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Sherbrooke City And The Eastern Townships of Quebec

Annual Review Edition

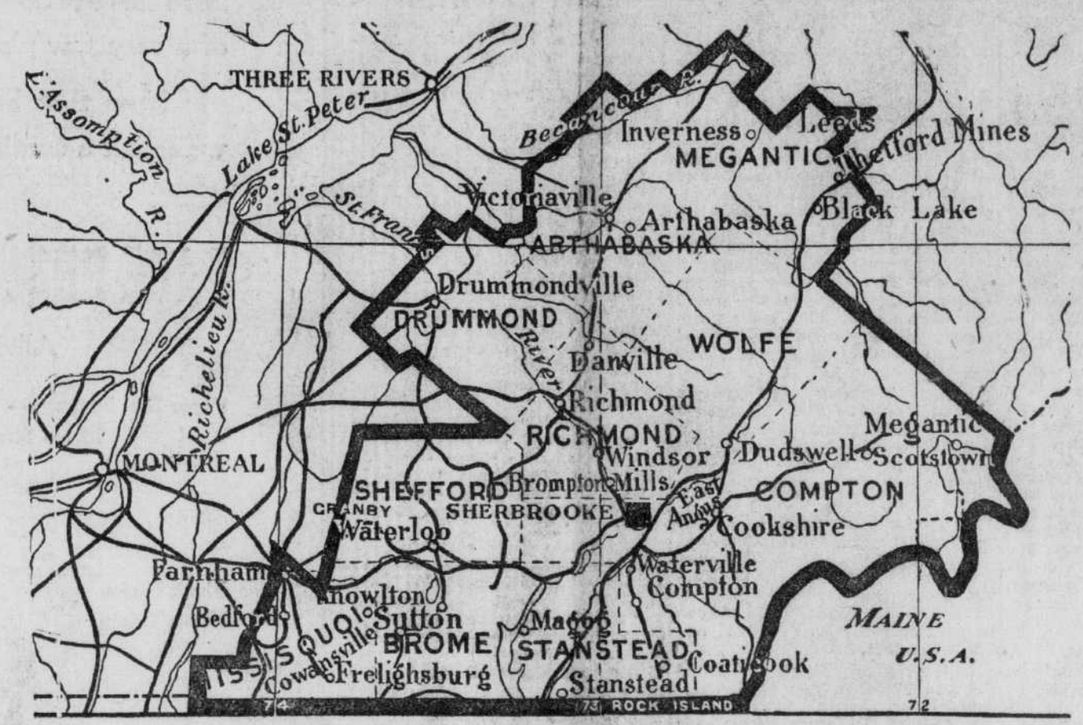
SHERBROOKE DAILY RECORD, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1924.

We Lead The World In Asbestos and Maple Sugar Production

We Lead The Province In General Agricultural Development

The Eastern Townships, Industrially, Is The New England Of Canada

750 Miles Of Railways And 400 Miles Of Trunk Line Highways Serve This Territory



Commercial and Industrial Outlook In Southern Quebec

It is well, from time to time, for a community as a whole to take stock—to review the year that has passed, and to regard in the light of experience and prevailing conditions the year that has been entered upon. The merchant early in each new year checks up his goods, ascertains his year's business, and upon the results he lays his plans for the succeeding months. So in the case of a city such as Sherbrooke, and a territory like the Eastern Townships, an annual survey is both informing and inspiring.

1923 was not a boom year in general business, but, on the whole, it was a period of progress. It was better than 1922. This was strikingly evidenced during the Christmas period, when retail trade was brisk, reflecting generally the upward trend of business. The steady improvement of the industrial situation was apparent throughout the year that has passed, and the dawn of 1924 found general activity with all wheels turning. The pulp and lumber market is much better than a year ago, and there is general activity all along the line. The Eastern Townships mining industry is moving steadily along, and some important developments are to be noted. In the realm of agriculture, so important to the general prosperity of the country, 1923 was not a distressful year. Crops were good, though market prices were not what they ought to have been. No section of Canada, however, fared better than this, and there is no ground for pessimism with regard to agriculture.

Early in the year there was a somewhat alarming exodus to the south, due to the lure of a business boom and high wages across the line. The homeward trend, however, was noticeable in the closing months and this condition is speedily adjusting itself.

1924, therefore, has been entered upon confidently and with good prospect. The Federal immigration policy, as recently inaugurated, is likely to be a 1924 factor. Locally the effect will be felt to a very considerable extent. The Eastern Townships, for the first time in years, is likely to have an abundance of immigrant farm labor, and there will be newcomers with capital which may find investment in the agricultural districts. This territory may very likely have an opportunity to take as many immigrants as it can absorb and if these come with a will to work the general benefit may be very considerable.

Industrial progress, there is reason to expect, will be very marked during the 1924 period. Manufacturers both in the Old Country and in the United States are showing increasing interest in Canada. A new branch factory boom may be at hand. In this the British manufacturer may participate largely, Dominion stability and resources offering strong inducement to Old World capital. In this regard the Eastern Townships with its power reserves, its abundant labor and its geographical location, is in a position to present a convincing argument to back up its invitation to outside capital.

The Eastern Townships, eleven counties of Southern Quebec, a province within a province, year in and year out enjoys a prosperity not exceeded anywhere in the Dominion. This territory is a five-industry district —Agriculture, Manufacturing, Lumber, Mining and Summer Resort. This explains Eastern Townships stability. Geographically well located, served by a network of railways and the centre of provincial highways, a mixed population working harmoniously together, these southern counties of Quebec have stood the test of time, have always enjoyed a good measure of prosperity, and have entered upon 1924 with confidence that the period will bring its abundant blessings.

Made In The Eastern Townships $30,000,000 Annually

$82,000,000 Annual Crop Value Of E.T. Farms

Pulp, Paper and Lumber $15,000,000 Annually

Good Roads And Tourists A Big Southern Quebec Asset

Water Powers and Electrical Development in Quebec Province

(By O. LEFEBVRE)
(Chief engineer, Quebec Streams Commission.)

The increased cost of coal has brought to the fore the value of power generated by water. Whilst the capital outlay required for hydro power development is much larger than is required for steam power, the operating cost is very much less. On the other hand, in a country where coal deposits do not exist and where fuel has to be imported, hydro power, when available, should be made the basis of most industries.

The Province of Quebec has no coal deposits known, but its water-powers are plentiful. They have been estimated by various authorities from five to six million horse-power. This figure does not include the poweres which may be supplied by the rivers north of the 50th degree of latitude.

In a short article, it is not intended nor possible to give a complete list of the power sites making the above total, and the principal power rivers only will be mentioned. Then the amount of power distributed amongst the principal industries in the province will be considered.

The principal rivers in the province are the Quinze, the Ottawa and its tributaries, the St. Lawrence between Lake St. Francis and Montreal, the St. Francis, the Magog, the St. Maurice, the Lake St. John tributaries, the Saguenay and the main rivers on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

Many streams less important than the above afford good power sites for small industries. For example: the North River, the Ouareau River, the Batiscan, the Jacques-Cartier, the Montmorency, the St. Anne (Beaupre), etc. Most of the rivers on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, except the St. Francis and the Chaudiere, abound in waterfalls and rapids, but none can form the nucleus of a large development.

Beginning at the west boundry of the province is the Ottawa district where a fall of 300 feet between Quinze Lake and Temiscaming gives a possible development of 175,000 horse-power. The Ottawa River, from Temiscaming to Ottawa, can supply about 600,000 horse-power. However, this part of the Ottawa forms the boundary between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the power must be divided into equal shares between the two provinces.

The Carillon Rapids afford a possible development of 135,000 horse-power.

Good power sites may be developed on the River Gatineau—a very large stream with a drainage area of 9,130 square miles and discharging into the Ottawa River a few miles below Ottawa. The principal powers may supply at least 135,000 horse-power. The River du Lievre which flows about twenty miles east of the Gatineau has also some good power sites but they are in the hands of private interests.

St. Lawrence River Power

The second group of powers to be taken into account are those of the St. Lawrence, between Lake St. Francis and Montreal. The difference in level between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis is 82 feet, divided in three principal chutes, namely: The Coteaux, Cedars and Cascades, in a distance of about fourteen miles. The minimum flow of the St. Lawrence at that point is approximately 180,000 second-feet. Figured at 80 per cent efficiency, this amount of water can generate 1,300,000 horse-power. At the foot of Lake St. Louis the Lachine Rapids afford a possible head of 27 feet and a possible development of 600,000 horse-power.

St. Francis Powers.

The third group is found in the territory drained by the St. Francis River, which comprises much of the Eastern Townships. The water-powers on the river itself have a capacity of about 70,000 h.p. River Magog, which is its main tributary, supplies about 10,000 h.p. to industries located in Sherbrooke and vicinity.

St. Maurice District.

The next group is that of the St. Maurice River. It is the most important, both on account of the size of the river which drains 17,000 square miles and the high falls which break its course. The head waters of the St. Maurice are about 1,260 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers. This river has been regulated so that a minimum flow of 12,000 c.f.s. at Shawinigan is assured at any period of the year. The possible amount of power that can be derived from its falls is nearly 1,000,000 h.p. The Crown still has for lease the water-power sites known as Rapid "des Coeurs," from which 125,000 h.p. can be generated. Other falls of less importance can also be leased. The falls at Shawinigan, with a capacity of 200,000 h.p. and those at Grand Mere with a capacity of 100,000 h.p. are fully developed. The Gres Falls, where a combined development of 70,000 h.p. is possible, and La Tuque Falls, where a development of 125,000 h.p. can be made, will be developed as soon as the market for power demands it.

Lake St. John District.

The next important group is to be found in the Lake St. John district where the river tributaries to the lake, namely: Chamauchouanne, Mistassini, Peribonka and Ouiatchouan, offer within easy reach from the lake an aggregate possible development of 150,000 h.p. This figure may be increased to 200,000 h. p. by the regulation of the flow of River Peribonka. The water of Lake St. John flows into the sea via the Saguenay River. Its two outlets are called "the Great Discharge" and "the Little Discharge." The total head between the lake and the sea level at Kenogami is about 300 feet. It is possible to develop 600,000 h. p. in two developments of 100, and 200 feet respectively.

In the Lake St. John district also are located the water-powers of the Chicoutimi River, the River "aux Sables" and the River Shipshaw. The former two are fully used by pulp and paper mills; the powers of the Shipshaw are being developed to supply power to the pulp mill at Kenogami.

North Shore Powers

Next in importance are the powers of the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The north shore of the St. Lawrence, from the Saguenay down to the Gulf, is 600 miles long and is near the Laurentian chain of mountains. The fifty or so rivers which flow into the St. Lawrence in that distance offer important power sites. Information is lacking as to the value of these powers. In late years, an examination has been made of Rivers Manicouagan, aux Outardes, Betsiamites (Bersimis), Escoumains and Natashquan. The water-power sites on the latter do not offer any facilities for development as the river is large and the falls are low; the powers examined on the Manicouagan River, in the lower part, offer two possible developments with an aggregate capacity of 81,000 h. p.; on the River aux Outardes, the first two falls may be developed to their full extent for an aggregate capacity of 50,000 h.p.; on the Bersimis River the first fall is located forty-two miles from the mouth of the river and the second fall about twenty miles further upstream and they could be developed for an aggregate capacity of 51,000 h.p.

Important power developments have been made on River Marguerite opposite Seven Islands, where a pulp mill with a capacity of two hundred tons per day has been operated. There is now at that point a considerable village called Clark City.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec down, most of the rivers have a small drainage area and, while having falls and rapids, the amount of power which can be derived therefrom is small and can be used only for local needs and small industries.

In the Abitibi district, the Rivers Bell and Megiskan offer good opportunities for power developments. Two sites of the former within easy reach from the transcontinental may be developed for a total capacity of 10,000 h.p. The powers on the Megiskan River are less important. These two blocks are now being advertised for lease by the Department of Lands and Forests of Quebec.

In the Abitibi district, within easy reach of the Transcontinental, the water powers can be developed for small blocks of power and none of them are very large. To get large developments, one has to go far north from the railways and, of these, only guesses can be made.

Power Developed in the Province.

A census carried out by the Dominion Water Power Branch and the Federal Bureau of Statistics shows that on the 31st of December, 1919, there was developed in the province a total of 902,000 h.p. Of this amount 638,000 h.p. were being generated in central electric stations, 175,000 h. p. were generated by pulp and paper companies, and the balance by other manufacturing industries.

At that time the amount of power used by pulp and paper companies in the province was 267,000 h.p.; the amount of electric power used by other manufacturing industries was 289,000 h.p. The amount of hydro-power used for street railway service was 54,000 h.p., and the amount used for lighting purposes was 90,000 h.p.

Growth of Cities.

To the development of hydro-power must be ascribed the progress made by the city of Montreal which has trebled its population in the last twenty years. Also the development of industrial centres like Sherbrooke, Shawinigan, Grand Mere, Granby, La Tuque, and Three Rivers.

Storage Dams.

In late years, the Government of the province has adopted the policy of water conservation, and has built storage dams in the upper St. Maurice River, at the head of the St. Francis River and at the head of the St. Anne (Beaupre) River. The amount invested in those reservoirs is about $3,300,000. The water stored during spring freshets and wet periods is distributed during the low water months, so as to greatly increase the minimum flow of river. In the case of the St. Maurice the minimum flow was 6,000 c.f.s. under natural conditions; it is now 12,000 c.f.s On the St. Francis River, the minimum flow has been increased by 000 c.f.s., and on the St. Anne River the minimum flow has been increased by 100 c.f.s.

From these three reservoirs, the annual revenue derived is $278,000. The operating expenses are about $20,000 per annum. This revenue will be increased when new developments are made upon the regulated rivers.

The Government of Quebec has not seen fit to go into the power business itself. It prefers to let private capital and initiative look after public requirements in that line. It has adopted a power policy which gives capital the guarantees it requires, and investments in water powers have been made without taxing the exchequer of the province.

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PROGRESS OF SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

IN THE development of the Southern Canada Power Company is being unfolded one of those epics which could be the fitting subject of a romance. Vision, courage and unbounded confidence in the future have combined to make possible for the Eastern Townships the ability to grow industrially as far as the eye can picture and to enjoy even now all those benefits which the inventive genius of the electrical wizards of this age have produced for mankind.

When contracts were let last August for the big new plant of the Hemming's Falls, the Southern Canada Power Company made the most important step in its history to date, by turning to the service of man the largest development on the south side of the St. Lawrence River from Niagara to the sea, a step that is bound to be epoch-making in the history of hydro-electric power development in the Eastern Townships.

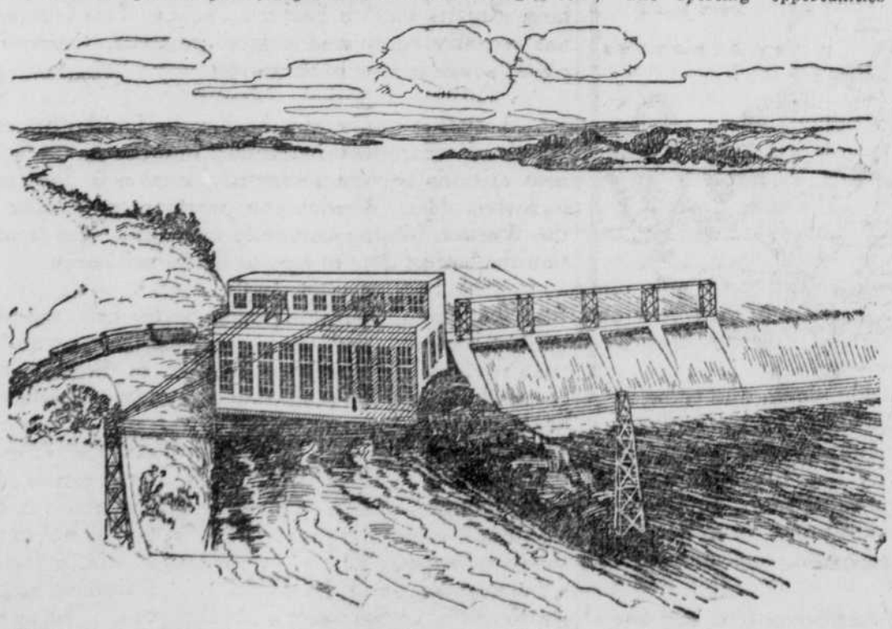
The new plant on the St. Francis River, about three miles from Drummondville, will have a capacity of 30,000 horsepower in six 5,000 horsepower units. Two of these are required to furnish 10,000 horsepower already sold to the Shawinigan Water & Power Company for service to its customers in the Thetford Mines area, and the others are required to replace purchased power and furnish addtional power to meet the requirements of the splendid district served by the Company The scene of the development is now a hive of industry—new railway sidings have been constructed, a modern village, with electric lights and water mains, now greets the visitor. Huge steam shovels are at work conforming the bed of nature to the plans of the engineers. Yard after yard of concrete will soon be mixed and rapidly poured into the forms provided, till a total amount of 100,000 cubic yards will have been placed to form the power house and the dam, which will span the river and turn the surging rapids into a docile lake, giving up its energy to the service of man The phenomenal open weather of the present winter has permitted work to proceed at a pace far beyond the best expectations of the engineers, so now it is almost certain that the new plant will be in operation early in the spring of 1925.

This plant comes at the head of a chain of rapids strung out over twenty-five miles, down which the St. Francis tumbles before reaching the plains of the St. Lawrence. The Company during the war period, to meet urgent demands for power, had already placed a dam across the river and partially developed the next favorable location below the new development. There was no possibility of creating any storage here, as no lake of any size could be formed, so that during thirteen or fourteen hours of each day water has had to pass the plant unused for power purposes. The new development will, however, make possible the storage and use of all the water, save floods and freshets, which, stored and measured out, will pass down the river from plant to plant when needed and permit the immediate doubling of the present plant, adding over 10,000 more horsepower to this development. This only requires the installation of machinery in the place already provided and waiting for its reception when the first plant was built.

These two plants, with some smaller plants already in operation, will give the Company a total of over 50,000 horsepower developed, and put it in a position to take care of the rapidly-increasing industrial development of the district.

It is now over ten years since the Company was incorporated and acquired the riparian rights on the St. Francis River for a distance of about 25 miles. Later, contingent upon development, the river bed was leased from the Province of Quebec for a term of 75 years. In this distance the river after draining an area of 4,000 square miles, drops 300 feet to practically sea level. This drop makes possible the development of over 100,000 horsepower, which can be substantially increased by conservation in the upper reaches of the river. The Province of Quebec, through the Quebec Streams Commission, has, by its forward policy of conservation and through the construction of large storage dams on the upper reaches of the river at D'Israeli and Weedon, where the flood waters are conserved for use during the drier periods of the year, already effected a considerable improvement in the regulation of the river and the amount of power available, and further conservation is even now being studied for the future regulation of this splendid river.

Turning now to the progress of the Company, in 1913 the St. Hyacinthe Gas, Electric and Power Company and the St. Johns Electric Light Company were acquired, and in 1914 the Municipal plant of the Town of Drummondville was purchased; 1916 and 1917 were busy years, in which the Sherbrooke Railway & Power Company, with its subsidiaries, Lennoxville Light & Power Company, the Eastern Townships Electric Company, the Stanstead Electric Light Company, the Burroughs Falls Power Company, and the International Electric Company of Vermont were included, as well as the Brome Lake Electric Power Company, the Richmond County Electric Company, the Municipal plants of the City of Granby, the Town of Bromptonville and the Town of Iberville, and the private light and power plants serving Cowansville and Sweetsburg The next year work was commenced on the first of the developments on the St. Francis River at Drummondville, which was completed and put into operation in 1919, and the private plants in Actonvale and West Shefford were incorporated in the system. In 1920 the private plant serving St. Cesaire and Rougemont, and in 1923 the Westbury Electric Light & Power Company were acquired and the system brought to its present state .



Power development under construction at Hemming's Falls by Southern Canada Power Company, Limited.

In addition to the powers both developed and undeveloped on the St. Francis River, the Company, through its subsidiaries, owns a number of important powers on the Magog at Sherbrooke, on the Yamaska at Foster, St. Cesaire and St. Hyacinthe, on the Salmon at Kingsbury, on the Negro at Ayer's Cliff, on the Coaticook at Waterville, on the Massawippi at North Hatley, on the Eaton at East Angus and on the Tomifobia at Rock Island. These powers, located thus at widely scattered points in the district, are valuable as auxiliaries, during transmission line interruptions and low water periods, in supplementing the service from the main plants on the St. Francis.

Concurrently with the purchase of existing distrbuting systems, other distributing systems were constructed in municipalities not previously supplied, so that at the present time the Company is actually supplying service in 61 municipalties in the district, with a total of over 15,000 customers connected to over 270 miles of distribution lines. High tension transmission lines about 300 miles in length have been constructed to connect up these distributing plants to the system so that the power resources of the Company may be available in all parts of the district, and a regular programme of transmission line construction is being carried out each year to complete a network of lines to provide additional capacity and improved reliability of service.

The area served by the Company's present lines is about 5,000 square miles, covering the most fertile portion of the Province of Quebec, stretched between the St. Lawrence River on the north and the American boundary on the south. This area includes the beautiful scenic section known as the Eastern Townships, which is rapidly developing into a high-class summer resort for American tourists, who own many fine residences on the border of Lakes Champlain, Memphremagog, Brome and Massawippi—all high above sea level and noted for their healthy elevation, natural beauty and unusual freedom from insect pests. Lack of highways in the past has somewhat militated against rapid development, but now that main trunk improved highways have opened up the whole area the recreation-seekers are now increasing yearly; and when they come, they invariably stay.

The sporting opportunities are also excellent, as the lakes and rivers abound in black bass, salmon, lunge, dory, and many of the streams and lakes have been specially stocked with trout. During the hunting season, many a gun brings home its quota.

As regards the industrialization of this area, strategically it is the natural location for any manufacturer, but particularly so for any manufacturer who contemplates exporting or receiving any of his raw product from abroad. Canada, unfortunately, on the Atlantic slope must always be dependent on railways for five months in the year. This section, however, is but a few miles from Portland on the one hand and St. Johns on the other, being crossed by the trunk lines to these, the winter ports of Canada; it is also on the direct lines to New York and Boston.

In the past the industralization has been slow, and over two millions of Canada's best industrial population has had to emigrate from this section to find work in the New England States. Year after year has seen the unemployed surplus go to swell the cities of Lowell, Pawtucket, Providence, New Bedford, Nashua, Manchester and others, until there are today almost as many French-Canadians in the U.S.A. as these are in Canada. Of course, this has only been a phase of the result of Canada's lack of capital, and has been balanced in some way by the immigration into Canada's western provinces of American farmers looking for virgin crops to reap. Now, however, the balance wheel swings back and capital is finding all those elements which make for success right in this district, which is rapidly becoming the New England of Canada. Branch factories, within a few hours' ride of the U.S.A., can be built in this section and managed by the same executive— in some cases on the border by the same foreman. Here we have all the railway facilities that the district can ever need — a contented, almost limitless, non-unionized labor that works, builds homes, and lives a normal, sane life—a labor that is well trained in production, born on the farm, industrious and thrifty, that is at all times readily supplemented by the repatriaton of those who left the district on account of lack of employment previous to the industrial development now taking place and have become skilled artificers and artisans during their enforced absence—level sites with good foundations at farm-land prices, in communities which are not burdened by high taxes, and these communities will extend themselves to assist the manufacturers.

The Company has been instrumental in the promotion of this industrial development, and has in this way substantially increased the market for its product, not only by the sale of power to the industries themselves, but also by the sale of electricity for domestic use by the employees of the industries, and by the increased general use occasioned by increased business of the merchants and all other enterprises resulting from the increasing employment of the growing population. An Industrial Department specializing in this work has been maintained practically since the inception of the Company, and this Department, by working in the closest harmony with the various Boards of Trade and similar bodies in the district, has been able to accomplish a great deal in this line of endeavor, and the prospects indicate that a great deal more will be accomplished in the future.

The sale of electricity has also been increased by the use of appliances for domestic use, promoted through a vigorous sales effort conducted by the Company. There are 19 retail stores operated in conjunction with local offices, where these appliances are stocked and demonstrated, and the merchandising has now become an important feature of the work of the Company and a considerable factor in the rapid growth in the use of its product.

Undoubtedly the progress of the Company has been due in large measure to the loyalty and efficiency of its staff, which are augmented by a substantial interest in the Company's securities, obtained by thrifty habits encouraged by the Company. Over ninety per cent. of the employees have purchased, or are now purchasing, stock in the Company on an instalment plan, by which a definite amount is set aside each pay day until the security becomes the property of the employee.

The customers of the Company are also taking a real and substantial interest in its securities. This Company was the first to introduce into Canada the policy of Customer Ownership, which has already proved so popular in the United States. Commencing in 1922, and following up in 1923, the Company offered its Preferred Stock to its customers, and as a result of these two offers already practically 20 per cent. of its 15,000 customers are shareholders, and thus financially interested in its success. The community of interest thus established is obvious, and the resulting co-operation is bound to benefit all.

The earnings of the Company have grown from $100,000 in 1914 to practically $1,000,000 in 1923, and this growth is a very evident indication of the benefits of the progress of the Company, not only insofar as it concerns the Company itself, but to the district, the Province and the country as well. With its customers and employees all interested and assisting, with its splendid power resources, and the advantageous district to be served, the continued progress of the Company seems assured. In very truth, two blades of grass are now growing where none grew before, and a forward movement has been well started in a section of Canada which previously has been somewhat unduly slow of development.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS WEALTH AS SHOWN IN LAND REVIEW

The agricultural, industrial and general development possibilities of this territory, commonly known as the Eastern Townships, are alluring, as, indeed they are of the whole province and of the whole Dominion.

The Eastern Townships may be discussed separately as it is a distinct territory and has been referred to as a province within a province.

What of Eastern Townships Population?

In years to come, not in the immediate future, but eventually, what population will occupy these Southern Counties of Quebec. With Eastern Townships soil as intensively cultivated as that of old world states and industrial development carried forward accordingly, the present towns and villages would seem like scattered settlements to conditions that would then prevail.

Some Comparisons.

The population of the Eastern Townships today, including the new County of Frontenac, a portion of which was not in the original townships, according to figures published on this page, is 280,234.

The Eastern Townships contains 7160 square miles of territory.

This is more than three times the size of the island province of Prince Edward Island.

It is almost as large as Wales with its 7400 square miles and 2,032,000 population.

It is more than half as large as Holland which has 12,600 square miles and 5,898,000 population.

Belgium with its 11,400 square miles has 7,452,000 population.

The Eastern Townships is almost a quarter as large as Scotland with its 30,000 square miles and 4,759,000 population.

The Eastern Townships is much larger than the State of Connecticut which has only 4800 square miles, but a population of 1,114,756.

Massachusetts, with 8,039 square miles, is but slightly larger than the Eastern Townships but has a population of three and a half millions.

New Jersey, as to area, compares closely with the Eastern Townships, and has a population of 2,537,167.

The Eastern Townships' density of population is about the same as the neighboring State of Vermont, which with an area of 9,124 has a population of 355,956.

Area and Population.

The area in acres of the various counties of the Eastern Townships is as follows. This does not include the area and population of the three cities and of the incorporated towns which figures are given separately below:

	Acres	Pop.
Arthabaska	440,886	18,634
Brome	301,894	12,706
Compton	556,851	13,942
Drummond	335,482	17,648
Frontenac	618,961	39,960
Megantic	464,194	22,181
Missisquoi	239,860	12,686
Richmond	316,727	15,510
Shefford	366,371	17,035
Sherbrooke	211,802	9,157
Stanstead	285,949	17,123
Wolfe	404,022	17,922
	4,542,999	214,504

Three Cities.

	Acres	Pop.
Granby	659	7,500
Sherbrooke	3,104	24,007
Thetford Mines..	1,532	7,400
Total	5,295	38,907

Incorporated Towns.

	Acres	Pop.
Acton Vale	1,280	1,500
Arthabaska	2,000	1,350
Bedford	838	1,294
Black Lake	1,360	3,410
Bromptonville ..	1,208	1,318
Coaticook	2,800	3,707
Cookshire	2,400	996
Drummondville ..	620	4,160
East Angus	2,000	4,950
Farnham	865	3,841
Lennoxville	2,845	1,392
Magog	2,570	5,409
Megantic	4,670	2,912
Richmond	1,000	2,452
Scotstown	2,755	1,140
Victoriaville .. .	1,200	4,640
Waterloo	1,400	2,040
Windsor	1,800	2,085
Total 33,691		18,596

How Eastern Townships Land Is Divided.

There is a comparatively small amount of Crown Land in the Eastern Townships. This amounts to only 140,919 acres. Land under lease is 191,603 acres. All the rest is held in ownership and amounts to 4,207,385 acres.

The following are the figures for each county in this regard:

	Land Held In Ownership	Leased	Crown Land
Arthabaska	429,284	579	11,023
Brome	272,124	24,770	5,000
Compton	526,208	16,528	14,115
Drummond	332,156	1,818	1,508
Frontenac	527,088	16,417	75,461
Megantic	430,622	17,276	16,296
Missisquoi	202,793	37,067	
Richmond	313,912	2,365	650
Shefford	343,701	22,658	12
Sherbrooke	195,336	12,186	4,080
Stanstead	254,078	28,649	222
Wolfe	380,188	11,290	12,544
	4,207,385	191,603	140,919

Canada Life Assurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Canada's Oldest Life Assurance Company

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Manager.

Miss M. T. GREGOIRE,
Cashier.

WM. W. FOOTE,
District Representative.

HAROLD G. PORTER,
Special Representative.

EUGENE LEBARON,
Hatley, Local Agent.

Classification of Eastern Townships Land

	Improved Land	Unimproved Land	Forest Land	Swampy and Rocks	Waste, Roads, etc.	Lots
Arthabaska	209,556	73,051	143,401	6,825	7,461	589
Brome	94,128	100,750	74,844	4,604	26,384	1184
Compton	105,346	115,816	291,461	17,736	24,377	1915
Drummond	168,794	68,336	88,727	4,219	5,058	348
Frontenac	163,230	125,697	278,092	24,982	26,386	574
Megantic	142,386	100,281	165,321	34,638	20,673	895
Missisquoi	127,101	54,851	37,228	12,415	8,105	160
Richmond	114,548	72,152	107,970	4,070	17,398	789
Shefford	156,666	96,597	52,180	15,328	45,189	411
Sherbrooke	94,572	26,808	52,744	1,840	35,229	609
Stanstead	75,477	69,820	74,550	26,555	36,070	477
Wolfe	128,059	81,572	168,665	6,806	18,417	503
	1,578,893	985,732	1,535,183	160,018	270,947	8,454

Land Wealth of Eastern Townships.

The land wealth of the Eastern Townships is well illustrated by a table showing its classification which appears on this page.

This classes only about eleven per cent. of the total as waste land.

Thus 89 per cent. comes under the classification of fertile land.

And yet only 34 per cent. of this is improved land, that is cultivated area.

Thirty-four per cent. is still in forest land.

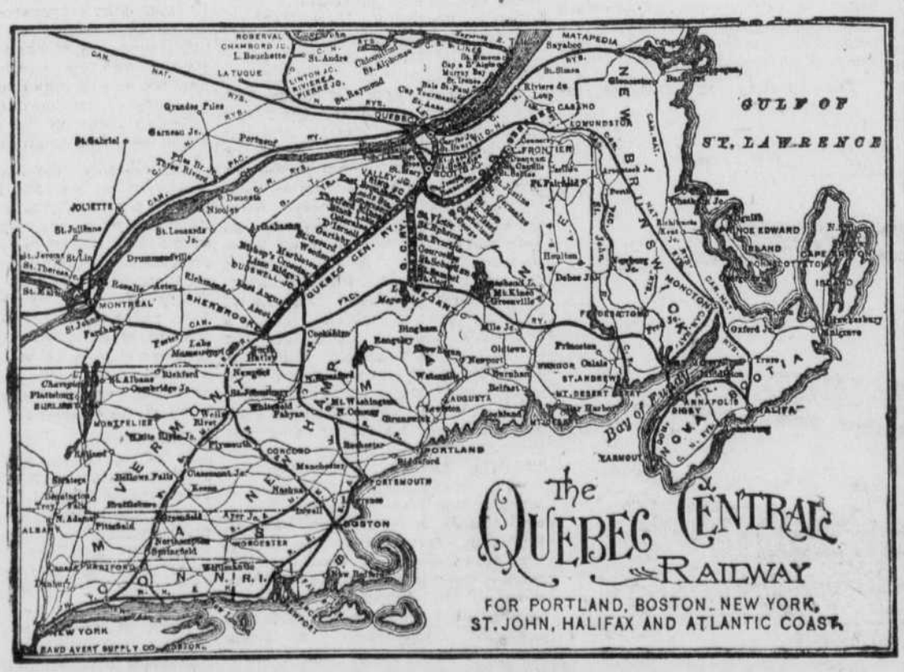
Twenty-two per cent. is classed as unimproved but from which the forest has been cut.

These figures indicate something of the agricultural possibilities of this territory. It is well known that little of the improved land is under what may be termed intensive cultivation. And aside from this there is fifty-five per cent. of the total, or about two and a quarter million acres of fertile land which has never been turned by the plough.

