700 bushels was up twelve per cent.; and rye and flax showed good gains, wheat alone being off. In connection with field crops, it is worth mentioning that a very interesting development of the flax industry, both for seed and for linen production, is being witnessed in the countries of Vaudreuil and Soulanges, with markets opening up in Ireland and France.

"Potato production was another bright spot in Quebec's 1936 season. The estimated yield of 12,320,000 cwt. compares favorably with the 1935 crop of 11,338,000 cwt., and works out at 31.5 per cent. of Canada's total crop for the year. When it is considered that potato prices have been good this year, it will be seen that this crop was an important factor in Quebec's agricultural income. Too few stop to consider the importance of Quebec's production in potatoes, tubers from other provinces having received much more publicity. Quebec stock, however, has been brought to the attention of Montreal and Quebec City consumers through the action of the Co-operative Federee in offering table potatoes in 10lb. paper bags, and it is interesting to know that in 1936 some 600,000 of these bags were sold in Montreal, as compared with 379,000 in 1935.

"Market gardeners likewise had a good year. Truck crops have increased greatly in this province during the past few years. The Montreal area, for example, had 44,000 acres of vegetables in 1936, up 10,000 acres over the acreage of five years ago. A growing proportion of the onions, celery, and so on that were formerly imported is now grown in Quebec, and with experimental work being done on the development of truck-farming on some of the newly-drained peat areas near Montreal, we may look for interesting results in the near future. So far as 1936 was concerned, drought in Western Ontario made for good prices for Quebec stuff, and many truckloads of cabbage, etc., left the Montreal area for sections that normally are shippers.

"Small fruits were fair, but, as already indicated, apples were down badly in Quebec's chief orchard districts. The commercial pack of apples is estimated at 110,000 barrels, as compared with 222,000 barrels in 1935. Prices, however, have been good for what was for sale, as competing apples areas, in Ontario, British Columbia and the United States all had reduced crops because of frost, drought or other reasons.

"Since Quebec agriculture is based upon live stock, production and prices in the animal field have a great deal to do with the prosperity of our farmers in any year; and 1936 saw most satisfactory conditions in both production and prices. Outstanding, perhaps, were the situations in the fields of dairy products, hogs, and poultry, though with the single exception of sheep all live stock were up in numbers in 1936.

Cheese Came to the Fore

"Due in large measure to the excellent pasture season (though there was a small increase in the number of dairy cows on Quebec farms over 1935,) a large flow of milk characterized the 1936 season. For the first ten months of 1936, Quebec produced 67,936,000 lbs. of butter, an increase of 1.6 per cent. over 1935, and 24,856,000 lbs. of cheese, an increase of twenty-six per cent. In other words, cheese came to the fore last year in an almost startling fashion, due to good prices, caused in part by drought in the Southern Hemisphere, which, reducing total supplies of dairy products to Britain, made for a great demand for Canadian cheese on the British market.

"Butter prices were fairly satisfactory, opening in the spring at twenty-three cents or so, dropping to lows of nineteen and twenty cents in May, then rising in June on good export demand to twenty-two cents and climbing gradually to twenty-three and twenty-four cents in the fall. In other words, butter ran a cent or two higher throughout most of the season than it had done in 1935. Cheese, however, showed great gains in prices over the previous year. Where in 1935 it had a low at the end of July of nine and one half cents and climbed to thirteen and a quarter cents in October, in 1936 it was at the nine and a half ten and a half cent marks only very early in the season, then spurted in June to the thirteen cent mark, touched fourteen cents in August, and went on to fifteen cents in September. When it is remembered that approximately a pound of cheese is made from a gallon of milk, it will be seen how quickly milk prices may change with the rise of a cent or two in cheese values.

"Quebec producers of whole milk for city markets likewise have prospered, particularly those who purchased their supplies of concentrates before the rise in grain prices. Due in no small measure to the efforts of the Dairy Commission, milk prices have been satisfactory, and the good grazing season and excellent yield of hay have enabled the

Please turn to Page 47

MacCALLUM & GODBOUT, Reg'd.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

PLUMBING, HEATING and SPRINKLER WORK.
ALL KINDS OF SHEET METAL WORK.
JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

For Prompt and Efficient Service:
PHONES: Day Calls—2339.
Night calls—2018-W or 1393-W.

Office: 1 Frontenac St. — Shop: 7 Frontenac St.

Alphonse Bisson, President. Georges Couture, Manager.

BRIERE & BISSON
LIMITED

Ornamental Iron Works
Fire Escapes, Steel Fences and Gates,
Marquees, Etc.

Work undertaken from architects' specifications and plans. Satisfaction guaranteed.

INQUIRIES GLADLY ANSWERED.

156 Wellington St. South. PHONES: Office—2557; Residence—1720.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

In order to inform the public about the forest resources of the Province of Quebec, we publish, as follows, the latest statistics which have been obtained through various services.

TOTAL FOREST RESOURCES

SPECIES	Saw Material Million Ft. b.m.	Pulpwood, Cordwood, Etc. 1,000 Cords	Total 1,000 Cubic Feet
Softwoods:			
White Spruce	4,700	26,000	4,071,300
Black Spruce	41,000	224,000	35,187,000
Total Spruce	45,700	250,000	39,258,300
Balsam	10,000	125,000	16,815,000
White Pine	2,000	2,500	730,500
Red Pine	800	1,000	292,200
Jack Pine	5,000	35,000	5,190,000
Hemlock	200	1,500	219,300
Cedar	1,600	2,500	642,900
Tamarack	....	....	....
Total Softwoods	65,300	417,500	63,148,200
Hardwoods:			
Poplar	1,000	20,000	2,119,000
White Birch	4,000	75,000	8,001,000
Total Intolerant	5,000	95,000	10,120,000
Yellow Birch	4,000	22,100	2,975,500
Sugar Maple	1,000	4,400	637,000
Other Maples	1,000	4,400	637,000
Beech	30	300	35,070
Basswood	140	800	106,660
Ash	50	1,400	143,950
Elm	200	1,500	186,300
Oak	5	50	5,845
Other Hardwoods	....	....	....
Total Tolerant	6,425	34,950	4,727,325
Total Hardwoods	11,425	129,950	14,947,325
GRAND TOTAL	76,725	547,450	77,995,525

Of which about 70% is immediately accessible.

WATER POWER

The Water Power of the Province of Quebec has been estimated at thirteen million H.P., and the capacity of the turbines installed is already estimated to be FOUR MILLION H.P.

The importance of our water-power is all the more important as we have no coal deposits within the limits of the province.

If we had no such hydraulic resources, our industries would have to import from foreign countries the necessary fuel for the production of power, and this would mean the expenditure of large sums of money every year.

The hydraulic energy is today an important factor of cheap production, and has become indispensable to countries without coal, as well as countries which are exhausting their coal deposits. This energy is now a necessity to the farm, the house, the factory, transportation, etc.

FOR OTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE WRITE TO:

Department of Lands and Forests,
Government Building, Quebec, P. Q.

RICHMOND IS AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL—INDUSTRIAL TOWN

Richmond Is Today Enjoying Period Of Rapid Expansion With Promising Outlook For Still Further Growth

Located in Midst of Rich Agricultural District, Richmond Is Important Railway and Industrial Centre—Is Junction Point on Main Line of Canadian National Railway with Its Quebec Branches—St. Francis College Has Rendered Long and Faithful Service to Cause of Education.

The town of Richmond is situated in the far-famed valley of the St. Francis, one of the most picturesque in America, and is a pivotal point on the Derby Line-Yamaska and the Sherbrooke-Quebec government highway.

The town is located in the midst of a rich agricultural district and in addition is an important railway centre, and a municipality which is annually increasing its industrial importance.

Richmond is the seat of Richmond County. The county registry office, the county circuit court and the county agricultural association are also located there.

The town of Richmond is located on the St. Francis River, one of the greatest industrial streams of the province, and one of the largest tributaries of the St. Lawrence. It is seventy-six miles from Montreal, ninety-six miles from Quebec City, twenty-five miles from Sherbrooke, and two hundred and twenty miles from Portland, Me.

Richmond is a junction point on the main line of the Canadian National Railway with its Quebec branches.

The mechanical shops and round-houses of the Canadian National Railway were erected in 1912-13 at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars. The new Canadian National station, erected a few years ago at a cost of forty thousand dollars, is one of the finest on the line. Ample terminal facilities are also provided, as well as excellent passenger and freight communication.

The town is also well provided with religious institutions, having five commodious churches with regular pastors and well organized Guilds, Ladies' Aids, Sunday Schools, Christian Endeavor organizations, etc., which meet the requirements of the different denominations. The schools are fine brick structures with unusually competent staffs. The St. Francis College (Protestant) for boys and girls, the Academy of the Sacred Heart and the Convent of Notre Dame are among the principal schools. All have spacious grounds, St. Francis College having twelve acres.

Richmond has a large number of social and fraternal organizations, notably the Elks, Free Masons, Knights of Columbus, Independent and Catholic Order of Foresters, Maccabees, Oddfellows, Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, Ladies' Order of the Eastern Star, Home-Makers' Club, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Great War Veteran's Association. All have suitable social quarters and regular meetings are held.

First Settler Arrived in 1798

The early history of what is today the thriving town of Richmond relates how Elmore Cushing, after a two-days' journey up the St. Francis river from Port St. Francis, with nine canoes and Indian guides, arrived on the site of the present town on May 24, 1798. It was this pioneer Elmore Cushing who, with his family, laid the foundation for the town which today bears the name of the illustrious Duke of Richmond.

In the previous year, 1797, a company comprising George Barnard, Prentice Cushing, John Brockus, Joseph Kilburn and a party of workmen came by foot and made a partial survey of this tract.

For some years the little hamlet was known as Front Village of Shipton, as the river formed the southwest boundary of the township. 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 was incorporated in 1862.

Today Richmond occupies an important place in the life and industry of the Eastern Townships. It is the seat of St. Francis College, one of the historic educational institutions of the Eastern Townships and a town which is proudly keeping abreast of the times and paving the way for future achievements.

Mining Industry Played Major Part In Economic Development Of Canada From Day Of French Occupation

The amazing growth of the mining industry in Canada during the present century, particularly within the last decade, has attarcted world-wide attention to this phase of our economic endeavor. To use an expression of the psychologists, Canada has become "mine-conscious" and for most excellent reasons. Canada possesses a vast extent of unprospected territory, much of which is favorable to deposition of ore bodies. Moreover, the success attending intensive prospecting and development during the past few years is acting as a stimulus to further search and the day-by-day news would indicate that the labor is not in vain.

Yet, mining is not a young industry in Canada for as early as 1677 Monsieur Duchesneau, Intendant of New France, was levying a royalty on coal mined from seams, outcropping along the Atlantic coast, in what is now Cape Breton Island. By 1737 the bog iron ore deposits near Three Rivers were being smelted and made into pots, stoves and other iron utensils required by the early settlers; and cannon balls for the defence of Quebec in 1759 were probably made from these iron ores.

Nevertheless, mining under the old regime made little progress for, following the first disappointment of the early explorers, Cartier and others, that the natives had no wealth in jewels and gold, early enterprise was restricted to the fur trade were large profits and quick returns were possibly. It must be noted, however, that the early French explorers described certain occurrences of silver, lead and copper in various parts of the country but no serious attention was paid to them. Following the British occupation of Canada in 1763 mining enterprises continued to lag. One or two local iron foundries using bog iron ore were established and a feeble attempt was made to mine copper at Port Mamainse on Lake Superior. Alluvial gold was discovered in the valley of the Chaudiere River about 1823 but even this did little to stimulate prospecting.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 led to an ever-traveling northward wave of prospectors until in 1857 placer gold was found in the Fraser river in British Columbia. The rush sent men overflowing into the Cariboo district and mining in Canada may have said to have been born, for having once caught sight of the Golden Fleece men now pursued it in every part of the country. Gold bearing lodes were discovered in Nova Scotia about 1860 and intensive work was begun on the Chaudiere placers which yielded about $2,000,000 in gold between 1860 and 1876. The Eustis copper mine in the Eastern Townships made a small fortune for its holders during the American Civil War—a mine which today is still being operated. Silver Islet, a mere rock in Lake Superior, yielded over $3,000,000 worth of silver between the years 1870 and 1884; and in 1878 production of asbestos from the Thetford-Black Lake area began.

Railway Construction Boomed Mining

The building of the Canadian Pacific railway across the continent was begun and with it came the uncovering of the nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury in 1883 and the rich silver-lead ores of the Slocan district in British Columbia in 1887. Discovery of copper-gold ores at Rossland and vicinity quickly followed and with this discovery was laid the foundation of the mammoth plant of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail which first went into operation in 1896. Up in Yukon Territory in 1896 George Carmack's Indian wife leaned over to take a drink from the waters of Bonanza Creek and noticed specks of gold. As a result the trails leading to Dawson were crowded with the rush of 1897-1898, and the Klondike region became the scene of the maddest gold rush in the world's history.

Still mining was not fully established. The discoveries that were to eventually make the industry one of the most important in the economic life of Canada, and Canada one of the greatest mineral-producing countries in the world were all made within the present century. Silver was found at what was later to become Cobalt in 1903, while building the T. and N. O. railway. Later Cobalt-trained prospectors spread out into Gowganda and Porcupine districts in 1909; Kirkland Lake in 1912; Flin Flon in 1915, and Sherridon in 1923, the last two being in Manitoba. Ed Horne went into Rouyn, Quebec, in 1924, east of Kirkland Lake and the birth of the great Noranda mine took place. In 1925 Ray and Lorne Howey went into Patricia district, Ontario, and found the Howey mine. Another Cobalt-trained prospector, Gilbert Labine landed from an airplane on Great Bear Lake in 1930, and after an arduous journey returned with samples of radium and silver.

Meanwhile in British Columbia, prospectors uncovered Britannia mine about 1905 and the copper mines at Anyox and Copper Mountain about 1925. The famou Premier mine although discovered about 1912 did not get under way until 1921. And finally, in 1922, the greatest achievement of all, Canadian metallurgists transformed the Sullivan mine at Kimberley, first discovered in 1892, into the world's largest producers of lead and zinc.

So much for a brief history of discovery and a few of the milestones of Canadian mining. Let us now turn to the growth in value of production since 1890.

Year	Value of Production
1890	$16,763,000
1895	$20,506,000
1900	$64,420,000
1905	$69,000,000
1910	$106,823,000
1915	$137,109,000
1920	$227,860,000
1925	$226,583,000
1930	$279,873,000
1935	$312,344,000
1936	$360,540,000

Canada's Mineral Producing Provinces

The preceding table gives an idea of the rapid rise of the industry in Canada, a rise largely due to the gold mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake and, more recently, to those of Quebec.

Ontario is the leading producer both in value of production and in variety of minerals produced. In 1935 it furnished sixty-three per cent. of the gold, all the nickel, cobalt, platinum metals, one-third of the silver and sixty per cent. of the copper. Among the non-metallics it produces large quantities of salt, natural gas, petroleum, feldspar, mica, graphite and sulphur. Almost fifty-one per cent. of the value of mineral output comes from Ontario.

British Columbia produces about fifteen per cent. of the mineral wealth of the country. In 1935 it furnished nearly ninety-nine per cent. of the Dominion's lead, seventy-nine per cent. of the zinc, fifty-five per cent. of the silver, nine per cent. of the copper, and nine per cent of the gold. It also produces coal and a large variety of nonmetallics and structural materials. At Trail is located the largest non-ferrous smelter in the British Empire.

Quebec's rise as a metal producing province has been rapid. In 1936 its gold output increased forty-one per cent. over the previous year. It produces all of the country's asbestos as well as much of the feldspar, mica and magnesite. In 1935, it contributed 12.5 per cent. of the total output.

Nova Scotia is a large producer of coal, forty-nine per cent. of Canada's output being from this province. It is also the leading producer of gypsum and diatomite, salt and structural materials with some gold make up the greater part of the remainder.

Alberta produces forty per cent. of the coal mined in Canada. Natural gas and petroleum are also produced in large qauntities. The new crude oil discoveries last year is directing much attention towards the province. In addition the great deposits of bituminous sand near McMurray represent a potential source of petroleum products.

Manitoba was formerly solely a producer of non-metallics such as gypsum, building stone, cement and lime. Within the last few years it has become a metal producing province with a large production of copper, zinc and gold from the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon mines. Gold from quartz veins is being produced from an area east of Lake Winnipeg and some success has been met with in a number of new areas.

New Brunswick is largely a producer of the non-metallics, coal, gypsum, with some natural gas and petroleum.

Saskatchewan's products have for years been mainly the non-metallics coal (lignite,) sodium sulphate, clays and fireclays, but of late active prospecting in the northern part indicates the presence of the metals, gold, nickel, copper and zinc.

Yukon Territory produces gold, silver, and lead, most of the gold being found in placers.

The Northwest Territories cover more than one-third of the total area of Canada, much of which remains to be intensively prospected. Mineral occurrences have been found at widely separated localities which is significant of the extent of the mineral-bearing areas. The most noteworthy deposits being developed are the radium-silver ores of Great Bear lake, and the gold deposits in the Yellowknife area. Copper is known to occur on Coronation Gulf; lead-zinc at Great Slave Lake, nickel-copper ores on Rankin Inlet, and crude oil at Norman on MacKenzie river.

Economic Importance of Mining to Canada

Last year Canada produced over $360,000,000 worth of mineral products, or almost $1,000,000 a day of new wealth, most of which represents purchasing power that is being distributed throughout the country. Let us see how this $360,000,000 is being expended.

First, there is the payroll for wages and salaries. Estimates as to the number of men employed in the industry run all the way from 65,000 up to 90,000, probably 85,000 men at least are directly employed by the industry. The miner is one of the better paid men in industry. Figures from the Ontario Compensation Board show that not even Mr. Ford's workers receive a better average salary. The mines payroll is at least $100,000,000 and this the miner and his dependents spend for foodstuffs, shoes, houses, automobiles and furniture, so that the whole of our domestic industry shares in the benefits.

Apart from the payroll of $100,000,000 in 1935 the Canadian mining industry spent on consumable stores and equipment, $84,813,603 as compared with $76,082,765 in 1934 or an increase of 11.5 per cent. Assuming a conservative increase of twelve per cent. in 1936 approximately $95,000,000 was spent by the mining industry in 1936 for supplies and equipment. Let us see what some of those major items were in 1935: Freight $12,237,410, electric power $10,714,600, fuels $9,264,217, machinery $5,585,000, explosives $5,550,000, lumber $5,051,000, electrical equipment $2,614,000, rock drills $1,235,469, other items include $323,000 for safety equipment, wire rope $660,000, drills and tool steels $297,000, flotation reagents $382,000, hospital and medical supplies $64,128. The gratifying thing is that the greater part of these supplies is produced in Canada.

The cost of bringing a mine into production varies, of course, with the nature of the mine and its size. Centainly a gold mine from the prospecting to dividend-producing stage will require $1,000,000. The great base metal mines require much more. Flin Flon expended $30,000,000, Noranda $25,000,000 at least, and last year International Nickel expended $12,000,000 in enlarging its plant. Last year thirty new gold mines entered production and at least twelve more will be producing before the end of May.

Large Sum Paid in Dividends

Another source of purchasing power is available in the form of dividends. Last year Canadian mines paid out over $78,000,000 in dividends. This form of income finds its way out through all avenues of trade and commerce and like the stone cast into the quiet pool, its ever-widening ripples touch and influence our whole economic life.

Quite naturally to bring these supplies to the mines, railways, motor trucks and airplanes must be utilized. And so the mines create traffic for our commercial carriers. Equally important are the vast quantities of mineral products that must be moved such as copper, lead, zinc, nickel, and structural materials as well as ores and concentrates.

Because of the richness and abundance of her ores, particularly copper, lead, zinc and nickel, coupled with her abundant and easily accessible water power for the generation of electricity, Canada has become a producer and exporter of metals.

Last year the total value of her metals exports, exculsive of gold, was $99,800,000, nickel $44,000,000, copper $36,100,000, lead $10,200,000, zinc $9,500,000. Add to this our gold production of $130,000,000, most of which is sold abroad, and we have metal exports of $220,000,000 all available to keep our credit good abroad.

Our sales abroad of wheat products in 1935 were around $160,000,000 although in 1929 they amounted to $302,000,000. This is cited only to show how mining has come to the rescue of the country both at home and abroad.

Recent Developments Within the Industry

Within the industry itself developments have taken place that are largely responsible for the remarkable growth of output. Prospecting is no longer carried out by "hit and miss" methods. The old lone prospector of the early days, inadequately grubstaked and financed, is a rarity. In his place are scientifically trained men well financed by syndicates or mining companies, armed with reports and maps by Government geologists that enable them to concentrate their search on areas known to be favorable to ore deposition. Where apparently favorable ground is covered by overburden, geophysical methods of prospecting are used. The airplane quickly transports men and supplies to areas remote from transportation. Extensive diamond drilling is done to give some indication of the extent of the orebodies before a shaft is sunk. And finally, before a mill is erected, tests are made on the ore to determine the best and most economic methods of treating it. Close checks are made of operating costs and every effort is made to reduce these,as every saving that can be effected is equivalent to raising the grade of the ore. The development of allow steels and improvements in machine designs are doing much to reduce costs. As example by the use of an alloy steel one large mining company was able to reduce the weight of its skip by 1,600 pounds, thus allowing the load of ore to be increased by that amount.

A comparison of present-day methods with those of even twenty-five years ago gives a clue to the reason why mining has become our second greatest basic industry.

What the extent of its future is no one can predict. It has lately emerged from its infancy—it gives promise of attaining a rugged manhood.

Mrs. Lorne Robinson

Correspondent for the Sherbrooke Record in the Town of Richmond.

The people of Richmond extend congratulations to their favorite Daily Newspaper which celebrates its 40th Anniversary today.

RICHMOND QUEBEC

Offers Inducements for More Factories.

Situated in the beautiful St. Francis Valley, in the centre of a large agricultural district, the Town of Richmond offers many inducements to manufacturer. Abundant supply of labour available, both male and female.

Electric Power. Good Water Supply.

C. N. R. Junction Point.
furnishing direct shipment facilities to Montreal, Quebec and Portland, Maine.

Twenty-four miles from Sherbrooke and seventy-five miles from Montreal, in direct line. Satisfactory arrangements re taxes. Interested parties may communicate with:

The following industrial plants have recently located here:

La Diva Shoe Co., Ltd.
New Knit Hosiery Mills Co., Ltd.
National Hosiery Mills Co., Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont.
Richmond Brick, Co.

Through the Richmond Development Co., Ltd., free land in excellent locations is set aside for new industries, and other advantageous conditions may be arranged.

Camille Dupuis, N.P., Sec.-Treas., Richmond, Que. Telephone 26.

Gaston Desmarais, Sec.-Treas., Board of Trade. Telephone 37. Sec. Richmond Development Co., Ltd.

Pleasant Reading Brings Happiness and Contentment.

All Richmond goes to

Mrs. ADA NIXON

For Its

Magazines, Newspapers and Stationery, School Supplies and Chinaware.

Agency Sherbrooke Daily Record.

RICHMOND, QUE.

M. T. J. McKEE

"The Feed Store"

Flour, Grain, Feed, Sugar, Salt, Shingles, Cement, Wire, Etc.

RICHMOND, QUE.

P. C. DuBOYCE

Notary Public

Secretary-Treasurer of County of Richmond.

County Chambers, Court House.

Tels. 124 - 222 — Main Street.

RICHMOND, QUE.

W. J. EWING & CO.

Insurance Agents

Representing Companies both able and willing to pay losses promptly and liberally.

Tel. 120 r 3

RICHMOND, QUE.

GEO. B. W. COGAN

Largest and Best Grocery Store in Town.

Full line of freshest groceries. Fruits and Vegetables. Paints and Hardware.

Tel. 90 Main Street

RICHMOND, QUE.

ROMEO A. MARCOTTE

The largest departmental store in the County of Richmond. Staples, Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Oilcloth. Visit our New Furniture Department.

Tel. 138 RICHMOND — Tel. 21 WINDSOR MILLS

Mrs. J. A. Farquhar

Florist Agent

Flowers furnished for all occasions.

Tel. 233

RICHMOND, QUE.

Mrs. R. DAVIGNON

Reg'd.

The most fashionable store in town. Specialty — Ladies' and Misses' Dresses. Do your buying where you are sure of getting the latest styles and the lowest prices.

RICHMOND, QUE.

GAGNE & DESMARAIS

ADVOCATES

Sherbrooke and Richmond

IRENE'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR

Permanents, Paper Waving, Komols, Marceling, all at reasonable prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Phone 211 - 2

IRENE DESJARDINS, Prop.

RICHMOND, QUE.

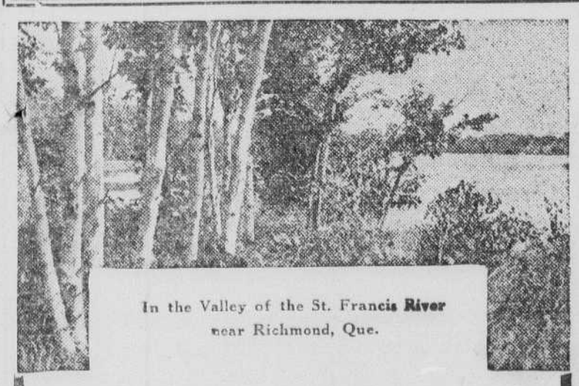
S. E. Desmarais & Co.

Dealers in

Coal, Wood and Ice.

We are equipped to fill large orders promptly; Small ones too.

Main Street. — Richmond, Que.



In the Valley of the St. Francis River near Richmond, Que.

Carefree and Comfortable

Springtime in the St. Francis Valley! 'Twill soon be here! There is nowhere quite like it . . . no place in all these Eastern Townships so full of beauty, charm and romance. Plan now to spend a week-end, or a series of them, in Richmond and at the same time enjoy the hospitality of a modern hotel.

The Grill

of the Hotel Brunswick combines home comfort with the atmosphere of vacation. Soon, when the grass again is green and the roads beckon to journey on, come and try the Hotel Brunswick for a week-end. The cost will be very little but you'll enjoy it hugely.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

RICHMOND, QUE.



Announcing

The Spring Showing of the

NEW 1937 General Motors AUTOMOBILES

CHEVROLETS
PONTIACS
OLDSMOBILES
BUICKS.

You are invited to inspect these really new cars. Demonstration drives can be arranged at any time convenient to you.

DYSON & ARMSTRONG

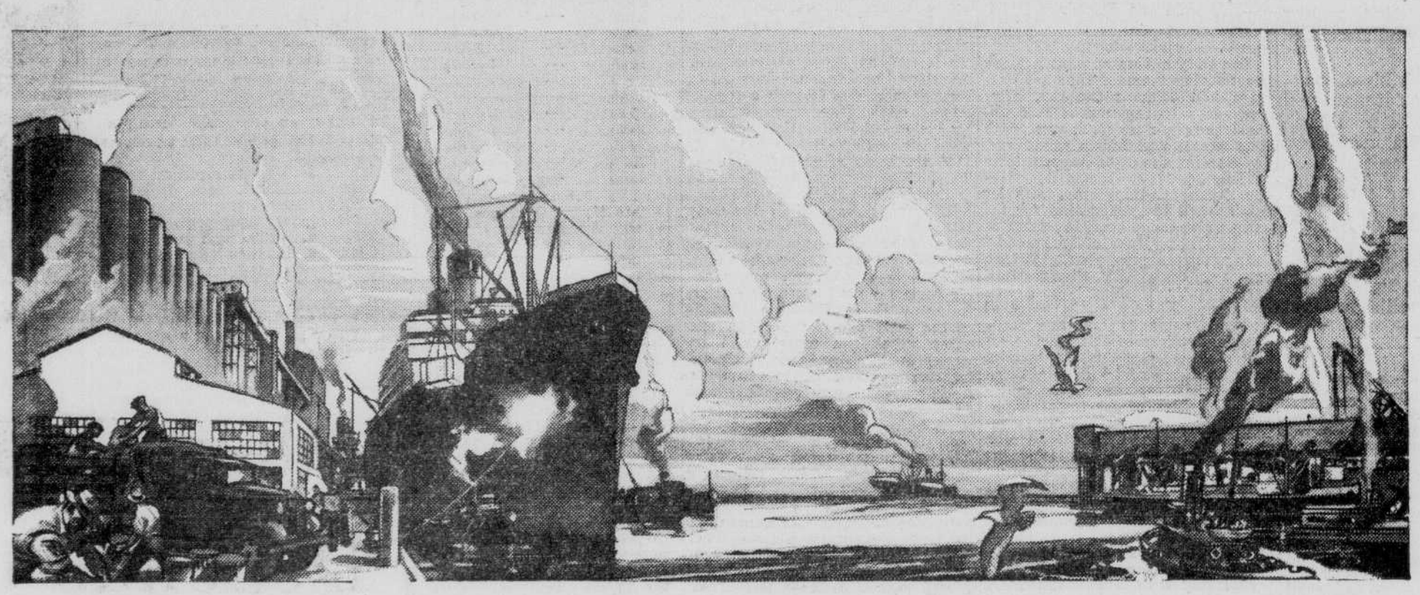
RICHMOND, QUE.

Archie E. Dyson Chas. W. Armstrong.



Aiding

OVERSEAS TRADE and



DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENT



In hundreds of centres throughout Canada The Royal Bank has become an integral part of the life of the community. Through each of its local branches it offers not only the facilities of a great international bank, but, also, a community service based on an intimate knowledge of local problems and needs.

In the bustling Sherbrooke area and the rich agricultural and industrial district of the Eastern Townships, this bank maintains nine branches. To serve Canadian business abroad, The Royal Bank operates branches in 29 foreign countries.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

TWO BRANCHES IN SHERBROOKE.

Sherbrooke Branch: A. M. Ramsay, Mgr. and Upper Town: N. L. Amirault, Mgr.

Branches also in: Coaticook, Drummondville, Granby, Inverness, Lennoxville, Rock Island, Thetford Mines.

MAGOG OCCUPIES A PROMINENT PLACE ON INDUSTRIAL MAP

Town Of Magog, Founded In 1797 By Ralph Merry, Today One Of Leading Industrial Centres In The Townships

In 1793 Captain Ebenezer Hovey, of Vermont, Located on East Side of Lake Memphremagog and Was First Settler on Land Now Occupied by Township of Magog—Hardships of Early Pioneers Were Numerous and Were Overcome Through Courage and Determination—Building Erected by Ralph Merry in 1814 Is Still Standing Today, the Oldest House in Magog — Name of Settlement Changed from "The Outlet" to "Magog" in 1855.

Situated in one of the beauty spots of the Province of Quebec, at the northern extremity of Lake Memprhemagog, nestling in the shadow of impressive Mount Orford, the Town of Magog is one of the thriving centres of the Eastern Townships. Its 7,535 citizens enjoy among themselves that perfect harmony and "entente cordiale" that come with the abandonment of racial and religious prejudices and differences, and, ever hospitable, are ever ready to welcome the visitor and tourist.

Magog is perhaps one of the few centres in this Province that did not suffer greatly from the economic crisis of recent years. Its primary industry has operated at top speed and business has been carried on as usual. In 1936 the town's valuation was estimated at $4,398,595.

Magog was first known as "The Outlet." The Indians named the lake Mamphlowbagog, which was gradually changed to Memphremagog, meaning, in the language of the Abenakis, "a lake whose beautiful waters are high and very extensive," and not "Beautiful Waters," as popular tradition has it, according to Arthur W. Ling and Patricia L. Ling, who prepared the historical sketch published last summer on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of St. Patrick's parish.

In his memoirs Pierre de Sales Laterriere tells of a voyage he made in September, 1786, on the St. Francis River and Lake Memphremagog. Relating his journey from "Big Forks" (now Sherbrooke) to "Lake Mara" or "Magock" (Memphremagog,) he writes: "We arrived at the large portage of the falls which receives the river in two branches, one from the east, the other from Lake Magock on the west. Having camped at this place we set out, in the morning, to go up the rapids by canoe. Four days were sufficient to reach the shore of Lake Mara or Magock. This route is so frequented by Indians that, from place to place, there are log cabins which each one repairs and maintains in his turn. They are of use to all as "primo campi." Thus when we arrived at our second camp, a family of this nation already occupied the cabin and we had to do like those who arrive at an inn too late, that is to say, camp at one side to pass the night. We lost nothing by doing so. The chief of the family returned from salmon fishing and moose hunting, and he was loaded with his captures; and a few drinks of rum procured for us enough meat and well-smoked fish for the rest of our journey. Lake Magock is large and wide-reaching, the land seemed to me to be excellent and covered with timber of every kind; everything there was beautiful."

Arrival of Capt. Hovey in 1793

In 1793—seven years after the voyage of Laterriere — Captain Ebenezer Hovey, of Vermont, located on the east side of Lake Memphremagog. He was the first settler on the land now occupied by the Township of Magog. The site on which he located, according to the Ling account, is today the summer residence of W. B. Barrows and Rev. C. R. Elliott, six miles from Magog on the Georgeville road.

After clearing a plot of ground and erecting a log cabin, he returned to Vermont. In March of 1794 he returned to his new home, bringing with him his wife and eight children. His daughter, Mrs. Roxana Flanders, has written: "They were accompanied by Joseph Ives, Joel Ives, Isaac Rexford and David Chamberlain with their wives and children. They came by Missisquoi Bay and took seven days to go through the woods between Frelighsburg and Lake Memphremagog. The snow was deep and the women and children suffered a great deal from fatigue and cold. Half through the woods they noticed that they had eaten all their bread. However, as necessity is the mother of invention, they succeeded in finding a ledge of rocks and built a temporary oven there in which they baked enough bread for the rest of their voyage. The beds were arranged on their sleighs for the women and children, but the men had to lie on boughs, sleeping as best they could, feeding their oxen with light branches and with the small portion which they were able to bring with them. During the greater part of their journey their route lay through virgin forest. The large streams were frozen; the smaller ones and the ponds were marshy. Their animals often became stuck in the mire. In many instances the women and children had to get off and walk through water or a deep bed of snow. They proceeded in this manner until they reached the end of their voyage; the house of Mr. Hovey in Hatley. Among the inconveniences and the hardships of these first pioneers, the lack of clothing was keenly felt, especially in winter. Hemp and flax furnished summer clothing; but they suffered greatly from the lack of warm clothing, for they kept few sheep because of foxes and wolves."

Harrowing Experience Crossing Lake

In the winter of 1798 Hovey sent his twenty-year-old son, Chester, to Montreal to fetch nails and different building materials, groceries and a barrel of rum. Chester had two horses. Upon his return, while crossing the lake, a horse broke through the ice near Owl's Head, where the lake is three hundred feet deep. He barely had time to cut the harness and to free the horses before the sleigh sank. He immediately attached a halter to one of the horses and saved it. He tried to save the other but was unable to. Seeing the uselessness of further efforts, he threw a covering over the rescued horse, then shivering and nearly frozen he set off for the right bank.

He had gone only a few rods when the neighing of the horse in the water determined him to make another attempt to rescue it. This time he succeeded.

The sleigh and all its contents remained for three years at the bottom of the lake. Then it was entirely recovered, with the exception of a few bags of salt. The barrel of rum was intact.

History relates that in 1793 Nicholas Austin, a Loyalist from Somersworth, N.H., came with his family to settle on the west side of the lake at Gibraltar Point.

As may well be imagined, the hardships of these early pioneers were many. They lived in the middle of an immense forest, without roads or means of communication with the other settlements of the colony, except by the river and a few trails through the woods. Fish and game formed a large part of their food, but to obtain some of the absolute necessities of life these early settlers were obliged to go to the nearest settlement and that meant travelling great distances on foot or by canoe.

At that time the lake was surrounded by a deep forest. The Eastern Townships and a large part of Vermont and Maine was nothing but a vast woods barely touched by the axe of the pioneer.

Before 1798 the site today occupied by the Town of Magog contained only a temporary dam and a primitive mill used to grind the grain and saw the wood of the settlers. This dam and mill were built by Nicholas Austin and his "associates" of Bolton around 1795.

The advantages that this site held for the establishment of a future town or city were recognized by Ralph Merry, the founder of Magog. In 1798 he settled with his family at the outlet and there set up the first house. In 1814 he erected another building that is still standing today. This house is the oldest in the town and is at present occupied by descendants of Ralph Merry. It is situated at the southwest corner of Main and Merry streets.

First Store Established in 1820

Merry acquired considerable land in the township, including all the site occupied by the town and all the water-power rights at the outlet of the lake, as well as the sawmill and flour-mill built by Austin The first store was established in 1820 by John Wetherbee at the place where the railroad now crosses Merry street. The pioneers obtained their axes, guns and other necessary articles in exchange for the potash which they made from hardwood ashes.

Two years later Main street was laid out as far as the grist mill. In 1823 a weekly courier was started between Stanstead and Montreal, passing through Copp's Ferry (Geogreville) and the Outlet.

The little red schoolhouse erected in 1824 on the actual site of the present-day theatre was the first educational institute built in the town.

In 1835 the British American Land Company laid out the road between Sherbrooke and Montreal, and this permitted the organization a few years later of a regular service of stage coaches between Waterloo, Magog and Sherbrooke.

The first match factory in Canada was established in 1834 by Ralph Merry, grandson of the founder of the town. This enterprise did not succeed, however, because of the high cost of transportation to Montreal.

In 1885 the population had reached two hundred. A number of families from Ireland had settled on the eastern side of the lake in 1840, including John Donahue, Hugh Smith, Thomas Cassidy, Patrick MacNamara, Thomas Smith, James Gallagher, Patrick Donigan and the latter's four sons, Owen, Patrick Jr., David and Joseph. These families took an active part in the development of the Outlet and were instrumental in the establishment of a Catholic Mission that later became the Parish of St. Patrick.

Rev. A. E. Dufresne, Patrick Donigan, John Donahue and David Donigan were named a committee to look after the erection of the first church, completed in 1861.

The village was named Magog, instead of the Outlet, in 1855, the council of the new municipality meeting for the first time on August 1st of the year with Damuel Hoyt, Jr., as mayor and Dr. G. O. Somers as secretary.

In 1851 a steamer, the Mountain Maid, established communication with Newport, Vt., and all the points on the shores of Lake Memphremagog. This boat was replaced by the Lady of the Lake in 1867.

A railroad was built between Waterloo and Magog in 1878 and continued as far as Sherbrooke five years later.

In 1888 the village of Magog was incorporated as a municipality separate from the township and two years later by a new charter it took the title of "Town of Magog." A. H. Moore was mayor and Louis Pratte, Laurent Gendron, Alvin Moore, Giles P. Moore, L. A. Drew, A. S. Thompson and D. Pepin councillors. Notary L. A. Audet was secretary.

An Aberdonian had been to an International football match in Glasgow. When he returned he was telling all about it when a friend inquired, "Had they a big gate?"

"Ay!" he returned, "the biggest Ah ever climbed over."

TELLS OF HAZARDS WHICH FACE NORTHERN WORKERS

Land Surveyer Relates Death-Risking Experience which Accompanied His Work in l'Abitibi and Temiskaming Districts.

Quebec, Feb. 27.—A clear-eyed, middle-aged man of medium height and buoyant disposition sat in his home here and related some of the death-risking experiences which accompanied his land-survey work in two of the richest districts in the province—L'Abitibi and Temiskaming.

Georges Cote, superintendent of land survey in the Quebec Lands and Forests Department, and director in the Canadian Institute of Surveyors, told of being trapped in forest fires, poisoned by food, his disputes with disgrunted Indians and other adventures in the rugged northern districts.

Probably the most tragic expedition of Mr. Cote's twenty-six-year service with the Survey Bureau was in 1918. He was the only member of a party of four to escape drowning in the Megiskan River, Abitibi.

"Seated in two eighteen-foot canoes loaded down with several thousand pounds of equipment and provisions," Mr. Cote stated, "we were being swiftly driven down the swirling river by a strong current when the first canoe hit an unseen obstacle and split in two. Both occupants disappeared. We were able to steer partly clear but our craft was also overturned, throwing us into the river. I managed to grasp the overturned canoe. With the aid of a make-shaft paddle I reached shore with great difficulty."

About a week previously Mr. Cote had to show his gun to quiet two Indians maddened with liquor, who had threatened the "paleface" with tomahawks. The same Indians were the first to offer a helping hand when the drowning accident occurred.

Forest fires present one of the most fearful perils of summer survey expeditions. "I'll never forget one escape at the hands of a forest inferno," Mr. Cote remarked. "A party of eight, we were crossing a thick-wooded area when in no time we were surrounded by thick palls of smoke which even obliterated the sun.

"We were without a compass but a cool-headed fellow named Francis Gauthier and I managed to get our direction by the wind, dodge fire areas and reach a lake where we built up protection until danger passed."

Mr. Cote described another trip during which several men fell seriously ill from a mysterious ailment. The illness was traced, in time to avert serious consequences, to poisoned biscuits stored in dynamite boxes.

While on a more recent inspection tour in the townships of Forbes and Tellier, Mr. Cote and his party found a tree bearing an inscription by Carolus Laurier, pioneer provincial surveyor and father of the Canadian statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The inscription read: "C Laurier, August 14, 1871." It was brought to Quebec and given to Hon. Adelard Mercier, who subsequently donated it to the Laurier Museum at Arthabaska.

Creek School History Goes Back To Days Of Sturdy Pioneers

Situated one and a half miles from the village of Foster, in the Township of West Bolton, in Brome County, and about the same distance south of the Brome-Shefford County line, is the historic Creek School.

The residents of this district are all English-speaking Canadians who obtain their livelihood by dairy and agriculture. The district was first settled in the early part of the nineteenth century, some of the original settlers being United Empire Loyalists who came to Canada for the privilege of living under the British flag.

The oldest names of the community are Whitehead, Montle, Magoon, Elridge, Allen, Martin and Perkins, A few years later Thomas, Rooney, Young, Williams, Johnson and Booth were added. Descendants of these families still live in the district. These families inter-married until today the neighborhood, with very few outsiders, is practically one large family of uncles, aunts and cousins.

The early settlers soon realized that their large families must have some means of acquiring knowledge. Consequently steps were taken to provide a school for them. It is of interest to note that the land for the school was given by the late Arad Williams, who occupied the farm opposite the present school building, but who had no children to attend.

The first school was a frame structure about twenty by twenty-five feet and had four windows. The entrance was on the north end, where a small door was placed.

This school was attended by all the children of the community. It is not known exactly what date the original school was built, but it was prior to 1846. It remained in use until 1881.

In the early days the school term was of no uniform length. Sudies began in the autumn and continued until the cold weather became too intense.

The teachers in those pioneer days were conscientious workers who tried to do their duty in spite of the adverse conditions. Most of the teachers had had high school training and were considered well fitted for the position which they held.

It was customary for the teachers in those days to board with the parents of the children. To determine the length of time to be spent in each home the teachers divided the number of school days in the average school year by the number of children attending school. Thus it was found that the family having the largest number of children had to board the teacher for the longest time. This method, however, was considered easier for the families than to pay higher taxes and all allow the teacher more salary.

In 1880 a movement was launched to improve the school building and in 1881 the work was begun. It was decided that a new building would be more satisfactory, so a new foundation was built on the same plot of land as the original school and a pleasant building constructed. This was a frame building, twenty-five by thirty feet, and had more light, better ventilation and more comfortable desks than the old building. The work was done under the direction of the late D. Witham. It is this building which is in use at the present time.

In 1923 other improvements were made to the school. The building was painted, the out-buildings rebuilt, the schoolroom renovated and the school yard fenced. The yard had gradually dwindled in size from the original acre or more until the fence surrounded the buildings and no more. However, the new fence was placed in the original position and today there is ample room for sports and games. In 1934 other extensive repairs were carried out.

Through the efforts of the Foster branch of the Women's Institute, the school is equipped with a splendid phonograph which is used in the teaching of physical training. Mrs. C. D. Johnson has loaned records to the school dealing with health exercises, and due largely to these the pupils have been successful in obtaining the Strathcona Trust prize on several occasions. Thanks are also due to the Women's Insitute for the magnificient flag which belongs to the school. It was through their instigation that the late Hon. G. G. Foster donated the flag to the school. This flag is flown on special occasions from the flag pole which was erected in 1916 and was a gift from the late Myron Quilliams. H. W. Parry, who was secretary of the board at the time, was one of the promoters of this act. Mr. Parry later became an Anglican minister at Maple Grove and is now stationed at Hatley.

The attendance at the school has always been good and among the books in the school library are several volumes which were won by pupils for faithful application to their studies. Sixty years ago there were approximately sixty pupils attending, but this number gradually decreased until, when the school opened in September, 1926, there were only seven pupils registered. During the past few years, however, an increase in attendance was realized. When the 1936 school year began there were twenty names on the student roll.

As the years pass on, the walls of a classroom note many changes, the old course of study has gradually broadened out until it includes much more than the scripture, arithmetic, reading, spelling and geography of the early days. The scratching slate pencil has given way to the gay lead pencil and smoothly-flowing fountain pens. Maps and gayly-colored pictures have made their appearance. Curtains have entered the school-room making it more like a home. The birch rod has disappeared and in its place is a formidable rubber strap, very seldom used. The room does not re-echo with cries of distress as some mischievous rogue reaps the benefit of his numerous pranks, instead one hears gay laughter as the children describe some amusing incident. Yesterday, discipline was kept by stern words and firm treatment, today by sympathy and understanding. School is no longer a trial to be shunned by all but a pleasure to be awaited day by day.

In the early days the "Spell Down" formed the chief diversion in the way of entertainment. Every one was welcome to take part, it being the aim of all to out spell the others. Good spellers were the rule in those days and many amusing anecdotes are told with boastful pride of how one person spelt another down, usually on some simple word.

Services were held in the old school building, one of the outstanding ministers being Rev. Mr. Vilas, father of the late Hon. W. F. Vilas and grandfather of Harry Vilas, of Cowansville. Rev. Mr. Vilas drove from East Farnham to preach. Rev. Charles Kirkby is also remembered by some of the older people. Sunday or Sabbath School, as it was then called, was held for several years under the able direc-

Please turn to Page 47

E.M. STORE
L. DEGRE, Prop.
Magog's Principal Provisioner.
Groceries, Fresh Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
and Fish.
MAGOG — — QUEBEC.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO YOU . . .

to your family . . . if you couldn't see? Would you be able to make a living, to provide for them, or would you be a tremendous burden? Don't risk your eyes. At the first sign of of strain or ache have them examined! Let me give them an expert examination.



BEST REGARDS TO THE RECORD.

Forty years ago when I was a lad, a copy of the first Sherbrooke Record came to our house and it has been coming every day since. Many other readers have had their eyes tested by me and by my father before me — that they might the better read their favorite paper. And so—regards from all!

A. E. SMITH Optometrist MAGOG



Now's the Time to Build

Today more men are working . . . . more wages are being paid . . . . more money is circulating . . . . and prices are going higher. But right now we are offering savings in everything that goes into the making of a new home . . . lumber, cement, roofing supplies . . . and we will do the building for you, whether it's a house in town or a cottage by the lake.

AND WE WILL FINANCE IT FOR YOU TOO!

COLIN C. McPHERSON
Contractors — Builders' Materials.
MAGOG, QUE.

G. D. GUILBERT, Prop.
MAGOG ENTERPRISE PRESS
JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Including
Letter Heads — Envelopes — Statements — Printed Cards — Cards to Acknowledge Messages of Sympathy, Etc.
Note New Address:
St. Patrick St., opp. St. Patrick School, Magog.

Magog's Prosperity Depends on Textiles

The prosperity of Magog is bound up with Canada's Textile Industry.

The products of this Company are used by Textile Mills in this district and throughout the broad Dominion. Upon their progress depends the well-being, not only of the Industrial Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, but also of its loyal army of workers — woodsmen, loggers, saw-mill and wood-turning operators.

We are proud of our record of consecutive years of activity and of our ability to supply employment for scores of Magog's breadwinners. We look forward with confidence to a continuance of the happy relations existing between our many workers and ourselves.

Industrial Specialty M'f'g. Company, Limited.
Magog, Quebec.

FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE ARTICLES MANUFACTURED:

SILK BOBBINS
Art Silk
Automatic Loom
Bakelite Head
Fibre Head
Dogwood Head
5 B Spinning
Hubs and Swifts
Lease Rods
Box Fronts
Loom Sheaves
Reed Caps
Dogwood Quills
Coning Spools
Metal Head Spools.

COTTON BOBBINS
Weft, Warp,
Tubes, Spools,
Skewers, Twisters
Quillers, Filling,
Loom Swells.

WORSTED BOBBINS
Axminsters
Brussels
Condensers
Cap Spinning
Filling
Jack.

GENERAL
Filling Boxes
Picker Sticks
Sweep Sticks
Lug Sticks
Braiders
Shipping Spools
Bull Spools
Dye Sticks
Cloth Boards
Cloth Rolls
Harness Frames
Winder Spindles
One Piece Shell Rolls.

AGENTS FOR:
Canvas Lug Straps, Cotton Loom Reeds, Woollen Loom Reeds, Mill Trucks.

COWANSVILLE IS HUB OF PROSPEROUS FARMING COMMUNITY

Cowansville Citizens Honor Name Of Peter Cowan, Who Formed Company Of Volunteers In Rebellion Of 1837

Identifying Himself with Activities of Cowansville a Hundred Years Ago, Cowan Contributed Largely Toward Building of the Episcopal and Congregational (now United) Churches, the Old Court House and the Academy—Cowansville, with Its Many Prosperous Places of Business, Attractive Homes and Splendid Religious and Educational Facilities, Is One of Eastern Townships' Leading Centres.

Looking back over the history of the town of Cowansville for the past century one recalls the arrival of a young man named Peter Cowan, who came from Montreal in 1836 and immediately identified himself with the activities of the locality.

During the rebellion of 1837 he raised a company of volunteers and was appointed captain. In 1847 he was appointed acting adjutant of the Second Battalion of Missisquoi Militia, retaining the rank of captain. In 1863 he received the appointment of major of this battalion.

Later he was appointed official assignee for the District of Bedford and joint sheriff. He was clerk in the District Council, and during a period of sixteen years clerk of the Circuit Court.

He cleared one hundred acres of land near the village, and took an active interest in all matters pertaining to public improvements.

Cowan contributed largely toward the building of the Episcopal and Congregational (now United) Churches, the old Court House and the Academy.

A post office was established in this village in 1839, with the name of Cowansville, and Mr. Cowan was appointed postmaster.

This, in brief, is the sketch of one who by his unselfish devotion to public matters will be held in grateful remembrance as long as Cowansville shall last.

It was in the same year, 1839, that Mr. Cowan built the mill now owned by N. Buzzell and which still stands as a monument to good workmanship.

Steady Growth

The growth and development of Cowansville has been steady and continuous, until today it is spoken of as one of the most progressive towns in the Eastern Townships and contains within its borders and suburbes all that the term implies.

Contributing to the religious life of the community are three Christian churches, namely L'Eglise St. Therese with Father Davignon in charge, Trinity Anglican Church with Rev. E. S. Reed as rector and Emmanuel, of the United Church of Canada, with Dr. S. W. Boyd as pastor.

Each church has a commodious residence for its officiating clergy. Trinity Church also has a hall, which is an admirable centre for social gatherings and week day meetings.

L'Eglise St. Therese has been greatly enlarged during the past year and the seating capacity more than doubled. Formerly it was necessary to hold five services on Sunday to accommodate the parishoners; now three suffice. The sacred edifice has now the appearance of a Cathedral and is a monument to the energy and self-sacrificing spirit of Rev. Father Davignon, supported by his people. The original Church was completed in 1928 at a cost of $20,000, and the new part erected in 1936 cost $40,000.

Sporting Activities

In a previous review it was stated that Philip Arthur Ruiter was the only person of the name of Ruiter still living on land granted to his ancestor, Jacob Ruiter, in 1798. During the past year Mr. Ruiter passed away, and so severed a tie with the very early days.

Part of Mr. Ruiter's farm was purchased by the Cowansville Golf Club in 1923 and has been converted into a fine nine hole course with a commodious club house, which is the scene of many social activities during the season. The first president was J. F. Mackie.

A club for the purpose of encouraging winter sports was formed this winter, and a commodious club house was erected which is situated on the estate formerly known as "Fairfield" on Main street.

A tobaggan slide has been built. Dr. Aime Caza, a popular sportsman, is the president.

While on the subject of sports mention should be made of the long and successful history of the Victoria hockey team which has many times carried off championship honors in this district. It was organized in 1896 the same year that the first rink was built in Cowansville by Messrs. N. Buzzell and Albert Nesbitt.

Players come and players go, but, the team goes on and there are always new recuits to replace the veteran's and public spirited citizens to support them.

All told there are at least four hockey teams functioning at the present time, so that there is always a supply of players in reserve.

Fine Educational Facilities

The educational facilities of Cowansville have not been neglected, as is readily proved by the presence of two very fine modern school buildings, well equipped and served by well qualified and devoted teachers.

L'Ecole St. Therese on John street, was greatly enlarged during the past year and now has ten class rooms with nine teachers and a principal and an enrolment of about five hundred.

The Heroes Memorial High School on South street was built in 1923, and is a fine brick building containing seven class rooms, one chemistry room, assembly hall, and commodious basement. There is a fine lawn with shrubbery and a large play ground in the rear.

In 1877 the first meeting of the School Board was held and the seven commissioners were: Chairman H. E. Gleason; James O'Halloran, Linus Chandler, Hiram Gleason, William Dent, Adam Oliver and William Stevenson.

The present commissioners are W. G. Brown chairman, F. E. Lauer, F. E. Johnson, Dr. Sherman Rodger and W. R. Beach, with N. J. Bell as secretary-treasurer. A. C. McPhee resigned from the latter office after many years of faithful service.

Mrs. Ruth Knowlton, assisted by a competent staff of teachers, is the principal.

Incidentally, Mr. Brown owns the store and house built by H. E. Gleason, and Mr. Lauer, that built by James O'Halloran, K.C.

Dr. S. Rodger is the only son of Dr. D. A. Rodger, for many years chairman of the Board and a tower of strength in local educational matters.

Directory of Town

After a long preparation a directory sponsored by the Board of Trade was published in 1936 and contains much valuable historical and biographical information. It is profusely illustrated with pictures of public buildings and citizens of both Cowansville and Sweetsburg. It is printed in both French and English.

The Board of Trade was also instrumental in securing from the Corporation the numbering of the houses which is much appreciated.

The Board has health, industrial, town improvement, education, legislation and retail trade committees. Since its organization in November, 1933, much valuable work has been done especially along the lines of winter roads.

Cowansville is favored by its proximity to Sweetsburg where the Brome-Missisquoi-Perkins Hospital and the Court House are situated, and where they have an abundant supply of pure water which is furnished Cowansville by contract.

The splendid transportation services enjoyed by rail, truck and bus is an important factor in making Cowansville an attractive place for the establishment of factories and homes.

Outstanding industries are the W. F. Vilas Company, Bruck Silk Mills, J. J. Barker Sign Company, Footwear Findings Company, and Cowansville Building Supplies. Many others with a smaller output play an important part in the life of the community.



John W. Draper, one of Cowansville's prominent businessmen.

Real Estate Valuation

The total real estate valuation in 1936 was, taxable $1,658,300 and non-taxable, $205,400.

The main source of revenue last year were general tax levy, eight mills, $13,266.40; special tax, three and a half mills, $5,804.05; water tax levy $10,360; business license $3,271; personal tax, $766; dog tax, $134; fines $70; other revenues approximately $3,000 making a total of $36,651.

The town has been well served by good and faithful men as mayors and aldermen, and these have given freely of their time and thought to the welfare of the citizens.

Among those who have occupied the office of Chief Magistrate during the past few years are Mr. Elwin Johnson, N. Halle and George Walsh. The present Mayor is Dr. S. Perron. The Councillors are J. B. Larocque, W. J. Bell, G. Cadieux, F. E. Johnson, S. L. Lee and T. Fournier. The secretary-treasurer is A. C. Tanner. W. F. Bowles, K.C., is legal adviser, and R. J. Forester is Chief of Police.

Several streets have had cement walks laid during the year.

Many Fine Residences Built

The past year has witnessed the building of many fine new residences, among them that of Donald Barker on Main street just west of "Fairfield."

On James street K. Elridge has built a very attractive home in Colonial style, which has all modern conveniences. A small but very complete bungalow has been built on William street by Byron Johnston. A number of small houses have been built on other streets, to meet the demand for homes of four and five rooms.

The roadway on River street, which had been in a dangerous condition, has been thoroughly rebuilt. Mr. McCrum supervised the work.

Readers are referred to last year's detailed review of the history and development of the Bruck Silk Mills, one of the major industries of the town. S. L. Lee, general manager, told your correspondent that apart from the completion of a weaving shed begun the previous year there had been no new developments, but that work had been carried on steadily.

The W. F. Vilas Company last year built a new fire-proof boiler-room. In addition to the present boiler, a self-feeding boiler especially designed for burning sawdust and waste wood was installed together with a new "cyclone" sawdust, arrester. A brick chimney one hundred feet high, with a forty-eight inch flue, was also constructed.