Years and perhaps generations will pass before the "garden of the Province" will be fully developed. The figures given on this page, however, are indicative of future possibilities and of the potential wealth of this territory.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

The Industrial and Commercial Importance of the Territory It Serves



The Province of Quebec ranks high in industry and commerce, and one of the most important sections is that served by the Quebec Central Railway, a line three hundred and eighteen miles in length, extending from Quebec to Sherbrooke with branches from Valley Junction to Lake Frontier and Tring Junction to Megantic. There is perhaps no other similar territory in Canada with such intensive commercial activity and producing such a varied description of essential and staple commodities as the section contributory to this line. During the year 1923 the Quebec Central Railway handled an aggregate of 1,275,000 tons of freight, occupying over 50,000 cars, which if coupled together would form a continuous line of some 400 miles in length, or the distance Sherbrooke to New York. This will give an idea of the volume of traffic moving to and from this section and is indicative of its commercial prosperity which is steadily progressing year by year.

The southern terminus of the line is at Sherbrooke, a thriving city of some 25,000 people and well known as one of the most important industrial centres of the Dominion. Going north towards Quebec, the first station is Ascot, where the well-known Ascot brick is manufactured and shipped to all parts of the country, including United States points.

At East Angus are located the paper mills of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, ranking as one of the largest in Canada, the daily output consisting of 230 tons of various descriptions of paper and 410 tons of ground and sulphate pulp.

The works of the Dominion Lime Company are situated near Dudswell Junction, where connection is made with the Maine Central R.R., and is one of the largest of its kind in Eastern Canada. This company has recently completed a most up-to-date hydrating plant, which is now in operation.

There are numerous lumber mills, butter and cheese box manufactories, a chemical plant, etc., at or near stations beyond Dudswell Junction to D'Israeli, inclusive. Near Weedon the copper pyrites mine of the Weedon Mining Company is located, said to contain the largest deposit east of the Great Lakes.

At Coleraine we enter the asbestos belt, asbestos being the most important and outstanding mineral of the Province. The Thetford District, as the section is generally known, is the principal seat of the asbestos mining industry of America, and in fact of the world. This is where the famous Canadian Asbestos is mined and exported to all parts of the globe, the mines constituting one of the most prosperous industries in the Dominion, and are the chief factor in the control of the asbestos industry of the United States, and in fact to a marked degree of the world, the production aggregating 90% of the world's consumption. The mines are located at or adjacent to stations Coleraine, Black Lake, Thetford Mines, Robertson and East Broughton, the annual output of which amounts to tens of thousands of tons, of a value of millions of dollars. Valuable chrome and talc deposits are also being quite extensively worked in this district.

Tring Junction is the junction point with the Megantic Division, extending sixty miles south to the town of Megantic on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Montreal and St. John, N.B. The pulpwood and lumber operations along this branch are important, but the district is perhaps better known agriculturally, particularly as regards butter, cheese, livestock and other farm produce. During the summer months lines of refrigerator cars are operated from different sections of the road to Montreal for the transportation of butter, eggs, etc. During the year 1923 the shipments of butter and cheese aggregated some 4,000 tons. Maple sugar is also an important factor, shipments during 1923 amounting to 1,000 tons. There are also a number of manufacturing plants located at points on this division, but the principal industry is the large granite quarries at St. Samuel and St. Sebastian.

Valley Junction is a division point of the railway from which the Chaudiere Division extends up the valley of the same name to St. Joseph, Beauceville and St. George and on to Lake Frontier through perhaps the most extensive lumbering district of the Province. Lumber mills are numerous all along the line, making continuous shipments to all parts of the country, but the pulpwood industry is the more extensive. Shipments of pulpwood during the year 1923 aggregated 275,000 cords, requiring approximately 20,000 cars for transportation. The towns of St. Joseph, Beauceville and St. George are thriving communities and boast of many prosperous industries, including woodworking plants, marble and crushed slate quarries, etc. These points are also the centre of a splendid agricultural district.

North of Valley Junction is Scotts Junction, where several important manufactories are located and where a branch line extends to Levis, opposite Quebec, connecting with the Canadian National Railways. The main line continues from Scotts Junction to the Quebec Bridge and on to Quebec City, terminating at the Palais Station.

Close traffic relations are maintained with the New England lines, forming a through trunk line between Quebec and New York, Boston and Portland, thus affording an excellent through service to and from the New England district in general.

The Quebec Central Railway has been no small factor in the commercial development along its line, the policy of the management having always been to render every consistent facility and assistance to its industries, which has to a great extent contributed to the present outstanding importance of the territory which it serves.

School Conditions Are Reviewed In Annual Report Just Issued

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec for the year 1922-23 has recently been issued and contains many interesting facts relative to the progress of schools and their work.

The number of school municipalities in the Province, June 30th, 1923, are given as 1366 Roman Catholic school municipalities; 352 Protestant school municipalities; 28 new municipalities were erected in 1923, making a total of 1746 school municipalities at 30th of June last.

Compared with the preceding year there was, last year, a diminution of twelve school houses, and in the cost a decrease of $427,622 with the Catholic school boards; with the Protestant boards there was an increase of eighteen school houses and a decrease in cost of $61,740, leaving a difference of six more schools and a decrease in cost of $489,362 for the year 1922-23 for all.

The Superintendent states: "This decrease of $489,362, with an increase of six school houses is due principally to the slight lowering of cost of building materials and to the pressure exercised by my department in order to have the boards practice wise economy."

The Increased Grants.

The report states that the increased grants for Superior Education have practically doubled the grants to the Protestant Intermediate and High Schools, and that the results are already making themselves felt. Several Protestant school municipalities have already taken steps required to have their schools raised from elementary to intermediate rank.

During the year two municipalities, having elementary schools only, have united them into one intermediate school, conveying the children to the central school. One of these is in the County of Bonaventure; the other in that of Megantic. "Without this increase of the intermediate school grants this step would not have been taken," it is added.

The French Lauguage.

Reference is made in the report to the attention paid to the study of French by McGill University, not only for the English population of this Province, but for that of other Provinces and elsewhere. Each summer there is given a French course which is attended by a large number of students from all parts of Canada and from the United States. Another summer school in French is maintained at McGill for the training of French Specialists for the Protestant Superior Schools, under regulations of the Protestant Committee. The good results of this work are becoming plainly evident in the Protestant Schools.

"O Canada," in the Schools.

In the month of February, 1922, the Catholic Committee adopted a resolution by which it required that the song, "O Canada" should be sung at least twice a week in the schools.

Schools, Teachers and Attendance.

In the general summary it is noted that there were 685 Protestant elementary schools in which were 48 male and 1,562 female teachers, and a total attendance of 51,249;

Fifty-two Model schools in which were 12 male and 144 female teachers, and a total attendance 4,501;

Forty-five Academies in which were 122 male and 369 female teachers, and a total attendance of 11,745;

One Normal school with eleven teachers and a total attendance of 176;

Two Universities in which were 289 male and 26 female teachers, and a total attendance of 3,387.

There are also listed two schools for the deaf and dumb, thirteen night schools and one Agricultural school, the latter having a total attendance of 407.

In the Protestant Schools the average salary of male teachers with diplomas is quoted as $2,625 in towns, $2,000 in the country; of female teachers with diplomas $1,214 in towns, $560 in the country.

The average salary of male lay teachers with diplomas in Model schools and Academies is $2,514 in towns, $1,704 in the country; female teachers in same is $1,190 in towns, $818 in the country.

The grand total of attendance in the Model schools and Academies is 18,710.

The above statistics are taken from the report of the Hon. Cyrille Delage, Superintendent of Schools in this Province.

School Inspectors' Reports.

In the report submitted by Rev. Ernest Taylor, of Knowlton, is found the following figures: Number of school municipalities 26, elementary schools 76, intermediate 8, total 84; male teachers 5, female 96, total 101; number of pupils enrolled in elementaray schools 1,405; in the intermediate schools 559.

The inspector refers to the fact that statistics show over four hundred children not attending school, which fact he considers calls for a law of compulsory attendance, and also states that the attendance in Brome County has improved through the stimulus given by the Fisher Trust Fund, through which prizes have been offered for regular attendance. He adds that continued improvement is expected as each school in the County will soon be well equipped with appliances to enable the teachers to do effective work, and pays a tribute to Rev. Dr. Rexford, one of the Trustee Board, who has worked for these improvements.

Ten teachers are recommended for bonuses for successful teaching; five municipalities are recommended for same, also four schools for the Strathcona Trust prizes for physical exercises.

Inspector Taylor has all the elementary schools in the Counties of Missisquoi, Iberville and St. Johns, and of Brome County except the school of the village of Eastman.

Inspector Hunter.

Mr. J. H. Hunter, of Sherbrooke, reports number of elementary schools 77, intermediate 3, total 80; male teachers 2, female 93, total 95; number of pupils enrolled in elementary schools 1,199; in the intermediate schools 266.

The present inspectorate now includes nineteen municipalities; one school, nine in Compton County with thirty-seven schools, and nine in Stanstead County with forty-two schools. Over eighty per cent. of these schools are reported in good state of repair, and some of the buildings are in such fine condition as to reflect credit upon the School Boards maintaining them.

Regarding taxation, the country has not recovered from financial depression, and in some sections the condition is the worst experienced for many years. Secretaries lament the slowness with which taxes are paid, but feel that legal action to hasten payment would not remedy the financial inability to pay. The inspector adds that many municipalities are, however, interested in education and are paying from ten to eighteen mills on the dollar in school tax.

The financial depression has necessitated the paying of small salaries by rural boards, these being given as:

Four teachers received $40 monthly, 13 received $45, 45 received $50, 10 received $55, and 8 received $60.

Teachers of Intermediate Schools received monthly salaries as follows:

Three received $60, one received $65, one received $80, one received $100, and two received $120. The latter three were principals of respective schools.

Inspector Hunter points out the fact that one married man, fifteen married women and four widows were on the teaching staff of the past year, and also states that in every school but two French had been given careful attention.

Dr. Rothney's Report.

Rev. Dr. W. O. Rothney, of Sherbrooke, reports number of elementary schools 74, intermediate 8, subsidized independent institution 1, total 83.

Dr. Rothney's district includes the Protestant elementary and intermediate schools of the Counties of Bagot, Richmond, Drummond, Rouville, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford and Sherbrooke; those of Tingwick in Arthabaska County; of Masterville in Vercheres; of Eastman in Brome County, and the intermediate schools of Bulwer, Compton, Bury, Island Brook and Sawyerville in the County of Compton.

The inspector refers to the fact that many rural pupils are retarded in their studies, and gives as reasons: Short terms of school, irregular attendance, lack of equipment, poor and unqualified teachers, small salaries, etc. As to the latter he gives as the average yearly salary for 1922-23 terms in rural schools, $492.

Four schools were recommended for prizes for physical education, seventeen were recommended for bonuses for successful teaching, and eight were debarred from receiving two bonuses in succession.

City of Sherbrooke Schools.

There are in this city four Protestant elementary schools, with a staff of 17 teachers, all ladies; an enrollment of 627 pupils, and an average attendance of 75.4 p.c. of the enrollment. The report shows that a new salary schedule came into force during the past scholastic year with a saving to the School Board of approximately $1,000 on salaries, without impairing the efficiency of the schools or tending to lower the quality of the teachers. Dr. Rothney says:

"On the whole the elementary schools of Sherbrooke are doing good work," but he adds that the system has not yet reached its maximum efficiency.

He recommends six municipalities for the five bonuses awarded each year for improved educational conditions.

Report of Inspector General of Protestant Schools.

Mr. J. C. Sutherland, in his report says:

"Perhaps the most important event during the school year 1922-23 so

(Continued on Page 5.)

One of the Best Hydrates Procurable

Strength Whiteness Purity

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For Wall Finish, Brick and Masonry Work, Chemical or Agricultural Purposes.

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Nearly all the ordinary crops, including Timothy, Clovers, Alfalfa, Peas, Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Rape, Mangels, Fruit and Vegetables, are benefited by liming the soil, and it is absolutely impossible to raise some crops where the soil is deficient in lime.

Our Limestone is finely ground and

QUALITY UNSURPASSED

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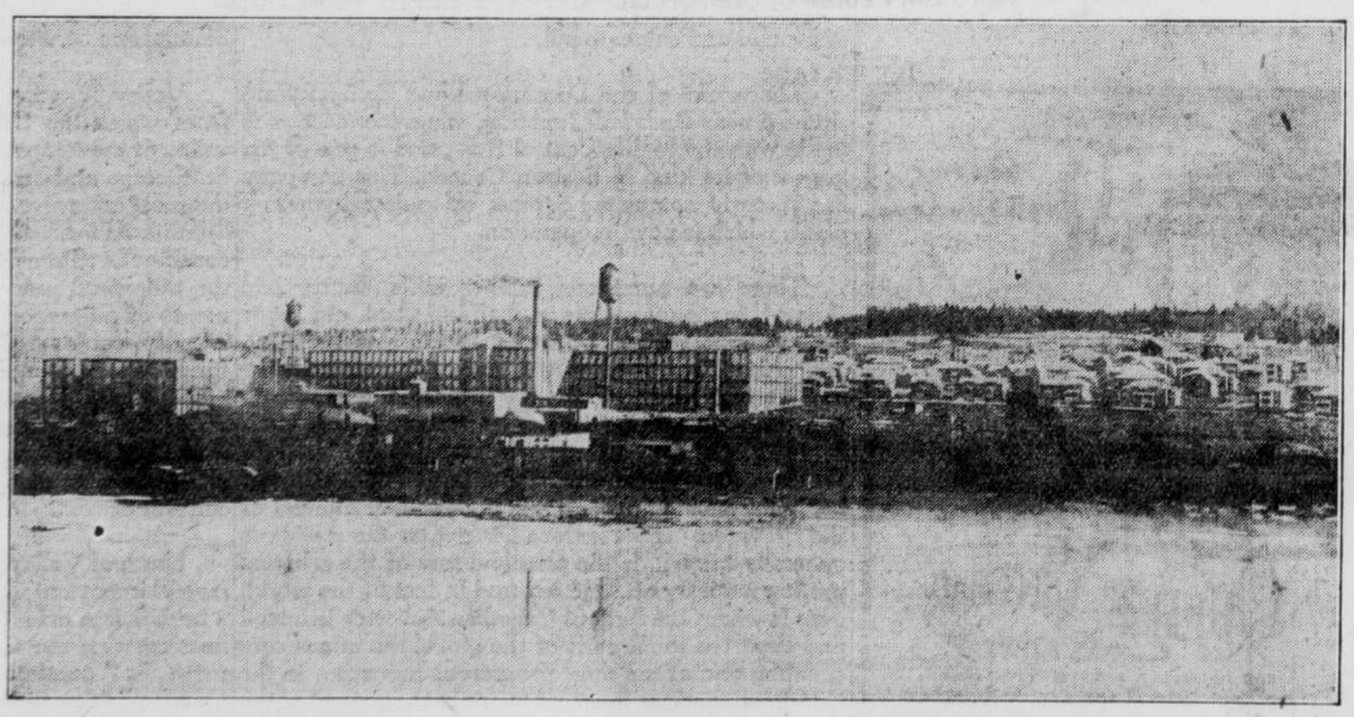

Pioneer Manufacturers of Cord and Square Woven Tire Fabrics in the Dominion of Canada

Business Steadier With An Upward Trend For 1924

The bank clearings statement on this page, comparing Sherbrooke figures for 1922 and 1923, shows but a slight upward trend, the movement, however, is upward.

There can be no doubt that general business is on the upgrade, though the advantages attained, month by month, may not be very marked.

Sir John Aird, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, in a statement recently issued said:

"The year just passed has been characterized on the whole by a steadier condition of business than was the case in 1922, and this together with the bountiful wheat crop harvested in Western Canada and the gradually expanding external market for our goods should lay a good foundation for the present year. I do not wish to convey the impression that the time is ripe for a period of 'boom' prosperity, but I believe that as a nation we have made a certain amount of headway during the year and that it is our duty to consolidate these gains in 1924.

"It is now well over three years since prices began to tumble and the world markets became disorganized, and since that time a large part of the energy of the nation has been necessarily devoted to the work of adjustment, in other words the writing down of losses and the slow process of rebuilding business on the basis of new economic conditions. This is a task which has demanded a courage of no mean order and a spirit of co-operation able to look beyond immediately selfish ends. Fortunately most of our industries are already operating fairly satisfactorily on this new basis, and the falt that progress is at present somewhat slow may be taken as an encouraging sign rather than the reverse.

Banks Faced the Music

"How far the financial resources of the country have acted as a buffer against the worst effects of this depression is perhaps not always realized by the public. The Canadian banks, upon which has devolved the task of financing by far the greater part of agricultural and industrial operations in this country, were all called upon to tide over the crisis and to prevent a complete stagnation of trade. That they were able to do this in the face of increased overhead expense, taxation alone amounting to nearly one-third of the total profits of all banks, is to my mind proof of the soundness of the Canadian banking system. It is obvious, however, that like all other business concerns, the banks were bound to feel, to a greater or a less degree, the strain of financing production and distribution at a time when prices were falling, and with them the value of the security held for advances already made.

"Where losses of this nature reach certain proportions, wisdom dictates only one course—the taking of losses and the writing down of assets. This has been done by two of the Canadian banks during the year, an internal adjustment which has involved the public in no loss whatsoever, and merits nothing but commendation as an honest and courageous action.

Bank Act Survives Shock

"A little over four months ago an event occurred of an entirely different nature. I am not in a position to pass any judgment upon the Home Bank of Canada, but I believe that although it must have incurred losses in common with the other banks during the period of adjustment, at the same time its failure was not primarily due to any flaw in the system of commercial banking which the Bank Act authorizes the Canadian banks to transact. The banking system itself, while no doubt capable of development to meet changing conditions, was vindicated at the last session of the House of Commons against the attacks of arm-chair critics and unpractical economic theorists, and has, I believe, the continued confidence of the Canadian public.

Signs of Strengthening

"The monthly bank statements issued by the Department of Finance show that current loans have gradually increased during the year and that demand deposits in Canada have been uniformly higher this year than last. The level of notice deposits, which rose last winter and spring and reached a peak in May, is on the whole slightly higher if anything than in 1922, and this is, I believe, one of the most hopeful signs of the times. The aggregate of notice and demand deposits by the public in Canada at the end of October last was $1,691,000,000, as against $1,688,000,000 in October, 1922."

Sherbrooke Bank Clearings

Past Two Years Ran Neck and Neck, With 1923 Passing Under the Wire Slightly Ahead.

	1922	1923
January	$3,437,293	$3,218,692
February	3,299,441	2,796,095
March	3,373,549	3,449,127
April	3,280,562	3,722,065
May	4,186,286	4,317,149
June	3,750,853	3,636,727
July	4,121,950	3,809,693
August	4,010,774	3,807,742
September	3,244,435	3,385,233
October	3,670,941	3,886,771
November	3,398,294	3,746,642
December	3,485,369	3,544,292
Total	43,259,747	$43,320,228

(1923 exceeded 1922 by $60,481.)

School Conditions Are Reviewed

(Continued from page 4.)

far as the Protestant schools are concerned was the new Government aid to Superior Schools." He explains that the cheques paid to the Intermediate and High Schools last autumn were in most cases about double of what they had been for several years. This had enabled schools to hold their best teachers and had encouraged the establishment of new intermediate schools in centres where they were much needed. Drummondville and Island Brook are quoted as instances.

The Inspector-General states that in cities and towns a high standard has been attained in the salaries of teachers, and progress also made in rural municipalities; some elementary teachers are receiving $60 monthly, which for a ten month term is considered very satisfactory.

He refers to the new system by which the Protestant Elementary Inspectors now visit the Intermediate schools in their districts as well as the Elementary schools, and in closing his report expresses his satisfaction for the good results obtained from the autumn conferences when the Protestant Inspectors held their conferences with teachers in large groups.

Superior Schools.

Mr. John Parker, Inspector of Superior Schools, gives the number of municipalities as follows: Under control of commissioners 27, under control of trustees 15; of these four are Models, thirty-six are High Schools, and two are independent institutions subsidized.

There are 370 teachers, male and female, and the number of pupils enrolled total 11,390. At the oral examinations held in each school there were 8314 pupils present in Grades I. to XI. inclusive; and at the annual written examinations held during the month of June, 1516 pupils in Grades IX., X., and XI. were presented, of whom 1143 passed successfully, and 373 failed.

Four new school houses were built during the year, and fifteen repaired; there were twenty-two qualified specialists engaged in teaching French, and in the libraries 1958 new books were added, making a total of books in the school libraries 16,017.

In the classification of municipalities according to Article 9 of the regulations of the Protestant Committee there were twenty-two excellent; fourteen good, and five medium.

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Our Stock Comprises over **100** Pianos--
Grands, Player Pianos, Reproducing Pianos, Organs for Churches and Homes

Victrolas

A complete assortment of genuine Victrolas and over 10,000 Victor Records.

Violins, Mandolins, Band Instruments and Sheet Music.
Careful attention given to mail orders.

"Everything In Music"

Our Appreciation

To the People of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships:

May we take advantage of this occasion to tender our thanks to the general public for the continuous and liberal patronage accorded the firm of J. Rosenbloom & Co. during the past twenty-six years.

In going over the fyles of the Record, we note from our first advertising announcements that our store was formally opened on Saturday, June 18th, 1898. We have been consistent users of newspaper space ever since, setting forth daily the offerings of our store.

The large measure of public patronage which has come to us has enabled us to keep up with the increasing demands of the growing city. Starting in a single store, 20 feet by 60 feet, we have extended from time to time until we have a floor area of 3600 feet, or three times our original space. We are now planning still further extensions as we are confident the growth and development of Sherbrooke and district will be far greater in the years to come than in the past.

We have endeavored to deal fairly with our customers at all times, giving the best possible value for their money. We feel that, to some extent at least, we have succeeded in giving satisfaction for a large number of our customers have been steady buyers at our store for many years. For this support we are very grateful.

We are in a better position than ever before to supply the public requirements and we hope to keep fully abreast with the times in the years to come.

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Sherbrooke's Greatest Store for Men and Boys.
Established in 1898.

CO-OPERATION AND GOOD ROADS

Good Roads Are A National Asset

From the very start of the Good Roads Movement up to this date, the Quebec Highways Department has gained ever increasing popularity, not only with the residents of the Province but with foreign tourists as well, more and more of the latter becoming eager to visit this interesting region of Canada.

Our improved highways cannot be expected to stand the traffic requirements if they are not maintained in perfect condition. Excessive speed has proven to be a most destructive agent of roads. Automobilists should accordingly feel it their duty to co-operate with the Government by voluntarily complying with the generous Provincial Speed Laws.

Not only should lower cost of road maintenance result from such a line of conduct, but the number of accidents could be expected to fall proportionately. These two aims will be attained only through loyal support and full co-operation of these people who are anxious that Quebec good roads be maintained and still more developed.

Road improvement is proof of well-informed patriotism and cannot fail to help keeping Quebec in its place in the Confederation: THE FIRST.

Facts About Quebec

TERRITORY

The Province of Quebec is the largest of the nine provinces in point of territory, comprising an area of 703,653 square miles, of which 15,969 are lakes. The area organized into municipalities is 24,317,662 acres or 37,996 square miles, thus showing that the greater proportion of the province is largely unsettled. This is due to the annexation of Ungava to the province, for old Quebec comprised 187,402 square miles, against 703,653 square miles. Quebec comprises one-fifth of the total area of Canada. A better comparative idea of the territory of the provinc is gained when figures are compared. The Quebec square mileage is 703,653, that of Ontario 407,262, of British Columbia 255,855, of Alberta 255,285, of Manitoba 251,832, of Saskatchewan 251,700, of New Brunswick 27,985, of Nova Scotia 21,428, of Prince Edward Island 2,184, of the Yukon 207,076, and there are 1,242,224 square miles in the North-West Territory. The Statistical Year Book of the Province of Quebec for 1920, speaking of Quebec's territory, comments:

BOUNDARIES

'It (Quebec) is an immense peninsula surrounded by the waters of Hudson's Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Ottawa River. The interior is but little inhabited. Properly speaking the shores of the St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleurs and the banks of the Ottawa river are inhabited by a population living in communities. The extreme inhabited parts on the north are in the county of Lake St John and the Abitibi region. Situated as it were in the centre of the eastern provinces of the Canadian Confederation, in control of almost the entire navigation of the St. Lawrence and of the mouth of this river, the Province of Quebec might be said to hold the gate and keys of Canada, and no importation, no exportation takes place from Europe to Canada, or vice versa, during eight months of the year, without passing through the ports of Montreal and Quebec. This favorable location assured the province of more than half the trade of the whole of Canada.

WATERWAYS

Quebec is well provided with waterways. In addition to the mighty St. Lawrence, which traverses most of the province, there are various other navigable rivers and also a system of canals. The Saguenay river is navigable as far as Chicoutimi. A canal connects the Richelieu river with the Hudson river via Lake Champlain. The principal canals on the St. Lawrence are those of Lachine, Beauharnois, and Soulanges, and other canals are the Carillon and Grenville on the Ottawa, and the St. Ours and Chambly on the Richelieu.

POPULATION

The census figures place the population at 2,361,199 in 1921, of which 1,323,071 classed as urban and 1,038,128 as rural. Compared with the rural in 1921, the urban population comprises 56 per cent., whereas in 1911 it comprised 48 per cent. and in 1901 39 per cent. Of late years, notably the last ten years, a number of smaller cities have grown up, such as Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Hull, Grand'Mere, Granby and La Tuque.

COLONIZATION

Colonization in the Province of Quebec is being encouraged, and is on the increase. The Government spends over half a million dollars per year for building roads alone. Districts in northern Quebec, notably the Abitibi, have been growing rapidly, where the population has risen to 10,000 in the past six or seven years.

EDUCATION

Education in the Province of Quebec is divided into three classes, primary, classical and university. The primary schools, since 1923, comprise two branches, elementary primary (formerly elementary and model) and vocational primary, the latter being a modification of the schools previously styled academies. Elementary primary schools are most numerous and are to be found in every village of the Province.

The vocational school completes the primary course of study, the full length of the two courses combined being eight years. Certain branches of study in the vocational schools are obligatory, but the pupil may choose whether he shall follow a commercial, industrial or agricultural course. For the girl pupils, a course in domestic science is obligatory.

Secondary education is given by the classical colleges and high schools, and is a preparation for the study of the liberal professions.

Superior education is given in the four universities of the province. McGill, University of Montreal, Laval and Bishop's College at Lennoxville.

There are fourteen normal schools, thirteen schools of art and manufactures, three agricultural schools, sixty-four household science schools, a dairy school, of higher commercial studies at Montreal, six technical schools, and five schools for deaf-mutes and the blind 66 night schools and 60 dressmaking schools.

FISHERIES

The fisheries of the Province of Quebec are among th most extensive in the world. They are classified as sea-fisheries and inland fisheries. They are both now under the supervision of the Quebec Government, although, until 1922, the Federal Government exercised direct control over the sea fisheries. The sea fishes are cod, herring, lobster, mackerel, salmon, haddock, sea-trout, halibut, hake, seals and whales. The inland fisheries are salmon, trout, eels, pickerel, carp, bass, cat-fish, white fish, sturgeon and perch. The touladi or fork-tailed trout are also found in several lakes, while Lake St. John, its tributaries and outlets are renowned for their ouananiche or land-locked salmon. The Provincial Government grants to private individuals and registered fishing clubs, for a yearly rental, the exclusive right to fish in certain rivers and lakes in a specified territory. There are four hatcheries for re-stocking lakes and rivers with trout and salmon.

MINES

The total value of the production of mines in the Province of Quebec varies from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000 yearly. The asbestos mines, containing practically all the asbestos in the world produces half of that amount, employs about 4,000 workmen and pays in wages about $4,000,000. The province is well endowed with quarries of great value.

WATER POWER

The gross water power of the rivers of the province is estimated at nearly 15,000,000 horsepower, and of this total about 1,073,883 horsepower have been developed. The development of water powers is under the direction of the Quebec Streams Commission. Two important storage dams have been built. The Gouin reservoir at La Loutre, on the St. Maurice, is the largest reservoir in the world. It has a capacity of 160,000,000,000 cubic feet and a water area of 300 square miles. The storage permits of a regulated permanent flow of water of over 12,000 cubic feet per second at Shawinigan. The dam on the St. Francis river stores 12,000,000,000 cubic feet. The Commission's report on the Lake St. John possibilities indicate that if a dam were built at its outlet the water powers on the Grand Decharge or on the Petit-Decharge would be nearly treble, about 800,000 horsepower being then available.

Province of Quebec

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION MINES AND FISHERIES

COLONIZATION

The Department possesses at present some twenty five thousand lots suitable for cultivation which it offers for sale, upon easy conditions to any who wish to become settlers. These lots are situated in the colonization regions of the Province, namely, in the Abitibi, the Temiskaming, in the territory north of Montreal, at Lake St. John, in the Valley of Matapedia and in the Eastern Townships. To encourage settlers, this Department constructs the roads and bridges which they require and helps them very generously in the erection of their schools. Moreover, it gives premiums for clearing the land.

MINING

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Copper, Chromite, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favorable to the Prospector.

Prospectors holding a miner's certificate, which costs $10.00 may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

The conditions enabling the holding of mining lands are based on assessment work, and a small yearly rental; they are very lenient.

At any time the mining lands may be bought outright in payment of $5.00 an acre for superior minerals and $3.00 an acre for inferior minerals, and patents are issued by the Government.

Important mineralized belts are known to exist in the northwestern part of the Province, and the prospecting is now very active.

Provincial Laboratory for assays and analyses, 228 St. Denis Street, Montreal.

LAURENTIDES NATIONAL PARK

The Department possesses in the Laurentides National Park several camps which it leases to sportsmen. These camps are comfortable and easy of access. Plenty of trout, and moose, cariboo and bears are to be found there. The Park covers a superficies of 3,600 square miles, and is situated within comparatively easy distance of the City of Quebec.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN FURS

All persons or companies trading in furs, either in their own name or through agents, who buy or sell furs, who cause furs to be bought or sold, or cause the hunting of fur-bearing animals on the territory of the Province, must take a licence from the Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, at Quebec, in conformity with the law 6, Geo. V., ch. 21, as consolidated by the Act 6, Geo. V., ch 26. Prosecution will follow any violation of this law.

The Department at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the Mines and Mineral resources of the Province, also on matters relating to Colonization, Hunting and Fishing on application addressed to

HON. J. E. PERRAULT

MINISTER OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES, QUEBEC.

Province of Quebec

TIMBER LANDS

License or permission to cut timber on public lands in this Province is acquired at public auction, after due notice has been given, subject to a yearly ground rent per square mile of $6.50 for the years 1919-20 to 1923-24 both inclusive and of $8.00 for the years 1924-25 to 1928-29 both inclusive.

The timber cut in virtue of such licenses is subject to a tariff of dues fixed by order in council.

Licensees are forbidden to cut on Crown lands trees less than a fixed diameter.

The Regulations also provide that all timber cut on Crown lands must be manufactured in Canada.

In the event of a licensee wishing to transfer his rights, he is at liberty to do so under certain conditions, namely, the paying of a fee of $4 per square mile.

There are at the present time about 75,000 square miles of forest lands under license and over 150,000 miles in the possession of the Crown.

WATER POWERS

To obtain authorization for the utilization of a Water-Power in the Province of Quebec, application should be made to the Honourable Minister of Lands and Forests.

Water-Falls capable of developing over 200 H.P. are granted under emphyteutic leases, the conditions of which are upon the following lines:

1—Duration of the lease, from 25 to 99 years, according to the importance of the water-power and the amount of capital required for its development.

2—Payment of a yearly rental which does not vary during the term of the lease, for the land granted, counting from the date when the contract was signed,

3—An additional yearly charge of from 10 to 25 cents per H.P. developed, according to the geographical situation of the site of the water-power such charge being payable from the time the power is produced.

4—The charge referred to in article 3 is subject to revision every 21 years, counting from the signing of the contract.

5—Delay of 2 years for beginning works and 2 further years for producing power.

6—The lessee to make a deposit in money or in securities as a guarantee of good faith for the carrying out of the contract. Such deposit may be forfeited if the conditions are not fulfilled; but, in the contrary case, in may be refunded after a certain time.

7—Lastly, the grantee must submit plans of his works, mills, etc., to the Department previous to their installation, and, when such installation is completed, he must keep the Department informed as to the quantity of power produced.

Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Quebec

HONORE MERCIER, Minister

1924 Immigration And The Eastern Townships

To a great extent the hope of increased activity and improved conditions in Canada for 1924 rests upon the success of the new Immigration programme. How many people of the right sort will come to these shores and how many can Canada absorb.

In The Eastern Townships.

There is a prospect in the Eastern Townships of an influx of Old Country farm workers that will meet the labor requirements of Eastern Townships farmers. It is, also, possible that some new comers with capital will find their way to these parts.

E. T. Immigration Society Active.

The Eastern Townships Immigration Society, under the management of Mr. W. M. Hillhouse, is actively at work in the interests of this territory.

Over six hundred people were placed in the Townships through the efforts of this Society in 1923. About a third of them were immigrants and the balance secured from the ranks of the unemployed in Montreal.

The Eastern Townships Immigration Society was incorporated in 1913 for the purpose of securing farm help for the Eastern Townships, thus aiding in the solution of the labor problem on Eastern Townships farms.

Immigrants and farm help placed in the Eastern Townships by the Society, April 15th, 1914, to December 31st, 1923, were as follows:

1914	200	1919	184
1915	227	1920	243
1916	188	1921	453
1917	202	1922	420
1918	223	1923	626

Soldiers' Settlement Board Co-operating.

The Soldiers' Settlement Board, now under the direction of the Federal Department of Immigration, is co-operating in the distribution and supervision of Immigrations. The office for Quebec province is located at Sherbrooke and it is anticipated this will serve a good purpose this year.

Statement by Hon. James A. Robb.

Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Immigration, and acting Minister of Finance, member for Huntingdon and Chateauguay, in a statement relative to the 1924 Immigration programme, says:

"Immigration is the first essential to the development of an under-populated country. No extent of wealth in natural resources can make a country great until human labor—accompanied by capital—have been applied to it.

"Canada, with a population of somewhat less than three persons to the square mile, must be regarded as one of the under-populated countries of the world. When comparisons are made with the whole continent of Europe, with 120 to the square mile, or with such countries as Belgium with 658 and England and Wales with 649, the occasion for an adjustment of population which will result in a fuller development of Canada's great potential wealth is apparent.

"The opportunity for such an adjustment exist in Canada. The principal natural resources of the Dominion is probably its great area of fertile land. It is estimated that there are in Canada 300,000,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes, of which only about 50,000,000 acres are as yet under cultivation. The remaining area affords what is probably the greatest opportunity available anywhere in the world for settlers of the agricultural class. Such settlers are particularly welcome in Canada, and toward obtaining them the Department of Immigration and Colonization is making every effort.

"It is, however, an error to think of Canada's opportunities for development as being wholly confined to agriculture. She possesses also enormous resources in mineral and forest wealth, in fisheries, in the possibility of producing hydro-electric energy at low cost. The development of these resources should proceed concurrently with the development of the agricultural wealth of the country, and in order that this may be accomplished restrictions which until recently applied against classes of immigrants applying for admission into Canada have been modified or removed. Today Canada stands ready to accept as immigrants all able-bodied men and women of intellectual and moral standards such as are required to qualify them for citizenship in the Dominion.

"During the year 1923 there have been abundant evidences of a return of prosperity to the Canadian people. Trade has expanded, that with the United Kingdom, up to the end of October, being more than $60,000,000 greater than for the same period a year ago. During these twelve months Canada's exports to the Motherland increased by $40,000,000 and her imports by $24,000,000, and in the same period trade with other countries also rapidly increased. The fertile fields of the Prairie Provinces have responded to the labors of the farmer with the greatest wheat crop in history—and is but a small part of the agricultural wealth of Canada. Add to it hogs, poultry, dairy products, fruit, other products such as cattle, horses, honey, vegetables, as well as oats, barley, corn, flax and other grain in order to visualize Canada's farm production. The peach orchards of Ontario, the apple orchards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec product fruit of unexcelled quality and in quantities over the domestic requirements, permitting considerable export. The dairy industry thrives in all the provinces, and butter, cheese and cream enter largely into the figures of agricultural export trade.

Ready For New-Comers.

"It is these conditions which have justified the Government in extending the scope of its invitation to people in other lands to make their Homes in Canada. Today Canada opens her doors to all from the British Motherland who are physically and intellectually likely to be able to promote their own best interest by locating in this Dominion. A welcome is also extended to the people of the United States, where the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization is at present carrying on an active campaign, and also to those of a number of the countries of Europe whose citizens have in the past proven adaptable to Canadian conditions. The right to refuse admission to those who, for physical or other reasons, are unlikely to fit themselves successfully into Canadian conditions is, of course, retained, but this is as much in the interest of the intending immigrant as it is of the Dominion.

"While the opportunities which Canada offers are by no means limited exclusively to agriculture the greatest need is for those able and willing to settle on the land and assist in agricultural development. Capital is essential to most effective land settlement, but its absence does not close the road to prosperity to those strong of hand and stout of heart and determined to succeed. The open door policy prevails for those classes likely to succeed and for whom there is a demand.

Efficient Team Work.

"Arrangements have been made to ensure efficient co-operation with the British Government under the terms of the Empire Settlement Act as they apply to affording assistance to those of the agricultural and houseworker classes from the Motherland. To promote the better functioning of colonization activities in Canada the machinery of the Soldier Settlement Board has been co-ordinated with that of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. This action has placed at the command of the Department a large and well organized staff with representatives throughout the Dominion thoroughly conversant with local conditions and able to advise and direct the newcomer to his best advantage.

"The steps which are being taken to revive the stream of immigration toward Canada which prevailed before the war are bearing immediate effect. The returns for the first seven months of the fiscal year show an increase in immigration to Canada over the same months a year ago of 102 per cent. The figures are 106,508 compared with 52,651 a year ago. Indeed, it is an interesting fact that immigration to Canada from Great Britain alone in the last seven months has been greater than the immigration to Canada from all sources in the same period a year ago.

"British immigration constitutes a little more than half of the total, the exact figures for the seven months under review being 57,612. I believe there is every reason to anticipate that the increase in British immigration which has been noted with so much pleasure during the year just ended will continue during 1924, and that there will also be substantial increases in the movement of desirable classes from a number of other countries."

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Philanthropic Institutions

Sherbrooke Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul General Hospital, Sacred Heart Hospital

Sherbrooke as a progressive city is proud of its hospitals both, as buildings and as modern, well organized institutions, even in the face of the fact that it has been said, "It is no credit to a place to have hospitals filled with patients."

There are three outstanding institutions carried on in a most creditable way, sometimes under most difficult conditions, especially regarding finances The work includes not only the care of the sick, but education along the lines of prevention, and the care of the aged and orphans.

SHERBROOKE HOSPTAL.

The Sherbrooke Hospital, standing in a beautiful location near Victoria Park and overlooking the city, is one of Sherbrooke's prominent institutions. It was incorporated in July, 1888, as the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, this name being retained until 1914 when it was changed to Sherbrooke Hospital. The formal opening of the enlarged hospital buildings took place on July 8th, 1896, and since that time it has operated continuously and has been enlarged and improved on different occasions and in various ways.

The institution has had its seasons of vicissitudes as well as prosperity, but has kept pace with the times. In the Superintendent's report of 1922 in noted, "We are proud to state that during the year our hospital was accepted by the American College of Surgeons as one whose standards come up to their requirements. The year 1921, upon inspection, found us doing our utmost; 1922 places us a couple of rungs higher up the ladder of efficiency."

That it is an Eastern Townships institution as well as a city hospital is shown by figures in the report of the medical report (1922) which show that there were 493 Sherbrooke patients, and 641 out-of-town patients admitted in that year. Also the fact that in 1921 the family of the late A. O .Norton, of Coaticook, made a gift of $40,000 to the hospital as a memorial, and which provided the institution with modern, well-equipped diet kitchens, which is an addition of inestimable value to the hospital.

Another gift came to the hospital in 1922, a Victor X-ray equipment, one of the latest and best, from Mrs. Walter Brown Parker in memory of her father, the late J. S. Mitchell, of this city, who was in his lifetime an interested and generous friend to the hospital.

In 1922 the hospital again "marked time" by having the largest graduating class in its history, nine nurses receiving their diplomas, and it is of interest to note that six graduate nurses from this hospital served with the Canadian Army Medical Corp in the Great War.

At present there is a large and competent official, medical attending, and associate staff, including specialists. The Superintendent, Miss A. L Reid, R.N., is a capable officer, and has a competent nursing staff under her supervision. The hospital at the present time accommodates about sixty patients.

The present officials are Mr. E. L. Stewart Patterson, President; Messrs. H. R. Fraser and W. E. Paton, Vice-Presidents; Mr. E. O. Grundy, Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. Wm. Speir, Chairman of Executive Board; Dr. W. W. Lynch, Chairman of Medical Board.

The Ladies' Hospital Committee has been a strong factor in the life and progress of the Sherbrooke Hospital, for women's brains and hands have given unstinted aid, especially in the work of keeping the supplies up to requisition. Two of the largest event supervised by the Ladies' Committee are the cafeteria, which has developed from the lunch counter at the Sherbrooke Exhibition, and the annual Easter Charity Ball. Through this committee have come many generous gifts from friends in the city and throughout the Townships. The President, Mrs. David Wilson, and the Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Mary Twose, have a large corp of faithful workers with them in the work of raising funds and money for the hospital, which needs and deserves the whole-hearted support of citizens of Sherbrooke and the Townships.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL.

St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, in East Sherbrooke, overlooking the St. Francis River and commmanding a splendid view of the city, was opened in March, 1920, with fourteen patients. Today the hospital has one hundred and forty beds and all modern hospital equipments.

A Mother Superior, forty Sisters, thirty-five nurses, a house doctor, orderlies and employees comprise a staff that operates one of the most modern general hospitals in this Province.

It is one of the several institutions owned and operated by the Sisters of Charity, under the Mother House at St. Hyacinthe, and is similar in size and equipment to their hospital in Lewiston, Maine.

The hospital has its own electric power plant and refrigerating system; a modern laundry, and extensive fruit and vegetable garden, while the kitchen, built in the rotunda of the building, is the pride of the institution.

The laboratory and X-ray departments are in charge of two Sisters; one, an authority in technics, directs the work of the former, and the Sister in charge of the X-ray system, recently enlarged, is a graduate from the Loyola University, Chicago.

The department where surgical and medical treatment is given for ear, eye, nose and throat diseases is also well equipped, and the medical staff is composed of twelve local physicians.

The children's department is an important feature of the hospital, much attention being paid to the welfare, medical treatment and education of the little ones, of which there are appalling numbers in all hospitals, today.

Few hospitals are found today which have not the crying need for more room, more equipment, and it is so with the St. Vincent de Paul. Fortunately for its owners, there is adequate space for more buildings and it is anticipated that in the near future three wings will be added to the present building. Two will be for patients, and one for a nurses' home, the latter a much needed adjunct to the hospital proper. At present the nurses have a cosy, though unpretentious home in the vicinity of the hospital, but the authorities consider that they must not be overlooked in the progressive work of building and improving the institution.

In connection with the work of the Sisters of Charity in this city is the Convent of St. Elizabeth, familiarly called the "Creche," where children are cared for during the day, to allow mothers to go out to work. The domestic work of these institutions is largely carried on by the Sisters, who are adepts in the arts of dietary cooking and needlework, and the growth of the hospitals and homes are largely due to their devotion to duty and love of service.

SACRED HEART HOSPITAL.

The "Hospice du Sacre Coeur," often called "The Home on the Hill," is one of the city's imposing buildings, and a notable institution. Fronting on Belvidere Street, the hospital and grounds occupy a fine site, commanding an extensive view of the city and surrounding country, while it enjoys the advantage of city facilities, such as lighting, heating, etc., and is within easy access of the city proper.

The erection of the hospital was begun in 1920, and while not yet completed, it is providing an orphanage, home and hospital equal to any institution of its kind in the country. The old portion of the building dates back to 1887, while there was an institution similarly conducted by the Sisters in '75 on the Lennoxville road. Thus, next year the Sacred Heart Hospital will celebrate it fiftieth anniversary.

The institution, today, is an hospital, an orphanage, a home for aged people and a school combined. The work is carried on by the Sisters of Charity, under the Mother House at St. Hyacinthe. The Mother Superior is a fine, capable woman, and under her supervision all details are carried out with clockwork regularity. The immense kitchen, laundry, storerooms and dormitories provide an interesting study for those who are somewhat dubious about the management and work of such large institutions being left to women's brains and hands.

At present there are one hundred and one aged men, ranging in years from the sixties to ninety-three; ninety-one aged women of about the same ages; two hundred and forty-five children as inmates. Of the latter there are thirty-five girls of 'teen ages, who assist in various lines of work in the institution, and there are several men, who are able to do light work in and around the hospital.

The personnel of the institution comprises the Mother Superior, forty-one Sisters and six paid employees, with a teaching staff of four Sisters and three graduate teachers. The school is divided into six classes, among these being the kindergarten department. Physical exercises and singing are included in the curriculum and the senior girls are instructed in the art of needlecraft, in which no women are more skillful than the women of French nationality, or training.

The kindergarten is an interesting department, the little ones giving evidence of excellent training in deportment, reciting and singing, and the reliance of the aged people, many of whom are almost helpless, upon the attention of the Sisters is one of the touching sights noted by visitors, while a visit to their dormitories brings added evidence of kindly, personal attendance.

One of the recently opened sections of the hospital is that built for tubercular patients. The large, airy rooms are at the top of the building where up-to-date sun parlors, proper equipment and special nursing attendance is provided. At the present time there are sixteen patients in this section, some of them in the early stages of the disease. In these it is hoped the disease will be arrested through rest, fresh air and proper attendance and education.

The Sacred Heart Hospital is an incorporated institution belonging to the Sisters of Charity, under the Mother House at St. Hyacinthe, Que.

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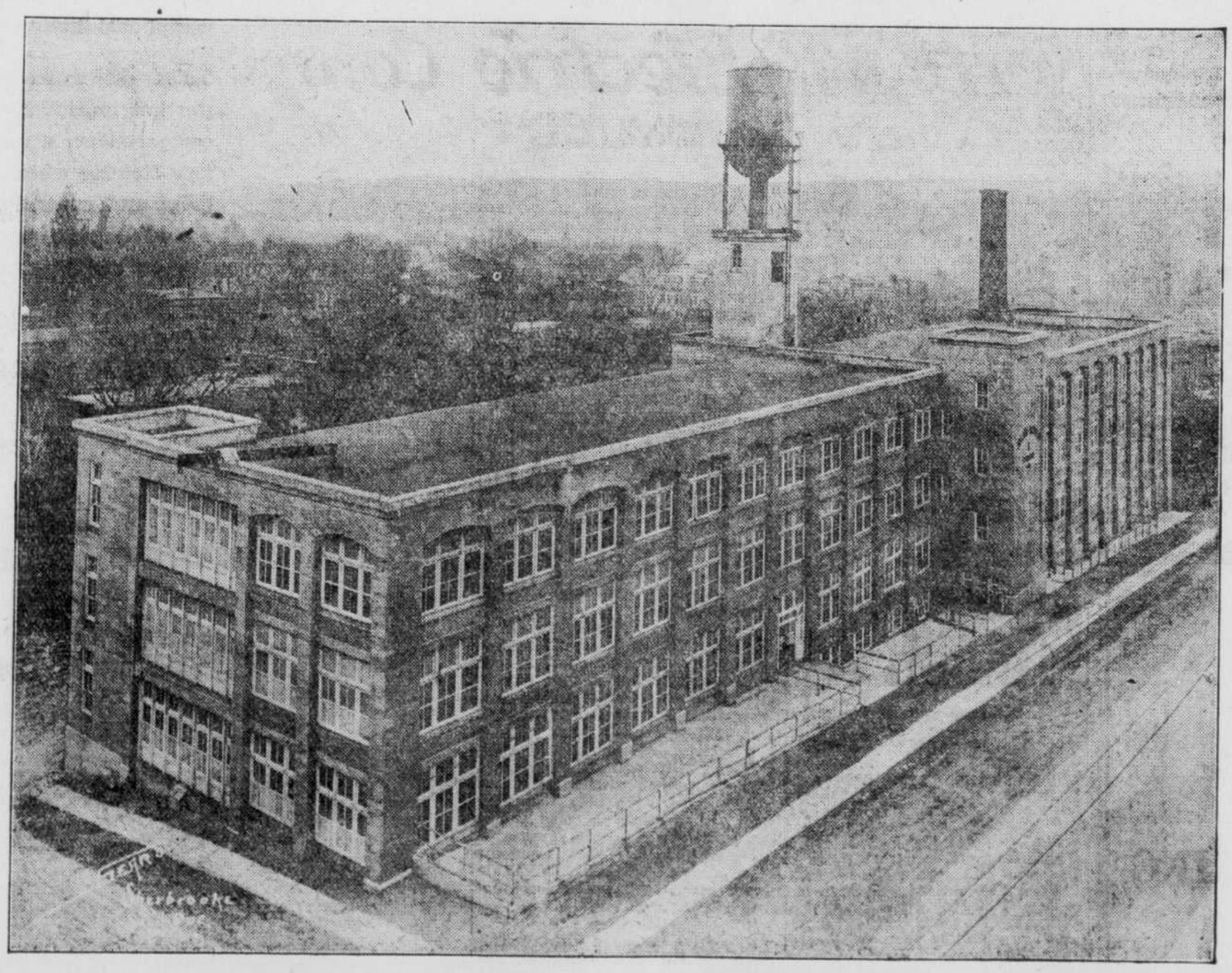

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Growth Of Tourist Travel Shown By Automobile Figures

The growth of tourist travel in this Province is well illustrated by figures just issued by the Department of Roads at Quebec.

In 1921, the total number of foreign cars entering this Province was 25,988. In 1922 this grew to 68,010. Last year, 1923, this reached the total of 82,927.

It is interesting to note that Rock Island was the busiest port, the entries exceeding even that of Rouse's Point.

The figures are as follows:

Port	1921	1922	1923
Stanhope ..	1,473	2,224	3,091
Rock Island	5,920	38,943	39,179
Mansonville	171	890	1,645
Rouse's Pt..	18,424	25,963	39,012
Totals ...	25,988	68,020	82,927

Good trunk line highways built in recent years are responsible for this great influx of foreign cars. The value of this incoming flow of tourists to all parts of the Province is very great.

Some Interesting Automobile Figures.

There are 70,729 motor cars of all types in this Province, these being the official figures issued on November 27th, 1923. In addition to this there are 8,924 trucks, 265 autobusses, 1,670 motor cycles. The table appears on this page.

Other Parts.

The table shows in detail the returns from the larger centers and groups the other figures under "other parts." These include the many places in the Townships other than Sherbrooke where car licenses are issued as well as in other sections of the Province.

The automobile licenses figures for some of these places are as follows:

	1921	1922
Drummondville	106	122
Richmond	185	199
Scotstown	58	72
Granby	322	361
East Angus	225	235
Waterloo	131	145
Magog	211	227
Thetford Mines	306	321
Farnham	203	228

The 1923 figures for these places have not been available.

How Tourist Travel Has Grown.

The growth of Tourist travel by automobile into this Province is illustrated by the following figures, showing the number of foreign cars entering.

	1915	1920	1923 (To Sept. 28th)
St. Armand ..	159	688	4,095
Abercorn .. .	198	2,379	6,954
Armstrong ..	3	2,570	5,026
Hemmingford.	—	305	1,006
Stanhope .. .	351	1,072	2,806
Dundee	301	2,110	5,078
Lacolle	1,497	4,416	36,229
Noyan Jct. ..	12	216	928
Mansonville .	224	158	1,267
Trout River .	—	2,300	5,400
Beebe Jct. ...	—	33	900
Highwater ..	—	—	5,206
Elsewhere ...	—	—	2,370
Totals ...	2,745	16,247	77,265

Growth of the Automobile's Popularity.

The following is a comparative statement showing the number of automobiles registered in this Province each year since 1908:

1908	396
1909	485
1910	786
1911	1,878
1912	3,535
1913	5,472
1914	7,413
1915	10,112
1916	15,348
1917	21,213
1918	26,931
1919	33,541
1920	41,562
1921	54,670
1922	60,940
1923	70,729

Traffic Census.

The Department's traffic census figures are interesting. A census taken Sept. 1st to 7th last showed the following Daily Average for the well know highways:

	Touring	Other Motor	Horse Drawn
Mont.-Sherb. ..	610	64	158
Mont.-Quebec ..	826	96	176
Beauce-Sherb. .	266	8	131
Beauceville-Sherb.	308	14	100
King Edward ..	2,280	68	208
Levis-Sherb.	326	38	297
Sherbrooke-Derby Line ..	1,247	83	157
Sherb.-Norton .	344	29	97
Lacolle-Knowlton ...	175	6	95
Waterloo-Newport	256	11	48

E. T. Road Problems.

Something of the road problems of the Eastern Townships is indicated by the following figures showing the extent of the highways in the various counties of Southern Quebec:

	Miles
Arthabaska	750
Brome	713
Compton	792
Drummondville	659
Frontenac	723
Megantic	782
Missisquoi	595
Richmond	667
Shefford	824
Sherbrooke	533
Stanstead	827
Wolfe	361
Total	8,226

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

	Pleasure Cars	Trucks	Autobusses	Motor Cycles	Total
Hull	530	119	3	9	661
Lachine	486	119	1	28	634
Levis	232	22	5	1	260
Montreal	20,008	4,713	43	946	25,710
Outremont	692	50		18	760
Quebec	2,957	472	21	138	3,588
Shawinigan Falls	263	28	2	18	311
Sherbrooke	1,400	165		21	1,586
St. Hyacinthe	349	31		5	385
Three Rivers	676	86	3	34	799
Verdun	558	118		68	744
Westmount	1,285	75		49	1,409
Other Parts	30,484	2,886	177	335	33,882
	59,870	8,924	265	1,670	70,729

WORK OF DODGE BROTHERS CARS TERMED PHENOMENAL

SCIENCE GIVES CAR CREDIT FOR GREAT DISCOVERY

Success of Asiatic Expedition Impossible Without Motor Equipment, Says Leader

Accomplished 30-Year Task in Two Years by Penetrating Roadless Interior of Unknown Land; Fossils 10 Million Years Old Brought Back

The startling discoveries of the Third Asiatic Expedition, with their priceless contributions to science and commerce, would have been impossible without motor cars.

That is the blunt, unequivocal statement of Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the expedition which returned recently from a two-year search of innermost Mongolia, with the largest and most valuable collection of fossils ever brought into the United States.

When the party started from China, Mr. Andrews was told that camels and horses were the only means of transportation known in the interior of the country he was about to penetrate. To cross the Gobi desert alone was a feat to test the endurance of the most rugged car, and had been accomplished but seldom. To ford the streams and cross the hilly, roadless wastes of the unknown land beyond the desert, however, was considered an utter impossibility.

Nevertheless, Mr. Andrews had made up his mind.

"Dodge Brothers rules prevented them from contributing their cars to our expedition," he said, "but I felt that I had to have them, anyhow, even though numerous other manufacturers had offered to supply me. I had penetrated Mongolia before and I knew just about what would be required of a car.

"So I bought three Dodge Brothers cars at full list price in Peking—one touring car and two 3-4-ton commercials. I tried every insurance company in China, I believe ,in an effort to insure the cars before starting the trip. They only laughed at me, even when I explained that I cared for nothing except insurance against total destruction. We had our mechanics and service parts and knew that we could survive any accident except annihilation. But the insurance companies said no car could get in, much less get out—and so we travelled at our own risk.

"What those cars did was a revelation to the whole eastern world. We crossed rivers, plunged in and out of deep ruts and thumped over boulders until we thought everything must shake to pieces. But those cars kept going. Terribly overloaded, they did the impossible day after day. Sometimes we chased wild animals across the roadless plains at high speed. I remember once the speedometer was registering forty miles an hour when we were in hot pursuit of a drove of wild asses. One would think no car could survive such abuse, as the plains were naturally full of ruts and mounds. But we drove them back to China, after ten thousand miles of this sort of usage, and sold them without difficulty for more than the price of three new Dodge Brothers cars in the United States.

"The Chinese were eager to get these cars. They had done something that no other car had ever done. The company that bought ours now has 25 in operation, carrying from seven to fifteen passengers eight hundred miles across the desert from Kalgan to Urga. This trip formerly required thirty tedious days. With their Dodge Brothers cars they do it in 48 hours—and there are no roads."

Mr. Andrews added, as a matter of course, that he would again take Dodge Brothers cars on his next expedition, which he plans to start in June, 1924.

The expedition which he led into Mongolia occupied two years. Without motor cars, it would have taken twenty to thirty years, it is estimated. Among the discoveries which science hails as one of the most important in centuries were several nests of dinosaur eggs—the first ever found. In all, 256 crates of fossils were brought back, including skeletons of reptiles fully ten million years old. Some of these reptiles, according to Andrews, give obvious traces of having been ancestors of a strange species being uncovered from time to time in North and South America, showing that the two hemispheres were at one time connected.

Important mineral deposits were also discovered and this information was turned over to the Mongolian government.

CHEVROLET

THE WORLD'S LOWEST PRICED QUALITY CAR

$710.00

ROADSTER and TOURING

F.O.B. Oshawa, Ont.

WEBSTER MOTORS LTD.

Wellington Street South

ENFORCEMENT OF SPEED AND TRAFFIC LAWS

Some Observations from Safety League Official—The Pedestrian.

(By J. F. H. Wyse, General Manager, Ontario Safety League.)

Every province in the Dominion makes and enforces its own road and traffic laws, which we may regard as laws of a general nature. In addition to this, every city of any size in Canada makes special traffic by-laws and regulations. It is, therefore, no wonder that we have, as a result, such a multiplicity of laws, made with little or no effort at uniformity. We have often a vast divergence in regulations. In Ontario, for instance, the first thing embryo drivers have to learn in meeting and passing another vehicle is "to keep to the right as the law directs." Yet in Prince Edward Island, the driver is right in following the directly opposite if he "keeps to the left as the law directs." New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have recently changed from left to right. In British Columbia, which has also lately realized the error of its ways, it used to be no uncommon thing to see two drivers, one a local man and one from Washington State, meet in Vancouver or New Westminster, the Wahington driver trying to pass to the right, and the British Columbia native to the left They were lucky if nothing more serious than a sweaing match ensued.

Some legal provincial speed limits at present are:

Quebec—30 miles per hour.

British Columbia—30 miles per hour.

Ontario—25 miles per hour.

Prince Edward Island—15 miles per hour.

New Brunswick—No definite limit.

Licenses.

Only two provinces in Canada, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, require all drivers to be licensed. Others require only chauffeurs or professionals to be i.e., those who drive for "pay, gain, or hire" They must have a certificate as regards character, physical fitness, etc.****

In the Province of Quebec, every person who desires to operate, as a chauffeur, a motor vehicle must previously obtain a chauffeur's license and every person who desires to operate a motor vehicle otherwise than as a chauffeur must previously obtain an operator's license valid for one year. Before an operator's or chauffeur's license is granted, the applicant must present such evidence of his qualifications as may be required by the Provincial Treasurer. No person under 18 years of age is granted a chauffeur's license. Both operators and chauffeurs must carry their licenses when operating a motor vehicle.

It is of interest that legislation for examination and licensing of operators of motor vehicles has been introduced in other provinces, only to be met with defeat. It is a matter of regret that this is the case, as licensing of all operators only after they are qualified by passing an examination would probably result in a material reduction of traffic accidents.

In 1913, there were only 50,000 automobiles in Canada. Since that, and up to the present time, they have increased ten times or to 500,000, which is an average of one car to every 18 persons. One-half of this total number are registered in Ontario, which has about one-third of the entire population of Canada.

Regulations.

Regulations may be divided into two classes: General and Special.

General regulations should be standardized. The first and most important step is education of those to be regulated, i.e., drivers and pedestrians. Regulations should be brief, uniform and clear.

Ordinary clearance width of pas- of the entire population of Canada. of such are not expected to drive with wheels closer than 1 1-2 feet to edge of pavement.

In the cities of Quebec and Montreal, the examiner is a professor of the Techincal School, of one or other of the cities; in other centres, however, where it may be possible to do so, the Provincial Treasurer may appoint examiners located in such centres; provided, however, that each such examiner shall have obtained from one or other of the Technical Schools of Quebec and Montreal, a certificate of competency to act as an examiner. The examination consists of three parts—an oral examination, a written examination, and a demonstration.

For the demonstration, the chauffeur must furnish his own car. The fee payable to the examiner for the double examination and the demonstration is fixed at $3. Eery year, when applying for his annual license, each chauffeur must submit with his application, an unmounted photograph of himself, the photograph to have been taken within thirty days prior to the filing of the application. The photograph must be furnished in duplicate, one copy to be gummed on the license and the other to be filed in the record of the Chauffeur Department by the Treasury Department.

Markers.

All of the Canadian Provinces require the display on motor vehicles of plates, or markers, carrying the registered number assigned to the car. These markers must be carried conspicuously in front and rear of the motor vehicle.

Motorcycles must have markers on the front and back thereof, showing in plain figures not less than two inches in height the number of the permit of such motorcycle. The marker on the front must show the number of the permit on both sides and must be so situated that it can be seen from either side.

Every motor vehicle must carry a lamp so placed to illuminate conspicuously at all times between dusk and dawn, the number placed on the back of the vehicle.

Every marker belongs to the Crown, and must be returned if required. No other number may be affixed. Painting of telephone or street numbes on side of any commercial vehicle is permitted.

Markers must be kept free from dirt at all times and nothing must be carried on a car to obscure them in any way (such as spare tires, bumper bars, or extra load of any kind.)

In the Province of Quebec, markers must be removed when re-sale of car is made. The new owner must immediately register the car and obtain a new set of markers, which are substantially attached to the body of the car, and must not swing when the car is in motion. The bottom of the plate to be horizontal and the distance from the ground to be

(Continued on Page 11.)

McLaughlin-Buick

- - For 1924 - -

THE STANDARD OF COMPARISON

Four Wheel Brakes

In beauty, design, speed and original mechanical features such as four wheel brakes, the 1924 McLaughlin Buick models provide the most revolutionary advance in motor cars thus far contributed by the industry.

CANADA'S STANDARD CAR

WEBSTER MOTORS LIMITED

Wellington St. South, Sherbrooke

DODGE BROTHERS TYPE-B SEDAN

A woman will usually admire one thing about a car and a man another, but there is one feature of the new Type-B Sedan which both admire equally and emphatically—its exceptional driving ease.

This is due to a combination of several important improvements—a roomier front compartment; a readier clutch response; a new steering wheel that offers a trim, firm grip; and control levers that are ideally accessible, yet conveniently out of the way of robes and luggage.

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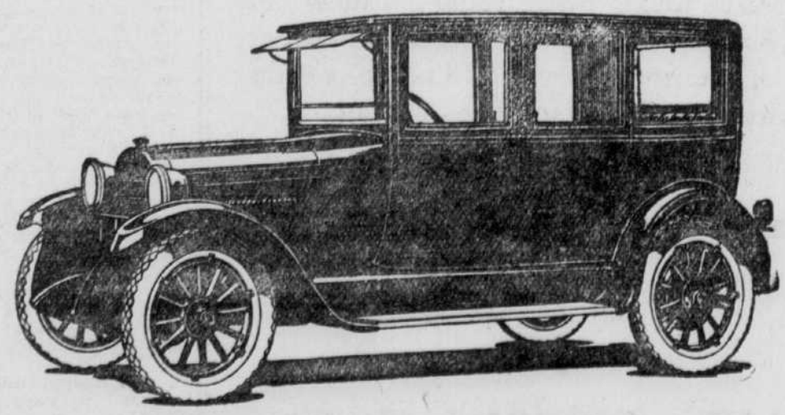


Quebec's Provincial Highways; Maintenance Plan 1923 Feature

The system of provincial highways in this Province, while not finally completed, has reached a point where it operates as a well joined scheme of roads, touching all the larger centers of the provinces and reaching to the international boundary at several points.

1923 was an important year for the cause of good roads in this province. Not only was extensive construction carried on, but 1923 marked the first year of operation of the new road maintenance policy.

Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, referring to this in his report just issued says:

"Owing to the importance taken by the maintenance of improved highways, the year 1923 will stand out boldly in the annals of the Roads Department.

"The new trend given to the problem of maintenance and the remarkable efforts made by the Government to solve it satisfactorily will prove a distinct feature of the year 1923.

"Were the history of the development of Roads in the Province of Quebec to be written among the most conspicuous dates, 1923 would assuredly loom up with 1907 and 1912.

"Indeed, since the outset of the good roads policy in 1907, and its full development in 1912, the Government has doubtless never taken a more decisive step than in 1923. When, in the course of last session, the Government crowned the good roads work successfully carried on for several years, by undertaking the maintenance of main highways at its own expense, it took a step fraught with greater consequences and more far-reaching results than anything undertaken in the rural roads improvement policy since 1912. Not only did it comply with the unanimous wish of the municipalities situated along the highways, but it also gave effect to the cardinal principle of regular and systematic maintenance under a single direction. It set an example to municipalities by adopting a definite method destined to preserve the work hitherto accomplished. It thereby entrusted the staff of the Roads Department with a heavy task, but at the same time gave it an opportunity of yielding a maximum efficiency by opening up to its activity a vast and varied field — the maintenance of nearly two thousand miles of improved highways.

"In the course of the last season, the Roads Department carried out or supervised all kinds of maintenance work both on the Provincial Highways System, and on improved municipal roads. It displayed great activity therein, utilizing experience gained since several years. Notwithstanding the diversity and complexity of this new problem, the results proved conclusive and the public was so pleased that one year's experience sufficed to demonstrate that the method advocated by the Government was the only logical and rational one.

"Besides extensive maintenance work, the Roads Department also carried out a very elaborate construction programme which gave remarkable results. Still, its main preoccupation was the maintenance of highways.

"Ten years ago, the roads problem might be limited to one of construction; since a few years, it stands out under the much more complex aspect of maintenance. At the outset of its policy, the Government could, and even had to relegate to the background the maintenance problem, which did not yet call for a solution and was even non-existant. Having roads to preserve meant first of all building them. Such was its first objective. So ardently did it enter into the roads movement that our Province was soon covered with a very extensive network of good roads and easily lead the other Provinces of Canada in this respect.

"As road construction advanced, the problem of maintenance grew every year in importance. As soon as improved roads became numerous throughout the Province and the first highways were completed, this problem grew so serious that the Government had to take cognizance of it. This problem proved all the more serious on account of the very activity of the Government in developing and carrying out its roads policy. It was also complicated by all the new requirements which road construction aimed at meeting and which it in turn multiplied. The Government had to solve the problem of transformation in the means of locomotion and transportation, which the good roads policy rendered more acute throughout the Province.

"At the outset of the roads policy, heavy traffic was almost unknown in the Province. Although automobilism was developing, it did not promise to take such rapid strides. On the other hand, there was no question of foreign touring. The law of 1912, destined first of all to facilitate, by means of good roads, the transportation of farm products and to contribute to the progress of the rural population, contained in germ all the transformations since brought about. The latter added to the prosperity which the law intended to create, a double factor equally important for such prosperity: automobilism and foreign touring. The transformations made possible by modern roads and the new factors of progress thereby created constitute one of the Province's most valuable assets.