On September 16th, of last year a new company was formed under the name of Vilas Enamel Products, Ltd., to take over the enamelling business of the W. F. Vilas Company, Ltd. The officers are H. F. Vilas, president, C. A. Robinson, vice-president, S. C. Sharpe, secretary-treasurer, and L. I. Underwood, manager.

Another new company was formed on December 29th, 1936, under the name of Vilas Furniture Company, Ltd., and took over the furniture business of the W. F. Vilas concern. The officers of this new firm are H. F. Vilas, president, C. A. Robinson, vice-president, K. L. Elwidge, secretary-treasurer, and H. D. Hawke, works manager.

The W. F. Vilas Company, Ltd., will continue as a h lding company.

Professions Well Represented

The professions are all well represented and the dental offices of Dr. Aime Caza and Dr. G. A. Barber are well equipped with X-ray and gas machines.

The highest office in the power of the town to confer, that of Mayor is held by a member of the medical profession, Dr. Stanislas Perron, a graduate of the University of Montreal.

A reminder of fifty years ago was discovered in the Arsenault Shoe Store recently. While changing the shelving Mr. Aresnault found a prescription written by Dr. Leroy Fuller, father of Dr. George Fuller in 1887. This store was used as a drug store by M. B. Rice fifty years ago. The prescription was passed on to Dr. G. Fuller, and will be prized as a souvenier.

Dr. George Fuller has been covering the same ground as his father did for the past forty-two years, but with the greater comfort of the motor car as compared with the horse and buggy age.

Dr. A. C. Paintin, now in Holland, Vt., came to Canada as a young man, graduated from Normal School in 1894 and was principal of Mansonville school 1894-95-96. Graduated in medicine in 1900, in 1908 he moved to Regina, Sask., and engaged principally in hospital work. During the illness of the health officer he took charge of a smallpox epidemic raging at Corona and vicinity. Returning to Knowlton in 1909 Dr. Paintin practised for several years there before moving to Cowansville.

Dr. W. Sharman Rodger, son of Dr. D. A. Rodger, a beloved physician in Cowansville for many years, is following in his father's footsteps. After a very successful course at McGill University, he had considerable experience in the Royal Victoria

Continued on Page 41.

Mlle. C. Beaudoin
Hats and Novelties.
417 South St.
Cowansville, Que.

Jack C. Brown
INSURANCE.
Phone: 19. Cowansville.

LELE DEE
Beauty Shoppe
Miss L. Daniel, Prop.
Robb's Bldg.,
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

The Little Shop
and
Tea Room
Robb's Bldg., Main St.,
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

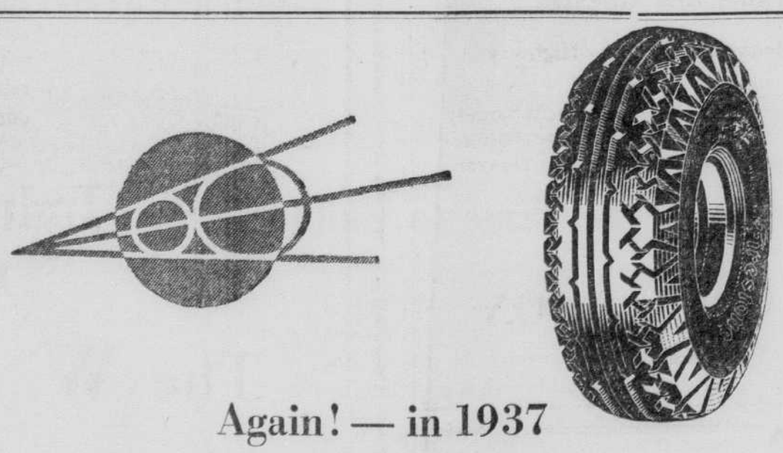
"GERALDINE"
RESTAURANT
Meals and Lunches.
Patent Medicines,
Stationery, Sheet Music.
French Circulating Library.
PHONE 126
521 South St.,
Cowansville, Que.

Dr. Aime Caza
Surgeon-Dentist
Pyorrhea Treatment.
Plate Work a Specialty.
X-ray — Gas.
Telephone: 175.
Main Street, Cowansville.

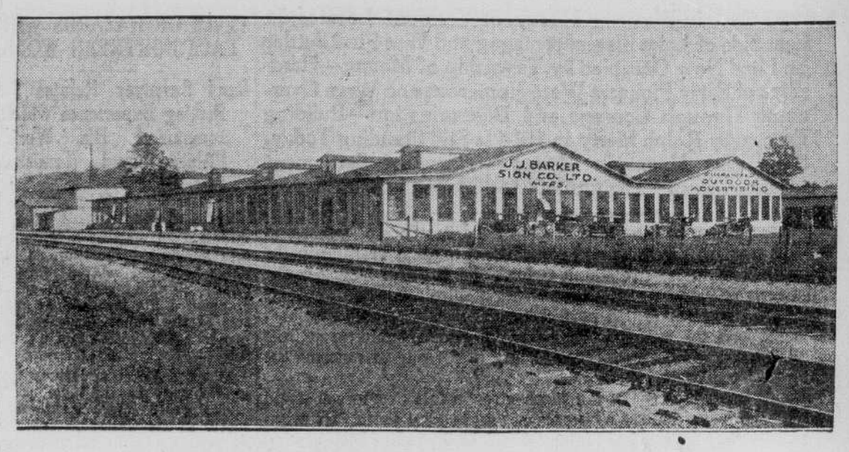
A. FORTIN
MEAT MARKET
GROCERIES
Phone 129 — 118 Church St.
Cowansville, Que.

MARTIN & MARTIN
121 Church Street, Cowansville, Que.
Specialists in
Body and Fender Repairs
and Duco Finishing
Welding
CLIFFORD S. MARTIN, EWART A. MARTIN.

McCrum's Transport, Reg'd.
COWANSVILLE, QUE.
Daily Service Summer and Winter Between
COWANSVILLE and MONTREAL.
SNOW PLOWS TO RENT.
Tel. 189. COWANSVILLE.
Tel. Wilbank 2192. MONTREAL.



Again! — in 1937
Watch the FORDS go by on
"FIRESTONE" Tires.
Sold and Serviced by
HIBBARD'S GARAGE
The Most Complete and Up-to-Date
Equipped Garage in
COWANSVILLE
TELEPHONE 11 MAIN STREET



FACTORIES J. J. BARKER SIGN CO. LTD., COWANSVILLE.

The J. J. BARKER SIGN COMPANY, LIMITED
COWANSVILLE, QUE.
ORIGINATORS AND DESIGNERS OF
OUTDOOR ADVERTISING
WAXED SIGNS
PATENTED FIBREBOARD SIGNS
COTTON BANNERS
FRAMED METAL BULLETINS
DE LUXE WALL BOARDS
HIGHWAY AND FIELD SIGNS
The True Value of a Sign Is the Durability and Service It Renders.
BARKER SIGNS Are All Guaranteed as to Fastness of Colour and Workmanship.

BARKER
WAX PAPER DIVISION
Converters of
WAX PAPERS FOR ALL USES.
Selling Representatives:
J. N. WARMINGTON & COMPANY
MONTREAL, QUEBEC.
417 St. Peter Street. Telephone: MA. 3489

AMBULANCE
AND
FUNERAL SERVICE
COWANSVILLE — BEDFORD, QUE.

J. W. Draper, Phone 157, 205 William Street, COWANSVILLE, QUE.
W. Morrison, Phone 903 r 14, BRIGHAM, QUE.
A. Bedard, Phone 149, 309 Main Street, COWANSVILLE, QUE.
B. W. Draper, Phone 8, Philipsburg Ave., BEDFORD, QUE.

Up-to-date Equipment — Reasonable Prices.
No distance too far for personal service.

COWANSVILLE A TOWN OF HOMES, SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRIES

Cowansville Citizens Honor Name Of Peter Cowan, Who Formed Company Of Volunteers In Rebellion Of 1837

Continued From Page 40.

Hospital before locating in Cowansville in 1933.

Although only a resident of Cowansville for a little over a year, Dr. Dussault, a native of Levis, Que., graduate of Laval University, with hospital experience in Boston and Sherbrooke, has already made a place for himself in the community.

Businessmen of Cowansville

The Arsenault brothers, Armand and Charlie, have shown much originality and taste in the arrangements of their shoe store on Main street. Equipment similar to that used in city stores has been installed for the comfort and convenience of their customers. The Arsenault brothers are sons of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. Arsenault and their childhood home on South street was built in 1860.

Francois Brault, a native of this county, decided after graduating as a pharmacist and taking a special course in Biochemistry, that he could not do better than settle in Cowansville so in 1934 he opened an up-to-date drug store on Main street.

The firm of Buzzell brothers was established in 1879 by the late Enoch Buzzell and his brother, Nelson, who is still active, although past the four-score mark. Buzzell Brothers purchased a property at the corner of Main and Albert streets in 1879 and it has continuously been operated by one or more of the family, with the exception of a few years when business was carried on by J. Flegg. The present proprietor is Edward Buzzell, eldest son of the late Enoch Buzzell. A very high class stock of groceries and hardware is carried by this store.

Whether the fact that John W. Draper, better known as Jack, was born on July 12th, has anything to do with his energetic nature or not, the fact is well know that he is a real hustler. Beginning his career at the age of sixteen as a clerk in the Bank of Montreal, he resigned after three years and established an Insurance Agency, which he still conducts on a large scale. In 1934 he became interested in the undertaking business, under the name of Draper and Bessette, Reg'd, and in March, 1935, bought out the interest of his partner, R. Bessette, and took Albert Bedard, a man in his employ into business with him. They are carrying on business under the name of Draper and Bedard, Reg'd. In March 1935 they bought the funeral business of Walter Morrison, Brigham, who now manages that branch. In 1936 a branch was opened at Bedford with his brother, Benjamin, as manager. Though not yet twenty-seven years of age he has achieved what some take a life time to do. Jack is a son of F. E. Draper, of this place, and his wife, the late Emily Wark. Mrs. Martin Fisher, wife of the Provincial Treasurer, is his mother's sister. His hobby is horses.

During the past year the restaurant long known as "Larose's" was purchased by Miss Geraldine Dion, of Adamsville, and is now known as the "Geraldine" restaurant and bids fair to be very popular. Miss Dion is an energetic business woman. A new feature which has been added is a French circulating library

Another young and persevering business person is Antonio Fortin, who this year has had erected a large cement block containing a business place and residence on Church street. Mr. Fortin came to Cowansville from East Farnham three years ago and by giving good service in the grocery and meat business has won the confidence of a large clientele.

Firestone tires are sold and serviced at Hibbard's Garage, which has complete and up-to-date equipment and experienced workmen. During the past year Mr. Hibbard has built an up-to-date residence next door to the garage. It is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard.

No building in Cowansville has undergone greater changes, perhaps, than that known as the Robb Block on Main street. This large block was built by James Leach, an early resident, and was used as a furniture store for many years, until purchased by Joseph Hingston who added undertaking parlors. Desiring to retire from business on account of ill health Mr. Hingston sold out to Mr. George Robb, of Knowlton, who conducts a similar business there. Since taking possession Mr. Robb has fitted up the two upper flats as residence, offices, a hairdressing parlor and tea room. There is a good demand for these apartments as they are heated from a central system, well finished and central.

Recently Mr. Robb acquired the property of the late Dr. R. Macdonald at the corner of Main and North streets for a funeral home. Mr. Robb's son-in-law, A. Boyd, of Knowlton, is associated with him in business and the manager of the Cowansville branch is Howard Hastings.

Among those occupying the Robb Block is "The Little Shop and Tea Room," conducted by Misses Bessie Johnston, Maisie Odell and Adele Hardy. The whole has been charmingly redecorated in yellow and brown.

Directly across the hall from the tea room is the Lele Dee Beauty Shoppe, conducted by the Misses L. Daniel and Janet Brown. Modern equipment and high class materials are used in all branches of beauty culture.

The name of "McCrum's Transport" is also prominently known. A fleet of five trucks are maintained and daily trips are made to Montreal. Since being in the business all the original outside buildings have been moved to a more advantageous position and enlarged. A very covenient office has also been added. E. McCrum's property runs from River street to St. Therese street. Giving him a private roadway. Last year a private dwelling for "Pete" or to give him his proper name, Norris, was built on St. Therese street. The Montreal office is in charge of Norman McCrum.

The business of Clifford and Ewart Martin, who operate the firm of Martin and Martin, auto body repairs, was extensively enlarged during the past year. Clifford and Ewart are two cousins who came from Barnston district and the growth of their business in 1936 is an indication of the success they are achieving.

A new convalescent home known as "The Hedges" and situated on Church street has been opened by Charlotte E. Palmer, graduate nurse, during the past year.

The farm property just outside of the town limits on the west, known as "Riverdale" and formerly owned by A. McAllister, has been sold to Mr. Pangman, of Montreal, for a summer residence and it will be completely remodelled and redecorated, Mrs. Pangman is a daughter of R. S. McLaughlin of motor fame.

An ancient landmark disappeared this year when the old Cotton homestead on Main street was demolished.

John Foster Oldest Resident

Living in comfort and retirement from active life is a highly respected citizen in the person of John Foster, who is the oldest resident born within the town limits and having lived here continuously.

Mr. Foster was born February 17th, 1855, the son of Thomas Foster and his wife, Jane Pierce, both English. He was educated at local schools and married in 1877 to Jane Anne McKinley. Seven children were born of this union: Annie who died in 1886; Nina Maud, Mrs. L. R. McClatchie; Gordon Kenneth, 1885-1916, killed overseas, Lance Corporal 3rd Sask., Mounted Rifles; Ivan Cecil, Regina, Sask.; Mabel Jane, Mrs. W. F. Bowles; Jessie Winnifred, Mrs. Albert Hall; Doris, Mrs. H. A. Sheltus.

Mr. Foster served two terms on the Municipal Council under Mayor McCorkill, and is Past Grand Master I.O.O.F., a Conservative and Anglican.

Until compelled by ill health to retire he followed the occupation of contractor and bricklayer. Many buildings in Cowansville and elsewhere stand as monuments to Mr. Foster's painstaking and thorough workmanship.

Mr. Foster makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Bowles and family on South street, where he has the satisfaction of reviewing a life well spent, and enjoying frequent visits from his children.

Extensive Programme of Work Started

During 1936, a programme of work was started by the Southern Canada Power Company in co-operation with the Bell Telephone Company, on River, Willard, St. Therese, John Caroline, Church, Oxgord, James, Cambridge, South, Albert and North streets, and an extension of work already completed on Main and William streets. This work was temporarily suspended, due to large amount of damage done to the Bell Telephone line by sleet storms, causing a withdrawal from Cowansville of the Bell crews. This work was resumed in the late fall, and on its completion will result in one set of poles jointly occupied by all utilities, replacing the several sets previously individually owned.

Rate reductions were extended in several classifications, bringing the lowest charges within reach of all, and removing the last obstacle to universal electric usage.

Preliminary work was started in the early winter for installation of new transformers in the main station, and pressure regulating equipment to the feeder station. Arrangements were completed for the installation of an electric furnace in the enamel division of the Vilas Company plant.

Improvements to the lines to Sutton, Dunham and Bedford were provided during the year, and made in the servicing in the smaller centres of the district, pointing towards having servicemen in each locality in the near future.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF CANADA'S DEVELOPMENT

	1936	1935
Total Canadian trade (March 31)	$1,425,000,000	$1,287,000,000
Employment, Index Number (December 1)	106.6	102.4
Steel Production (tons)	1,080,000	936,000
Iron Production (tons)	720,000	657,000
Newsprint Production (tons)	3,150,000	2,753,000
Mineral Production	$ 360,540,000	$ 321,344,000
Field Crops	$ 594,139,000	$ 508,910,000
Building Permits	$ 40,000,000	$ 46,600,000
Gross Value of Manufacturing	$2,700,000,000	$2,650,000,000
Physical Volume of Business Index Number of (December 1)	120.0	106.2

A DECREASE IN CANADA'S 1936 TOBACCO CROP

Present Volume of Stock of Both Flue-Cured and Burley Tobaccos Would Seem to Justify Some Increase in Production in 1937.

The acreage of tobacco in Canada, chiefly confined to Ontario and Quebec, increased by eight per cent in 1936. This increase in acreage was offset, however, by materially reduced yield per acre, with the result that the total crop harvested was considerably below that of 1935. In Ontario there has been a close voluntary co-operation between the growers and buyers in the production and marketing of flue-cured and Burley tobaccos This relationship has resulted in a degree of regulation of production and has resulted in prices satisfactory to both growers and buyers. The present volume of stock of both flue-cured and Burley tobaccos would seem to justify some increase in production in 1937. On the other hand, the stocks of cigar leaf tobaccos are now equivalent to 3.6 years consumption, whereas 2.5 years supply is considered adequate. The market for this type of tobaccos is definitely limited.

The upward tendency in the total consumption of tobacco products except plug and cigars continued in 1936. Withdrawals for consumption during the first nine months of 1936 indicate a five per cent increase in consumption of cut tobacco and cigarettes; compared with declines of eight per cent and 2.3 per cent for plug and cigars. The proportion of domestic leaf used in manufacture has been rising gradually since 1931 at an average rate of approximately six per cent per year.

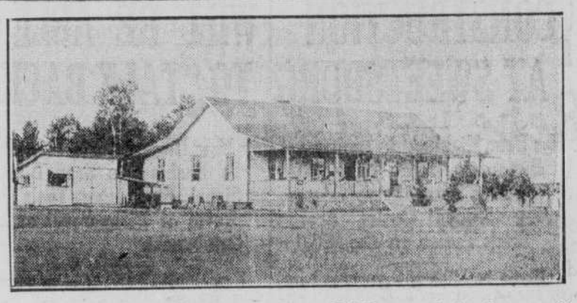
The United Kingdom is the most important export outlet for Canadian grown tobacco and during the first nine months of 1936, slightly over eight million pounds were imported to this market. The flue-cured type is the most favored in Great Britain, and a continued increase in exports of this type is anticipated. Some dark tobaccos are exported, chiefly to the West African market, and a further development of this market is expected. Small amounts of cigar leaf tobaccos are exported to the United States.

A preacher has a hard time, If his hair is white he is too old. If he is a young man he hasn't had any experience. If he has ten children, he has too many. If he has none, he should have and it isn't showing a good example. If his wife sings in the choir, she is presuming. If a preacher reads his notes he is a bore. If he speaks extemporaneously he isn't deep enough. If he stays home to study, he doesn't mix with the people. If he is seen around on the streets, he ought to be at home getting up a good sermon. If he calls at the home of the poor he is playing to the grandstand. If he calls at the home of the rich, he is an aristocrat. Whatever he does someone could have told him how to do it better. Next to being an editor or a school teacher, it is an awful life!

Banker: This is the tenth time you have had this note renewed.

Poet: Y-yes, sir! I fear that note is the only immortal thing I shall ever write!

COWANSVILLE GOLF CLUB



Above is pictured the commodious club-house of the Cowansville Golf Club, which is the scene of many social activities during the summer season. The interesting nine-hole course occupies part of the late Philip Arthur Ruiter's farm.

The motorist looked keenly at the waiter. "I'm almost certain I've run across your face some time or other," he said."

"No," replied the waiter, lugubriously. "It's always been like this."

"To what do you attribute your remarkable health?"

"Well," replied the very old gentleman, "I reckon I got a good start on most people by bein' born before germs was discovered, thereby havin' less to worry about."

FOOT HEALTH SHOE STORE
ARSENAULT BROS.
Cowansville, Que.

BUZZELL BROS.
First Founded 1879.
Hardware and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
Complete Stock of Fishing Tackle
Specializing in
COLEMAN LAMPS AND LANTERNS
And All Repair Parts.
MAIN STREET, COWANSVILLE.

For Rapid Delivery Service Call 27.
BRAULT'S DRUG STORE
140 Main St., Cowansville.
G. F. BRAULT, B.Ph., L.Ph.
Post graduate in Biochemistry.
Doctors' prescriptions accurately compounded.
Our prices are always the lowest possible.

New Ottawa House
WHERE COWANSVILLE PROUDLY ENTERTAINS HER GUESTS.
On the New Montreal-North Troy Highway.
A recently constructed hotel built in conformity with the modern travellers' discriminative requirements. Service worthy of the best known caravansaries of the land.
Phone No. 8
P. E. HAUVER & SON
Proprietors.

ROBB — BOYD
FUNERAL HOME
215 Main St., COWANSVILLE.
+
AMBULANCE SERVICE
OUR AMBULANCES ARE UP-TO-DATE, WARM, COMFORTABLE, FAST AND INEXPENSIVE.
— Telephone Us At —
20w - 20j Cowansville
12 - 104 Knowlton
20w - 20j Mansonville
Robb's Funeral Service, Est. 1860

THE HEDGES
Private home for convalescents, nervous cases and rest cures. Particulars on request.
Charlotte S. Palmer,
COWANSVILLE, QUE.
Phone 130

Surgeon-Dentist
Gas — X-ray.
PHONE: 123.
Dr. G. A. Barber
Main Street,
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

Sales Office:
101 Spadina Ave.,
TORONTO, ONT.
Sales Office:
460 St. Catherine St. West,
MONTREAL, QUE.
BRUCK SILK MILLS LIMITED
WEAVERS of FINE FABRICS Since 1922
Mills in COWANSVILLE, Que.


(PLANT OF THE W. F. VILAS COMPANY, LIMITED).

The W. F. VILAS Company
Limited
Head Office and Factory
COWANSVILLE, QUE.
Branch Offices
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Saskatoon Edmonton Moncton
VILAS FURNITURE COMPANY LIMITED
Manufacturers of
SCHOOL FURNITURE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
GREY IRON CASTINGS, Etc.
VILAS ENAMEL PRODUCTS LIMITED
Manufacturers of
PORCELAIN ENAMELLED SIGNS, Etc.
1870 67 years of continuous operation. 1937

COWANSVILLE HAS MADE RAPID STRIDES IN RECENT YEARS

Establishment Of Health Unit Meets With Support Of Cowansville Council

Members of Council Unanimous in Promising Necessary Financial Aid for Establishment of Health Service in Brome and Missisquoi Counties—Support Drive for Elimination of Railway Crossings on Important Highway—Development of Canadian Art Reviewed at Meeting of Adult Study Group.

Cowansville, February 27.—After hearing an explanation of the functions of the Health Units Act by Dr. Sylvestre, of the Provincial Bureau of Health, the Town Council passed a resolution favoring the establishment of such a unit to cover the territories of Brome and Missisquoi counties. There remains only Brome County Council to be approached on the subject, all others having voted in favor of the same.

Each municipal county corporation benefitting from a health unit shall be bound to pay a sum calculated on the basis of one and one-half cents per hundred dollars of the amount of taxable valuation appearing at the time fixed for such payment. The Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health may accept for the purposes of establishing and maintaining health units any contribution made by the independent or outside bodies desirous of promoting the health interest in the said county health units.

In the case where such sums are insufficient to meet the annual budget, the Provincial Treasurer is authorized to pay out the amounts voted each year for such purpose by the Legislature, the sums necessary to complete the said annual budget.

It was with great satisfaction that the secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. Tanner, reported having received a communication from Frank A. Pouliot, M.L.A., which stated that a grant of fifty per cent. of the cost of repairs to the roadway at the west end of William street had been approved by the Provincial Government.

The plans submitted must meet with the approval of the divisional engineer, Alphonse Lague, if Iberville.

It was moved by Ald. George Cadieux and seconded by Ald. Thomas Fournier that recommendations be made to the Quebec Provincial Minister of Highways, to the C.P.R. officials and Board of Railway Commissioners that three level crossings be eliminated on the new proposed highway between Iberville and the United States boundary, between the town limits of Cowansville and that of Farnham.

Committees appointed for the current year are as follows: Town Hall and maintenance, F. E. Johnson; street lighting, hygiene and public health, and assistance to the poor, Thomas Fournier; sewers department, George Cadieux; road department, J. B. Larocque, assessors F. E. Draper chairman, Thomas McCormack and Arthur Larocque; waters works extension, W. J. Bell; fire, police and traffic, L. S. Lee; pro-mayor J. B. Larocque.

Mr. R. H. Hibbard, chairman of the Winter Roads Committee of the local Board of Trade requested a grant of $70 to his committee, which was granted.

Bills amounting to $1,619.89 were presented and accepted.

After being interviewed by a committee Mr. James Flanagan reconsidered his resignation as night-policeman.

Mr. Albert Doucet was appointed special policeman to replace E. A. Laliberte, resigned. Mr. Doucet's duties will include that of janitor of the Town Hall.

A notice of motion was moved by Ald. F. E. Johnson and seconded by Ald. J. B. Larocque for amendments to by-laws 197, 204, 210 and a new general and special tax levy for 1937.

The oath of office to the Mayor and Aldermen was administered by the secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. C. Tanner.

The question of providing assistance for an indigent family who formerly lived here was discussed.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. F. A. Pouliot, M.L.A., for his interest in the welfare of the municipality.

Mr. Tanner was instructed to arrange a schedule of charges for letters of recommendation, extracts from the minutes etc., which he is frequently called upon to provide.

Mr. E. McCrum was asked to reconsider his resignation as superintendent of construction work. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Frank Hulburd who protests that the Fire Station encroaches on his land.

Ald. F. E. Johnson was appointed to arrange for a quantity of coal for use in the Town Hall.

Mayor Stanislas Peron M.D., presided at this meeting.

Position of Canadian Art Reviewed

"Metaphorically, Canadian Art stepped out into the world at large at the first British Empire exhibition, in London, England in 1924. On that occasion the Times said, 'Empire design and bold brushwork are the characteristics of the Canadian section and it is here in particular that the art of the Empire is taking a new turn. The influence suggested is that of Russia as exemplified by such painters as Roerich, but it is likely that the effect is due chiefly to a certain similarily in the landscape of the two countries'.

"At any rate, there can be no question that Canada is developing a school of landscape painters who are strongly racy of the soil," the members of the Adult Study Club were told by Mrs. W. D. Smith, B. A., on Monday evening when she read an excellent paper on "The Art of Canada" illustrated with reproductions procured from the Art Galleries of the Ottawa and Toronto.

Briefly reviewing art of the native Indians which was rich in original motifs and the artistry displayed by French Canadians in figure painting and wood carving for the adornment of their churches and shrines, Mrs. Smith gave interesting sketches of the lives and works of a number of comparatively recent painters with a reproduction of one or more of his pictures to illustrate his style.

Historically Canadian Art can be roughly divided into four periods the first of which was that developed by European artists, some of whom did valuable work, the second when Canadian artists went abroad to study, the third was marked by the return of many artists who had acquired knowledge and technique abroad and infused new life and power into Canadian art, and the fourth when a distinctly Canadian personality was expressed.

Among the painters of the first period was Paul Kane, who became interested in the Mississangas Indians near his home in Toronto. After four years of study abroad, he came back determined to carry out the ambition to paint the Indians and as a guest of the H.B. Co. went by canoe, horseback and snowshoe across the continent to the Pacific and back.

Sir George Simpson gave him a commission to paint twelve pictures of savage life. He also did twelve paintings for the Legislature of British Columbia, and one hundred for Hon. George W. Allen. These can now be seen in the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.

In 1858 Cornelius Krieghoff, a native of Dusseldorf, came to Toronto to visit a brother and later settled in Quebec, where he set himself to illustrate the doings of the Habitant. In most of the incidents he depicted a winter background.

John A. Fraser a native of Scotland came to Canada in 1860. He started the movement which resulted in the Ontario Society of Artists. He was the first president of the Royal Academy of Canadian Art.

Lucius O'Brien was educated as a Civil Engineer with painting as a hobby. He made many sketches for Picturesque Canada published in 1884.

Paul Peel was born in London, Ont., in 1860. He received his training in Paris where he remained until his death in 1899. He had painted sixty-two pictures of very pleasing subjects which require no expert knowledge to enjoy.

In 1880 the Royal Canadian Academy was founded, sponsored by the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, and a nucleus of a National Gallery was secured.

Among the artists who sent pictures to the first exhibition of the Academy was Homer Watson a native in the village of Doon, Ont. He was self taught and he sent a picture called "Pioneer Mill." Much to his joy and surprise Princess Louise bought it for $300.

Another charter member of the Academy was Robert Gagen, a painter of the sea.

Other important figures in Canadian Art are G. A. Reid, who had a tremendous influence on the development of Canadian Art and won distinction as a mural decorator, Horatio Walker, called the Canadian Millet, whose works are found in many American and Canadian Art Galleries, as high as $25,000 has been paid for his pictures; Robert Holmes who turned to flowers for his inspiration; Maurice Cullen who loved to paint winter scenes; C. A. Gagnon whose etchings are found in the gallaries of Paris, London, Dresden, Florence and The Hague; Suzor Cote, who died a few weeks ago, was an interpreter of the Habitant in drawing, painting and sculpture; F. W. Hutchison who illustrated an edition of Dr. Drummond's poems; Charles Jefferys an illustrator of historical subjects; Tom Thomson who was drowned in Canoe Lake in 1917; and A. Y. Jackson the only living Canadian to have a picture hung in the British National Gallery. Mrs. Smith was sincerely thanked for her interesting paper.

Current Events, compiled by Mrs. F. X. A. Giroux who was absent in Quebec, was read by her niece, Miss Lafond. Mrs. Giroux closed her interesting paper with a plea for the

Continued on Page 61.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AT SWEETSBURG

Has Been Highlight in Progress of Picturesque Little Village During Past Year—Many Interesting Stories Centre Around "Brick Tavern on The Hill."

Home building is the surest barometer of progress and stability and it is significant that residential construction during the past year has been the highlight of the picturesque little village of Sweetsburg with its population of four hundred.

A fine new bungalow has been erected by Mr. and Mrs. Leon Harden at the west side of the village near the Cowansville boundary and overlooking the southern branch of the Yamaska river. This bungalow is an acquisition to Sweetsburg. It is up-to-date in every way, beautifully finished and is supplied with all modern conveniences.

Just a bit farther east on main street landscape gardeners have arranged a section of land which is owned by Dr. B. W. Brock, of Montreal, until it resembles a privately owned park, having at one side a lily-pool and rock garden, and quantities of perennial flowers, which furnish continual bloom during the summer and autumn months; shrubbery of many varieties and a vegetable garden with small fruit bushes and strawberry vines.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Peron have a fine new four-room apartment home built in the west end of the old Abram Pickel house of stage coach days, where in the brick barn on the opposite side of the street, dated 1860 and in other barns along the hillside in previous years were housed the seven daily coaches which despatched mail to and from various points—Sweetsburg being the office of distribution.

The brick travern erected by Captain John Church and said to be the oldest brick house in the Township of Dunham and in the County of Missisquoi is in a good state of repair and occupied by a family who own and cultivate the farm on which it is located. Many interesting tales centre around this "brick tavern on the hill" in which notable persons and royalty were entertained.

Sportsman (after missing a swerving bird): "Dash it, I should have got that one."

Chauffeur-loader (consoling): "You would have got him, sir, if he hadn't skidded."

LISTENERS-IN WILL BE ABLE TO "TALK BACK"

By New Device Radio Fans Will Be Enabled to Send Electric Signal Expressing Their Approval or Disapproval of Entertainment.

New York, Feb. 27.—An apparatus for installation on any radio set operated by house current, that will enable listeners to give their opinions of the programme or tell the studio how many are tuned in, has been announced by Dr. Nevil M. Hopkins, well known radio inventor.

Through this device, the inventor says, radio fans could send an electric signal, thus signifying approval or disapproval of the entertainment or recording a yes-or-no vote on questions of public interest.

But whether or not the listener chose to signal a musical tone broadcast from the station could actuate the gadget and automatically record the fact that the receiving set was tuned to that station at the time.

This apparatus is an outgrowth of several years' work by Dr. Hopkins, who carried out practical experiments three years ago with the cooperation of radio stations and the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

A. M. Acheson, one of Dr. Hopkins' associates, said the cost of the device is so small it could be installed on new radios without affecting the retail price appreciably. The company is negotiating with manufacturers for putting them on new sets.

One years' output equipped with "radiovoters" would give radio executives an accurate means of surveying about ten per cent. of the listening public for station and programme preferences, Mr. Acheson said.

Existing radio surveys are based on several hundred telephone calls made in certain sample areas. But this example, at best, is a small one and radio people still find that they must go along more or less in the dark.

"Weren't you embarrassed when that nice young doctor asked you for your hand?"

"Indeed I was. I didn't know whether he was proposing or only wanted to feel my pulse."

In Switzerland, Swiss cheese is generally marketed in large, bulging wheels of 100 to 200 pounds.

DOMINION HAS GOOD MARKETS IN SCOTLAND

Improvement Noted in Canadian Export Trade, with Upwards of Forty Commodities Popular in Scotland.

Saint John, N.B., Feb. 27.—Scotland offers bright markets for more than forty Canadian commodities, Major G. B. Johnson, Canadian government trade commissioner at Glasgow, said in an interview here.

Opportunities for selling bacon, ham and cattle were particularly good, he stated. Indications pointed to higher values for fat and store cattle in the next twelve or eighteen months.

"Scotland is probably Canada's most important market, per capita, for western wheat," Major Johnson remarked. "It buys as much (and in odd years, more) Canadian spring wheat flour as England and Wales combined, although the population is about one-eighth that of the larger partner. The grain distillers, located between Glasgow and Edinburgh, prefer Canadian western barley to all others when the quality is up to requirements. Not much rye goes to Scotland nowadays, but nearly all of it is Canadian.

"Supplies of Canadian cattle to Scotland have increased considerably and there is a noticeable improvement in the quality. Canadian dairy cows of good quality are also in demand.

"The trade in eggs is a considerable one and there are seldom complaints about quality, although the packing might occasionally be improved. The cheese trade, a very old one, is nothing like it used to be but sales in Scotland are once more increasing. Scotland is a large market for Canadian fresh apples. Canned fruits and vegetables, especially pears and apples, are sold there in large and ever-increasing quantities. Canadian hay from Quebec is very popular among race-horse owners and others.

"Canadian lumber of several varieties, from East and West, is sold in Scotland in large quantities for many purposes. Much of it is used in connection with the immense housing programmes of the corporations of Glasgow, Edinburgh and other places.

"And so it goes, over a wide range of perhaps forty to fifty Canadian commodities, including chilled salmon, fish meal and oil, hardwood flooring, dowels for furniture making and golf pegs, cooperage stock, domestic woodware, honey, macaroni, canned soups and beans, rubber goods, agricultural tools, beekeepers' supplies, feeding stuffs, various kinds of seeds, hardware, electrical fixtures and appliances, plywood, leather and many others."

"I hope you're not nervous, old chap," the host told his guest, "but your bedroom is supposed to be haunted."

"Haunted!" exclaimed the guest. "What by?"

"A wraith—a spectre."

"A w-what?"

"A wraith—a spectre!"

The guest sighed with relief, and the color returned to his cheeks.

"Oh, that's all right," he exclaimed at last. "At first I thought you said a rate collector."

"You are charged with striking the plaintiff," said the magistrate. "What have you to say?"

"She asked for it, Your Worship."

"Explain yourself."

"Well, she asked me to fetch her a wrap," said the prisoner, "and I fetched her a darned good one."

CONGRATULATIONS



To The

DAILY RECORD

On Its

Fortieth Birthday

J. L. MATHIEU

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Makers of The Famous Mathieu Cough Syrup for Colds, Coughs and Bronchitis.

FOOTWEAR FINDINGS

OF CANADA, LIMITED

COWANSVILLE, QUE.

MANUFACTURERS

RAYON and COTTON BRAIDS and TAPES, FELT INSOLES

SALES OFFICES:

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto.

SERVICE STOCKS:

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

"Insure Your Property In A Good Canadian Company."

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

266 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Copy of the 36th Annual Statement

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 185,671.92
Bonds and debentures	683,830.02
Real estate	7,500.00
First mortgage loans	4,500.00
Accrued interest	8,119.91
Due by Re-Ins. Companies	31,854.05
Premiums due by agents	11,504.69
Assessments due	148,381.94
Unearned Re-Ins. premiums	71,365.30
Office furniture and plans	2,776.83
	$1,155,504.66
Unassessed deposit notes	$ 705,140.54
	$1,860,645.20

LIABILITIES

Provision for unpaid losses	$ 4,276.22
Unearned premiums	56,790.14
Paid-up capital	20,000.00
	$ 81,066.36
Surplus to policy holders	$1,779,578.84
	$1,860,645.20

Policies in force 22,949.
Total insurance in force $50,504,327.00
Total assets $ 1,860,645.20

Full Government Deposit.

PROGRESS

Assets in 1910	$ 27,316.68
Assets in 1915	195,218.73
Assets in 1920	668,714.79
Assets in 1925	909,961.63
Assets in 1930	1,316,366.45
Assets in 1935	1,617,152.32
Assets in 1936	1,860,645.20

When insuring against fire, enjoy the protection of a purely Canadian company, with assets exceeding $1,800,000.00 and an unsurpassed record for over 36 years of prompt, fair settlements of losses. Consult our agents.

Property owners of the Eastern Townships should take advantage of our reasonable rates on farm property, private dwellings, general stores, garages and factories.

We do not insert the re-construction clause in our policies.

REFERENCE: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Royal Trust Company.

General Agents:

J. W. DRAPER,
Phone 157
205 William Street,
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

B. W. DRAPER,
Phone 8
Philipsburg Ave.,
BEDFORD, QUE.

List of Debentures Owned by the "EQUITABLE".

Bank of Canada	$ 750.00
Dominion of Canada	32,000.00
Province of New Brunswick	23,000.00
Province of Manitoba	2,000.00
Province of British Columbia	4,000.00
Province of Alberta	3,000.00
Province of Prince Edward Island	5,000.00
Province of Ontario	5,500.00
Province of Saskatchewan	6,000.00
Province of Nova Scotia	30,760.00
Province of Quebec	42,022.12
City of Montreal	124,719.31
City of Toronto	2,000.00
City of Ottawa, Ont.	4,000.00
City of Quebec	30,426.62
City of Westmount	16,000.00
City of Outremont	1,000.00
City of Sherbrooke	16,500.00
City of St. Lambert	2,500.00
City of Shawinigan Falls	4,000.00
City of Hull	5,000.00
City of Halifax, N. S.	10,000.00
City of St. John, N. B.	24,033.29
City of Verdun	5,000.00
City Riviere-du-Loup	5,500.00
City St. Hyacinthe	7,500.00
City of Lachine	11,000.00
City of Ste. Genevieve J. C.	3,000.00
City of Lachute	2,000.00
City of Dorval	4,000.00
City of Farnham	1,000.00
City of Nicolet	400.00
City of Joliet	2,000.00
City of Valleyfield	5,000.00
City of Fraserville	4,000.00
Town of Coaticook	500.00
Town of Sorel	4,000.00
Town of Granby	3,000.00
Town of Levis	6,200.00
Town of Pointe Claire	500.00
Town of Beauport	10,000.00
Town of Chambly	5,000.00
Town of Louiseville	4,800.00
Town of Drummondville	6,900.00
Town of Longueuil	11,400.00
Town of Chatham	7,500.00
Town of Three Rivers	10,400.00
Town of Bromptonville	3,000.00
Town of Chicoutimi	500.00
Town of Ste-Rose	1,500.00
Town of St-Jean Iberville	400.00
Town of Montmagny	500.00
Town of Magog	7,000.00
Town of Labelle	5,000.00
Town of Chateauguay	300.00
Town of St. Joachim	3,000.00
Town of Berthier	3,000.00
Town of Bathurst	1,000.00
Town of St. Laurent	2,000.00
Town of St. Jerome	2,500.00
Town of Becancourt	1,500.00
Town of East Angus	500.00
Town of Beauharnois	4,400.00
Town of Richmond	2,000.00
Town of Rigaud	7,000.00
School Municipality of Montreal	65,500.00
School Municipalities of this Province	35,700.00
Syndics of this Province	28,500.00
Canadian Pacific Railway	2,000.00
Total	$698,005.94

Mining Industry Outlook Has Never Been As Bright As Today—New Record Was Established By Quebec Province

Production of Canada's Mining Industry During 1936 Estimated at $340,000,000, an Increase of $18,000,000 Over Last Year—Gold Output Estimated at $130,000,000—Notable Increase in Production of Asbestos Largely Reflects Improvement in Construction Industries.

Since the turn of the century Canada's mining industry, which is exceeded only by agriculture in total annual value of production, has recorded remarkable progress and today, among the countries of the world, this Dominion ranks first in the output of nickel, platinum metals and asbestos, second in zinc and radium, third in copper and gold and fourth in lead. New towns and cities are being built up in the vicinity of the mines and the export trade in metals and minerals is growing annually. In the development and operation of the mines and metallurgical works, much machinery and equipment and many food products are required and thus, in an indirect manner, prosperity in mining is reflected throughout the length and breadth of the land.

History records the fact that the discovery of minerals in Canada is closely associated with the early exploration of the country. Iron and silver, and later coal, were reported in Nova Scotia by some of the first French adventurers. During the French regime and long after, the smelting of the bog-iron ores of Quebec was a very important industry.

Bellin's maps published in 1744 indicated the existence of silver-lead not ten miles distant from the now famous Cobalt Silver Camp. On the western coast similar conditions prevailed; coal was found on Vancouver island in 1835, the gold rush to the Cariboo followed in 1859; later came the copper-gold deposits of Rossland, the silver-lead in the Kootenays and, in 1898, the last major placer gold rush into the Yukon Territory.

While the eastern and western sections of the Dominion were making mining history, very little advance was recorded in prospecting that part of the country from which Canada now derives such a large part of her present mineral output. In the Lake of the Woods country of western Ontario spasmodic attempts were made to produce gold successfully and the operation of the rich Silver Islet mine in Lake Superior was outstanding though short-lived. In 1883, when the Canadian Pacific railway was being built to link up the Prairies and the Pacific coast with the East, the now famous nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district were uncovered. An attempt was made to smelt these ores for copper but this was unsuccessful owing to the fact that they contained another metal—nickel—and an entirely new metallurgical process had to be developed in order to separate the nickel from the copper. The word "nickel" originated among the miners in Saxony when they attempted to treat ore containing nickel in the eighteenth century. They attributed their difficulties to the presence of a metal which they named kupfer-nickel, copper-nickel, after "Old Nick" and hence the name "nickel."

A Big Incentive to Further Production

But shortly after the turn of the century mining began to show rapid growth in central Canada. The Government of Ontario projected a railway north to tap the great Clay Belt for the purpose of opening it up for settlement. In the construction of this railway, when blasting at Long Lake (later Cobalt Lake) in 1903, a rich deposit of silver ore was found. This was the beginning of the famous Cobalt Silver Camp. The success attendant upon this discovery furnished an incentive to further prospecting. The Precambrian shield soon began to indicate its great possibilities and discovery followed discovery. Gold was found at Porcupine in 1909 and Kirkland Lake was discovered in 1911. Active prospecting was curtailed during the war years but in 1921 the Rouyn Camp of northwestern Quebec was developed. This has been followed by the development of many more properties in recent years. The aeroplane furnished a means of comparatively easy access to remote districts and the discovery of new deposits of minerals increased annually. Gold mines were brought to the production stage in eastern Manitoba and northwestern Ontario. An intrepid prospector went farther afield and uncovered silver-radium ores at the easterly end of Great Bear lake. On the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary a large copper-zinc gold deposit was developed.

Between 1931 and 1934 gold advanced in price from $20.67 per fine ounce to $35—a new incentive to production. Gold-bearing rock which would not pay to mine at the old price became immediately valuable. Mines which were beginning to run out of ore were rejuvenated. New mines were found with the result that during the past three years the growth of gold mining in Canada has been the most rapid in her history and new discoveries are constantly being reported from Great Slave Lake and Lake Athabasca in the West to Chibougamau in the East.

While all these activities were taking place in the Precambrian area of the country, the Cordilleran region of British Columbia was not being neglected. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Trail, B.C., owned the Sullivan mine, a large silver-lead-zinc deposit at Kimberley, B.C. The ore was very complex and difficulty was experienced in separating the metals. A successful process was eventually worked out with the result that the largest non-ferrous smelting and refining works in the British Empire is now operating at Trail. This province is also expanding in gold production and the Bridge River area can boast of several successful operating gold mines and, in addition, properties in other parts of the province which were shut down a few years ago are now operating successfully because of the increase in price of the yellow metal.

In the non-metallic mineral field, Canada holds an important place. Coal is produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan Manitoba and Yukon. The value of production of coal in 1935 represented thirteen per cent. of the total value of all mineral production. The asbestos mines of Quebec have long supplied the major part of the world's demand. Feldspar, mica, quartz, graphite, gypsum, salt and many other industrial minerals are produced both for the home market and abroad. Natural gas is produced in Alberta, Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and crude petroleum is recovered in the first three of these provinces. Sodium sulphate, found in Saskatchewan, which is used in the metallurgical treatment of nickel ores and by paper manufacturing companies, is a development of recent years. Sulphuric acid is made from the sulphur fumes of waste smelter gases and a recent further step is the recovery of elemenal sulphur from the same source.

SEES A BRIGHT MINING FUTURE FOR QUEBEC



Hon. Onesime Gagnon, Minister of Mines, Game and Fisheries in the Quebec Government, in his annual message comments on the marked increase in metal production in the Province of Quebec from less than $2,000,000 in 1926 to an estimate of $32,000,000 in 1936. Especially marked has been the production of gold, which totalled $23,000,000 last year.

Risks in Development

"Even in the case of legitimate venture the development of mineral deposits is accompanied by many risks, and many promising looking claims do not, on further work, bear out the hopes which had been founded on them. So that only those investors who can afford to take chances of a loss should put money in mining shares in the early stages of the development, for many honest mining companies fall by the wayside.

"Then when the mine is producing and paying dividends, it should be remembered that the mineral deposit is a wasting asset; that the gold taken out of the ground is not renewed, like a farming crop or even forests. So that dividends of mining companies should not only represent yearly income, but also gradual return of capital.

"Of course some mines are long lived. Our largest asbestos mines of the Thetford region have been producing steadily since 1878. The Ontario nickel mines of Sudbury were started in the early nineties and their ore reserves, blocked out, are very large. The Porcupine and the Kirkland Lake gold mines are still strong after twenty-five years of prosperity. But on the other hand we have had many examples of mines which were much shorter lived.

"So that investing in mines requires just as much careful investigation and caution—not to say more—as is usually given to other investments. Unfortunately the uninitiated public looks upon investing in mines in the same light as they do upon horse racing, or lotteries, and act on 'hunches' or intuition, instead of seriously investigating the mining companies to whom they entrust their funds.

"Such warning, and advice to be cautious, should not discourage the development of our mineral resources, for I have an unbounded faith in the future of the Quebec mining industry, which is only in its initial stage and will continue to grow and expand for many years to come, probably for several generations.

"That we have faith in it we prove by doing all we can to help it, such as building roads in mining regions, claims into producing mines, particularly gold mines, is a hazardous venture at best. Many well intentioned mining companies never reach the object in view, that is the creation of a paying mine. Moreover, there are bound to be parasitic organizations, the unavowed aim of which is to make money out of the gullibility of the public, by inflating the value of worthless mining properties. While the government is endeavoring to protect the investing public from such enterprises it is frequently too late to avoid serious financial losses.

A summary of Canada's mineral production for the calendar year 1935 and official estimate for the calendar year 1936 follows: —

Item	1935 Quantity	1935 Value $	1936[1] Quantity	1936[1] Value $
Metallics				
Gold ..... fine oz.	3,284,890	67,904,700	3,720,505	76,910,000
Estimated exchange on gold produced	..	47,690,579	..	53,419,000
Silver ..... fine oz.	16,618,558	10,767,148	18,089,000	8,164,000
Nickel ..... lb.	138,516,240	35,345,103	167,713,000	43,471,000
Copper ..... lb.	418,997,700	32,311,960	414,137,000	38,665,000
Lead ..... lb.	339,105,079	10,624,772	277,965,000	14,643,000
Zinc ..... lb.	320,649,859	9,936,908	326,916,000	10,765,000
Platinum metals ..... fine oz.	190,146	5,408,667	233,652	7,741,000
Other metals	..	1,811,012	..	2,557,000
Totals	..	221,800,849	..	256,335,000
Non-Metallics				
Fuels				
Coal ..... ton	13,888,006	41,963,110	15,052,000	47,576,000
Natural gas ..... M cu. ft.	24,910,786	9,363,141	25,806,000	9,808,000
Petroleum, crude ..... brl.	1,446,620	3,492,188	1,495,000	3,608,000
Peat ..... ton	1,340	5,761	2,300	10,000
Totals	..	54,824,200	..	61,002,000
Other Non-Metallics				
Asbestos ..... ton	210,467	7,054,614	307,596	10,131,000
Feldspar ..... ton	17,742	144,330	17,582	134,000
Gypsum ..... ton	541,864	932,203	788,287	1,252,000
Magnesitic dolomite	..	486,084	..	722,000
Quartz ..... ton	233,002	424,882	1,047,172[3]	540,000
Salt ..... ton	360,343	1,880,978	384,149	1,654,000
Sodium sulphate ..... ton	44,817	343,764	89,654	595,000
Sulphur[2] ..... ton	67,446	634,235	105,256	928,000
Talc and soapstone	..	171,532	..	172,000
Other non-metallics	..	431,386	..	405,000
Totals	..	12,504,008	..	16,533,000
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials				
Clay products (brick, tile, sewer pipe, pottery, etc.)		3,012,563		3,201,000
Cement ..... brl.	3,648,086	5,580,043	4,439,628	6,936,000
Lime ..... ton	405,419	2,925,791	463,000	3,206,000
Stone, sand and gravel	..	11,697,003	..	13,327,000
Totals	..	23,215,400	..	26,670,000
Grand Totals	..	312,344,457	..	360,540,000

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] In sulphuric acid made and in pyrites shipped. [3] Includes silica sand used for smelter flux in 1936.

Quebec's Mineral Output Set a New Record

In reviewing the marked advance in industrial recovery and of general business in the Province of Quebec, Hon. Onesime Gagnon, Provincial Minister of Mines and Fisheries, points out that mining has led in this movement, and that the prospects for further improvement in mining during the next twelve months are very bright.

"It has become a trite statement to say that the mining industry is the Canadian basic industry that has been the quickest to return to its normal state. This is particularly true of the Province of Quebec. We have been very fortunate in this repsect," states Mr. Gagnon. "What we may call our 'permanent metal mining' really started less than ten years ago with the first copper-gold ingots produced by the Noranda smelter in December, 1927. So that throughout the whole period of economic depression from which we have just emerged, mining in Quebec was very active, and this was a great palliative to unemployment in our province.

From incomplete returns furnished by mine and quarry operators it may already be foreseen that the total mineral production of 1936 will exceed the previous record year of 1929 by $2,000,000 or more, and that it will be in the vicinity of $50,000,000.

Our production of metals has grown from less than $2,000,000 in 1926 to an estimated $32,000,000 in 1936, of which 99 per cent. is to be credited to the new mines of Western Quebec, which begun producing in 1927, since when each year has shown an increase over the previous one.

Gold tops the list of our products of the mines, with a probable figure of $23,000,000. In the production of gold our province holds the second rank among the Canadian provinces, being exceeded by Ontario only.

"The gold producing mines of the Rouyn-Harricana region were sixteen in number in 1936, four of which came into production last year.

Come-back of Asbestos Industry

"Our asbestos industry has come-back marvellously well, after very trying years. The tonnage of fibre shipped this year will equal, or perhaps exceed the record year of 1929, when it was 306,000 tons," continued the Minister.

"Unfortunately the production of building materials— building stone, clay products, lime and cement—has not kept pace with the improvement shown by metals and non-metals. They will show a small increase as compared with the previous year and will amount to about $7,000,000, which is still far from the peak year 1929, when they reached a total value of $18,500,000. Cement, however, shows an advance of twenty per cent., which is a good augury, and it is hoped that 1937 will show a good recovery.

"On the whole it may be said that the Quebec mineral industry is in a very sound state, and that metal mining is experiencing an unprecendented boom. In this latter respect it is opportune to sound a note of warning and caution.

"The development of mining guilding the prospectors by publishing geological maps and reports, by helping mining education in granting scholarships to promising students, and giving courses to prospectors, and promulgating favorable legislation," concluded Mr. Gagnon.

Canada's Gold Production Estimated at $130,000,000

"During the past year the Dominion regained most of the ground lost during the depression years, and the oulook for the future is spreading away to ever-widening horizons. Practically all industries shared in this improvement, with the largest gain over the previous year recorded by the mineral industry, which set a new high record. The value of its output, estimated at $340,000,000, compares with $312,000,000 in 1935, and with $310,850,000 in 1929. The industry employed more men and paid more in salaries and wages than in any previous year. Its expenditures for supplies and equipment, and for services other than labor, are estimated at $100,000,000. Of this amount approximately $14,000,000 was paid for freight; $10,000,000 for fuel; $12,000,000 for electrical power;

Please turn to page 45.



Many Happy Returns of the Day

To the Sherbrooke Record which has completed 40 years of faithful service in the field of journalism, we extend heartiest felicita tions. The Record is looked upon as an institution in this district. From humble beginnings it has grown to an influential position. Its editorials are courageous and sincere and the news is ably presented. Several thousand subscribers of long years' standing, constitute one of the strongest testimonials of this newspaper's real worth.

We of the Southern Canada Power Company who are privileged to serve many municipalities in which the Record circulates, have invariably found the editors fair-minded. We have received no favors from this newspa per and have asked for none but on the other hand we have never been unfairly attacked.

Our chief aim has always been to develop the district in which we are interested and to this end we have applied ourselves with the utmost diligence. Impartial opinions have given us credit for having accomplished a meritorious job. By helping others we have eventually succeeded in creating a moderately prosperous undertaking. Villages have grown into substantial towns; new industries have given a fresh impetus to the economic life of the district and unemployment has been reduced to a minimum . . . because of Southern Canada Power enterprise.

We have not taken everything for ourselves. We have given first, then received. Ours being essentially an agricultural territory we had to go out and find industries and invite these business men to settle in the district. This was never at any time, an easy task. Up to present time, over sixty industrialists have responded to our pleas and this factor has been very helpful in providing work and distributing wages to thousands of people who otherwise might be eking out a scanty existence today. These wages help maintain schools and indirectly they contribute to the well-being of entire communities.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

"Owned by those it serves"



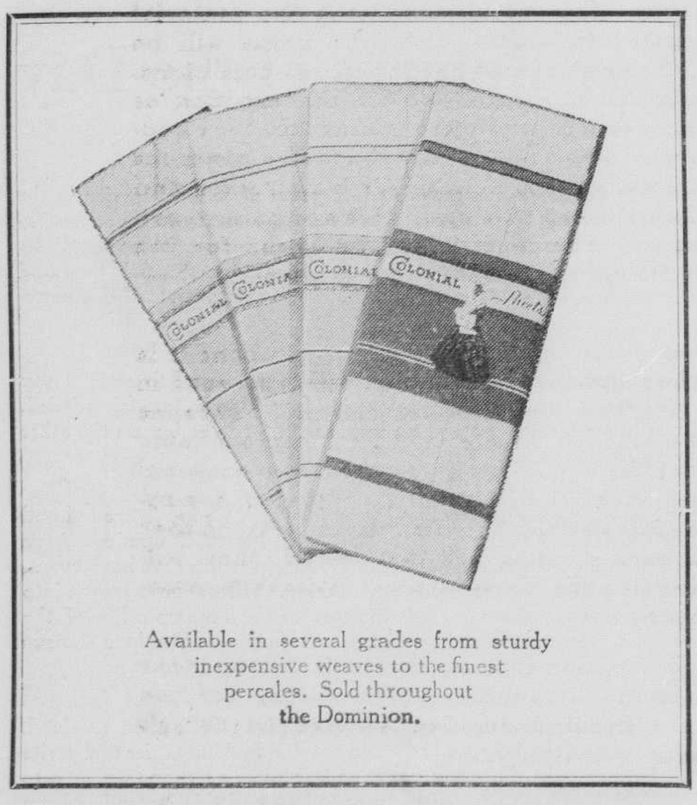
COLONIAL

Sheets and Pillow Slips

FAMOUS FROM COAST TO COAST

and

MADE IN SHERBROOKE



Available in several grades from sturdy inexpensive weaves to the finest percales. Sold throughout **the Dominion.**

NOW is the time to refill your linen cupboards — with a new supply of Colonial Sheets and Pillow Slips, Canada's finest since 1846. This famous brand is in the spotlight as the outstanding value at all good whitewear sales —For Colonial Sheets and Pillow Slips have the full body and smooth texture that comes from strong long-fibred cotton carefully spun and woven into a faultless fabric. They launder beautifully, have no artificial filling and "dress" beds for sound refreshing sleep.



Dominion Textile Company, Limited

MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS "COLONIAL TOWELS

Legend Of Lost Gold In Sutton Mountain Brooks

Tradition Relates How Humble Farmer Discovered Gold While Hunting for His Cows — Efforts to Mark Spot Proved Unsuccessful, and Although Farmer Lived to Advanced Age He Never Found the "Lost Gold of Sutton Mountain"—First Market Road Was Built in 1823.

(Iva Proper.)

It was late in the afternoon of a drowsy summer day. There were the usual country noises, bees humming, the chirp of a bird, the hoot of a brown owl and all the sounds that are heard in the country.

Dan trudged along, weary after the day's work, looking for his cattle. In those days there were few fences on the mountain and cattle were apt to stray far away up the mountainside. "Where are those beasts anyway?" he muttered, casting a glance at the sinking sun. He saw the tracks where the cows had crossed a brook. "Funny, those cows never came this far before. I suppose the flies drove them into the woods." Then Dan heard the tinkling of the bell. He hurried on and soon found about half the herd. He rounded them up and started them toward home, then, with a sharp whistle to his dog, he again started farther up the mountain.

The sun had sunk below the western hills. It would soon be dark. Dan came to another brook and paused, with head bent, listening. No sound of the cows, no sound of any kind, it was that silent hour between daylight and dark. Even the wind had gone, leaving the country in a dreamy calm. But what was that shiny stuff reflecting the light of the sunset sky? Gold! Pure gold! Dan gathered some up in his hand and looked closer. Gold for sure! He walked up the brook. Yes, there was more of it. He examined the stones, ordinary brook pebbles. The gold was washed down from some rich deposit. He must find it, but not tonight. The colour was fading from the sky, he must find those cows before dark or he would not find them at all. He stood on the bank of the brook and marked the place; a fallen birch pointing north, a moss grown log sprouting blackberry bushes, a huge rock cleft in the middle. He could easily find that place again. With his mind still on the gold, he found the cows and followed them home.

Early the next morning Dan left his work and went to look for the gold, confident that he would find it. He trudged up the mountain and crossed two brooks. "Must be the next brook," he said and went on. He soon came to another and followed it. By the middle of the forenoon he was climbing up a steep mountain stream with rocks on each side. "This isn't the one, too steep," he decided. He descended to smoother land and went down the brook. He came to rapids, then to falls where the brook emptied into a pond. He was less confident now. The mountain ranges were large with many brooks. It might be hard work to find the exact spot where he had been the night before. "I'll go home now," he thought, "have some dinner and come early after the cows, maybe they will be near the gold again."

But that night Dan found the cows within their usual range. Every day for a week he searched, until he had to take the few pieces of gold from his pocket and gaze at them to be sure he hadn't dreamed of finding gold.

All summer Dan would leave his work now and again and search for the lost gold, but he never found it. Dan lived to be an old man in his mountain home but never got trace of the gold nor has it been found to this day. It still remains the lost gold of Sutton Mountain.

Sutton's First Roads

I have an old document written in Montreal in the year 1835 by Louis Rene de Tery, Grand Voyer for the District of Montreal. This document is a copy of a petition for market roads in the Township of Sutton. It is hand written in the finest of writing, old, yellowed and frayed at the edges, but it still can be read. The document contains a copy of the petition which was first made in 1823, an answer to the petition, a statement saying that both had been published, and an agreement that the roads would be built, with dates when the work would be done.

In 1823 the few roads were nothing more than trails leading down the mountains to the valley and following the river down to the Vermont border. But the population was growing, more land was being cleared, there were more things to exchange in the little village in the valley. Far-sighted men saw the need of a market road.

Thomas Sanborn, William Shepard, Francis Cook, Levi Stanhope, Charles Gardner, Jacob Miller, Stephen Westover, William Hawley, William Smith, Elijah Billings, Ephraim Hawley, Horace French and Lucias Billings, all proprietors of land in the Township of Sutton, sent a petition to Montreal asking for a market road from what is now Mansonville to Abercorn, from Dunham to Sutton and Brome Corner.

The petition was read by Stephen Westover, surveyor of roads, at the door of the place of Divine worship after morning service on Sunday, September 21, 1823. Thus the petition was made public by the usual custom of those days. At four o'clock in the afternoon, September 24, the petitioners met Louis Rene de Tery and discussed the building of roads. There was another meeting on October 4, after which Louis Rene de Tery ordered the roads built and kept in repair by the owners of the lots through which the roads passed. He also ordered the road built which is known as the Spencer Road, running from Missisquoi River toward Pinnacle Mountain. Louis de Tery also ordered a bye-road to be built, commencing at the international line near Abercorn on the division line of lots number four and five in the first range and continuing on the division line of the lots until it passed the Widow Thomas Shepard's barn. From there the road was to continue across the Alder Brook and on to Sutton village. From the village the road continued to the Township of Brome over what we now know as the Hill Road to Brome Corner, passing by the Pettes School and on through the Jackson neighborhood. It was many years later that the road was built which is known to the present generation as the Valley Road.

The first bridge outside Sutton village on the Hill Road has been raised and rebuilt three times since the first little wooden bridge was made. The present cement bridge is about eight feet above the first one. The hills each side of this bridge have been scraped down to fill the hollow.

When these roads were built each land owner along the way helped with the work, the owners on a bye-road doing twice the work of owners along a front road. A bye-road was a very narrow cross road joining the front road, which was a wide road leading directly to a village. The owners along the narrow roads were obliged to use the wide road

Please Turn to Page 46.

MINING INDUSTRY OUTLOOK HAS NEVER BEEN AS BRIGHT AS TODAY

Continued from page 43.

$6,000,000 for explosives; $6,000,000 for lumber and timber, and $5,000,000 for electrical equipment, rock drills and other items. Dividend payments totalled $75,000,000, which compares with $58,000,000 in 1935, and with $24,000,000 in 1932," said Dr. Charles Camsell, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Mines and Rescourses, Ottawa, in reviewing the contribution Canada's minerals have made to restoring recovery.

"The value of gold output in 1936, estimated at $130,000,000, exceeded that of 1935 by approximately $15,000,000, and was higher than that of the other five principal metals, nickel, copper, lead, zinc and silver, combined. Gold was followed in order by nickel, with an estimated value of $44,000,000, an increase of twenty-five per cent. over 1935; copper with $38,000,000, an increase of seventeen per cent.; lead with $11,703,000, an increase of ten per cent., and zinc with $10,915,000, an increase of ten per cent. Silver showed an increase of six per cent. in output, but owing to the lower price of the metal, the value of the output was twenty-six per cent. lower than in 1935. The total value of the six metals, estimated at $241,908,200, compared with $214,586,000 in 1935.

"The notable increase in asbestos output largely reflects the improvement in the construction industries in the United States. Shipments to that country, and to other countries as well, were far in excess of those in 1935. The increase in coal output may be traced to the increase in the volume of freight traffic, and to the improvement in the coal-consuming industries.

"It is indeed fortunate for Canada, a nation whose industrial prosperity is so largely dependent upon her export trade, that her metal-mining industry is well prepared to take full advantage of the steadily rising demand for the precious and industrial metals. In 1935 her exports of these metals reached a total value of $200,000,000, or an amount sufficient to pay for nearly forty per cent. of her imports of goods for domestic use in that year. From her gold exports alone, the Dominion realized enough to meet the interest charges on her obligations abroad," continued Dr. Camsell.

Is One of Outstanding Achievements of Decade

"When gold, silver, platinum and the other precious metals are included, Canadian metal exports for 1936 will likely reach a value of $230,000,000.

"This large export trade in metals, particularly the base metals, copper, lead and zinc, is a comparatively recent development in the Dominion's industrial history, and ranks as one of the outstanding achievements of the past decade. More than $100,000,000 was expended by Canadian base metal producers between 1926 and 1931 in the development of ore-bodies; in expansion to plants and equipment; and in the co-ordination of mining, smelting, refining, fabricating and marketing facilities. In 1936 another $12,000,000 was expended in this direction by International Nickel Company.

"The outlook for our metal mines has seldom been brighter. During the last quarter of 1936 the 128 gold milling plants in operation throughout the Dominion were producing gold at the rate of $145,000,000 annually. Expectations are that at least thirty new gold properties will enter production in 1937, and that several of the established producers will enlarge their operation, so that the rate of output will likely reach $155,000,000 annually by the close of 1937.

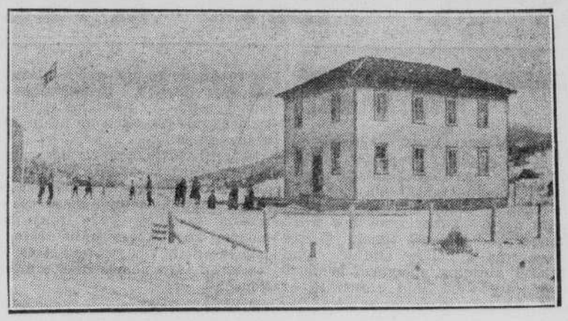
"The steady rise in the prices of copper, lead and zinc has been decidedly heartening to Canadian producers. World stocks of the metals are gradually declining, and there has been a steady increase in consumers' demands. This increase demand is generally regarded as being due to the increased expenditures for armament purposes. It should be noted, however, that the metals are being used in steadily-increasing amounts by public utility companies, and manufacturers of electrical equipment; in automobile, airplane and locomotive construction; in the building industries, and in nearly every phase of our modern life.

"Should the price of the base metals continue their present trend, it is more than likely that 1937 will see the re-opening of several properties which have been idle for years, and that active prospecting for new deposits of the metals will be resumed. The price rise will be an inducement for the reopening of several low-grade copper properties throughout the world and producers in South Africa and elsewhere, who have been operating well below capacity rates, will likely increase their output. This extra production will tend to depress the price of the metal, but all indications are that the demand will more than keep pace with output for some time to come. It is evident, then, that Canadian producers have every reason to be optimistic, particularly as the costs of production in Canada, thanks to the gold and other precious metals found associated with many of our base metal ores, compares most favorably with those of other producing countries.

"Those industries which provide the chief outlet for many of our non-metallic minerals have been rather slow in responding to the general improvement in the world economic conditions, and accordingly the rate of increase in the output of minerals of the group has been much lower than in that of the metallic minerals. However, it is encouraging to note the definite improvement made by the principal non-metallic minerals in 1936.

"The general uptrend in industrial activities, and the steady increase in carloadings suggest that coal output in 1937 will be much higher than in 1936. In this connection it may be of interest to note that one large Canadian mining company used 230,000 tons of Canadian coal in 1936. Another feature of interest is that mine products represented thirty-five per cent. of the total freight carried by Canadian railroads in 1935. This compares with twenty-three per cent. for agricultural products, and with eleven per cent. for forest production," concluded Dr. Camsell.

GLEN SUTTON INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL



The Glen Sutton School as It Looks Today.

The little Village of Glen Sutton lies in an exceptionally beautiful section of the Eastern Townships, deep in the Green Mountain-Notre Dame district, on either side of the Missisquoi River, and very near the American border. The name Glen Sutton was not given until 1861, at the time of the establishment of the post office. It was suggested by J. M. Ferris, to whom the beauty of the scenery, the hills and mountains which surrounded the place doubtless suggested the glens of Scotland, his native land.

To this district came the first settler, James Miller, of Bradford, Vt., in 1799. Others followed, and in 1823 the first school was built. In this connection it is interesting to note that whereas, according to early historians of the Eastern Townships, the settlement of Glen Sutton, owing to its secluded position among the mountains, was formerly the rendez-vous of fugitives from justice and others of a similar character, yet the first schoolhouse was built thirteen years before the first tavern, which was opened in 1836.

The first school stood two miles down the river from the present school, on the north bank, about half a mile from the international boundary. It was built by the farmers in the vicinity, who held a "building bee" and erected a small school house of square hewn timbers, with only one window, a rough plank floor and a roof of elm bark. This roof was replaced the next year by a more satisfactory one of heavy boards.

The first teacher was a blacksmith —name unknown—who taught for two years at a salary of fifty cents per day.

After twenty-seven years of service, this schoolhouse was burned. Another was soon erected, this time a mile up the river on the south side near the tavern previously mentioned, and known as Dodge's Tavern. This school was later moved by ox-team up the river on the ice to a position at the south end of the bridge which crosses the Missisquoi in the centre of the village.

In the year 1867, owing to the increasing population in the Glen, a larger school was built, this time on the west side of the Mountain brook which flows through the village. The attendance was very large. In 1889 Miss Amelia O'Bryan was the teacher, with fifty-eight pupils, and the highest salary paid in the township at that time, namely, eighteen dollars per month. Previously the regular salary was eight dollars per month, "boarding round."

The former schoolhouse was sold and transformed into a dwelling-house. In the flood of 1927 it was washed down the river, but was brought back—again on the ice—and now occupies a position nearly opposite the present school.

In the year 1900 the site for the present school was purchased from Abram Bryant for the sum of $100, and the building erected at a cost of $1,300. Only the ground floor was used as a school, the upper floor being rented to the local Independent Order of Foresters for several years.

Meanwhile, farther up the valley, two small schools had been built, one on either side of the Missisquoi. The one on the north bank, in District No. 11, was known locally as the Brock school and was in operation from 1851 until 1913.

In District No. 18, on the south side of the river, the Miltimore School was built in 1870. It was closed in 1908, and the children attended the Glen Sutton School or the Brock school, as their parents saw fit. In 1913 the three districts were consolidated, the pupils all to attend the Glen Sutton school. Those who lived at a distance from the school were conveyed in vans or hacks for several years. This method of conveyance is no longer in use, however, the parents now being paid a small sum for each day of attendance per child.

Miss Eva Reynolds and Miss Pearl Porter were the first teachers after consolidation. At that time the seven grades occupied the one classroom, the primary teacher taking her classes into the narrow front hall for recitation periods. In 1921 the upper room was remodelled and used for the senior grades, the lower room being occupied by the elementary grades.

In 1926 permission was asked to make the school an intermediate school. The Board was authorized to permit the teacher to teach Grade VIII that year, 1926-27, and the following year the school was made an intermediate school with duly qualified teachers, Miss Ada M. Barrington as principal and Miss Lillian Draper as primary teacher. The term was lengthened from eight months to ten months, and has continued as such.

Many improvements have been made in the last few years, among them the repainting of the building, laying of hardwood floors, installation of modern desks throughout and building a new fence around the playground.

The enrolment at the present time is forty pupils, with an average attendance of thirty-seven. During the winter months the attendance in the lower grades is somewhat irregular, several of the pupils having a distance of three miles to walk or drive. The decrease in enrolment during the past ten years is due in part to the abandonment of several of the mountain farms in the vicinity.

Appended is a list of the teachers since consolidation:

Date	Principal	Elementary Teacher
1913-14	Eva M. Reynolds	Pearl B. Porter
1914-15	" " "	Isabel Crowell
1915-16	" " "	Myrtle Prouty
1916-17	" " "	Bessie Thompson
1917-18	Helen C. Clossey	H. Mildred Hawley
1918-19	" " "	Nellie Hextall
1919-20	Mary E. Wilkinson	Eileen F. Brock
1920-21	Mrs. Jane C. Kay-Ball	Ardin Crowell
1921-22	Clara J. Mountford	Hilda Larocque
1922-23	Doris M. Smith	Ardis Crowell
1923-24	Wm. M. Dickson	Sarah E. Bolestridge
1924-25	Marion Martin	Ruth E. Perkins
1925-26	Kathleen Harvey	Eleanor F. Bowen
1926-27	Audrey Crowhurst	Lillian Draper
1927-28	Ada M. Barrington	" "
1928-29	Marjorie McKenna	Ola C. Baker
1929-30	Gladys M. Williams	Maude A. Thayer
1930-31	Wilda L. Benway	Hazel F. Tait (Sept.-Dec.)
		Gladys E. Cook (Jan.-June)
1931-32	" " "	Eva M. Bailey
1932-33	" " "	" "
1933-34	" " "	Ether Sherrer
1934-35	Susan M. Beattie	" "
1935-36	May Hextall	Greta Flanagan
1936-37	" "	" "



HON. H. L. AUGER,
Minister of Colonization.

COLONIZATION

The Provincial Government recently signed an agreement with the Federal Government designed to facilitate the establishment upon Crown lands of persons desiring to remain in the country or return to the farm.

The principle conditions of this agreement may be summed up as follows:

In the first place, all families must be in good health and possess a knowledge of farming, if not of land clearing, to be accepted by the Colonization Commission. The amount to be spent for the establishment of one family must not be in excess of $1,000 and will be granted over a four-year period. This amount will be shared by the federal, provincial and municipal governments. The money will be handed over in sums proportionate to the work accomplished. It is understood that the material for the construction of the colonist's home will be delivered under the most advantageous conditions. Each family will be responsible for the erection of its own house and other farm buildings that are considered necessary. Colonists will receive generous grants as soon as their homes are constructed and their land cleared so that profitable agriculture can be carried on. The money will be spent for the benefit of the colonists and to assist them in their work.

In spite of all regulations and precautions it is possible that undesirable families will succeeed in entering the new colonization centres. Persons who refuse to work, whose conduct is reproachable and who exploit Crown lands for their own personal benefit and to the detriment of colonization are regarded as undesirable. It is strictly understood that as soon as such persons are discovered, they will cease to receive the Government assistance mentioned above.

The Colonization Commission will in the near future make the arrangements necessary for the recruiting of families desiring to take advantage of the new colonization plan.

The grants will be readily accorded all who are prepared to help themselves by working arduously and intelligently, with a regard for economy, so that they may succeed upon their own initiative.

For all information concerning the establishment of colonists upon Crown lands apply to the Minister of Colonization, Governmet House, Quebec.

HISTORY OF BEDFORD PROVIDES A VERY INTERESTING STORY

Co-operation Of Citizens And Keen Civic Pride Characterize The Long And Interesting History Of Bedford

Town Is Seat of Missisquoi County and Important Industrial and Business Centre—From First Settlement, Early in Last Century, Bedford Has Been Centre of Commerce for Surrounding District — Passing Years Have Dealt Generously with Town and a Steady Progress Has Brought It to Present Status of Importance.

The town of Bedford is located in the County of Missisquoi and holds an important position as the county seat. The town is divided into Upper and Lower Bedford and has a population of nearly 2,000 people.

It is the centre of an excellent farming community and also has many thriving industries to add to the life of the town and the sustenance of its people.

From the first settlement, early in the last century, Bedford has been a centre of commerce for the surrounding district. Situated as it is on a river, which leads to Lake Champlain, a natural highway for the transporting of goods, which was an important factor in those days, added much to Bedford's importance. The early settlers came for the most part from the older and more settled land to the south and also from New York State. The descendants of a Hessian regiment of troops disbanded in that state following the American Revolution came to this district and one of the streets of the town today bears the name of Dutch street.

Almost since its foundation Bedford has been closely connected with the manufacturing of axes and farming tools. As far back as the middle of the last century one Zeno Faber was engaged in this business, which was continued in the hands of Luther P. Rexford, who came to Bedford from Vermont and greatly enlarged and increased this business. After carrying on the business for some years, Mr. Rexford returned to Vermont, where he continued in the same business, which is today carried on by his descendants. The manufacturing of these articles was carried on in Bedford by two brothers, Edward and George Coslett, who about thirty-five years ago, sold the company to the Welland Vale Company, of St. Catharines, Ont.

Bedford has had a factory for the manufacture of latch-knitting needles for many years. The founder of the industry being one William Corey, who as a young man went to Manchester, N.H., where he learned the business and afterwards established a plant in Bedford.

Bedford was also closely associated with an historical event which stirred this part of the country a little over sixty years ago, on the occasion of the invasion of the district by the Fenians, who crossed the border a few miles south of here, where an engagement took place at Eccles Hill, the site of which is commemorated today by a monument. Volunteers from Bedford and the surrounding district rallied to the defence of their homes, and after a short engagement at Eccles Hill, the invaders were dispersed, several being taken prisoners. Many of the residents of the southern part of Dutch street on hearing of the approach of the Fenians collected their most treasured possessions, left their homes and took refuge on the banks of a little creek, known as Groat's Creek, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the main highway, and on the banks of which at that time was a settlement of several houses.

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, 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 exasting 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 Geo. 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.

The post office was opened here in 1826, the people receiving their mail before that time at a place called Saxe's 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.

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.

As proud as they are of their past history, the people of Bedford are chiefly concerned today with the progress of modern times. A wise civic administration is presiding over the destinies of the town and all citizens are working in unity so that their town many enjoy the full benefit of the favors and progress which the coming years are bound to bring to Canada, the Province of Quebec and the Eastern Townships.

ETIQUETTE OF PAST FOUR HUNDRED YEARS REVIEWED

Table Manners, Travel Etiquette, Correct Salutations and Proper Occupations for Young Girl Dealt With in Seventy-Five Volumes.

New York, Feb. 27.—Four centuries of Mrs. Grundy are covered in a collection of books assembled by Columbia University. The collection is dedicated to Mrs. Grundy, that "personification of tyrannical public opinion in matters of conventional proprieties."

Table manners, travel etiquette, "genteel and ingenious conversation," correct salutations and the proper occupations for young girls are dealt with in the seventy-five volumes exhibited, the earliest published in 1542.

Mrs. Grundy was a character created by the dramatist Thomas Morton in his play "Speed and Plough," which was produced at Covent Garden, London, in 1798. She never appeared on the stage, but was persistently quoted on matters of social propriety.

Long before the invention of Mrs. Grundy, however, etiquette books were in circulation throughout Europe. From Venice of the middle sixteenth century comes a handbook called the "Prescribed Occupations of a Gentleman," which contains strict regulations upon the type of dress to be worn at all functions, elaborating particularly on the cut of the coat.

Courtiers are warned not to engage in occupations such as cards, dice and bagatelle, but rather to be industrious and diligent.

In "The English Gentleman," issued in 1641, Richard Brathwait gives his advice on choosing a wife. He urges young men to look for such virtues as modesty and warns them against "ladies who daub themselves," quoting from many Latin texts to prove that this practice is harmful. "Keep an eye on the portion, or dowry," says Mr. Brathwait. "Choose a good housekeeper, and match with an equal in parentage and fortune."

Sir Richard Steel comments, in 1792, upon the large audiences attending concerts and poetry readings, pointing out in his volume that many do not realize "the dangerous effects" of such gatherings in exciting the emotions.

In "A Father's Legacy to His Daughters," by the late Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh," published in 1775 young ladies are cautioned to be "delicate even to prudery." Regarding the contemporary theatre, Dr. Gregory says: "I know of no entertainment that gives such pleasure as the theatre. But I am sorry to say that there are few English comedies a lady can see without a shock to delicacy. You may not readily suspect the comments gentlemen make on your behavior on such occasions. Men are often best acquainted with the worst of your sex, and from them too readily form their judgment of you."

RAPID GROWTH HAS FEATURED FARNHAM TOWN

Splendid Railway Facilities and Abundant Water Power Make Town Hub of Industry and Commerce for Surrounding Countryside.

Noted for its exceptional situation as an industrial centre, owing to its splendid railway facilities and abundant supply of electric power, the town of Farnham is today enjoying a period of rapid growth and steady expansion.

Farnham is situated on the banks of the Yamaska river. The history of the town goes back to the year 1799, when the Township of Farnham was established. Later this name was given to the town, being named after a little village in Surrey, England, where Monseigneur de Ste. Vallier spent two years in captivity. The town of Farnham comprises the ecclesiastical parish of St. Romuald de Farnham, founded in 1850, instituted canonically in 1851, established as a civic municipality in 1854, the town was incorporated on December 28, 1876.

Farnham has three churches, a Roman Catholic, an Anglican and a United Church. It also has an intermediate school built in 1916, a Roman Catholic College for boys built in 1875 and a convent for girls built in 1873, as well as a day school.

Town Settled In 1827

According to Mrs. C. M. Day, whose history of the Eastern Townships was published in 1869, John Bowker, a young man from St. Armand, settled in Farnham Township in January, 1827. At that time only two other settlers were located there. Like so many other thriving villages, towns and cities of the Eastern Townships, water power was largely responsible for attracting settlers to this particular locality, and for several years also for the growth and development of the village. Then came railways to give added impetus to its growth.

Regarding 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 on 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, 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, who came from Rhode Island, built a saw mill in 1817, and at nearly the same time Isaac Gibb located about a 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, namely: George Carlton Allsop, John Benfield Allsop and John Charles Allsop. They did not locate here permanently, however, till after the year 1840, since which the land has been sold to other proprietors.

"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 ginding 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 for 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 passible. In 1855 the township was separated into two municipalities."

An efficiency expert was called in to give the "once over" to an old-established business. The first thing he encountered, as he was being shown around by the manager was a file of seven workers, of whom the first six were pushing barrows while the seventh was pulling his barrow behind him.

The expert stopped him: "Do you mind telling me, my man, why you are pulling that barrow when your comrades are all pushing theirs?"

The toiler looked at him sourly: "Because I'm fed up with the sight of it," he replied, and proceeded on his way.

His Father: "As it is your birthday, I'll cancel the $5 you borrowed the other day, so you won't owe me anything."

Clarence: "If it's just the same to you, dad, I'll take the five in cash."

LEGEND OF GOLD IN SUTTON MOUNTAIN BROOK

Continued From Page 45.

to get to a village, so it was thought only fair that they help build both the bye and front roads.

When a team was needed oxen were used. There were few work horses used in those times. Where there was a hollow and the road needed building up, small hemlock logs were used, laid crossways of the road side by side and a little dirt put over the top. It was rather a bumpy road, but what matter when most people travelled on horse back or by ox-cart.

A century and more has passed but we still travel these same roads. They are changed, but some of the same steep hills and sharp curves remain as they were when our pioneer forefathers built them to join the little villages and bring the scattered farm homes in closer relationship.

We Are Growing

What people eat has a direct bearing upon their economic condition.

We know that the people of Bedford District are demanding the better things to eat — the greater variety — in more abundancy.

And so we know that their prosperity increases just as our business continues to grow.

GROCERIES-FRUITS-VEGETABLES

Phone 83

J. B. GENDRON

MAIN STREET - - - BEDFORD.

BEDFORD HAS A

VICTORIA INDEPENDENT STORE

That means efficient service, the choicest of groceries, and prices that fear no competition.

GROCERIES — FRUIT — CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO — CIGARETTES, ETC.

R. A. PALMER

Upper Bedford — Opposite the Torrington Factory.

Telephone 85-W

"ROOSTER BRAND"



This bird started crowing 47 years ago and is lustier today than ever.

OVERALLS

COMBINATION SUITS

GARAGE COATS, DUSTERS

WORK SHIRTS AND PANTS

WHITE COATS

For Every Purpose.

WOMEN'S OVERALL APRONS, HOOVERS, NURSES' GOWNS, ETC.

ALL WOOL MACKINAW CLOTHING, Coats Guaranteed for Two Years.

ROBERT C. WILKINS COMPANY, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

FARNHAM, QUE.

— Sales Offices —

MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

J. O. MOREAU

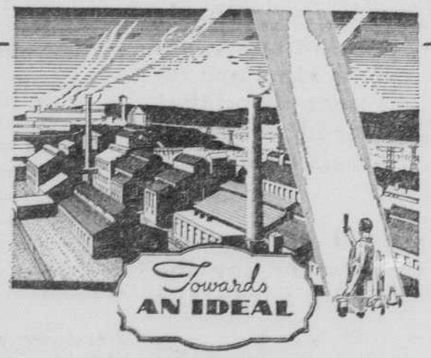
GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANT

Complete Stock of

PAINTS, GLASS, WALLPAPER, BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES, ROOFING.

You save money when you buy here. Low overhead and a thorough knowledge of this district's requirements enables us to beat catalogue prices and give satisfaction.

MAIN STREET — BEDFORD, QUE.



BEDFORD LIMESTONE IS BASIS OF GREAT CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Lime—derived from Bedford Limestone—Electric Power and Coke meet in our electric furnaces at Shawinigan Falls and from the Calcium Carbide produced, a great range of industrial chemicals is manufactured, chemicals which are adding immeasurably to the comfort and convenience of modern life.

PRODUCTS

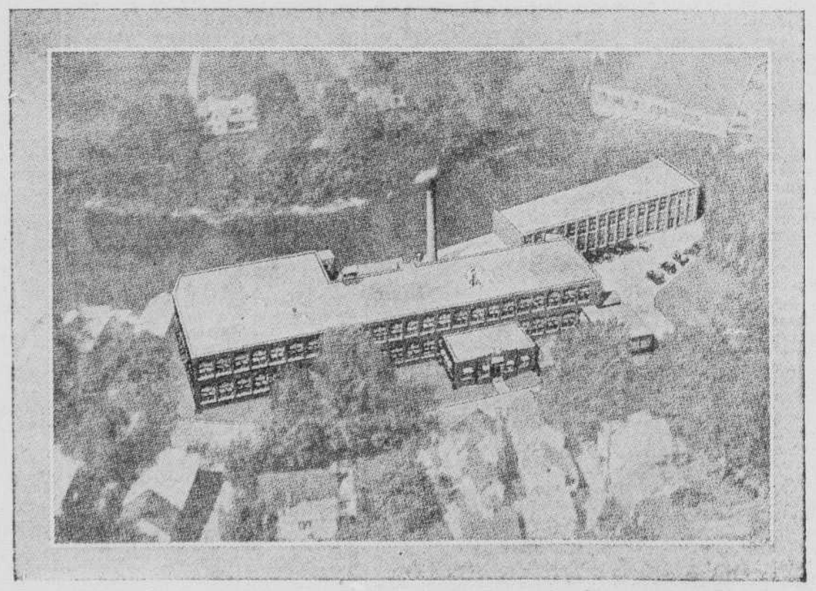
Carbide and Chemicals Division
Calcium Carbide
Acetylene Carbon Black
Acetic Acid
Lacquer Solvents

STAINLESS STEEL AND ALLOYS DIVISION

Acid-resisting Castings
Heat-resisting Castings
Duriron Acid-proof Equipment
Carbon and Alloy Steel Castings

SHAWINIGAN CHEMICALS LTD.

Head Office: Montreal, Que. Plants: Shawinigan Falls, Que.



THE TORRINGTON PLANT, UPPER BEDFORD, QUEBEC.

WE CONTINUE FORGING AHEAD!

Last year we reported 450 on our payroll. This year the number is 500, a far cry from the 18 employees who started with this Company twenty-three years ago.

Torrington needles have now an annual production in excess of forty million and they are used in every country in the world where knitting by machinery is done.

We are proud of our Bedford organization and it is a source of great satisfaction that through our world wide affiliations we are able to bring to them work and prosperity.

The Torrington Company Limited

UPPER BEDFORD, QUE.

Nature And Man Have Co-operated In Making North Hatley One Of Finest Vacation Centres On This Continent

Continued from page 6.

a milk route in this village continuously for over twenty years.

For generations the inhabitants of North Hatley have been noted for their superior workmanship in many lines of endeavor. The racing oars and paddles of Will Young are still talked of in the boathouses of Cornell, Yale and other universities, and his canoes were the envy of all other owners. Frank Woodard's skiffs, boats and paddles followed and the tradition is being carried on by Hatley Craft, whose racing boats and fine runabouts are known all over the Province. Oral Bean's hand-made furniture and his restoration of antique pieces are the marvel of all who have seen them.

Keen Interest in Cottage Industry

For many years the residents, both summer and winter, of North Hatley have thought that much might be done in the way of Cottage Industries. Here was a town, feverishly busy in the summer, starting its activities with a rush in May and ending it with the boarding up of the last summer cottage in October. Then came November, December, January, February, March and April, months of quiet and comparative idleness, but months also with potential possibilities of much industry. "On a long winter evening when the frost has wrought a silence" there is time and pleasure and profit in spinning and weaving, in knitting and crocheting, in whittling and carving and in the fashioning of objects in wrought iron, pewter and tin. But North Hatley has not only the time, it has also the ability. This ability has often brought forth the remark "I have always said that they could make anything in North Hatley." Besides times and ability, they have one more essential to the success of such an undertaking, a market. For many years people have been coming from far and near to enjoy the beauties of the place.

Such were the thoughts which first crystallized four years ago when an "Exhibition of Antique and Modern Handicraft" was given under the auspices of The Women's Institute, with a committee composed of Mrs. Roy Bowen, Mrs. Joseph Seguin and Mrs. Arthur Virgin and with the help of Miss Helen Armstrong, Mrs. William Bergland, Miss Eleanor Bond, Miss Emily LeBaron and Mrs. Harford Powel. The object of the exhibition was to show that attractive and useful articles might be made with proper guidance throughout the country-side. The articles in knitting and weaving and the objects in wood, wrought iron and tin were sold, the proceeds going with the exception of ten per cent., to the makers. Tea was served by members of the Institute under the convenership of Mrs. Charles Best and an admission charged. This was followed the next year with another and larger exhibition. This again was under the auspices of the Women's Institute and mention should be made of the aid and encouragement given by the then president, Miss Maud Kezar. With the proceeds from these two exhibitions the Women's Institute was able to rent a large floor space, buy several looms and engage Miss Emily LeBaron, a local resident, who had already studied weaving at the Canadian Handicraft Guild in Montreal, to instruct. Thus the Institute was able to give free lessons in weaving to its members, and anyone interested could join the Institute for twenty-five cents.

The exhibitions were a tremendous success and there was such a demand for the articles shown, that it seemed wise to have a permanent show room and shop where things made locally might be attractively displayed and sold, a shop where prices could be supervised and any surplus over and above the running expenses could be used for the furtherance of the cause,— a shop where a high quality of workmanship and a discrimating taste could be upheld. The Women's Institute were approached, but for several reasons were reluctant to attempt a shop. So, two years ago, with these ideals held high, a permanent exhibition and shop was established. During these two years, with the aid of an advisory committee and with the ever-growing interest and support of the entire village, Mrs. Arthur Virgin and Miss Emily LeBaron have directed the already famous "Flying Shuttle, Cottage Industries, North Hatley, Quebec."

Hatley Set Apart as Township in 1792

Hatley was set apart as a township about the year 1792. The first settlements were to the east of Lake Massawippi, where still is the mass of English speaking population, the rougher western part of the township being occupied principally by French Canadians.

The land being so much better in the township than in the neighboring states of Vermont and New Hampshire, people flocked in from there, bringing their cattle with them, following blazed lines through the forests. These were pioneer days for this whole portion of the Province of Quebec. Sherbrooke did not have a population of one hundred, East Hatley had a few families, Stanstead a few and North Hatley one lone log cabin owned by Taylor Wadleigh and in which his son, Horatio, was born. The whole of the surrounding country was an almost unbroken wilderness very thickly wooded. Only here and there the pioneer had hewed an opening and erected his log cabin. As it is reported Taylor Wadleigh was North Hatley's first settler. It may be said his father, Ephriam Wadleigh, came from Fisherfield, N.H., to the Canadian wilderness in the first years of the century. With his wife, two daughters, and three sons he settled on a lot on a portion of which was built the old Advent Church about two miles north of East Hatley. With his sons he cleared land, and in 1818 gave a portion of his lot as a site for an Episcopal Church. Dr. Stewart, afterwards Bishop of the province, was the first missionary of the parish. This was the first church erected in Hatley village.

About 1818 Mr. Wadleigh purchased a large tract of land, including a considerable portion of that now occupied by the village of North Hatley. Government land at that time was worth sixty cents an acre, but Mr. Wadliegh paid more than that for his North Hatley farm owing to the fact that the land in this vicinity had early been bought up by speculators. The previous owners had made the first clearings, but no settlements had been made.

Taylor Wedleigh came to live on this portion of his father's property. He cleared a large tract of land and erected the first house in North Hatley, on the shores of Lake Massawippi. One condition on which he purchased this property was that a road should be cut through the forest to Magog. This was constructed about the year 1821. Another road had been cut through the present Abbott's Corner to connect with the road running from Sherbrooke to Stanstead. Taylor Wadleigh married Mathilda Hovey, daughter, of Chester Hovey, and took his bride to his new home on the lake shore.

First Frame House Erected in 1828

The first frame house in North Hatley was built by Mr. Wadleigh's father in 1828. This building still stands and bears the name of "Dreamland Cottage." It was later sold to G. A. LeBaron who remodelled it in accordance with the times. It is now owned by the Misses Armstrong, who return each year to spend the summer at their cottage, which is still called "Dreamland Cottage."

While the Wadleighs are reported as pioneers of North Hatley, other families arrived shortly afterwards. Among these were the LeBarons, a name which for a century has been among the most prominent. Jepthah LeBaron, the first to come to the Canadian wilds, was born in the United States in 1769. With his family he settled in Hatley Township about 1795. Chauncey LeBaron, his son, born in 1802, settled within the limits of the present village of North Hatley early in the century as perhaps the second settler within this locality. He married Cordelia Hitchcock daughter of another of the early settlers.

Flying over the Bay of Naples, an air pilot turned to his observer and said, "Have you heard that phrase, 'See Naples and Die?'"

"Yes," said the observer.

"Well," said the pilot, "take a good look — the propeller's come off."

McMANAMY & WALSH Reg'd.

STOCK BROKERS.

Direct Wire Quotations from

MONTREAL
TORONTO
NEW YORK

The Principal Market Centres.

Phone 25. SHERBROOKE. P.O. Box 479.

E. ANGUS HAS CONTRIBUTED MANY COLORFUL CHAPTERS TO LONG HISTORY OF E.T.

Continued from Page 24

understanding of the problems of the citizens, East Angus continues on towards greater heights. Ever a sensible population, the trouble and hardships of labor strikes are practically unknown in this centre where labor and capital work in fine harmony.

A convent, a high school and a boys' college look after the educational needs of the younger generation, while three churches, the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican Church and the United Church of Canada, are confided with the spiritual needs of the entire population.

Sports Have Contributed Share to Development

Contributing their share towards keeping East Angus in the forefront are its sports activities. Tennis courts and a golf course occupy many sportsmen during the summer, while baseball also enjoys its share of popularity.

But hockey, perhaps most of all, has done most towards keeping East Angus in the public eye. East Angus fans are staunch and loyal supporters of their hockey aggregations which have ever been a prominent threat for Eastern Townships championships. Of more than passing interest is the fact that these hockey teams are composed practically entirely of home talent, developed and supported by sportsmen who still believe that amateur sport is not a thing of the past.

Justifiable pride in its past, satisfied with present conditions and bright hopes for the future constitute the creed of the present population which is steadily pushing forward the good work started by its ancestors. These qualities broach no interference and forecast continued development in the town which got its start fifty-five years ago.

CREEK SCHOOL HISTORY GOES BACK TO DAYS OF STURDY PIONEERS

Continued from Page 39.

tion of Mrs. D. Witham. At the present time two annual events take place, namely the Christmas tree and school closing. The former consists of a programme of songs and recitations, in which each pupil strives to do his or her part to the best of their ability. The latter takes the form of a picnic or some other celebration.

Many of the past pupils of this school have settled in the district and are bringing up their families to be respectable citizens and a credit to their country. All the older residents were at some time students of the Creek School and can recall many amusing incidents. The eldest of these is Mrs. Mason Martin, who will soon attain her ninety-first birthday. The oldest residing near the school are: Mr. and Mrs. Felton Johnson and Albert Young, both being prominent farmers. Mr. Johnson is mayor of West Bolton Township at the present time. A short distance from the school reside Mr. and Mrs. Vernen Allen, both past pupils, and at the present time carrying on their farm and watching the progress of their children and grandchildren. In Foster village lives William Allen and Solomon Magoon, other past pupils of the 70's. Mr. Magoon operates a saw mill in the village. Among those who have moved away might be mentioned. Cedric Goddard, who became assistant secretary to the late Hon. Sidney Fisher in Ottawa, Melvin Thomas, a dealer in fruit, who resides in Central America, and the late Dr. George Johnson, who was leading surgeon of Everett, Mass., and head doctor of Chelsea Memorial Hospital. Some have taken up the teaching profession, others have found success in other fields of labor. During the war of 1914-1918 some of the young men enlisted showing that they were willing to do their duty for their country. Luckily they were all spared to return in good health.

About two years ago the school received a splendid organ, the property of the late Mrs. Alvin Williams. It was placed in the school at the wish of her nephew, Alvin Hillhouse, Jr., who by so doing kept the memory of a well-known lady ever fresh in the minds of parents, friends and pupils. An interesting memento of the school is a Holy Bible which was given as a prize by Mr. Thomas to James Rooney in the year 1852. This is the property of Mrs. Felton Johnson, Mr. Rooney's daughter.

The following is a list of the teachers who have taught in this school from the year 1851 to the present day. It has been impossible to obtain the exact date when each was engaged and in some cases one teacher taught the summer term and another the winter; 1851, Maria Ware; 1852, John Thomas; 1853, Rachael Tibbits, Mary Ann Harman, Mary Alkanbracq, George Tittimore, Noah Tittimore, Mary Eldridge, Lucy Eldridge, A. Pamela Day, James Connolly, Tryphena Dunlap, Philo Spencer, Abraham Tilson, Daniel Darbe, Charlotte Neil, Eliza Ladeau, Charleena Martin, Amanda Armstrong, Charlotte Colbourne; 1870, Erastus Lawrence; 1871, Zuileka Hollingsworth; 1872, John Neil; 1873, Lizzie Swett; 1874, Betsy Bradley; 1875, Margaret Armstrong; 1876, Lizzie Johnson, Arthur McLaughlin; 1877, Margaret Armstrong; 1878, Sarah McCrum; 1879, Sarah McCrum; 1880, Ruth Pearson; 1881, Ruth Carroll; 1882, Forrest Blunt; 1883, Forrest Blunt; 1884, Annie England, Senica Johnson; 1885, Emily Whitcomb, Ida Bacheldar; 1886, Alice M. Pearson; 1887, Alice M. Pearson; 1888, Alice M. Pearson; 1889, Maria Latimer; 1890, Maria Latimer; 1891, Ida Craig, 1892, Judith Dunn; 1893, Ethelyn Johnson; 1894, Nellie Johnson; 1895, Mabel Godard; 1896, Mabel Goddard; 1897, Mabel Goddard; 1898, Kate Tarbell; 1899, Rosie Pibus; 1900, Addie Dunn; 1901, Addie Dunn; 1902, Margaret Savage; 1903, Annie Douglas, Miss Newton; 1904, Mabel Norris; 1905, Mabel Norris; 1906, Mary Cunningham; 1907, Mary Cunningham; 1908, Mary Cunningham; 1909, Maude Whitehead, 1910, Maude Whitehead; 1911, Louvia Allen; 1912, Louivia Allen; 1913, Gladys Wheitehead; 1914, Lyla Stowe; 1915, Lyla Stowe; 1916, Hildred Montgomery; 1917, Helen Robb; 1918, Helen Robb; 1919, Elizabeth Pibus; 1920, Christine Morrison; 1921, Etta Smith; 1922, Mabel Collins; 1923, Minnie Stowe; 1924, Audrey Crowhurst; 1925, Gloria Curtis; 1926, Verlie Bishop; 1927, Verlie Bishop, 1928, Helen McElroy; 1929, Mrs. Thomas Marshall; 1930, Marion Kenworthy; 1931, Mrs. Donald Hastings; 1932, Mrs. Donald Hastings; 1933, Mrs. Donld Hastings; 1934, Olive Little; 1935, Mrs. Donald Hastings; 1936, Dolly Robertson.

Mrs. Donald Hastings, who was instrumental in collecting the history of this well-known school for benifit of the Record readers, has the honor of teaching the most terms of any teacher since the year 1851. Several of the above teachers married and settled in the community. Among those still residing here are: Alice M. Pearson, Mrs. G. H. Durrell, Margaret Armstrong, Mrs. James Allen; Maude Whitehead, Mrs. Harmon Spencer. Some took up other lines of work, for instance Charlotte Colbourne, who went to the Western States and was the last women mail carrier in that section of the United States. Daniel Darbe who became a prominent lawyer in Waterloo, and Forrest Blunt, who later became a minister.

A backwoods woman, the soles of whose feet had been toughened by a lifetime of shoelessness, was standing in front of her cabin fireplace one day when her husband addressed her.

"You'd better move your foot a mite, maw; you're standin' on a live coal."

Said she nonchalantly: "Which foot, paw?"

Agriculture Continues As Principal Source For Provision Of New Wealth For Majority Of Canadian People

Continued from Page 36

dairyman to produce milk at a profit.

"In the field of meat animals, hogs have been of especial interest to Quebec farmers throughout 1936. Good demands for bacon in Britain, and for hogs in the United States, kept the price well up to the satistory levels of 1935, despite greatly increased numbers for Canada generally as well as for Quebec. (How future hog prices and production may be affected by the rising feed costs experienced in the past two months remains to be seen.) The June census, for example, showed Quebec's hog population to be 704,200, as compared with 611,200 in June, 1935, whilst the number of hogs graded alive at Quebec markets for the first 49 weeks of 1936 ran to 434,520, as compared with 330,555 for the same period in 1935. What is still more significant, however, is that grading figures on the above-mentioned numbers showed twenty per cent. "select bacon" as opposed to17.5 per cent for 1935, "bacons" similarly up, with corresponding decreases in the percentages of hogs fetching the lower prices in our grading scheme. This is real progress.

"Steers were a little lower at times in 1936 than they had been in 1935, but on the whole were fairly good, with large numbers being exported to the United States and Britain. What was of more interest to many Quebec farmers were the comparatively good prices ruling for veal calves, for Quebec, with its many diary cows ,has a great number of calves to dispose of annually. A campaign was carried on during the spring of 1936 for the improvement of our veal-calf offerings, the recommendation being made that these be milk-fed and sold at six weeks or so of age, instead of being kept until fall and sold as "grassers." The wisdom of this was shown by the fact that prices for milk-fed veals ran more than twice as high as for grass-fed calves. Lambs likewise had good demand, though Quebec, like the other provinces, showed decreased numbers of sheep in 1936.

Poultry Industry Becomes Important

"Among the bright spots of the year were the great increases in poultry numbers and the many evidences that Quebec's poultry production is becoming an important factor in our live stock. Poultry clubs, co-operative hatcheries, the growth of interest in R.O.P. work and in egg-laying contests, all are but symbols of increased interest in the hen; and the year's satisfactory prices for eggs and meat will do the cause no harm.

"This, incidentally, represents a very healthy growth. While it is gratifying to record increases in numbers and in quality of live stock, we are working still more for a well-balanced live stock population on the average farm — dairy cows balanced by a good lot of pigs and a good flock of hens. Indeed, we go further and say that our live stock will increase and improve only as farming and cropping methods improve."

Although agriculture suffered from the low production of field crops in 1936, Canada is emerging from a period of reduced agricultural prices which have retarded the development of the country during the last five years. The farmer is now benefiting from comparatively high farm prices which have risen faster than wholesale prices of commodities which have to be bought.

During the last five years Canada has had difficulty in marketing farm products but this problem is diminishing, due to adoption of a policy of free trade and lower tariffs. Trade agreements have been entered into with countries which do not discriminate against imports of Canadian goods; trade barriers are thus being reduced and the result is that the trading area has been extended and agricultural exports have increased.

A comparison of the average prices of grain at Winnipeg for November, 1935 and 1936 shows that wheat has advanced 24¾ cents per bushel; oats 33½ cents; barley 28⅝ cents; flaxseed 18⅛ cents and rye 34¼ cents. The average unit prices received by farmers for the 1936 crops of Canada up to the end of November are now estimated as follows, with the prices of 1935 crops within brackets: Cents per bushel—Wheat 86 (61); oats 40 (24); barley 60 (29); rye 55 (27); peas 128 (109); beans 204 (146); buckwheat 67 (51); mixed grains 54 (36); flaxseed 139 (120); corn for husking 51 (45). Cents per cwt. —Potatoes 112 (80); turnips, etc., 35 (32). Dollars per ton—Hay and clover 7.94 (7.62); alfalfa 9.17 (8.4); fodder corn 3.41 (3.32); grain hay 6.41 (5.24); sugar beets 5.90 (5.44).

Value of Production Placed at $594,139,000

The gross value of production of the principal field crops of Canada in 1936 is estimated at $594,139,000 as compared with $508,910,900 in 1935. This is the highest recorded for any year since 1930, but is still $355,000,000 less than 1929. The increase in value of $85,000,000 as compared with 1935 is due chiefly to higher prices per unit, which more than offset the reduced yields of many crops.

The value of the field crop production in 1936 for all Canada is 17 per cent greater than in 1935. The greatest percentage of improvement is shown for Manitoba with an increase of 49 per cent or $17,000,000. The following table shows the gain in dollars and in percentages as compared with 1935:

	Gain in Value Thousand Dollars	Per Cent. Increase
Prince Edward Island	1,675	20
Nova Scotia	1,659	14
New Brunswick	5,672	39
Quebec	13,755	16
Ontario	24,227	18
Manitoba	16,965	49
Saskatchewan	17,206	15
Alberta	1,312	1
British Columbia	2,757	21
Canada	85,228	17

All provinces show increases in 1936, although the gains are unevenly distributed. The increases in the Maritime Provinces are largely accounted for by improved total values of potatoes, hay and clover, and oats. In Quebec, oats and potatoes largely contribute to the increase in 1936. Wheat, oats, barley, mixed grains and potatoes in Ontario show large gains in total value. Wheat and barley contribute $19,000,000, to the increase in Manitoba, while in Saskatchewan the betterment is nearly all attributable to the greater value of the 1936 wheat crop. Although the 1936 wheat crop in Alberta is worth 3.4 million dollars less than that of 1935, higher values for oats and barley more than offset this decline and bring the total value for 1936 slightly above that 1935. Gains are shown for all crops in the province of British Columbia.

CONTINUOUS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT HAVE BROUGHT TELEPHONE SERVICE TO ITS PRESENT HIGH STANDARDS

The story of how the telephone has evolved during the past forty years is one of romance and adventure that is scarcely paralleled in the history of scientific achievement. During these years Sherbrooke and vicinity have benefited continuously through the research and development that have been necessary to bring telephone service to its present high standard of efficiency.

That it did not take the people of Sherbrooke long to appreciate the value of the telephone is seen in the fact that the erection of the first line was made here in 1880, the same year in which the Bell Telephone Company was incorporated. It followed soon after the opening at Hamilton, Ontario, of the first telephone exchange service in the British Empire. The telephone had been invented by Alexander Graham Bell at Brantford, in the summer of 1874.

In 1880 Mr. C. H. Fletcher had installed a line connecting his bakery at the corner of King and Wellington streets with his brewery, on Brompton Road, where today is situated Walter Allatt's residence.

The first Bell Telephone Exchange was established here in 1883 with Mr. Carlos Skinner, the Company's "Agent," in charge of the switchboard apparatus and associated equipment.

Mr. Skinner afterwards founded the Sherbrooke Telephone Company, which became a part of the People's Telephone Company, later the Eastern Townships Telephone Company.

The little "snowball" of pioneers responsible for the early developments in oral communication rolled along, growing in size and momentum, adding during the last forty years engineers and scientists to the cause until today we find the Bell Telephone Laboratories employing more than 4,200 scientists, engineers, and assistants who are constantly engaged in telephone research, which has resulted in telephone service on this continent setting a standard for the world.

Indicative of the advancement that has been made in telephony during the last four decades are some of the notices which appear in the directories which were issued in the early days. A notice prominently displayed throughout some of the books advised persons calling that, "should the transmitter be out of order, it is possible to speak through the hand telephone," (receiver). Another footnote frequently encountered throughout directory pages is the warning "Do not attempt to use the telephone on the approach of or during a thunder storm."

The outstanding contribution made in the unceasing development and expansion of communication during the past year is, in the opinion of telephone engineers and scientists, the erection of what is called a coaxial cable between New York and Philadelphia. This new cable, named from its form of construction, contains instead of the usual paper-insulated wires, a pair of copper tubes, each about the size of a lead pencil. Within each tube and about the same size as the lead in a pencil, is a wire held centrally by thin discs of hard rubber spaced along the wire. As many messages can pass through this pair of structures as now go through an ordinary cable the size of a man's wrist. A coaxial cable can transmit a very wide range of frequencies—as wide, in fact, as the band assigned to all the broadcasting stations. This range can be split into 'bands,' each a separate talking channel. Ultimately, 240 two-way talking circuits are made available for long distance telephone users.

From the instrument composed of a magnet and spring and a piece of wire used by Alexander Graham Bell to conduct his experiments we have reached the stage where there are now 33,700,000 telephones in nearly seventy countries—all of them in potential intercommunication with the 5,158 or more sets in Sherbrooke.

Ship-to-shore service with about twenty-five ocean liners is also available. With thirty-seven trans-oceanic telephone calls in a single day, all previous records for this type of service were broken during the sailing of the Queen Mary on her maiden voyage to New York. Before the ship left Quarantine a total of seventy-four telephone conversations had been made, exceeding by far the total of any previous Atlantic crossing since the inauguration of this service, December 9th, 1929.

During all this march of progress, telephone engineers and scientists have explored many by-paths. By-products in sound transmission resulted, some of them contributing to the alleviation of human suffering.

Many aids for the hard of hearing have been discovered, the latest of which makes it possible for a person who has lost as much as sixty per cent. of his hearing to again follow a normal conversation.

The electrical stethoscope was developed and has proved to be a great aid to physicians and medical science. The electrical probe is still aother blessing to surgery while the artificial larynx enables a person who has lost the power of speech due to surgical operations on the throat or loss of voice due to breakdown of the vocal organs, to talk again.

In the field of commerce many by-products were discovered in Bell Telephone Laboratories including: Telephone typewriter, sound picture, telephotograpy, television, and others, each a story in themselves and in many cases the contributing factors in revolutionizing entire industries.

That Canadians are fully appreciative of the ease, speed, and dependability of the service which the telephone now offers is attested in the fact that we continue to lead the world as its most prolific, per capita users.

PROVINCE of QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT of MINES and FISHERIES

HONOURABLE ONESIME GAGNON, MINISTER

BUREAU OF MINES

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The List of Mineral Products of Quebec Includes:

METALS:–

Chrome, Copper, Gold, Lead, Selenium, Silver, Titanium, Tellurium, Zinc.

NON-METALS:–

Asbestos, Feldspar, Kaolin, Magnesite, Mica, Ochres, Pyrite, Quartz, Soapstone.

BUILDING MATERIALS:–

Cement, Clay Products, Granite, Limestone, Marble.

Annual Mineral Production of the Province of Quebec.
1926 – 1936

(In Canadian Dollars)

Year	Metals	Non-Metals	Building Materials	Totals
1926	$ 1,897,528	$10,837,745	$13,004,829	$25,750,463
1927	2,412,268	11,328,885	15,382,957	29,124,110
1928	8,127,152	12,058,974	17,139,161	37,325,287
1929	13,671,009	14,249,646	18,534,165	46,454,820
1930	13,926,682	9,322,151	17,909,907	41,158,740
1931	12,367,932	5,516,899	18,166,535	36,051,366
1932	13,914,089	3,671,634	8,097,343	25,683,066
1933	16,360,011	6,043,308	5,761,221	20,164,540
1934	19,250,094	5,985,569	6,157,089	31,310,752
1935	23,809,792	8,824,178	6,512,764	39,141,734
1936	30,500,000	11,000,000	7,000,000	48,500,000

Figures for 1936 in part estimated.

NOTES

The development of metal mining in the Province of Quebec is well illustrated by the figures in the "Metals" column. As the main item is gold, the growth of Quebec's metal production was activated by the economic depression. The next item in importance is copper, the market of which is fast improving.

For the last five years we have had a succession of new records in the annual value of our production of metals.

In the non-metals class Asbestos takes first rank with a value, in 1936, of $10,000,000. The production of non-metallic substances keenly felt the effects of the world's crisis, but it is fast returning to normal figures.

The Building materials are lagging behind the other two classes and are still far from the high figures of 1928-1931. It is only a temporary effect of the depression, however, for the lack of industrial and residential construction is beginning to be felt and a large increase in the production of cement, building stone and brick is expected in 1937.

In 1936, the total value of the products of our mines and quarries notably exceeds the previous record of 1929, and we may henceforth expect a succession of new peaks.

The Quebec Bureau of Mines issues yearly reports on the Mining Industry and Statistics, and geological reports and maps.

Lists of publications, copies of Quebec Mining Law, and technical information regarding mineral resources and mines may be obtained free of cost, in English or in French, on request addressed: **The Director, Bureau of Mines, Quebec, Canada.**

Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established 1897. SHERBROOKE, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1937. Forty-First Year.

HEAVY TROOP MOVEMENTS TO SPAIN

Charge Over Forty Thousand Italians Sailed In January

Additional Thousands Sailed to Join Insurgent Ranks During February, British Paper Claims — German Troops Accompanying Italian Volunteers Equipped with Anti-Aircraft and Anti-Tank Artillery—Powers Reach Agreement to Divide Bay of Biscay Territory Assigned to Russia.

London, February 27.—Nearly forty thousand Italian "volunteers" left Italian ports for Spain during January and many more followed during February, the Manchester Guardian said today.

Among the departures listed during January there was also one of about three thousand Germans from Spezia, Italian naval base. The Germans took with them anti-aircraft and anti-tank artillery, the Guardian said.

The troop movements were listed by the newspaper as follows:

January 7—Eight thousand Italians embarked at Naples.

January 8—Twenty thousand left an unnamed port.

January 14—The transport Lombardia left Naples with 4,500 men and two armored cars aboard.

January 22—Six thousand men were taken aboard the steamships Sonnio and Toscana which also carried 160 tons of munitions. On that same date three submarines—the Pietro Micca, the Narvale and Delfino—were moored at Naples alongside a fourth whose name was not revealed. All the names were said to have been covered over with black paint.