"That the safeguarding of this asset should call for a vast sum of energy and the preservation of our highways system should demand incessant care is readily understood. Besides, such preservation is essential for carrying out the good roads policy as far as construction goes. The development of automobilism and foreign touring, while proving for the Province a source of income which largely counterbalances the sacrifices made for road improvement, constitutes for these same roads a danger which must be met and which the Government cannot view with indifference. Preservation first: such was the trend of the roads policy in 1923. This idea was characteristic of the last season; this idea will definitely govern the future Provincial roads policy."

Roads in 1923.

During the past season, the Roads Department itself maintained and repaired over 1,400 miles of highways. In 1922, it maintained 583 miles. It itself repaired, under agreements made with certain municipalities, nearly 500 miles of municipal roads. It directed and controlled the maintenance of nearly 2,200 miles of roads in municipalities.

Nor was the construction less active. Indeed, the Roads Departments statement of operations in construction shows that nearly 700 miles of roads, entirely completed or to be completed next spring were added to the Provincial good roads system in 1923. Furthermore, repairs were done on over 300 miles of municipal roads and highways during the same period, which brings up to nearly 1,000 miles the total of roads permanently constructed or reconstructed in 1923. This work is distributed as follows:

Construction.

	Miles	Miles
Regional highways	194.84	
Municipal roads	276.69	
		471.53

Under Construction.

Regional highways	119.55	
Municipal roads	63.71	
		183.26
		654.79

Resurfacing.

On Provincial and Regional highways	115.79
On municipal roads under direct control	149.46
On ordinary municipal roads	51.22
	316.47
Total	971.26

Improvement work on earth roads was also carried out under the control of the Roads Department, on a length of 337 miles, and 49 culverts of less than twenty feet span were also reconstructed under the direction of the same Department.

Main Highways System of the Province of Quebec.

(Statement on December 1st, 1923)

	Total length miles	Length compl't'd miles
Montreal-Sherbrooke.	93.25	93.25
Montreal-Quebec	180.0	180.0
Levis-St. Lambert	179.99	107.29
Caughnawaga-Malone	51.0	51.0
Beauce Jct.-Sherbrooke	90.0	90.0
Levis-Rimouski	188.0	120.4
Beauceville-Sherbrooke	90.0	90.0
Montreal-Ottawa (via Hull)	112.1	42.2
King Edward	42.0	42.0
Levis-Sherbrooke	128.64	78.51
Montreal-Mont. Laurier	150.4	68.3
St. Hyacinthe-Rougemont	14.5	14.5
Sherbrooke-Derby Line	34.0	34.0
Laprairie-Lacolle	34.0	24.8
Quebec-St. Simeon	125.0	55.0
Richmond--Yamaska.	42.64	28.0
Hull-Aylmer	6.2	6.2
Riv.-du Loup-Edmundston	67.0	67.0
Trois-Riv.-Grand'Mere	28.0	28.0
Laprairie-Valleyfield.	34.0	28.0
L'Assomption-Joliette	16.5	2.2
Sherbrooke-Norton Mills	26.83	26.83
Levis-Jackman	94.0	94.0
St. Georges-Lac Frontiere	61.0	15.9
St. Valier-St. Camille	48.7	25.0
Lacolle-Knowlton	50.72	34.92
Montreal-Toronto	53.4	53.4
Iberville-St. Albans.	28.0	19.13
Aylmer-Chapleau	89.0	1.5
Hull-Maniwaki-Mt. Laurier	83.2	5.3
Rimouski-Matapedia	111.0	13.0
St. Hyacinthe-Melbourne	47.5	8.65
Rawdon-L'Assomption	27.9	13.23
Victoriaville-Woburn	90.6	32.8
Charlemagne-St. Eustache	24.9	17.9
Beauharnois-St. Jean	48.6	13.4
Drummondville-Annaville	27.59	23.09
St. Hyacinthe-St. Germain	35.1	1.5
Waterloo-Newport	32.0	26.8
Marieville-Cowansville	28.26	19.1
Victoriaville-Ste. Angele	35.0	8.24
Grande-Baie-St. Bruno	42.5	10.9
Lake St. John's Belt	170.0	85.2
Rimouski-Ste. Annes-des-Monts	130.0	33.0
Total	3,094.92	1,833.44

TOURISTS LEAVE $100.000,000 YEARLY HERE

Good Roads and Canadian Scenery a Great Asset to This Country.

Speaking of the value of Tourist Travel to the Canadian communities John F. Pierce, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canada Steamship lines, said recently:

"Supposing that around the first of August news came across the wires that, through an early frost, dought, hailstorms, or any of the many causes that go to make life a nightmare for the western farmer, our grain crop in the northwest would be short to the value of $100,000,000. Well, immediately it would have the most disquieting effect on the industrial world from the Atlantic to the Pacfic, for the buying power of Canada would be reduced just that much. Now, gentlemen, place barries up along our frontiers as they were in 1918 and that would be the loss Canada would approximately suffer, through the American traveller's inability to come over and visit within our gates. For, besides his transportation, he leaves money with our hotels, amusements, and last but by no means least with our merchants for clothing, souvenirs, etc. Take, for instance, a convention say of 1,000 delegates remaining in a city like Montreal for three days. It is estimated that each delegate will spend at least $50, so there you have $50,000 left in a city that would not otherwise have had it were it not for this convention.

"Well, so far as Eastern Canada is concerned, the great bulk of travel comes from the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. Beyond these states there is quite a healthy movement into Canada which I am glad to say, since the advent of the automobile, is growing yearly. Last year it was no uncommon thing to see automobiles with license numbers showing the states of California, Florida and Colorado. * * * *

"We, however, have got to take a leaf out of a Swiss book to really appreciate what tourst travel means. By propaganda Switzerland has succeeded in building up tourist business annually in that little country amounting to some $250,000,000, the government alone spending over $1,000,000 in advertising. Just think what it would mean to Canada if our provincial government or federal government would do this. You can quite appreciate what it would mean if $250,000,000 was spent annually in Canada by tourists coming to visit us. It is estimated that in the United States over $500,000,000 is spent yearly for vacation purposes and the people of all classes are beginning to realize that travel is not a luxury but a necessity, as George Ade as so aptly put it, 'If you have earned a vacation, take it. The time has come to exchange your cold currency for some sensations. You are due to accept a reward for all the years of sacrifice and denial. But you worry. If you splurge around and have a good time, maybe the children will not have all the funds they need, fifteen years hence, to keep them in red touring cars and squirrel coats. You are afraid to make a will reading as follows:

'Dear Offspring:

Go out and get it the same as I did. Think of the thousands of worthy old people now penned up at home who ought to be scooting about in henrys and lake steamers and Pullman cars, rounding out the long day of toil with a late afternoon of gleeful enjoyment. It wouldn't cost them a cent. The heirs would pay all the bills'."

ENFORCEMENT OF SPEED AND TRAFFIC LAWS

(Continued from Page 10.)

determined by the Department, but in no case shall it be less than 18 inches.

Pedestrians.

No province has ever made by legislation any effort to govern or restrict pedestrians in their use of highways.

The City of Toronto has an Act decreeing that "Pedestrians shall pass to right, and no one shall race or run on sidewalks, or crowd or jostle other pedestrians, so as to create discomfort, disturbance or confusion."

The man on foot is left entirely to his own caution and good sense, but if he is careless and an accident occurs, the burden of responsibility is still on the driver. This seems to be in accordance with the old principal of law and equity, that the burden of proof is upon the creator of the menace, although motorists maintain that a man should not be considered guilty before guilt has been established. This does not seem, however, to be the intention or operation of our law, as it stands today, although it may be in the interest of the majority, and protects the weaker party, the more defenceless and inoffensive element on the highway. The above should not be used as an argument in any sense to do away with the necessity for regulating and governing the pedestrian when on our streets and highways. Everything seems to show that in the interests of pedestrians themselves, their movements when on our streets and highway should be regulated by law. In 1921, in the City of Toronto, accident records by the police department show that 782 pedestrians were struck by motor vehicles (there were a total of 1,278 traffic accidents on the streets of Toronto in 1921); 73.3 per cent. of these are said by the Police to have been caused by carelessness of the pedestrian, 560 were juveniles, and 177 under five years of age.

Regulations should be formulated to prevent, firstly, pedestrians crossing between intersections; and secondly, mothers allowing children under five years of age to be on the streets alone But more important than all is safety education in our schools, and of the public generally.

As an example of this, with lack of safety education, Montreal in 1922, with 20,000 automobiles, had 78 fatalities, and in Toronto during the same time there were only 56 fatalities with a total of some 37,000 automobiles.

The Chief of Police of Toronto, in a paper read at the Eighth Annual Convention of the Ontario Safety League, stated: "All the blame for accidents to pedestrians must not be put on motorists. I venture to say that in nearly all cases there is a measurable element of contributory negligence on the part of the victims, and had reasonable care been exercised, he or she would not have been injured. Persons afoot must learn to cross the street at the proper crossings and to look before they do so. Where traffic officers are stationed in congested districts, pedestrians as well as drivers of vehicles should obey the signals of the policeman, who is there in the interests of all, but has no time to waste in reprimanding pedestrians who take chances and risk their lives by a complete disregard of street traffic regulations, which are established for their comfort and safety."

"Let us not forget that the automobile has come to stay, that in proper hands it is a life saver, that commercially and for the use of physicians and others it is the greatest time saver ever discovered. Therefore, all traffic rules and regulations should be drawn not to restrict but to regulate it in such a manner as to make it safe for the pedestrains and vehicle driver alike, and to prescribe proper punishment for violation."

We have got to use the schools as a basis for our greatest campaign against accident. That is what the Ontario Safety League is doing.

REO

What Reo Engineering Brought To The Automobile Industry

FLEXIBILITY
SUPER-POWER
DEPENDABILITY
UNRIVALLED ECONOMY
STANDARDIZATION
FINE APPEARANCE

Distributors for

Reo Cars and Speed Wagons for Eastern Townships

SANGSTER'S GARAGE

31 Wellington Street South Phone 413.

Ask for Catalogue "Reasons for Reo."

PACKARD SIX

There is a distinction, as well as deep satisfaction, in owning a car so impressive in its beauty as the Packard Six. Nowhere will you find such sound investment value joined with equal richness and brilliancy of finish, delightful harmony of exterior and interior, luxurious equipment, and buoyant ease of riding.

Ask The Man Who Owns One

THE BLUE RIBBON MOTOR SALES

Distributors

80 Wellington St. So., Phone 1452-J. Sherbrooke, Que.

Oldsmobile

General Motors and Oldsmobile offer you the world's lowest priced Six at

$1095.00

No greater motor car value has ever been offered to the public.

OAKLAND

OAKLAND, introduces a brand new Six with L head motor and four wheel brakes. All bodies of finest Fisher quality.

ARRANGE FOR A DEMONSTRATION

THE BLUE RIBBON MOTOR SALES

Distributors

80 Wellington St. So., Phone 1452-J. Sherbrooke, Que.

VULCANIZING A TIRE

means saving the expense of a new one if the work is done properly. It will be if the damaged tire is sent here for treatment. There will be no over or under baking just the proper amount. We have every facility for first class work and the skill and experience to use it

Tires of all Kinds

Retreaded, Ribbed and Non-Skid

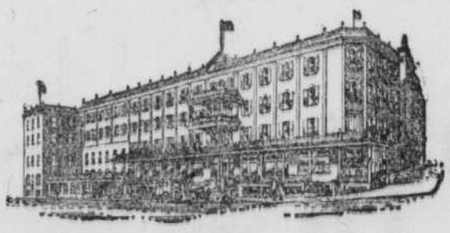
The Man Who Knows Bikes

is the bike repair man. Why shouldn't he, since he repairs hundreds of all kinds and makes during the year. Your bike repairing is in safe hands when you bring it here We mend everything about a bicycle, from the tip of the handle to the rear tire.

Sherbrooke Vulcanizing Works

WM. A. HARMER, Prop.

26 Wellington St. So., Phone 668. Sherbrooke.



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THE NEW SHERBROOKE

Cor. Depot and King Streets. Situated in Centre of City.

The only HOTEL in the City with Elevator

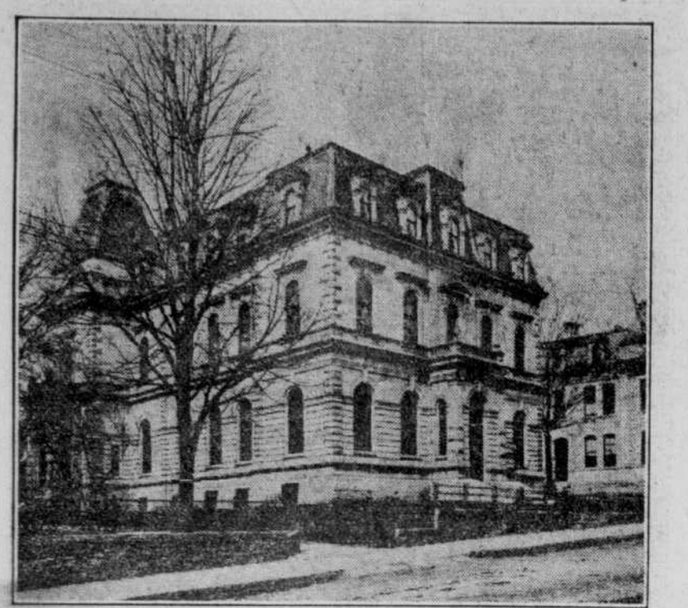
SOLID BRICK BUILDING—THOROUGHLY MODERN.

165 Rooms—70 with Bath Attached.

New Additions Completed August, 1923 and 1924.

20 Commercial Sample Rooms Garage Connection.

WM. WRIGHT, Prop.

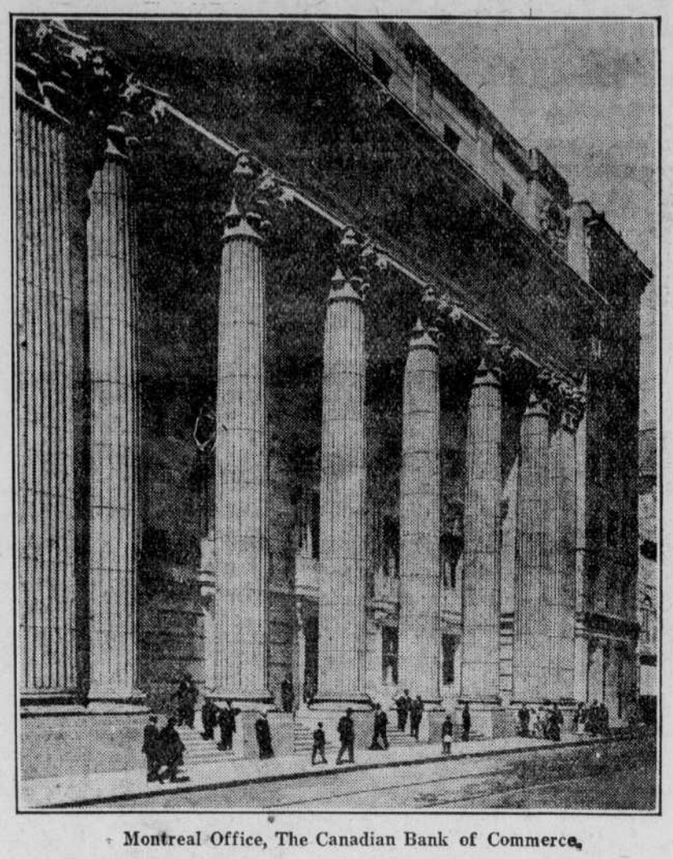


Sherbrooke, Que., Dufferin Street Branch,
The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

with which is amalgamated the

BANK OF HAMILTON



Montreal Office, The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Branches of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in the Province of Quebec

Acton Vale
Asbestos
Ayer's Cliff
Bedford
Beebe
Berthierville
Bishop's Crossing
Brome
Bury
Chambly
Chambly Canton
Clarenceville
Coaticook
Compton
Cookshire
Cowansville
Danville
Dixville
Drummondville
Dunham
East Angus
Eastman
Farnham
Frelighsburg
Franklin Centre
Granby
Glen Sutton
Hemmingford
Howick
Huntingdon
Iberville
Joliette
Knowlton
Lacolle
Lennoxville
Magog
Mansonville
Marbleton
Marieville
Megantic

THE following figures are compiled from the official returns of The Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Hamilton as on 30th November last, and represent the joint liabilities and assets on that date of the two institutions, now amalgamated.

LIABILITIES:

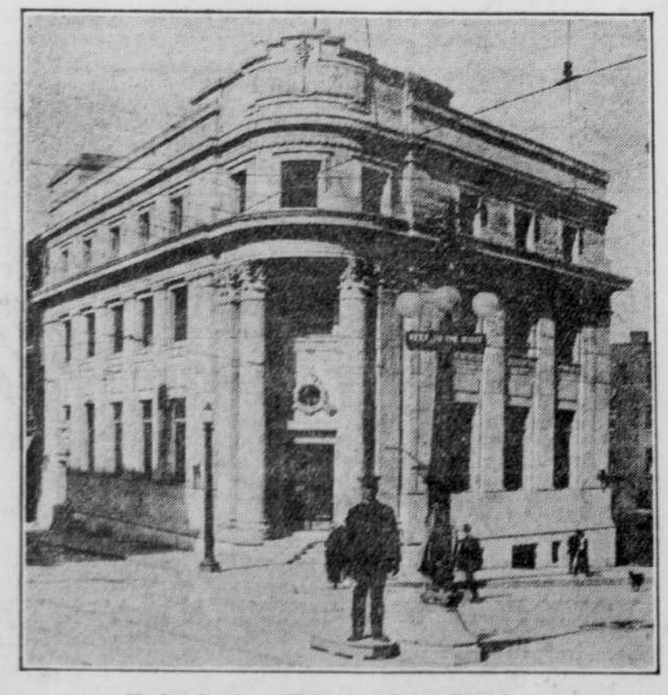
TO THE PUBLIC:	
Notes in circulation	$ 30,188,523.33
Deposits	382,365,447.14
Advances under the Finance Act	9,000,000.00
Balance due to other Banks	18,386,085.86
Bills Payable	1,840,161.47
Letters of Credit outstanding	10,712,048.66
	$452,492,266.46
TO SHAREHOLDERS:	
Dividends declared and unpaid	605,188.12
Capital Paid Up	20,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	*19,850,000.00
*Now $20,000,000.	
	$492,947,454.58

ASSETS:

Gold, Silver and Dominion Notes	53,351,473.73
United States and other Foreign Currencies	1,427,364.50
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	24,702,147.13
Balance due from other Banks	12,755,891.80
Government and other Public Securities	57,433,464.78
Railway and other Bonds and Stocks	7,416,115.34
Call and Short Loans	56,425,565.27
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purpose of the Circulation Fund	1,000,000.00
	$214,512,022.55
Other Current Loans and Discounts	253,236,788.09
Non-current Loans (estimated loss provided for)	2,834,878.19
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	10,712,048.66
Bank Premises	10,800,416.74
Real Estate and Mortgages	2,097,375.35
Shares of and Loans to controlled companies	1,074,667.78
Other assets	558,709.38
	$495,326,906.74

Branches of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in the Province of Quebec

Montreal
  Crescent and St. Catherine
  Maisonneuve
  Prince Arthur and Park
  St. Catherine and City Hall
  St. Catherine and Metcalfe
North Hatley
Ormstown
Philipsburg
Pointe aux Trembles
Quebec
  Upper Town
Richmond
Rimouski
Rock Island
St. Armand Station
St. Chrysostome
St. Felix de Valois
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax
St. Gabriel de Brandon
St. George Beauce
St. Hyacinthe
St. Johns
Scotstown
Shawinigan Falls
Sherbrooke
  Upper Town
  Wellington Street
Stanbridge East
Stanstead
Sutton
Thetford Mines
Thetford Mines West
Three Rivers
Valcourt
Waterloo
Waterville
Weedon
Westmount
West Shefford
Windsor

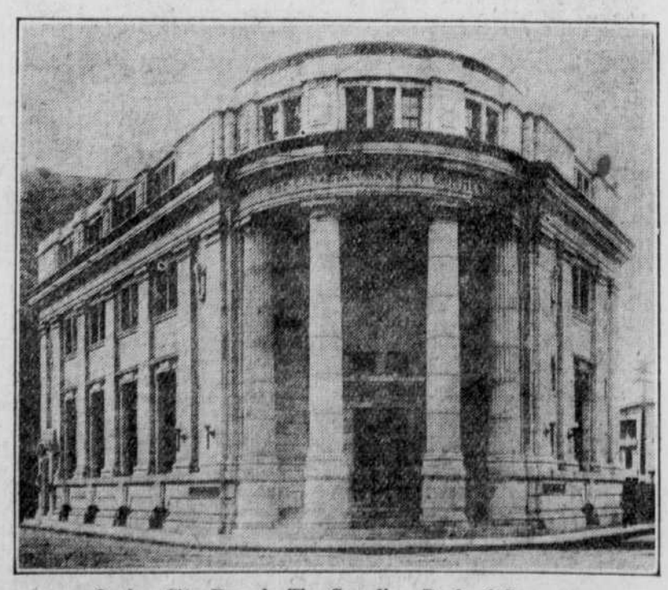


Sherbrooke, Que., Wellington Street Branch,
The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Superintendent's Department of Eastern Townships Branches

Sherbrooke, Que.

E. L. Stewart Patterson,
Superintendent.



Quebec City Branch, The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Sherbrooke City Reports Show Large Expenditures Recently For Paving, Sanitary, Waterworks, And Other Civic Improvements

During the course of the past five years, remarkable developments have taken place in the City of Sherbrooke and enormous strides have been made in the adoption of modern improvements Sherbrooke has accordingly lived up to its reputation as the Queen City of the Eastern Townships and can now be compared ed very favorably with any cty, of similar size from Halifax to Vancouver.

Paving Programme.

The outstanding feature of the past few years has been the work in connection with the paving of the streets and the laying down of sidewalks. Within the past four years alone, over half a million dollars have been spent on the paving programme and, while much remains to be done, the essential thoroughfares have, with few exceptions, been completed.

Conspicuous among the streets which have been completed, are King Street, Wellington Street and Belvidere Street. These streets are holding up very well under extremely heavy traffic and add to the neat appearance of the city.

The cost of the permanent paving and concrete sidewalks since 1920 are as follows:

In 1920—23371 sq. yds. of paving cost	$113,242.90
In 1921—21261 sq. yds. of paving cost	92,552.70
In 1921—6946 sq. yds. concrete sidewalks ..	41,508.68
	$134,061.38
In 1922—41404 sq. yds. of paving cost	136,348.01
In 1922—11187 sq yds. concrete sidewalks ..	53,639.29
	$189,987.30
In 1923—38867 sq. yds. of paving cost	124,724.01
In 1923—7681 sq. yds. concrete sidewalks ..	37,405.51
	$162,129.52

Summary—	
1920	$113,242.90
1921	134,061.38
1922	189,987.30
1923	162,129.52
	$599,421.10

Waterworks Department.

The work accomplished in the waterworks deparment since 1920 has also been of considerable importance, necessitating the expenditure of large sums of money in providing for the improvements incumbent on a growing city of the size of Sherbrooke. The big work started in 1920 with the laying of a 24" water main from Argyle Avenue to Portland Avenue, while the mains were also laid for the Model City. In 1922, four thousand feet of 14' pipe was laid on Galt Street.

The new reservoir, at a cost of approximately $49,000 was completed in 1922 and will hold seven and a half million imperial gallons. The original reservoir holds ten and a half million gallons so that the City of Sherbrooke has an available supply of close on eighteen million gallons. During the course of the same year 24" mains were laid connecting the two reservoirs, allowing for a duplicate system so that one reservoir could be filled while the other was being emptied The chlorination plant installed in 1917 is still working satisfactorily, only minor repairs having been necessary

The expenditures since 1920 are as follows:

1920—15,257" of water pipes 6" to 24" were laid at a cost of	$161,691.25	
Hydrants and services ...	4,000.00	
1 Booster pump	2,500.00	
	$168,191.25	
1921—8,274" feet of pipes from 6" to 14" were laid at a cost of	$33,479.05	
Services and hydrants ..	8,300.00	
	$41,779.05	
1922 — 12,924' feet of water pipes were laid from 4" to 24" at a cost of	59,516.95	
Services and hydrants ..	5,880.00	
No. 2 Reservoir	49,000.00	
	$114,396.95	
1923 — 3,228' feet of water pipes were laid from 6" to 16" at a cost of	16,490.74	
	2,780.00	
	$19,270.74	
Total for four years,	$343,737.99.	

Sewer Construction.

Considerable work has been done in connection with the laying of sewers, the expenditures for the past few years being as follows:

In 1920—8267 ft. of sewer has been laid cost	$ 95,526.48
In 1921—10639 ft. of sewer has been laid cost	98,992.77
In 1922—12040 ft. of sewer has been laid cost	84,833.08
In 1923 — 3531 ft. of sewer has been laid cost	38,229.07
	$317,581.40

Sanitary Conditions.

Sanitary conditions have shown great improvement in past years, the City Council having taken hold of this important question with a stronger hand than formerly. In 1922 Dr. Demers was appointed medical officer for the City of Sherbrooke and was given an assistant, Mr. Masse. A strict control is now maintained of the sanitary arrangements prevailing throughout the city and high authority has been invested in the department.

Housing conditions have been looked into very carefully and many alterations and improvements have been ordered, while the milk, meat and general food supplies have been subjected to more control. Among the more recent activities has been the campaign against tuberculosis and a local league has now been formed in an endeavor to rid the city of this dessimating plague.

Lansdowne Market.

There has been little change at Lansdowne market. The weekly market day is well attended both by farmers and housekeepers and Sherbrooke residents are afforded ample opportunities of securing fresh supplies at reasonable prices.

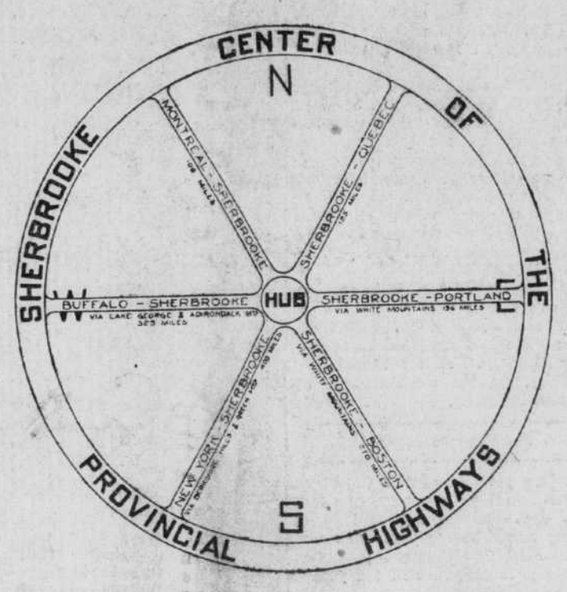
Improvements have been of a minor nature, with an extension to the side of the building to protect dealers from rain, snow and heat. Dr. Tracy, Veterinary surgeon, maintains a rigid inspection of the meat brought in for sale and good results have been achieved.

Two important matters affecting the market are still under consideration and have already been discussed and approved of at different times. These involve the erection of a public slaughter house and of an incineration plant, and are still under consideration by the city fathers.

New City Hall.

The outstanding feature in the city hall department occurred in 1922 when the new city offices were duly occupied. For many years past the city occupied offices in the Whiting Block but eventually decided to erect a municipal building on Wellington Street adjoining His Majesty's Theatre. A modern building, four storeys high, was erected and the different municipal departments are now all housed in the same premises thus ensuring closer co-operation.

The basement is occupied by two large furnaces, coal bins and sections for storage purposes. The ground floor is used by the accounting and tax departments, all bills being paid here. The second floor contains the general administration offices, secretary-treasurer's office, purchasing agent, building inspector, city engineer, draughtsmen and gas and electric department. The third floor is taken up largely with the council chambers, while there are a couple of committee rooms in addition to the Mayor's office. The medical officer's office is also located on this floor. The top floor is devoted entirely to the auditorium, a public hall, where meetings are held regularly. This hall has proven a boon to the public and is in constant use. A caretaker is located permanently on the premises and a neat apartment has been put aside for his use. A modern elevator is also in use.



New Police and Fire Station.

The fire department has been noteworthy for a large number of improvements, both with regard to equipment and new buildings. A new fire station was erected in 1922 for the West Ward, which has been growing at a very rapid rate, while a new central station is now being completed on Marquette Street near Belvidere. The present premises on Marquette Street will be vacated this summer and the land has been purchased by the St. Charles Seminary with a view to expansion.

Modern equipment in the way of motor trucks has been installed and the department is now in splendid physical condition. Other equipment is under consideration, particularly ladder trucks.

The police department has shown little change and continues to consolidate its quarters with those of the firemen. Few startling incidents have occurred within the past few years although the number of petty burglaries have been somewhat plentiful.

Improved Conditions in Gas and Electric Departments

Conditions have improved to such an extent in the gas and electric departments that two additional discounts have been allowed within the past couple of years, the gas discount now being 15% and the electric light discount being 20%.

An important feature arose in 1923 when Messrs. Nesbitt Thompson & Co., offered to open negotiations for the purchase of the city plants but, temporarily at least, the city has refused to consider opening negotiations along these lines.

A comparative statement covering operation for the past thirteen years is as follows:—

ASSETS

Year	In Plants	Liquid	Totals
1909	$ 334,811.00	$ 16,554.00	$ 351,365.00
1910	384,867.00	30,715.00	415,582.00
1911	507,608.00	34,333.00	541,941.00
1912	550,863.00	42,008.00	592,871.00
1913	587,184.00	95,444.00	682,628.00
1914	624,733.00	126,514.00	751,247.00
1915	683,143.00	146,284.00	829,427.00
1916	847,719.00	99,151.00	946,870.00
1917	1,430,890.00	417,129.00	1,848,019.00
1918	1,749,651.00	401,739.00	2,151,390.00
1919	1,868,868.70	334,611.69	2,203,480.39
1920	2,131,494.07	472,459.97	2,603,954.04
1921	2,318,665.45	399,746.96	2,718,412.41
1922	2,348,099.74	452,867.21	2,800,966.95
1923			2,635,423.08

LIABILITIES

1909	$ 252,175.00
1910	252,863.00
1911	373,458.00
1912	401,322.00
1913	410,124.00
1914	435,363.00
1915	436,371.00
1916	474,913.00
1917	1,288,451.00
1918	1,467,109.00
1919	1,459,774.08
1920	1,749,350.49
1921	1,797,250.00
1922	1,801,299.98
1923	1,607,303.33

SURPLUS

	Depreciation	Profit and Loss	Total
1909	$ 14,967.00	$ 84,223.00	$ 99,190.00
1910	33,702.00	129,017.00	162,719.00
1911	47,461.00	121,022.00	168,483.00
1912	59,098.00	132,541.00	191,549.00
1913	69,098.00	203,406.00	272,504.00
1914	87,098.00	228,786.00	315,884.00
1915	105,098.00	287,958.00	393,056.00
1916	107,350.00	364,607.00	471,957.00
1917	124,400.00	435,168.00	559,568.00
1918	126,400.00	557,881.00	684,281.00
1919	174,540.36	569,165.95	743,706.31
1920	198,325.36	656,278.19	854,603.55
1921	241,780.85	679,381.56	921,162.41
1922	247,374.56	752,292.39	999,666.95
1923	273,796.66	754,323.09	1,028,119.75

REVENUE

Year	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
1909	$ 82,376.00	$ 16,762.00
1910	93,635.00	9,437.00
1911	97,554.00	15,716.00
1912	103,829.00	10,290.00
1913	123,161.00	21,329.00
1914	126,928.00	25,478.00
1915	162,729.00	59,172.00
1916	214,820.00	76,647.00
1917	266,306.00	70,564.00
1918	370,078.00	111,118.00
1919	297,740.80	47,877.07
1920	328,688.62	100,213.16
1921	339,384.39	68,702.25
1922	345,733.29	65,582.75
1923	342,309.13	66,147.06

POWER

SHERBROOKE CITY OFFERS GREAT INDUCEMENT TO NEW INDUSTRIES

1—Best labor market in the Dominion
2—Abundance of Skilled Labor of all Classes.
3—Main Line Railway Connections via Canadian Pacific, Canadian National, Quebec Central and Boston and Maine.
4—Shortest winter route for ocean transport.
5—Liberal exemptions in taxation and concessions in communal services obtainable.
6—Excellent living and social conditions.
7—Good factory sites.

Some of Sherbrooke's Present Industries

Canadian Brakeshoe Company, Limited.
Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company, Limited.
The Superheater Company, Limited.
E. and T. Fairbanks and Company, Limited.
MacKinnon Steel Company, Limited.
Sherbrooke Machinery Company, Limited.
Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Limited.
The Dominion Metal Company, Limited.
Whiting & Davis Company.
Page Printing & Binding Company.
C. Thompson & Company.
Canadian Peerless Jewelry Company, Limited.
Beckwith Box Toe Company.
Silver Spring Brewery, Limited.
Alex Ames & Son, Limited.
General Lumber and Manufacturing Company.
Julius Kayser & Company, Limited.
Paton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Sherbrooke Pure Milk Company.
Canadian Sturdy Chain Company.
Panther Rubber Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Magog Woollen Mills.
Bissell-Irwin Lumber Company.

Sherbrooke
Quebec
"The Electric City."

Power Resources of the City of Sherbrooke

Rock Forest	3000 H.P.
Drummond	800 H.P.
Paton Mills	1520 H.P.
Frontenac	2680 H.P.
Southern Canada Power	4320 H.P.
Weedon	4000 H.P.
Two Miles Falls (Undeveloped)	7000 H.P.
Westbury (Undeveloped)	3500 H.P.
Total	26820 H.P.