The Guardian added another transport of Italian volunteers left Spezia about the same time as the Germans, early in January.

Arrangements were completed today to divide the Bay of Biscay blockade zone between the British and the French fleets, following withdrawal of Russia from the plan. The British will cover the coast from the French border to Cape Penas. The French will watch the rest of the northern coast and around to the Portuguese frontier.

The British zone in the south will run parallel with the insurgent line of advance north of Malaga as, and if, that line moves forward.

INTERNATIONAL BLOCKADE FORCES DECISIVE ACTION

Madrid, Feb. 27. — Government leaders here and in Barcelona and Valencia declared today that approaching international supervision to block outside military aid from Spain called for united, decisive action.

Imposition of the international plan to cover both the French and Portuguese borders and establish naval patrols, scheduled for midnight of March 6, has brought the Government face to face with one of the most delicate phases of the war, they said.

The situation has for the moment overshadowed, in the Government press, accounts of actual fighting which on the Madrid front was in a virtual stalemate.

Enlargement of General Jose Miaja's command to include the central front was regarded as one step in a swift attempt to take the upper hand over the insurgents before the double-edged ban goes into effect.

Another fusion of Government strength was reported under way in the Aragon territory in the northeast — a combination of Anarchist and Socialist - Communist labor unionists.

A statement by Premier Francisco Largo Caballero left no doubt that still other developments of major importance were to come.

"I am convinced we very soon are going to experience the most delicate moment of the war and in the imminence of control enforcements we must take decisive resolutions," he said.

The Premier demanded above all that action be taken against a spy system which he said "twines about our feet like a reptile."

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND MODERATELY COLD.

High pressure covers the central portion of the continent, while a fairly deep low area is centred near the Labrador Coast, and a moderate disturbance near the west coast of Hudson Bay and pressure is falling over the gulf states. With the exception of scattered snowflurries the weather has been generally fair in all provinces, and continues rather cold in the West.

Forecast: Fresh northwest winds; fair and moderately cold today and Sunday.

Northern New England: Fair and slightly colder tonight. Sunday: partly cloudy.

Temperatures yesterday: Maximum, 30; minimum, 2.

Same day last year: Maximum, 37; minimum, 32.

RADIO CONTROL IS SUBJECT OF LIVELY DEBATE

Loyola College Defeated Bishop's University on Resolution "Radio in Canada Should Be Private Rather than State-Controlled."

Debaters representing the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, were defeated in Convocation Hall of the University last evening, by representatives of Loyola College, Montreal, who successfully debated the negative side of the resolution that "Radio in Canada should be private rather than state-controlled. The Montreal team received the unanimous support of the three judges, W. Pattison, of Bishop's College School, C. Skinner, of Sherbrooke, and C. H. Aikman, of Lennoxville.

The debate, one of of a series of inter-collegiate contests, was held under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society, with Prof. E. E. Boothroyd, M.A., D.C.L., honorary president of the Society, presiding.

Jean Langlois and Paul Brennan represented the visiting College, while the spokesmen for Bishop's were Norman Pilcher and Donald McOuat.

DISCOVER BODY OF KIDNAPPED ARGENTINE BOY

Unclothed Body of Two-Year-Old Youngster Found on Outlying Part of Parents' Estate —Marks of Violence Not Apparent.

La Plata, Argentina, Feb. 27. — Baby Eugenio Peyrera Iraola, kidnapped son of great Argentine wealth, has been found dead, police announced today.

He said the baby had been found, completely unclothed, in a pig pen in an outlying part of his parent's estate.

A peon found the body. Marks of violence were not immediately apparent.

Eugenio, the chubby son of Simon Peyrera Iraola, wealthy sportsman and horse breeder and the heir to baronial cattle wealth, vanished from the lawn of the vast "estancia" on Wednesday afternoon.

An aroused countryside hunted him day and night.

The part of the estancia where his body was found is about a mile and a half from the Peyrera Iraola residence, and is a section devoted to hog-breeding.

UNION OFFICIALS DISCUSS DEMANDS TO BE PRESENTED

Detroit, Feb. 27. — Conferences on subjects to be submitted for discussion with the Chrysler Corporation next week called together officials of the United Automobile Workers of America today while their negotiations with General Motors were in recess.

All the demands the union presented to General Motors have been considered and tentative agreements have been reached on most of them. The conferees predicted they would complete their work by Tuesday night.

The only topics on which General Motors and the union apparently had not reached a tentative understanding when they recessed late yesterday until Monday were minimum wage rates and the length of the work week.

Claims War Service Alone No Basis For Widespread Pensions Payments

Pensions Minister Declares that Applicants for Pensions Must Prove They Had Disabilities Due to War Service or Aggravated by War Service—Traditional Debate on Question of Protection to Be Staged Next Week with Study of Budget.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Members of Parliament today began a week-end study of the third Dunning budget and the new Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement with a view to participating in the budget debate next week.

The debate, as usual, will be one of the chief features of the session and will bring out conflicting views on tariff protection ranging all the way from complete freedom of trade to a degree of protection which would safeguard all Canadian industry from competition from abroad.

After hearing Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, present his budget Thursday, the House of Commons devoted most of yesterday's sitting to the estimates for the department of Pensions and National Health.

It also passed through third reading the bill amending the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act after a protest from Conservative Leader Bennett and gave first reading to a bill to restore the administration of the combines investigation branch to the Department of Labor. Two years ago this branch had been placed under the Tariff Board.

Criticism of the pensions administration on the basis of isolated cases came from both sides of the House, but Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, had the support of Hon. J. Earl Lawson, Conservative, York south, in his assertion that pensions administration had never been tinged with party politics.

The Minister said he did not care how big the pensions bill became, but he would oppose any wholesale distribution of pensions on the basis of war service only. He would do so in the interest both of the war veterans and the country.

Pensions were awarded for disabilities and the veterans applying for pensions had to prove they had disabilities due to war service or aggravated by war service.

Replying to a charge from F. E. Lennard, Conservative, Wentworth, that all governments had chiseled on the returned soldiers. Mr. Power said the country had paid out more than $1,000,000,000 in pensions since the war, more than had been collected in income tax since the inception of that tax.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS AND FEATURE STORIES APPEARING IN 1937 ANNIVERSARY EDITION

Below will be found a complete index of the progressive business firms of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships who are building up their business through consistent Record advertising, as well as the numerous and varied feature stories and articles of historic and commercial interest published in the pages of this year's anniversary number:—

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Page 2—T. H. Barnes & Son, Codere's, Limited.
Page 3—Bert Williams' Art Shop. Sherbrooke Pure Milk Co. MacKinnon Steel Corp.
Page 4—J. H. Jalbert. K. B. Jenckes. Dominion Lime Company.
Page 5—John Milford & Son. Gerard G. Codere. New Sherbrooke House. Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Page 6—Sherbrooke Grain, Reg'd. Waterville Mattress & Bedding Co. Harold W. Loomis. Waterville Bakery. Miss N. Bradley. H. Picard. N. Bergstrand. Lionel Pepin. Beebe Plain.
Page 7—NORTH HATLEY PAGE. J. B. Reed & Sons. Clifford J. Reed. Hob-Nob Restaurant. Kezar Bros. Woodard's. MacKay Resort Hotels. The Grove. H. G. James. Lake House Hotel. Mrs. A. Virgin. Jean B. LeBaron, Ltd. T. Openshaw. North Hatley Motors. Hatley Craft. North Hatley Taxi.
Page 8—D. S. Bachand Dpt. Store, Coaticook
Page 9—Silhouette Shop. J. A. Lebel. J. Allaire. Beerworth's. Felix I. Lajoie. N. L Vincent & Fils. Gerard Dionne. J. H. Peloquin. J. N. White & Co. Geo. Huff Service Station. Hopkins Bros. Mrs. M. Green.
Page 10—Page-Sangster Printing Co. Beckwith Box Toe, Ltd.
Page 11—Andre Veilleux, Reg'd. The Cosy Diner. Canadian Industries, Ltd.
Page 12—Thibault Service. Rosemary Gift Shop. Canada Metal Co., Ltd. Conway & Conway, Ltd. Stewart Construction Co., Ltd.
Page 13—Dept. of Agriculture, Quebec.
Page 14—Crown Laundry. Emilien Gingras. Nesbitt, Thomson & Co, Ltd.
Page 15—Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd. The Superheater Co., Ltd. Fred J. Southwood & Co. Manganese Steel Castings, Ltd.
Page 16—J. S. Mitchell & Co., Ltd.
Page 17—Bank of Montreal.
Page 18—Dept. Trade & Commerce, Ottawa.
Page 19—Allatt's Bakery. The Hall Machinery Co. Beatty Bros.
Page 20—Canadian Reed Fibre, Ltd. Quebec Rayon Mills, Ltd. Sherbrooke Trust Company.
Page 21—Dept. of Provincial Treasurer.
Page 22—Banque Canadienne Nationale.
Page 23—Zellers, Limited.
Page 24—East Angus Hotel. I. A. Savaria. Joseph Burns. Town of East Angus. Commercial Hotel. F. Normand & Co. St. Cyr & Co, Ltd. H. H. Cooper & Co. East Angus Shoe Co., Ltd.
Page 25—Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.
Page 26—City of Sherbrooke.
Page 27—Dept. Trade & Commerce, Quebec. Montreal Trust Company.
Page 28—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Page 29—Department of Labor, Quebec.
Page 30—J. N. Boisvert. Department of Roads, Quebec.
Page 31—Del Monty Hotel. Three Villages Building Assn. Spencer Corsets (Canada) Ltd. Stanstead Wesleyan College.
Page 32—J. A. Pigeon. Dept. of Public Works, Quebec.
Page 34—Hawes' Livery. Hart Montgomery. W. A. Bown. W. E. Glass' Dairy. Lotty Beauty Parlor. Gay's Taxi. John Nichol & Sons. Littlejohn's Service Station. Can. Co-Operative Wool Growers. Union Screen Plate Co. Quebec Maple Products, Ltd.
Page 35—Willowdale Dairy. Clarke & Stewart. Canada Cafe. B. & B. Garage. Hunting's Dairy. J. G. Purcell. Hopper's Restaurant. Beck's Press, Reg'd. C. C. Chaddock. Philip Carey Co., Ltd.
Page 36—MacCallum & Godbout, Reg'd. Briere & Bisson, Ltd. Dept. Lands & Forests, Quebec.
Page 37—Mrs. Ada Nixon. M. T. J. McKee. Brunswick Hotel. P. C. DuBoyce. W. J. Ewing & Co. Geo. B. W. Coogan. Romeo A. Marcotte. Mrs. J. A. Farquhar. Mrs. R. Davignon, Reg'd. Gagne & Desmarais. Irene's Hairdressing Parlor. Mrs. Lorne Robinson. Town of Richmond. S. E. Desmarais & Co. Dyson & Armstrong Garage.
Page 38—Royal Bank of Canada.
Page 39—Colin C. McPherson. Magog Enterprise Press. E. M. Store. A. E. Smith, Optometrist. Industrial Specialty Mfg. Co.
Page 40—Lois Dee Beauty Shoppe. Little Shop & Tea Room. "Geraldine" Restaurant. Dr. Aime Caza. Mlle. C. Beaudoin. Jack C. Brown. A. Fortin. Martin & Martin. McCrum's Transport, Reg'd. Hibbard's Garage. J. J. Barker Sign Co., Ltd. J. W Draper Funeral Service.

NEWS AND REVIEWS

Page 1—Title.
Page 2—Neighbourliness and Early Settlement of Eastern Townships.
Page 4—Mineral Production in 1936.
Page 5—Early Indian Trails in E. T.
Page 6—North Hatley Ideal Vacation Centre. Histories of Waterville and Beebe.
Page 9—Industrial Importance of Coaticook. Royal Family Prominent in News Headlines.
Page 10—The Manor House "Belvidere."
Page 11—Chapter from Pioneer History of Eastern Townships.
Page 12—Canadian Development of Past Year.
Page 14—Historic Legend of Lake Memphremagog.
Page 15—W. I. Working "For Home and Country."
Page 17—Economic Situation Reviewed by Bankers. Business Situation in Prov. Quebec.
Page 18—Importance of Pioneer Handicraft.
Page 19—Visit of Early Bishop to Denison's Mills.
Page 20—First Church Service in District of Randboro Held in School.
Page 22—Depletion of Northern Pine Forests.
Page 24—East Angus' Contribution to E.T. Progress. Pulp & Paper Industry in Canada.
Page 27—Historic Quebec Castles. Ottawa Archives Veritable Treasure House.
Page 29—Summary of 1936 E.T. News. Romance of the Massawippi.
Page 30—Value of Tourist Trade to District. "Sherbrooke Invites."
Page 31—History of Stanstead and Rock Island. Genealogy of Taylor Family.
Page 32—Sherbrooke in Retrospect.
Page 33—Bishop's University.
Page 34—Town of Lennoxville.
Page 35—Valuable Discovery by Bishop's Man.
Page 36—Agriculture Continues Important Phase of Canadian Life.
Page 37—Richmond Enjoys Rapid Expansion. Mining Industry Goes Back to Days of French Occupation.
Page 39—Magog Holds Important Place as Industrial Centre. History of Creek School.
Page 40—Cowansville Hub of Prosperous Farming Community.
Page 41—Decrease in Canada's Tobacco Crop. Brief Summary of Canada's Development.
Page 42—Cowansville Council Support Health Unit. Residential Construction in Sweetsburg. Dominion Has Good Markets in Scotland.
Page 43—Optimistic Outlook for Mining Industry.
Page 45—Legend of Lost Gold in Sutton Mountain Brooks.
Page 46—Bedford Important Seat of Missisquoi County. Rapid Growth Features Farming.
Page 52—Editorial Page.
Page 53—City Page.
Page 55—Sport Page.
Page 56—Protestant Schools Observe Education Week.
Page 57—School Pupils Compete in Literary Work.

Page 41—"The Hedges." Dr. G. A. Barber. Brault's Drug Store. New Ottawa Hotel. Robb-Boyd Funeral Home. Arsenault Bros. Buzzell Bros. Bruck Silk Mills, Ltd. W. F. Vilas Company, Ltd.
Page 42—J. L. Mathieu. Footwear Findings, Ltd. Equitable Fire Insurance Co.
Page 43—Aeroxon Fly Catcher Co. Sherbrooke Trust Co.
Page 44—Dominion Textile Company, Ltd.
Page 45—Dept. of Colonization, Quebec.
Page 46—J. O. Moreau. Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd. J. B. Gendron. R. A. Palmer. Robt. C. Wilkins Co., Ltd. The Torrington Co., Ltd.
Page 47—McManamy & Walsh, Reg'd. Bell Telephone Company.
Page 48—Dept. of Mines & Fisheries, Quebec.
Page 50—May Mitchell Shoppe. Chez Yvette. J. O. Dufour, Ltd.
Page 51—Northern Electric Co., Ltd.
Page 52—Hovey Packing Co. Empire Life Insurance Co. C. O. Saint-Jean, Ltd. Ross-Biron Electric Ltd.
Page 53—Elizabeth Bradley. J. A. Pelletier & Son. Sherbrooke Trust Co. H. C. Wilson & Sons.
Page 54—Classified Advertisemens. Theatre Advertising. Wood, Gundy & Company. Allatt's Bakery. Dawson Auto Parts, Ltd.
Page 55—Rosenbloom's. Eastern Townships Supply Co.
Page 57—Sherbrooke Laundry.
Page 58—National Wallpaper Co., Ltd. J. A. Wiggett & Co. Hovey Packing Co. Panther Rubber Co., Ltd. Sherbrooke Auto Electric.
Page 59—Irenee Langevin. Lucien Lavallee. Julius Kayser Co.
Page 60—Stanstead & Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company. J. H. Roy. King Street Tire Depot.
Page 61—Richardson's, Optometrists. Can. Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd. Sherbrooke Motors, Ltd. S. Rubin, Limited.
Page 62—Missisquoi & Rouville Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Consolidated Distilleries, Ltd.
Page 63—Howard Real Estate. Can. Institute of Plumbing and Heating. Ernest Conley, Regd. Beveridge Supply Co., Ltd. Johnny Bourque. A. R. Wilson, Limited.
Page 64—S. O. Saint-Jean, Ltd. Canadian Silk Products, Ltd.

HON. L. A. GIROUX GIVEN RECEPTION

Cowansville, Feb. 27. — Hon. L. A. Giroux, K.C., recently appointed to the Quebec Legislative Council, was accorded an enthusiastic reception here last evening upon his return from Quebec Ctiy, where he attended the opening of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Giroux was met at the train and escorted to the Town Hall, where 400 citizens of Cowansville and Sweetsburg gathered to congratulate him upon his recent appointment. Dr. Caza and Dr. A. C. Paintin were joint chairmen. Dr. S. Perron, mayor of Cowansville, welcomed Mr. Giroux. Other speakers included Prof. Ducharme, W. F. Bowles, K.C., E. Goyette, Rev. E. S. Reid, Dr. F. W. Boyd and A. Lefebvre.

LAPOINTE LOST COURT ACTION THIS MORNING

Former M.L.A. for Wolfe County Condemned to Pay Stake-Holder of Wager $200 with Interest and Costs in Judgment in Superior Court Today.

Thomas Lapointe, former Member of the Quebec Legislature for Wolfe County, was condemned by Mr. Justice Charles D. White in the local Superior Court this morning to pay Esdras Dubois, of Disraeli, $200 with interest and costs.

Dubois was the stake-holder in a wager that Lapointe made with P. A. Labrecque, of Disraeli, concerning the contribution of the Federal Government towards the costs of the construction of a bridge.

Lapointe collected the $400 wagered from the stake-holder, and the latter, threatened with court action by Labrecque, had to dig into his own pocket for $200 to pacify Labrecque. He then sued Lapointe, contending that the latter had collected the money under false pretences, and by threatening him with the loss of his position as secretary-treasurer of the town.

ABERHART PLANS TO SET UP IMPORT-EXPORT BUREAU TO HANDLE ALBERTA'S FARM PRODUCTS

Edmonton, Feb. 27.—Legislation to establish an import-export bureau to handle the farm products of Alberta will be introduced at the present session of the Legislature, it it was learned today in circles close to the Aberhart Government.

The bureau would be a pivotal point in a Social Credit system for Alberta and eventually might reach the point where it had practically a monopoly on the import and export business of the province.

It appeared unlikely the bureau would begin to function until the wheat crop of Alberta started to move to world markets next August or September. It might also mean that social credit dividends would be delayed that long.

Swift Attacks On Enemy Airports Basic Plan Of Japanese Defence Policy

Naval Authorities Disclose General Plan of Air Combat as Being the Complete Destruction of Enemy Air Bases Before Enemy Planes Are Able to Attack Japanese Mainland — Navy Minister Proudly Tells Diet that Tokyo and Other Large Cities Are Safe from Assault by Air.

Tokyo, February 27.—The Japanese Navy disclosed to the Diet today its general plan of air combat as being the complete destruction of enemy air bases before enemy planes are able to attack the Japanese mainland.

Tokyo and other large cities of the Empire, Vice-Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Minister of the Navy, proudly proclaimed, are safe from assault from the air.

The Naval Minister disclosed that the combat plans had been worked out in "agreement" with the army and added:

"The navy is fully prepared to prevent any adversary's aircraft from reaching Japan."

Russia, yesterday, issued new orders to its army, outlining similar offensive tactics to carry battle to enemy territory at the outbreak of hostilities.

("Meet the enemy on the territory whence he comes," Russia's new army regulations ordered.)

"The policy of the navy," the Japanese Minister declared, "is to destroy enemy air bases before enemy planes can reach the Japanese mainland."

On the heels of the Yonai announcement, the War Minister, General Sugiyama, based a plea for Japan's greatest defence budget on the need for increased protection from air raids.

He declared the anti-aircraft defences on land were insufficient, implying that, should enemy bombing squadrons break through the navy's first line cordon, Japan's cities might be endangered.

Under the new budget, General Sugiyama declared, that situation would be remedied, giving Japan a dual line of defence against air attack.

The Government's revised budget as introduced today reached 2,815,300,000 yen ($788,300,000), a decrease of 223,200,000 yen ($62,500,000) from the official Koki Hirota cabinet's budget.

More than half the budget, $427,500,000, was ear-marked for army and navy appropriations in equal parts.

WAGE INCREASE EXPECTED FOR STEEL WORKERS

Workers in Pittsburgh District Expect to Benefit by Sum of $75,000,000 Annually by Prospective Ten Cent an Hour Increase.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27.—Steel and labor circles in this steel city looked forward today to an impending increase in wages for the $5,000,000,000 industry, which would put $75,000,000 yearly into the workers' pockets.

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, largest subsidiary of the $2,000,000,000 United States Steel Corporation, officially was considering demands of fifty thousand of its 101,000 workers for a raise of ten cents an hour, a reduction of eight hours in its forty-eight-hour work week, recognition of seniority rights and time and half for overtime work.

Members of the Corporation's employees' grievance committee informed the Associated Press after conferences with officials they had "high hopes" of gaining "at least two-thirds" of their wage demands.

That would mean an increase of approximately 7½ cents an hour in pay for the workers, about the same increase as was granted by the industry on November 15.

COMMITTEE HAS APPROVED TEXT BOOK CHANGES

Number of Protestant Superior Schools Increasing and Elementary Schools Decreasing in Province of Quebec.

Montreal Feb. 27.—The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of Quebec yesterday approved several text book changes. These, however, will not involve additional cost to parents, Howard Murray, who reported for the sub-committee on text books, declared. He explained that those pupils already using the books being removed from the school courses would be allowed to retain them until they finished the respective courses in which they were used.

Appointment of a special invigilater for blind candidates recommended by Dr. W. Percival, Director of Protestant Education, was approved by the Committee, and his report on improvements in schools in the province accepted. The total cost of the twenty-eight new schools is estimated at $37,200, Dr. Percival told the Committee. Resignation of Inspector O. F. McCutcheon after thirty-three years' service, and Inspector J. H. Hunter, of Sherbrooke, was also reported.

"The number of Protestant elementary schools is decreasing and the number of superior schools is increasing," Dr. Percival said. He recommended a redistribution of schools for inspection purposes, making six major elementary districts instead of the seven at present, and in addition to the number of inspectors for superior schools was accepted.

The granting of inspectors' certificates to C. Wayne Hall, of Richmond, and Harold G. Young, of Shawville, was approved by the Committee.

WILL RECEIVE SERVICE DIVIDEND

Montreal, Feb. 27.—Employees of Imperial Tobacco Company and associated manufacturing companies will receive a service dividend of five and a quarter per cent. of their salary or wage earned during 1936, it was announced today.

More than four thousand workers will benefit under this plan, which was inaugurated last year with a payment of five per cent.

Government Attitude Towards Labor Criticized In The Legislative Council

Insurgent Member of Upper House Declares Speech from the Throne Revealed that Conditions in the Province More Serious than Expected — Claims Recent Wage Increases for Lumberjacks Insufficient in View of Newsprint Price Rise.

Quebec, Feb. 27. — The Speech from the Throne delivered at the opening of the Quebec Legislature Wednesday revealed conditions in the province were more serious than was expected, Hon. Ernest Ouellet told the Legislative Council yesterday. Canada's sole surviving provincial Upper Chamber adjourned until March 11 after passing the motion to adopt an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Fact that the Throne Speech contained the same old proposed remedies for economic and social problems indicated the serious plight of Quebec, Mr. Ouellet, one-time Liberal and later Unionist, said. At the close of his address the Red Chamber adopted the reply to the Speech from the Throne and recessed until next month when the Legislative Assembly will have adopted some bills for the Upper House to consider.

The Legislative Assembly adjourned Thursday until Tuesday when T. D. Bouchard, leader of the Liberal Opposition, will speak, to be followed by Premier Duplessis with an explanation of legislation outlined in the Speech from the Throne.

In his address closing the Throne Speech debate, Mr. Ouellet demanded more consideration for lumberjacks. The Union Nationale Government, he pointed out, had mentioned legislation for fair wages. He thought the lumberjack should receive a minimum of fifty-two dollars a month, pointing out the arduous physical labor he had to perform and the poor living conditions of that class. Price of newsprint had risen $2.50 a ton, but the net result for the lumberjack was a wage increase of about eight cents a cord of pulpwood.

The Government legislation was only roughly outlined in the Speech from the Throne, but Labor Minister Tremblay will, it was expected, present a bill shortly calling for establishment of a board to establish reasonable salaries for male workers throughout the province. The board, it was reported, will confer with both employers and employees to establish wage scales.

Royal Family, Disaster And Hero Vied For Newspaper Headlines

Continued from Page 9.

threatened to spread and involve the entire world.

Then, of course, Japan, China and Russia continued at daggers drawn, but a series of isolated incidents failed to develop into anything serious and the year ended peacefully in that quarter, after being disturbed by the kidnapping on Christmas Day and subsequent release of Chinese Dictator Chiang Kai-Shek.

In the United States, President Roosevelt was returned by a record majority, the Democrat nominee carrying all states but Maine and Vermont. France swung to the left, the Popular Front parties taking 375 of the 615 seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the May elections.

The year also saw the termination of one of the most grotesque competitions of all time, the Toronto Baby Derby. Under the will of Charles Vance Millar, an eccentric Toronto lawyer who died ten years previously, a sum of money in excess of half a million was left to the Toronto mother who gave birth to the greatest number of children in the ten-year period. While the competition is now closed, the case is before the courts, several mothers laying an equal claim to the honors —and money.

The following is a brief summary of the outstanding day by day events of the past year:

JANUARY

1—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia protests to League of Nations that Italy using poison gases.
3—In message to Congress President Roosevelt points to war spirit in Europe and urges "well-ordered neutrality" in United States.
4—Floods in France cause heavy loss.
5—(Sunday): British liner Scythia turned into troopship for Palestine.
7—Mr. Justice Angers, Ottawa, refuses to reopen Gypsum Queen case.
9—Plans announced to spend $700,000 on Northern Ontario power project.
10—Russia announces rearmament programme, fearing intentions of Japan and Germany.
11—Hon. W. E. Foster, former New Brunswick Premier, made Speaker of Senate.
12—(Sunday) — Thirty-four lost when freighter Iowa wrecked off Oregon.
13—Ross-Cromarty Conservatives defy Prime Minister Baldwin by backing Randolph Churchill instead of Dominions Secretary Malcolm MacDonald in by-election.
14—Thane A. Campbell chosen Premier of P. E. I.
15—Japan abandons naval conference at London.
16—Lincoln Ellsworth and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon of Winnipeg missing since Nov. 28, rescued at their Antartic base.
17—King George V suffers from bronchial catarrh and cardiac weakness at Sandringham.
18—Rudyard Kipling, 70, British poet, dies.
19—(Sunday)—Austrian Government declares it would oppose union with Germany.
20—King George V dies at Sandringham.
21—King Edward VIII takes oath of accession and receives pledge of fealty from Parliament.
22—Edward proclaimed King in London and throughout Empire, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced Great Britain has received guarantees of armed support from France and other nations in event of Italian attack. United States House carries Soldiers' Bonus Bill involving $3,591,000,000.
23—Body of King George taken to lie in state at Westminster Hall. Kipling buried in Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey. Dame Clara Butt, 62, English contralto dies.
24—Albert Sarraut succeeds Pierre Laval as French Premier.
26—King George buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Japanese train derailed by snowslides, 23 killed.
30—Governor Hoffman of New Jersey orders re-opening of Lindberg baby case.
31—Marshal Kondylis, Greek monarchist leader, dies.

FEBRUARY

2—(Sunday)—Lt.-Col. Tasnier, Belgian expert, charges Germany has 250,000 troops in Rhine demilitarized area.
3—Ramsey MacDonald elected M. P. for Scottish Universities, defeating Liberal and Labor.
4—Canada at Geneva accepts in principle League resolution providing for mutual support if Italy takes "special measures."
6—Lord Tweedsmuir opens 18th Parliament of Canada.
7—Tributes to late King George and to King Edward VIII given in Canadian Parliament.
9—(Sunday): Tommy Rose, British flier, sets London to Cape record, three days, 17 hours, 36 minutes, beating Amy Mollison's 1932 mark by 13 hours.
10—Great Britain, United States, France and Italy in five-year agreements, set 8000,-ton limit for new cruisers. Malcolm MacDonald, Dominion Secretary, elected in Ross-Cromarty.
12—France warns it will refuse to accept any excuse for armed German occupation of Rhineland.
13—French Government dissolves Royalist groups after assault on Leon Blum, Solialist leader.
16—Leftist Popular Front wins Spanish election with Manuel Azana, Premier.
18—King Edward holds investiture at Buckingham Palace.
20—Finance Minister Dunning rejects C.C.F. plan for old age pensions at 60.
22—Emperor Halie Selassie said to have proposed peace with League protectorate over Ethiopia.
24—Foreign Secretary Eden tells Commons Britain actively supports League of Nations and generally accepts theory of collective security.
26—Martial law declared in Tokyo when Cabinet Minister and others slain in military rebelion.
28—William Duff (Lib., Antigonish-Guysboro), appointed to Senate.
29—Japanese authorities crush military revolt. Premier Okada, reported killed, reappearing unhurt.

MARCH

1—(Sunday) — King Edward's first Empire broadcast.
3—Strengthening of defence and mobilization of industry for armament announced in British white paper.
4—Italians report collapse of entire Ethiopian defence on northern front.
5—Italian Government admits as unintentional bombing of British Red Cross unit at Quoran, Ethiopia.
6—Seven killed, 34 injured, in Spanish political disturbances.
7—Hitler orders remiliterization of Rhineland, violating Locarno Pact.
8—(Sunday) — German troops move into Rhineland. France protests to League and reinforces border.
9—Foreign Secretary Eden warns Germany Britain will aid France if Reich invades French territory. Seven European nations support French protest. New Hirota cabinet formed in Japan.
10—House of Commons adopts Government's motion to approve Canada-United States trade treaty. Earl Beatty, 65, former Admiral of the Fleet, dies.
12—British, French, Belgian and Italian delegates at London declare German move into Rhineland violation of Versailles and Locarno treaties.
13—Quebec Cabinet reorganized. Sir Thomas Inskip appointed new minister to co-ordinate British defence.
15—(Sunday) — Demerdjis heads new Greek Cabinet.
16—Premier Aberhart of Alberta plans compulsory conversion of $160,000,000 Provincial debt.
17—Alberta opposes proposed federal legislation to legalize indirect provincial taxation by provinces.
18—Floods in Eastern U.S. cause 172 deaths and $500,000,000 damage in night of terror.
19—Proposal for world peace conference rejected by Germany.
20—New Brunswick floods cause estimated damage of $3,000,-000.
21—Britain invites Germany to make new suggestions for settlement of Rhineland dispute.
23—Trade agreement with U. S. approved by Canadian House of Commons.
24—Minister of Labor Rogers presents new relief plan for Canada.
25—U. S. and Britain agree to adhere to principle of parity between navies. Turkey wishes to fortify demilitarized Dardanelles.
29—(Sunday)—German electors by 98.79 per cent favorable vote endorse Hitler's policies.
30—India notifies termination of 1932 Ottawa trade agreement with Britain.
31—Execution of Hauptmann for Lindberg murder, postponed 48 hours on arrest of Paul Wendel, former Trenton lawyer.

APRIL

1—Finance Minister Dunning declined federal aid to Alberta to meet $3,200,000 debenture issue. Germany proposed new European security pact.
2—Alberta legislature passes compulsory refunding bill embracing debt of $160,000,000. Senate ratifies Canada-United States trade pact.
3—Hauptmann is electrocuted at Trenton, N.J., for Lindbergh baby murder. Dominion Government announces $100,000,-000 relief programme.
6—Foreign Secretary Eden hints sanctions may be intensified if Italy does not agree to end war shortly.
7—Zamora deposed as Spanish president by vote of the Cortes.
8—France proposes European commission with power to control armaments.
10—League asks Italy and Ethiopia to discuss peace at Geneva Twenty million Chinese reported starving.
11—Detroit Red Wings win Stanley cup, defeating Toronto Maple Leafs. Kimberely Dynamiters win Allan Cup, defeating Sudbury Falcons.
12—(Sunday)—Dr. D. E. Robertson, H. R. Magill and Alfred Scadding of Toronto trapped in Moose River, N. S., gold mine when shaft caves in.
13—One hundred miners dig to rescue three men imprisoned in Moose River mine.
16—Ethiopia rejects Italian proposal for peace negotiations outside of League of Nations.
18—Linlithgow installed Viceroy of India.
19—(Sunday)—Contact made with men in Moose River gold mine. Eleven Jews and Arabs killed in Palestine.
20—H. R. Magill, Toronto, entombed in Moose River gold mine, dies.
21—British budget provides increased taxation to cover defence expeditures.
22—Dominion Government presents supplementary estimate of $124,748,743.
23—Dr. D. E. Robertson and Alfred Scadding rescued after 240 hours' entombment.
26—(Sunday)—First ballot in French general election indicates swing to Left.
27—South African Government increases Union's defence forces.
29—Eric W. Hamber appointed lieut. governor of B.C.
30—Quebec Treasurer Stockwell estimates deficit of year $991,-345. British Admiralty announces 38 new warships as part of defence programme.

MAY

1—Finance Minister Dunning in Budget speech announces increase in sales and corporation taxes.
2—Ethiopian emperor and family flee to French Somaliland.
3—(Sunday)—Addis Ababa partially destroyed by tribesmen. French Left parties sweep to victory on second ballot, taking 375 seats of total of 618.
5—Italians occupy Addis Ababa.
6—United States and France sign trade pact.
7—Amy Mollison sets new London-to-Cape record of 3 days, 6 hours and 29 minutes, beating mark of Tommy Rose by 11 hours.
8—British troops in Palestine reinforced.
9—Mussolini proclaims annexation of Ethiopia and confers title of emperor on King Victor Emmanuel.
10—(Sunday) — Premier Azana-elected President of Spain. Leon Blum assumes leadership of Democratic majority in French parliament.
11—Italian delegates to League Councill refuse to take part with Ethiopians present.
14—Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, 73, dies.
15—Canadian House of Commons asks parliament to amend B.N. A. Act to widen provincial taxation field and make other adjustments between Dominion and provinces.
19—President R. C. Wallace of University of Alberta appointed principal of Queen's University, Kingston.
21—Sir Thomas Inskip outlines huge British rearmament programme.
22—J. H. Thomas resigns as Colonial Secretary following inquiry into cabinet leak in budget secrets.
24—(Sunday) — Socialist-Catholic-Liberal bloc wins 156 out of 202 seats in Belgian election.
26—British system of radio control recommended by special committee at Ottawa.
27—Provincial woman suffrage defeated by 43-24 in Quebec Legislature. Dionne quintuplets celebrated second birthday.
29—Sixteen killed at Albacete, Spain, in political disorder.
31—(Sunday)—Worst floods in 30 years spread destruction in Northern British Columbia.

JUNE

1—Liner Queen Mary in first Atlantic trip reaches New York.
3—Rev. Dr. M. A. Campbell, Montreal, elected at Hamilton Moderator of Presbyterian General Assembly. Haile Selassie arrives an exile in England.
4—Premier Blum of France assumes office.
5—Sir Samuel Hoare appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Viscount Monsell.
6—Jean Louis Coudert consecrated R. C. Bishop of Prince Rupert and Yukon.
8—Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Con., elected M.P. in Victoria by-election.
11—Quebec Legislature dissolves, Premier Taschereau resigns. Hon. Adelard Godbout sworn in as Premier. Republicans nominate Alf. M. Landon, Governor of Kansas, for United States President.
12—Manitoba Legislature dissolves.
14—(Sunday)—G. K. Chesterton, 62, British author, dies.
16—U. S. Senate ratifies convention for protection of Fraser River salmon fisheries.
17—British Cabinet abandons economic sanctions against Italy.
18—Prime Minister announces Canada will support British move to end sanctions against Italy.
19—Commons adopts amendments to Criminal Code repealing Section 98.
23—Canadian Parliament prorogues. Transfer of Sir Herbert Marler, Minister to Japan, to Washington, and appointment of Hon. Randolph Bruce to Tokyo announced.
24—Eamon de Valera announces office of Governor-General of Irish Free State will be abolished.
26—Democrats nominate President Roosevelt for re-elction.
28—(Sunday)—Great Britain and France reach agreement to end sanctions against Italy.
30—Riotous scenes in the galleries of League Assembly follow address of Emperor Haile Selassie.

JULY

1—Vancouver's Golden Jubilee celebrations opened. Labor Minister Rogers announces conclusion of Dominion agreements for $30,000,000 work fund on 50-50 basis. Britain, France and Russia refuse to recognize Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.
4—League adopts motion urging lifting of anti-Italian sanctions by 44-to-1 (Ethiopian) vote.
5—(Sunday)—Sixteen arrested in French Nationalist demonstrations.
7—Seventeen leaders of Tokyo uprising condemned to death and five to life imprisonment.
8—Five killed in Woolwich Arsenal explosion.
9—Temperature reaches 105.5 degrees in Southern Ontario heat wave, displacing a 25-year record. Boy born to Mrs. Elzevire Dionne, quintuplets' mother, her twelfth child.
10—Count de Lesseps dies at Sudbury.
11—Advance guard of Canadian Vimy pilgrimmage arrives in London.
12—(Sunday)—Rome predicts collaboration between Germany, Austria, Italy and Hungary on major European problems.
13—Jose Calvo Sotelo, powerful Monarchist leader slain in Madrid.
16—George Andrew McMahon points revolver at King Edward in London parade.
18—Quiroga resigns Premiership of Spain and is succeeded by Barrios.
19—(Sunday)—Civil war in Spain develops; Jose Pereira, third Premier in 24 hours, arms civilians to fight Fascists headed by General Franco.
20—Pact permitting Turkish troops to enter Dardanelles area, demilitarized since 1923, is signed.
22—Canada-New Zealand trade agreement extended till Sept. 30, 1937.
25—Germany and Poland reach Danzig accord.
26—(Sunday)—King Edward unveils Canada's War Memorial at Vimy Ridge.
27—King Edward abandons plans for holiday on Riviera in view of Spanish situation.
30—North Atlantic air service agreement concluded between United Kingdom, Canada, Irish Free State and Newfoundland. Britain and Russia reach naval agreement.
31—President Roosevelt visits Canada.

AUGUST

1—Louis Bleriot, French air pioneer, 64, dies.
2—(Sunday) — Olympic Games open at Berlin.
4—Greek Government, after Communist plot, proclaims martial law and dissolves Parliament.
5—First issue of Alberta prosperity certificates.
8—King Edward leaves England for Adriatic cruise in yacht Nahlin.
9—(Sunday)—Krank Amyot, Ottawa, wins 1000 metres singles paddling race at Olympics.
11—Joachim von Ribbentrop named German Ambassador to Britain.
14—Soviet charges Trotzky fostered rebelion from Norway. Spanish insurgents capture Badajoz.
17—Union-National Party sweeps Quebec in general election, winning 76 seats. Fourteen killed in Palestine rioting.
19—Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London, welcomed to Vancouver for Jubilee.
21—Britain warns Spanish factions it will not tolerate interference with shipping.
23—(Sunday)—Liner Queen Mary sets new Atlantic east-west record of four days seven hours twelve minutes, lowering Normandie's mark by four hours, thirty minutes.
24—Germany raises terms of military service from one to two years. Japanese execute nine Soviet spies in Manchoukuo.
25—Zinovieff, Kameneff and fourteen others in plot to overthrow Soviet Government executed.
26—Quebec Cabinet of Hon. Maurice L. Duplessis sworn in.
27—Camillien Houde resigns as Mayor of Montreal.
30—(Sunday)—Liner Queen Mary breaks west-east Atlantic record in three days, 23 hours, 37 minutes regaining Atlantic blue ribbon for Britain after seven years.

SEPTEMBER

1—Alberta Legislature closes with Social Credit Bill heading legislation of session.
2—Spanish rebels victors at Irun.
5—Beryl Markham first woman to make east-west Atlantic solo flight forced down at Belaine Cove, N.S.
7—Finance Minister Dunning announces Federal refunding loan of $100,000,000.
9—Hitler says Germany's next immediate goal is repossession of colonies.
10—S. J. Hungerford named chairman of C. N. R. board and I. W. Brockington, Winnipeg, head of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Estimated 232,973,-000-bus. wheat crop for 1936, production low but grade high.
12—San Sebastian falls to Spanish insurgents. Fred Perry of England wins U. S. Tennis singles title for third year.
14—McMahon sentenced to year for producing a revolver near King Edward in July 16. King Edward returns to London after month's cruise in Adriatic Sea. Richman and Merrill make forced landing in Newfoundland, completing first Atlantic round trip by plane.
23—Major W. E. Gladstone Murray and Dr. Augustin Frigon, appointed General Manager and Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
24—Forty-four Arabs killed in clash with British troops in Palestine.
26—French Government plans to devalue franc.
27—(Sunday)—Spanish rebel forces beseiged ten weeks in Alcazar fortress relieved.
28—Saskatchewan cancels $75,000,-000 loans to farmers in drought areas.

OCTOBER

1—General Council of United Church approves ordination of women.
2—Quebec's $51,000,00 credit restoration loan oversubscribed in one day.
4—(Sunday)—Fascists in London abandon parade after disorders involving 100,000 persons. Communists and Fascists riot in Paris, many arrested.
5—France bans demonstrations by political factions. Italy devalues lira.
7—Russia threatens to end neutrality in Spain unless other countries stop intervention.
12—New type of gold standard by Great Britain, France and United States announced.
13—British Defense Committee recommends in favor of capital ships and against substitution of bombing planes.
14—Mrs. Wallis Simpson files suit for divorce in England. Belgium announced severing of military alliences.
16—Dominion Government initiates $50,000,000 loan plan for housing.
21—Italy and Germany approve Fascist Spanish dictatorship.
22—Canada signs first trade treaty with Germany.
23—Italian Foreign Minister Clano says Germany and Italy in accord on European question.
24—Mussolini sends message of peace to the world from Fascist meeting.
27—Mrs. Wallis Simpson given decree nisi in Ipswich, England. French Cabinet votes to spend $230,000,000 to build up air force.
30—Insurgent planes bomb Madrid, killing 200. Captain James Mollison completes New York-Newfoundland-London flight in 19 hours, 58 minutes actual flying time.

NOVEMBER

1—(Sunday)—Mussolini says conflict between Britain and Italy would mean general European war and offers to exchange pledges. Seaman's strike ties up U. S. shipping.
3—President Roosevelt re-elected in most sweeping victory for 116 years, carrying all States except Maine and Vermont. King Edward opens Parliament.
6—Britain and Italy sign new commercial treaty.
9—Fred Perry, No. 1 English tennis player, turns professional.
10—Flames destroy portion of Madrid after bombardment.
13—King Edward inspects Home Fleet off Weymouth, England.
14—Germany denounces river control clauses of Versailles Treaty and declares she will regulate her own river traffic.
18—Toronto Globe buys Mail and Empire.
19—King Edward concludes two-day tour of South Wales depressed areas.
20—Millar baby race will be declared valid by Justice Middleton at Toronto.
22—(Sunday)—French factories occupied by 25,000 workers to demand labor reforms.
24—Spanish government seizes German and Italian embassies at Madrid.
25—Japan and Germany sign pact against Communism.
27—President Roosevelt at the Rio de Janeiro pledges U. S. against any invasion of the New World. Sir Basil Zaharoff, 86, dies.
28—Herman Trelle, Wembley, Alta., regains world wheat and oat titles at Chicago, Grain Show.

DECEMBER

1—Bishop Blunt of Bradford, England, says King Edward in need of "God's grace."
2—Prime Minister Baldwin has long conference with King at Buckingham Palace.
3—King is told morganatic marriage impossible; Mrs. Wallis Simpson leaves for France.
4—British House of Commons informed government declines to yield to King's suggestions to enable him to marry Mrs. Simpson.
5—King reported considering abdication. Pope Pius XI suffers partial paralysis.
7—Parliament is told the King being given fullest time to make decision: Mrs. Simpson says she is willing to withdraw.
8—Prime Minister Baldwin confers for five hours with the King and his brothers.
10—King Edward abdicates; his brother, the Duke of York, succeeds to the Throne.
11—Prince Edward broadcasts farewell message to the Empire. United States, Brazil and Argentine sign peace pact.
12—George VI proclaimed King; Edward sails on H.M.S. Fury for France. General Chiang Kai-Shek, Chinese Dictator of Nankin regime, captured by mutineers.
13—(Sunday)—Backed by League Council, Britain and France seek mediation to end civil war in Spain.
14—King George on his forty-first birthday declares he is resolved to uphold the honor of the realm.
15—Britain recommends separation of League Convenant from Versailles Treaty.
16—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reaffirms Britain will not accord formal recognition of Italy's Ethiopian conquest.
17—Britain retains five over-age cruisers in active service because of international situation.
18—Wheat at Winnipeg hits seven-year high at 1.28⅛.
19—Britain and Germany confer on proposal to prevent foreign recruiting for Spain.
20—(Sunday)—Pope suffers fainting spell.
21—C.N.R. announces main shops go on full time Jan. 1.
23—Britain and France insist that Germany, Italy, Russia and Portugal stop sending manpower to Spain.
24—Madrid residents on way to Christmas Eve service killed by bombs from planes.
25—(Christmas Day)—Duchess of Kent gives birth to daughter, sixth in line for British throne. Chiang Kai-Shek, Chinese dictator, released after seven days in hands of mutineers.
26—France offers to give back Germany's war-lost colonies in exchange for assured European peace.
27—(Sunday)—Archbishop of Canterbury broadcasts "solemn call to religion."



Congratulations Sherbrooke Record!

For forty years the Record has been reporting the activities of the ladies of the Eastern Townships. For many years it has been the connecting link between us and the thousands of women who have become our friends and for whom we delight in combing the markets of the world for the latest fads and fancies. And so, we do but express the sentiment of all Eastern Townships women when we say again:

"Congratulations — Sherbrooke Record, Forty years of age today!

May Mitchell Specialty Shoppe

Wellington Street North. Sherbrooke.

Weldrest presents CORONATION HOSIERY



in fashion's latest colours

$1.00 and $1.50

Chez Ygette

10 Wellington Street North.

HOSIERY CORSETS LINGERIE KNITTING WOOL.

GLASS For Every Purpose!

Learn about the new uses for glass in the home! We'll fit your tables and desks with a sparkling, protective cover of glass, and suggest dozens of ways to beautify your home with this modern material. We even make mirrors for any size and purpose. Come in or phone for information.

REPLACE BROKEN PANES IN STORM WINDOWS!

Low Prices for Auto Glass Replacements!

J. O. DUFOUR LIMITED

PICTURE FRAMERS
CABINET MAKERS
GLAZIERS

Artistic Picture Framing

Before Buying See Our New Mouldings. IT WILL BE PROFITABLE TO YOU.

AUTO AND TABLE TOP GLASSES

With smooth and bright edges.

WARDROBES AND SELECT FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.

Telephone 449 - - 37 Wellington St. South. Sherbrooke.

If You're Told to "Alkalize"

Try This Remarkable "Phillips" Way Thousands are Adopting



On every side today people are being urged to *alkalize* their stomach. And thus ease symptoms of "acid indigestion," nausea and stomach upsets.

To gain *quick* alkalization, just do this: Take two teaspoons of PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA 30 minutes after eating, OR — take two Phillips' Milk of Magnesia *Tablets*, which have the same antacid effect.

Relief comes almost at once — usually in a few minutes. Nausea, "gas" — fullness after eating and "acid indigestion" pains leave. You feel like a new person.

Try this way. You'll be surprised at results. Get either the liquid "Phillips" or the remarkable, *new* Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. Delightful to take and easy to carry with you. Only 25¢ a box at all drug stores.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM: Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.



PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

FINE ADDRESS DELIVERED TO YOUNG PEOPLE

Convener of Devotional Committee Spoke on Prayer at Regular Meeting of Cowansville Young People's Union Meeting.

Cowansville, February 27.—Gordon Badger, convener of the devotional committee of the Young People's Union, took as his topic, "Prayer" for the worship period at the regular meeting Tuesday evening. The speaker called attention to the fact that this is the Lenten season, which commenorates the period before the Saviour's crucifixion, when He was strengthened by communion with God. It was therefore fitting, Mr. Badger said, that the Saviour's followers should also seek strength for the battle of life in the same way. "Prayer is based on the idea that behind this appearance of outward form there is a personal God, eager to converse with His children, more ready to come to our aid than we to call upon Him, the speaker continued.

Convincing testimonies from such honored persons as Ella Wheeler Wilcox, John Quincy Adams, Pascal, Livingstone, Stanley and others were given, these all claiming that prayer brought inner peace, a searching out of motive, a reminder of duty, available power, the forgiveness of sin and a conviction that they are God's children, and can do a work no one else can do. It also disciplines and harmonizes life and causes man to discover not only the resources of God but his own true estate.

The meeting opened with the hymn "For the Beauty of the Earth," Mrs. Boyd presiding at the piano. Minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Mediand Tessier, who also read a letter from the secretary of the Quebec-Sherbrooke Y.P.U. The president, Gilbert Brown, presided, and gave a short report of the discussions held on the subject of "Co-operatives." "More information on the subject," he said "was needed before any constructive conclusions could be arrived at, but in the meantime the spirit of true Christian co-operation could be practised in our daily lives."

It was announced that the programme for the next meeting would be a "Novelty Programme," and all young people are cordially invited. The meeting closed with the mizpah benediction.

General Notes.

Mrs. Nicol, of Roxton, is a patient at "The Hedges," a private home for convalescents.

Mrs. A. C. Tanner and infant son have returned from a two weeks' stay at the Brome-Missisquoi-Perkins Hospital.

Mrs. Muriel Cassidy is spending a few days in Montreal, making an official visit to the Rebekah lodges.

Mr. Charles Hawke, of Montreal, was a recent week-end guest of his mother, Mrs. W. N. Hawke.

Mr. A. Belanger has sold his residence on Depot street to Mrs. Adelard Messier.

Miss N. Nesbitt spent a week-end in Montreal, guest of Miss Edith Tooke.

Rev. J. Tanner, superintendent of Home Missions of the United Church of Canada, was a recent guest of Dr. S. W. Boyd.

The C.G.I.T. groups met in the United Church parlors Tuesday evening.

WEST BROME

Mrs. Ella Taylor was in Montreal last week to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. M. E. Darbe received a box of fruit from Florida last week.

Mrs. Le Gallais is home from a prolonged stay in the city.

A party of Montrealers spent a week-end at the home of Mrs. Ella Taylor.

The high wind on Monday caused some damage in this district.

Mrs. D. G. Derby is convalescing from her illness.

Mrs. Jack Tibbitts and Master Don Soles were recent visitors of relatives in Knowlton.

Mr. C. A. Scott is ill at his home in Cowansville.

Mrs. Ernest Brown is home from the Sweetsburg Hospital. Her daughter is caring for her.

The Blackwood family, of Knowlton, were at Mr. C. I. Soles' home on Sunday.

Mrs. Milton Darbe spent a week with her daughter, Mrs. Emerson in Montreal.

Mrs. Forest Wells is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. Richardson, in Waterloo.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Copeland, of Granby, were at Mr. C. E. Swett's recently.

FROST VILLAGE

Miss Joyce Heatherington, of Sherbrooke, spent a week-end with Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Chapman and Miss Lillian Jolley.

Miss Hazel Bice, of Waterloo, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Chapman.

Mrs. I. O. Williams and Miss Mary Williams were visiting Mrs. E. M. Taylor and Mrs. Annette George, of Foster.

Mr. Emile Chartier has returned to work, after his recent illness.

Mrs. George Chapman and Mrs. P. C. Chapman were calling on Mrs. E. M. Taylor and Mrs. Annette George in Foster.

ALVA

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Thibault, of Abercorn, were Sunday guests of Mr. Gordon Allen.

Miss Marion Cowan was a recent week-end guest of friends in Knowlton.

Mrs. C. B. Cowan and Mr. Kenneth Cowan went to Montreal one day last week.

Mr. Ernest Reille is staying with his brother, Mr. Les Reille, and Mrs. Reille, Glen Sutton, for a few weeks.

Miss G. Berchiame, of North Pinnacle, spent a week-end with her sister, Mrs. B. Vincent, and Mr. Vincent.

Miss Gertrude Hawley, nurse-in-training in St. Albans Hospital, spent a week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hawley.

Miss Kathleen Hawley, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of Sutton, motored to St. Albans one day last week.

Mr. Henry Hoyt has rented his farm to Mr. Denoyeur.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cowan were visitors at the home of Mr. E. Wentworth on Thursday.

Mrs. Ruth Lumbra, of Richford, is spending a few weeks with her son, Mr. Sydney Lahue, here.

MEGANTIC CO. HAPPENINGS

ADDERLEY

Messrs. Prescott Walker and Allan Kelso were guests last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Wright, Lysander.

Mr. Carl Crawford visited at the Watton home, Inverness, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Little and son, Charles, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. John Learmouth.

Inspector O. F. McCutcheon visited the school here on Wednesday.

Mr. William Bullard spent a few days with friends in Millfield.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Little and Messrs. Joseph Wright and William Little were guests one day last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnston.

Mr. William Little spent a day recently with friends in Millfield.

The barn belonging to Mr. J. H. Wright was badly damaged by the high wind Monday morning. Half of the roof was blown off and the gable end was blown in also. Buildings belonging to Mr. D. A. Crawford were badly damaged the same morning.

Mrs. William Little and Messrs. Charles Little, Allan Kelso, Murray Kelso, Prescott Walker and William Ives were guests at the home of Mr. D. A. Crawford recently.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Little last Sunday were Mr. James Neil, of Henderson Vale, Messrs. G. M. Henderson and Leonard Henderson, of Millanville, Messrs. Roy Walker, Charles Little and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Crawford and daughters, Mabel, Theodora and Dorothy.

Messrs. John and Lorne Kelso and Charles McGillivray and Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler McGillivray and son, Wayne, were recent guests of Mr. P. Joyce and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Joyce, Kimberley.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Walker and daughters, Ruth and Frances, Miss Janie Morrill and Messrs. Reginald Currie and Allan Kelso were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Kelso, Henderson Vale.

Mrs. Ray Little and Miss Caroline Cruickshank, both of Millfield, were guests of Mrs. William Little one evening recently.

Mr. Murray Kelso spent a recent week-end at his home here.

Miss Wilma Bullard spent a few days at her home here last week.

Recent guests at the home of Mr. Charles McGillivray were Mr. and Mrs. David Currie and son, George, and Mr. Donald MacKinnon, of Alberta, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler MacGillivray and son, Wayne, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Wright one afternoon recently.

Miss Mildred Mackenzie, of Montreal, spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. J. J. Mackenzie.

Mr. Reginald Currie and the Misses J. Morrill and Ruth Walker were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Wright, Reedsdale.

MILAN

Mrs. Peter K. Macdonald entertained the Ladies' Aid Society on Tuesday. A short meeting was held and the rest of the afternoon was spent quilting a wool-filled Dresden quilt. The hostess served refreshments and the proceeds amounted to $3.70.

Rev. Donald R. Morrison, of Mountain, Ont., called on Mr. and Mrs. Angus N. Murray on his way home from attending the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Alex MacLeod, at Megantic on February 17th.

Miss Dorothy Ross has gone to Sherbrooke where she has received a position.

Mrs. Murdo A. MacLeod left for Vancouver, B.C., Saturday morning, February 20th.

Miss Christena Murray, of Sherbrooke, is spending a week at her home here.

Mr. Kenneth D. MacLeod visited his sister, Mrs. Allan MacLeod, Canterbury, recently. Her friends here regret that Mrs. MacLeod continues very poorly.

Mr. William Askew, of Springfield, Mass., spent the past week-end with his family here.

Mrs. John J. MacLeod, of Lake Megantic, was a recent guest of Mrs. Peter K. Macdonald and Miss Margaret Beaton.

Mr. Alex MacRitchie, of Megantic, spent a few days in town recently.

Mr. Duncan L. MacLeod, who has been employed in Bishopton all winter, was home for the past week-end, returning to Gould on Monday.

WHY SUFFER FROM ECZEMA

When it is not necessary? TRY

Marcoux's Ointment

for all skin diseases.

2 oz. jar, 50c 4 oz. jar, $1

On sale at

Th. Marcoux 27 Ball St.

Lavallee's Drug Store.

16 Wellington No.—Phone 786

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

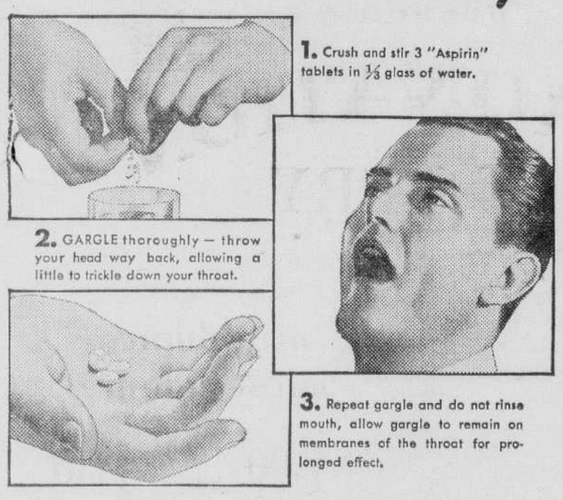
Kidneys, Bowels & Stomach Helped

by "Triple Action" Herbs

Clear out the body poisons of constipation. Avoid the Nerves, Headaches, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Listlessness, they cause. Take BLISS NATIVE HERBS (Tablets).... the natural, herbal way to flush both bowels and kidneys, and tone-up the stomach. 50c and $1.00 sizes. If your druggist has not got it, refuse substitutes. Order direct from us, or write for FREE, liberal, trial supply, Dept. R5, Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Montreal.