Distance from Sherbrooke To

Quebec	122 M.	Philadelphia	497 M.
Chicoutimi	350 M.	Albany	325 M.
Thetford Mines	68 M.	Pittsburg	851 M.
Murray Bay	211 M.	Cleveland	736 M.
Riviere du Loup	236 M.	Detroit	665 M.
Rimouski	302 M.	Chicago	950 M.
Halifax	650 M.	Buffalo	553 M.
St. John	375 M.	Toronto	436 M.
Portland	196 M.	St. Paul	1360 M.
Boston	276 M.	Vancouver	2991 M.
Manchester	220 M.	Winnipeg	1559 M.
Providence	320 M.	Ottawa	217 M.
Worcester	283 M.	Montreal	101 M.
New London	360 M.	St. Johns	77 M.
Hartford	298 M.	St. Hyacinthe	66 M.
Springfield	273 M.	Three Rivers	94 M.
New Haven	334 M.	Shawinigan	114 M.
New York	412 M	Drummondville	94 M.
Washington	633 M.		

CHEAP POWER

Encouraging Outlook For Sherbrooke Industries

Reasonably satisfactory conditions with the prospects of a gradual revival in trade might be considered a fairly accurate resume of the industrial situation insofar as Sherbrooke is concerned at the present time. Favored by a diversity of industries, Sherbrooke is somewhat less concerned about individual activities than many other cities in the Dominion which depend to a large extent upon the business conditions as they apply to one particular industry.

Seasonal conditions are held largely responsible for the present unsettled state of the markets, although the high tariffs, which prohibit any intensive development of the United States markets, are largely held responsible for the restriction of operations throughout the Dominion.

Local manufacturers, far from taking stock of the pessimistic review of some, are facing their problems with fortitude and optimism convinced that the future is one which justifies greater development of Canadian industries.

Sherbrooke manufacturers, in accord with their confreres throughout the Dominion, are unanimous in asserting that one of the more important phases of the industrial life is very closely allied with protection and it is observed that the satisfactory solution of many of the actual problems depends upon a national policy having, for its chief administrative instrument, a customs tariff sufficient to protect and develop local industries.

The lack of markets is affecting the farmers as well as the manufacturers. With the United States practically shut off owing to a high tariff and with European countries not in a position to purchase, Canadians are being called upon to absorb the products of their soil as well as of their industries. Increased activities in urban centres result in increased farming operations and, at the present time, it looks as though protection has become the essential feature on which the future hinges.

Coupled very closely with protection is the question of immigration, as well as emigration, with its vast ramifications which extend the possibilities of improved conditions and registers the pulse of business at normal pressure.

The Federal and Provincial Governments have both taken active measures to encourage selective immigration and have incidentally discouraged emigration as far as consistent with Governmental authority. An increased population is an absolute necessity if the Dominion is to register rapid strides of progress in the future and the leading authorities in the Dominion are confident that their optimism in this connection is not misplaced.

New Industries.

New industries are reported throughout several sections of the Eastern Townships and, within the near future, an intensive campaign is likely to be carried on for the development of new concerns within the walls of the City of Sherbrooke. Labor conditions, electric power and centralization represent valuable assets in this immediate district and greater exploitation of their values cannot be ignored indefinitely.

Sherbrooke possesses a variety of industries and the goods manufactured and exported to all sections of the American continent as well as to Australia, Europe, South Africa and Asia, include silk goods, cotton goods, woollen goods, jewelry, rubber goods, iron and steel goods, machinery, scales and a number of other items. Their export is dependent, to a large extent, upon the exceptional railway facilities with which Sherbrooke is favored, four different railway companies running their main lines through the city.

At the Local Plants.

A casual survey of local conditions, substantiated by the leaders of the different industries, is authority for the opinion that while local conditions are not to be considered good at the present time, the prospects are bright insofar as future business is concerned and certainly better than over the same period in 1923.

Silk Industry Promising.

Mr. A. A. Munster, manager of the Julius Kayser Company, one of the largest manufacturing concerns of the city observed:

"From our point of view, and basing our calculations on the business available to date, we are most optimistic and look forward to a much better year than in 1923. It is quite generally conceded that the unemployment situation is today not as accute as it was months ago, and this is in itself an omen of better times. The Canadian National Railways, given a fair opportunity, will probably be able to establish more convincingly an ability to carry on and to do so without adding to the tax burdens.

"If we add to this the probable solution of the European situation there is every reason for optimism and a total disregard of any pessimistic view point. 1924 is bound to be better than 1923, and we look forward to it with confidence in order to verify our contention."

Mr. Munster adds that the question of supply, price and even quality is a difficult one to deal with owing to the chaotic condition of the Japanese silk market as a result of the earthquake and a fear is expressed that the Japanese in endeavoring to make up their losses, through extra hours of labor, might sacrifice quality for quantity.

Unsettled business conditions have had a detrimental effect on the efficiency of many employees as there has been a tendency to migrate from one factory to another in an endeavor to secure a continuous wage. The average employee, with constant employment, however, has turned in very good work.

Mr. Munster attributes the improved condition of operations, compared to last year, to an increased export trade and to a very good advance business for the spring of the present year. One of the primary factors why silk goods are not generally in large demand in Canada is due to the fact that they are often regarded as a luxurious raiment and of a price beyond the average wage earner. This idea, however, is expected to right itself in time the same as in the United States where it is now considered silk goods give more comfort and are just as economical.

The question of tariffs is another matter affecting this particular industry and considerable quantities of silk materials are said to be entering Canada at an exceedingly low price, to the disadvantage of the local industry.

Jewelry Business.

Mr. Don McRae, of the Canadian Peerless Jewelry Company, Limited, states that business for 1924 is opening much better than was the case in 1923, and that a substantial increase is anticipated in the year's turnover.

The demand is not confined to any one line, but has been very general. The Company is well satisfied with conditions at the present time and anticipated the future with confidence and optimism.

The Whiting & Davis Company, through Mr. L. W. Cook, manager, observes that, so far, they are finding business about on a par with January of last year.

The Sales Tax is causing some confusion and a slight hesitency on the part of some in placing orders but the majority of buyers are quite optimistic as to conditions in 1924, and while none look for a boom year practically all appear to be of the opinion that 1924 should be the equal and possibly a little better than 1923.

Our opinion is that low tariff and high taxes are holding back business to a considerable extent.

Iron and Steel Trade

The MacKinnon Steel Company, operating about 70% efficiency, finds trade conditions equally as good, if not better, than last year.

The company is considering expanding its activities, and a property has already been purchased in Montreal for the purpose of erecting a new plant.

Conditions could be much better, but the company officials state they are far from discouraged and look for improvement in the near future.

Outlook at Canadian Ingersoll-Rand

Present conditions at the Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. are not as bright as was the case last year, although they are better than in 1922. The prospects, however, are very encouraging and a decided improvement is expected from day to day. Mr. A. M. Sangster, works manager, is inclined to view the future with optimism, and it would take very little to make 1924 a real bumper year. The company is making a special endeavor to push portable equipment, and a considerable amount of new business is expected in this line. For the past few years the numerous second-

(Continued on Page 15.)

IF IT'S ELECTRICAL
WE CAN SUPPLY IT

We design and build everything required for the generating and application of electrical power.

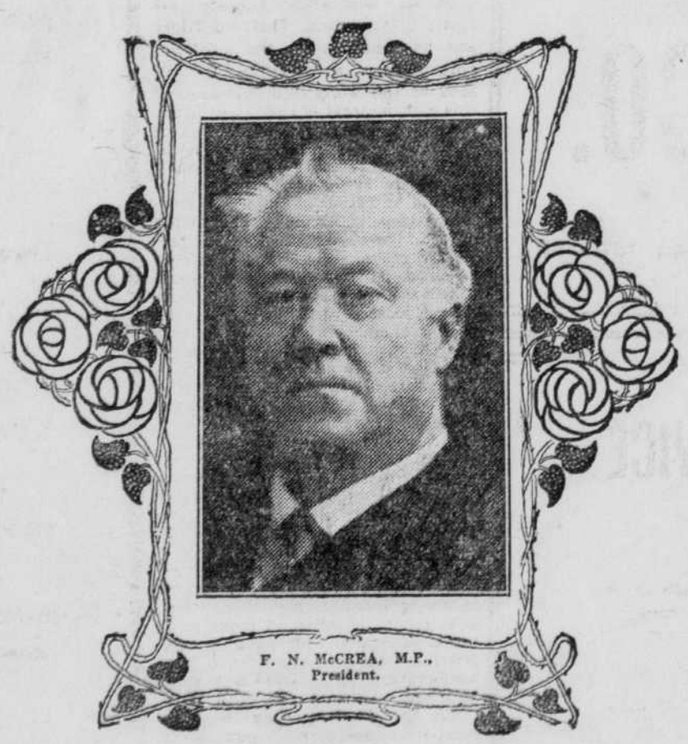
Generators	Conduit	Pipe Fittings
Wires and Cables	Transformers	Wiring Devices
Labor Saving Devices	Edison Mazda Lamps	Watthour Meters
Switch Board Equipment	Hotpoint "Servants for the Home"	

Made in Canada

Canadian General Electric Co. Limited

Head Office — — — — TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICES: HALIFAX, SYDNEY, ST. JOHN, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR, COBALT, SOUTH PORCUPINE, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, NELSON, VANCOUVER and VICTORIA.



F. N. McCREA, M.P., President.

In writing advertisements it is usual to tell of the products made, the mills in which those products are made, shipping facilities, or supply of raw materials or power.

In this advertisement we want to tell of a greater asset, the asset of public confidence and respect in the man at the head of our affairs, whose foresight and ability helped to build up the great industry, known as the Brompton Company, and, whose integrity and high ideals, through a long and useful life, have fully merited the confidence placed in him by associates, subordinates and the public.

BROMPTON PULP AND PAPER CO., Limited,

EAST ANGUS, QUEBEC.

"Years of experience enter into every pound of Brompton products."

Encouraging Outloook For Sherbrooke Industries

(Continued from Page 14.)

hand compressors on the market have resulted in a rather dull business in this particular line, but it is contended that these have now been pretty well cleaned up. Serious competition is, however, being received from a number of British firms.

Expect 1924 to Go Well Over 1923

Mr. Gilbert Thompson, manager of the Superheater Company, Limited, states:

"The last month or two we have had a considerable falling off in business, but from a personal interview with some of our largest customers, enquiries we have had and orders now on our books, we believe that the first half of 1924 promises to be very good, in fact, much better than it was the first six months of 1923. As for the second half of the year, it is rather hard for us at this time to make any definite decision what business we will have, but we are of the opinion that it also will be good. The falling off of business at the close of the year and the beginning of the New Year does not, generally speaking, cause us any undue alarm, as we rather expect this condition to exist."

Anticipate Spring Improvement

Mr. Herbert Dyke, of the Canadian Brakeshoe Company, Limited, states that trade conditions can be considered as fair. The company anticipates considerable improvement as the winter draws to a close.

Altered conditions prevent any comparison of business during the past years, but Mr. Dyke is inclined towards optimism. Unsettled conditions in the steel trade and inconveniences incurred through the enforcement of the "sales tax" are considered depressive factors.

Scale Business Promising

Mr. Karl E. Barrett, manager of E. and T. Fairbanks and Company, Limited, states:

"The prospective business in our line for this year looks to being as good if not better than for the year 1923. The month of January is generally a quiet month, insofar as receipt of orders is concerned. The business on the books at present, however, is greater than for the same period of 1923. We are looking for an increase in bookings in February over January, also a gradual improvement each month until Spring at least."

Cotton Industry

Discussing the prospects in the cotton industry, Mr. S. A. Duke, secretary of the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Ltd., observes that the situation at present is not very promising.

Lower cotton crops, with the resulting higher prices, have had a serious effect on the industry, and it is expected a little time will elapse before the markets are stabilized.

An increased area, amounting to about two million acres, is being placed under cultivation, and this additional supply will be available during the coming year.

It is also pointed out that many American concerns have moved their factories nearer the cotton plantations, thus benefitting from closer contact with their source of supply, and obtaining cheaper labor.

Prospects in the cotton industry are, however, brighter than actual conditions today, and Mr. Duke is inclined to veer towards optimism rather than pessimism.

Upward Trend Of Canadian Trade

	1923	1922	1921
Trade—			
Total foreign trade	$ 1,918,264,789	$ 1,646,771,892	$ 1,602,178,303
Imports of merchandise	903,530,515	762,409,309	799,478,483
Exports of merchandise	1,014,734,274	884,362,583	802,699,820
Excess of exports	111,203,759	121,953,275	3,221,337
Crops—			
Field crops value	892,572,300	962,293,200	931,863,670
Wheat yield (bush.)	469,761,000	399,786,400	300,858,100
Oats yield (bush.)	531,378,000	491,239,000	426,232,900
Employment—			
Index number (high)	100.2	95.8	90.2
Index number (low)	86.3	77.9	84.1
Commodities—			
Index number	224.1	224.9	251.1
Banking—			
Savings deposits*	1,179,914,963	1,167,609,065	1,252,227,394
Total deposits*	542,796,193	544,446,720	555,901,712
Call loans (Canada)*	110,928,603	98,984,090	104,392,115
Current loans (Canada)*	988,221,179	1,105,630,178	1,210,101,634
Bank clearings (Canada)	18,342,025,284	16,260,327,705	17,440,523,190
Bank clearings (Montreal)	5,493,105,775	5,093,943,172	5,720,258,173
Bank clearings (Toronto)	5,591,568,205	4,974,949,373	5,104,883,866
Population—			
Census of 1921	.....	.....	8,788,483
Exchange—			
Canadian dollars in N.Y.	98.0	99.2	90.7
Building—			
Value of permits issued	129,906,946	144,980,388	114,423,974
Railways—			
Gross earnings	450,499,536	423,495,672	416,201,047
Mileage operated	38,499	38,813	38,587
Financing—			
Government bonds	281,339,500	333,727,000	133,488,500
Municipal bonds	83,819,847	79,010,374	88,805,973
Corporation bonds, etc.	127,984,320	70,117,900	177,890,345
Total Financing	493,143,667	482,855,274	400,184,818
Insurance—			
Gross sales (estimated)	590,928,546	513,850,912	528,193,352
Total in force (estimated)	3,488,527,895	3,171,388,996	2,934,843,848
Stock Exchange Dealings—			
Montreal—Bonds	37,935,600	48,518,540	68,045,792
Toronto—Bonds	4,663,100	28,418,050	58,993,100
Montreal—Shares	2,237,853	2,911,078	2,068,673
Toronto—Shares	1,025,142	1,214,544	558,016
Hydro-Electric—			
New installation H.P.	250,000	300,000	290,000
Total installation H.P.	3,228,000	2,973,759	2,630,000
Work projected H.P.	900,000	1,000,000	.....
General—			
Pig iron output (tons)	880,018	383,057	665,595
Steel output (tons)	884,770	485,643	471,613
Automotive exports	37,359,067	24,080,191	18,898,206
Wheat exports	258,206,786	246,029,977	214,604,099
Wheat flour exports	62,462,853	56,277,992	60,110,059
Fire losses	34,619,250	43,285,005	29,987,510
Business failures (No.)	3,247	3,695	2,451
Business failures (Liabs.)	65,810,382	78,068,959	73,299,111
Pulp And Paper—			
Newsprint output (tons)	1,261,951	1,080,333	805,134
Newsprint exports (value)	85,611,258	68,362,817	.....
Total paper exports	93,770,957	74,825,893	75,510,945
Pulp exports	47,027,496	41,037,849	33,133,675
Total exports pulp and paper	140,798,453	115,863,742	108,644,620
Pulpwood exports, cds.	1,384,230	1,011,332	1,092,553

*—To November 30th each year.

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Tells Of Wealth Of Thetford Mines District

(By H. Gilbert, Secy. Treas., Thetford Mines.)

Of the best know Asbestos deposits of the world, Thetford Mines and its vicinities are the most important ones, as a matter of fact, 85% of the world's consumption of this rich mineral is located at Thetford Mines and vicinities, which is only at 75 miles south of Quebec harbor and 65 miles north of Sherbrooke. In 1919 the figures of production or rather of shipment, from these deposits, amounted to 160,000 tons of marketable Asbestos, representing a value of $11,000,000 when at the mines. Transport facilities are very good, as these mines are located just a few feet from the Q. C. R. railroad, which is connected with the railway system of the United States, and only 75 miles from Quebec harbor, which is accessible during seven or eight months, to ocean liners of large tonnage, being a great advantage for export.

Exploration prospecting and developing work done by means of Diamond Drill, up to 700 feet in depth, in some places without showing any change in the nature of deposits, insure a long life for this industry.

Asbestos is characterized by having a fibrous structure. In texture in strength and in color, it resembles silk, but it possesses a great additional advantage for being incombustible and can stand very high temperature up to 4,000 degrees F with impunity.

The investment of the 16 to 18 companies at present operating in the Asbestos fields of Thetford Mines and vicinities, in mining and milling plants represents several million dollars and such expenditures were not made without first ascertaining the permanency of the deposits.

The power used is very reliable as it is furnished by the most important companies of Canada: S. H. R. Co., of Shawinigan Falls, and St. Francois Hydraulique Co.

Furthermore this district around Thetford Mines is rich in pulpwood and timber, making construction easy and the large number of farmers therein with their products makes living costs very reasonable.

Mother—Tommy, what are you doing in the pantry?

Tommy—Oh, just putting a few things away.—Boys' Life.

"Two thousand pounds for a dog!" he exclaimed, as he looked up from his newspaper. "Do you believe anyone ever paid such a price, Maria?"

"It may be true, James," replied his wife. "Some of these pedigree animals fetch fancy prices, and there's no particular reason why the paper should lie about it."

"I know that, Maria; but just think of it—just try to gasp the magnitude of that sum in your weak, feminine mind. You don't seem to realize it. Two thousand pounds for a dog! Why, Maria, that's more than I'm worth!"

"I know, James, but some are worth more than others."

NOW WE KNOW

Paris has decreed the short skirt will be worn no longer.

That is to say, no longer will the short skirt be worn.

In other words, the short skirt while remaining relatively short, will be worn longer, or at least—well—anyway.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE HOWARD INTERESTS will continue their THREE principal lines of business as usual, mantaining the same high standards of business dealings that satisfy their customers.

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The cheapest year you will ever have to build, don't delay, build a home of your own and the money you pay for rent now will pay for your own home.

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Philanthropic Institutions

Wales Home, Richmond. The Sanitarium, Sherbrooke. Girls Industrial, Sweetsburg.

WALES HOME, RICHMOND

The Wales Home at Richmond stands as a splendid result of the foresight and generosity of the late Horace P. Wales, a highly esteemed resident of Richmond. Mr. Wales, recognizing the need of a Protestant home for aged people, bequeathed his farm and buildings and the residue of his estate to the four Protestant ministers of Richmond and Melbourne as the foundation of such an institution. The ministers and business men framed a charter and in 1920 the Wales Home for Old People was incorporated and the decision to make it an Eastern Townships home was heartily agreed upon.

The firm of Newton and Dakin, of this city, erected the fine building for the sum of $70,000, and it is now operating with a matron and staff, and thirty inmates.

There is a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on which is run a dairy and the home also supplied with dairy garden and orchard products.

The financing of an institution of this kind is a heavy burden, but the reports submitted at the last annual meeting in June, 1923, showed that the finances were in capable hands. Also that the year's work had been creditably carried on.

The invested funds increased during the year $21,322.40, and during the year $16,523 was paid by subscribers to the Endowment Fund, The sum of $4,231.26 was paid by inmates or their relatives for life maintenance in the Home. The reports states, "Every cent given toward the Endowment Fund was duly placed out at interest and a snug little sum in addition." All investments made are protected by registration against loss.

In the official list for the year 1923-24 are the patrons, Mr. Harry Norton, the Honorables Walter Mitchell, W. F. Vilas, F. R. Cromwell, Geo. Foster and Jacob Nicol; patronesses, Mrs. S. H. C. Miner, Miss Annie Pierce and Mrs. A. O. Norton; Honorary president, Sir Wm. Price, and Mr. D. J. Salls, of Sherbrooke, recently elected president to replace the late Mr. B. C. Howard. There is a long list of life members and governors, also representative governors from many ladies' auxiliaries, who have given splendid assistance in providing equipment and holiday cheer for the inmates.

The aims of the institution, its officers and executives are to provide every comfort for the residents. It is recognized that the Wales Home is not a poor house in the common meaning of the word; it is a home for the aged of the Eastern Townships, and is the pride of the Province as the finest institution of its kind in the country.

At the conclusion of the annual report it is noted: "All concerned are to be congratulated on the really fine showing revealed in the first full year's running of the Home."

THE SANITARIUM

Just at the edge of the city in East Sherbrooke stands an unpretentious building which has received a great deal of attention and comment. Small as it is, and unpretentious, it stands as the result on the part of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire in this city to do something towards fighting the Great White Plague.

At a meeting held in June, 1919, it was decided to establish and maintain a hospital for tubercular patients, which would be known as the I.O.D.E. Memorial Hospital, a tribute to those who had given their lives in the Great War. Prominent doctors, authorities in matters pertaining to the work were brought to Sherbrooke to give addresses and o inspect the proposed site on Woodward Avenue.

The property was purchased and work begun in that year, and against heavy opposition on the part of some, apathy on the part of of others, and under financial difficulties the work has continued.

Mrs. George Hume, Municipal Regent, has assumed a large share of the responsibility, and to her indomitable spirit and loyal support of the faithful few may be accorded the credit of the present situation, which is assuring.

A long fight for recognition by the Provincial Government; the need of funds to maintain and improve the building and work; the forts of opposition to batter down, and the crying need for a place for tubercular patients have made the work arduous, but with the last few months have come rays of light that are welcomed by the ones who have worked and waited.

During the past few months some much needed extensions and repairs have been made, the work now nearing completion. The heating system has been greatly improved; the cellar extended under the kitchen part, and the building raised about thirty inches, thus providing a good cellar and giving the house a decidedly improved appearance. The pride, however, of those interested in the work, the Superintendent, and the patients is the sun porch, an addition long anticipated. This has been built along the west side of the house; size thirty by nine feet, facing the city.

At present there are only four patients, the repairing making it impossible to have all rooms occupied. Applicants are waiting and will shortly be admitted. The Superintendent, Miss Dodds, has had wide experience, she is deeply interested in her work, and with her small but competent staff is giving close attention to the patiens some of whom are advanced cases.

Patients are taken in without assu nce of remuneration, and the charges have been put to the lowest possible mark, and though the work of the Sanitarium cannot be exploited in large figures, the I.O.D.E. find recompense in the words of Dr. Byers: "For every case you isolate you save at least five lives." The work is already creating more interest in the city and outside places; the Rotary Club and other groups which stand for progress are taking note of the work, and the need of still more improvements as well as continued maintenance will undoubtedly be met by hearty support.

GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL SWEETSBURG.

The Girls' Cottage Industrial School was opened at St. Lambert in 1911 and incorporated in 1913. It was established to work in co-operation with the Juvenile Court of Montreal by providing a reformatory training school for non-Catholic girls from twelve to sixteen years of age. So far it is the only effort that has been made to care for non-Catholic delinquent girls in this Province.

It was not until 1921 that the school was duly recognized by the Provincial Government at which time it obtained payment for the care of court cases during the years of its struggling infancy. The efforts of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies and Mr. Herbert Marler resulted in government support on a per capita basis being agreed upon. The contract was signed in October, 1921. The Provincial Government now grants ten dollars per month for each girl committed to the school by the court, and it has also been found advisable to admit voluntary cases.

The present institution opened in 1921, was formerly the Belmont Home for boys at Sweetsburg. It comprises a forty acre farm with buildings thereon, and was a gift from an interested friend who remodelled the buildings to suit the needs of the institution. During he past year a fine new barn has been addd, a gift of the Kiwanis Club of Montreal.

The School is a member of the Federated Charities of Montreal, and the girls sent there are from twelve to twenty-one years; many are defective mentally and physically, but each case is handled in a careful, capable way by the Superintendent, a woman with wide experience in such work.

The aims of the school are becoming better known and more appreciated by people throughout the Province. The girls are given practical, domestic training, schooling and recreation, such as many of them have never had before, and may not have again. The garden work and outdoor play are strong factors in the life of the girls during their stay at the institution, which is from one to two years.

The expansion work now includes the segregated cases for which excellent arrangements have been mad. A section of the building, entirely separate, has been fitted up and here is carried out some of the most humane and important work.

During the past few months a system of follow-up work has been organized. In this way the girls will be given opportunity to make good instead of being left without friendly aid when they leave the institution.

The question of mental deficiency is a serious problem, and it is hoped that something may be accomplished along this line of social welfare in the near future.

The institution has received an offer from an interested friend to build a cottage for twenty-five girls, where a wholesome home life could be lived, and if a way for maintenance can be found this will mean more progress for the training school where splendid work is being done.

The annual meeting was held last month in Montreal, and the list of officers is headed by the patron, Her Excellency the Lady Byng of Vimy; Honorary presidents, Mrs. Robt. Adair, Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, Hon. Smeaton White. Mrs. Herbert Marler is president of the Board of Directors, and on the General Committee is Mrs. C. D. White, of this city.

Miss Frantz is Superintendent, under her is a capable staff, and there are at present thirty-four girls in the school for terms of one to two years.

The steward of an ocean liner thus explained the "dogwatch" to a passenger. "The dogwatch aboard ship is the split watch which canges a seaman's duty periods so that he will not be on watch at the same time each day."

"But why do they call it a dogwatch?" the passenger inquired.

"Because it is curtailed," responded the steward.

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The "International Limited" between Montreal, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

The "Ocean Limited" and "Maritime Express" between Montreal, St. John and Halifax.

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The Canadian National Railways operate the following hotels:

The "Chateau Laurier," Ottawa.
The "Prince Arthur," Port Arthur, Ont.
The "Fort Garry," Winnipeg, Man.
The "Prince Edward," Brandon, Man.
"The Macdonald," Edmonton, Alta.
"Jasper Park Lodge," Jasper National Park, Alta.
The "Minaki Inn," Minaki, Ont.
The "Highland Inn," Algonquin Park, Ont.

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Canadian National Telegraphs, with its direct exclusive connections, comprises the largest Telegraph and Cable System in the world, reaching 75,000 points in Canada, United States and Mexico.

EXPRESS

Canadian National Express operates on all lines of the Canadian National Railways, giving the best service in the handling of merchandise, money and valuables to all parts of the world. Money orders, travellers' cheques and foreign postal remittances issued payable everywhere. Money transferred by telegraph and cable.

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Pulp And Paper Industry Shows General Progress

The great forest industry continues to hold a leading place in this country and particularly in Quebec Province. The Eastern Townships participates largely in this. Figures given in this issue show the great areas of forest land still remaining in the Townships. In spite of the fact that this is an agricultural section, pulpwood and lumber are an important consideration.

Embargo Talk.

The commission of inquiry with referance to the proposed embargo on pulpwood, at its session held in Sherbrooke, found the farmers keenly interested in the matter. The pulpwood market seemed to be of more interest to them than the wheat or potato market.

There is scarcely a railway siding but is now marked by its piles of pulpwood.

Two Great Mills.

The paper industry is represented in the Townships by two great plants, that of the Canada Paper Company at Windsor Mills and that of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company at East Angus.

The latter Company has increased its limits during the past year by the purchase of the B. C. Howard holdings in the English Lake region.

Edward Beck, in a recent article on the pulp and paper industry, thus summarizes the situation:

"Activity in the pulp and paper industry has been well maintained throughout the year and a considerable improvement over last year was to be noted in all branches of the industry. While the greatest expansion took place in newsprint, the various grades of pulp and the other grades of paper also benefitted by the increased business and the relative stability of conditions in general. Canadian pulp and paper continued to encounter keen competition in the markets of the United States and the overseas countries but the export figures show up well in advance of last year's figures which is a good indication of the situation in the industry.

"Newsprint has furnished the prominent feature of the year and in this branch of the industry there has been a remarkable expansion. The productive capacity of Canadian newsprint mills has been largely increased since the beginning of 1923; existing mills added to their capacity, new mills were erected and others are under construction. The Belgo Paper Company at Shawinigan Falls installed a new machine which established a world's record when it produced over 96 tons of newsprint in 24 hours; the Bathust Company at Bathurst, N. B., which previously only manufactured chemical pulp ,commenced to manufacture newspint in August with one machine rated at 50 tons daily; and new mills were established at Three Rivers by the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Limited, and at Fort William by the Fort William Paper Company which added about 300 tons to the daily capacity of Canadian mills.

"Production for the first ten months of the year was 1,059,295 tons which is almost equal to the total production for 1922. With figures for November and December still to come it seems likely that the total output for the year will be in the neighborhood of 1,275,000 tons. This is the highest annual production and with other new machines coming into operation in the very near future it is only a matter of a short time before production of newsprint in Canada overtakes that in the United States, thus giving Canada the leading position among the world's producers of that commodity.

Effects of the U. S. Tariff.

"Development in other branches of the industry has not been as great but there has been an appreciable increase over last year in practically all the other grades of pulp and paper. Mechanical pulp production, of course, has been increased in proportion to the greater output of newsprint. The other grades of paper do not enjoy the wide market open to our newsprint. The market for these grades is confined to Canada and the countries overseas, the high tariff on these goods practically shutting off all exports to the United States. That good progres has been made, however, is shown by the export figures for the first ten months of the year which are given in a later paragraph. In this period our exports of book paper were almost double those for the corresponding months of 1922 and those for bond and writing were more than double. The principal countries to which shipments were sent were Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain and Japan with smaller quantities to the West Indies and the countries of Latin American. European competition has been very keen in these countries and it speaks well for the quality of the Canadian products that our exports reach such large figures.

"There has been considerable discussion during the year on the question of the forest resources of Canada to which attention has been drawn by the tremendous drain on the forests caused by the forest fires, the domestic consumption of pulpwood and the exportation of this raw material. The Royal Commission which was appointed as a result of this agitation is still sitting and was instructed to inquire into the whole subject of timber resources, conservation, and the necessity or otherwise of declaring an embargo upon the exportation of pulpwood. In this connection the trade returns show that exportation of pulpwood in the first ten months of 1923 amounted to 1,260,971 cords compared with 860,936 cords exported in the corresponding months of 1922, which represents an increase of no less than 46 per cent. over the figures for last year.

Progress in all Branches.

"Exports of the principal grades of pulp and paper for the first ten months of the year, the latest figures available, are given in practically every grade. The total value of these exports in 1923 was $116,926,688 compared with a total in 1922 of $94,198,326, an increase of nearly 25 per cent.

Exports of	10 mos. 1923 Tons	Value
Newsprint	939,944	$70,783,007
Book Paper (cwts)	42,729	294,114
Kraft Wrapping	17,203	2,600,796
Mechanical Pulp	283,181	9,503,310
Sulphite Blchd.	130,975	11,314,759
"Unbleached	195,019	10,579,578
Sulphate	121,508	7,935,935

Exports of	10 mos. 1922 Tons	Value
Newsprint	779,476	$55,501,818
Book Paper (cwts)	27,646	198,052
Kraft Wrapping	15,508	2,368,755
Mechanical Pulp	247,305	7,386,086
Sulphite Blchd.	125,760	9,943,147
"Unbleached	165,946	8,351,648
Sulphate	122,641	7,534,725

"The pulp and paper industry looks forward with confidence to the coming year. The past year did a great deal to establish sounder conditions in all industries and although business towards the end of the year did not revive according to expectations, steady progress was made which it is hoped will continue through the year to come. The proposed extensions to various mills and the new mills under construction with the plans now being made for still other additions to the capacity of the Canadian pulp and paper mills are all indicative of the outlook in this industry for 1924."

NOT HER FAULT

Doctor—I suppose, Mrs. Johnson, that you have given the medicine according to directions.

Mrs. Johnson—Well, doctah, I done mah bes'. You said give Sam one o' dese heah pills three times a day ontil gone, but I done run out o' pills yistaday an' he haint gone yit.

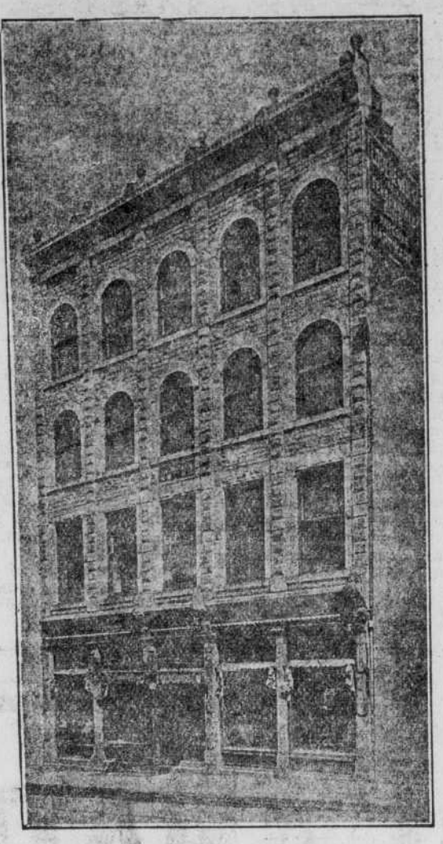
FARM HELP FOR E.T. FARMERS

Farmers are asked to send their applications for Farm Help to the E. T. Immigration Society, Sherbrooke, at once.

Immigration will begin soon. Let us know your needs without delay.

Those requiring Domestics are, also, invited to write us.