BLISS NATIVE HERBS (TABLETS)

Sore Throat Pains DUE TO COLDS Eased Instantly



Just Gargle This Way with "ASPIRIN"

Here is the most amazing way to ease the pains of rawness of sore throat resulting from a cold we know you have ever tried.

Crush and dissolve three "ASPIRIN" tablets in one-third glass of water. Then gargle with this mixture twice, holding your head well back.

This medicinal gargle will act almost like a local anesthetic on the sore, irritated membrane of your throat. Pain eases almost instantly; rawness is relieved.

Countless thousands now use this way to ease sore throat. Your doctor, we are sure, will approve it. And you will say it is marvelous.

● "Aspirin" tablets are made in Canada. "Aspirin" is the registered trade-mark of the Bayer Company, Limited, of Windsor, Ontario. Look for the name Bayer in the form of a cross on every tablet.

Demand and Get—

ASPIRIN

TRADE-MARK REG.



To Relieve Bad Cough Quickly, Mix This at Home

Does the Work in a Hurry. Saves Money. Easily Mixed.

Here's an old home remedy your mother used, and, for real results, it is still a very dependable thing for distressing coughs. Try it once, and you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble at all. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments until dissolved. No cooking is needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a 16 oz. bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you 16 ounces of really superior cough remedy—more than you could buy for four times the money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

This splendid home mixture has a three-fold action. You can feel it take hold at once. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. This explains why it gives such prompt, pleasing results.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine, in concentrated form, well known for its prompt action on throat membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

A Friend to the Aged As the Years Creep On

MILBURN'S HEALTH AND NERVE PILLS

In the later years of life we start to lose that snap and vigor of our younger days. The blood does not circulate as it once did, the vitality is on the wane, and the nerves not just as steady as they used to be.

Little sicknesses and ailments seem harder to shake off; and evidences of a breakdown begin to appear.

Those who wish to maintain their health and vigor and retain their energy should use Milburn's H. & N. Pills at this time of life.

Congratulations SHERBROOKE!



The Sherbrooke Branch of Northern Electric Company Limited, 140 King Street West.



OUR SHERBROOKE MANAGER:

Mr. B. J. de Conde, our Sherbrooke Manager, has been long and favourably known in the Eastern Townships. Born of an old French Canadian family, he has had a wide experience in all branches of the electrical industry and is equipped by nature and training to be of service to the Eastern Townships people and to their industries.

It is with pride that the Northern Electric Company salutes the City of Sherbrooke on the completion of another year in its successful industrial advance .... for the Northern Electric Company, as Canada's National Electrical Service, is bound by the closest of ties to the Queen City of the Eastern Townships; we are members of the same great Canadian family——interdependent and inter-related.

It is the growth of Sherbrooke and kindred Canadian cities that has made possible the growth of Northern Electric. We in turn have tried to be of service to you. Our function in the Canadian scheme of things is to provide instruments for the DISTRIBUTION, CONTROL and UTILIZATION of electrical energy. It is your great and ever growing industrial development that has nurtured us —— and that we exist to serve. We have a common interest.

So .... congratulations, Sherbrooke —— one hundred years young! May we be co-operating a century hence as we are doing now for our common good .... for the good of Canadian industry and for the development of a truly great Canadian Nation.

Northern Electric

COMPANY LIMITED

SAINT JOHN, N.B. QUEBEC OTTAWA HAMILTON WINDSOR HALIFAX MONTREAL SHERBROOKE TORONTO LONDON
NEW LISKEARD SUDBURY WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER PORT ARTHUR REGINA EDMONTON VICTORIA VERNON

Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established Ninth Day of February, 1897, with which is incorporated the Sherbrooke Gazette, established, 1836, and Sherbrooke Examiner, established 1878.

Published Every Week Day by the Sherbrooke Record Company, Limited, at their publishing house, 69 Wellington Street North, in the City of Sherbrooke. With exclusive franchise of Canadian Press, Associated Press, and Reuter's European News Service.

The Record is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, and the circulation is regularly audited and guaranteed.

Subscription: 75c a month, delivered at any home in the city and suburbs. Post Office delivery to any place in Canada, Great Britain or the United States, $3 per year; three months, $1; one month, 40c. Single copy, 3c.

GORDON MILLER, Managing Editor. C. P. BUCKLAND, Business and Advertising Manager.

SHERBROOKE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1937.

Our Fortieth Anniversary Number.

There is a spirit of nation-wide optimism pervading Canada today. From sea to sea the people of this country are looking to the future with courage and faith.

A marked improvement is noticeable in practically every branch of industry and commerce. Canadian workmen have a feeling of greater assurance. There is more employment. There is more money for everyone.

It is amidst this atmosphere of "happier days" that the Record's fortieth anniversary number makes its appearance. The Record, like the people it serves, is looking towards the future with assurance that Canada and the Empire are entering an era of steady progress.

It is with a feeling of pride that the Record presents to its readers the 1937 Annual Edition—an industrial and historical review of the Eastern Townships.

The industrialists will find a store of useful information and reliable statistics. The historian is presented new phases concerning the early history of this far-famed section of Quebec Province. The general reader will find an ample supply of informative and interesting articles on a wide range of subjects.

Now that the onerous task of preparing, editing and printing this edition is over, the Record takes pride and satisfaction in the finished product.

Loyalty on the part of the staff, co-operation between all departments and the desire and determination to maintain the reputation and prestige of the Record has made this publication possible.

To the Record staff it has been a labor of love and our fortieth anniversary number goes forward to mark the completion of another happy and successful year in the history of the "Eastern Townships' Own Paper" and the beginning of another year of service to the Eastern Townships, to Quebec Province, Canada and the Empire.

Needless Commissions.

Once again the absolute needlessness of a majority of the Royal Commissions appointed to investigate this or that phase of Canadian life has been illustrated by the budget introduced this week in the House of Commons. Almost a year ago the Government named a Royal Commission to investigate the textile industry. This Commission was charged with determining the degree of protection required by the Canadian mills, wages paid, capitalization and competitive conditions in general.

The inquiry has been going on intermittently ever since, but to date no report has been submitted by the Commissioner. Yet the Government has signed a new trade agreement with Great Britain providing for substantial cuts in the Canadian tariffs on textiles.

To date, the Commission has served the politically useful purpose of giving a number of attorneys and officials, favorable to the Government, substantial fees.

A Rearmed Britain.

The importance to the world in general of Great Britain maintaining its armed forces at the highest possible state of efficiency is ably argued in the following article appearing in the New York Times:

Never was it so essential for the British Empire to be strong and for the Empire to know how best to use its strength.

That declaration in the address last Friday of Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, will be re-echoed in all the democracies of the world. Against the sinister background of the brutality and intolerance of modern dictatorships, the British Empire stands forth more sharply than ever before as a vital defense of the elementary principles of political freedom in national affairs and of reasonable dealings in international relations.

Sir Samuel's address was more than a resume of the encouraging progress being made to rebuild British armaments on the sea, on the land and in the air. Between the lines can be read a summation of important aspects of British foreign policy. The announcement that a British expeditionary force would, if the emergency arose, once more be sent to the Continent, but this time more quickly, is a warning to Germany. The statement that the completion of the Singapore base is "well within sight" and that it will insure the mobility of British sea power in the East is notice to the militarists of Japan that the Western Pacific is not to be permitted to become a Japanese sea. The proud boast that the British fleets will be maintained at the highest level of striking power and, to the extent needed, will be supplemented by a great air fleet as "an effective instrument for mobile defense throughout the Empire" carries a salutary lesson to all who have been gambling on British weakness.

His claim that within the borders of the British Empire "is the broadest freedom for races and nationalities to develop on their distinctive lines that ever has been known in history" is not only a defence of British Imperial policy but a bid for support of that policy from its members as well as from the rest of the world that is concerned for the safety of democratic ideals. Year by year the British Government, through its rule of "law, tolerance and good nature" and by the gradual devolution of its Imperial authority to the constituent parts of the Empire, is justifying its vast trusteeship.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, who may be the next Prime Minister, did not exaggerate. British strength and the wise use of it are today, more than ever before, bulwarks of human freedom.

Students Display Ability As Journalists.

Students of the Sherbrooke High School and pupils of the more advanced grades of the city's elementary schools stepped out of their daily routine of school life this week to don the mantle of journalists and present to Record readers six pages in today's Annual Review as their contribution to "National Education Week."

All the articles appearing on these school pages are the work of the teachers and students. The wide range of subjects selected, the timely comment and the manner in which the articles are written merit the highest praise. In fact, the keen interest shown by the pupils proves they valued the opportunity to try their hand at journalism, and the Record is happy in the knowledge that it has been able to contribute to this worthy venture.

There can be no doubt that only the highest praise will greet this splendid work of the pupils of the Sherbrooke Protestant schools.

Remove These Eyesores.

One of the first undertakings of the municipal authorities in connection with this summer's jubilee celebrations should be the removal of the many eyesores distributed throughout the city. Perhaps the chief offender in this respect is the city itself in allowing advertising matter to be placed on the different traffic posts. A particularly flagrant example of this is at the corner of King and Wellington streets, where in rapid succession posters announce that the Indian Tiger will meet the Bengal Panther in a ten-round bout, that Professor Whiz will hold a dancing revue, or that the Order of the Cracked Nuts is sponsoring a skating race between a pair of unknowns.

These signs are undignified, to say the least, and the municipal officials should see that they are eliminated.

Editor's Note-Book.

Hungarian university professors point out that education causes flat feet. Maybe we were wrong about that traffic cop.

* * *

A prominent clothier says, "Men's clothes will reflect the new philosophy of leisure." We can then expect a sitdown suit.

Thirty Years Ago Today

From the Files of the Sherbrooke Record.

February 27th, 1907.

The officers named by the Sherbrooke Camera Club were Messrs. C. G. Hobson, H. Irwin, C. E. Whitcher and W. W. Harris.

Prize winners at a card party given by the Sherbrooke I. O. F. were Mrs. J. P. Royer, Mrs. H. Pepin, Miss Carroll, Mr. C. O. Genest, Mr. Leon Carroll and Mr. J. N. Fournier.

The British House of Commons approved a resolution by 198 to 90 disestablishing the Church of England but the Government refused to act on it.

Friends at Foster held a reception for Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Goddard on their tenth wedding anniversary, presenting them with a purse of money.

The Dunham creamery named the following officers: Messrs. A. J. Longeway and M. E. Baker.

Mr. A. A. Thomas, of Boston, was visiting friends in Coaticook.

Leaders in the Grand March at a Stadium Skating Carnival were Col. T. S. Somers, Miss Lena Fisette and Mr. Charles Hall.

Mr. George Lumbra, of Cowansville, was seriously injured when his hand caught in a wood-working machine.

What Editors Say

TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN BY GREAT PAPER.

St. Catharines Standard

The New York Sunday Times comments on the recent speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, and the freedom which exists in the British Empire. The New York paper notes that the claim of Sir Samuel that within the borders of the British Empire "is the broadest freedom for races and nationalities to develop on their distinctive lines that ever has been known in history."

Such a statement, comments The Times is not only a defence of British imperial policy but a bid for support of that policy from its members as well as from the rest of the world that is concerned for the safety of democratic ideals. Year by year the British Government, through its rule of "law, tolerance and good nature," and by the gradual devolution of its imperial authority to the constituent parts of the Empire, is justifying its vast trusteeship.

"The First Lord of the Admiralty, who may be the next Prime Minister, did not exaggerate. British strength and the wise use of it are today, more than ever before, bulwarks of human freedom."

It is a splendid tribute by an influential and friendly newspaper, one of the unquestioned leaders of opinion in the United States.

PROMINENT PEOPLE OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS



STANISLAS E. DESMARAIS, RICHMOND.

Stanislas E. Desmarais has resided in Richmond since the year 1890. He was an ambitious lad of eighteen years when he left Ste. Christine, Bagot County, where he was born on October 10, 1872, the son of Medor Desmarais, the first settler in that district, and Caroline Beaudoin Desmarais.

His career in Richmond as a businessman and public-spirited citizen has been a most successful one, and the passing years have brought him prestige, popularity and numerous honors.

He began his business career, shortly after arriving in Richmond, and today is one of that town's most active men. His adopted town has always held a deep place in his heart, and he has ever shown a readiness to co-operate in any movement which has tended towards the success of Richmond.

Nine years after arriving in Richmond Mr. Desmarais married Miss Josephine Janelle, and a life's partnership was begun which Mr. and Mrs. Desmarais are today enjoying with a happy family gathered about them.

It is perhaps as former member of Parliament for Richmond that S. E. Desmarais is best known outside of his home town. He was first elected to the House of Commons at a bye-election on October 22, 1923, to succeed the late G. E. Denault, of Asbestos, who had been elected member in the previous election, replacing the Hon. Jacob Nicol, but died before taking his seat at Ottawa.

Mr. Desmarais was re-elected in the general elections of 1927, but in the elections of 1936, when the Liberal Government at Quebec was defeated, Mr. Desmarais suffered a similar fate at the hands of Albert Gaudreau, of Asbestos, the present member for Richmond.

In private life Mr. Desmarais is engaged in the wood, coal, lumber, ice and brick manufacturing business. His business is recognized as one of the leading ones of its kind in the Eastern Townships. Years of conscientious and faithful work on his part have brought it to its present high standard.

Mr. Desmarais has also held offices in various societies, associations and companies. He was president of the Retail Merchants' Association for the Dominion of Canada from 1929 until 1936 and president of the Retail Merchants' Association for the Province of Quebec from 1929 until 1936, and is still a director of this association.

Municipal politics have also attracted him and he has long been a leading figure in the civic life of Richmond. He served three terms as mayor of the town, being first elected in 1931, re-elected in 1932 and again by acclamation in 1935.

Mr. and Mrs. Desmarais have four children, Olga, wife of Dr. L. R. Vézina, of St. Jerome, Antonio Desmarais, of Quebec City, Gérard Desmarais, of Richmond, and Gaston Desmarais, attorney of Richmond and Sherbrooke.

Mr. Desmarais is a quiet type of citizen, yet one who in an unassuming manner has long played an important part in the life of the community in which he lives. His services are fully appreciated and his worth as a citizen valued by fellow-citizens of all classes and creeds.

—J. K. Flaherty.

The True Goal Of Education

Psalm CXIX, 9: "How can a young man keep life clean? By keeping to Thy Word." (Dr. Moffatt's translation.)

Since this is Education Week, a word on the subject may not be inacceptable. The human spirit in all ages has sought for light. Guidance in perplexity is an instinctive human demand.

Doubtless, many disturbing questions were agitating the minds of people in the far-distant days when this Pslam was written; and a good many of these questions were extremely like those which exercise our Minds nowadays. Probably, too, that age boasted its social reformers, its statesmen, and scholars, ready to grapple with all manner of hard questions; and there may have been faddists, each with his own panacea for all the ills to which flesh is heir: for such there always have been, and always will be, as long as the world wags!

Human Nature does not vary much in the course of a few thousand years; nor from the temptations and dangers which beset the youth of that time, can we consider our own young people to be immune. So, that old question of the Psalmist is of perennial interest. Now, as then, an answer must be found. Each generation, as it comes to the threshold of manhood and womanhood, faces the problem: How to make the very best of life?

Now, let me say at once, that of all the problems that present themselves for solution in any age or country, none is more weighty, none calls for more serious and anxious thought than this: because it has to do with the truest well-being, physical, mental, and moral, of the Flower of the Nation, not to speak of the generations that are yet to come.

It has often been asked: Can too much thought and care and sacrifice be expended on the youth? Is public money spent on Education, though never so lavishly, money unwisely or ill spent?

It depends entirely upon what we understand by the term "Education." If Education means the drawing forth, developing, and bringing to perfection all the highest and best potentialities of our youth, the answer must be: No—it is hardly possible to do or to spend too much upon a work so important and so vital! But, if the word implies merely the training of the Intellectual, without having regard to the Spiritual and Moral powers, we must unhesitatingly say: Yes—it is quite possible to do and to spend too much upon a work so inadequate and one-sided as that!

How evident this becomes when we really take the trouble to think about it! How clear it is that, what is lacking in our world-leaders today is not cleverness, but Conscience; not intelligence, but integrity.

Indeed, it is the clever people, the successful people, the "bright" men, like Hitler and Mussolini, men of force and magnetism, whom to hear is to obey—it is they who are rattling sabres, aiding rebellion, inciting, drilling, and regimenting men and women and even little children—like the Balilla—for war and its uses!

You may remember, that Milton's Satan, the Hero of Paradise Lost, is represented as a being of giant intellectual and physical might—combined with evil Will! Which thing is an Allegory!

Yes, he must be blind who cannot read, in the fears and miseries of our troubled world, the lesson that no Education can be regarded as complete, that leaves out of its reckoning the Moral and Spiritual side: an educational system that busies itself with bricks and mortar, space and ventilation, laboratories and gymnasia, and yet forgets to ask the really vital question: Wherewithal shall these young people make the best of life, preserve it from corruption and evil?

Surely, it is no true Education which omits to create in the oncoming citizenry of our land a conscience which shall keep ever before them the loyal fulfilment of Duty to God and Man.

How can the young keep life clean from pride and selfishness and dishonesty and vice? That question cannot be shelved, in the way Felix put aside the arguments of St. Paul: "When I have a convenient season I will call for thee." No — this is matter that simply cannot wait, cannot give place to other questions which some regard as more urgent and vital.

You know the kind of questions I mean: questions relating to standing in examinations, "satisfying the examiners"; or, what sort of position one will be fitted for, and what salary one may expect—if successful?

Of course, these are perfectly legitimate questions. Striving after honors and emoluments is quite right and legitimate. But, underlying these is something far more important: Will the Education help our young men and women to be honorable, high-minded, courageous, God-fearing? Will it help them to get the very best out of life?

There is no more eminently practical question than this: none of greater real utility. But, Christianity is nothing, if not practical. God's Book is man's Book: and to this vital question the Bible has an answer ready: "Even by ruling themselves after Gord's Word!"

Thus to rule oneself is to apply to the guidance of one's life as a Christian, what has been aptly styled "sanctified commonsense." Christian Wisdom is manifested in an earnest seeking to understand what the will of the Lord is, in perceiving the significance of the passing opportunity. In the long run, we shall find that our most ambitious schemes are doomed to failure, if they are not in accordance with the Will, or, as the Psalmist would say, the Word, of God.

The noblest, even if not the most lucrative, tasks in this world are reserved for men and women of the keenest spiritual insight, who are most in harmony with the Divine Purpose.

You may ask: What is meant by "keeping God's word"?

Jesus Christ furnishes us an explanation, when, in His prayer to the Father on the eve of the Crucifixion He said: "Sanctify them by the Truth: Thy Word is Truth."

It is not merely: Thy Word is true, a matter of quality; but, Thy Word is Truth, a matter of identity.

The Ideal Education, then, is the pursuit of Truth, human and divine. But Christ proclaims that Truth is made up of principles: it is an inward life, and not any mere formula of words. How, otherwise, could we explain the saying of Jesus: "The words which I speak unto you, they are truth, and they are life"?

Religion is not merely a matter of thought, but of action. Our Lord says: "If any man will do God's Will, he shall know of the doctrine." It is a very plain and simple rule.

Here we are, in a very puzzling world, when strife, political, social, and religious is the atmosphere in which millions of young people are being brought up: a world where a hundred jarring creeds declare themselves, more or less dogmatically, to be the Truth. How are we to decide? Well, whatever else may be uncertain, this, at least, is clear:

Whoever else may be wrong, it must be right to be pure, and just, and merciful, and honest: it must be right to love one's neighbor as oneself, as all the Law and the Prophets bear witness. Then, do the Will of God, and you shall know all that is really needful you should know. Generally, men approach the Truth from the opposite side to that which Jesus directs. They say: If I could only believe, only be sure, then I would set my house in order and really live in earnest

But God says: Try My method. Start by making your life pure and true, and then you will be able to believe. Live in earnest, rule yourselves after My Word—and you shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free.

In the Samoan islands, whole villages often pack up and go on excursion visits to other islands as far as sixty miles away. The trips often last six months.

Mrs. Carroll,

Representative from the Gossard Company, will be at our store all day

Monday, March 1st

and will be glad to help anyone choose the right type of foundation garment.



If your "corsets" showed as your shoes, wouldn't you be far more discriminating in your choice, and pay considerably more attention to fitting? Yet, actually, the foundation does make or mar your silhouette. Stylists now design foundations for current fashions, and the best dressed women among our clientele are those bright minds who realize that foundation means "foundations," and put themselves in the hands of our expert fitter.

— Third Floor.

C. O. Saint-Jean, Limited

E. E. GOODENOUGH, President.

21-23 Wellington St. North. Phones: 1236—1237.

Ross-Biron Electric Ltd.

SHERBROOKE.



THE LARGEST ELECTRICAL STORE IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

...Announcing...

their appointment as dealers for

GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

RADIO SERVICE — MOTOR REPAIRING
AUTO ELECTRIC SERVICE
CONTRACTING ESTIMATES

"Electrical Service That Satisfies"

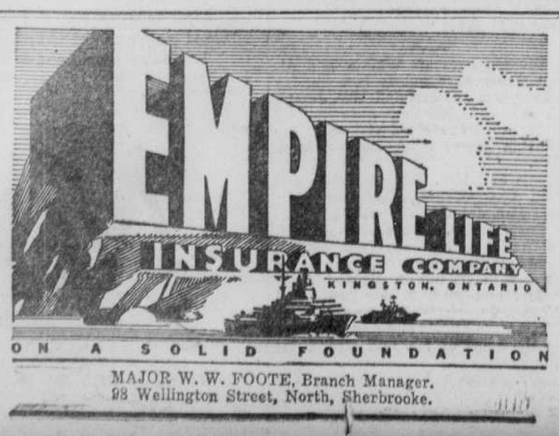
— Agents —
L. A. SULLIVAN, Magog.
R. J. HUNT, Rock Island.

17 - 21 Frontenac St. - - Phone 645

Just That Difference



HOVEY'S English Cure HAMS & BACON



MAJOR W. W. FOOTE, Branch Manager.
93 Wellington Street, North, Sherbrooke.

EASTER EXCURSION

From Sherbrooke and Q. C. Stations South.

$8.00 Canadian Funds. TO BOSTON

Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Worcester, Springfield, and intermediate points — and Return

$12.00 Canadian Funds TO NEW YORK

New Haven, Hartford, etc. — and Return

GOING THURS., MARCH 25th

To Boston, Worcester, Springfield and intermediate points in coaches, or in sleeping cars (on payment of berth rate).

To New York in coaches, or in sleeping cars (on payment of berth rate) to and from Springfield, and in coaches only between Springfield and New York.

Also going March 26th and 27th, regular equipment.

RETURNING to leave destination not later than Tuesday, March 30th.

Corresponding low fares from all Q. C. Stations North of Sherbrooke.

Further information from Ticket Offices.

QUEBEC CENTRAL

Choose Your

CASUAL COAT

For All Around Chic

$19.95 up

Furred Or Unfurred



Revived—Top Fashion of the Twenties.

The Beauvais Embroidered Dress to put new color under your Fur Coat. Only..... $19.75

Newest form of captivation .... back from the nineteen twenties .... to bring us the gayety .... the exhilaration .... of that lush decade.

All of our new dresses are definitely guaranteed to make you disavow winter and look towards spring.

Elizabeth Bradley

FOUNDATION GARMENTS AND MODES

71 Wellington Street North. — Phone 142.

Look Your Smartest in a Distinctive

Custom Tailored SUIT



Individually designed, cut, draped and fitted to your measure.

Whether you prefer the mannish effect that retains the feminine touch, or the soft casual type, the finished model will compliment your good taste.

Wide variety of exclusive Imported cloths to choose from.

Prices $40. and $45.

J. A. PELLETIER AND SON

SHERBROOKE.

Social and Personal

Mr. Claude Spafford, London street, returned home yesterday from a short visit to New York.

* * *

Miss Phyllis Jones, of Montreal, is spending the week-end with her father, Mr. E. W. Jones, High street.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Kerridge and Miss Ruth Harris are leaving today to spend the week-end in Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. Francis Kenalty, Melbourne street, is spending the week-end in Montreal.

* * *

Mr. S. R. Fuller has arrived from New York and is in residence for a short time at his home on Queen street.

* * *

Mr. William H. Gaffney, Belvidere street, has left for Pittsfield, Mass., where he has accepted a position with the General Electric Company.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ludger Gregoire announce the engagement of their daughter, Sybil, to Dr. Julien A. Giroux, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Giroux, of Bromptonville, Que.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles de L. Mignault, London street, are in Montreal, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bouffard.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Akhurst, of Coaticook, are spending the week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Turner, Victoria street.

* * *

Mrs. Herbert Sansom and Mrs. James Douglass, of Stanley, N.B., and Mrs. Raymond Wood, of MacAdam, N.B., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Savage, Bowen avenue south.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Spier and Mrs. Archie Hetherington, who have spent the past few months in Los Angeles, Calif., are now in Victoria, B.C., where they will spend the remainder of the winter season.

* * *

Mrs. Francis A. Chisholm Doxsee, "The Parsonage," Melbourne street, is leaving today to spend a few days in Montreal. Rev. Mr. Doxsee will leave on Monday to join his wife in the metropolis.

* * *

Mrs. Olive Mann, of Quebec, formerly of Sherbrooke, is spending a week in Montreal visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas Fraser, who spent some time with her daughter in the Ancient Capital, prior to their departure for the metropolis.

* * *

Through the initiative of the Mothers' Auxiliary to the Sir Malcolm Campbell Boy Scouts, the Cubs enjoyed a jolly sleigh drive last evening. Upwards of fifty boys, in charge of several Rovers, left St. Andrew's Church hall in the early evening, and after spending an hour or so rivalling the sleigh-bells with their jolly songs, the party returned to the hall refreshments. The informal picnic supper — every one brought a basket—was very much appreciated by the hungry "Pack," but Cub Master Douglas Jones, who was in charge, saw to it that even the smallest Cub had his full share of the good things provided.

On behalf of the boys, Cub Leslie Berwick extended a hearty vote of thanks to the Mothers' Auxiliary for arranging and treating them to the sleigh drive, which had been an outstanding feature of their winter's fun. Mrs. W. Waldie, on behalf of the Auxiliary, told the Cubs that it was a pleasure for them to do what they could for the members of the Sir Malcolm Campbell Boy Scouts, whose welfare and comfort would ever be their first consideration.

Miss Dorothy Ferguson, of Renfrew, Ont., is spending two weeks in Sherbrooke, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sheridan, McManamy street.

* * *

Mrs. C. P. Buckland and Mrs. V. G. Southern were hostesses at the tea hour yesterday afternoon at the close of the regular weekly meeting of the Junior Welfare League at Mrs. L. S. Channell's residence on Portland avenue.

* * *

Mrs. L. A. Littlefield, who was summoned here by the sudden passing away of her aunt, Miss Laura Rugg, and has been visiting her father, Mr. J. R. Sangster, Wolfe street, is returning home to Boston on Sunday night.

CITY BRIEFLETS

Special—made-up draperies, 2 1-3 yards long, blue, rust, red, green and gold, value $6, for $3.95 pair. Chez Poudrette's, 13 Wellington. Tel. 2490.

WINTER GARDENS

Dancing tonight with Giz Gagnon, the old maestro swinging it again on the piano.

NORTH HATLEY MAN MISSING

Concern was expressed today regarding the whereabouts of Joseph Doyon, R.R. No. 3, North Hatley, who has been missing from his home since February 15th. Doyon is reported to have left his home on that date to obtain work in this city. Nothing has been heard from him since and members of his family are very worried.

Doyon is forty-one years old, weighs about 120 pounds, and has a fair complexion and blue eyes. When he disappeared he was wearing an oxford grey suit, navy blue overcoat and grey hat. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be appreciated by his family.

LAWRENCE SCHOOL PUPILS VISIT COTTON MILL

Education assumed a new guise yesterday for twenty-two pupils from Grades V and VI of the Lawrence School who, with their principal, Miss Verna Hatch, were afforded an opportunity of visiting the cotton mills. The youthful visitors were cordially received and taken on a tour of inspection about the plant

The visit was a very interesting one for both teacher and pupils.

The pupils of the East Ward School wrote "finis" to Education Week yesterday afternoon, when, under the supervision of Miss Doris Cillis, the principal, and her staff, they presented an impromptu programme, which opened with "O Canada," sung and acted by grades I, II and III. This was followed by a recitation, "The Fairy," by Stanley Sharpe, and a Scotch step dance by Rosa Trussier. Gerald Armstrong then told a story with a moral about honor and "playing the game," from which adults as well as children might well take a "lesson." Hilda Prewer sang a pretty song and Eric Sharpe gave a recitation entitled, "Don't Put Off Until Tomorrow What Can Be Done Today." Everyone was delighted when Pauline Buddell and Joan Peak repeated their pretty Dutch dance, as they were when grades I, II and III gave a second demonstration of "The Red Cross Train." Thelma Peak and Jean Robbidas sang a pretty duet called "When I Grow Too Old to Dream." Pauline Buddell contributed a piano solo and Evelyn Elkas gave a recitation, both of which were very much enjoyed. Three boys sang the Red Cross song and afterwards the whole school joined them in singing, "The Maple Leaf Forever," and God Save the King.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS

KNOWLES—At Richmond, Que., on Feb. 22nd, 1937, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Knowles, a son, (Malcolm Edward).

MARRIAGES

FISK-GAMSBY—On February 13th, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, by the Very Rev. Dean Carlisle, Annie Grace Gamsby to Norris Freeland Fisk.

DEATHS

RAINEY—Entered into rest at his late residence, 7 London street, Feb. 26th, 1937, L. E. Rainey, aged 69 years, beloved husband of Florence Alice Cathcart. Funeral service will take place at his late residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Dr. Read and Dr. Graham. Interment in Elmwood Cemetery. Lord's Funeral Home 308.

LEWIS—Entered into rest February 27th, 1937, at her late residence, 35 Cambrai St., Augusta Elizabeth Purdy, beloved wife of James William Lewis. The body was removed to the Chapel of Lord's Funeral Home and will be taken Monday morning to Waterloo, Que., where funeral service will be held at St. Luke's Church at 2 p.m. Interment at Waterloo.

HARTLEY — At West Brome on Friday, Feb. 26, 1937, Lucy Cyrena Holden, dearly beloved wife of William E. Hartley. Funeral service from the late residence, Monday, March 1, at 2 p.m. Interment in Pettes cemetery. West Brome.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Mary Elizabeth Memory, who departed this life February 28th, 1933.

Inserted by her husband,
THOMAS W. MEMORY.
LESLIE AND AMY MEMORY,
Son and Daughter-in-Law.

CARD OF THANKS.

We, the family of the late Mrs. Carlos Henry Parker, nee Mary Clark, daughter of Robert Clark, Canterbury, Compton County, Que., latterly of Lennoxville, Que., do hereby wish to express our sincere thanks for, and deep appreciation of, the very many kindnesses extended to us during the illness, death and burial of our dear wife and mother.

7 Lorne Ave., Lennoxville, Que.

CHURCH NOTICES

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Frontenac St.

Minister: Rev. J. R. Graham, M.A., B.D. Residence: 68 Portland Ave. Phone 1977.

Organist and Choirmaster: Mr. J. G. Scorer.

11 a.m.—Preacher: Rev. C. Stacey Woods, B.A., B.Th. Beginners and Primary Sunday School.

2.30 p.m.—Jr., Int. and Senior S.S. Y. P. Discussion Group.

7 p.m. — Preacher: Rev. A. M. Barclay. Illustrated talk.

Don't fail to hear both these speakers.

You are always welcome at St. Andrew's.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH
(The United Church of Canada)

Rev. Francis A. Chisholm Doxsee, B.A., Minister.

Rev. G. Ellery Read, D.D., Pastor Emeritus.

C. V. Chamberlain, Organist and Choir Director.

11 a.m.—"The Road to Jerusalem."

7 p. m. — "The Life of Christ: Gathering Storm Clouds."

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH
(Head of Court Street)

Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., D.D., Minister; Prof. R. Havard, choir leader; Miss Bertha Allen, L.Mus., organist.

9.45 a.m.—Sunday School.

11 a.m.—"Outside the Shut Door" Rev. G. E. Read, D.D.

2.30 p.m. — Men's Brotherhood. "St. David's Day."

7 p.m. — The congregation will worship in Plymouth Church.

BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. Portland Ave. and Queen St.

Rev. A. J. Milligan, B.A., B.Th., Minister.

10 a.m.—Sunday School.

11 a.m.—Mr. Charles Frontman, B.A., Field Secretary of the Inter-School Christian Fellowship.

7 p. m. — "The View from the Cross."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
Lennoxville.

3rd Sunday in Lent, Feb. 28.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

10 a.m.—Sunday School.

11 a.m.—Matins. Preacher: The Rev. Basil Jones.

7 p. m. — Evensong and sermon. Preacher: Rev. Elton Scott.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
Montreal and Island Sts.

10 a.m.—Sunday School.

11 a.m.—Sunday Service.

Subject: "Christ Jesus."

Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Reading room open Tuesday and Friday afternoons, from 3 to 5.

All are welcome.

Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a Bostonian, is credited with giving the world ether as an anesthesia.

STRIKE ENDED AT THE JULIUS KAYSER PLANT

Company Officials Last Night Agreed to Reinstate Discharged Employee and Recognize Grievance Committee — Over 100 Knitters Quit Their Jobs Yesterday Afternoon.

Strike of 125 employees in the knitting department of the local plant of the Julius Kayser Company, which resulted yesterday afternoon from the alleged discharge of Newton Munkittrick, had been amicably settled today after company officials had acceded to three requests made by the strikers.

The knitters quit their jobs yesterday when they learned that Munkittrick, who had been one of their spokesmen the previous day when they requested an increase in wages, had been given his "walking papers." The 125 men in the knitting department filed out of the plant, causing no trouble or disturbance as they did so, and obtained permission from the National Catholic Syndicate to meet in their hall on Gordon street.

At a meeting held shortly after the strike was declared, it was decided to request the company to reinstate Munkittrick, promise protection to those who had walked out and recognize a grievance committee. Last night a delegation met Walter Mutchler, general manager of the company, who granted these demands.

Mr. Mutchler stated to the Record this morning that the misunderstanding had been settled. Questioned further concerning the strike, he stated: "We have nothing to say."

Picketing of the Julius Kayser premises last night prevented a number of men on the night shift from operating their machines. A large number of the night workers had joined up with the day men in sympathy.

Officials of the National Catholic Syndicate emphasized today that this labor union had not sanctioned the strike or been in any manner connected with it.

SOMETHING FOR HOUSEWIVES TO PONDER OVER

Indianapolis, Feb. 27.—If you're a farm wife and you have been cooking the family's meals for a period of thirty years you have "earned" $35,313—at least that is what Miss Julia Newton, of the Farm Credit Administration, told a farm women's meeting here.

Miss Newton yesterday figured the labor of cooking a meal as being worth fifteen cents a meal and she said that in thirty years there would be 235,425 meals.

Your Valuables!

How long will they remain yours?

Danger to the things you value takes many forms—Safety takes but one form — a Safe Deposit Box in our vault.

Out of reach from fire .... secure from loss through carelessness and theft .... protected by the best modern mechanical devices .... everything in your own private box under lock and key.

SHERBROOKE TRUST COMPANY



Cut Rate Watch Repairing

Expert watch repairing guaranteed for one year.

$1 will repair, clean, jewels, staffs, main spring, etc.

H. A. BROUILLETTE

26 Wellington St. So. and Windsor Mills.

Phone 901 Sherbrooke.

PRESENT TRUTH

GET—so as to give free reading matter on attested information on Bible Doctrines and Prophecy and its relation to our times. Write

H. P. PARKER
Lennoxville.

Bread Helps You Reduce Safely.

It is now a proved fact that bread is not fattening. It is not just a starchy food, but a valuable combination of energy-giving carbohydrate and an especially effective form of protein that helps burn up surplus fat. If you want to feel splendidly energetic while you reduce, and not weak, tired and irritable — you must eat bread.

ALLATT'S

Just Phone 724w

COATICOOK

Every Monday and Thursday.

NOTARY LEONIDAS BACHAND will be at Lawyer Martel's Office. (Felix Lajoie Building)

Night and Holiday Calls: Lennoxville 143-W; Sherbrooke, 292-J.

Lee M. Watson & Co., Reg'd.

INSURANCE

Fire, Automobile, Liability, Etc.

Sun Life Building, Sherbrooke.

Phones: Office 2951-2950.

"There's tea to get, and sugar, and a jar of cold cream. Then there's knitting wool, and a new collar, and soap. And there's something else, important too...."

It's John's shoes that you left at PIGEON'S to be re-soled! And John will be delighted to get them on again, for old shoes always come back from Pigeon's looking smart and feeling comfortable. 68 Wellington N.

Any and all kinds of business—a cent a word. Record Want Columns.



Conley's Little Plumber

We've received a lot of recommendations from the folks for whom we have done work. They say that they liked the courtesy they received at our hands and the dependability of our plumbing. If that's the sort of plumbing you need why not get in touch with us at once.

Ernest Conley, Reg'd.

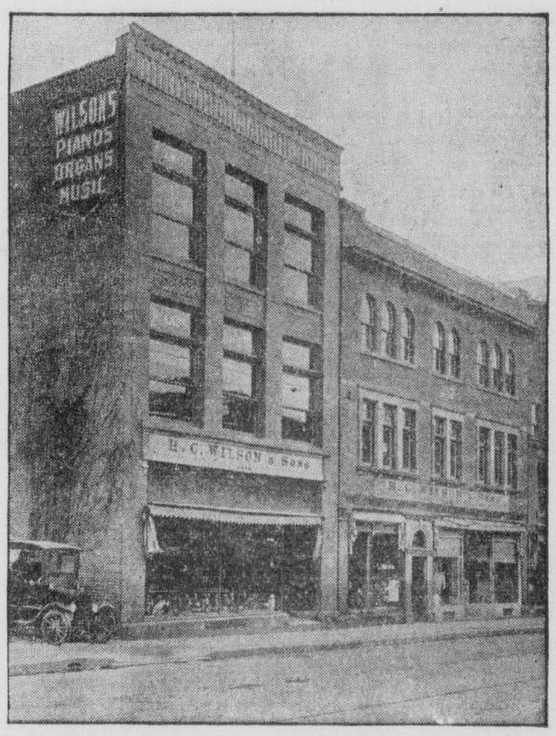
11 Magog St., Phone 378.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED

scientifically, not for a week or a month, but for ever. It will be the end of that hair problem on your upper lip, chin or cheek. Personal attention of LUCIEN BLANCHARD, Graduate-Electrologist from New York in 1933. Free consultation. — 3 Frontenac St., Sherbrooke. Telephone 1396.

1863 — WILSON'S — 1937

Buy with Confidence from Sherbrooke's Oldest Store.



Furniture for the Home

Chesterfield Suites — Bedroom Suites — Dining Room Suites
Breakfast Suites in all colors to match your kitchen
A large stock of Wilton and Axminster Rugs
Congoleum "Gold Seal" Rugs, all patterns and all sizes
Linoleum Rugs, Linoleum by the yard — Inlaid Linoleum
Simmons Beds, Springs, Mattresses, all sizes
A large stock of STUDIO COUCHES
Table Lamps — Bridge Lamps — Junior Lamps and Shades

Just Arrived!
The New 1937 Models
FRIGIDAIRE
Made only by General Motors. A size for every home and a price for every purse.

R. C. A. VICTOR
Globe Trotter Radios.
Prices from $37.50 to $265

EASY WASHING MACHINES
Priced as low as $74.50
Other models from $89.50 to $179.50
See the new Vacuum Cup Models.

MOFFAT STOVES
Electric, Gas and Combinations.
We are exclusive dealers.

GURNEY STOVES
A large stock of these very popular stoves in the latest color combinations, to match your kitchen.
Also Combination Stoves.

PIANOS
Steinway and Heinzman Pianos.
Wilson and Weber Pianos.
Apartment Pianos to Rent.

VIOLINS — GUITARS — UKULELES — BAND INSTRUMENTS
SHEET MUSIC — POPULAR MUSIC — TEACHING METHODS
VICTOR STUDIO — BLUE BIRD RECORDS.

H. C. W... SONS, Limited

J. W...

SHERBROOKE

37 Wellington...

SPECIALS!
ROADSTER ..
COUPE ..
TUDOR ..
EDGE SEDAN ..
HIPPET SEDAN ..
$10
$125.
$125.0
$150.00
$125.00

Gangster's Garage
Limited.
Wellington St. S. —

WATERLOO

Mr. J. Lionel Hebert, of Montreal, will meet his local clientele at W. E. Courtemanche's store on Thursday, March 4th. Have your eyes examined and fitted to glasses.

WHO WANTS TO KISS COLD, JELLIED BEEF BROTH?

Denver, Feb. 27. — To prove the bacteriological hazards involved in kissing, Instructor T. A. Anderson prevailed on several high school students of both sexes to kiss dishes of cold, jellied beef broth.

Examining the broth several days later under microscopes, students found flourishing clusters of germs on the lip imprints.

A survey next morning showed the students were deeply impressed —not one went out the previous evening and kissed a dish of cold, jellied beef broth.

RECORD'S CLASSIFIED ADS.

Female Help Wanted

EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES WANTED for ladies' ready-to-wear store in Drummondville. Apply Box 612, Drummondville, Que.

EXPERIENCED COOK FOR SUMMER dining room, good position for right person. Give references when applying. Record, Box 56.

Situation Wanted, Female

TYPIST, EXPERIENCED, RAPID, knowledge office routine, dictation, bookkeeping. Moderate salary. Write Box 64, Record.

WORK WANTED BY THE HOUR OR day. Mrs. S. H. Neil, Phone 2408-J.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER DESIRES position. Write Mrs. S. J., Farnham, Que.

Situation Wanted, Male

MAGOG—AFTERNOON JOB WANTED. Clerical or manual. Own typewriter. Box 703, Magog.

Teachers Wanted

PROTESTANT SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY of Melbourne Township wants qualified Elementary teachers for Melbourne schools. Salary $40 per month, nine months' term. Applications received to March 13th. State experience. Apply to F. W Burrill, Sec.-Treas., Upper Melbourne, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR THE ULVERton Consolidated School. Four Protestant experienced qualified teachers. One for Principal capable of teaching Grade X, Latin and French. Apply to A. G. Harriman, Sec.-Treas., R.M.D. No. 1, Melbourne, Que.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Advocates

WELLS & LYNCH, ADVOCATES, GRANada Theatre Building.

RUGG, MIGNAULT, HOLTHAM AND Grundy, advocates, McManamy & Walsh Building, 70 Wellington St. N. Phone 1589.

JOHN P. WOLFE, B.A., B.C.L., Q.C.R. Building, Wellington Street North.

ASHTON R. TOBIN, ADVOCATE, Rosenbloom's Bldg., 66 Wellington St. North. Phone 623.

GAGNE & DESMARAIS, SHERBROOKE, 15 Wellington North. Richmond Ph. 37.

ALBERT RIVARD, B.A., L.L.L., ADVOcate., 41 King St. West. Phone 218.

EWING & McFADDEN, ADVOCATES, Room 520, at 132 St. James Street, Montreal. Tel. LAncester 8738. J. Armitage Ewing, K.C., George S. McFadden, K.C. John V. Casgrain.

Auctioneer

R. M. DEMERS, AUCTIONEER, DIS. ST. Francis, Bedford, Sherbrooke. Ph. 1005.

Chartered Accountants

AUDITORS—INCOME TAX.

EDNEY, ARMITAGE & CO. Chartered Accountants. 66 Wellington St. North Telephone 3285.

PIERRE BACHAND, B.A., M. COM. C.A., 49 King St. West. Telephone 2696.

Certified Accountant

J. H. BRYCE, C.P.A., C.G.A., AUDITOR, 186 Quebec St., Sherbrooke. Tel. 1308.

Physicians and Surgeons

DR. R. B. SPEER, EYE, EAR, NOSE, Throat, 98 Wellington No. Phone 3246.

DR. ETHIER, PHONE 676. 84 KING ST. West. Electrotherapy. Urinary Disease.

DRS. J. A. DARCHE AND LIONEL Darche. Eye. Ear. Nose and Throat. Private Hospital, 92 King Street West.

DR. G. B. LOOMIS, GENERAL MEDIcine, clinical diagnosis and electrical treatment. 2 Bellevue Avenue. Phone 3444.

Veterinary Surgeon

SHERBROOKE VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Dr. L. A. Gendreau, 14 Front. Ph. 2107.

Financial

BUSINESS RE-ORGANIZED, CAPITAL obtained, credit adjusted. Confidential interview. G. S. Sharpe, 104 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Wellington St. No., Sherbrooke.

Insurance

F. J. SOUTHWOOD & CO., INS. AGENTS 4 Marquette St., Sherbrooke. Ph. 100.

TALK WITH BECKER. Sun Life Assurance Co. Tel. 634.

Plasterer

PLASTERER WITH EQUIPMENT, Eug. Levesque, Council St. Ph. 2259-W.

NOTICE

is hereby given that The Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, formerly known as "The Sherbrooke Street Railway Company," a corporation having its principal place of business in the City of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the adoption of a special Act amending its charter, and reducing its share capital, by changing the par value of its common shares from a par value of One hundred dollars ($100.00) each to a par value of Five dollars ($5.00) each.

Sherbrooke, Que., February 3rd, 1937.

RUGG, MIGNAULT, HOLTHAM & GRUNDY Attorneys for Petitioner.

We Repair Electric

WASHERS
TOASTERS
IRONS
VACUUM CLEANERS
MOTORS
RADIOS

ROSS-BIRON ELECTRIC LIMITED
17 Frontenac St. Sherbrooke, Que.
Phone 645

MATHIAS
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
33 Wellington St North.
Granada Bldg. Phone 243.
Res. Phone 2873.

For Sale

LEATHER COUCH, OAK FRAME, NO reasonable offer refused. Apply Box 58, Record.

ONE 3x12 NEWLY IRONED ARCH AND grates, one 3x8 Cutter evaporator. Box 12, Sutton Junction, Que.

75 ACRES OF LUMBER AND WOOD stumpage. Reasonable terms. Apply to H. G. Curtis, Stanstead. Tel. Rock Island 611r6.

THREE BURNER GAS STOVE IN PERfect condition, $5. Phone 64.

POOL TABLE, 2 SETS BALLS, CUES, etc., complete. Bargain. Apply to R. Benton 1264-W or J. W. Black 2791.

MAHOGANY RUSH BOTTOM CHAIRS with drop leaf table, suitable for small dining room, various other tables, chest of drawers, etc., some antique. Apply Mrs. J. P. Hume, 24 Montreal Street. Phone 687.

100 ACRE WOOD LOT FOR SALE about three miles from Bishopton in the town of Dudswell, second range lot 21a and 21b. Write L. R. Gorham, Sub. P.O. 24, Edmonton, Alta.

NEW PRINT QUILTS FOR SALE. BOX 477, Richmond.

REGISTERED BLACK SCOTTIE PUPpies, bargains. Egbert Healy, Tel. 128 Richmond.

AUTOMOBILE ANY PARTS, NEW, used. Write details, prices. Dagenais, 607 Bourbonniere, Montreal.

3 BURNER GAS STOVE WITH OVEN, $5. Phone 1288-W.

Real Estate For Sale

RESIDENCE, SOLID BRICK, ON CORner lot, 100x100 feet. Hot water furnace with blower, three garages, solarium, offered for $4,200. Cost $6,900 to build. R. LaRiberte, corner Belmont and 7th Avenue, Sherbrooke.

ALBINI SAMSON, REAL ESTATE Agent. Buying, selling and exchanging all kinds of properties all over the province. Address: 41 King West, Sherbrooke, Que. Tel. 516.

DON'T SIGN ANOTHER LEASE! OWN your own home. Four houses for sale, cash or credit. Real estate going up. Information apply 12a Sanborn. Phone 3036-M.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT COOKSHIRE, Mrs. Geo. Bushey's property. A bargain for cash. Apply E. J. Desruisseaux, Post Office, Sherbrooke.

Farms For Sale

50 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP for cash. Apply W. B. Billings, St. Elie d'Orford.

FARM WITH MILK RUN, TWO MILES from North Hatley, near Sherbrooke. 125 acres, 24 Jersey cows, 12 heifers, 8 shoats, complete farm equipment, silo, running water, Grimm evaporator with 600 pails. Residence with furnace, bathroom, telephone. Price $5,900 complete or will sell farm alone with milk business. Apply or write to J. D. O'Bready, 50 King West, Apt. 10, Sherbrooke.

Live Stock For Sale

NINE 5 WEEKS OLD PIGS, BACON type. Gilbert Walsh, Ayer's Cliff, Telephone 9r22.

To Let

SEMI-DETACHED BRICK HOUSE, 7 rooms, fireplace, North Ward. Phone 2839.

FOUR ROOM HEATED FLAT. APPLY 37 Walton Avenue, Phone 2859-F.

AT 89 QUEEN. SEVEN ROOM UPPER flat, oil heated, cemented cellar, two set tubs, garage, best location in town. Day phone 13, evening 1357-M.

5 ROOMS, HEATED, HOT AND COLD water, Frigidaire, Strathcona Apt., 180 Wellington North H. A. Hyndman, Phone 409 or 114.

FOUR ROOM HEATED APARTMENT, 27 Wellington South. Apply 25 Wellington Street South.

DESIRABLE FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, well heated upper flat, 109 London, facing Portland Square. Large sunporch, verandah, attic and garage, May 1st, $50. Skinner, 44 Wellington.

FRONT THREE ROOMS AND BATH, heated apartment, 44b Wellington North, May 1st, $30. A. C. Skinner.

FRONT FIVE ROOM HEATED APARTment, electric refrigerator, stove, etc., $40. Wellington North, May 1st. Skinner.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH, WELL HEATed apartment, Wellington North, refrigerator, stove, Murphy bed, etc. Just right for one or two, $35, May 1st. Skinner, 44 Wellington North.

OFFICE SUITE, TWO SMALL ROOMS, good location, Wellington North. Possession May 1st. Skinner, 44 Wellington N.

MODERN FIVE ROOM HEATED APARTment with bath, attic and garage, May 1st. Phone 673-W.

THREE ROOMS, HEATED, WITH KITCHenette, gas stove, nice location, ready for March 1st. Apply J. A. Dubreuil, 101 Short Street, Phone 1754-F.

32 MONTREAL ST. SIX ROOM HEATed apartment, hot water all year, fireplaces, fine convenient location. Phone 1103 or 1156-W.

OFFICE IN STORE BUILDING, 22-24 King West. Rent $5. Phone 1103 or 1156-W.

VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN SEMIdetached house on Victoria Street with heated garage, fireplace, etc. Modern heated apartments, four and six rooms; also self-contained house on Walton Avenue. Apply 9 Walton Avenue.

FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR one or two, North Ward. Record, Box 57.

Attractive Buys
1935 and 1936
Plymouth Sedans
SPECIALS!

1929 FORD ROADSTER .. $100.00
1929 FORD COUPE $125.00
1929 FORD TUDOR $125.00
1929 DODGE SEDAN $150.00
1929 WHIPPET SEDAN ... $125.00

Sangster's Garage
Limited.
31 Wellington St. S. — Phone 413

Business Opportunities

WELL ESTABLISHED TRANSPORT Company in City of Sherbrooke running fleet trucks full time. Apply Box 60, Record.

Situations Vacant

AMATEUR ARTISTS — COMPETE FOR Free Art Course (Value $215.00). Write today for Free Test. Give age and occupation. Box 53, Record.

Wanted To Purchase

BIRON PONY CARIOLE (SMALL). State price. Box 80, Danville.

HORSE WANTED WEIGHING ABOUT 1,200 lbs. Must be cheap for cash. Apply W. C. Aldrich, Route 2, Lennoxville.

For Sale or To Let

DISRAELI, QUE., COLERAINE ROAD Sherbrooke-Lewis route, two storey building, seven rooms lower floor, six rooms upper floor. Suitable for one or two families, restaurant or small store. G. Gilbert, Disraeli, or K. Stewart, 221 St. James St. West, Montreal.

10 ACRE FARM TO LET OR FOR SALE, New 5 room house, electric lights, pipeless furnace, running water, garage, large henhouse. Apply C. Goodfellow, 65 Melbourne. Phone 1075-J.

Wanted To Rent

FOR MAY 1ST. SELF-CONTAINED house of 5 or 6 rooms with option of buying. Apply Box 55, Record.

FIVE OR SIX ROOM TENEMENT WANTed immediately. Tel. 3327-J.

Boarders Wanted

THE NEW WINDSOR HOTEL, DEPOT Street, has accommodation for a few regular boarders. Rooms all newly renovated. Reasonable rates. Phone 1700.

PAYING GUESTS WANTED, MRS. ROY Wiggett, 125 London Street.

REGULAR BOARDERS WANTED, NICE bright room, good location, 89 Frontenac Street. Phone 125-M.

Private Hospital

FOR MATERNITY CASES, CONFIDENTIal, excellent care, board before if desired. For information write 3619 St. Denis, Montreal.

Radio Repairing

ALL MAKES RADIO REPAIRED, SOLD, traded. Clarance D. Davis, Knowlton. Phone 69.

Miscellaneous

473 VACANCIES IN THE POSTAL Service to be filled by April 5th. Full information and booklet "How to Get Into the Canadian Civil Service" free from The M. C. C. Civil Service School Ltd., Toronto 10, the oldest in Canada.

INSANITY NOW SUBJECTED TO REGISTRATION

Recently Perfected Device Registers "Pulse of Insanity" of Persons Suffering from Dementia Praecox.

Worcester, Mass., February 27.—Science now can obtain electrically evidence of the insanity induced by dementia praecox.

A "pulse of insanity" flowing from the brains of persons with this disease is reported at Clark University and Worcester State Hospital.

The pulse is an irregular voltage of electricity. It is reported as the first definite sign found in medical history which consistently foretells the approach of this, the worst type of insanity. It has been used to forestall relapses of insane persons under treatment.

The pulse was found by Hudson Hoagland, professor of general physiology at Clark University, and Dr. Morton A. Rubin, research associate in physiology. Co-operating was Dr. D. E. Cameron, of the research staff, Worcester State Hospital.

The electrical waves come from the brain cortex, or covering, in the back of the head. They are picked up by fine wires pasted to the scalp. In normal persons these waves flow about ten a second, each wave ranging from twenty to fifty millionths of a volt, but in the insane the voltages are higher, and longer. Occasional single waves last a third of a second.

The waves, however, do not indicate that the seat of insanity lies in the back of the head. The Clark scientists report the waves are "due to excess voltages that sweep across the brain from various areas not immeditely under the recording electrode."

The excess electricity itself is not necessarily the cause of the insanity, for a similar extra electrical pulse often appears in the sleep of normal persons. The Clark scientists at present interpret the excess voltage of the insane as a sign of mental disorganziation.

The insanity pulse has been verified on thirty human beings at the hospital with dementia praecox. Under the new "sugar shock" or insulin treatment, they showed improvement. In all, the insane electrical pulse decreased or disappeared, but of much greater importance was the fact that the pulse re-appeared in advance of relapses into insanity.

"Its future use," says a clinical report on "sugar shock," "as a tool in psychiatry and neurology would appear to be very promising."

DIVORCE-BENT WIFE HAS MANY GRIEVANCES

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Catherine March, forty years of age, asking a divorce in superior court, alleged her husband: (1) choked her pet dog to death; (2) killed two canaries, and (3) tortured her by caressing a "plump" woman in a taxicab beneath her window.

Tomorrow's Radio Programme

Following are the best radio programmes tomorrow, Sunday, with the key to the stations in the final paragraph:

7.00 p.m. — WEAF: Jack Benny's Orchestra; WABC: Columbia Workshop, drama; WJZ: Songs.

7.30 p.m. — WABC: Phil Baker; WJZ: Ripley's "Believe it or Not"; WEAF: Fireside Recital; CRCM: And It Came to Pass; CKAC: Church Service.

8.00 p.m. — WABC: Nelson Eddy's Open House; WJZ: Dramatic Programme; CRCM: Rex Battle's Orchestra.

8.30 p.m. — WABC: Eddy Cantor.

9.00 p.m. — WABC: Sunday Evening Hour; WJZ: Walter Winchell; WEAF: Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; CRCM: Feaure.

9.30 p.m. — WEAF: Album of Familiar Music.

10.00 p.m. — WABC: Community Sing Song; WEAF: Music; CRCM: Feature.