W. M. HILLHOUSE,
Secretary
Sherbrooke, — — Que.



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Canada Paper Company Limited

The Canada Paper Company, of Windsor Mills, is the successor of the old firm of Angus Logan & Company which in 1859 established a small paper mill on the Magog River at Sherbrooke, about on the site of the present Southern Canada Power house.

in 1864 the firm built in Windsor Mills the first pulp mill in Canada, which made pulp from wood by the Soda Process. A year or two latter the Company added a paper mill to the pulp plant, and in due time gave up the mill at Sherbrooke and concentrated their plant at Windsor Mills.

From time to time other mills were erected at Windsor and in 1898 the Company placed a dam upon the St. Francis River and built a Ground Wood and Newsprint mill. The Company then owned three mills, but in 1910 these were concentrated into two plants of greater capacity than the three combined, and since that time the Company has prospered and grown substantially.

The product of the Canada Paper Company is well known in the Townships, and it is rather an interesting fact that the Company has supplied the Paton Mills with their paper for over sixty years. As a matter of fact the lines of the Company are well known all over Canada, and their Newsprint is exported to many parts of the world. They have made a specialty of fancy papers, some of which for covers and box-making are quite unique.

The Company maintains warehouses in Toronto and Montreal, and has agencies in Winnipeg, Halifax, New York, various countries in South America and in Christchurch, N.Z.

In 1909 Mr. Jos. Kilgour, of the Kilgour Bros., Toronto, became President of the Company, and the connection has proved such a satisfactory one that Kilgour Bros. decided to move their own manufacturing business to Windsor Mills, and have just built there a large paper-bag factory, the contract for the bulding having been carried out by the Newton-Dakin Company, of this City. The opening of the new building was celebrated by a ball given to the citizens on St. Valentine's night.

This will be the finest paper-bag manufacturing plant in the Dominion and its erection is a gain not only for this district, but for the Province, as the Ontario plant will be moved here.

The Canada Paper Company is looked on as one of the most conservative and is known to be one of the soundest concerns in the paper industry. The present management, F. J. Campbell, General Manager; H. B. Donovan, Sales Manager; and H. M. Thorne, Secretary-Treasurer, have all been connected with the Company for many years, in fact all three grew up with it.

The Company owns substantial free-hold limits on the Wattopeka and Stoke Rivers very conveniently situated to the mill. Foresters, who have had experience in many parts of the country, say much of the timber on this tract is unsurpassed if equalled in quality on the Continent. The Company has also an untouched tract of Government limits on the St. Anne River.

With ample water-power and wood for many years ahead the management and shareholders of the Company are in a position to regard the future with confidence.

Taxpayers And Property Values In The Eastern Townships

Eastern Townships taxable property, according to statistics from the Municipal Department of Quebec, is $127,701,773.

The non-taxable is $21,199,893.

Temporarily non-taxable such as factories exempted, etc., is $4,209,040.

Thus the total property values, according to municipal valuations which outside the cities is much below actual values, is as follows:

Taxable	$127,701,773
Non-Taxable	21,199,893
Temp. Non-Tax.	4,209,040
Total	$153,110,706

67,367 Ratepayers.

The number of ratepayers in the Eastern Townships may be summarized as follows:

Rural	45,444
Towns	11,809
Cities	10,014
Total	67,367

Home Construction Indicates Progress.

The steady growth of the Eastern Townships, both rural and urban, is indicated by the figures relative to building. These figures are for 1922, as those for last year are not yet available.

They are as follows:

	Value of new Dwellings
Rural	$ 525,365
Towns	403,600
Cities	905,700
	$1,834,665

Dwelling Houses Erected.

In detail, by counties, towns and cities, these figures are as follows:

Counties.

	Number	Value
Arthabaska	11	$ 31,800
Brome	20	38,800
Compton	17	32,365
Drummond	28	45,600
Frontenac	17	27,200
Megantic	18	32,150
Missisquoi	18	80,400
Richmond	27	147,000
Shefford	8	20,000
Sherbrooke	10	10,600
Stanstead	23	27,200
Wolfe	21	32,250
	190	$525,365

Dwellings Erected.

	Number	Value
Cities.		
Granby	27	$ 50,700
Sherbrooke	143	727,000
Thetford Mines	10	128,000
	180	$905,700
Towns.		
Arthabaska	2	$ 2,000
Black Lake	2	4,000
Coaticook	3	7,000
Cookshire	1	2,900
Drummondville	20	213,500
East Angus	25	3,700
Lennoxville	15	45,000
Magog	8	25,000
Richmond	12	44,500
Scotstown	18	50,000
Windsor	2	6,000
	108	$403,600

The above figures and the accompanying table give a good idea of the land wealth of the Eastern Townships. While the growth and development of this territory is in its infancy, substantial cities and towns and prosperous rural communities are established, a strong foundation for future greatness.

COUNTIES.	Taxpayers	Taxable	Exempted
Arthabaska	4,110	$6,001,177	$337,725
Brome	4,459	7,530,831	322,693
Compton	3,338	6,926,989	456,656
Drummond	3,856	8,149,330	649,245
Frontenac	3,926	5,966,049	638,850
Megantic	5,206	8,466,739	739,365
Missisquoi	2,949	6,421,875	416,130
Richmond	3,178	5,821,743	513,835
Shefford	3,958	6,456,179	610,490
Sherbrooke	2,360	3,615,278	378,745
Stanstead	4,139	6,643,702	466,290
Wolfe	3,965	5,081,821	487,055
	45,444	$77,082,713	$6,017,079

TOWNS	No. Ratepayers	Taxable	Temporary Exempt	Non-Taxable
Acton Vale	363	$ 520,850	$ 38,500	$ 200,500
Arthabaska	267	432,725		445,530
Bedford	384	742,490		110,500
Black Lake	718	968,950	5,000	263,000
Bromptonville	406	360,212	463,500	154,210
Coaticook	1,126	1,507,800	200,400	444,014
Cookshire	239	448,400	7,000	74,200
Drummondville	676	1,635,595	549,100	488,400
East Angus	650	1,968,425	175,000	934,966
Farnham	1,179	1,543,575	65,000	1,171,329
Lennoxville	549	1,335,650		376,350
Magog	1,423	1,457,665	840,000	295,090
Megantic	650	924,300	29,100	212,920
Richmond	788	1,345,608		214,870
Scotstown	300	402,275	41,950	66,975
Victoriaville	948	2,087,459	10,300	714,750
Waterloo	425	760,050	38,000	182,300
Windsor	718	872,000	3,500	92,060
	11,809	$17,435,020	$936,300	$5,431,964
CITIES	Ratepayers	Taxable	Temp. Non-Tax.	Non-Taxable
Granby	872	$ 3,601,065	$1,799,600	$1,216,500
Sherbrooke	7,292	25,742,715	2,056,240	7,676,050
Thetford Mines	1,850	3,840,250		798,300

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

The Public Library and Free Reading Room in the Art Building is an institution dating back to 1880, at which time a free reading room was opened in what was then called "the centre of the town." It was in the building now known as McLean's store, and adjoining it was the post office, where is now the Rosemary Gift Shop. Tables, armchairs and checker boards, a few books and periodicals constituted the offering to the people of a free reading and recreational room.

In 1886 a joint company was formed by fifteen residents with enough capital to erect a suitable building. The Sherbrooke Library and Art Association was incorporated with Mr. S. F. Morey as manager and Mr. C. W. Cate secretary treasurer. In the spring of 1887 the library building was completed and upon its occupancy a Jubilee Fund of $1,000 was subscribed by the citizens. About Christmas time in the same year the ladies of the city held a bazaar in the new Art and Lecture hall, and contributed $1,200 to the fund.

The organization then became the Library and Art Union, and has remained such to the present time, when the officials are Mr. H. D. Lawrence, president, and Mr. David Wilson, manager and secretary treasurer.

Many old residents will remember that when the Art Building was opened there was a drinking fountain in one of the front windows among the plants and flowers with which it was well filled.

In the report of 1895 it is noted that there were 3,667 books in the library, and 16,173 books were loaned during the preceding year. The Art Gallery received, at that time, some notable donations, and French and English used the library and reading rooms alike. There was not, and still is not any private interest in the institution; it has always been conducted as a public institution in the interests of the people. The services of all officials, except the Curator and Librarian have always been, and are still gratuitous, and the salaries of those two are very modest, indeed.

At the present time the library has between five and six thousand books, with a steady demand for more from the reading public. The management and Ladies' Committee have a heavy burden in assuming the upkeep of the library, and are obliged to depend largely upon public interest and financial aid. The public subscriptions for the year ending April 30th, 1923, were $408; the Librarian's collections were $351.10, and the city grants $[illegible]0 a year. The Ladies' Committee has done splendid work in raising funds, keeping up the supply of books, etc. The free reading room is a great benefit to the public in general and is taxed to its capacity during the winter months.

The collection of paintings in the Art Hall, the museum and antiques are interesting parts of the institution, which deserves the loyal support of the city and its citizens.

THE FRENCH LIBRARY.

The French Library at 83 Marquette Street, is in the hands of a syndicate of which Mgr. Tanguay is the director, Mr. J. S. Tetrault is secretary, and Mme. V. Camirand the Librarian. The library is in a private dwelling, but separate from the rest of the house. The room is inviting to visitors, and the book shelves contain nearly one thousand books of fiction, and a large number of historical, reference and educative books. Among the English books are the works of Lytton, Dickens; Irish literature, and other attractive, neatly bound copies.

Mme. Camirand states that the general demand is for fiction, but that the reference books are often asked for by students. The books are loaned free except for the fines for keeping beyond stated periods, and one revenue is the yearly grant from the city of $750, the same as is given the English Library.

EXPERIMENTAL ARITHMETIC

Teacher (to boy's mother)—Why, what's the matter, has Johnny got the toothache?

Angry Mother — No, Johnny hain't got the toothache. His suffering comes from your fool teaching. You told him he was to tell you how long it would take him to eat twenty apples if it took one and a half minutes to eat one apple—and he got stuck on the fifteenth.

A STING IN THE HONEY

Alice—Betty, dear, I hear you are engaged to Jack.

Betty (coyly)—Yes.

Alice—Well, I do congratulate you. He was about the nicest fiance I ever had.

HER PRAYER

Gladys had lost two of her front teeth and for her comfort she had been told that God would give her new ones. She was to take part in some Sunday school exercises and in spite of all her wishing the new teeth refused to put in an appearance.

One night after Gladys had retired her mother heard her talking and entering the room quietly she saw the child kneeling beside her bed.

"Oh God," she was saying, "If you haven't got my new teeth done, won't you please drop my old ones down again until after next Sunday?"

IT REACHED HIM.

A letter was received at a certain post ofice directed to the biggest fool in that city. The postmaster was absent and on his return one of the younger clerks informed him of the receipt of the letter.

"And what became of it ?" inquired the postmaster.

"Why," replied the clerk, "I didn't know who the biggest fool here was, so I opened it myself."

"And what did you find in it ?"

"Find ? Why nothing but the words: 'Thou art the man.'"

Craig, Luther & Irvine

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STOCK BROKERS

We are prepared to carry listed Stocks and Bonds, to be paid for by the partial payment plan.

SUN LIFE BLDG., SHERBROOKE

PHONES: 102—103

BRANCHES:

Windsor Hotel and Transportation Building, Montreal
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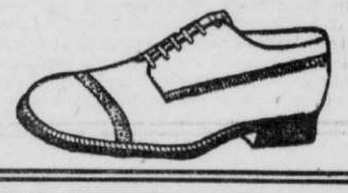
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO ALL BRANCHES & NEW YORK

J. A. PIGEON,

Trunks, Bags, and Men's Shoes

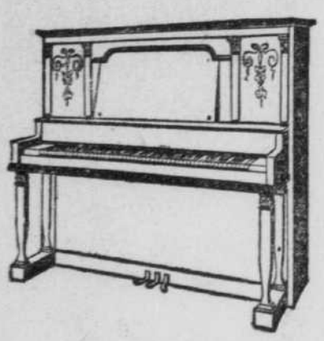
Here's a store where you can find everything that you need in leather goods, such as Pocketbooks, Bags, Suit Cases, Travelling Bags. We also specialize in Men's Footwear, carrying all of the latest style shoes.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Our Work Satisfies



J. A. PIGEON,

Wellington Street North Sherbrooke.



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Piano or Phonograph

These extraordinary Pianos, Piano Players and Baby Grands are welcome in every home. No matter what instrument you are thinking of buying we can meet your desire in every way. Come in and let us show them to you.

We have a complete line of GERHARD HEINTZMAN, GOURLAY, MARTIN-ORME, and BLOUIN PIANOS. Also exclusive agency for the NEW COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH and NEW PROCESS COLUMBIA RECORDS. Before buying get our Easy Term Plan of Payment.

ARTHUR BLOUIN,

14 Wellington Street South Sherbrooke, Que.

He had the suit on when he came in to look at the new suits for spring the other day. When he said, "It's the best suit I ever bought. I want another just as good," we knew that we had "done it again." For we make it our business to satisfy you. We guarantee our clothes, absolutely, and return your money if you don't feel that you have your money's worth. You can't lose.

Once you know our store, and our goods, you'll understand why men come to us season after season for their clothes, you'll become one of the "regulars." Our line of Suits, Overcoats, Gents' Furnishings, Haberdashery, Boots and Shoes, Etc., is always complete and up-to-the-minute in all latest styles, best of material and tailored by experts.

DION & RIOUX Store { Not the Biggest, But the Best

COR. KING and WELLINGTON STS. SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Victorian Order Of Nurses And Clinic Work Important Factors In Sherbrooke Public Health

The great need of child welfare work and educational work in connection with public health has resulted in the formation of various groups of workers along these lines.

The Victorian Order of Nurses is the oldest association of its kind in in this city, having been operating in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville for eleven years. The Child Welfare Clinic and the two French organizations, L'Assistance Maternelle and Goutte de Lait, are worthy followers of the older organization. The principles of each and all are medical attention, nurses' care and educative work, and the saving to the country of child life, healthy in mind and body.

The Victorian Order of Nurses was organized in Sherbrooke in 1912. Its first president was Mrs. T. Malcolm Craig, with Mrs. J. E. Poutre, honorary treasurer, and Miss Eva White, honorary secretary. Miss White resigned from the office in 1917 on account of war work, but was re-elected in 1919 and is still fulfilling the exacting office of honorary secretary for the Order. At the recent annual meeting Mrs. A. W. Blue was elected president, and in the official list for 1924 is noted the patrons, the Mayors of Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, and the Hon. Judge Wm. White; honorary president, Mrs. G. Ellery Read. There is also a competent official staff and executive, and the work of the district nurse, Miss Martin, R.N., has been most efficient.

The Order, organized in 1897 as a national memorial in commemoration of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, has for its aims: To supply free nursing service to those unable to pay for it; to do child welfare work in the homes, to teach health rules and prevention of disease. The V.O. nurse must be a graduate in good standing of a standard training school, and must have a post-graduate training in public health nursing in all its branches. From its inception the Victorian Order carried on in connection with its large centres a course in public health nursing. This was discontinued in 1921, and thirty scholarships were granted to graduate nurses to enable them to take a course in connection with the Universities of British Columbia, Toronto, McGill, Dalhousie, and Western University, with the understanding that they take up work with the Order.

In its first year—1898—the Order had sixteen nurses; in 1922 there were 277, all on active duty in Canada.

A good district nurse means much towards the success of the V.O.N. work, and regarding local conditions it may be said that Miss Martin measures up to the standard required of her, and in addition gives ungrudgingly of her personal interest in the noble work that is carried on under the name of a noble queen and woman.

In the year's report (1923) there were 216 cases attended in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, and the total number of visits was 2,740. The estimated cost to the Order of a visit is one dollar, thus it may be easily seen that money is needed to carry on. The president, in her annual report, said: "The Provincial grant and the Child Welfare Clinic, also the splendid contribution from the Rotarians to that same object, greatly relieved the drain on our treasury; until the above-mentioned assistance came, our Order was helping to finance the Clinic."

It is an authentic fact that one baby out of every fifteen born in Canada is a V.O.N. baby; it is also recognized that the district nurse's work is not confined to bedside nursing. She gives pre-natal care and education, assists at operations, etc., and keeps in touch with the babies during their first year of life.

Health in the home means public health, and this is the kind of work being done by the V.O.N. Milk is supplied to many needy children by the Order; young and inexperienced mothers are given advice by the nurse, childish ailments are located before they become chronic, and in connection with the Clinic much curative work is done.

The city may feel fortunate in having an active V.O.N., and the officers will carry on with the hope of individual and public support, to the betterment of the people of Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

CHILD WELFARE WORK

Sherbrooke's Child Welfare Clinic was organized January 26, 1920, with Mrs. W. E. Paton president, Mrs. Ernest Jones honorary treasurer, and Miss Eva White honorary secretary. Only one change has been made in officers, Mrs. Paton having been elected honorary president and Mrs. W. S. Allen taking the president's chair.

The progress of the work and the growing confidence of mothers who realize the need of treatment for their little ones, yet cannot face the expense of professional attention, is the strongest proof that the Clinic is indispensable to the city. Medical, surgical and dental treatment have been given, free of charge, to indigent children, ranging in age from infancy to sixteen years. Diseases of the eye, ear, throat, teeth, lungs, and all organic and inherited ailments, are treated.

The Clinic is a strong factor in lowering the rate of child mortality and in preventing diseases which might develop in children of those ages. The work is curative and educational. Mothers receive advice in many little matters which could be obtained in no other way by many, and the air of personal friendliness that pervades the Clinic on the days when medical treatment and advice is given has often been remarked upon by visitors.

The Sherbrooke Child Welfare Clinic has been incorporated by the Quebec Government as a public charity in accordance with the statute governing public charities, and has been granted one thousand dollars per annum. The city was petitioned for one thousand dollars, which was granted. This leaves one thousand dollars—one-third—to be raised by individual and friendly subscriptions as mentioned in the Quebec Public Charities Act. The work grows with each year, both in number of patients and in its importance regarding the health standard of the city, and thus deserves the heartiest support of citizens.

FRENCH CLINIC WORK

L'Assistance Maternelle and ern University, with the understand Goutte de Lait were organized in this city in June, 1922. The first has for its object pre-natal care, health education in the home, and care of the mother and child during the time medical aid and nursing attendance are so greatly needed, and so often done without.

The first is philanthropic, the society having to raise all funds, while the second is operated under governmental rules and regulations and receives a yearly grant. To obtain this it is necessary to have three doctors, one for each dispensary, and an attendant nurse. The work is carried on in three parish dispensaries under a central committee, of which Mrs. G. L. DeLottinville is the president. Each dispensary is operated under a president and committee; ladies are appointed to visit the homes, and the committees see that proper supplies are in readiness for confinement cases. These include wearing apparel, bedding, nursing supplies, milk and medicine, and food for the invalid for the first week. If these are not in the home, the society supplies them.

Thus it is that the two societies work closely together. The mother brings the child to the dispensary, making it possible for advice, treatment and health propaganda to be given. Prizes are given to the babies for attendance and progress, and as the attendance at present is about two hundred and fifty, there is keen and exciting competition.

The president and her officials are unanimous in stating that the good results are already noticeable. The mothers and babies (from infancy to two years) are mostly among the poorer people of the city, and the work is encouraging.

H. A. HYNDMAN H. A. SAMPSON J. R. SIMMS

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NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Consider This!

Skilled Washday Help.

Relief from Washday Drudgery.

No More Slaving.

Washing and ironing actually consumes more of a woman's strength than all other household duties combined.

More leisure time for the homekeepers.

Women will have a whole new day to devote to more congenial duties.

Slowly and surely washday undermines the strength and often results in illness.

Safe, sanitary, economical way of washing.

Freedom from the mess, slop, worry and fuss of a laundress in the home.

Contrast her with the modern laundry, working six days a week, relieving you of all the fuss, never sick or suffering from the toothache, but always behind you in a dependable way to assist you.

Just a step to your telephone, the lifting of a receiver, a few seconds conversation and your washing will be done more immaculately than by hours of toil and worry.

A CALL BRINGS OUR SERVICE TO YOUR DOOR.

THE CROWN LAUNDRY,

HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS, DRY CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Telephone 10.

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SHERBROOKE, Que.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Ladies' Ready-to-wear, Furs, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Children's Wear, etc.

THE TRANSFORMATION BROUGHT BY PROGRESS

It is easy to measure the progress accomplished by J. M. Nault, Limited, if we compare the modest beginning of this firm with its present standing. They have endeavored to follow the advance of ideas and the likings of the public; they have endeavored not only to follow the progress, but to lead and surpass it.

This progressive firm, which is owned and managed by Mr. J. Oscar Nault, was incorporated in 1912, and which at first, occupied only 4000 square feet of floor, has now 11,500 square feet to accommodate its always growing satisfied clientele.

The name of J. M. Nault, Limited, is now known all over the Province, and is synonymous to "Fair and Honest Dealings with the Public." The growth and success of this firm has been remarkable, and can only be attributed to sound business principles and is in keeping with progressive business firms in every portion of the Townships.

This store carries the largest and most up-to-date stock of every day needs for men, women and children from head to foot. This unprecedented success is due to fair prices, square deals, large assortments of merchandise and good management.

A CORDIAL INVITATION

is extended to everybody to visit this modern place of business

Board Of Trade Activities In The Eastern Townships

The Eastern Townships has an organization which is peculiar to this territory, namely the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade. There is a Federated boards of trade organization in the Niagara Peninsula but the Eastern Townships seems to have led in the formation of general union of Board of Trade organizations covering an extensive territory.

It was in 1912 that this organization was effected. The Eastern Townships Immigration Society referred to elsewhere in this issue is an affiliated organization.

A statement by Mr. R. M. Thomas, president of the E. T. Boards, referring to the general business outlook in this territory, appears on the next page of this issue.

Have Taken Up Important Matters.

The E. T. Boards have taken up many matters of general interest in the Townships and delegations have interviewed Federal and Provincial Governments on numerous occasions.

It was an important force behind the good roads movement in the Townships.

The officers of the Eastern Townships Associated Boards are:—

Honorary President, Senator George G. Foster, K.C., Knowlton.

Past Presidents, E. Winn Farwell, Sherbrooke; Robert C. Wilkins, Farnham; V. E. Morrill, Sherbrooke; P. C. Duboyce, Richmond.

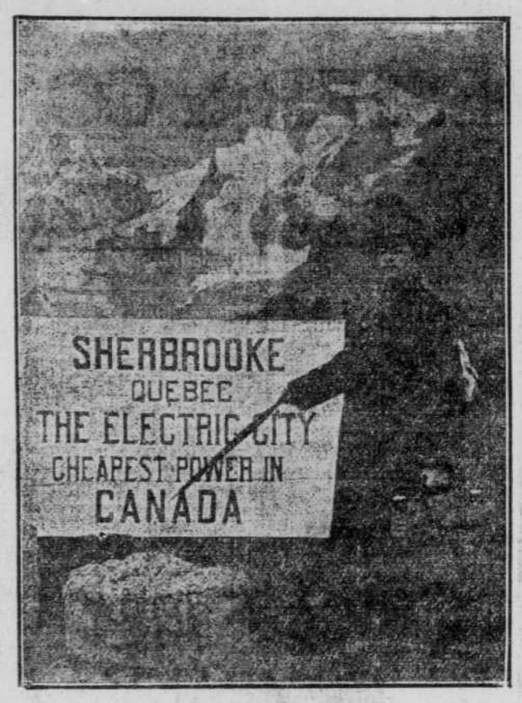
President, L. M. Thomas, Coaticook.

Vice Presidents, A. A. Paradis, Victoriaville; E. J. Page, Sherbrooke.

Treasurer, W. M. Hillhouse, Sherbrooke.

Secretary, C. E. Soles, Sherbrooke.

Council—C. R. Garneau, N.P., Arthabasca Board of Trade; J. F. McVeay, Ayer's Cliff Board of Trade; H. A. Best, Bedford Board of Trade; F. Pocock, Beebe Board of Trade; C. H. Remick, Barnston Board of Trade; C. A. Stokes, Bury Board of Trade; L. J. Gilbert, Bishop's Crossing Board of Trade; E. E. Akhurst, Coaticook Board of Trade; James Frazier, Cookshire Board of Trade; A. L. Pomeroy, Compton Board of Trade; Hon. W. F. Vilas, Cowansville Board of Trade; U. T. Chilton, Clarenceville Board of Trade; C. H. Cleveland, Danville Board of Trade; J. B. Parker, Dixville Board of Trade; R. P. Small, Dunham Board of Trade; C. H. Lalonde, Drummondville Board of Trade; C. H. Dingman, Eastman Board of Trade; F. H. Planche, East Angus Board of Trade; R. C. Wilkins, Farnham Board of Trade; Fred A. Ayer, Frelighsburg Board of Trade; J. Bruce Payne, Granby Board of Trade; J. Reid, Hatley Board of Trade; A. M. Hunter, Knowlton Board of Trade; A. B. Gendreau, Lake Megantic Board of Trade; H. W. S. Downs, Lennoxville Board of Trade; J. B. Lalime, Lyster Board of Trade; Dr. G. A. Bowen, Magog Board of Trade; W. H. Oliver, Mansonville Board of Trade; E. St. Dizier, Massawippi Board of Trade; W. T. Oughtred, Marbleton Board of Trade; A. R. Virgin, North Hatley Board of Trade; J. A. Forand, Plessisville Chambre de Commerce; Mr. Feeney, N.P., Princeville Board of Trade; Dr. John Hayes, Richmond Board of Trade; Harvey Beattie, Stanbridge East Board of Trade; A. M. Mackenzie, Scotstown Board of Trade; E. L. Stewart Patterson, Sherbrooke Board of Trade; E. W. Hay, Stanstead Board of Trade; Geo. Bradley, St. Armand Board of Trade; C. D. Griggs, Sutton Board of Trade; J. A. Prezeau, St. Johns Board of Trade; Jos. Hudon, St. Paul de Chester Board of Trade; W. E. Marshall, Sawyerville Board of Trade; Hon. Geo. E. Smith, Thetford Mines Chambre de Commerce; A. A. Paradis, Victoriaville Board of Trade; J. E. Thompson, Waterloo Board of Trade; J. I. McCabe, Windsor Mills Board of Trade; R. S. Bell, West Shefford Board of Trade; Stewart Ball, Waterville Board of Trade; Edg. Laliberte, Warwick Board of Trade.



Mr. E. Winn Farwell, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, this City, Displaying a Banner Advertising "Sherbrooke, the Electric City," While Crossing the Alps During a European Trip a few Years Ago.

Eastern Townships Wealth Summarized

Manufacturing Industry.

Electric power, abundant labor and railway facilities are building up the industrial centers of Southern Quebec.

Manufactured proudcts represent over $30,000,000.00 annually. "Made in Southern Quebec" includes Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, Iron Products of many kinds, Silk Goods, Jewelry, Tobacco, etc. Busy factories mean big pay rolls and this means strong buying power and active market for life's necessities and luxuries as well.

Three cities, twenty-five towns and industrial villages dot the Southern Quebec territory.

The market opportunities of these communities, each the "Hub" of its own agricultural territory, are immense.

Agriculture.

The Eastern Townships of Southern Quebec are often referred to as "The Garden of the Province." The finest farming districts of the Province are located here, reaching from the American border to the level plateau that borders the St. Lawrence.

The agricultural wealth of Southern Quebec may be summerized as follows:

Area under cuttivation (Acres)	4,000,000
Crop value	$82,000,000
Horses (number)	108,000
Cows	260,000
Other bovines	200,000
Sheep	215,000
Pigs	209,000
Value domestic animals	$23,000,000
Butter	$ 5,570,000
Cheese	$ 3,334,000

The market possibilities of this rich farming territory are suggested by the above.

Pulp, Paper and Lumber.

Southern Quebec shares in full measure in this great Quebec industry. The forestry output of the Eastern Townships is about $15,000,000 annually.

The great paper mills of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company and of the Canada Paper Company are located here.

The cuts of pulpwood and lumber in the territory are heavy and a source of great revenue.

Southern Quebec prosperity owes much to the forest industry.

(See also Page 27.)

SAFEGUARDING OUR CITY'S MILK SUPPLY

To citizens who do not fully understand the value of Pasteurized Milk and what Pasteurized really means we submit the following extracts from National Authorities on Milk. Especially milk used as a food for children and general family use in cities:

"The Process of Pasteurizing milk consists of scientifically heating milk in air tight vats (or Pasteurizers) to a temperature of 145 degrees and holding same at this heat for 30 minutes. By this method the disease bacteria in milk is destroyed and the milk is then safe and absolutely free from any contaminating or infectious germs."

Dr. Chas. J. Hastings, Medical Health Officer, Toronto, says: "The safeguarding of a municipal milk supply is as important if not more so, than the safeguarding of the water supply. A municipality would be no more justified in not enforcing the pasteurizing of milk than they would be in not enforcing the filteration of their contaminated water supply."

Dr. Veranus A. Moore, B.S., M.D., Cornell University, N. Y. "I am firmly convinced that pasteurization has become a necessary safeguard to our general milk supply."

Dr. Frank J. Nunaghan, Commissioner of Health, New York City. "Since compulsory pasteurization we have had no epidemic in the city which has been traced to milk. It is the opinion of the Department that pasteurization is absolutly essential in order to safeguard the milk supply."

Dr. Francis E. Fronczak, Health Commissioner, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "We regard the pasteurization of milk so important to safeguard the public health that an ordinance was adopted to make such a procedure mandatory."

The best medical authorities in Canada and the U. S. A. are emphatic in declaring that at the present time pasteurized milk is the only safe milk on the market.

Housewives and mothers think seriously of your milk supply. The health of your children and our city depends largely upon the preventative measures used.

Pasteurized Milk is Our Best Safeguard.

Sherbrooke Pure Milk Co.

Many persons have entirely erroneous ideas about double vision glasses. They think that they look conspicuous—must be worn all the time—indicate age, etc., etc.

Such is not the case with the modern double vision glasses which we supply. Space will not permit us to innumerate here the advantages to be derived by using these glasses by those 45 or more, but they are many and important. You should certainly investigate this claim. We will be pleased to give you particulars without expense or obligation on your part. Our long experience and modern equipment assure you the best results. Our prices for these most modern invisable double vision glasses range from $16.00 to $20.00 per pair.

C. C. SKINNER A. C. SKINNER

Registered Optometrists

44 Wellington St. N. Sherbrooke, Que.

Manufacturers and Dealers

Famous **"BROMPTON"** Flooring

Interior Finish, Sashes and Doors

Finest MILLWORK

EVERYTHING IN LUMBER

Brompton Lumber Mfg. Company Limited

Sherbrooke, Que. Tel. 406.

Bromptonville, Que.

"Largest Producers in Eastern Canada."

Definition of Dry Cleaning

Dry cleaning of fabric means cleaning by solvent free from water, such as gasoline, benzine, naptha, chloroform, ether, etc. These solvents do not affect the fabric and also kill moths and all germs, thereby improving sanitary conditions.

We have the only Dry Cleaning plant in the Province outside of Montreal and Quebec.

This emblem was granted to Mr. N. Lothrop on the completion of a technical course at the A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

We make specialty of cleaning Milady's entire wardrobe in the shortest possible time and at a very low cost, also Portieres of Chenille, Velour, Silk, Tapestry and Creton.

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General Business Outlook As Seen By Some Representative Citizens Of The Eastern Townships

General Commercial Outlook in The Eastern Townships.

(By L. M. Thomas, President E. T. Associated Boards of Trade.)

We consider the citizens of the Eastern Townships, who take an optimistic view of the general commercial outlook in the Eastern Townships for the future are quite justified in their belief. In common with other sections of the Province of Quebec, we have passed through the most strenuous period known to the present generation. Owing to the conservatism of its population and the diversity of its products, the Province of Quebec had been little affected by financial disturbances and crises in former years and, even though one or more of its industries was affected by adverse conditions, other industries, which were not disturbed continued to carry on and thereby furnished opportunities for those who might otherwise have been out of employment.

The year 1921, however, found every industry affected. Manufacturers and merchants were caught with materials and merchandise purchased at high prices, mines were closed down, prices of pulpwood and lumber slumped, crops, of every description, failed and little or no cattle feed was harvested. Apparently every industry in the Province was crippled as it never had been before and all during the same period. In the midst of this condition of affairs the country had to suffer from the abuses permissable under the Bankruptcy Act, which practically put an end to the already badly shaken credit of the farmer and small merchant. It is hoped that the amendment to this Act, which came into force on October 1st last, will eliminate the abuse of the Act, but it will take considerable time to re-establish the credit of the farmer and small trader which has been adversely affected through resorting to assignment under the Bankruptcy Act as a means of evading their liabilities. These conditions lead to the exodus of a large number of our citizens to the New England States where good wages were promised and general conditions appeared to be better.

The year 1923 has shown considerable improvement and a partial recovery from the above conditions and the Eastern Townships, and the Province at large, has apparently passed through the most trying period in its history and is now gradually returning to normal conditions which means happiness and prosperity for its citizens. Industrial establishments, with few exceptions, report increased activity. Retail merchants, as a whole, show an improved position during the past year. Farmers, who have suffered as much as any class of our population, are making less progress in recovering their normal condition owing to the continued high cost of feed, high wages for farm help and inability to market their products at profitable prices.

In order that the past record of the Eastern Townships may be upheld steps must be taken to protect its industries and to encourage its inhabitants in their various pursuits. The development and proper distribution of electric power, conservation of our forests and development of a permanent market for our farm products are matters which require the immediate and earnest attention of our legislators. The great improvement in the trunk roads leading through different parts of the Eastern Townships is a matter of great importance and one for which our Provincial Government is to be highly commended. Connecting, as these roads do, with State roads leading to the border from all parts of the Eastern States, they bring to the Townships large numbers of tourists who spend large sums of money in our cities and towns. This class of business calls for improved hotel service and an effort by our citizens to make the cities and towns of the Eastern Townships more attractive and comfortable for the accommodation of the tourist.

The efforts of the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade during the past ten years have been of marked benefit to the territory represented by the fifty-one local Boards of Trade which are affiliated with the organization. During the past years of depression there has been a noticable lack of interest on the part of some of the towns in maintaining the efficiency of the Associated Boards. It is hoped that the apparent return of prosperity to the country will encourage the individual Boards of Trade to revive their interest in the larger organization and, by united effort, to work for those objects which are for the common good of the Province as a whole and more particularly for that portion known as the Eastern Townships the "Garden of the Province of Quebec."

Sherbrooke Board of Trade and Industrial Expansion.

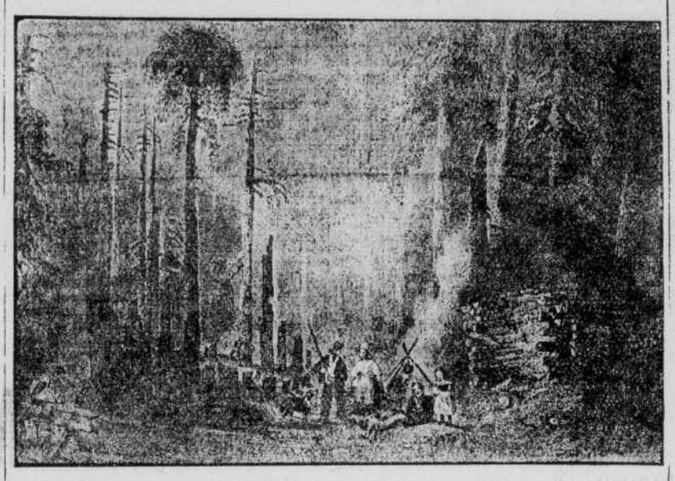
(By J. K. Edwards, Industrial Commissioner and Secretary Sherbrooke Board of Trade.)

Since the close of the war we have heard much about the reconstruction period through which we have been passing. The underlying causes of this period and of many of the conditions that have been met and overcome have been mental and physical.

The gigantic turmoil through which the whole world passed has resulted in a mental unrest that has permeated every walk in life.

We have all felt it and it has been one of the elements that have acted as brakes on business in general..

During the past year this frame of mind has been growing less and less pronounced and the Boards of Trade throughout the country have had a



Sketch Showing the Log Cabin of an Eastern Townships pioneer of a Century Ago.

big part in the constructive guidance that has overcome it.

The members of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade have done their part in the work and we now look forward to the activities of the year 1924 full of hope and courage.

This year the Board has decided to carry on its operations under an entirely new plan. Heretofore several committees were appointed from among the members but through lack of time or interest the efforts of these committees amounted to very little and the brunt of the work fell upon the shoulders of the officers. This year it has been decided to abandon the committee system and suspend existing by-laws affecting the organization of the Board and vest all powers in the President, Vice Presidents, and the Secretary Treasurer. At the same time is was decided to concentrate all the efforts of the Board towards securing new industries for our city. The slogan adopted for 1924 is "More Industries for Sherbrooke." The new officers of the Board are as follows: President, S. R. Fuller; Vice Presidents, A. E. Bernard and A. M. Sangster; Secretary Treasurer, J. K. Edwards. With these well known business men in charge and with an expected membership of 200 citizens representing the leading merchants, manufacturers and professional men in the city, the Board of Trade is bound to be heard from during the coming year.

Sherbrooke certainly has great need of and never was in a better position to receive new industries. With our exceptinally good railway facilities, favorable labor market, excellent housing conditions, splendid educational and social advantages, abundant food markets, unfailing supply of electric power, gas and water, there is no reason why Sherbrooke should not become one of the greatest industrial centres in Canada.

The Board of Trade occupies commodious offices at Suite No. 24, Olivier Block, Wellington Square, where the Honorary Secretary Treasurer may be found fully prepared to supply all kinds of information relative to trade matters. From this office advertising matter in the way of descriptive booklets is being sent out every day to points in the Eastern States and a very spirited correspondence is being carried on at the present time with many large manufacturing concerns which are contemplating the establishment of a Canadian branch of their business in Canada within the near future.

Sherbrooke is fortunate in having several factories of all kinds and sizes, idle since the war, which are immediately available for new industries, and if only the right kind of concerns could be found to take them over, considerable delay could be avoided in getting started towards production of the different lines to be manufactured. Two splendid solid brick factories in East Sherbrooke present a fine opportunity for any concern employing from 100 to 200 hands. The Jenckes Machine Co's plant on Lansdowne Street is being kept up in good shape awaiting the advent of some large steel working concern, and in the West Ward considerable space may be obtained with advantages which would enable industries to start operations with short delay and with very little expense. A revival of good times in Canada will find Sherbrooke fully prepared to take her place in the onward march of industrial progress.

Conditions in Missisquoi County Show General Improvement.

(By C. O. Jones, Mayor of Bedford.)

It is difficult to speak authoratively and with accuracy of the business outlook in this section of the Eastern Townships.

As a community the County of Missisquoi's interests are widely diversified. We have several small towns that contain busy and prosperous manufacturing plants, but by far our most important industry is agriculture, the Eastern sections of the county devoted to dairying, while in the Western reaches the effort is more generally directed to the production of hay and grain as marketable commodities. It is true that agricultural production is in a measure smothered by excessive taxation but in spite of it, I am convinced that the farming element are in a better condition than a year ago. My business is largely with the farmer and I find that he bought more goods during the last year and required less credit than during the previous year.

This would indicate a more prosperous condition generally. Our manufacturing plants are all running full time seemingly to keep up with the demand for their products. These concerns like almost every interest in the country are serving either directly or indirectly, and are dependent upon the agricultural industry for their prosperity. This would certainly show a wider buying power among the farmers and consequently we can only conclude that an improvement has taken place in the condition of this most important industry of our country and that we are in a fair way to the return to our former state of industrial prosperity.

Outlook Improved, Says Inverness Mayor.

(By John McCammon, Mayor of Inness.)

I may say that during the latter part of 1923, money was very scarce, and owing to the low prices for live stock, farmers found it difficult to carry on. They have, however, taken advantage of the good demand for pulpwood and other kinds of lumber, and considerable money has come in to tide them over till spring.

There is plenty of hay in the country and large stocks of young cattle are being fed.

We are very hopeful of the outlook for 1924. Any farmers that were badly pressed were those who were extravagant and too ready to borrow money; the few who have made failure, have been a warning to others to "Put on the brakes." Automobiles and the credit system, are two causes of disaster to many of our people.

Increase and Improve Dairy Herds Key to Agricultural Prosperity.

(By Mayor F. G. Gale, of Waterville.)

I think the condition of the farmers in this section has somewhat improved, but the prices of farm products are rather low. However, this is not the case with good cream. The price of butter fat ranges rather above the average, especially since last summer. I believe right here is the key to the situation with the farming community in this section of the country. The dairying interests have very properly received considerable attention on the part of the Provincial Government and the Dominion Government especially, by means of the Experimental Farms.

Increase and improve the dairy herds of the country and the income of the average farmer will be more satisfactory. If a farmer does not feel like replacing a grade herd with a pure bred herd, at least, get a pure bred bull, even if he has to buy a calf and raise his bull.

The rotation of crops in order to secure a proper amount of clover hay, ensilage and roots if possible, is also an advantage to the farmer. Usually associated with the dairying is a certain number of hogs, even with the low price of pork prevailing at the present time, there is something in attening pigs if they are not kept too long, and the farmer has the skim milk of his cows to grow and help fit his pigs for market.

MISUNDERSTOOD HIM

Officer (to lady who struck another car)—I guess I will have to run you in, madam.

Lady—No, thank you, officer; I can drive home by myself.

"Put out your tongue, my dear," said the doctor.

Little Dorothy showed the tip of her tongue.

"Come, come!" cried the doctor. "Put it right out!"

"I—I can't," replied Dorothy tearfully, "it's joined on at the back."

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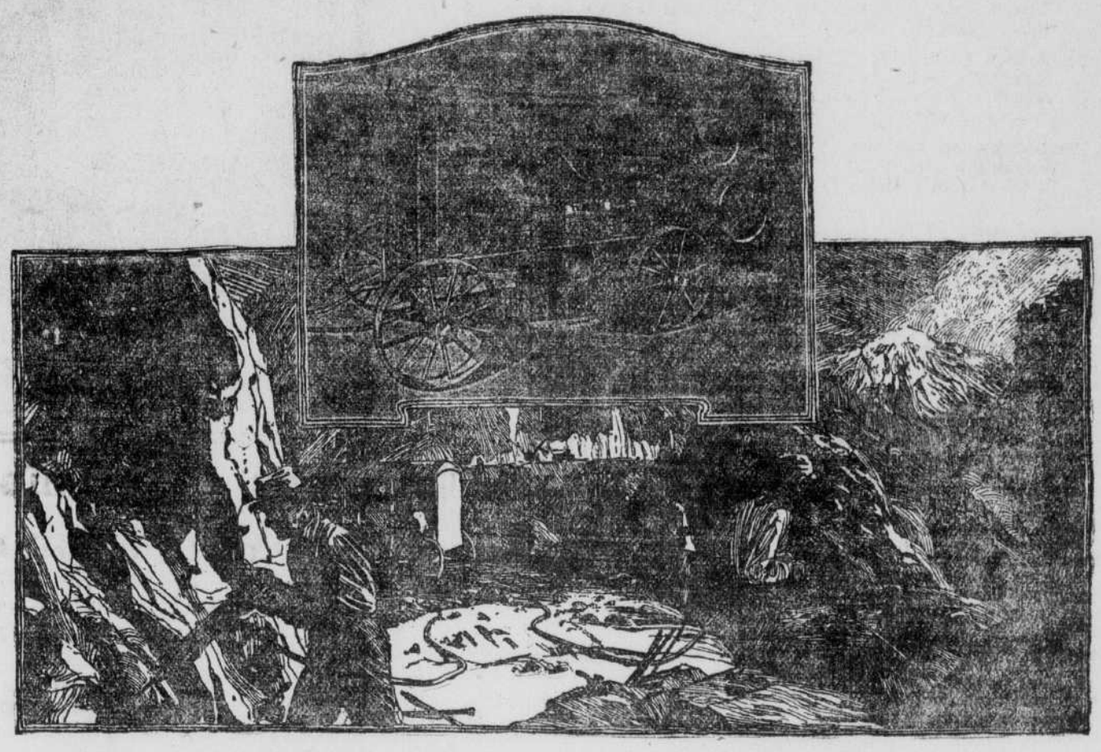

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Leading English Educational Institutions Of The Townships

Bishop's University

In the autumn of 1845 Bishop's College opened its doors to students for the first time. The second Bishop of Quebec, persuaded that the Province should be provided with a college in the life and work of which religion should have a definite place, was chiefly responsible for its foundation.To the Rev. Lucius Doolittle, the rector of Lennoxville in the thirties and forties, credit must be given for selecting the site on which the University now stands, on the rising ground above the junction of the Massawippi aand St. Francis Rivers. On January 28, 1853, degree-conferring powers were granted by Royal Charter from Queen Victoria, and Bishop' College became a University, "to have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by our Universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

The first half-century of the University's existence thus fell within the period of the ascendancy of the Applied Sciences. The Victorian era was an age of unparalleled discovery and invention. It was natural that the people of Canada should insist that their sons should be trained in the knowledge and use of these discoveries and inventions and be enabled to apply them to the important task of developing our vast country. The large number and the magnificent equipment of Science Buildings in Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, are evidence of the splendid response Canada made to the challenge of her unmeasured material resources.

In such an age a young University which confined itself to offering men a training merely in the Humanities could not have a spectacular development. Its courses of study were not sufficiently popular nor immediately useful to draw men in rapidly increasing numbers. Thus, Bishop's University points to a record less impressive in a statistical way than many of its collegiate contemporaries, but who shall say that its work has been less valuable than theirs? From its halls men have gone forth into many departments of the life of our country and made notable contributions to its development in both Church and State. It is significant that amongst the poets of Canada there are three who came from Bishop's College, viz., the late Dr. Drummond, Canon Scott and Professor Call. The last named will presently offer the Canadian public a new volume of sonnets, the illustrations in which are the work of a student now attending the College. It is significant, too, that amongst Canadian theologians who have won recognition in the world of scholarship, three are Bishop's men, viz., the late Dr. Harold Hamilton, the Rev. Professor G. Abbott-Smith, and the Rev. Professor Vial, whose recent book entitled "Three Measures of Meal," has been enthusiastically received throughout Canada and beyond, and is having a deservedly rapid circulation.

The fact is that Bishop's University is the heir of an ideal which for many centuries has been pursued by the greatest universities in our Empire, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Those ancient seats of learning have admitted succeeding generations of young Britishers to their halls and given them training for the highest offices in Church and State, and the truth they have made plain is too fully attested to be doubted or ignored with impunity. Religion, Philosophy, the Classics, Literature, History, Science; these are the fortresses in which humanity's richest treasures are stored and the nation that would have culture, the nation that would pursue the path of progress must demand of its sons that these fortresses be stormed and the treasures carried forth into every department of the nation's life.

It is the ambition of Bishop's University to play a part in meeting Canada's demand that her sons should thus prepare themselves for her service. The steady increase in the number of its students, the existence of a waiting list for the next academic year are evidence of Canada's growing determination to pursue the course that the old world has followed with such ennobling results in the lives of her sons and with such beneficent results in the service she has performed for the world. The unmistakable tendency of Canadian thought today points to a future of increasing usefulness and importance for the University of Bishop's College.

Stanstead Wesleyan College

Stanstead Wesleyan College is one of the eldest and best known Educational Institutions in the Province of Quebec. It is beautifully situated in that part of the Eastern Townships sometimes spoken of as the "Switzerland of Canada."

Over half a century ago men of vision and faith organized the College and started it on its way. Its history and development since then has more than justified their faith. Like other institutions of its kind it has had its financial struggles but has always been fortunate in having great hearted and generous friends.

Limited space will not permit of mentioning the names of men and women who have been backing the College financially, but it does seem fitting to recall three names of men who have had much to do in making the College what it is today educationally: Rev. A. Lee Holmes, M.A., was the first Principal, and was closely identified with the College either as Principal or in some other important capacity from 1873 to 1912. Rev. C. R. Flanders, D.D., was Principal of the College from 1893 to 1908, and it was during his term of office that nearly all the buildings were erected. He started his work with one building and finished it with a group of six. Since that time three more have been added. Dr. G. J. Trueman, now President of Mount Allison University, was Principal from 1908 to 1920. During this period the College reached its highest water mark as to numbers. It was in this period also that the College made perhaps its most notable contribution in that it gave many of its sons to take a noble part in the great World War.

In the month of June last the fiftieth anniversary of the College was fittingly recognized by a great celebration lasting for several days. Former students in large numbers came from far and near to take part in the various events. It was a unique fact that every one of the fifty years was represented by at least two former students. Many of those who gathered at the Jubilee are today in important positions in business and professional life and reflect great credit on their Alma Mater.

Stanstead College is now optimistically facing the future. Owing to business depression in the Province, the attendance the past three or four years has been below normal. It is a hopeful sign, however, that this year there is an increase over last year of thirty resident students. The staff is an exceedingly strong one, and the recent records of the College show that it has reached a high point of efficiency in its work.

At the time of the Jubilee the trustee Board gave evidence of their faith in the future of the College by launching a campaign to raise a Jubilee Fund of $150,000.00 for needed improvements and expansion. Over one-third of this amount has already been underwritten. During the past summer a new heating system was installed costing approximately $40,000.00. Hot water is forced from a central heating plant throughout six of the buildings. Not only is the system giving excellent satisfaction in providing a uniform temperature, but it will be the means of saving considerable expense through the use of bituminous coal rather than anthracite as formerly. Other improvements in the College will be made as rapidly as money is available.

Stanstead College has an important place to fill in the Educational life of the Province of Quebec. Owing to the fact that there are many communities where the local school does not carry the pupils beyond Grades 8 or 9, and that from these communities pupils desiring to go further in the studies must leave home, Stanstead College provides a home school for such as these. It is a notable fact that during the past six years pupils have been in residence at Stanstead College from one hundred and eight different municipalities in the Province of Quebec. The College is made up of four schools in one: A public school including all grades up to seven; High School preparing students for the University; a Business College giving an entire business course with special attention to the French language which is taught by a French specialist; a full course in Music in the Eastern Townships Conservatory including also voice and oratory. From these different departments also any students desiring to do so may select a special course by taking subjects from each. On account of its supervised study periods, its directed athletics, its sane but effective emphasis on Religious Education, its home-like atmosphere, and withall its low cost for board and tuition, Stanstead College is prepared to render a large service in the future as well as in the past.

King's Hall, Compton

King's Hall, Compton, Que., formerly Compton Ladies' College, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary this year, is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the Eastern Townships, between Sherbrooke and Coaticook, about fourteen miles east of Sherbrooke.

The original school was built by the Rev. J. Dinzey, Rector of Compton, in 1874, on land purchased by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Mr. P. Aldrich and Mrs. Hannah Fling, and rented to Mr. Dinzey, who erected the buildings for the school, and became its Principal.

The school was opened on September 5th, 1874 with six resident and ten day pupils. Miss Rugg, who is still a much respected resident of Compton, bringing to the new school her small class of six pupils, and becoming one of the first teachers in the school.

During its early years, the school passed through many vicissitudes, but it had faithful supporters in the late Rev. Professor Roe, the Rev. John Foster, the Rev. A. Stevens, the Rev. G. H. Parker, Dr. R. King, the Hon. M. H. Cochrane and Mr. R. H. Smith; whilst among the early Principals were the Rev. J. Dinzey, Miss Prince, Miss Cochrane and Mrs. Browse.

In 1901 the name of the school was changed to King's Hall, and a new directorate was formed with the Right Rev. A. H. Dunn, Bishop of Quebec, as chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Board being elected by vote partly by the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec, and partly by the shareholders. Many improvements were made in the building, and under Miss Gena Smith, new Lady Principal ,assisted by a highly qualified staff of Mistresses, King's Hall was re-started, and successfully maintained until 1905, when Miss Smith resigned, and Miss Laura Joll was appointed to succeed her.

The number of pupils steadily increased during the following years, until today the registration numbers eighty-four resident pupils.

During Miss Joll's principalship, under the able guidance of the late Rev. A. H. Dunn, Bishop of Quebec; the Right Rev. Lennox Williams, Bishop of Quebec, who succeeded him as chairman of the Board of Trustees; and the untiring efforts of Mr. James Mackinnon, its treasurer; the school has been entirely rebuilt, and is today one of the most up-to-date residential schools in the Dominion.

The main building contains the school wing, music house, domestic wing, living rooms, sleeping quarters, studio, hospital, two enclosed fire staircases and the Principal's residence.

The gymnasium building, which is connected with the main building by a glass sun-parlor, and is of steel construction, contains a large gymnasium equipped with the most modern apparatus; four classrooms; and the Principal's office.

The school has its own farm, private water supply, and a cottage, which is used as a residence for some of the staff, and is adequately equipped to receive any cases of infectious illness which might develop in the school.

Every opportunity for games and outdoor sports is offered by the situation of the school, in the country, at an elevation of between nine hundred and one thousand feet above the sea-level, a fact that is probably one of its most attractive features.

REMINDED HIM OF THE SONG

A pun perpetrated by Comyns Carr is so bad that it is good. He was dozing on a train between Southampton and Waterloo when, as they passed through a town of jerry-built monstrosities, he suddenly sat up and examined: "Good heavens, what is this?" A friend replied mournfully, "Woking." Carr lay back again and shut his eyes, murmuring, "If this be Woking, let me dream again."

Johnnie was begging his father to let him have a second piece of cake.

"When I was a boy," said Father, "I was allowed to have only one helping."

Johnnie thought this over for a minute, and then said:

"Daddie, aren't you glad you live with us now?"

WHAT THEY LAUGH AT IN PARIS

Madame Plancher — My dear, if you are not feeling well, why don't you go to my doctor? He's a most charming man, and the first thing he asks is, "What ailment would you like to have?"

THE WILL TO BELIEVE

"How did you get Mrs. Harkin to believe such an outrageous story?"

"I told it to her in strict confidence."

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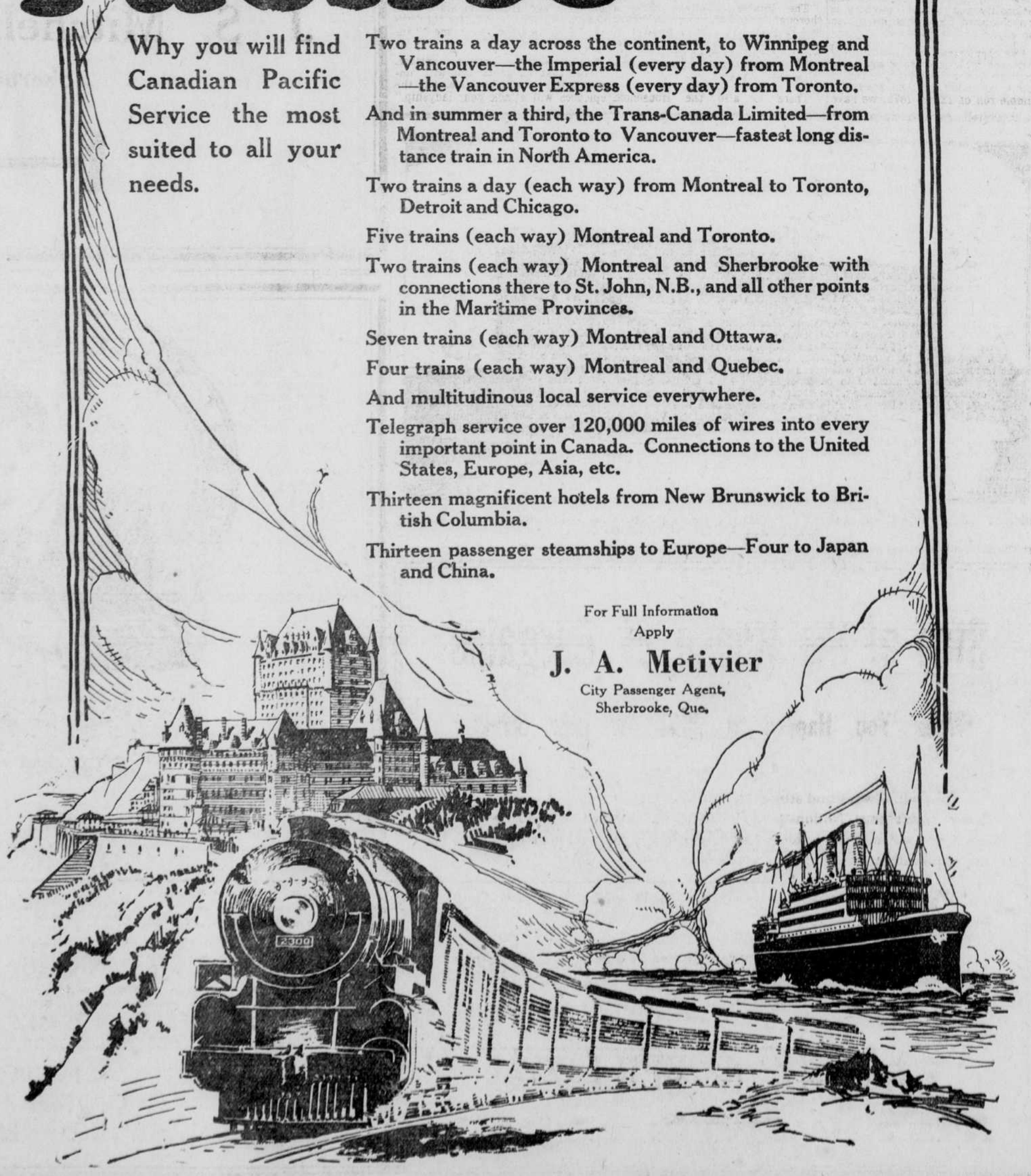


Leading French Educational Institutions In Sherbrooke

Le Seminaire Saint Charles Borromee

The authorities in charge in this City of Sherbrooke have always taken a special interest in educational matters and have done their utmost to provide the growing generation with all the elements necessary to acquire the greatest asset possible—Instruction.

The late Monsignor Antoine Racine, first Bishop of Sherbrooke, on assuming the responsibility of founding a diocese in the Eastern Townships in 1874, also had this desire for education and, in 1875, he laid the foundation of Le Seminaire Saint Charles Borromee which today is the bye-word of higher education in classical or commercial terms and which has its influence not only in the city and surrounding district but also in the whole Province as well as in all of the Eastern States.

This institution which took the place of what was formerly known as the Commercial Academy, had for its first Superior, Reverend Father Ponton. In the first year of its existence, it registered one hundred and twenty-two students. In the list of scholars for this opening year, we see the names of such personalities as the new Right Reverend Monsignor A. O. Gagnon, Auxiliary Bishop of Sherbrooke; Right Reverend Monsignor E. C. Tanguay, now Procurator for his Alma-Mater since 1888, and many other notable citizens of this city and district. The present Superior, Right Reverend Monsignor P. J. A. Lefebvre came from St. Hyacinthe in 1877 as a teacher and has always been connected with the Seminary since.

Among the few who have been Superiors of the Seminary, few because there were but five, we must mention one who has left his name to posterity for his great heart, his devotion to his scholars, his love for music and his work for the welfare of all with whom he came in contact; all have recognized the good Father Roy who was venerated by all who knew him, regardless of creed and nationality and whose memory is now cherished by all who have been the object of his kindness.

The popularity of the teaching staff and directors was a great asset in the growth of the number of pupils, so much so that from the humble roll of 122 in 1875, we have seen in 1920 a registration of 543. As noted above, these students have come not only from the Eastern Townships but from all over the continent. The usual contingent supplied by New England is about one-fourth of the total, and if we look up past records we find students coming from Yukon in the North, from British Columbia and California in the West, from Mexico in the South, and from Cape Breton in the East. The total registration from 1875 to date is a little over 5,000.

The courses given in the Seminary are classical, commercial and industrial. In the classical course may be taken the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Literature and Sciences as the institution was affiliated with Laval University in 1878. The present affiliation is with Montreal University. Diplomas are conferred at the end of the Commercial course to all those who pass a satisfactory examination on all branches connected with commerce. This diploma is granted by a board of examiners appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec. The Industrial course is preparatory to the Technical School. Students in the different courses are and have always been accepted regardless of creed and nationality.

Notre Dame Convent

Mont Notre Dame, affiliated with Montreal University, and conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame Congregation, was founded here in 1857. It opened with one hundred and fifty pupils, and was the only school of its kind in the city at that time. There are now about eight hundred pupils, including all departments.

There are, besides the parochial school, a select school for resident and day pupils and a Ladies' Business College, which is affiliated with the Notre Dame Ladies' College of Montreal. At present the business classes are held in one of their buildings on King Street West, owing to lack of room in the main building on Convent Street.

The Business College gives a thorough, practical course in French and English, and a large number of girls in Sherbrooke and from surrounding districts have gone out into the business world with diplomas from this school.

There is also the Household Science Course, conducted for the senior boarding pupils, and this year for the first time it is being taught in the parochial school. "The needs of the day demand that we should learn more about diet which is superseding drugs," a Sister says, in speaking of the great need of girls being trained in the comely art of household science.

The course of study followed at the Convent embraces four years elementary, three intermediate and four years of High School training. Pupils completing the fourth year of High School, successfully, graduate and receive the gold medal and diploma of the institution.

The school is well equipped with physics and chemical laboratories, an extensive library and natural history museum, and the special courses include literature, elocution and physical culture, music, painting, drawing and needlework. A high standard in all studies is maintained, and in music and the arts, for which French women have ever been noted, many students have developed talents while attending the Convent, these being fostered by the Sisters of the institution.

The steadily increasing number of pupils necessitates an enlargement of the present building, of which one-third only was the original building. Plans are already prepared for a new wing, "which is actually needed at the present time," the Superior explains.

With the completion of the new wing the Business College will be taken into the main building, an advantage to both teachers and pupils.

During the sixty-six years of its operation the Convent has steadily progressed and stands today as one of the prominent educational institutions of Sherbrooke.

NOVEL FLATTERY.

The philosopher, David Hume, had a ready tongue. A story is told of him crossing the Firth in a gale with Lady Wallace. The boat tossed dangerously and Hume remarked that they might soon be food for the fishes. "Will they eat you or me ?" inquired the lady.

"Ah," was the gallant answer. "those that are gluttonous will undoubtedly fall foul of me, but the epicures will attack your ladyship."

FEMININE SYMPATHY

The Doctor—I had a great many more patients this time last year. I wonder where they have all gone.

His Wife—We can only hope for the best, dear.

THEIR BENT

This quip we clip from an exchange It's rather neat and we enjoyed it:

"Some men are bent with toil and some
Get crooked trying to avoid it."

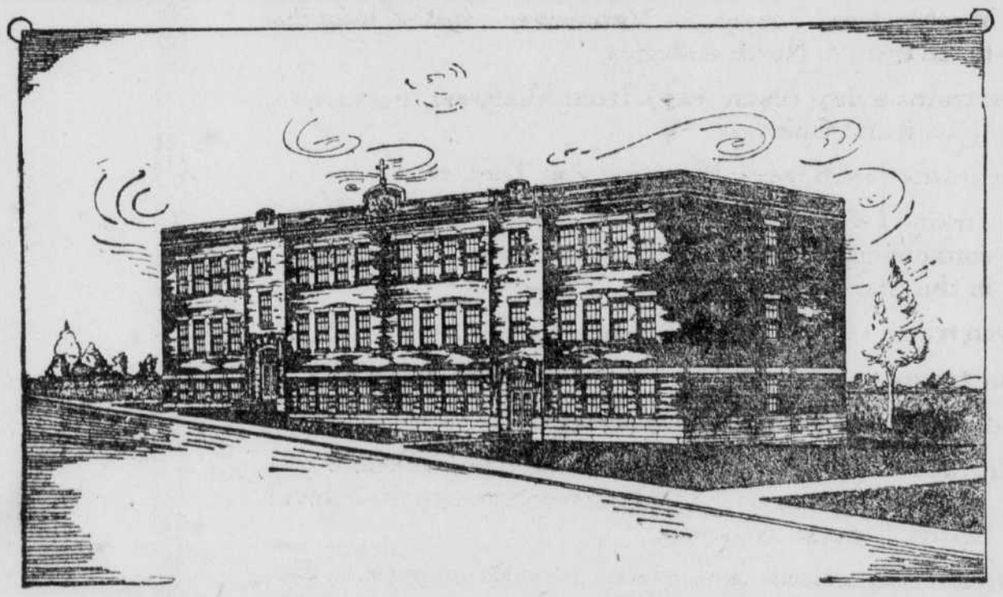
STRANGE, THIS

New York World—"Mrs. Harvey, who identified them at the pier, said they were married June 4, 1924, and that he supported her up to three years ago."

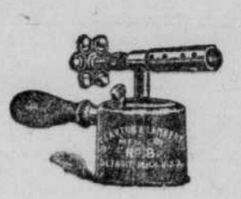
THE REASON WHY

"Why," asked the school inspector, "should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than we do mine?"

"Because he never told a lie, sir," shouted one of the pupils.



ECOLE RACINE, ONE OF THE NEW SCHOOLS UNDER THE CATHOLIC BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF SHERBROOKE.



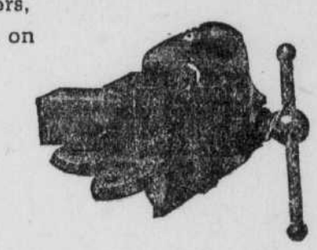
Quick Service

The extensive warehouse stocks we maintain at Sherbrooke, Quebec, and a smooth-working system of filling and shipping orders permits us to give you a service that is far beyond the ordinary. Let us demonstrate. Send along a trial order.

Dependable Merchandise

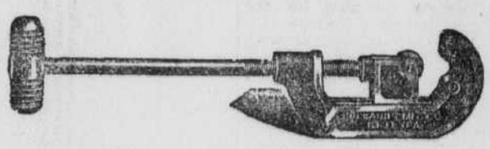
We select and stock only dependable, reliable, salable merchandise that you can order with confidence and recommend to your customers with confidence.

Our stocks include: Iron Pipe, Drain Pipe, Portland Cement, Explosives, Wire Rope, Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, Contractors,' Builders,' Mining, Mill and Electric Supplies. Let us quote you on your requirements.



J. S. Mitchell & Co., Limited

Sherbrooke, Quebec.



Stop at the House of Bargains

When You Happen to Pass on King Street

You will always find attractive bargains in Dry and Fancy Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Notions and Ready-Made Clothing. You will also very often find something special in useful articles for the house, although they are not usually carried in a dry goods store.

We make it a specialty to always have something new and interesting.

Miss Conway's Millinery Parlor, situated in this store, will shortly offer the latest Spring styles and novelties. We wish this ad to serve as a cordial invitation to all.

LACROIX & VEILLEUX

Telephone 215. SHERBROOKE 46 King St. West

In 1924

Better Business By Long Distance

They Are Increasing Sales

Hundreds of letters and messages from subscribers prove that many wide-awake merchants are increasing sales at very low cost, by means of Long Distance. Read these few quotations:

"By concentrating on Long Distance Sales in outside territory we secure a considerable business at reduced expense.

"It is our most reasonable selling process.

"We use Long Distance because it pays: Service is better today than ever.

"New York and Chicago are at our desk in quick time at remarkably moderate cost.

"Many of our orders are due to constant use of Long Distance. Often much cheaper than calling on a prospect.

"Our customers find Long Distance very efficient in ordering supplies.