11.00 p.m. — WEAF: When Day is Done; WABC: Roger Pryor's Orchestra; WJZ: Judy and the Bunch; CRCM: Sweet and Low; CFCF: News; KDKA: Organ Reverles.

11.30 p.m. — WABC: Abe Lyman's Orchestra; WEAF: Spanish Revue; WJZ: Frankie Masters' Orchestra.

Monday, March 1st

7.00 p.m. — WEAF: Amos and Andy; WJZ: Mary Small, songs; WABC: Poetic Melodies; CRCM: At the Organ: CFCF: Uncle Troy; KDKA: Feature.

7.30 p.m. — WJZ: Lum and Abner; WABC: Songs; WEAF: Songs; CFCF: Theatre Time; CKAC: Studio Programme; KDKA: Music.

8.00 p.m. — WEAF: Fibber McGee; WABC: Feature; WJZ: Helen Hayes; CFCF: Music.

8.30 p.m. — WJZ: Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung; WABC: Pick and Pat; WEAF: Mixed Chorus; CRCM: St. David's Day Programme.

9.00 p.m. — WABC: Radio Theatre; WEAF: Warden Lawes, CRCM: Melodic Strings.

9.30 p.m. — WEAF: Richard Himber's Orchestra; WJZ: Feature; CRCM: Rendezvous; CFCF: Friendly Store.

10.00 p. m. — WEAF: Feature; WABC: Wayne King's Orchestra; WJZ: Good Time Society; CRCM: Band Music; CKAC: Life of the Party.

10.30 p.m. — WEAF: Musical Toast; WABC: "Trial by Jury"; WJZ: National Radio Forum; CRCM: Music; CKAC: Studio Programme.

11.00 p.m. — WJZ: Don Ferdi's Orchestra; WABC: Tomorrow's News Tonight; CRCM: Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra; CFCF Sports; KDKA: Dream Ship.

11.30 p.m. — WJZ: Phil Levant's Orchestra; WEAF: Glen Gray's Orchestra; WABC: Jay Freeman's Orchestra; KDKA: Middleman's Orchestra.

WJZ—New York 760
WEAF—New York 660
CRCM—Montreal 910
CKAC—Montreal 730
CFCF—Montreal 600
WABC—New York 860
KDKA—Pittsburgh 980
WGY—Schenectady 790

LISTEN... on Sunday to **"CANADA-1937"**
IMPERIAL TOBACCO'S INSPIRING PROGRAM
SUNDAY 5:45 P.M.
Station CKAC E.S.T.

GRANADA
LAST DAY
Sonja Henie, Adolph Menjou, Don Ameche, Arline Judge, in "ONE IN A MILLION." Burgess Meredith, Margo, Ed. Ellis, in "WINTERSET."

STARTING TOMORROW
— For Three Days —
Something New Under The Sun!
A GAY SCREENFUL OF GLADNESS!



— Special Added Attraction —
TENSE DRAMA!
FLAMING ROMANCE!
AMAZING ADVENTURE!
Under the Brooding Sky of a Strange Land.
Warner BAXTER in June LANG
"WHITE HUNTER"
with
Gail Patrick, Alison Skipworth.
"NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE"
Charlie Chase Comedy.
— Latest World News —

PREMIER
Your Last Chance Today to See Edmond Lowe, Constance Cummings, in "7 SINNERS." Ed. Everette Horton, Charlotte Winters, in "LET'S MAKE A MILLION." Other subjects.

REVIVAL TONIGHT
Joe E. Brown in his big comedy hit "SIX DAY BIKE RIDER" with Maxine Doyle, Frank McHugh.

TOMORROW UNTIL TUESDAY
3 SENSATIONAL ATTRACTIONS 3
Hours of Fascinating Entertainment

Emotion-packed drama that whirls to a breath-taking climax!



MILLIONS
have thrilled to the famous Jack London story of the North woods — packed with thrills, jammed with romance and loaded with dynamite action.



— 3rd ATTRACTION —
First Chapter of a New Sensational Serial.
THRILLING! SPECTACULAR! UNUSUAL!
GENE AUTRY Frankie Darrow in "PHANTOM EMPIRE"
— OTHER SUBJECTS —
Take advantage of the 5 o'clock performance and avoid the rush.

UNITED STATES SILENT AS BRITISH CLAIM ISLE

Washington, Feb. 27. — British moves to perfect sovereignty over Christmas Island, potential air base in the South Pacific, stirred speculation as to whether the United States might dispute ownership.

This country has contested British claims to the Island on several occasions in the past.

State Department officials declined any immediate comment, however, on the sailing of the British sloop Leith with equipment for a radio station to be erected on the atoll.

They referred all inquiries to historical references and diplomatic correspondence, which showed the United States had made no recent effort to assert its claims but never had relinquished them.

Christmas Island, covering an area of two hundred square miles, is the largest and most desirable island in its section of the Pacific.

First Youth: "I can get any girl to smile at me I please."

Second Youth: "But you can't please any girl."

Canadian Government, Municipal, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds

The services of our organization are at your disposal in matters relating to your investments.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg London, Eng.
360 St. James Street Montreal
Ottawa Hamilton Vancouver London, Ont.
PHONE: HARBOUR 2131

ALLATT'S BAKERY

Congratulations on your Fortieth Birthday

SHERBROOKE DAILY RECORD

DAWSON AUTO PARTS, LTD.

46 Wellington St. South. SHERBROOKE Phone: 3460 - 3461.

The Largest and Best Equipped Establishment of Its Kind in the Eastern Townships.

THIS IS THE THIRD YEAR IN OUR PRESENT LOCATION. YOU WILL FIND US EQUIPPED TO SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS TO THE SMALLEST DEGREE ON ACCOUNT OF OUR CARRYING THOUSANDS OF PARTS FOR ALL KINDS OF CARS AND TRUCKS.

"REPLACEMENT — PARTS"

Axle Shafts
Ball Bearings
Batteries
Brake Lining
Clutch Plates
Clutch Facings
Connecting Rods
Crowns and Pinions
Drive Shafts
Fan Belts
Gaskets
Gears
Ignition Parts
Motor Valves
Mufflers
Pistons
Purolators
Piston Pins
Piston Rings
Piston Expanders
Roller and Ball Bearings
Radiators
Springs
Timing Chains
Timing Gears
Transmission Gears
Universal Joints
Wheels

"EQUIPMENT"

Alemite and U. S. Grease Guns

Black & Decker Drills and Refacers

Air Compressors

Weaver "Oildraulic" and "Airdraulic" Lifts and Jacks

Johnson Chore Horses
Lighting Plants

Battery Chargers:
Tunger
Vulcan
Add-a-Charger

"MECHANICAL WORK"

Turning Brake Drums — Pistons Turned
Piston Pins Fitted — Lawn Mowers Reground
Connecting Rods Aligned
Cylinder Sleeves Installed
Valve Refacing and Reseating
Flywheels Turned and Gears Installed
Planeing and Straightening Cylinder Heads
Rebabbitting Connecting Rods
Installing and Grinding Steelite and Hard Steel Valve Inserts
Regrinding and Reboring Motor Blocks
Rebabbitting and Line Boring of Ford Blocks
Miscellaneous Machine Work of All Kinds
Keys Made — Skates Sharpened

WE STOCK
MAIN LEAVES FOR SPRINGS
For Over 1200 Car Models.

"WE MAKE UP"

Speedometer casings and cables.

Special oil and gas lines for all cars and trucks.

Brake cables for all cars and trucks.

"OUR NEW SERVICE"
Reconditioned motor blocks ready to install without loss of time, on any model of Ford and Chevrolet in exchange for old motor. Prices on request.

Firestone

THE GREATEST TIRE EVER BUILT FOR TRACTION



IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.
REMEMBER OUR PHONE NUMBERS:
3460 - 3461

'SPIEL FINALS ARE CONFINED TO SHERBROOKE

Four Sherbrooke Rinks Hold Spotlight in Semi-Final Round of John Nichol Memorial Trophy Competition at Lennoxville Curling Club Bonspiel.

Tonight's final encounter in the John Nichol Memorial Trophy competition at the Lennoxville Curling Club's annual granite bonspiel will be an all-Sherbrooke affair, four quartettes from the metropolis occupying the places of honor in the semi-final round as the result of yesterday's games.

Hubert Ames registered a second round victory over Willie Lane by nine to six, George Ewing swamped Alfred Campbell by twelve to four and Bob McMurray counted a single in the last end to advance into the semi-finals by defeating Roy Clarke by seven to six.

In the consolation flight, Jim Watson's Sherbrooke quartette defeated Arthur Speid's Lennoxville entry by ten to seven in the first round, while Henry Downs and his Lennoxville cohorts trounced A. M. Ramsay, of Sherbrooke, seventeen to three.

At noon today the bonspiel players were the guests of the Lennoxville Club at luncheon, following which the semi-final games were started.

The rinks and scores in last night's games were:

NICHOL TROPHY.
Second Round.

J. J. Bell	J. E. Thompson
R. MacDonald	F. C. Baker
H. A. Peabody	W. R. Baker
W. H. Ames	W. J. Lane
Skip— 9	Skip—6
R. H. Moulton	L. A. Gnaedinger
S. H. Gallinger	Rev. J. Matthews
J. G. Armitage	D. R. Clark
G. E. Ewing	A. C. Campbell
Skip—12	Skip—4
R. E. McCrea	E. Gilbey
C. O. Gustafson	W. Nichol
P. McCullough	T. E. Burton
R. McMurray	R. S. Clarke
Skip— 7	Skip—6

CONSOLATION.
First Round.

H. B. Johnston	K. MacLeod
F. A. Briggs	C. Crawford
R. W. Baker	L. W. Atto
J. P. Watson	A. T. Speid
Skip—10	Skip—7
T. Delaney	F. W. McCrea
W. Richardson	P. A. Hammond
Fred MacLean	W. O. Nicol
H. W. S. Downs	A. M. Ramsay
Skip—17	Skip—3

WOLFE-COMPTON TITLISTS NOSE OUT SCOTSTOWN

Second Game of Total-Goal Play-Off Series Last Night Ended in Two-All Overtime Tie, Giving Sawyerville Right to Advance by Odd Goal in Eleven.

Sawyerville, Feb. 27.—For the second year in scuccession Sawyerville and Windsor Mills will clash in the Eastern Townships intermediate hockey playdowns. The local squad, champions of the Wolfe-Compton County League, qualified for the semi-finals of this district's Q.A.H.A. playdowns last night, defeating Scotstown by six to five on the round of a two-game, total-goal series. The fixture against the Compton County League contenders last night ended in a two-all draw. The victory entitled Sawyerville to oppose the St. Francis Valley League titlists in a "sudden-death" game in Sherbrooke next Tuesday night.

Scotstown, defeated in the opening game of the series by the odd goal in seven, was ahead by two to one at the end of the third period last night. This score made the count on the round five-all and overtime was ordered. Forty seconds before the first supplementary frame ended, Ran Thompson rifled home a pass from Francis Williams to bring the home team victory.

After two scoreless frames Scotstown went ahead on a tally by Gauthier at the four-minute mark in the third chapter. Painter scored the equalizer less than three minutes later only to have Gauthier give the visitors a one-goal lead again and necessitate overtime to settle the issue.

Albert W. Reid, vice-president of Q.A.H.A. in this district, faced the puck and Alden Rousseau, of East Angus, presented Sawyerville with the cup emblematic of the Wolfe-Compton County League championship. Dannie Towne, of Sherbrooke, handled the game.

The teams were:

Sawyerville		Scotstown
Winslow	goal	Goodin
H. Twyman	defence	McRae
Painter	defence	Nicholson
R. Thompson	centre	MacIver
E. Thompson	r. wing	H. Dube
Bailey	l. wing	C. Dube

Sawyerville subs: Hodgins, Williams, G. Twyman and Matthew.

Scotstown subs: Helgesen, Rougeau, Gauthier, Parsons and Morrison.

THE SUMMARY
First Period

No score.
Penalties: Bailey and Parsons.
Second Period
No score.
Penalties: None.
Third Period

1—Scotstown	Gauthier ..	4.00
2—Sawyerville	Painter	2.20
3—Scotstown	Gauthier (C. Dube)	8.30

Penalty: McRae.
Overtime

4—Sawyerville	R. Thompson (Williams)	9.20

Penalty: E. Thompson.

LOYOLA SCORED DECISIVE WIN OVER BISHOP'S

Montreal Collegians Came from Behind Last Night to Defeat Lennoxville Aggregation in Intermediate Intercollegiate Hockey League Game.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—Loyola College came from behind last night to score a decisive six to one victory over Bishop's University in an Intermediate Intercollegiate Hockey League fixture, moving into third place ahead of Royal Military College who dropped a four to one decision to the leaders, McGill University.

The Lennoxville collegians opened the scoring midway through the first period through Starnes, but Loyola led by the odd goal in three when the frame ended, Thomas tallying the equalizer and Kane sending the Montrealers ahead. Brendan Veilleux and Thomas counted second-period points, while Tyler and Verdicchio added to Loyola's total in the last chapter.

Loyola held command of play throughout the game and its classy offensive seldom appeared in danger from the Lennoxville team's thrusts.

The line-ups were:

Loyola		Bishop's
Kelly	goal	Bennett
Tyler	defence	Norris
Verdicchio	defence	Carter
Newton	centre	Starnes
Porteous	wing	Scott
Kane	wing	Hibbard

Loyola subs: Sheridan, Veilleux, Thomas and Shaughnessy.

Bishop's subs: D. Paterson, Know, J. Paterson and Goff.

THE SUMMARY
First Period

1—Bishop's	Starnes (Hibbard, Know)	12.50
2—Loyola	Thomas (Shaughnessy)	4.00
3—Loyola	Kane (Newton, Porteous)	0.25

Penalties: None.
Second Period

4—Loyola	Veilleux (Sheridan)	9.52
5—Loyola	Thomas (Sheridan, Veilleux)	0.08

Penalty: Norris.
Third Period

6—Loyola	Tyler	13.55
7—Loyola	Verdicchio (Sheridan)	4.03

Penalties: Thomas and Norris.

SAWYERVILLE SECONDS WON AGAINST LOW FOREST

Sawyerville, Feb. 27. — Sawyerville's Seconds and Low Forest are tied at one victory each as a result of the four to one victory the local squad scored in the second fixture of an exhibition series. Both teams scored once in the first period and Sawyerville added the winning tally in the second frame. Two Sawyerville markers in the final stanza concluded the point-getting activities.

A. Davidson scored twice for the homesters and Clem Lowry and O. Winslow were the other succesful marksmen, while Abram and Jones were credited with assists. O. Lowry saved Low Forest from a shutout by poking home his own rebound.

Sawyerville—Goal, Neil, defence, Abram and C. Lowry; centre, S. Winslow; wings, A. Davidson and O. Winslow; subs, R. Mullins, D. Mullins, Painter, Jones, Labrecque and W. Davidson.

Low Forest — Goal, Findlay; defence, Mattison and C. Lowry; centre, O. Lowry; wings, W. Lowry and H. Lowry; subs, Ward, Bullard, Gilbert and L. Lowry.

Berlin, N.H., Feb. 27.—"Babe" Beatty, 172, of Sherbrooke, knocked out Billie Ferguson, 191, of Portland, Me., in the main bout of a boxing card before 700 fans last night.

CANADIANS WON DECISION OVER ENGLAND'S TEAM

Kimberley Dynamiters Within Easy Striking Distance of World Amateur Hockey Championship as Result of Blanking England Last Night.

London, Feb. 27.—The Kimberley Dynamiters were within easy striking distance today of the world amateur hockey championship.

Following their three to nothing victory over England last night when the crack defence in front of Jimmy Foster was finally solved, the Canadian Allan Cup holders had but to obtain a draw or a win in their match with Switzerland tonight to capture the title won last year by England through its Olympic victory.

Red Goble and Ralph Redding were the marksmen who finally proved Foster was not unbeatable. The former Moncton Hawk goalie, who led England to the Olympic championship last winter, had gone seven games in this tournament without a single goal scored on him. Last night Goble scored in the first period and the Dynamiters gave an exhibiton of stubborn defence thereafter. In the second period Redding broke through for Canada's second goal, snapping up a pass from Goble. Redding rammed home another goal in the third period.

Switzerland proved they may give Canada a battle tonight. They defeated Germany by six to nothing last night after holding England on Thursday through a regulation game and ten minutes overtime before being beaten two to nothing in the second overtime period. England meets Germany in the other game tonight.

In the improbable event of Switzerland defeating Canada, and conceding England a victory over Germany, a three-way tie would develop. But none of the eleven thousand spectators that saw Canada defeat England expected Switzerland to knock over the Dynamiters.

The England-Canada match produced two stand-up fights, the second of which resulted in a riotous demonstration that was only quelled when the band played the national anthem and the brief standing at attention quelled the ardor of spectators.

BOWLING

TWO UPSETS RECORDED IN LADIES' LEAGUE GAMES

The third-place Jerries and the cellar-dwelling Independents were credited with upsets in this week's Sherbrooke Ladies' Bowling League matches. The Jerries consolidated their hold on third position in the standing by taking two strings from the runners-up, the Maroons, while the Zellerettes lost ground in their pursuit of the Jerries by dropping two strings to the Independents.

The pace-setting Excelsoirs continued their rapid pace, blanking the Debutants in the third fixture on the programme.

The Misses M. Caya, of the Independents, and G. Choquette, of the Execlsiors, shared individual honors. Miss Caya had a high single-string total of 167 to her credit and Miss Choquette topped the three-string ranks with an aggregate of 399.

Others with scores of three hundred or better were F. Choquette with 383, M. Caya with 376, So. Xasterooles with 359, M. Lepage and C. Bilodeau with 350, B. Langis with 350, B. Caya with 343, Y. Gosselin with 340, G. Farrell with 331, A. Davidson with 329, J. Mongeau with 327, M. Belanger with 316, A. Lacroix with 303, J. Choquette with 302, and T. Precourt with 300.

The scores in detail were:

EXCELSIORS

B. Langis	115	122	113—350
J. Choquette ..	116	82	104—302
F. Choquette .	116	123	144—383
M. Lepage	121	148	86—355
G. Choquette .	150	128	121—399
Total	618	603	568-1789

DEBUTANTS

Y. Reeves	56	105	72—233
C. Langis	86	104	54—244
A. Precourt ..	101	95	96—292
Y. Gosselin ..	118	116	106—340
T. Precourt ..	118	85	97—300
Total	479	505	425-1409

Excelsiors won three strings.

MAROONS

J. Loubier		136	88—224
O. Caya	100	97	89—286
So. Xasterooles	118	134	107—359
B. Caya	114	114	115—343
Y. Drapeau ..	82	124	89—295
Low Score	50		— 50
Total	464	605	488-1557

JERRIES

J. Mathieu ...	132	85	88—305
G. Farrell	111	104	113—331
J. Mongeau ..	92	92	143—327
C. Bilodeau ...	103	130	122—355
Low Score ...	50		— 50
M Doree		63	81—144
Total	488	474	550-1512

Jerries won two strings.

ZELLERETTES

Mrs. Belmont .	104	86	86—276
A. Davidson .	98	102	129—329
N. Kelly	126	90	83—299
C. Wood	111	92	82—285
M. Belanger ..	89	99	128—316
Total	528	469	508-1505

INDEPENDENTS

M. Caya	94	115	167—376
A. Lacroix ...	117	87	99—303
C. Precourt ..	78	93	87—258
T. Brown	81	113	76—270
B. Bouchard ..	85	101	109—295
Total	455	509	538-1502

Inndependents won two strings.

The Ladies' League standing to date is:

	P.	W.	L.	Pinfall
Excelsiors ..	60	51	9	32,888
Maroons ..	63	43	20	33.255
Jerries	54	26	28	26,900
Zellerettes .	57	26	31	28,462
Debutants ..	60	20	40	27,753
Independents	60	11	49	26,028

FIRE LOSSES IN CANADA $300,000 HIGHER

Toronto, Feb. 27.—Fire losses in Canada are more than $300,000 higher to date this year than the corresponding period last year, The Monetary Times reported yesterday.

Losses from January 1 to February 24 this year total $3,348,250. For the corresponding period in 1936 they were $3,019,300.

NO FINANCIAL PROVISION FOR IRISH GOVERNOR-GENERAL OR SENATE

Dublin, Feb. 27.—Irish Free State estimates for 1937-38, introduced in the Dail Eireann today, refer to the Governor-General's establishment and the Free State Senate as "obsolete services."

No financial provision is made for them.



That Glorious Feeling....

When you know the job will be done right and on time, because you have given it to

Page-Sangster Printing Co. Ltd.
Telephones 467 - 468
15 ALBERT STREET SHERBROOKE, QUE.



ROSENBLOOM'S LIMITED
THE STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS
SHERBROOKE

We announce the arrival of the New Cloths for Spring 1937 in our Made-to-Measure Department.

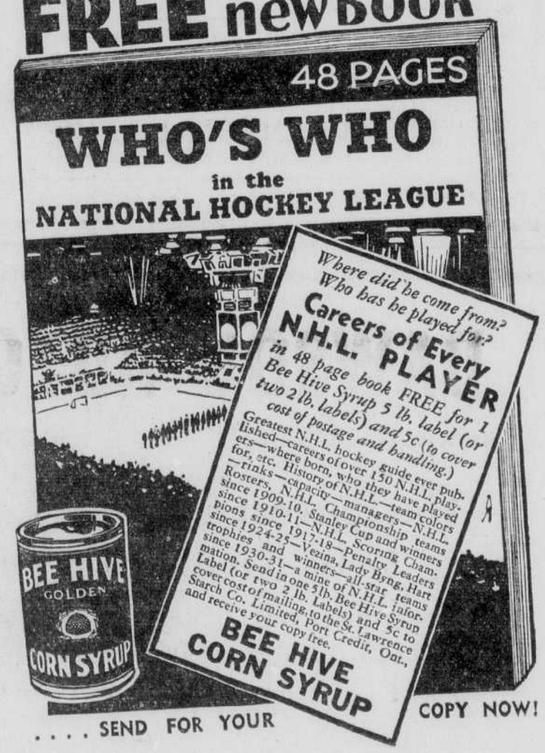
Society Brand
$29.50 to $57.50

Other Makes Featured at
$24.50

Suits Made to YOUR Measure.

© Society Brand

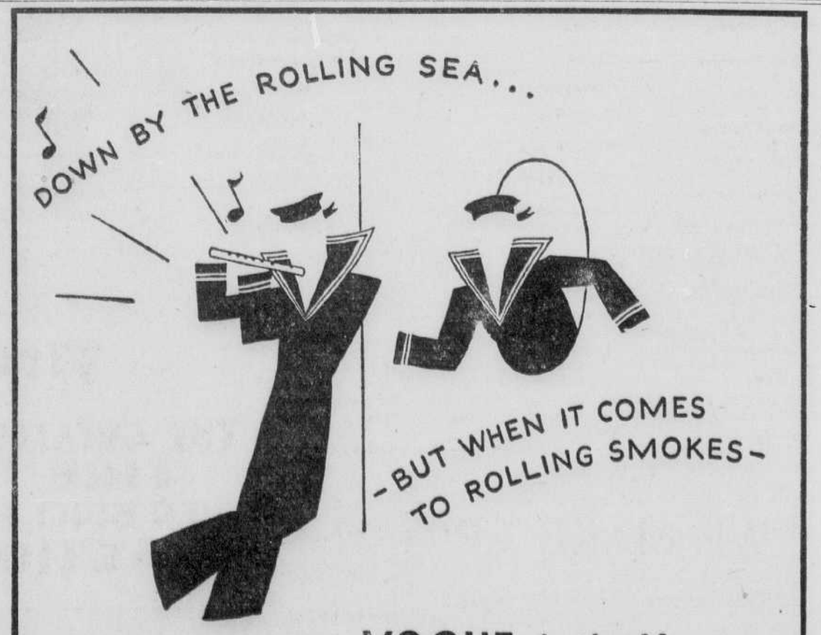
FREE new Book
48 PAGES
WHO'S WHO
in the
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE



. . . . SEND FOR YOUR COPY NOW!

Other Products of the St. Lawrence Starch Co. Ltd., Port Credit, Ont.—Durham Corn Starch, St. Lawrence Corn Starch, Ivory Gloss Laundry Starch and St. Lawrence Double Refined Maize Oil.

BH2



A New Industry in Sherbrooke...

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS SUPPLY LIMITED

extend to the Sherbrooke Daily Record on the occasion of their 40th Birthday

"Many Happy Returns"

ELECTRICAL, MUNICIPAL and CONTRACTORS SUPPLIES.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN SHERBROOKE FOR
CROWN DIAMOND
PAINTS and VARNISHES
WALPAMUR. DURADIO ENAMELS.

R. N. OGILVY, President. J. W. KENALTY, Vice-President

139 Camirand Street SHERBROOKE Phone 678

LOCAL PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OBSERVE EDUCATION WEEK

Newspaper Work Provides A Valuable Educative Experience For Pupils Of Both High And Elementary Schools

Local Boys and Girls Contribute Interesting Essays, Poems, Sketches and Descriptions of Extra-Curricular Activities in Today's Annual Edition of Record—Discuss Wide Variety of Topics—Provides a Splendid Opportunity for Creative Expression.

It is a recognized fact that no one can teach a student to write English literature, but the ability to write simple, concise, interesting prose is something which may be acquired through practice and training. The aim in calling upon the pupils to contribute two pages to this Annual Edition has been two-fold, namely, to encourage students in the art of self-expression and to interest those outside the schools in the programme of education.

The material which has been contributed to this school section of the Record's Annual Edition includes a wide variety of topics. There has been an eagerness on the part of the students to discuss their many interests, and they have shown that they are concerned about many matters which come within the range of their youthful experience.

They have not hesitated to offer personal opinions and comments, and many of their suggestions call for our attention and consideration.

Where criticism has been made it has been of a constructive nature, and the writer has shown an intelligent appreciation of all the factors involved.

It is highly encouraging to note that these young people are really thinking about some of the problems of civic and national life, and their ideas should be received with sympathetic understanding. Here they are:

Sherbrooke, The Queen City of Southern Quebec.

(By Eric Fuller, Grade X-A)

In 1816, according to the oldest reports, Sherbrooke was first visited by a missionary.

Sherbrooke became a village in 1823 and a city in 1835. The original site of the City of Sherbrooke was called "Grand Fourches," because it was located at the junction of the St. Francis and Magog rivers, but in 1818 it was given the name of Sherbrooke in honour of Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor of Canada.

The many citizens of Sherbrooke will note in the beautiful St. Francis River a small island, with a lone rock on the upper end of it. On this rock, until a few years ago, there stood a pine tree — gnarled and wrinkled with age. Tradition says that in the distant past when this valley was the "Happy Hunting Ground" of the Algonquin Indians, an Iroquois band disputed their possession. It was agreed that two warriors should settle the question in combat on this little island around the pine tree while their comrades looked on from the banks of the river. The Iroquois lost, the invaders retired, and the Algonquins remained in possession of their heritage.

Sherbrooke, situated at the confluence of the St. Francis and Magog rivers and in the heart of the loveliest countryside, noted for the beauty of its mountain and lake resorts, covers an area of five square miles and has a population of over 30,000 people.

Sherbrooke provides for the youth of all classes the means to acquire the very finest type of modern education. Its colleges and schools are famous throughout Canada and highly regarded in the New England States.

More than 6,000 pupils attend the High School, the two colleges for boys, the boarding school for girls, the sixteen elementary and secondary schools for boys and girls and the two convents for girls.

No other city of its size on this continent offers as many educational advantages as Sherbrooke. The first school in Sherbrooke was known as the Government School, and was situated at the corner of Moore and Melbourne Streets. The first High School was situated where the Mitchell School now stands. In 1923 the present building was erected on Ontario street on a lovely site overlooking Howard's Park. This left the old Cambridge School, which on December 16, 1929, was given the name of Mitchell School, in honour of Miss Jennie Mitchell and her sister, the late Miss Agnes Mitchell, with splendid grammar school facilities.

The Sherbrooke High is one of the best equipped and most modern schools in the province, and offers both academic and commercial courses. It has a well-equipped science laboratory, Home Economics Department and Art Department. The school is under the supervision of Principal Wright W. Gibson, M.A.

Why Muzzle Dogs?

(By Douglas Bradley, Grade XI-A)

Many owners of small dogs in Sherbrooke have stirred up a great deal of excitement concerning the unpleasant incidents that have taken place during the last few weeks. Consequntly it has been decided by the City Council to muzzle all large dogs.

We all realize there are a few bad dogs in Sherbrooke, but we also are aware that there are fewer big dogs in this class than little ones.

The smaller dogs of this community, especially in the North Ward, have been noted menaces to ladies' stockings as well as to those who ride or drive horses. These dogs seem to collect in "gangs." They bark and bother bigger dogs, as well as horses, and "gang up" on one particular dog until he is forced to the end of his self-control. We have all seen this done many times, and often it is the larger animal that comes out of the battle with the most scars. But one never hears of the owner of the bigger dog running to the police for help, because he knows he would receive little sympathy. Yet as soon as a few big dogs happen to get the upper hand, it appears in the papers, the police investigate and a by-law is passed to muzzle all big dogs as menaces to society.

It is certainly right to muzzle all ugly dogs, but to muzzle a dog because he is big seems to be rather foolish and unfair.

The Trials of a Paper Route.

(By Forrest Wark, Grade X-B)

Delivering papers is not all sunshine. If a customer does not receive his paper on time he is very often annoyed and the paper boy gets the blame. The customer does not stop to think of the many reasons the boy might have for being late. If the boy has to stay in after school occasionally, it is certain that he will be late with his papers. He must make up his detention and he must do his work. By trying to do both he is sure to be reprimanded by either the teacher or the customer.

On stormy days people may think the weather is too rough to venture out; nevertheless they want their papers on time. They do not stop to think that they would not go out in such weather, but the boy is expected to do his regular route and be prompt. During the severe weather in winter, people usually keep their storm doors locked and many of them have no mail box in which to put a paper, so the boy just puts it on the verandah; and if a wind blows it off the boy gets blamed.

On Saturday, which is pay day, it is a totally different story. Many ask if it is all right if they pay for the paper on the following Saturday. True, the boy gets his money eventually, but in the meantime he has to pay for his papers, profit or no profit, and there are many Saturdays on which the boy does not have a cent profit to show for his week's work.

Why Go To School?

(By Chas. H. Millar, Grade XI-A)

Parents occasionally ask themselves: "Why am I sending my son to high school? What good is a high school education?"

It is agreed that neither Latin nor chemistry is of much use in an office, yet schools are fully justified in teaching such subjects. High schools offer a general knowledge course which gives the pupil a good educational background, and lays the foundation for more advanced study at a university or at a business college. We see, then, that high school training is only a preparation for some more specialized study.

There are, however, other reasons why such outlandish (?) subjects as Latin and geometry are taken. These subjects teach the student how to concentrate, and how to gain knowledge from observation and from books so that he may more easily adapt himself to any position when he graduates. They teach him how to use his brain and his deductive powers to that his mind will not get into a rut, as is the danger if he commences a business career too young.

Geography and history tend to broaden the pupil's viewpoint and make him more liberal-minded. Literature and composition aid the scholar to express his ideas and opinions more easily, to increase his vocabulary, and to improve his speech. The average high school graduate can speak French well enough to be understood, and if he has done his mathematics faithfully, he should have little difficulty with the income tax returns. Chemistry and physics furnish a general knowledge of ordinary phenomena which should be useful to anyone.

Aside from the actual book-knowledge gained, the pupil learns to co-operate and to work in harmony with others. He learns the value of honesty, and, most important of all, he learns how to work. Therefore we see that a high school course is well worth the cost, for ultimately the parents will be more than repaid for the expense.

How Days Got Their Names.

(By Audrey Hazle, Grade IX-B)

Many years ago people worshipped nearly all objects or forces of nature, instead of one God as we do today. They thought of these objects as a family. Feasts were held in their honour during the week.

The sun was worshipped as the giver of heat, light and the source of all life. It is in the sun's honour the first day of the week is called Sunday. Their belief that the moon was the wife of the sun gave us another day to be named, known as Monday. The moon is beautiful and gentle in her silver chariot during the night.

There was a brave Norse war-god who was known as Tyr. This gave us Tuesday for another day. Wodin was a chief god of the nation of Norsemen. To remember him we have Wednesday. Wodin ruled over Valhalla, the hall of the heroes who were slain in battle.

The Norse god of thunder was known as Thor. The mother of Thor and the wife of Wodin was Freya. Here we get our days known as Thursday and Friday. From a big planet, known as Saturn, we get our last day of the week, known as Saturday. The Romans worshipped this god and set this day in honour of him. Today school children think of this day more or less as a holiday.

"Canadian Poets."

(By Ruth Echenberg, Grade XI-A)

The volume of poetry called "Canadian Poets," edited by John W. Garvin, is well worth the attention of every literary minded Canadian. It gives not only the outstanding Canadian poems, but also a criticism of their works and a short biography of each poet whose contributions are printed therein.

Of course there are some Canadian poets whose names are more outstanding in literary circles, such as Archibald Lampman, Bliss Carmen and Pauline Johnson. In fact, to the average citizen of today, these are the only Canadian poets to have won any recognition whatsoever. This book brings to the front many heretofore unrecognized poets whose works are in every way as striking as those of the more famous.

It is indeed a pleasure to read this volume, for it gives us a comprehensive summary of the best Canadian poetry, which is truly good. The opinion is generally prevalent in the United States and England that there is no Canadian poetry. This publication proves this idea to be entirely fallacious. In it is revealed the French and Indian influence, resulting in a wild and rugged poetry, quaint and old-fashioned, having none of the so-called modern trend towards harshness and factuality. It is gentle and beautiful in selection of words. This choice language is curiously present in all the poems of the book, revealing that Canadians as a people are truly literary.

The biographical sketches included in the book are indeed interesting, for by learning about each poet we can see how his environment has influenced his writings.

It may be of interest to know that a number of the poets whose works are included were educated in this district, Bishop's College at that time being one of the leading medical and academic institutions in the East. One poetess, Louise Morey Bowman, daughter of Mr. Samuel Foote Morey, of Sherbrooke, was born and educated here. This lends a bit of local interest to the collection.

Those to whom this type of book appeals will be glad to know that the volume may be found in the Sherbrooke Public Library.

Fun and Work in an Orchestra.

(By Lewis Carter, Grade X-B.)

There are nine men in our band. We are all young and are not very experienced in the orchestra field, but as time goes on we are learning more and more how to master our instruments and make them do unexpected things. Sometimes the band is engaged to play a long distance away, and on the way we talk about other bands, new arrangements and instruments. Some nights we don't feel in the right humour and don't feel much like doing anything. If we talk about different things it doesn't seem long before we reach our destination, and then we unpack our instruments and set them up and tune them. We put up our music stands and put our first three numbers on them. Most of the fun comes when we are playing during the dance. We play a snappy and swingy tune that gets into the soul of the dancers, and they dance around in front of the band stand and watch the soloist go through his antics. If a man in a band wants to be popular and make a hit with his audience he must have feeling and swing, and be able to play what he feels in his soul and bring it out on his instrument. If a man is playing in a band and does not play his music with feeling, the audience does not take any notice of him, but watches the man who is full of rhythm. In every band there has to be a man who stands out above the others, and he helps the band along the road to popularity and prosperity.

Why the Old Reservoir?

(By Laura Oak.)

Why the old reservoir? That is the question that Sherbrooke High pupils ask when they contemplate that useless hole at the rear of their school building. Admittedly the old overgrown pool is picturesque in summer with its waving green reeds and tinted rock, and it no doubt provides great amusement in winter for the younger students who like to slide upon its frozen surface. But does the pleasure of listening to the incessant spring croaking of its frog inhabitants and of observing its wild scenic beauty equal the advantages that could be had if the reservoir were transformed into a level field? I should say "decidedly not."

Imagine the appearance of our school as it would be if this were accomplished. Broad lawns in front, the shimmering blue of Howard's Pond at its very feet, tennis courts beside it and—wonders of wonders—at the back a long, level sweep of green lawn to be used for games in summer and perhaps a skating rink in winter. Consider the advantages, no more tiring trips to the exhibition grounds for rugby if the Parade Grounds happen to be in bad condition. No more excursions to the Arena for hockey. It would be possible to enjoy these sports right behind the school. Think of the saved energy and car-fare! And, students, imagine being able to indulge in all sorts of ice sports after school without inconvenience to yourselves. Imagine being able to practise track, softball or field hockey at your own inclination without the necessity of a tiring walk. No longer would there be a slippery track in winter and a muddy one in spring leading to the side entrances of the school, but good sidewalks across an honest-to-goodness school campus.

There is no doubt about the practicability of the scheme. The old reservoir should be filled in. So far hope of this being done is pretty slim, judging from the scanty loads of rock that are dumpad in annually, and the most that can be expected at the present rate is that we will some day see our grandchildren enjoying those benefits that we should be enjoying now. But are we men or are we mice? Let us not be discouraged, but take up the cry — fill in the old reservoir.

A Youth of Dreams.

(By Eileen Gray, Grade XI-A)

At this period in our educational career we are turning confidently, a youth full of dreams, toward a sphere of world affairs.

Within a short time we shall receive our school leaving certificates —our tickets to the theatre of life. Fortunately there are many more openings for young people now than there have been in recent years; yet some of us, in our search for employment, will be subjected to a long series of rebuffs — may we not be doomed to utter disillusionment.

We graduates represent in many respects a selected group, both mentally and physically — "the survival of the fittest" as it were. Indeed, from a broad social viewpoint, we form a human reserve of inestimable value. Our most important contribution to the world is the self-confidence, idealism, the fire of youth that is in us, retained, strengthened and refined by education.

In conclusion may we request that parents, teachers and all those who have influence with young people impress upon them the increasing necessity and value of education. May we ourselves bend every effort to conserve this as the greatest national and social asset — a youth full of dreams.

A Successful Plan.

(By Pupils of Grade VIII-B)

When we, the pupils of Grade VIIIB, received our second term reports and the majority of us saw that we had poor marks, we decided that something had to be done about it, or many failures would be the result in June.

One day during a class discussion we came to the conclusion that we would study harder if we had to give up something which we wanted to do very much. Our teacher made these following suggestions: a test would be given every Friday and those not securing a passing mark would be barred from the interclass basketball teams or the hockey team the following week. Raymond Burrell suggested that those not playing on any team should suffer an hour's detention of hard study on the subject in which they had failed. We voted on these suggestions and everyone proved to be in favour of these plans.

We wrote a test in history on February 5th, and another in English on February 12th. It is interesting to note that none of us failed to attain the required per cent. of passing.

As a result, we are looking ahead to better reports for our third term, and feel that we will have higher marks to show because of our plan.

Larry.

(By Margaret Hovey, Grade VIIIA.)

Larry is a small white and brown wire-haired terrier, who belongs to the J. A. Hovey's. He is the pet of the family, but he often fools them and does things that make them angry with him. Larry's full name is, Lawrence Archibald Hovey, called Larry for short.

One of his favorite tricks to play on the family is chasing after them in the car. His master would try the different streets trying to escape him, until he had been on them all, but Larry soon discovered this and waited at the corner to see which way the car was going to go.

He plays just about the same trick on his small master in the house. When Freddy throws Larry's rubber bone he runs away while Larry is getting it. Of course Larry then runs after Freddy. He goes around the corners so fast he slips on the floor and cries because he can't catch him.

For awhile, when any member of the family wanted to go out without Larry, who was probably outside and would be sure to follow, we would trap him in the car and then catch him and put him in the house. But now he has caught on to that, and we can only hope for the best about getting away without him.

Larry will sit up, give you his paw and lie down for his food, but he won't jump because it isn't polite to jump for your food. He will only do this for his play things.

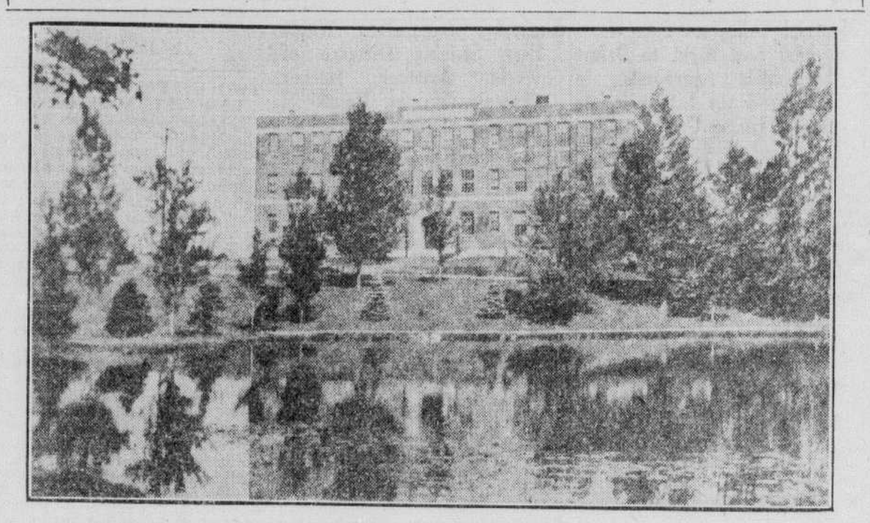
Dogs may be considered dumb animals but we think Larry understands just as well as you or I and is considered just as important.

ON THE AIR



Rita Greenberg, a pupil of Grade X, who represented the Sherbrooke High School in the radio broadcast on Tuesday evening of Education Week.

SHERBROOKE'S FINE HIGH SCHOOL



The Sherbrooke High School is one of the best equipped modern schools in the Province. It prepares pupils for Quebec school leaving certificate, entrance to normal school and university matriculation. It offers a general course for pupils not desiring to proceed to the university, including the following subjects: Bookkeeping, typing, shorthand, general mathematics, commercial English, commercial French and filing.

The staff includes: W. W. Gibson, M.A., Supervising Principal; A. L. Frizzle, B.A., French specialist; G. McMurray, B.A.; C. L. Gagnon, B.A.; D. C. MacDonald; Miss Muriel McHarg, M.A.; Miss Ellison Tilton; Miss Constance West, M.Sc.; Miss Margaret Siddall, B.Sc., Household Science specialist; Miss Greta Frizzell, B.A.; Miss Eva Mallory; Miss Bessie Kelly, and Miss Alice Griggs, Art specialist.

MEMBERS OF SCHOOL BOARD

The Protestant schools in the City of Sherbrooke are fortunate to be under the guidance of an efficient and conscientious administration.

A. D. Brodie is chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, the other members of the Board being Dr. W. E. Hume, F. J. Southwood, K. B. Jenckes and James H. Wark. J. P. Watson is secretary-treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL CLASS AT WORK



This year the commercial students at the High School are being taught to type to the rhythmic beat of music, and in the above picture the pupils of Grade XI are shown typing to the rhythm of the gramaphone. Pictured are, from left to right, front row: Hubert Price; Irene Bachelder; Joseph Niloff; Mary Elizabeth Lynn and Vivian Woollerton. Middle row: Katherine Cross; Henry Leech; Kenneth Leith; Marie Vlahakis; Sidney Ball and Phyllis Onions. Back row: William Hall; Margaret Hamel and Douglas Spalding.

PERFORMING AN EXPERIMENT IN CHEMISTRY



Oxygen and hydrogen are being prepared by the Grade X girls in the Science Laboratory of the Sherbrooke High School in the above picture. During the school year the girls are expected to do several experiments themselves. From left to right in the picture are: Peggy Drummond; Anne Armstrong; Shirley Wright; Doris Campbell; Ruth Campbell; Miss Constance West, teacher; and Madeline Colter.

THE COOKING CLASS



Grade XI-A girls are seen in the above picture making sponge cakes as part of the practical work in their Foods Course. They are, from left to right: Frances Shorten; Miss Siddall, teacher; Audrey Elliott; Lorna Ross; Eileen Gray; Beverley Ames; Elva Hatch and Thelma Shaw.

STUDENTS AT WORK IN THE SEWING ROOM



Grade IX-A girls making lingerie. The girls at the table in the foreground are cutting, while the others are sewing on garments already cut. From left to right they are: Noreen Lothrop; Frances Martin; Mary Long; Sheila Langlands; Helen Blain; Barbara Peabody; Irma Ross; Joyce Richards; Jean Jardine; Audrey Croft; Patricia Taylor; Marion Peak; Ora Standish; Irene Clement; Miss Siddall, teacher, and Joyce Clarke.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—THEMES BY PUPILS AND OTHER ARTICLES

Friendly Rivalry Among Students For Honors In Field Of Literary Work

Wide Range of Subject-Matter Selected by Students and Clever Handling of Material Reflects Highest Credit Upon Pupils and Schools—Articles Are Representative of Work Being Carried On in Classrooms—Students Appreciative of Opportunity of Having Their Work Published.

In the city of Sherbrooke there are four elementary schools under the control of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. The Mitchell School located in the North Ward includes Grades One to Seven inclusive. In the other three ward schools, namely, the Central School, the Lawrence School and the East Ward School Grades One to Six are taught.

The teachers and pupils of the elementary section of the school system have contributed a series of short articles which are representative of the work that is being carried on in these schools. The pupils have shown splendid co-operation, and in all grades there has been a determined effort to produce articles which are worthy of publication. The project has aroused keen interest, and it has been a valuable experience for all who have participated.

The following are the literary efforts of the various pupils in which they have displayed real talent and have expressed their views in a concise and clear manner.

The first article, "Why I Should Be Careful And Alert While Crossing The Street," was one of the prize-winners in the recent essay contest conducted by the Sherbrooke Rotary Club:

Why I Should Be Careful And Alert While Crossing the Street

(By Elizabeth Davidson, Age 11, Grade VII, Mitchell School)

The dangers of crossing the streets of any city are increased greatly with the coming of the automobile with its high speed and quiet operation.

In the days when the horse was the chief means of transportation, crossing the street was a simple operation, because the horse with his clattering hoofs gave ample warning of his approach. The only thing to watch for in those days was the bicycle, and an accident by being hit by a bicycle was never very serious.

I must be careful nowadays, because, by not looking each way before crossing the street, I am liable to be hit by a car and maimed for life, left a criple to become a burden and care for my parents.

I must be alert also in crossing the street, because of the speed of the modern car. A car, a whole block away, can travel that distance while I can only go a few yards.

I must also be careful crossing the street because by my carelessness I may cause injury to others, as for instance a motorist in trying to avoid hitting me may swerve and hit someone else, may damage his own car and also that of the other party.

I should pay attention to all traffic policemen and obey their commands. I should also watch and cross with the green lights, where traffic lights are in operation. I should never loiter or play when crossing the street, because by so doing I am liable to forget that I am in the danger zone.

Much suffering, worry and expense for doctors and hospitals could be saved if all children and grown-ups also were to become aware of the dangers which lie at street crossings and take precautions before stepping off the sidewalk to see that the crossing is safe.

Our City

(By Bobby Hopkins, Grade V, Lawrence School)

Sherbrooke is a large city in the Province of Quebec. It is situated in the southern part of the Province, 101 miles southeast of Montreal and 122 miles from Quebec. It lies at the junction of the Magog and St. Francis Rivers and is served by the C.N., C.P. and Q.C. railways.

Sherbrooke is one of the leading manufacturing centres of the Province and has abundant water power which is derived from the two rivers on which it is situated.

There are many mills and factories in our city such as the Rand Drill, where they make machinery; the Kayser where they make underwear, gloves and silk stockings. There is also the MacKinnon Steel, the Dominion Textile, the Superheater, the Paton Mill and many others.

Our city is in the centre of a rich farming and timber district. Asbestos and copper mines are also found nearby. There are large hunting and fishing reserves near our city.

Sherbrooke has a fine courthouse erected at a cost of $60,000. Two public hospitals, a public library, several up-to-date hotels, a number of beautiful churches, eleven public schools, ten chartered banks and five public parks. Our city owns its own power plant. Sherbrooke has a population of about 30,000 people both French and England.

I do not think there is a finer city to live in than "Our Fair City of Sherbrooke."

The Animals of Canada

(By Robert Bell, Grade VI, Central School)

The animal life of Canada is divided into several regions. In Europe or Asia the same distance from the North Pole are found the same species of animals as in Canada. There are no Canadian animals that cannot be found in other countries.

The musk-ox and caribou are very common around Hudson's Bay. The woodland caribou is found in all parts of Canada, except Prince Edward Island. A few buffalo roam the plains. The Government has for many years protected them. Virginian deer and black-tailed deer are still found in Southern Canada. Elk are rare. There are just a few roaming the prairies.

Black bear are found all over Canada except around the Arctic where the polar bear lives. Grizzly and brown bears are found in the Rocky Mountains. Rocky Mountain goats and sheep are sure footed animals. They can climb very steep slopes. There still are a few timber wolves, coyotes and red fox in Canada.

All the fur-bearing and game animals are protected by law from the hunters in certain seasons. Fur-trading is not as important in Canada now as in the early days.

Some of the fur-bearing animals are silver fox, beaver, otter, marten, mink and skunk.

The Plant Life of Canada

(By John R. Sisco, Grade VI, Central School)

In the north of Canada there are very few plants except mosses, lichens and a few hardy herbs. A large tract of land between Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains is called the Barren Lands.

South of this appears an entirely different vegetation. The St. Lawrence valley and the Maritime Provinces were once covered with forests. Some of these forests were burned. There are still large areas of standing timber. The most common kinds of soft wood are, white spruce, white pine, balsam, fir and hemlock, pulp and paper come from this wood. Its hard woods are birch, maple, basswood, elm, oak and ash. These make furniture and good lumber for building. There are many wild flowers and fruits in the Maritime Provinces. Many blueberries are piked in this region.

The prairies of Saskatchewan and Manitoba are almost treeless. Manitoba has small areas of forests. The native trees of Saskatchewan and Alberta are the willow and cottonwood. They grow mostly on the river banks so they can get plenty of moisture. From Hudson's Bay to the Rocky Mountains spruce, tamarack and poplar are common. They are not so large as the eastern trees. There are not many flowers on the prairies but the crocus is the most common. The dry heat in summer kills most other plants.

The greater forests are in the Pacific or mountain belt. There are thousands of square miles of timber two and three hundred feet high. Spruce, helmolck and cedar are the most common in this region. Stanley Park in Vancouver has many of these large trees.

A Ride with Tim

(By Evelyn Elkas, Grade III, East Ward School)

One winter morning James and Mary went out to play. They took their dog with them. His name was Tim. James got the sled. Soon they came to the top of the hill. They tied Tim to the sled. Then they sat on it. Tim would not walk because they were too heavy for him. So they got a stick and tied a bone to to it. James was holding the stick. Tim was looking at it. Tim jumped at the bone and got hold of it. Then he ran away as fast as he could. He left James and Mary on the snow. Tim ran away with the sled. Soon the children came home. They said, "That's the last time we are going out with Tim."

The Red Cross Dog

(By Doris Campbell, Grade V, East Ward School)

Once upon a time there was a brave, faithful Red Cross dog named Dik. He had received very good and strict training from his mother, Fidele, who had spent many years near the battle fields.

Dik wasn't afraid of anything. Instead of running away from a bullet sound, he ran towards it, thinking he might be needed. He was dressed as an ambulance man, only he wore a white blanket with the red crosses instead of a coat. He had been taught to respect and help any man, unless he were dressed in a gray uniform. These he would growl at and run away from as fast as his legs could carry him.

He had always been taught that while there was warmth there was life. One day he came upon a horse lying on the ground, and since he had been taught not to be afraid of horses, he stood close beside it. Feeling some warmth from its body, he ran off for help to save it from more suffering.

These are only some of the many thinks Dick did to help.

Captain Cook

(By Dorothy Smith, Grade VI, Lawrence School)

When Captain Cook was a boy he worked for a London shopkeeper who made him work very hard all day, and put him under the counter to sleep at night. He was treated so harshly that he ran away to sea.

The world's greatest navigator was Captain Cook. He made soundings of the St. Lawrence River and surveyed the shores of Newfoundland. Captain Cook headed an expedition sent out by the British Government to seek a north pasage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. He left England in 1776 with his two ships, the Resolution and Discovery. He explored thirty-five hundred miles of Pacific coast and located and named important islands, bays, and inlets on the way. Later he was murdered on the Sandwich Island. His body was rescued by some of the crew and he was laid to rest in the arms of the sea.

Baie Comeau

(By Marion Husbands, age 12 Years, Grade VII, Mitchell School)

Baie Comeau, a new city, is being built by the Ontario Paper Company two hundred miles east of Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. It will cover six square miles and upon its completion will represent a thirty million dollar outlay. As soon as the project is completed it will be turned over to the new citizens.

The region around Baie Comeau is rich in wood for making paper. A one million dollar plant is being erected. The paper produced here will not enter Canada's open market, but will be shipped directly to the New York News. The annual newsprint output will be one hundred thousand tons.

Wharves are being built to accommodate the fleet of vessels which will carry on the trade with New York. The flagship of the fleet is the motorship, Franquelin, largest all-welded ship in the world.

An army of one thousand eight hundred men are working at Baie Comeau cutting a pathway through dense forests and drilling night and day in the Appalachians cutting a pathway through this old mountain range.

Sixteen miles west of Baie Comeau at the Outardes Falls a sixty thousand horsepower plant is being erected. This will have a thirty thousand horsepower reserve. The plant will supply power to the million dollar mill and city. To provide a water supply a dam is being constructed to stop the flow of water from Lac la Chasse to the La Chasse River. The lake level will be raised sixteen feet. On the edge of the lake a pumping station is being built to send the city's water supply through pipe-lines over the height of land four hundred feet above the level of the lake.

The city will consist of a Protestant church, a Roman Catholic church, two schools, two completely-staffed hospitals, a city hall, a theatre, two recreational parks, a post-office, a telephone exchange, a fire station, a jail, a fine fifty room hotel, a golf course and streets of stores.

Model homes will be equipped with electric light, steam heat, and electric ranges. These houses will have fine lawns and space for a garden. The houses will be sold to workers on a monthly rented basis.

In the winter there will be daily aeroplane service and in summer daily mail delivery by cruiser.

Canada's newest city, Baie Comeau, will be ready for occupancy in nineteen thirty-eight.

The Sherbrooke Daily Record

(By James Moore, 11 years of age, Grade VI-A, Mitchell School)

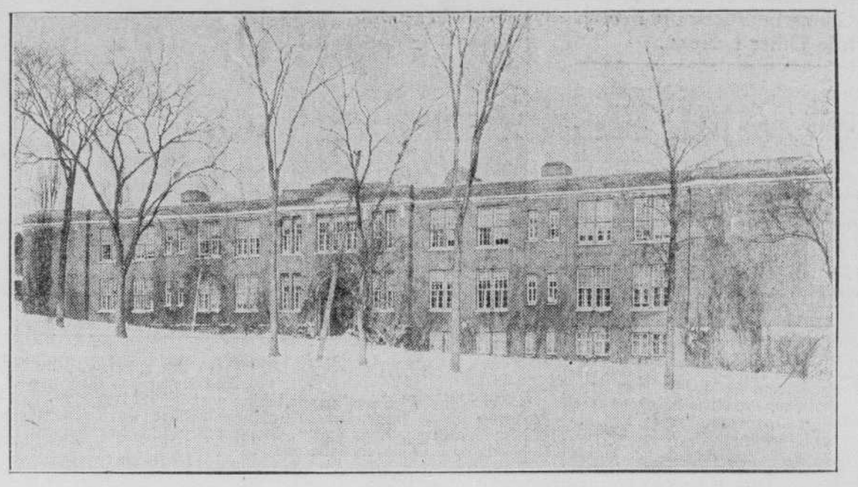
I should like to tell you a few steps in the making of a newspaper.

First of all the news that is recorded by a Creed machine is checked by the editor and the most important part is taken from it to those who run a machine called a linotype. This machine writes the words on lead slugs. These slugs are put in an iron frame the size of a page and are wedged in so tightly that the single slugs cannot fall out when the frame is moved. This is again checked.

The type is next taken to the stereotype room and put through a machine called the matrix press to make the impression in the mat. The mat is then taken and padded with a paper called backing paper in order that black spots wont show in the print. It is kept in a moist box to take the impression better.

After the impression has been taken, it is put in a scorcher to evaporate the moisture and is then placed in a round casting box called a cylinder which is filled with lead at 620 degrees of heat. On this the news and pictures are found. One cylinder is used for each page. At this stage it is put through a boring mill and this shapes it down to the right size. After they have cooled the plates are put on the press. As the press revolves it starts the ink running over the cylinder and as the paper runs by it is printed. Lastly, the papers come out all folded and ready for the newsboys.

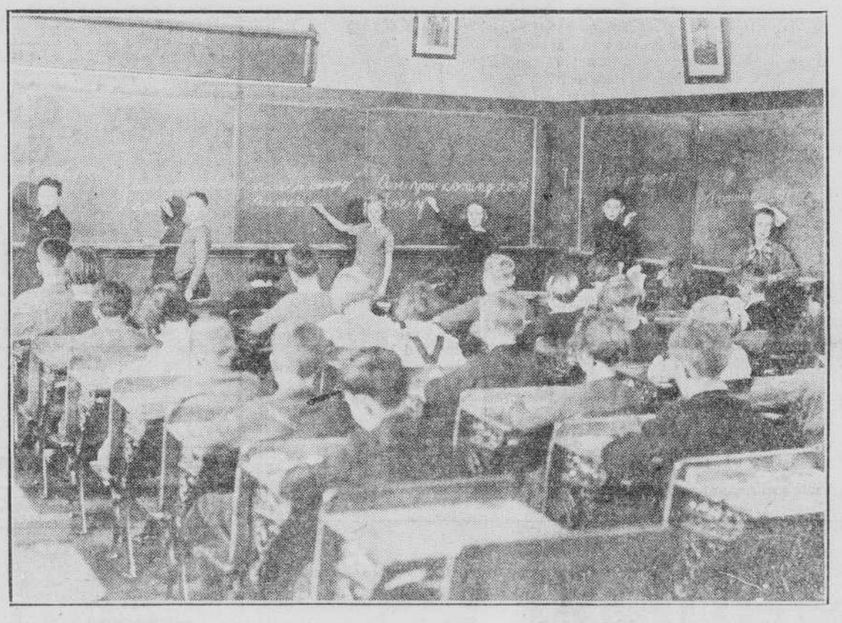
THE MITCHELL SCHOOL



The Mitchell School on Cambridge avenue overlooks Portland Square. It was built in 1915 on the site of the old High School. With the erection of a new High School, the Mitchell School has been used for elementary grades only. Formerly known as Cambridge School, it received its present name in 1929 in honor of the Misses Agnes and Jennie Mitchell, in recognition of their long and faithful services as teachers in Sherbrooke.

The staff members are: Miss Elizabeth Horton, Principal; the Misses Bessie Bryce, Clara Hyndman, Murdena MacAulay, Ina Cobleigh, Jennie Mariasine, Noreen Dunsmore, Edith Stokes, Marina Parker, Gladys Hunter, Hilda MacAulay, Edwina Ducker, Edith Tarrant.

GRADE THREE TAKING WRITING LESSON AT MITCHELL SCHOOL



Since Grade three takes up the work of changing the printing of grades one and two to writing, the method of introduction must receive the utmost consideration. Some of the main objectives to be considered are: Position of pupil—body, hand, arm; legibility, speed and uniformity.

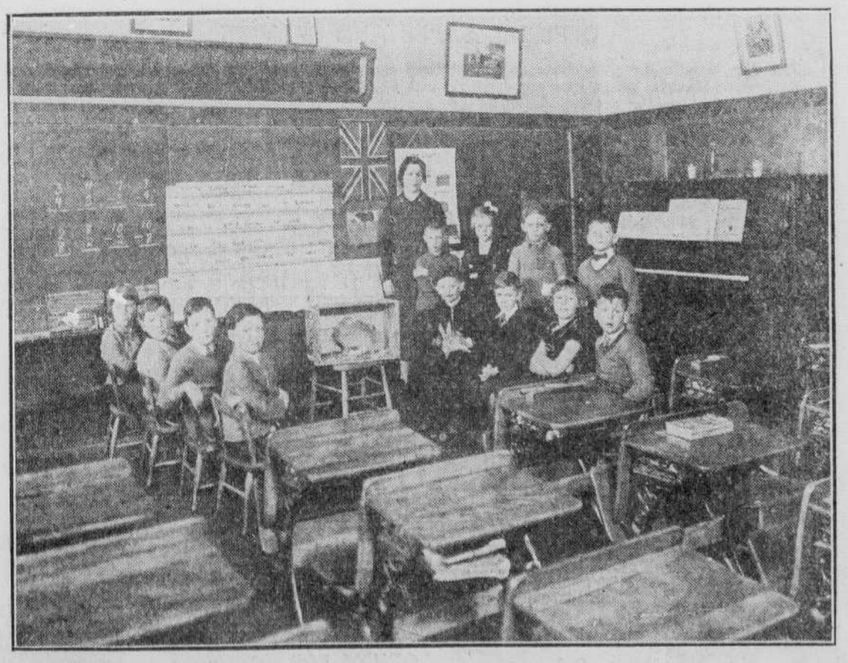
It cannot be emphasized too strongly that all writing done by the pupils must be considered a definite writing lesson. Failing to regard this is to immediately allow the pupil to return to the old drawing method of writing.

In grade three in the Mitchell School they use the system of arm movement. Due to the fact that this system necessitates the using of arm muscles hitherto untrained in this way, the first attempts of writing may be more scribbling than writing. However, with persistence on the part of the teacher and a strict adherence to continued practice by the pupils, the writing soon begins to take on the appearance of the legibility and uniformity which are so important.

This picture, taken in mid-term, shows that the School's efforts along these lines have met with some measure of success.

The pupils at the blackboard are: John Walker, Charles Fountain, Jean Ewen, Gwen McHarg, Lennox Parr and Betty Wilcox.

GRADE ONE READING GROUP



The story of "Little Rabbit" from the Elson Reader being taught with the use of the chart, wordcards and silent reading work books. The two pet rabbits, owned by one of the pupils, Francis Clark, proved an interesting feature of the lesson.

The pupils from left to right are: Betty Price, Bobby Price, Vernon Wilkie, Donald Bean, Norman Genn, Francis Clark, Vera Wey, Dickie Stewart, Charles Munday, Elsie Craig, Cyril Perry, Norman Pye and the teacher, Miss Edith Tarrant.

DEBATES AMONG JUNIOR PUPILS ARE ADVOCATED

Unless Child Is Blessed with Very Great Natural Ability in Speaking Very Little Success Can Be Expected if Training Is Not Begun in Elementary Grades.

(By Pupils of Grade VIII-C)

Unfortunately in the past debating has been regarded as suitable for senior pupils, but altogether beyond the sphere of the elementary grades. Such an attitude, is to say the least, illogical; for, in debating, the great need is years of practice and training which must be begun early. Everybody is conscious of the fact that the great problem in any kind of public speaking is to conquer nervousness and be able to think clearly while standing before an audience. It is too much to expect the average pupil to do that in the last year or two at school without previous experience.

Unless a child is blessed with very great natural ability in speaking, very little success can be expected if training is not begun in the elementary grades. At that age, once the first attempt is over, he is eager to try again. Self-consciousness is in many instances a minor trouble; with continued training throughout school years it never becomes the formidable obstacle that faces older pupils when beginning. It is amazing to find in so many instances that pupils who never rank well in their studies can stand before their grade, or the assembled pupils, and deliver an interesting speech or argue a point in debating, and do it in a fashion that many parents would envy.

Of course, it must not be expected that an elementary pupil will prove to you beyond a doubt in debating, or sway you with his oratory in a speech; the first attempts may be very little more than an accumulation of facts, but the pupil has stood before an audience and said what he wanted to say. That, in itself, unfortunately, is more than many adults can do.

With a view to meeting this great need, public speaking and debates have become a regular feature of grade seven activity, with the former beginning in grades five and six, too. Such topics as the stories of great men or women, hobbies, or anything of special interest to a pupil have provided great opportunity for speeches varying from three to ten minutes.

In debates, correlation with other subjects is possible, as: "Resolved that Louis Pasteur did more for mankind than George Stephenson." When variety is needed such topics as: "Men should do housework" may be taken or "That the horse is of more use to man than the car," the latter being one upon which grade seven of the Mitchell School has challenged grade eight as a feature of the present Educational Week.

MY DOLL

(By Goldie Elliott, Age 10, Grade V, Mitchell School)

My doll has long and curly hair,
She's got a nice dress, too,
But when I take her out to tea
She sits and stares, but won't say "Boo."

I spank her and she cries,
She says "Mamma," too.
But I wish I could make her say
"How do you do!"

I've threatened to get another doll,
But she doesn't care if I do.
She knows I'm only fooling
To make her say "How do you do!"

She's really quite a nice doll
And a help in every way
Except to talk when I talk
And help me run and play.

One morning when I called her
I got a big surprise.
She was sitting on the floor
Making big mud-pies.

I told her not to do that,
But she just threw some lead
Which knocked me over very quick
And I woke up in bed.

Next morning I asked my dolly
If it was all quite true,
But she just sat there smiling
At me with her eyes of blue.

I think she's very stubborn,
When she won't speak to me,
But I'm sure it wasn't all a dream,
But true as true as can be.

NEW SERIES OF TEXTBOOKS AID LOCAL PUPILS

Introduction of "The King's English" Series Has Proved of Distinct Advantage to Teacher and Pupil in Studying of Composition, Grammar and English Usage.

(By Bessie E. Bryce)

During the current school year a new series of English textbooks called "The King's English" has been introduced into the elementary schools of this Province. In these books are included exercises in composition, grammar and English usage. Formal grammar has to a large extent been done away with. From the teacher's standpoint this seems a great improvement. No longer does one spend long hours teaching parsing and analysis, and wondering at the same time of what possible value it can be to the pupil. Grammar, as it was formerly taught, was a bore to both teacher and pupil.

The immediate aim of the teacher of English is to help pupils understand other people and to be understood by them. To do this the King's English series employs many different methods too numerous to mention in detail, but I shall speak of several points which are specially stressed. The three chief ingredients of an English syllabus are composition, literature and grammar and these books contain a blend of all three.

First, from the standpoint of composition. The themes in the various grades present a wide variety of type which are chosen with regard to the age and interests of the pupil. At the foot of all writing is thinking, and a child should never be asked to write about anything which has not occupied his mind. A seventh grade pupil enjoys writing a composition on "Hockey," particularly if, as is the case, the exercise is illustrated by a picture showing a game in progress. Great stress is laid on oral work such as storytelling, short speeches and debates. In composition, as in other subjects, the aim of modern educationists is to give the pupil that which will best fit him for life. What could be of more importance in post-school days than the ability to write a good letter? That this need is fully recognized is apparent from the number of exercises dealing with the writing of letters—both social and business, invitations and telegrams.

Next, from the standpoint of literature. These books contain models of good English in prose and poetry, taken from the pen of famous writ-

Please turn to page 64.

WE ASKED 395 HOUSE-WIVES . . . "Where do you get your clothes cleaned?"



76 said, "They don't get dirty"
319 said, "At Sherbrooke Laundry"

It's an old Canadian custom . . . . getting clothes soiled in one way or another. And it's an old Canadian costume . . . . made to look like new when it's been cleaned by the Sherbrooke Laundry! The finest, safest cleaning process available. You get service too!

Established over 50 years.
Telephone 169 for Prompt Pick-Up.

Sherbrooke Laundry
Cleaners & Dyers
91 Frontenac Street. — Tel. 169

Presentation Of New Words Through Dialogue Stimulates French Lessons

Guessing Contests Prove Valuable Assistance in Impressing New Words on Child's Mind in Cases Where Dialogue Form Cannot Be Applied—Giving Instruction in French Can Be Profitably Carried Into Other Lessons.

(By Edith M. Stokes)

Increasing the child's vocabulary and giving the child the ability to use French words, not merely as words, but in sentence form, has long been a problem of junior grades.

One method of introducing French as a new language is to present a group of objects and their respective names, e.g.—la table, the table; la chaise, the chair; etc. The idea may be compared to that of giving a boy a bicycle, piece by piece, over a period of eight or nine years. The danger is that at the end of that time the boy may have lost some necessary pieces as well as his interest in ever putting them together. Regarding French, many phases of grammatical construction are given, all leading to the final purpose of obtaining for the child a working knowledge of French. However, the problem arises when we consider that interest must be held and that all the important steps taught throughout these years must be kept in use, lest they be forgotten.

It is my purpose to cite a few ways by means of which pupils are being encouraged to a greater show of proficiency in speaking French. I have found these ideas so helpful that I should like to mention them, even though some of them may be familiar to many engaged in the teaching of French.

In grade three, which is the beginning of French on our course of study, it is being proved both interesting and profitable to present new words combined in the form of a dialogue. Mr. A. L. Frizzle has written an entirely new course for grade three. It is in dialogue form. In this way, the child is given a new word and also a way to use it in a sentence which will help retain it for him. The fact that he can say a few things as they are said in ordinary French conversation, arouses his interest and encourages him to practise them till he has mastered them.

Throughout junior grades the idea is continued; stories in text books being made into dialogue form when they are so suited. In all text books there are stories which do not lend themselves to dialogue formation. In this case, there are various other means of increasing interest.

One method which has proved very effective, is that of introducing guessing games during the last five or ten minutes of the lesson. All guessing is done in French. The value of these games lies in the fact that they give the children a desire to seek new words for themselves in order to partake in the games. A few ideas for these games are as follows.

The teacher chooses an object to be guessed. This may be a key on the desk, a clock in the station or even an object in some other city. The pupils guess, using the system of finding out color, material made of, place and finally, with very little help the object is guessed.

A variation of this is made when one or two pupils are asked to guess an object chosen by the class.

In lessons where new words have been introduced, a game is made by one pupil selecting a word and asking different pupils to give a fact about the word. If a pupil fails to give an answer, then he must replace the other child, select a new word and continue asking for information on the word.

Ordinary commands about the classroom are often given and answered in French. Whenever possible pupils are encouraged to ask one another questions on the lesson.

French need not stop with the French lesson but may be carried into other subjects, such as, geography, history and arithmetic. In geography many French terms do not vary greatly from the English, e.g. lake, un lac; bay, une baie; ocean, un océan; river, une rivière, etc. Whether the fact is given in French or English, does not alter the fact, so long as it is properly understood and the child can become accustomed to asking and giving directions in French.

Arithmetic keeps the use of figures fresh in the mind and helps to give the child a quicker comprehension of numbers given in French.

In history, names of men and places are often of French origin and it is much more interesting to know the proper pronunciation and meaning of the word than to merely accept it as a name. For instance. Maisonneuve, whose name means new house, began the building of a new city in 1642 which is now called Montreal. The meaning of the name may help connect it with the fact.

By this correlation of French with other subjects, I do not mean that these lessons are to be made into French lessons. The point is, that any language is learned by habit forming repetition and one half hour of French in an "English" day, does not give the practice necessary for fluency.

In classes where I am carrying out these ideas I find the pupils have a better understanding of conversational French and a greater ability to speak it.

The French Hour

On Tuesday afternoon, February 23th, three demonstration lessons were given by Grades III, V and VI of the Mitchell School taught by the Misses H. MacAulay, E. Stokes and J. Maraisine respectively.

In Grade III Miss MacAulay led the children to express themselves through the medium of dialogues. This is a new method introduced into our schools by Mr. A. L. Frizzle, Supervisor of the Teaching of French in the Sherbrooke Elementary Schools. These dialogues, admitting of dramatization as well as speaking, keep the pupils keenly interested in learning to speak French.

Grade V, much to their delight, were permitted to demonstrate a few games and to prove their use as a means of increasing their vocabulary as well as speaking ability. These games were conducted by Miss Stokes, who has found them invaluable as a source of inducing pupils to learn new words voluntarily as the need for the word arises in the games.

Miss Maraisine was in charge of Grade VI. One of the objectives of this grade is to increase the child's practical knowledge of French so that he may be able to talk and write on such subjects as:

A house, naming rooms, furniture of rooms, cooking meals, setting a table, washing clothes.

A train, the officials, parts of the train, travelling on train.

A store, buying and selling from different kinds of stores.

Some of these ideas were ably demonstrated by Grade VI.

The programme was brought to a close by the singing of a few French songs.

EDUCATION WEEK

(By Dora Steinberg, Grade IX-B.)

E is for education which we all need,
D is for duties we all have indeed.
U is for us who play the game,
C is for calling a person by name.
A is for Art, a subject we learn,
T is for teacher, to whom we must turn.
I is for idle which we must not be,
O is for obedience to which we must see,
N is for numbers much used by you and me.

W is for work without any play,
E is for early to school every day.
E is for exercise done with delight,
K is for kindness and doing things right.

THE SPIRIT OF YOUTH

(By Peter Falkner, Grade (X-A—Boys)

Youth! The fiery spirit of youth!
It grasps us, one and all,
It helps us bear the torch of truth,
It guards us from a fall.

For when we reach the point halfway
And are tiring from the strife,
If we bring Youth into the fray,
We'll find success in life.

And when we've left Youth far behind,
And our spirit begins to fail,
The memory of these days, we'll find,
Will help us along the trail.

SCENE FROM DUTCH DANCE STAGED AT MITCHELL SCHOOL



"There live a happy, jolly folk,
And Holland is their home."

The Mitchell School pupils taking part in this Dutch Dance scene are, from left to right: Marjorie Richards, Dickie Wood, Donald Gallinger, Allison Husbands, Kenneth Jones, Patty Sangster, Forrest Andrews, Lois Craig, Ruth Emslie, Douglas Bryan, James Bennett, Isobel Nelson, Jackie Mackay, Kathleen Goodfellow, Rose Hatch, John Smith.

PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY OF GREAT HELP TO TEACHERS

Has as Its Object the Improvement of the Professional Standing of the Teachers in Local Protestant Schools.

(By Ina L. Cobleigh, Convener of Library Committee.)

A project of the Protestant Teachers' Association of Sherbrooke is a Professional Library, with its object, "The improvement of the professional standing of the teachers of its memberships."

The library has been in existence since 1928, when a committee was appointed by the Association to devise ways and means for its organization.

A generous donation from the Sherbrooke Protestant School Board and donations from the Association as well as the personnel of its membership, made possible the launching of the library scheme.

The books were classified under some fifteen heads and a simple method of cataloguing adopted.

The books are placed in the different schools and their exchange takes place several times a year.

While the growth of the library is not rapid, a few carefully chosen books are added each year. This library has the distinction of being the first professional library owned by a local Association.

The Professional Library of the Department of Education at Quebec for the teachers of the province was opened some time after the Sherbrooke Association Library.

TO DETERMINE STANDARD SIZE FOR GARMENTS

Washington, Feb. 27.—The United States Government decided to do something today about clothes that do not fit the buyer.

Home economic experts will equip hundreds of college boys and girls with tape measures and explicit directions in an effort to learn just what dimensions, for example, a size twelve dress or suit should be. The data will become the basis of standards for garment and pattern manufacturers.

Later the clothing experts hope to do the same thing for adults.

Nicholas Tattersall was captain of the ship in which Charles II escaped to France in 1650.

WIGGETT'S
Present
The New Spring Styles



The New "High Front"
Black, Brown, Blue and Patent Leather.
Priced from $5

J. A. WIGGETT & CO.
Where shoes are fitted to the feet and verified by X-ray.

PANCO SOLES

6 Big advantages in using Panco Soles over other soling material.

PANCO NO-MARC

1. WILL NOT MARK FLOORS
2. WILL KEEP YOUR FEET DRY
3. WILL GIVE YOU EXTRA WEAR
4. WILL OUTWEAR LEATHER 2 TO 1
5. WILL SAVE MONEY ON YOUR SHOE BILLS
6. WILL STAND ROUGHEST AND TOUGHEST KIND OF WEAR

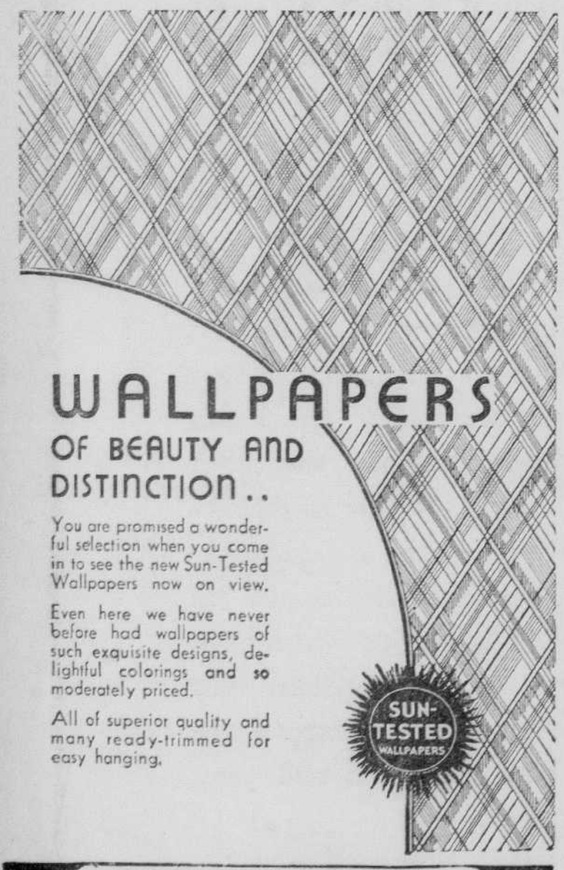
Be Sure PANCO is Stamped on the Soles and Heels you buy!

This mark is a guarantee of quality and service.

Only the Genuine PANCO Carries this Trade Mark

Manufactured by

PANTHER RUBBER Co.
LIMITED
SHERBROOKE.



WALLPAPERS
OF BEAUTY AND DISTINCTION..

You are promised a wonderful selection when you come in to see the new Sun-Tested Wallpapers now on view.

Even here we have never before had wallpapers of such exquisite designs, delightful colorings and so moderately priced.

All of superior quality and many ready-trimmed for easy hanging.

SUN-TESTED WALLPAPERS

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES C-I-L LIMITED PAINTS

Authorized Distributors:
NATIONAL WALLPAPER COMPANY LIMITED
A. D. KERR, Pres. and Mgr.
Phone 167
76 Wellington St. North, Sherbrooke.

HOVEY'S



English Cure
HAMS
and
BACONS

THE Hovey Packing Company is today one of the rare establishments where meats are really smoked and not prepared by chemical process. Hams and bacons from Hovey's possess an incomparable flavor.

ALSO, many of the retailers in the fashionable centres of Montreal and Quebec sell these meats "exclusively". In the Eastern Townships Hovey's give the best service available within a hundred-mile radius and their products are preferred by all housekeepers who know that good meats are an essential item in a good meal.

Hams, Bacon, Lard,
Sausages, Poultry,
Fresh and Salt Pork.

HOVEY PACKING CO.
Limited
SHERBROOKE

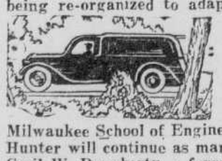
SHERBROOKE AUTO ELECTRIC
Inc., Reg'd.
Wholesale Distributors and Specialized Service.
82 WELLINGTON ST. SOUTH.

UNITED SERVICE MOTORS
Delco-Remy
North East
Guide Lamps
KLAXON

OFFICIAL AUTO-LITE SERVICE

HISTORY

Our business, organized in 1928-29 by E. C. Hanson, F. J. Fuller and N. T. Hunter, all present officials of the Company, developed in two years from three to a staff of ten, all additions to staff being previously unemployed. During the four following years of business declines, called the "small boom," our management operated at a loss, with overhead expenses exceeding income, due to retaining a surplus staff until employment could be found for them elsewhere. Our business is now being re-organized to adapt itself to recently improved conditions.



REORGANIZATION

Non-active Charter members of our Company will continue in an advisory capacity and include the office of secretary. All technical work will be supervised by Mr. E. Creighton Hanson, a former student of the Milwaukee School of Engineering. Francis J. Fuller will continue as service manager. Newman T. Hunter will continue as manager of sales, covering the entire eastern section of Quebec province. Cecil W. Dougherty, a former sales agent for our company, will again act as our wholesale representative, calling on our several hundred dealer accounts, throughout the territory.

OFFICIAL SALES AND SERVICE

The Car Manufacturer purchases all specialized equipment, used on the car, from Associated Equipment Manufacturers, who appoint their own direct sales and service representatives in the larger cities, for the accommodation of the dealers and car-owners. Our company operates under an Authorized Franchise from these manufacturers of "Genuine Parts," being the only franchise of its kind in this province, outside of Montreal and Quebec City.



FINANCIALLY SPEAKING

The financial ownership of our business has always remained 100% controlled in Sherbrooke. Our retail service department has previously given unwarranted and uncollected credit of several thousand dollars, much of it extending over a period of years, and in excess of operating capital. Credit accounts in arrears will not be carried into our new set-up but will be acquired by outside interests, and an invitation is extended up to March 15th, to arrange settlements with our service manager.

WE THANK YOU

Our organization takes this opportunity of extending appreciation to all good wholesale and retail customers who have consistently given us their moral support, and our new arrangements are designed to offer better sales and service facilities in our line of activity.

SHERBROOKE AUTO ELECTRIC REG'D INC.,

TRICO AC CARBURETER

Carburetors — Lights — Horns — Magnetoes — Storage Batteries — Auto Radios — Spark Plugs — Generators — Starters — Ignition — Oil Filters — Speedometers — Fuel Pumps — Heaters — Keys.

WHEN IT'S AN Exide YOU START

Sales Phone 1689

AGENTS FOR EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
The right one in every fixture means better light

Service Phone 434

Valued Extra Curricular Activities Important In Development Of Students

"Allied" Activities of School Life, Such as Basketball, Rugby, Hockey, Track Events and Tennis, Public Speaking, Dramatics and Magazine Publishing Reviewed by Sherbrooke High School Scribes — Provides Opportunity for Educative Experiences Which More Formal Routine of Class Room Does Not Afford.

Every extensive extra curricular programme is carried on as a part of the life of the Sherbrooke High School, and the aim of the school authorities is to have as many as possible of the students participate in some form of extra-class activity. The officials believe that these "allied" activities possess real value in that they provide opportunity for educative experiences which the more formal routine of the class-room does not afford.

The Value of Athletics

(By Douglas Long, Grade X-A)

Athletics play an important part in the life of the average schoolboy. Anyone who does not compete in the various divisions of sports misses much that the other fellow gets. In the first place sports develop a boy physically and mentally. His mind and muscles act in swift co-ordination so that he can be counted upon to think and act quickly in an emergency. Athletics also create in a boy a better sense of sportsmanship and of what is fair and right. This will help a great deal after he has left school and is out in the world in business. Furthermore, when a boy competes in sports he must of necessary travel and meet new people. He will, after a time, become quick in meeting these people and in making friends. This is one of the qualities necessary to be a good business man, and it should be developed in school. Lastly, sports teach a boy to be self-reliant and to be a person who can be depended upon at any time to do his best.

Rugby Season 1936

(By William Jowett, Grade XI-A)

A renewed interest was shown in football last autumn with the regaining of the Parade Grounds as a home field. The lack of proper playing surface in 1935 proved a serious handicap, for no real scrimmage could be held on the limited space at the team's disposal, and home games had to be played at Lennoxville.

Last season there was a good turnout for the regular practices held on the Parade Grounds under the most favorable conditions. It was the unanimous wish of the players that Bus Tomlinson, former High School athlete, should act as coach. Bus, with his efficient, business-like handling of the squad, soon proved himself equal to the task. Doug Bradley, last year's quarterback, was elected to lead the team as captain.

The loss of twelve men from the previous team, eight of them regulars, was plainly too serious to ignore, and the replacing of these veterans was the task that faced the coach. The newcomers, while willing, were all inexperienced, and with few exceptions were light players. These conditions being as they were, great things were not expected from the rugby team. They did not disappoint us, for out of eight league and exhibition encounters, they failed to emerge with even one victory.

At the end of the season the rugby players were invited by the Rotary Club to their weekly meeting at the New Sherbrooke, where they had the privilege of hearing an interesting talk on football given by Mr. Smith, director of Athletics at Westmount High.

They were also guests at a banquet tendered them by the local Hi-Y Club. At this, Coach Tomlinson received a present from the team, and after expressing appreciation, commented on the prospects of next year's team. Short speeches were given by the members of the teaching staff and the boys were awarded their numerals. Although the 1936 team was extremely unsuccessful, Coach Tomlinson is highly satisfied with next autumn's prospects as there are only a few veterans graduating.

ELEVENTH YEAR PUPILS IN THE ART DEPARTMENT



Grade XI are shown in the above picture at work in the Art Department under the supervision of Miss A. J. Griggs. The drawings on the wall are typical productions in water color, charcoal and India ink. At their desks are: Katherine Davey; Laura Oak; Elva Hatch; Clifford Willis; Eileen Gray; Audrey Elliott; Hazel Haddon; Frances Shorten; Helen Dundin; Eddie Brown; Beverley Ames; Edith Crowe; Elaine Edgecombe; Thelma Shaw; Lorna Ross; Charles Miller; John Rugg; Lloyd McClay; Roland Racicot and Gordon Smith.

Senior Boys Basketball

(By Creighton Nutbrown, Grade XI-A)

The boys senior basketball team representing the Sherbrooke High School for the 1937 season is being coached by Cecil Mullin. The turnout has been very good, most of the outstanding players in the school becoming associated with the team.

The team this year is very young, but what it lacks in experience it makes up in ambition and true sporting spirit.

The team is entered in the Sherbrooke City League, and to date all those concerned are well pleased with its progress and sportsmanship.

The basketball team entered into a home-and-home series with Newport Centre. On February 5th, Newport registering a victory over Sherbrooke High School on the local's floor to the tune of 26 to 18. After the game the local team entertained Newport Centre at an informal dance.

On February 13th, the Sherbrooke boys journeyed to Newport Centre and were again trounced by their friendly rivals by 9 points, the score being 34 to 25.

After this game, Newport provided the visiting players with a splendid supper, which was enjoyed by all.

The members of this team intend to enter the Provincial Interscholastic League and hope to make a successful trip to Montreal sometime during the month of March.

Senior Girls Basketball

(By Irene Bachelder, Grade XI-C)

This year, as in previous years, a senior girls basketball team has been organized at the Sherbrooke High School, and Mr. Donald MacDonald, has kindly undertaken the task of coaching the ten girls who have turned out. Marie Vlahakis was elected captain and Irene Bachelder manager.

So far the girls have had the opportunity of travelling to two outside places; first, to Stanstead where they played the College girls, then later to Newport Centre to play a return game. On both occasions the girls enjoyed the trip and game immensely.

Besides these outside games, they have played five exhibition games with Lennoxville, and are now playing in the Sherbrooke County League games.

New uniforms, which are very smart looking, have been bought for the whole team. They are maroon shorts with a white stripe down the side, and are worn with white shirts.

The team has put on a very successful dance and their annual bridge and tea, in order to raise the money needed for the team to carry on. The girls basketball team wish to take this opportunity to thank all the merchants of Sherbrooke who so kindly donated prizes for their bridge.

Boys Interclass Basketball

(By Bob Kellett, Grade X-A)

A Basketball League with entries from each class room was organized six years ago. Previous to this the only chance the students had of participating in this sport was earning a position on one of the senior teams. which represented the school. It was felt that, if the various grades had teams consisting of non-senior team players, besides having a good deal of fun the boys would gain experience and later obtain positions with the senior aggregation.

The League includes a junior and senior division, the former consisting of Grades VIII and IX and the latter of Grades X and XI. To strike a fair balance when the winners of the two divisions meet the older boys will start the game under a ten point handicap.

Each year there is given to the winning class a cup, which remains in the class room until the new winners are acclaimed, and they in turn have the honor. The name of each winner is engraved on a shield placed on the base.

This system of games encourages a spirit of friendly co-operation among pupils of various grades. The pupils who do not take part in them attend the games and give their support to their favorites, and it is hoped that these friendly games will continue each year.

Girls Interclass Basketball

(By Hazel Haddon, Grade XI-A)

One of the major winter sports for the girls in the Sherbrooke High School is interclass basketball. Not only does it provide physical exercise, but also does much to develop sportsmanship. Under the supervision of a teacher, the league was organized and placed under the control of an executive composed of a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. The players abide by the rules of a written constitution, which does much to improve the spirit of co-operation. Competition is made keen by dividing the participating grades into a junior and senior section, with final playoffs for a trophy. Many of the games have already been played, with results that show how interested the girls really are in this important sport.

Grade VIII-B Hockey Team

(By Douglas Brooks, Grade VIIIB)

This year the boys in my grade are so sports-minded that besides having a team in the Interclass Basketball League, we have a grade hockey team. We held a meeting and elected Douglas Brooks as our manager and Lloyd Millar as our captain. We secured the permission of the city authorities to hold practices and games on the rink at the Parade Grounds. With the help of our coach, Lewis Carter, we have done fairly well so far.

Our team is generally in the bantam class, and in playing bantam games we use the following players: Jim Strickland, Don Ives, Stewart "Pete" Millar, John Milne, Lorne Eastman, Lloyd Millar, David Mackal, Alister Stewart and Douglas Brooks. When we play teams of midget calibre we use the above players and Jeff Wilson, John

Please turn to Page 60.

IRENEE
LANGEVIN
Art Sign Painter
An Attractive Sign Is Most Important
— Like a Hearty Invitation to Come In!
ENSEIGNES Langevin ART SIGNS
11 Albert Street - - Telephone 320

PRESCRIPTIONS



DRUGS and Toiletries

This modern Drug Store opened for business last June with the modern conception of business dealing —to serve you whenever you would be served, to protect you against price exploitation, to make of our store a pleasant place for you to come.

SODA FOUNTAIN AND RESTAURANT

This up-to-the-minute department is the only one of its kind in the Eastern Townships and has already proven its popularity. A splendid place to lunch and to meet your friends.

LUCIEN
LAVALLEE
16 Wellington St. North. — Sherbrooke.

KAYSER GROWS WITH SHERBROOKE



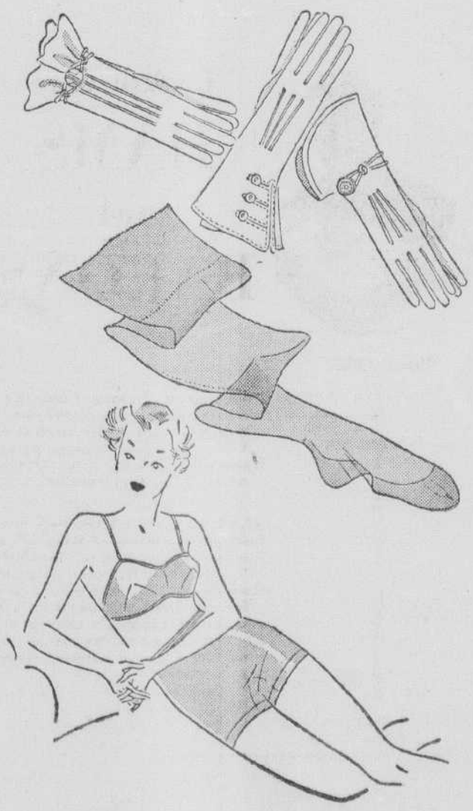
SHERBROOKE! The village becomes a town! It is fitting that we should pause and review the past and pay tribute to those pioneers whose fine optimism and heroic faith wrought from the primeval forest, SHERBROOKE, "The Queen City of the Eastern Townships."

KAYSER salutes the Centennial!



THE SHERBROOKE DAILY RECORD was established—the first daily paper to be published in Sherbrooke, then a city of 11,000. As Sherbrooke has grown, The Record has kept pace, increasing in service and prestige. It is an important factor in this great community.

KAYSER congratulates The Record!





JULIUS KAYSER & CO., LTD. OF CANADA, has grown until today it is Sherbrooke's leading industry . . . and one that is a connecting link between Canada and the Empire. For Kayser gloves, hosiery and underwear are just as popular in England, India, South Africa, Australia and other countries of the Empire as they are here in the city where they're made. We praise the skilled workmanship of Sherbrooke operators and rejoice in the harmonious relationship—both of which have enabled Kayser to grow with Sherbrooke. We welcome this as an appropriate time to express our appreciation and the hope that we will long continue to prosper together!

KAYSER looks with confidence to the future!

BE WISER · · BUY KAYSER GLOVES HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR

Development Of Musical Gift Is One Of Specific Educational Objectives

Work Done in Teaching of Music in Early Grades Lays Groundwork for High School Glee Clubs, Bands and Orchestras—Music Study in Public Schools of Canada and United States Has Gained Greatly in Importance and Effectiveness in Past Three or Four Decades.

(By James Potter Keough, Musical Director.)

For all the spiritual gifts divinely bestowed upon man, the Creator has furnished means of employment, through the intricate and responsive organization of chemical elements forming the visible and invisible active body, in which the spirit has its abode, and through which it fulfils its mission in the world.

Many of these spiritual gifts are common to everyone; and for the present objective we will instance that one which for lack of a better name we call "music."

The development of this gift should be one of the specific objects of education.

We may take a lesson from the birds: they carefully feed their young to make them strong, and they educate them to fly, to seek their food, to look lovely, and to sing! These several things the little fledglings do, and they go on their happy way, flying and singing, and brightening up every dull scene visited by them in each yearly pilgrimage.

What similarity there is between the bird family and the human family. Our children are born to sing as surely as they are born to reason or run, and every child should have its chance to learn to make music in the way divinely provided for the musical spirit—by the employment of the voice, an instrument which the inventive genius of man has never been able to excel.

The man who says he "couldn't even carry a tune in a basket," is perhaps one who had no opportunity to learn, or by some accident, or blow, or explosion, his ears were injured. But, if you notice, the man who speaks so, is the first to hear a band coming up the street, and he is the one who quietly drops a tear when a heart song is sung. If he might think keenly into himself, he really would find that he possesses something even nobler and higher than the technic of singing or reading music; that is, the original heaven-valued gift by which he appreciates the inspired musical production. To start with, he had the gift, no doubt, and he must have been able to sing in Grade I at school, for in that class everyone sings; at least that is the experience in our Sherbrooke Protestant schools today. It is there, in the educational course, that the work of learning to sing begins, and there the music has her purest, loveliest greeting. The children love to sing.

Rote songs with words children can easily understand, on subjects familiar to them in daily life; exercises in rhythm, action songs, ear training, expression, and the art of watching the director's baton and obeying his signals; and, very important, attention is given to correct tone and pronunciation; to all these the children in Grade I are intelligently responsive, and they are keen to grasp the intricate passages of any melody.

In Grade II songs of more pretentious character are given; the same elements as in Grade I are intensified, with the addition of breathing, phrasing, scale intervals, and chords. But the pleasure of singing is indulged, and the number of songs they sing is quite extensive. Often they are allowed their choice of songs at the singing period.

The text book in use in our schools is the Dual Notation Course (Curwen), which gives both Tonic Sol-Fa and Staff methods, the former contributory to the mastery of the latter. It is essential, of course, to know the staff and its characters, as the staff method, in this country, is the medium constantly in use.

From Grade III onward a good deal of attention is given to the study of reading music, because the ability to read opens to all who acquire it a most enjoyable activity of the mind, and makes it possible for one with exceptional gifts to enter upon studies which lead to a professional career. Part singing is introduced by the use of rounds, canons, chords and two-part exercises.

It is our endeavor to teach every pupil to recognize the family of tones we call "the scale," to sing its intervals, and to appreciate the simplicity of adjusting the scale relations to the line or space degree upon which the tonic or key tone is located, and also to understand the signatures which indicate the several keys.

Songs are selected from a dozen or more collections, and from the broad supply of sheet music publications, patriotic, topical, seasonal, classic and popular, care being given to the selection of music and words of educational value and of uplifting character. Teachers and pupils as well take much interest in preparing songs for special occasions, and many outstanding programmes are given in the course of a year.

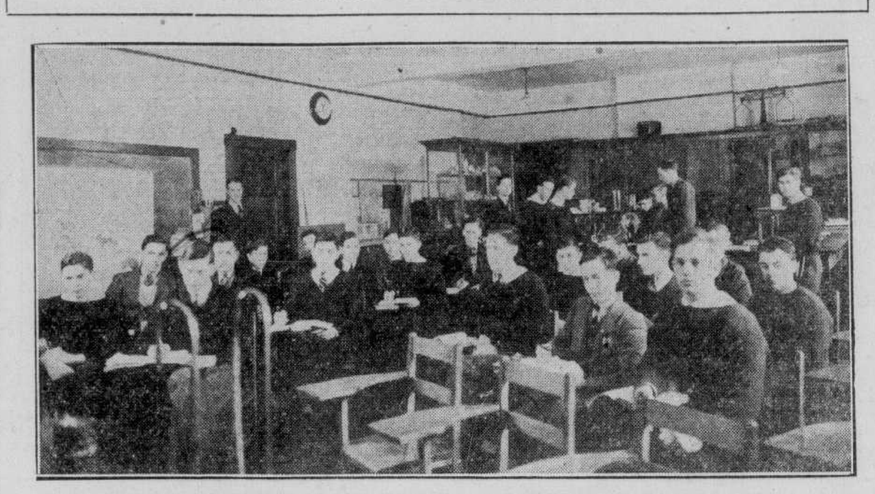
It is fortunate that principals and teachers of Sherbrooke schools are all equipped in considerable measure to help and encourage the pupils in music study; many play the piano, and accompany the songs as the various groups need this assistance.

While it is true that the children of Sherbrooke are musically talented, and they are getting a good start towards making their world musical, it is true, also, that not enough of them are studying instruments — the piano, strings, brass, woodwind, etc., which make up the orchestra. The Sherbrooke of the near-future should support a symphony orchestra as well as the bands which we now have, but their players must come from the present student body. The schools, of course, cannot offer private instruction for these instruments; that is for the home budget and the private teacher. The High School has provided instruction in orchestra playing since 1933, and some keen student players have been identified with the the work. The results have been gratifying, although the membership has not exceeded twelve at any time. The ranks of this orchestra class are open to all pupils from high or grade schools, as long as they are studying instruments which can be employed in an orchestra, and members may enter at any time.

In the past three or four decades, music study in public schools and colleges in Canada and the United States has greatly gained in importance and effectiveness. Vocal and instrumental music now, in most cities and many rural districts, is a leading cultural study. Four decades ago the colleges were claiming that it was useless to have a lecturer on music, because nine out of ten students were tone deaf anyway, and none of them understood music vocabulary, nor could they read or understand the simplest blackboard illustration of a score. At that time the leading school supply houses of New York City were applied to for addresses of music supervisors in these two countries. The number obtained was only 104. Nearly all colleges now have their own schools of music or affiliated conservatories, and the publishing houses are in constant touch with thousands of music supervisors. The colleges have glee clubs ranking with any organization of the kind. Work done in the early grades makes the high school glee clubs, bands and orchestras possible, and the secondary schools in turn contribute to the college organizations.

There is nothing more satisfying to the musical fan than an efficient chorus of adult or child voices. At Christmas time the several music groups at Mitchell school, filling the auditorium, united in singing Stephen Adams' "The Star of Bethlehem," and several carols, and at other times they have sung patriotic songs. It would be an outstanding event if all the schools could unite and be heard in the songs they love to sing. Perhaps the Centennial Celebration Committee may provide an adequate stage from which they could be heard at one of the summer programmes; or will the dream of a public art center and auditorium come true and its walls echo to the melodies of these serious singers?

BOYS BUSY IN THE SCIENCE LABORATORY



Grade X consists of a class of thirty-one boys. The majority of the class, seated at desks, are working at physics during a supervised study period. The small group at the back are observing the action of the Wimshurst electrical machine as it is being used to charge a Leyden jar. From left to right in the picture are: George Rothney; Peter Falkner; John Ives; Gordon Stewart; Alfred Ross; Bruce Stewart; Ronald Smith; Meredith Jackson; Worth Bishop; Raymond Leech; Arthur Spafford; Donald Long; Edward Goodhue; Alex Fyfe; William Stewart; Marcus Vineberg; Angus MacLean; Robert Kellett; Cedric Potter; Ronald Rublee. Standing: Principal W. W. Gibson; Bruce Bishop; Lenord Conley; Leonard Smith; Donald Ross; Donald Whatley; Mr. G. A. McMurray, teacher; Sherwood Peabody.

VALUED EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IMPORTANT IN DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS

Continued from Page 59.

Davey, Bill Richardson or Edgar Stevens. We have played three games against the X-B team of juvenile class and had the assistance of Mr. Gagnon, Lewis Carter and Sydney Marshall.

We have won two games, tied three in the bantam class, St. Pat's and Lennoxville High being our opponents.

We have lost two games to St. Pat's Midgets and hold two decisions over the Mitchell School in the same class.

Grade XB won two out of the three games with our juvenile group.

Our bantam team played out of their class against the St. Pat's Midgets and suffered a 6 to 0 setback.

Taking all things into consideration, we've had a real sporting time so far and count our season as successful as any.

Track and Tennis

Each year in the month of May an Eastern Townships Interscholastic Track Meet is held at Stanstead College. The Sherbrooke High School usually enters about forty boys. Several weeks of preparation and training under the direction of an experienced coach precede this even, and the physical training in the open air is excellent for those who participate. Many of the High School athletes take part in the McGill Interscholastic track meet in the Molson Stadium.

Sherbrooke School Board has erected splendid tennis courts on the grounds of its various schools. All pupils enrolled in the Protestant Schools have the privilege of using these courts throughout the summer months.

Debate by Eighth Year Classes

(By Robert Butler, Grade VIII-B)

On Friday, February 19th, the pupils of the two grade eights debated on the subject, "Women Drive Cars Better Than Men." The affirmative was upheld by Joan Jenckes, Shirley Wolter and Beatrice Thorn. The speakers on the negative were John Davey, John Milne and Ruby Jones. John Roberts presided and Mr. Gibson acted as judge. Although some very good points were advanced in favor of men drivers, the affirmative side was successful in winning the debate.

Public Speaking in Grade XB

(By Pupils of Grade X-B)

On Wednesday morning, six pupils of Grade XB gave interesting talks on subjects of their own choosing. Those who took part were: Charles French, Bruce Bean, Lewis Carter, Alex Smith, Forest Wark and James Clowery.

One of the most promising speakers was James Clowery, who gave a very instructive and amusing talk on "Beavers."

This is one of the most interesting of High School class activities, and we feel that it is an important part of our High School training.

Dramatics

The present course in English Literature has many dramatic possibilities, and in the High School we have on several occasions presented sections of it in which our students have been particularly interested. In 1935 Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," was presented by the students of Grade Ten and a cast of sixteen players. This year two plays from a text which is used in Grade XI were included on the programme which was given during Education Week.

The Dumbel

(By Kay Davey and Clifford Willis, Grade XI-A)

The Sherbrooke High School "Dumbel" is strictly a school magazine published by the members of the Graduating Class.

An editorial staff is elected by the students of Grade XI. On the shoulders of these members falls the task of publishing this magazine. This entails a great deal of work and places on each member a sense of deep responsibility.

The entire student body is asked to contribute stories and articles for publication, as well as to submit original poems, jokes and cartoons to serve as illustrations. In this way an opportunity is afforded the pupils to display their numerous talents.

Accounts of the various activities and sports, including dances, clubs, hockey, rugby and basketball, form an important and interesting section.

The publication of a magazine of this type creates added interest in the various activities, as well as providing the graduates with a priceless reminder of their school days.

"When did you hurt your hand, Bill?" "Coming home last night from Jim's party. I'd very nearly reached the house when some clumsy idiot trod on it."

"Oh, and a tin of black boot polish."

"What size, madam?"

"Does it matter? I don't know what size my husband wears."

J. H. ROY

SHOEMAKER

Large assortment of shoes for Men, Women and Children. Our prices are lowest possible.

Our repair shop is most modern. We specialize in rubber as well as leather shoe repairing. All our work is guaranteed.

21 King Street East,

Sherbrooke, Que.

101st Annual Statement

The

Stanstead & Sherbrooke

Fire Insurance Company

Stock Mutual

Head Office: SHERBROOKE, Que.

Balance Sheet December 31st, 1936

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
Cash in banks		$53,133.13	Provision for unpaid claims		$10,507.23
Agents' balances and premiums uncollected (net)		48,469.71	Expenses and taxes due and accrued		7,227.30
Due by other companies		9,353.45	Reinsurance premiums due and unpaid		8,835.83
Due from reinsurance companies on losses already paid		4,393.56	Reserve of unearned premiums at 100%		238,051.38
Interest and rents due and accrued		12,329.77	Capital Stock:		
Bonds and Debentures:			Authorized and subscribed ($200,000) paid up	$159,000.00	
Not in default, at amortized book value		664,858.70	Surplus in profit and loss account	$740,248.24	
In default, at book value	$117,657.50				
Less deficiency of market value under book value	59,767.50	57,890.00	Surplus for protection of policyholders		899,248.24
Mortgages and agreements for sale		204,140.36			
Real Estate — Office premises	28,994.06				
Held for sale	79,827.62	108,821.68			
Deferred charges		479.62			
		$1,163,869.98			$1,163,869.98

HON. JACOB NICOL, President. J. G. ARMITAGE, Secretary-Treasurer.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITOR:

The President and Shareholders,
The Stanstead & Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Co., Stock Mutual,
Sherbrooke, Que.
Gentlemen: —

I have audited the books of The Stanstead & Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company, Stock Mutual, for the year ended December 31st, 1936 and HEREBY CERTIFY that I have carefully examined the within Statement and compared the entries therein with the books and records of the Company and that the said entries are correct. I further certify that:

(a) I have verified the cash, bank balances and securities;
(b) I have checked the reserve of unearned premiums and that it is calculated as required by the Insurance Act;
(c) I have examined the reserve for unpaid claims and that in my opinion it is adequate;
(d) that the Balance Sheet does not show as assets unpaid balances owing by agents or other insurers whose accounts have not been verified within the next preceding ninety days;
(e) the Balance Sheet does not include as assets items prohibited by the Insurance Act from being shown in the Annual Statements required to be filed thereunder;
(f) after due consideration, I have formed an independent opinion as to the position of the Company and that, with my independent opinion so formed, and according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, I certify that in my opinion, the Balance Sheet sets forth fairly and truly the state of affairs of the Company; and that
(g) all transactions of the Company that have come within my notice have been within its powers.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BRYCE, C.P.A.,
Auditor.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

*Hon. Jacob Nicol	President	*C. B. Howard, M.P.	Vice-President
J. G. Armitage	Secretary-Treasurer	W. L. McGannon	Superintendent of Agencies
J. H. Bryce, C.P.A.	Auditor	H. J. Kennedy	Accountant
Amedee Caron	Rimouski, Que.	*F. W. McCrea	Sherbrooke, Que.
A. E. Curtis	Stanstead Que.	*F. J. Southwood	Sherbrooke, Que.
W. G. Hunt	Montreal, Que.	T. A. St-Germain	St. Hyacinthe, Que.
N. Roberts Mitchell	Granby, Que.		

*Members of Local Board.



WHITE ROSE GAS



In heat or cold, rain or shine, sleet or snow, White Rose gas gives top performance regardless of weather. White Rose gas gives you uniform performance month in and month out.

ENARCO MOTOR OIL

Light, free flowing oil is the imperative demand of cold weather. A change of oil to the proper grade will increase motor protection many times over and make starting easier.



COMPLETE LUBRICATION

Full knowledge of every point which needs lubrication and type of grease best suited for that point is combined with painstaking attention at our grease rack.



MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES



Our staff of attendants are just as pleased to check your battery, tires and water as they are to sell you an oil change Ask them and they will be glad to fulfil your requests.

Specializing in

GUTTA PERCHA TIRES

GUTTA PERCHA TIRES ARE NOT SOLD ON ANY TIME-PAYMENT PLAN. USE GUTTA PERCHAS AND SHOW YOUR NEIGHBORS YOU

Own the Tires on Your Car!

Known as the tires with the thickest tread. This means safer driving and longer life. Your old tires will be taken in exchange.

Play Safe . . . . let us give your tires a thorough examination before starting another season.

KING STREET TIRE DEPOT

PHONE 627. 131 KING ST. WEST.

BALL STREET TIRE DEPOT

PHONE 956. 72 BALL STREET.

A. GUILLOTTE, Prop.

Give Valuable Vocational Training To Students Of Mercantile Courses

Typewriting, Filing, Bookkeeping and Shorthand Included on List of Subjects for Students in Commercial Course, in Addition to Such Regular School Subjects as Composition, Art, Chemistry and French.

(By Phyllis Onions)

Unlike the majority of schools in the Province of Quebec, the Sherbrooke High School offers three branches of training in grade eleven, namely, the general, academic and commercial courses.

The Commercial course provides a type of vocational training in which the student is educated in commercial subjects such as typewriting, filing, bookkeeping and shorthand, as well as the regular school subjects, composition, art, chemistry and French. By taking this course, any graduate may go forward with a definite qualification for the business world, as well as having a school leaving certificate which will enable him to enter many higher institutions for further training.

Students are required to decide in grade IX, or X at the latest, which course they are electing. After this those in the Commercial section start their vocational training. This course not only gives them an insight into the world they will enter after school days are over, but also develops many desirable traits, such as neatness, courtesy, accuracy and sound reasoning.

A training of this type provides the student with a school leaving certificate which ensures a possibility of further education; a definitely developed personality; and a knowledge of what may be expected of him in the business world.

Typewriting to Music

(By Irene Bachelder, Marie Vlahakis and Kenneth Leith)

We all enjoy music for different occasions. We dance to music, sing to music, skate to music, play games to music, so why not type to music! Such practice is invaluable. It is especially so for beginners. Without practice they are apt to hit their keys with uneven strokes. But with music it is very difficult to keep out of the rhythm of the beats, thus creating even strokes, which, in the end, lead up to accuracy, especially with little used keys.

In Grade XI at the Sherbrooke High School the students begin the study of the typewriter in the Commercial section. This year, for the first time, typing to gramphone records has been introduced. Special records were secured which distinctly bring out a beat at a certain speed, and thus the students are able to keep in time with this beat. A class of pupils sit at their desks, poised and waiting for the music. A record is put on the gramophone. When the music is started, the class hears the beat and begins to type, all keeping in time. The speed of the records is gradually increased, and so the class learns, as the weeks go by, to type faster.

It is believed that the students of this year are finding the typewriting much easier, and are learning to type more smoothly, than they would have had they not had these records. They type to a mechanical precision from which, because of the rhythm, they are unable to break away from once the record begins. They not only obtain a light, even stroke, but are able to keep at the same even rate when writing both familiar and unfamiliar letters of the alphabet. Popular records may also be used, providing there is a regular beat which can be heard apart from the rest of the music.

Some of the records used at the High School for this purpose are: "The Marseillaise," "Rule Britannia," and "Stars and Stripes Forever," as well as some classical selections from the Operas, such as Verdi's "Anvil Chorus" and some of Sousa's Marches, also popular records.

As one of the pupils said, "When typing this way, we relax and enjoy the work better. Hearing the speed at which we are to type puts our muscles and nerves at their ease, and the result is smooth, even striking of keys, with no unnecessary strain of trying to keep up or go faster than our neighbor's machine."

Vocational Training Needed

(By Mary-Elizabeth Lynn, Grade XI)

"Most people nowadays are not intellectual, but practical; they want to do, and they want to make." Does our system give them a chance of doing? Does it prepare them for adult life?

How many of the academic and general course graduates go to college? Why spend two, or maybe three years of life training for college, and in the end not go? Would it not be better to have vocational training in our High Schools so that the three years would not be entirely wasted? Rather than taking an academic course only and then spending extra money and time to obtain the training desired after graduation from a High School, could not the important Manual Arts and courses in Economic Guidance be included in the High School curriculum? These would enable a girl to have an insight into textile printing, clerking, nursing, teaching, or factory work; and a boy a knowledge of machinery, printing, drafting, or electrical appliances.

In this era, time means money, and while a student is spending this extra time in business, or technical school, he might be earning if he had received such training, in addition to the regular school subjects. The first few years in the business world are hard ones, and the sooner that they are over, the better for every one. Mistakes will be made, of course, but if a vocational training has been obtained before hand, many of these blunders will be averted, and the work will be more satisfactory to employer and employee.

THE SEVERAL STAGES OF SHORTHAND

(With Apologies to Shakespeare)

(By Douglas Ward, Grade XI)

All shorthand is a bother
And all the students are merely quakers;
They have their worries and their troubles;
And each in his time finds many pitfalls,
And also many headaches. At first the consonants,
Causing pens to blot and nibs to break;
And then the dot vowels, in the right
Places—We hope.
No one knows where to put them;
Unwilling to learn: And then the dash vowels,
Just when you've learned to place the dots,
Made to trip you up. Then the diphthongs,
Full of dizzy sounds, and twisted like pretzels;
First up, then down, getting nowhere.
Try to find the right place for them,
Even when it looks so easy: and then the
Circle and the stroke S. In fair round turns,
With no real meaning, with backward, inside
And outward turns
Full of things that mean nothing to the poor victim's
Feeble brain.
And so it goes on. The next step comes;
Initial hooks to straight strokes, medial circle
And hook, intervening vowels;
Looking like fish hooks with the points knocked off;
And where are you? I'll bite.
And last of all—Oh, what's the use? Down with shorthand;
If anyone asks you where I am, tell him
I am on a sit-down strike;
Sans grammalogs, sans vowels, sans diphthongs, sans — SHORTHAND.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HEALTH UNIT MEETS WITH SUPPORT OF COWANSVILLE CONCIL

Continued from Page 42.

preservation of the moral values of life which have been woven into the warp and woof of Canadian life, and which will always prove of great usefulness.

Mrs. Ruth Knowlton told the members of a collection of pictures she had viewed in Saskatoon. Each one was given in memory of a soldier who had taken part in the World War.

Mr. Alex Hastings accompanied by Miss Jean McClure sang a ballad, which was much appreciated.

Mr. A. D'Amato presided, the minutes were read by the secretary Gilbert Brown.

THE SCHOOL STORE



The Sherbrooke High School offers one advantage which is rarely found in schools — a SCHOOL STORE. This tuck shop is open before school in the morning, for a ten-minute recess during the morning session and at noon. Here a pupil may purchase textbooks, scribblers or supplies needed in school work. Candy or soft drinks of every popular kind may also be secured. The store is also open during the dances, thus settling the refreshment question. Two boys usually serve. The work of buying and selling is carried on each year by selected pupils.

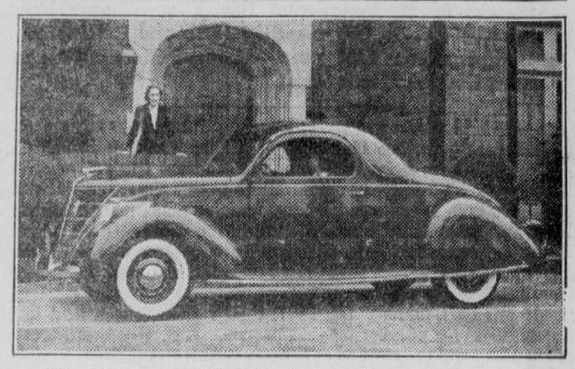
Above may be seen part of the store, with the Misses Mary Elizabeth Lynn and Vivian Woollerton, this year's efficient storekeepers.

A Scottish cleric owned a farm, which was run as economically as possible. One day, taking a stroll, he saw his plowman sitting idle on the handle of the plow, while the horses took a needed rest. He was paying the man sixpence an hour and so he gently, but reproachfully said:

"John, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a pair of shears and be trimming these brushes along the fence while the horses are resting?"

John returned the minister's gaze, and answered: "And might I suggest that you take a bowl of potatoes into the pulpit and peel 'em during the anthem?"

Coupe Latest Type Lincoln-Zephyr



Pictured here is the latest type Lincoln-Zephyr, the 1937 coupe. It is particularly distinctive with its sweeping streamlining and roominess, and features aerodynamic beauty, remarkable performance and economy. Luggage space is unusually commodious in compartments behind the three-passenger seat and under the long rear deck. Throughout, the new Lincoln-Zephyr is a "blending" of form and function, with no one feature predominating over another.

SHERBROOKE MOTORS LIMITED
22 Minto Street. Phone 731



Expert Eye Examination

As soon as you suspect something wrong is the time to have your eyes tested. Probabilities are that corrective lenses will quickly restore your good vision. It may be found that we can help only with good advice. But long experience prompts us to say: "Protect your precious eyesight at the first sign of trouble!"

CONSULT

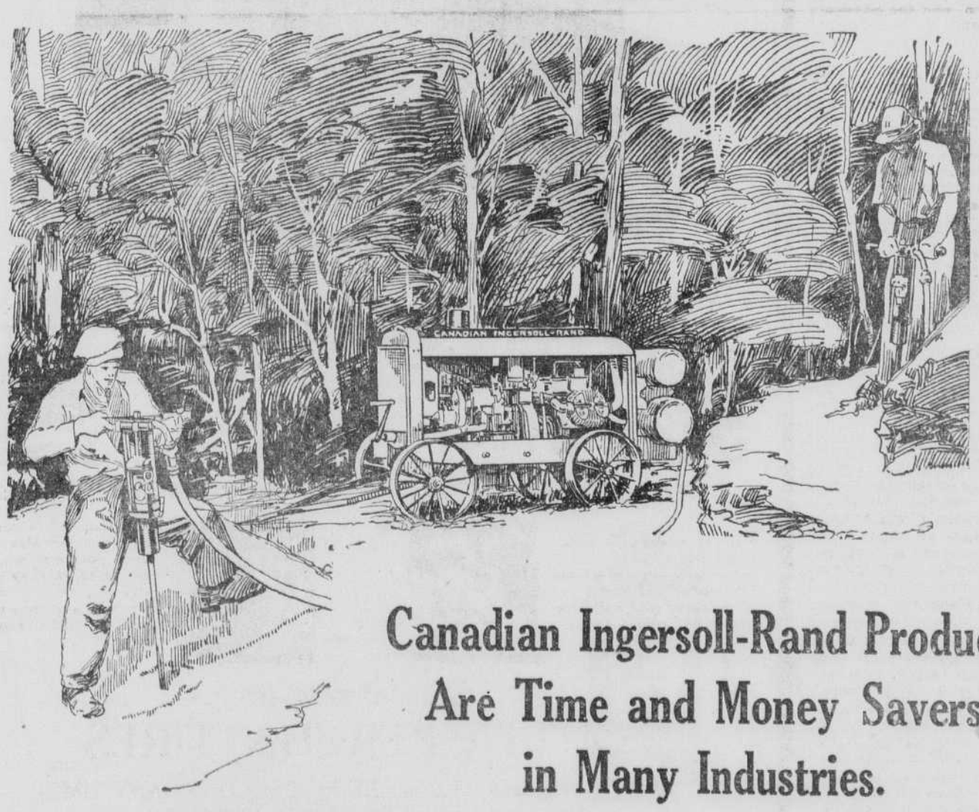
Richardson's
OPTOMETRISTS — OPTICIANS

52 b Wellington St. North. Sherbrooke.



J. S. BRAULT, B.A., S.O.
Associate.

Formerly of Ste. Jeanne d'Arc Hospital, Montreal.



Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Products Are Time and Money Savers in Many Industries.

AIR AND GAS COMPRESSORS
VACUUM PUMPS
ROCK DRILLS AND ACCESSORIES
PAVING BREAKERS
PNEUMATIC TOOLS
CRUSHERS
AIR, STEAM AND ELECTRIC HOISTING ENGINES
WAUKESHA INDUSTRIAL GASOLINE ENGINES
WAUKESHA-HESSELMAN INDUSTRIAL FUEL OIL ENGINES
"MOTOR PUMPS" FOR INDUSTRIES, HEATING SYSTEMS, AND FOR HOME PUMPING SYSTEMS
"CAMERON" PUMPS
PULP AND PAPER MACHINERY
MINING MACHINERY

FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY Canadian Ingersoll-Rand products have aided in the development of Canada's mines, forests and streams the construction of her highways, railroads and hydro-electric developments; and in the operation of her factories, shops and mills.

In the Eastern Townships alone, there is scarcely an industry that does not benefit in some way through the use of C-I-R equipment. Compressors, Pneumatic Tools, Pumps and other machinery speed operations in textile mills, paper mills, and industries of every description; they save money for contractors and municipalities; and make possible everywhere the maintenance of economical production schedules.

Descriptive literature covering any of the products listed at left will be furnished promptly on application to our District Sales Office, Sherbrooke, Que.

This is the City of Sherbrooke's 100th year. For Canadian Ingersoll-Rand, it is the 55th continuously in Sherbrooke.

Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. Limited
head office - MONTREAL QUE. — *works* - SHERBROOKE QUE.



Sherbrooke's Latest Industry

Established in the year 1924, this firm moved to Sherbrooke and commenced operations on January 11th last, occupying the three upper floors of the "Blue Building" on King Street West. Already the workers on our payroll number 307, which is in excess of primary anticipations. It is expected that this number will be considerably enlarged before another year rolls 'round.

Men's Clothing made by this Company is being shipped to all points in Canada from Sydney to Victoria, and a large staff of travelling salesmen are ever alert in bringing this business to our workers in Sherbrooke.

We are glad to be one of the many happy industrial organizations of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships.

S. RUBIN LIMITED
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Colorful Pages Feature History Of This City's Leading Snowshoe Clubs

Sherbrooke Snowshoe Club Is Oldest Active Organization of Its Kind in the World, Observing the Sixtieth Anniversary of Its Foundation this Year—Tuque Rouge Snowshoe Club Organized in 1885 and Celebrated Its Golden Jubilee Last Year—Strong Fraternal Relations Exist Between Both Clubs.

Of Sherbrooke's five snowshoe clubs there are two, the Sherbrooke Snowshoe Club and the Tuque Rouge Snowshoe Club, which have stood the test of time and are today firmly established as the leading sports organizations in this city. The Sherbrooke Snowshoe Club is the senior of the two and holds the distinction of being the oldest active snowshoe club in the world. Other snowshoe clubs were organized before the local group came into existence in 1877, but circumstances have caused them to stray from their original objective.

It was on December 1st, 1877, that a meeting was held in the Magog House for purposes of organization. J. R. Woodward presided as chairman and the election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. S. Brooks, M.P.; first vice-president, William Farwell; second vice-president, W. B. Ives; secretary-treasurer, F. C. Thompson; captain, J. F. Morkill, and committee, H. J. Tuck, H. D. Lawrence and P. D. Morkill. The constitution and by-laws were drawn up and adopted the following week when it was also decided that the club uniform would be a red tuque with blue tassel, a white blanket coat trimmed with scarlet, white knickerbockers garnished with scarlet and scarlet stockings.

Mr. Brooks was president of the club for six years and during his second term of office the contract for making costumes was awarded Mike McCarthy, who operated a tailor shop on Strathcona Square. The cost was $4.25 per costume. When the 1878 season was terminated, the membership roll showed forty-one names and the club continued to hold its meetings in a room in the Magog House placed at its disposal by Francis Buck. In 1880, however, Mr. Buck found it impossible to offer the same facilities and the advisability of procuring a club room was discussed. The matter was dropped temporarily, however, and arrangements made to rent a room in the Magog House at fifty cents per meeting.

There are many interesting and humorous incidents in the secretary's report of the first meetings. The minutes of a meeting held in February, 1883, contains the information that a letter was read from Belanger and Vanasse claiming damages to the extent of ten dollars for a tea kettle alleged to have been damaged by a member of the club while the members were on a tramp. The club, however, strongly denied the charge and a peaceful settlement was reached. Shortly after W. A. Hale had been named captain of the club in 1883, the first minstrel show was discussed, Mr. Hale later inviting the members to be his guests at the New Coffee House.

G. Lucke succeeded Mr. Brooks as president and one of his first suggestions was that more life and animation should be infused into the meetings. While Mr. Lucke was president the club badge was adopted and consisted of a triangular piece of white flannel done in silk, the large "S" in red, the two small "S's," the tuque and the word "Club" in blue and the showshoes in black. At the meeting which adopted the badge there was a very heated argument over a motion that twenty-five dollars be appropriated from the club funds to help defray the expense of twelve members who desired to attend the carnival in Montreal. The president left the chair and the motion was carried by a majority of one vote. Twenty-five dollars was also donated to the fund to be used in aid of establishing a public library, a natural history collection and art gallery.

It was while F. C. Thompson was president that the matter of a club house was again brought up in 1886. The discussion took place after a tramp to Lennoxville and supper at the College House. At that time the notices of tramps were pinned up on the walls of the post office. A year later the club house committee presented its report and it was decided to build a chalet outside the city limits. The parcel of land purchased cost fifty dollars. J. H. Walsh was the sponsor of the motion that three hundred dollars be voted to build a club house according to the plans prepared by H. D. Lawrence. This amount was later raised by fifty dollars and on February 10, 1888, the informal opening was held. Thirty members tramped, forty sat down to supper and the only untoward incident occurred when the coffee pot exploded and scalded the caterer.

The formal opening took place a week later and on this occasion J. Elkins, from whom the property had been purchased, was made an honorary member, when he offered to donate an extra strip one half as large as that already bought. H. R. Fraser was in the presidential chair at the January 25, 1889, meeting which discussed the question of having races and the members became so disorderly that the president adjourned the proceedings. It was in March, 1889, that the Shanghai Minstrel was held and resulted in proceeds of two hundred dollars being secured towards the club house.

Shortly after a kitchen had been added to the club house in 1891 complaints were made that club house privileges were abused by private parties. The motion was accordingly adopted that thereafter the club house would be used for club purposes only. At a special meeting held in March, 1893, it was proposed to incorporate the club. A few months later the act of incorporation was secured, the new constitution and by-laws adopted, the club colors changed to fawn and scarlet and the deed of the club house property transferred from the trustees to the club.

Before the turn of the century, the minutes reveal, it was not expensive to travel to Quebec. Forty members made the trip to the Ancient Capital to participate in the 1896 carnival and the entire ticket, including transportation, board and lodging was only seven dollars. Later that year, after the ultimatum had been issued that "unless there is a larger turnout than there has been lately it will probably be necessary to close the season at once," the dues were raised from two to three dollars. The question of laying out the property with trees and generally improving the appearance of the land around the club house was debated and ten dollars was set aside for the purpose at the meeting in March, 1897.

In November, 1898, five hundred dollars was appropriated for proposed additions to the club house and two months later the club band made its first appearance under Dr. S. J. Bloomfield at the first tramp and inspection of the club house.

Since 1900 the highlights in the club's history are contained in the following extracts taken from the minute books.

January 30, 1901.—The health of His Majesty, King Edward VII, was duly proposed and duly honored for the first time in the new club house.

December 28, 1904.—Prize for cock-fighting awarded to F. S. Rugg.

November 8, 1907.—Letter read from Canadian Snowshoe Union and the secretary was instructed to complete application for membership.

November 1, 1909.—Question of building new club house discussed and committee appointed.

December 1, 1909.—Matter of house jacket discussed and it was decided to continue using red jacket.

February 8, 1911.—One acre of land adjoining the club was purchased for $125 and members were asked to turn out to plant trees and generally improve appearance of property.

December 11, 1912.—New dining hall and kitchen completed, electric light installed and formal opening held.

February 19, 1913.—Motion to increase initiation dues to five dollars and motion to limit ordinary membership to 150 both carried.

November 13, 1914.—Motion that club keep those members who have gone to the front to fight for their country in full standing and all dues paid carried.

March 30, 1915.—Gates designed by N. L. Pritchard, necessary irons given by P. McCullough and cost donated by H. L. Allen.

1917.—Buffalo steak served at one of club dinners. Buffalo purchased from B. C. Howard.

1919.—Life membership voted for those members who went overseas.

1923.—Club record set for snowshoe tramp, 101 members turning out on Captain's Night.

Since the Sherbrooke Snowshoe Club was founded nearly sixty years ago it has had as its presidents the following:

1877-78.—E. T. Brooks.
1878-79.—E. T. Brooks.
1879-80.—E. T. Brooks.
1880-81.—E. T. Brooks.
1881-82.—E. T. Brooks.
1882-83.—E. T. Brooks.
1883-84.—G. Lucke.
1884-85.—G. Lucke.
1885-86.—G. Lucke.
1886-87.—F. C. Thompson.
1887-88.—F. C. Thompson.
1888-89.—H. R. Fraser.
1889-90.—H. R. Fraser.
1890-91.—H. W. Mulvena.
1891-92.—H. E. Macfarlane.
1892-93.—J. R. Woodward.
1893-94.—J. R. Woodward.
1894-95.—J. H. Walsh.
1895-96.—J. H. Walsh.
1896-97.—E. W. Farwell.
1897-98.—E. W. Farwell.
1898-99.—J. T. Maguire.
1899-1900.—T. J. Maguire.
1900-01.—J. J. Penhale.
1901-02.—A. H. Anderson.
1902-03.—W. E. Loomis.
1903-04.—C. H. Foss.
1904-05.—W. B. Neil.
1905-06.—J. R. Duncan.
1906-07.—S. J. Bloomfield.
1907-08.—E. B. Worthington.
1908-09.—E. B. Worthington.
1809-10.—F. H. Bradley.
1910-11.—F. S. Rugg.
1911-12.—F. S. Rugg.
1912-13.—W. G. Cross.
1913-14.—J. P. Watson.
1914-15.—E. J. Page.
1915-16.—W. S. Allen.
1916-17.—P. McCullough.
1917-18.—J. McDonald.
1918-19.—H. V. Haight.
1919-20.—V. E. Morrill.
1920-21.—N. B. Pritchard.
1921-22.—M. L. Hunting.
1922-23.—A. C. Skinner.
1923-24.—C. E. Soles.
1924-25.—J. A. Barrie.
1925-26.—J. A. Cook.
1926-27.—G. S. B. Fuller.
1927-28.—J. G. Ransehousan.
1928-29.—W. D. VanRoden.
1929-30.—G. Bryant.
1930-31.—G. S. Sampson
1931-32.—R. W. Smith.
1932-33.—R. E. Richardson.
1933-34.—E. G. MacKay.
1934-35.—G. S. Lothrop.
1935-36.—A. H. Genge.
1936-37.—T. C. Hurn.

PROVINCIAL FIELD CROP VALUES

The provincial field crop values for the past year are estimated as follows, compared with the 1935 statistics:

	1936	1935
Ontario	$162,332,000	$132,086,000
Saskatchewan	138,725,400	119,947,600
Alberta	98,914,000	93,687,000
Quebec	91,288,000	83,616,000
Manitoba	50,660,000	34,944,000
New Brunswick	17,784,000	14,542,000
British Columbia	15,891,000	13,045,000
Nova Scotia	13,516,000	11,748,000
Prince Edward Island	10,311,000	8,561,000
	$599,421,400	$512,176,900

Tuque Rouge Club Was Founded in 1885

Fifty-one years ago next month, March 19, 1885, to be exact, a group of Sherbrooke's leading French-Canadian citizens assembled in the Bellevue Hotel, which occupied the Strathcona Square site on which now stands the local headquarters of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Two days previously these same public-spirited business men had joined with their Irish brethren to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. It is not to be assumed that the St. Patrick's Day celebrations of 1885 had anything to do with the formation of the Tuque Rouge Snowshoe Club. Rather is it to be supposed that the French sportsmen decided to follow the example of their English-speaking confreres who had organized and launched the Sherbrooke Snowshoe Club seven years before.

The need of a sports organization to infuse unity into the ranks of this part of Sherbrooke's population had been felt for several years as also had been the desire to further foster and develop the cordial relationship and bonne entente existing between the two races. The idea of a French snowshoe club was entrusted into the hands of a gathering of far-sighted sportsmen. Careful administration saw the idea grow until it reached the proportions which proved the magnet drawing hundreds of fellow snowshoers to the carnival marking the beginning of another half a century of progress.

The proposed step was discussed at this initial gathering which numbered among its attendants W. Desaulniers, A. W. Oliver, A. Brodeur, L. E. Panneton, A. C. Miquelon, F. X. Hains, L. H. Olivier, A. M. Richer, .C F. Olivier, G. L. deLottinville, E. P. Olivier, W W. Morency, A. Dupont, J. H. D. Codere, L. H. St. Jean, B. Barbeau, L. S. Fournier, D. Campbell and J. T. Blais. These charter members elected the following officers: president, A. W. Oliver; first vice-president, A. Brodeur; second vice-president, L. E. Panneton; secretary, A. C. Miquelon assistant secretary, F. X. Hains; treasurer, L. H. Olivier, and executive committee, A. M. Richer, G. L. deLottinville and C. F. Olivier.

Throughout the first year monthly meetings were held regularly and the membership increased by leaps and bounds. These gatherings were held in the old Continental Hotel and oftimes in the offices of L. E. Panneton and A. Brodeur. Then on Christmas Day, 1885, the first parade was staged, the members participating in the picturesque and colorful blue and red costume which is still used.

The end of January, 1886, witnessed the inauguration of the series of friendly visits between the two leading snowshoe clubs in this city, when the Sherbrooke Snowshoe Club acted as hosts to the Tuque Rouge. Down through the years these ever-popular inter-club receptions have been perpetuated, each club entertaining alternately.

It was in January, 1888, that the first snowshoe carnival was held in Sherbrooke. It coincided with the visit of the St. Jean Baptiste Club, of Three Rivers, to the Queen City of the Eastern Townships. The records reveal that the festivities proved entirely successful and that the Sherbrooke Snowshoe Club took an active part in the celebration.

But the Tuque Rouge was still without a clubhouse, and it was while G. L. deLottinville was president that steps were taken to remedy this situation. A piece of land was bought from the British American Land Company for one hundred dollars and the clubhouse, which existed until destroyed by fire in August, 1929, was built at a cost of $350. The first meeting in the new headquarters was held on February 18, 1890, and the official opening took place the following week under the presidency of A. C. Miquelon.

Four more acres of land were purchased in March, 1890, and the club began to enjoy the most fruitful years in its history. Just before the turn of the century, the Tuque Rouge travelled to Levis, where they were guests of the Voltigeur Club, and the following year they received the return visit from their fellow snowshoers from the shores of the St. Lawrence.

It was while Louis St. Jean was president that fifty-three members of the Tuque Rouge journeyed to the Ancient Capital to participate in the carnivals, for which Quebec is internationally famous. Accompanying the local sportsmen was a decorated float which occupied an entire flat car. It was in the form of a tuque from which the colors of the Tuque Rouge gayly waved. Four horses were required to haul the float through the streets of Quebec, the masterpiece measuring twelve feet in diameter and fifteen feet in height.

Twenty-eight years ago, when the Tuque Rouge became affiliated with the Canadian Snowshoe Union, the governing organization staged its carnival in Sherbrooke. Five years later Charles C. Cabana was appointed president of the Canadian Union and the following year, February, 1914, the second national convention was held here. On this occasion the local snowshoe clubs served a memorable banquet in the Belvidere street barracks, at which there were seven hundred guests.

Sherbrooke was en fete for the 1914 carnival. The president at that time, T. T. Delisle, had sponsored the construction of an arch of fir at the foot of King hill. At the top of the middle span, thirty-feet from the ground, were the Tuque Rouge colors floating gently in the breeze. The generous gesture on the part of the civic authorities permitted the illumination of the picturesque arch without cost. As the carnival ended, however, fire of undetermined origin made short work of the magnificent piece of work.

The World War interrupted the activities of the Tuque Rouge, but it was less than a month after the signing of the Armistice that a meeting of was held for the purpose of re-organization. Untiring officers recruited new members who had the honor of seeing one of their number, Col. Valmore Olivier, named president of the Canadian Union in 1923. In that year the semi-annual meeting of the Union was held in Sherbrooke, twenty-five delegates enjoying the noted hospitality of the clubhouse on the Montreal road.

The club was regaining lost ground when in 1929 its headquarters fell a prey to the flames and the photographs of former presidents were lost. The log cabin was rebuilt and a banquet marked the re-opening in January, 1930. But the blow proved too heavy and resulted in the clubhouse changing hands. New headquarters were ontained and, if this year's manifestation is any indication, then there need be no doubt about the future prosperity of this recently sorely tried society of sportsmen.

On the 22nd day of October, 1936, the Tuque Rouge Snowshoe Club purchased Dr. J. A. Darche's property on Belvidere road, which they now use as their permanent club house.

An unquenchable spirit — as strong as the gut contained in their snowshoes—is spurring the Tuque Rouge along and, just as from the ashes a new clubhouse was built, so too from the depression has emerged a new and more flourishing organization.

Since its foundation the Tuque Rouge has had as its presidents the following:

1885-86.—A. W. Olivier.
1886-87.—Z. P. Cormier.
1887-88.—J. A. Camirand.
1888-89.—G. L. deLottinville.
1889-90.—A. C. Miquelon.
1891-92.—O. Dupont.
1892-93.—John Leonard.
1893-94.—L. Dupuy.
1894-95.—Dr. J. O. Camirand.
1895-96.—L. H. St. Jean.
1896-97.—L. H. St. Jean.
1897-98.—L. H. Olivier.
1898-99.—Dr. N. A. Dusseault.
1899-1900.—W. W. Morency.
1900-01.—J. A. Bourque.
1901-02.—J. H. Dufresne.
1902-03.—J. E. Genest.
1903-04.—J. E. Genest.
1904-05.—J. E. Genest.
1905-06.—B. A. Dugal.
1906-07.—B. A. Dugal.
1907-08.—O. C. Morrisette.
1908-09.—J. S. Tetreault.
1909-10.—Dr. J. O. Ledoux.
1910-11.—E. Precourt.
1911-12.—T. T. Delisle.
1912-13.—T. T. Delisle.
1913-14.—T. T. Delisle.
1914-15.—T. T. Delisle.
1915-16.—A. Chevalier.
1916-17.—C. C. Cabana.
1917-18.—C. C. Cabana.
1918-19.—Col. V. Olivier.
1919-20.—B. A. Dugal.
1920-21.—J. Genest.
1921-22.—C. Mignault.
1922-23.—J. Genest.
1923-24.—E. Rheault.
1924-25.—E. Rheault.
1925-26.—J. Bourque.
1926-27.—L. Laliberte.
1927-28.—L. Laliberte.
1928-29.—E. Levesque.
1929-30.—E. Levesque.
1930-31.—L. Forest.
1931-32.—Col. L. Chevalier.
1932-33.—L. Laliberte.
1933-34.—R. Olivier.
1934-35.—C. C. Cabana.
1935-36.—C. C. Cabana.
1936-37.—J. O. Fortier.

OVER A CENTURY OF SERVICE

Established in 1835.

The MISSISQUOI & ROUVILLE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FRELIGHSBURG, QUE.

Noted for Fair, Prompt and Liberal Settlements.

Total Protection to Policy Holders - - $953,840.55

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

An Eastern Townships Institution Worthy of Your Confidence.

Agents at principal points throughout Quebec.

Hon. Jacob Nicol, President.
C. H. Remick, Manager.
E. E. Philbrick, Vice-President.
E. H. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer.

"WE HEAD THE PARADE"

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada



Corby's OLD RYE WHISKY

THE OLDEST RYE AT THE PRICE
10 years old bottled in bond.
10-oz. ..... $ .85
25-oz. 2.00
40-oz. 3.00

NOTE: When selecting whiskies and gins, it is well to remember that any brand made or sponsored by Consolidated Distilleries Limited is backed by the skill and sound judgment built up through the company's 80 years of distilling experience.



Other Famous Corby Brands



CORBY'S SPECIAL SELECTED RYE
11 years old bottled in bond.
13-oz. $1.25
25-oz. 2.40
40-oz. 3.60



WISER'S OLD RYE
10 years old bottled in bond.
10-oz. ..... $ .85
25-oz. 2.00
40-oz. 3.00



ROBERT HOPE'S LONDON DRY GIN
25-oz. $1.80
40-oz. $2.70

HILLS & UNDERWOOD LONDON DRY GIN
25-oz. $1.80
40-oz. $2.70



CORBY'S LONDON DRY GIN
25-oz. $1.80
40-oz. 2.70

DUNCAN'S ROYAL PALACE
Liqueur Whisky
13-oz. $1.15
25-oz. 2.10
40-oz. 3.35





THE GRAND MACNISH Scotch Whisky
Distilled, blended and bottled in Scotland.
26-2|3-oz. $3.20
40-oz. 4.35

EMBASSY LIQUEUR WHISKY
25-oz. $2.10
40-oz. 3.35

McNISH'S DOCTORS' SPECIAL
Distilled in and imported from Scotland.
26-oz. $2.40
40-oz. 3.60

CONSOLIDATED DISTILLERIES LIMITED
CORBYVILLE, ONTARIO.
Distillers of Corby and Wiser Products Since 1857.

Home Improvement Plan Is National Undertaking To Increase Employment

Local Committees of Contractors, Building Trade Suppliers and Municipal Officials Essential Factors in Nation-Wide Drive to Restore Prosperity to Building Trades—Provision of Cheap and Easy Money by Banks and Other Lending Institutions Integral Part of Home Improvement Plan.

Canada is becoming home improvement conscious. From coast to coast the idea of modernizing and repairing homes, and thus stimulating the trend towards prosperity, is taking hold. The Home Improvement Plan, sponsored by the National Employment Commission, is impressing itself on the public mind as a constructive co-operative effort which has in it the elements of success and is worthy of support.

What is the Home Improvement Plan? Here is a brief explanation: The Dominion Government has arranged with the chartered banks, and other financial institutions which can lend at the low interest rate may also come in, to lend to home owners for improvements the total sum of fifty million dollars, the Government guaranteeing the banks up to fifteen per cent. of the aggregate value of loans made by each.

The money is to be loaned on a discount rate at 3¼%. That is, if you borrowed $100, you would give your note for that amount and receive $96.75 in cash, and you would pay back $8.34 each month during the year, if borrowed for one year. This would completely pay the debt.

This is the only cost. No charge can be made by the bank. The discount rate varies with the term of the loan, but the rate is fixed by Dominion Government actuaries. The discount rate of 3¼% on a one-year loan is equivalent to an interest rate of 6.32% on the average unpaid balance of the loan. On a two-year loan the effective interest rate is 6.22% and on a three-year loan 6.20%.

Loans are made to one person up to $2,000. This money can be loaned to house owners only to be used for improvements. The term improvement, of course, will include almost any needed repairs or additions required, the loan not to exceed in all $2,000.

The underlying motive from the point of view of the National Employment Commission is to put people to work. It is not a plan formulated for the purpose of borrowing or lending money; it is a plan to facilitate the improvement of homes.

It is not a plan formulated to put upon the Government the financial burden of the improvement of these homes; it is a plan to provide homeowners with the means to help themselves in restoring and improving the attractiveness of their surroundings by enabling them to do the work at an extremely low financing cost.

It is a plan formulated to do unnecessary work for the sake of giving employment; it is a plan to provide such employment while filling a real need, probably one of the greatest needs now in question for the community at large.

Lastly, it is not a plan applying only to city dwellers for it has fully as much applications to the farm.

The plan is based on the home modernization and repair scheme of the United States Federal Housing Administration.

Similar Plan Proved a Great Success In United States

What evidence is there that it is practical and will be successful?

In the United States in the first two years of operation of the equivalent plan 1,100,000 loans totalling $500,000,000 were made. And better still, $1,500,000,000 of private money was spent by those who had the funds but had been holding back because of lack of confidence. Spent by people who, when they saw others putting in a new bathroom, a garage, a cement sidewalk, electric wiring, etc., decided to do the same themselves. Loans for such work are still continuing to be made every day in large numbers.

And the losses to the U.S.A. Government, on these loans, have been negligible. Claims amount to but one per cent. of the loans and half of these claims it is estimated by the Government are recoverable.

In Canada proportionate progress may be made. Over a reasonable period it should be possible to bring the loan total up to say $50,000,000 and total expenditures, including private outlays, up to a total of $200,000,000. What will that mean for the construction industry and for employment?

As soon as the plan was launched, the National Employment Commission realized the need for creating a strong country-wide organization, on a voluntary basis, to "put it over." Mr. Home-Owner and his wife must be informed of the plan, be told how it worked and the many advantages it offered. Enthusiastic co-operation of contractors and building supply men could generally be relied on for such a constructive plan.

But this must be supplemented by a non-political and voluntary organization of community effort to ensure that facilities provided by the plan were realized by all and sundry. The Commission appointed provincial chairman who will gather round them committees in the various towns and rural regions of their provinces, which committees will see that the plan works in their localities. These committees will be representative of all types of community effort, disinterested as well as interested.

Boards of Trade, service clubs, the National Construction Council and many other bodies who realize what it will mean for the community if the plan is made fully successful can confidently be expected to help the local advisory committees in carrying on the work. The effort is non-political and an illustration of this is perhaps best provided by what has happened in the Province of Nova Scotia. There the Lieutenant-Governor has himself accepted the position of honorary chairman, the Premier of the Province and the Leader of the Opposition are in turn acting as honorary vice-chairman, and back of them is a strong local committee of business and socially-minded citizens who in turn are organizing the Province by means of committees at outlying points.

Work of Local Advisory Committee

And now, what is the work of local advisory committees? What can they do to make the Home Improvement Plan a success?

In the first place, it is necessary that they should know the Home Improvement Plan. They should know how it can be worked. They should remove the objections of those who do not understand the plan and who do not understand it's working. In the launching of any programme which is in itself sound there are some objectors whose objections will lead to a helpful modification of the programme, but the objections of another large group arise directly from their ignorance of the plan or of its objectives.

The beginning of all effective promotion under the plan is in an understanding of the nature of it. Its strategy is to harness self-interest to the provision of employment for a group of workers very hard hit in the depression and, indirectly, to provide employment for many others.

Who are those whose self-interest is engaged? The worker is interested in a job—an independent livelihood. The contractor is interested in higher earnings. The building supply firms have an interest in selling materials. The banks and finance corporations have their interest in the making of loans. The home owner is interested in a better home. The farmer is interested in a better home and improved and better equipped farm. The merchant has an interest in selling goods to those who are re-employed. And, as a citizen, everyone has a direct interest in living in a place where homes have been improved and where employment has been increased. Indeed, who is there who has not an interest, direct or indirect, in the plan?

A second point to be borne in mind is that the driving force of the plan must come from the tradesmen and contractors. They must become the salesmen of the plan and of the services of themselves and employees.

More specifically, one can list four specific tasks for the local committee. It should supplement the National Employment Commission interest in making home-owners conscious of the need for home improvement and, not only the home-owner, but every home-owner's wife and family. It should make each citizen conscious of his national and patriotic interest in home improvement and greater employment.

The local committee should see that each group in the community is clearly and vividly aware of this interest. In particular, it must see that every tradesman and contractor is sold on the plan and, in turn, becomes its salesman; that he understands thoroughly how to work it; sees in it a tool with which he can increase his business and actually does use it for the betterment of himself and the community.

Local obstacles must be overcome. If the obstacles are personal, if there are individuals who are skeptical, unenthusiastic or definitely opposed, they may be converted. Obstacles of misunderstanding must be cleared up. A special task is to examine the local taxation and assessment practices to see that they do not frustrate the plan. The National Employment Commission does not lay down a rigid standard but leaves it to a local committee to see that the taxation obstacles are not such as to block home improvement.

Labor Should Be Absorbed By Plan

The local committee should try to see that labor is being absorbed by the plan, for this is indeed the great objective. At this stage in the depression unemployed labor does not flow easily into employment. Ways and means must be found of making it move. As employment grows, trade apprentices should be taken on, so that we may regain some of the lost training of depression years and absorb some of the untrained youth.

In doing this the local committee will be approaching a task which, the entire country must soon face. National plans and programmes are necessary but, if we are to dislodge the unemployed, we must soon get down to individual cases, a problem not only of economic but of psychological rehabilitation of unemployed families. We must face a personal and a human problem, the task of getting the head of the family off relief and into a job.

These, then, are some of the things that a local committee can

Please turn to Page 64.

BUILDING SWUNG OVER TO PRIVATE PROJECTS DURING THE PAST YEAR

The extent to which building in Canada last year swung over to private work is illustrated by the following table of the eighteen main classifications:

	1936 Value	1935 Value	% of Dominion 1936	1936 Change from 1935
Apartments	$ 3,921,100	$ 3,249,600	2.4	+20.6
Residences	38,936,800	33,158,900	24.0	+17.4
Total residential	42,957,900	36,408,500	26.4	+17.7
Churches	2,625,300	1,698,400	1.6	+54.5
Public garages	2,746,100	2,267,600	1.7	+21.1
Hospitals	2,127,800	2,979,900	1.3	—28.5
Hotels and clubs	2,031,500	2,312,000	1.2	—12.5
Office buildings	3,149,000	1,687,900	1.9	+86.5
Public buildings	7,126,200	20,243,500	4.4	—64.8
Schools	4,133,600	5,429,200	2.6	—23.8
Stores	6,625,400	4,374,300	4.1	+51.4
Theatres	2,516,000	1,429,600	1.5	+75.9
Warehouses	4,690,100	6,019,800	2.9	—22.0
Total business	37,771,000	48,442,200	23.2	—22.0
Total industrial	14,973,700	10,292,200	9.2	+45.4
Bridges	7,751,200	3,362,200	4.8	+130.5
Dams and wharves	3,119,400	8,557,800	2.0	—63.5
Sewers and watermains	2,515,800	3,715,000	1.5	—32.2
Roads and streets	23,649,200	27,421,300	14.5	—13.7
General engineering	29,949,800	22,105,800	18.4	+35.4
Total engineering	66,985,400	65,162,100	41.2	+ 2.7
Grand total	$162,588,000	$160,305,000	100.0	+ 1.4

Many Home Owners Will Take Advantage of

The Government's Home Improvement Plan

through

BANK MODERNIZATION LOANS.

Get from your local Contractor or Hardware Store

BAY STATE
Brick and Cement Coating. Give your home a new exterior appearance.

RUST-OLEUM
To save Rusty Roofs, etc.

EUCO PRODUCTS
To Waterproof and Dustproof your basement.

CAULKING
for doors and windows.

Line your Hot Air Furnace, Oil-Burner or Kitchen Range with

PLIBRICO
Refactories

LARGEST CANADIAN PLANTS USE THESE LINES

BEVERIDGE SUPPLY CO. LIMITED
"Establishd 1908"
700 - 702 St. Paul St. West, Montreal.



Here's a house . . .

. . . where the heat from a single boiler supplies enough energy for heating, cooling and air-conditioning! This means a coal-fired boiler—so efficiently planned and operated that it can do all these things at less first costs than the ordinary type.

Want to Talk It Over? See

CONLEY

Phone 378

GENERAL HEATING AND PLUMBING CONTRACTORS

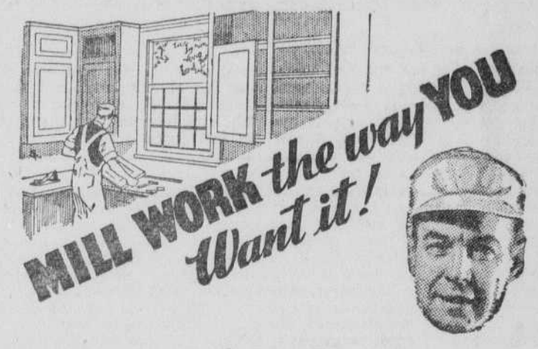
Hot Water Heating, Steam Heating, Welding, 'Quiet May" Oil Burners, Sheet Metal Work. Humidifiers,

"VOLCANO" AUTOMATIC COAL STOKERS

This is our 28th Year of Service in the Eastern Townships.

ERNEST CONLEY
REGISTERED
SHERBROOKE.

Remodelling Your Home?



Whatever your building requirements are, we can fill them quickly and completely, in grade and in quantity, from our graded and fully protected stocks. Estimation without obligation.

ASK ABOUT OUR PRICES.

ALWAYS IN STOCK:

Donnacona Insulation Board, Hardwood Flooring, Inside Doors and Trim, Roofing Paper, Shingles, Veneer, Panels, Common Boards, Frame Lumber, Etc.

JOHNNY BOURQUE

Bourque St. EAST SHERBROOKE. Phone 1613.

Own Your Own HOME



This Is A Building Year

Building material is going up—labor will follow. If you wait another year your house will cost you more. BUT—first you must find a LOT. Come in and let us help you.

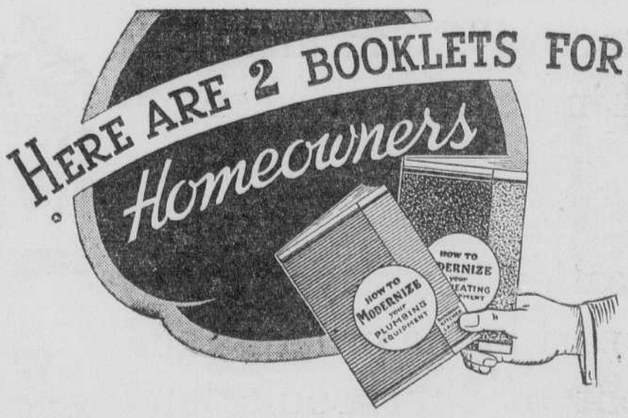
Buy Your Lot To-Day

You Will Like the Howard Plan!
Bus Service and Every Convenience.

COME IN TODAY AND TALK IT OVER.

HOWARD REAL ESTATE

Sun Life Building. — Phone 388.



"How to Modernize Your Plumbing Equipment"
"How to Modernize Your Heating Equipment"
Under the Home Improvement Plan

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF PLUMBING AND HEATING, Canada Cement Company Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.

Please send me FREE, the booklet or booklets checked below:

☐ "How to Modernize Your Plumbing Equipment"
☐ "How to Modernize Your Heating Equipment"

Name.....

Address.....

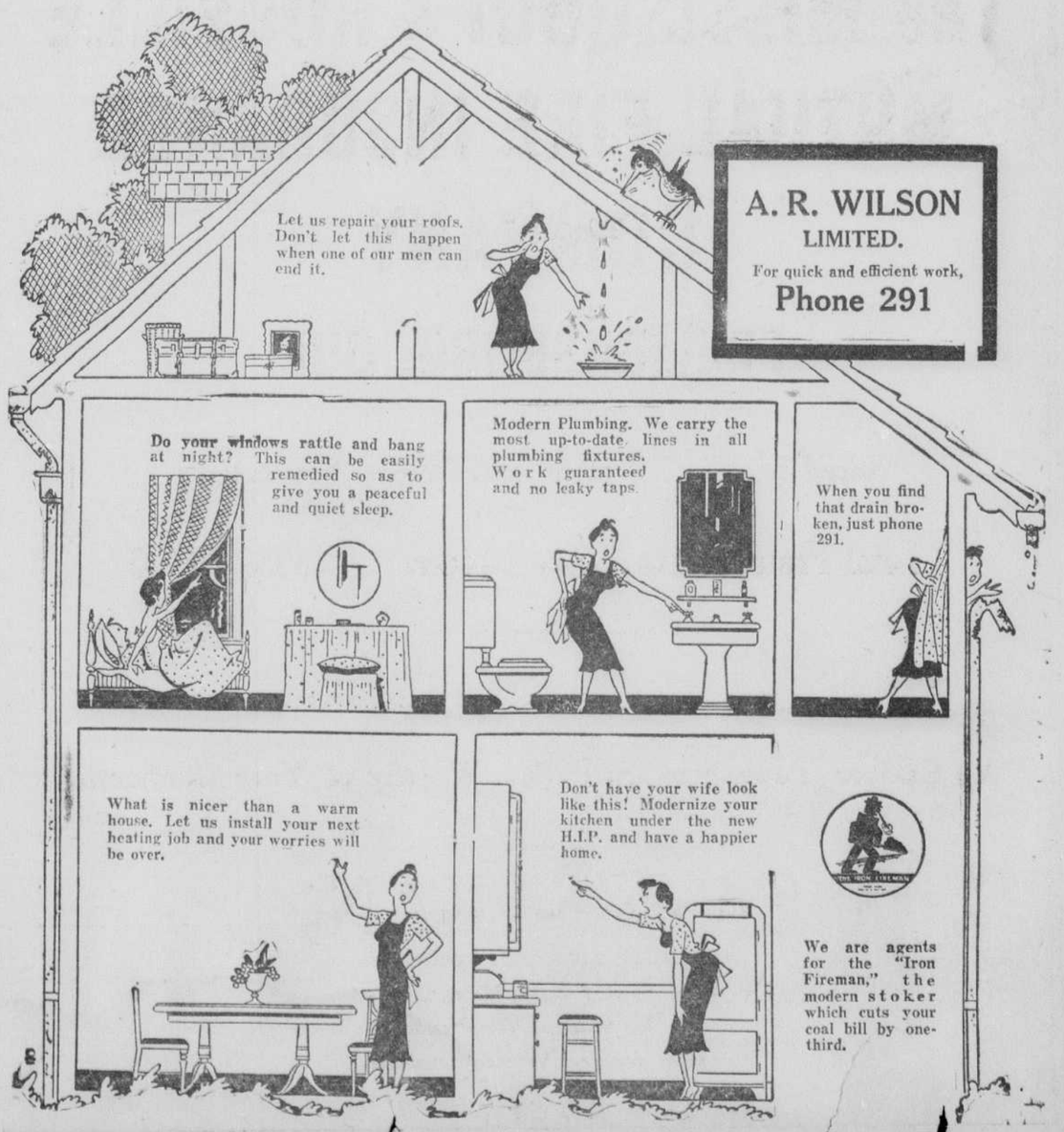
Name below, if you wish, your plumbing and heating contractor.

THESE interesting, fully-illustrated booklets are indeed valuable to every homeowner—and they're FREE on request.

The Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating is a non-commercial organization formed to promote the idea of modern, well-planned bathrooms, kitchens, laundries and heating systems. And now that the Home Improvement Plan, through Chartered Banks and Approved Lending Institutions, has made it so easy to borrow money at the lowest of repayment rates, every homeowner can and should be interested in this important phase of modernizing his own home. Send in the coupon today or—

Consult Your Plumbing and Heating Contractor

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF PLUMBING AND HEATING



Teaching Of Art Designed To Give Students Sensitiveness For Beauty

Sherbrooke Schools Aim to Fulfill Six-Point Requirements of Art Study by Use of Crayons, Water Color Paints and the Lead Pencil — Drawing Stressed as Calling for Reasoned Observation in Which the Eye Is Trained to See and the Hand to Express.

(By Alice J. Griggs, Art Supervisor)

Art as taught in our Elementary and High schools is not intended, as many erroneously infer, to make artists of the pupils. By it the exceptionally gifted child may be discovered; yet its purpose is far broader in that it applies to the average pupil under average conditions, and is intended to give him skill which may be practically applied in many fields.

As teachers we have six aims set before us in the memoranda:

1—To develop a sense of beauty, harmony and order in life.

2—To cultivate good taste, particularly in color and form.

3—To create a sensitiveness to the beauty and wonder of nature, and of the manual works of human genius.

4—To develop creative imagination.

5—To understand color in its various uses and applications.

6—To train the pupils in the technique of drawing and constructive work along artistic lines.

In our Sherbrooke schools we aim to fulfil these requirements by the use of crayons, water color paints and the lead pencil. The place where we lay most stress is upon drawing, which calls for reasoned observation in which the eye is trained to see and the hand to express in an orderly manner what is seen. This observation may be used as a handmaid to crafts and industrialism generally as well as an aid in the appreciation of those truths of beauty as seen in nature and art.

As far as possible art is correlated with other subjects from the lowest grades to the senior grades in the High School. Pupils are required to illustrate their stories, history and literature; a French lesson showing verbs of action is a hilarious affair.

The geography classes draw maps with special attention to printing, the physics and chemistry classes draw apparatus and diagrams; the Household Science girls letter and decorate menus, make designs for linoleums, etc., posters are made for school plays, covers for school magazines and cartoons to illustrate the humor of the school boy.

Now, while a good foundation in draughtsmanship, in problems in space filling, in appreciation of good line and mass, in printing, and in a knowledge of the laws governing design and color, will serve every one of us at some time or another, be we teacher, milliner, dressmaker, carpenter, builder, electrician, or housewife, it is still a crying shame that, except for the Household Science for girls, there is no handicraft of any description for our pupils, no woodwork or metal work, no modelling, no lino cutting, nothing by which manual dexterity may be cultivated. It is high time that our City Fathers established a technical school, or at least subsidized our city schools in order that they might put in such classes with which art might correlate and prove its usefulness.

APPRECIATION

To the Editor,
Sherbrooke Daily Record,
Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Dear Sir:—

On behalf of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, the teaching staff and the pupils of the schools I should like to express to the Record our sincere thanks and appreciation not only for the space which has been so generously donated, but also for the time and co-operation given by the Record staff in assisting us to publish this educational supplement as a feature of Education Week.

Very sincerely yours,
WRIGHT W. GIBSON.
Supervising Principal.
Sherbrooke High School.
February 27, 1937.

NEW SERIES OF TEXTBOOKS AID LOCAL PUPILS

Continued from Page 57.

ers. These selections are studied and discussed.

Thirdly, from the standpoint of grammar which cannot, of course, be entirely omitted. It has been said that "Repetition is the Mother of Learning." Exercises are given in which the correct form is practised to such an extent that it finally becomes a habit.

It is not my purpose in this short article to deal with the methods of teaching English, but I hope I have at least given some idea of the contents and purposes of this new English series.

In conclusion, one must keep in mind that the object of all English teaching, regardless of the method or textbook used, is to instill into our pupils a love for the English language in all its original beauty and purity. If one can accomplish this, then our pupils will, in truth, speak and write the "King's English."

A JUNIOR RED CROSS GROUP AT LAWRENCE SCHOOL



The above picture of the Red Cross Juniors of grades five and six in the Lawrence School shows how these young girls and boys are encouraged to help in many ways such as making bird houses, knitting, sewing and making scrap books. In the picture are seen, left to right: Ellery Caunter, Reginald McLeod, Lincoln Nutbrown, Robert Hopkins, George Astbury, Georgette Langevin, Daniel Barnes, Mary Carr, Joan Orr, Lillian Slater, Doris Daniels, Pauline Boilard, Florence Haffenden, Dorothy Smith.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HOME ECONOMICS COURSE

After Taking Course a Young Girl Can Face World With First Class Knowledge of Cooking and Sewing.

(By Elva Hatch and Frances Shorten)

The schools of today offer the young girls many wonderful opportunities. In my estimation the greatest chance given to girls is the "Home Economics Course" in the Sherbrooke High School.

Every girl taking this course is instructed and advised in the art of cooking. The cooking is carried on in a clean, spacious kitchen. The furnishings include an electric and a gas stove, three tables, three kitchen cabinets, three sinks and plenty of smaller cooking utensils. The girls of the junior grades are assigned simpler articles to cook and by the time the students enter grade eleven they are able to arrange and prepare well-balanced meals, which are served and eaten in the department.

In the sewing course each grade is assigned articles to make, ranging in difficulty according to the age of the pupils. The girls are taught to make clothes for themselves as well as household accessories.

Sewing and cooking constitute the greater part of the course. This routine is varied, however, by visits to local factories, which are associated with housekeeping. Through the kindness of the proprietors, the girls are enabled to see processes going on near their homes, which concern their homes. Visits are also made to local stores, where the girls are shown furniture, silver and other household equipment.

As a pupil of grade eleven I can honestly say that the Home Economics Course in the Sherbrooke High School has taught me many things. After taking this course, a girl can face the world with a good basic knowledge of cooking and sewing. She will be proud to give the credit for her success to the course she took in the Sherbrooke High School.

R. C. M. P. TO REPRESENT CANADA AT CORONATION

Thirty-Five Scarlet Coated Riders and Their Trained Mounts to Participate in Colorful Event.

Montreal, February 27.—"All the King's horses and all the King's men," so far as Canada's contribution to the Coronation of H. M. King George VI is concerned, will include thirty-five scarlet-coated members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and their smartly schooled horses.

Horses and men will not travel together. The mounts, accompanied by six troopers, are scheduled to leave Montreal five days ahead of the party and will travel direct to London in the Canadian Pacific fast freighter Beaverhill. For their accommodation padded stalls will be specially constructed in Montreal. Horse-loving members of the Beaverhill's crew will have volunteered to assist in caring for the valuable animals during the Atlantic crossing.

The horses will be landed at the Surrey Commercial Docks in South London, thus obviating any train travel in England.

No details as to the consist of the R.C.M.P. contingent have been announced as yet, but the number of horses, sufficient for a sixteen file ride might indicate that if opportunity is provided a demonstration of the "musical ride" that annually captivates New York may be part of the programme in England.

Return to Canada will be made abroad the Beaverhill sailing from London May 20.

Physics Class Visits Telephone Company

(By Paul Niloff and Lloyd McClay, Grade XI-A)

On the afternoon of February 18 the physics class of grade eleven of the Sherbrooke High School made an interesting tour of the Bell Telephone Company building. On their arrival the fourteen members of the class were divided into two parties and each party was conducted in turn about the building. First the students were shown about the terminal room by Mr. Frank Mitten, who explained clearly the fundamental principles of the telephone system. Next Mr. A. E. Vivian conducted the party around the operating room and showed them the operators at work. This tour was most interesting and beneficial to the students, and they are very grateful to the Bell Telephone Company for their courtesy in making it possible.

SOCIAL STUDIES DEVELOP OBSERVATION OF CHILDREN

From Study of Home and Community Pupils Proceed to Study and Understanding of "Other People and Other Lands."

(By Edith W. Tarrant).

All that deals with community life, social types and geography has come to mean "Social Studies." Social Studies are based on the real activities and social situations of children. From the study of the home and the community the children proceed to the study and understanding of "Other People and Other Lands."

Through the Social Studies children develop observation, right attitudes and good will. They are stimulated to better thinking, to definite problem solving, to training for real life. Nothing is so interesting to a child as the study of his own environment. Social Studies are closely correlated with language, reading, spelling, phonetics, safety and health, art and arithmetic.

The Creative Picture Printer, which is in use in the primary of the Mitchell School, consists of approximately fifty "rubber stamp" pictures of objects, animals, birds, etc. The names of all these pictures are on similar rubber stamps, as well as many other words for sentence building, numbers, and two alphabets for making other words. The Hectograph, and the Guidebook "Creative Seatwork Activities" complete the equipment.

The Social Studies begin with the farm. Such topics as "The Children's Grandes," "Farm Fun," "Story of Wheat," "Making Butter," are built up with the Pictured Printer. One sheet is given each child to read, to complete, to discuss. Later these sheets are pasted into colorful folders forming a booklet of the child's own efforts, to become his personal property for future enjoyment.

In the study of the Community, projects such as "Our Library Rules," "How Food Comes to the City," "Safety in Cities," are made vivid by picture and story.

Through discussion of "Our Neighbours from Other Lands," the children trace the source of the things which they use each day: A basket made by American Indians; a bottle of olives from Italy, rice from China. The thought brought out by Social Studies is "They help us and we help them; we are all neighbours."

HOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN IS NATIONAL UNDERTAKING TO INCREASE EMPLOYMENT

Continued from Page 63.

do, and by doing them they can put their community in the forefront of the progress from this plan. Progress will not be rapid at first. It may take ten men to push a truck into motion where one man can keep it moving. But, though the early progress may be slow, the plan promises to prove a great success. One can say that with complete confidence for the need is there and the self-interest is there. In the plan, as it were, are the gasoline, the cylinder, the piston—all the elements. What is necessary is for the country as a whole, and for the local advisory committee to supply that spark of determination which will produce the power. That can be provided only in a nation-wide co-operative effort that will improve our homes, give work to the workless, and help bring us to that position where there is work for all, adequate rewards for work, and where each man's work helps both himself and his neighbour.



Quality Style

Since 1910

For twenty-seven years the house of Saint-Jean has maintained these standards. Those who consider "low price" as the chief or sole yard-stick never know the real meaning of quality merchandise.

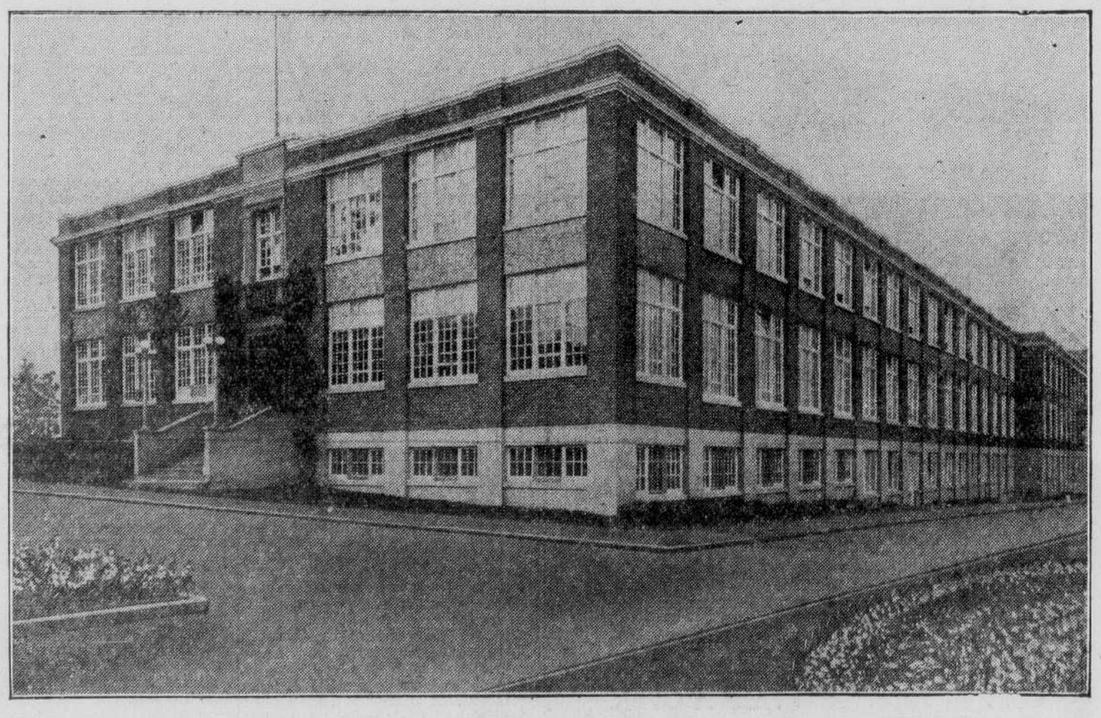
It has always been our policy to search the markets for the best, and with this thought ever before us it's no wonder we have thousands of satisfied customers.

We Are Exclusive Distributors in Sherbrooke for:

- Kenwood Blankets
- Printzess Coats and Suits
- Pictorial Review Patterns
- John Brown's Irish Linens
- Jantzen Swim Suits
- Adjusta Top Curtains
- Harvey-Woods Underwear
- Langburne Swagger Ensembles

C. O. SAINT-JEAN, LIMITED

E. E. GOODENOUGH, President.



Office and Mill of the Canadian Silk Products, Limited, at Sherbrooke, Que.

On this the Fortieth Anniversary of the "Record", Canadian Silk Products, Limited, extends congratulations.

This publication has played a very important part in the progress and development of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships during that time.

CANADIAN SILK PRODUCTS, LTD.

The Largest Exclusive Producers of "Full-Fashioned" Silk Hosiery in the British Empire.