"Our outside salesmen so benefited by talking with them every day, that our Long Distance calls have tripled in the last six months.

"Have increased our Long Distance business 50 p.c. because it secures immediate results."

Lots of dealers are advertising or sending out letters offering to credit their customers' accounts with the cost of a Long Distance message on orders over a certain amount. They are building up a strong out-of-town connection in this way. Try it. We will give you hearty, intelligent co-operation.

J. E. CHOQUETTE, Manager.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Eastern Townships Agricultural Conditions Improving And Outlook Encouraging

The Agricultural problem is one of deep concern to all sections of the population. In the Eastern Townships reports indicate improvement and a better outlook. The prices for farm products have not been satisfactory for the past few years. There is a feeling that the producer is not receiving his share of the ultimate price.

Dairying in its various branches is still the most productive of returns for the Eastern Townships farmer. It looks as though intensive development along these lines offered the best future for Southern Quebec agriculture.

In spite of unsatisfactory market conditions, Eastern Townships agriculture has more than held its own with that of other parts of the country and of important sections across the line. Crops have been good and but for a lack of balance between the prices the farmer gets for his produce and the prices he has to pay for what he buys, the situation would have been very favorable.

The Dairying Industry.

The dairy industry continues to hold a foremost place on the lists of the Dominion's agricultural activities. Not only is production increasing in the older provinces; but the western half of the country is rapidly rising as a maker of butter and cheese, and now instead of importing on a large scale as they once did they are actually making a surplus for export. The past twenty years has witnessed material growth and large changes. Since 1900 the general output of the Dominion has increased by over 300 per cent in amount and 600 per cent in value. In the last five years output has gained 70 per cent and in value 50 per cent.

The number of dairy factories in operation in Canada in 1922 was 3,111, comprising 1,161 creameries, 1,565 cheese factories, 362 combined butter and cheese factories and 23 condenseries. The total quantity of creamery butter made in Canada in 1922 was 147,752,774 pounds valued at $51,580,780 being the largest shown for any year in the history of the industry. The total quantity of cheese made in the same year was 136,579,473 pounds valued at $22,067,106. The total value of condensed products was $6,839,232, and of miscellaneous products $22,854,772.

Butter Exports Increasing.

An increase is recorded in Canada's exports of butter and markets have been secured abroad without undue trouble on account of the high quality of the Dominion product. This now goes in quantities to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, China, Cuba, France, Hong Kong, Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon and in smaller amounts to several other countries. Approximately 17,550,000 pounds went to the United Kingdom last year and 2,500 pounds to the United States.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, speaking recently of general agricultural conditions in Canada said:—

"The season is ended, the harvest is past and many farmers are not yet saved from the many trials and financial troubles that beset life's pathway as an aftermath of the war.

"From practically every corner of Canada reports indicate good crops, well conditioned live stock and full barns. If we could only operate and finance on our gross returns the outlook would be fine, but unfortunately its our net receipts at the end of the year that count and in too many instances they have reached the zero point..

"But in spite of these conditions, due largely to past extravagances, unprofitable investments, and too often poor quality of live stock and defective farm practices generally, the average Canadian still banks on Canada as being as good a country agriculturally to remain in, as there is elsewhere to go to.

"It is safe to say that seventy-five per cent of our farm troubles today are traceable to debt of an unproductive character, which many thoughtlessly have gone into during a rosier day. Some propose as a solution to much debt, the going into more, through the medium of some wonderful credit scheme or other. Putting off pay day has its advantages to be sure, provided we reverse the order of our operations that led us primarily into debt, but otherwise more debt as a solution for much debt is a delusion and a snare.

Must Be Self Reliant.

"In the past farmers in many parts of Canada have been too prone to look to governments, railways, banks and mortgage companies for relief instead of on their own industry, initiative, and thrift. One of the very hopeful signs of the times is that this tendency is lessening and in lieu thereof is a gradual return to the old-fashioned and usually effective practice of improving our farm methods, our live stock, and our self reliance and the many other necessary and frugal factors that enter into the success of the individual farmer.

"If it were not for the heavy and crippling effect of the high interest charges, accrued frequently on unprofitable outside investments, this year's generally good crop, even with the low prevailing prices, would have enabled agriculture in the greater part of Canada to carry on fairly successfully for these times. Moral—Let us all get out of debt as quickly as possible and stay out.

Some Observations On Present State Of Agriculture

(By J. A. McClary, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lennoxville.)

Mr. J. A. McClary, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lennoxville, was asked by the Record for some observations on the present state of agriculture. Mr. McClary replied as follows:

"All classes are agreed that up to 1914, when conditions were supposed to be normal, farmers were not getting more than their just share of reward for labor and capital invested.. Since then conditions have been so upset that the balance is disturbed between the value of goods sold and purchased by farmers. Other classes have been able to set a price on what they had to sell, but the farmers have not been so fortunate and consequently have suffered. A reduction in taxation seems out of the question at the present time, when our finance ministers are at their wits ends to raise revenue to meet their obligations. However, we should all look ahead in 1924, for it seems as though certain important lessons which have been taught in the past hard years, will begin to bear fruit. It has taken many indisputable proofs to convince some of us that no Government, railway company, or organization can do that which we refuse to do for ourselves. While we have waited for governments, political action and legislative reforms to bring us prosperity, have we not neglected doing some of the most important things that make agriculture profitable. Are we practising the most up-to-date methods and rotations on our farms, are we using good seed of the varieties which give the best results in our district; are we treating this seed, before sowing, for the prevention of smut and other diseases; are we raising a sufficient quantity of succulent feeds for our live stock through the winter months, such as, corn and other silage crops, swedes and mangels? By raising these we save a large outlay for many feeds which are being purchased in too large quantities in this section. In our live stock breeding, are we keeping the class and quality of live stock that gives us the most returns for feed and labor? Are we weighing and testing the milk of our cows to see that we are keeping no boarders; are we housing our live stock under favorable and sanitary conditions? If the above mentioned points are put into operation, and the principles of community loyalty and co-operation cultivated, it would be a great benefit to farmers. We must remember that Providence helps those who help themselves, and man cannot live unto himself alone. Without true ideals of citizenship we cannot progress either in agriculture or national affairs.

"Agriculture is the most important industry in Canada and its welfare in 1924 demands that all who are engaged in it cultivate a disposition to help and work with the other fellow, so that, together all may accomplish that which is impossible for the few. Co-operation is the strongest weapon the farmer has, but the spirit which prompts it must be utilized in practical affairs and not expended in profitless argument."

The Ten Years Average That Counts

Mr. McClary concluded with the following note of encouragement and advice:

"Are we farmers living and looking after our farm operation as carefully as we did before the war? I am afraid that the years that we were getting high prices for our products had a tendency to develop a spending habit, that seems to be general with all classes. It is not altogether what we can produce, but it is to see how economically we can produce it, and then see how much of the return of same can be saved. The cause of some of the low prices, at present, of our agricultural products seems to be caused by an over production. As for an example if the demand is for 450 million bushels of wheat and production is 500 million, it is what the extra 50 million has to be sold for that regulates the price of the whole; this applies to all our products. Statistics show us that the agricultural products exported in 1923 was around 550 million, and our agricultural import was 200 million. As this seems to be large for an agricultural country like ours, I think it would be well for us to study this question and see if we cannot reduce this amount of imports of agricultural products. For there is no market for any county like its home markets.

"While we are passing through hard years, we must not loose sight of the fact that we have had some good years in the past. It is the ten years' average that counts. The history of the world has always been that farming as well as all business has always had its period of action and reaction, and I feel that we are now entered into an area of better times."

The Best Clingers—Mrs. Shortley was discussing the latest fashions with a young lady caller.

"Did you say your father was fond of those clinging gowns, May?"

"Yes; he likes one to cling to me for about three years."

A View of Brome Lake, Knowlton, one of the Townships Popular Summer Resorts.

But the question is naturally asked, how is this to be done?

The Only Proper Course

"By following the methods as far as practicable of the successful farmers in one's locality and by becoming thoroughly imbued with the belief that a very large per cent of the factors that enter into the success of the individual lies within himself. Governments can help, have helped and must help, but they cannot take the place of individual initiative, industry and sticktoitiveness, nor is it desirable that they should.

"Of course as in all countries and in all occupations, there are some farmers who have been, through possibly no fault of their own, especially unfortunate, inept, or who lack the youth, the health, the energy, or the punch to make things go. All such are finding it particularly hard to carry the load at this time. But Canada, as an agricultural country, can stay in the ring as long as any country as her export farm products on the whole, can be produced more cheaply and of better quality than those of her many competitors all of whom are struggling equally hard to obtain and retain the diminished markets of the world.

Want Timely Assistance.

"Many at this time are looking and hoping for a little more judicious assistance in the matter of tariff and freight rate reduction, if only sufficient to brace up the morale of a hard working class (the bulwark of the nation) upon whose reasonable success, practically all others in Canada directly or indirectly depend."

BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

"A penny for your thoughts, old chap."

"Well-er-I was thinking of asking you for a loan of $5."

"Sold! Here's your penny."

A girl was talking about her recent mountain-climbing ex-peditions. A foreign diplomat, listening intently, said, "Ah, mees, to climb that high mountain was a foot to be proud of."

"Pardon me," she said, "you mean feat, I think."

"Ah," said the diplomat, "so you climb him more than once, hein?"

They were entertaining the minister at dinner, and after the dessert had been eaten little Johnny said: "Won't you have another piece of pie, Mr. Hobbs?"

The minister laughed, "Well, Johnny," he said, "since you are so polite I believe I will have another slice."

"Good!" said Johnny, "Now, ma, remember your promise. You said if it was necessary to cut into the second pie I could have another piece."

"I can't do a thing with Jones," said the manager. "I've had him in three departments, and he dozes all day long."

"That's easy," replied the really efficient efficiency engineer. "Put him at the pyjama counter, and fasten this card on him:

"'Our night-clothes are of such superior quality that even the man who sells them cannot keep awake.'"

ALEX AMES & SONS, LIMITED

Mr. Alex Ames, pioneer of this firm, was amongst the first butchers of Sherbrooke, starting business in 1880. In 1907 the new plant was built and the following year the firm's name was changed to Alex Ames & Son. In 1910 a stock company was formed and again the name changed to Alex Ames & Sons, Limited In 1920 the retail department was discontinued in order to protect the local retail butchers, and since that time the wholesale business has been cultivated.

Alex Ames & Sons, Limited, have concentrated all of their time in the Pork Industry and the results are that a very high grade of smoked meats are being marketed. Their reputation on Pure Lard and Sausage is widely known and has no competition, their ham and bacon department shows an increase of 100 p.c. for this year's sales, and the whole of the business is in proportion.

The capacity of the plant, although "not very large in appearance," has a capacity of killing, dressing and putting ready for market one hundred and twenty-five hogs daily.

The Superheater Company Limited

FORMERLY

The Sherbrooke Iron Works, Limited.

Manufacturing Plant Sherbrooke, Que.

Our Motto is "Service"

We Manufacture

LOCOMOTIVE,
MARINE AND
STATIONARY
SUPERHEATERS

SEMI-STEEL,
GERY IRON AND
BRASS CASTINGS

CORPORATION CASTINGS,
HYDRANTS, MANHOLES,
GULLEY BOXES, SERVICE BOXES

PULP AND PAPER MACHINERY,
CASTINGS AND REPAIRS

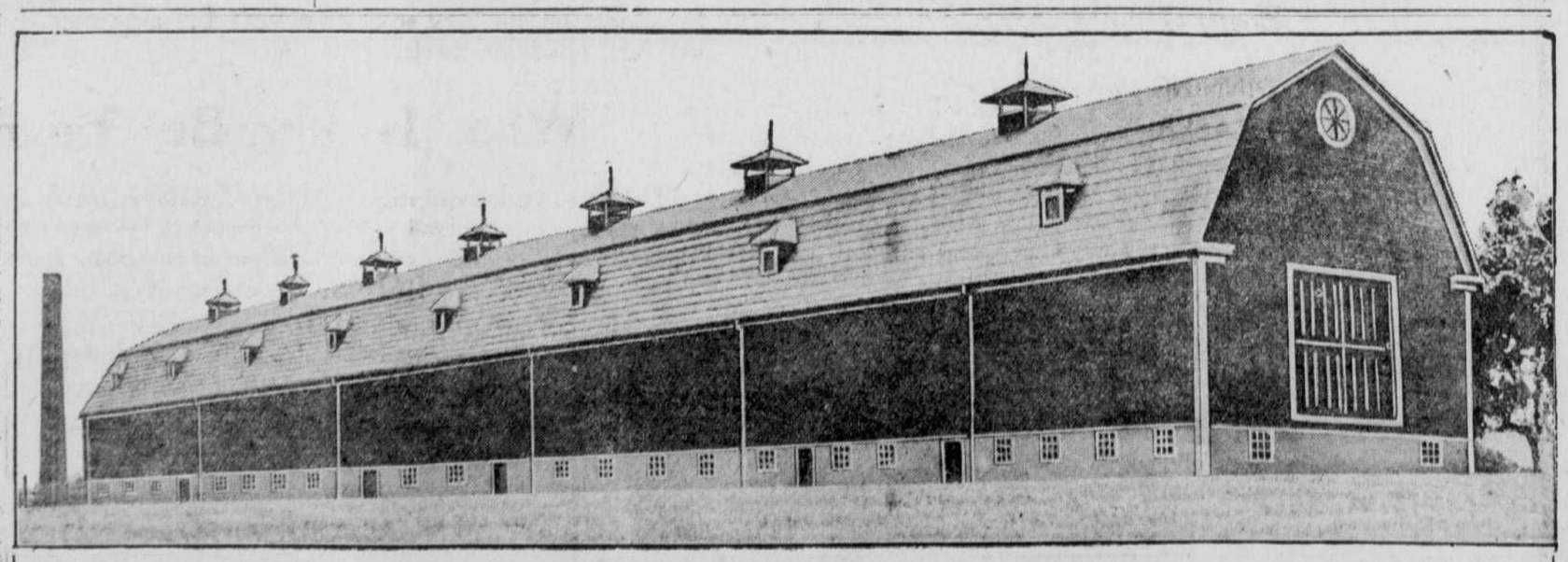
TRANSMISSION MACHINERY,
PULLEYS (Split and Solid),
GEARS (Cast and Cut),
PILLOW BOXES

PLATE WORK OF ALL KINDS,
TANKS AND STACKS

GRATE BAR CASTINGS FOR
ANY SIZE OR STYLE OF BOILER

We manufacture the Parker Rotary Stone Saw for the Canadian trade. One of these is doing very satisfactory work for the P. Lyall Company at Victoria, B. C. A large number of these saws are being used at Barre, Vt., and many others all over the United States. Circulars, containing complete data regarding their operation, etc., can be had on application.

The Superheatec Company, Limited, located in Sherbrooke in the spring of 1920, purchasing from The Sherbrooke Iron Works, Limited, their plant and equipment. The plant equipment has been added to considerably since that time and we are now in a position to offer you the facilities of a large machine shop, together with a Cast Iron and Brass Foundry with an efficient organization whose experience we offer for the solution of your many mechanical problems. We solicit your inquiries, ask us for quotations and we assure you that they will have our strict attention.



Large Dairy Barn Of Mayor E. O. BALDWIN, Of Coaticook, Where Is Housed His Famous Jersey Herd

ASBESTOS:---Large Production But Market Not At Best

The Eastern Townships is famous for its Asbestos Mines. For a third of a century these by their productiveness have held supreme place among the known asbestos deposits of the world. Upwards of eighty-five per cent. of the world's asbestos production comes from these mines.

1923 was, however, not a favorable year in Asbestos mining because of the unsatisfactory condition of the market. General business conditions have entered into this as well as the growing competition of other fields, particularly the mines of Rhodesia, in South Africa.

Big Plant Going Up.

The big manufacturing plant of the Johns Manville Company is now under construction at Asbestos, Que. This will mark the beginning of a new era for the industry of Asbestos, the product of the mine going directly to the manufacturing plant located along side.

This development is a most pleasing one for the whole district. It has long been recognized that if a province or a district is to benefit as it should from its resources, the raw material must be manufactured on the spot instead of being exported to build up cities elsewhere.

The great industry that is rising at Asbestos is, therefore, of exceptional interest.

Big Production in 1923.

Though market conditions as noted have constituted somewhat of a handicap in recent asbestos operations, production nevertheless,, has continued on a large scale.

While final figures are not yet out, the output of all fibres will run from 200,000 to 210,000 tons, valued at from $8,000,000 to $8,500,000. This compares with the 1922 record of 160,339 tons at $6,050,000. For the first ten months of the year 1923 production ran to 175,773 tons at $7,211,474 as compared with 123,526 tons at $5,361,542 for 1922.

The rapid growth of the industry since 1878 can be seen in the following tabulation:

Year	Tonnage	Value	Value per ton
1878—	50	———	———
1879—	300	$ 19,500	$65.00
1889—	6,113	426,554	69.77
1899—	15,571	581,667	37.36
1909—	64,965	2,296,584	35.35
1922—	160,339	6,053,068	37.75

In considering the prices listed above, especially the seeming sudden drop from the years 1889 to 1899 it should be noted that up to the former year only the best asbestos was used. Miners took the cream of wheat, as it were, and left the rest. But later ways were found to utilize what were formerly neglected or waste products and this had the natural effect of lowering average price.

It is to be noted that despite the rapid growth of the asbestos industry the product is found only in a small area in the Eastern Townships, a stretch of about seventy miles along a mountain ridge between the towns of Danville and East Broughton—along the Notre Dame Hills which are an extension of the Green Mountains of Vermont State.

Canadian Minerals at $214,102,000.

The mineral production of Canada advanced about 12 per cent. in 1923 to a total of $214,102,000 as compared with $184,297,242 in 1922 and the record value of $227,859,665 attained in 1920, according to a statement issued by S. J. Cook, chief of the mining branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, who has just completed a preliminary survey of the mineral industry. It is pointed out that commodity prices, which reached a peak in 1920, have since receded and this fact must be borne in mind when production is computed in terms of values. A weighted index showing the volume of production would undoubtedly mark 1923 as the banner year in Canada's mineral industry.

New output records were established for coal, lead, zinc, asbestos, and the total value of cobalt. Copper production was more than double the tonnage produced in 1922 and nickel increased practically three and one-half times. Gold and silver were slightly lower than in 1922. A group of non-metallic minerals including about twenty commodities increased two million dollars to a total of $19,000,000. Structural materials and clay products including portland cement showed little change in the aggregate value, the total for the year being estimated at 38.9 million dollars.

Employment in metal mining industries increased approximately 27 per cent. to a maximum at the close of the year and all mining industries, considered as a group, showed a gain of six per cent. during the year.

Indexes of prices indicate that non-ferrous metals sold during the year at approximately the same average prices as prevailed in 1913. Non-metallic minerals showed an advance of approximately 85 per cent., while iron and steel prices averaged between 55 and 60 per cent. above the 1913 average.

The year now opening gives promise of being an active one in mineral production, with new railway extensions and increased facilities for exploiting the mineral bearing areas. It is possible that the development will be such as to institute new records in the general output.

Coal Production Increasing.

According to a report on coal statistics just issued by the Mining Branch of the Bureau of Statistics for the ten months ending October 31st, both the imports and output from mines were well above the three-year average. When considered in conjunction with the mild weather of November and December these facts seem to preclude the possibility of a fuel shortage in Canada this winter.

The cumulative output of coal from the Canadian mines for the ten months was 14,127,000 tons, an increase of 21 per cent. over the preceding three-year average for the same period. The output during October was 1,500,000 tons, an increase of 21 per cent. over that of September.

Total importation of coal from the United States and Great Britain during the month amounted to 1,931,000 tons as against 2,125,000 tons imported during September and was seven per cent. below the three-year average for the month. However, the total importation of all coal for the ten months was 19,450,000 tons, an increase of 43 per cent. over the preceding three-year average for the same period.

The imports of anthracite for October totalled 311,000 tons. This was five per cent. less than in September, and 19 per cent. lower than the three-year average for the month. Anthracite imported from the United States amounted to 301,300 tons, while 9,800 tons came from Great Britain during the month. The total amount of anthracite imported during the ten months of 1923, was 4,315,800 tons, an increase of 34 per cent. over the three-year average for this period.

With the exception of the Quebec area, in which the imports of anthracite during the first ten months were 12 per cent. below the average, the increase has been quite general. In the Montreal area the increase was 60 per cent.; in the Toronto area, 36 per cent.; in the Windsor area, 34 per cent.; in the Ottawa area, 23 per cent., and in the Kingston area, 21 per cent.

Imports of bituminous coal for the ten months ending October 31st when compared with the average for the same period of the last three years showed increases of 74 per cent. in both the Ottawa and Kingston areas; 49 per cent. in the Windsor area; 44 per cent. in the Toronto area; 38 per cent. in the Montreal area and 22 per cent. in the Quebec area.

Of his experience with models, Mr. Marcus Stone, R.A., told many stories. One of the most amusing concerns an old model he met in the Zoological Gardens.

"What are you doing now?" he asked the man. "Last time I saw you was when you were sitting for one of H———'s religious pictures."

"Yes, sir," said the model sadly. "An' now I'm cleaning out the elephants' stables. Nice come-down for one of the Twelve Apostles, ain't it, sir?"

"I can't keep visitors from coming up" said the office boy, dejectedly. "When I say you're out, they won't believe me. They all say they must see you."

"Well, put them off somehow," said the editor. with a worried look. "Whatever they say, just tell them, 'That's what they all say.' Be firm. See?"

That afternoon a lady called. She had hard features and an acid expression, and she demanded to see the editor at once.

"Impossible," said William.

"But I'm his wife," persisted the lady.

"That's what they all say," said the boy.—Port Rowan News.

Teacher: "Now, Eric. how many ribs have you?" Eric: "I don't know, miss. I'm so ticklish I can never count 'em!"

Johnny: "My father's a policeman. What does your father do?" Jimmy: "What ma tell him."

A company of a certain regiment were at musketry, and Private Brown, who had repeatedly missed the target, was admonished by his captain. "You can do better than that, Brown," said the latter; "Now try again, and don't flinch." The man fired, but missed as before. "What was the matter with that last shot?" asked the captain, irritably. "I dunno, sir," answered the other; "It was all right when it left here."

He—They say a woman never forgets a man who has kissed her.

She—Yes, I believe that's true.

He—I wish I could be sure that you would always remember me.

A. C. Demers
Limitee

Wholesale Dealer in **Biscuits & Confectionery** Cigarettes, Cigars, Tobaccos, Matches, etc

Established business in 1915, having been connected with the largest wholesale firms of this city for ten years. In 1917 erected large warehouse in connection with our present office. Two years later purchased property and built warehouse on Ball Street, ,which will shortly be extended also large and commodious offices and sample rooms will be connected therewith.

This is the right place for your

EASTER NOVELTIES

such as Decorated Eggs, Rabbits, Hens, Fish, Roosters, Bonbonnieres, Etc.

Our travellers cover Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships selling lines of choice

Biscuits, Finest Chocolates, Moir's, Ganong's, Etc., all Fountain Fruits and Syrups, Ice Cream Cones, Complete Line of Restaurant Supplies, Chewing Gum, Chocolate Bars, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Nuts, Fancy Boxes, Paper, Paper Bags, Etc.

No matter how small your order, it will receive our prompt attention.

This firm that gives you a ☐ deal the year ○

QUALITY **Office: 130b King Street West, Phone 599. Sherbrooke.** SERVICE

The Sherbrooke Loan and Mortgage Company

OPERATING

TRUST, SAVINGS AND LOAN DEPARTMENTS.

Substantial and Steady Growth since Incorporation.

	1884	1894	1904	1914	1924
Surplus and Undivided Profits	$ 1,800.18	$ 3,486.87	$ 11,844.41	$ 30,188.13	$ 65,749.50
Capital Stock (paid up)	73,000.00	130,000.00	156,500.00	165,000.00	250,000.00
Deposits	756.20	55,674.01	140,728.19	160,660.84	446,366.42
Mortgages and Investments	71,811.29	226,263.13	298,859.69	327,728.58	849,572.67

Estates, Trusts and Agencies Accounts Exceed $1,000,000.00.

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JAS. MACKINNON, D.C.L.
F. N. McCREA, M.P.
HON. JACOB NICOL, K.C.

Have You Made Your Will!

The average man or woman neglects the making of a Will and "Eleventh Hour Wills" are seldom satisfactory, so don't put off this important duty, but do it today while you are well, and consider carefully

Who Is To Be Your Executor?

This is as vital a question to those who have drawn a Will as to those who have not. **The same reasons** which lead a man to employ a lawyer, a physician or an architect when he has need of the special services which these men give, should urge him to turn to an **EFFICIENT TRUST COMPANY** in all matters of a fiduciary nature.

In appointing a Trust Company your Executor, you secure the benefit of the wisdom of many. You know that individuals become incapacitated by illness and die, causing endless trouble and expense, but a Trust Company does not.

We will gladly act as co-Executor with your wife, business partner or friend. Consult us, we will help you decide matters of this nature.

4% Interest Paid On Savings Deposits.

A PAGE ABOUT PEOPLE

Sidelights on Men and Women in the Public Eye

IS HEREDITY CAUSE OF YOUR FAMILY DUNCE

Leacock Once Made This Soothing Suggestion for an Ignorant Son to His Irate Papa

"IT is an amazing fact, but it is nevertheless true, that Mr. Rudyard Kipling or Sir James Barrie, or, let us say, ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, would fail hopelessly in English if they tried to pass the entrance examination of any American or Canadian university. King George, from whom presumably the King's English flows as from its fountain source, might get perhaps half-way through a high school in the subject."

Stephen Leacock

This is the opinion of Mr. Stephen Leacock. For ten years, he tells us, he was a schoolmaster. For those ten years he carried away nothing in money and less in experience.

But fortunately for us, unlike the bitter experience of many months, they have provided him with the material for his amusing volume, "College Days."

In this he continues, with his usual humor, his thoughts of English as she is taught at college.

As for Shakespeare, I doubt if he knew enough of what is called English by our education departments to get beyond a kindergarten.

As to passing an examination on one of his own plays, such as set by our colleges for matriculation, he couldn't have done it; he hadn't the brains—at least, not the kind of brains that are needed for it.

These are not exaggerations; they are facts. I admit that when the facts are not good enough I always exaggerate them. This time they don't need it.

The greatest nuisance of all to the schoolmaster, in Mr Leacock's opinion, is the parent who does his boy's home exercises and works his boy's sums. Probably his intentions are of the best, but:

Whenever I found myself correcting exercises that had obviously been done for the boys in their homes I used to say to them: "Paul, tell your father he must use the ablative after pro."

"Yes, sir," says the boy.

"And Edward, you tell your grandmother that her use of the dative case simply won't do. She's getting along nicely and I'm well satisfied with the way she's doing, but I cannot have her using the dative right and left on every occasion. Tell her it won't do."

"Yes, sir," says little Edward.

Once a parent who did not do the boy's exercise, but felt that he must have an active share in it, after letting him do it himself wrote across the face of it a withering comment to Mr. Leacock which read:

"From this exercise you can see that my boy, after six months of your teaching, is completely ignorant. How do you account for it?"

Mr. Leacock sent the exercise back to him with the added note: "I think it must be hereditary."

CUTE WAY OF MODERN MISS TO BREAK IT TO FATHER

AS instancing the independence of the modern society girl, Lady Askwith recently told a delightful little story concerning a young woman of twenty-two, or thereabouts, who came home one day in unusually high spirits.

"Well, dad," she cried, throwing her arms round her paternal relative's neck, "everything's settled. I've arranged our wedding for early in February."

"But I never knew you were engaged," said the astonished father.

"My dear old dad," she said, "don't you ever read the papers?"

Figure of Justice Incarnate Was Counsel Who Sealed Crippen's Doom

Carried Collection of Colored Pencils—Used Blue and Red Ink Pens—Master of the Art of Concealing His Hand—Death of Sir Richard Muir, Great English Counsel.

IT was when Sir Richard Muir began to marshal the evidence against him that Dr. Crippen felt he was doomed.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the Old Bailey has there been a trial more dramatic in incident, never one more intensely followed by the whole world.

Behind it all an impassionate figure of justice incarnate, was Sir Richard in those months of 1910. Remorselessly, deadly in accuracy, the great counsel's cross-examination of the little medical man after one of the most brutal poisoning cases of a wife in criminal history, reconstructed, piece by piece, the scattered puzzle blocks of evidence, that inevitably brought the prisoner's doom nearer minute by minute.

And now the great counsel will be heard no more. Death called him suddenly from influenza and double pneumonia in his 67th year.

Yet, so long as the art of cross-examination is studied, the fame of this formidable counsel will not fade. He studiously eschewed "fireworks," preferring to rely on the deadly logic of facts, which he was wont to marshal in a masterly way.

To prisoners and opposing counsel there was something hypnotic about Sir Richard's calm, deliberate methods.

These could not be better illustrated than the incident related by Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, at the Old Bailey Bar mess dinner in 1922.

Lord Hewart recalled that in one of the first cases in which he was engaged at Liverpool Assizes he heard with fear and trembling that Richard Muir was against him. He had heard of Muir as a sound and careful lawyer, with a great reputation, and he watched, as if fascinated, his opponent's preparations when the case was reached. He saw Sir Richard produce a large bundle rolled up in an indiarubber band.

Those were his carefully-made notes. He then put down side by side a red pencil, a blue pencil, a green pencil, a pencil with green one end and red the other, a blue ink pen, a red ink pen. Passages in his notes and copy-letters were scored underneath in blue, or red, or green, and Muir afterwards confessed to him, when questioned on the subject, that "red" at least meant danger. He admired Muir's conduct of the case immensely, and they had been friends ever since.

In appearance Sir Richard was short and thick-set. He looked more like a successful merchant than a prominent criminal barrister. He had a kindly blue eye, which one does not usually associate with a public prosecutor.

However, on occasion, he could be severe. His remorseless cross-examination of Crippen, which lasted three hours and 48 minutes, will stand out as one of the most famous performances in the history of the criminal bar. The kindliness had gone out of his blue eyes that day.

Many people will remember the grim manner in which he opened his speech for the prosecution, particularly the solemn way in which he described Mrs. Crippen's disappearance.

"From that moment," he said, "she passed out of the world that knew her (pause) as completely as if she were dead (pause).

"She left behind her everything she would have left behind her if she had died (pause), Money, jewels, furs, clothes, home, husband, (pause), all left (long pause).

"Crippen, the prisoner, made up his mind that not only had she left, but left never to return (pause)."

Sir Richard Muir

Then came Crippen's ordeal of near four hours under cross-examination.

Sir Richard was a master of the art of concealing his hand. Seemingly innocent questions were put at first to witness. Then counsel would unexpectedly start on another track and with dramatic suddenness return to a previous subject, making it impossible for the man in the box to invent plausible explanations.

Crippen proved himself on the whole a skilful witness, but under the baffling cross-examination of Sir Richard his composure completely deserted him, and when he left the box it was realized by all in court that his fate was sealed. This was the peroration:

If the remains are not those of Belle Elmore, what conceivable explanation is there? None has been offered.

Who mutilated her body and put the remains there? Who but the tenant had the opportunity, the skill, the access to the pyjama jacket, pieces of which—Crippen's own pyjama jacket—were found in the grave?

And Sir Richard was right. Many people have not yet forgotten Crippen's cry from the dock as the jury returned with a verdict of guilty. In loud, emphatic tones he exclaimed, "I still protest my innocence."

Strangely coincident with the death of the great counsel is the published assurance in Old Country newspapers of one of the only two men competent to speak, that Crippen, hanged for the murder of his actress wife thirteen odd years ago, confessed to his crime before he went to the scaffold.

Thus the popular belief that he died proclaiming and protesting his innocence to the last is shattered. How Crippen killed Belle Elmore and buried her mutilated body in a cellar in Hilldrop-crescent, N. W.; how he fled the country with Ethel le Neve, his mistress; how the couple in disguise were arrested on an Atlantic liner—these are episodes in the story well remembered to this day.

Writing in the 'Express,' Mr. Newton Crippen's solicitor, says: "Prison governors, warders, chaplains, all denied that he had confessed. Nevertheless, he did—and to me. During a certain period of the proceedings, at one of our interviews, at which I was accompanied by a secretary, Crippen made a full confession of the murder. He told me the story of his life with Belle Elmore; how she grew bad-tempered and slovenly, and was gradually dragging him down. He told how, after a trip to America, she boasted to him of a lover who wished her to remain with him there. Finally, he was driven so desperate that he determined to get rid of her. As a doctor he could easily obtain drugs, and he decided on hyoscin, a little-known drug, used as a sedative and very powerful. After the dinner party on January 31 he gave his wife a glass of stout containing hyoscin. An hour later Belle Elmore was dead.

"'The knife with which I dismembered the body I flung over the garden wall at night,' added Crippen. And, search as I would, I could never discover it.' Somewhere, rusted and stained, that damning bit of evidence lay hidden in the bushes of a suburban garden while Crippen was fighting for his life!"

Despite the vigor and thoroughness of his methods, it could never be said that Sir Richard fought for convictions. He was always scrupulously fair. Long years as a crown prosecutor had perhaps given him a cold, unflinching manner, and he certainly had on occasions a sceptical and penetrating glance; but he was a man who concealed beneath the surface much sensibility and kindness. In his work he never forgot that the prosecuting counsel exercised the functions of a minister of justice

Sir Richard David Muir, who was born at Greenock, climbed to his high position from quite humble beginnings. His father was a shoemaker. Previous to his migration to London he was employed in the office of a Newfoundland merchant. Arrived in London, he studied at King's College, and while awaiting success at the law he looked—as many others have done—to journalism for a livelihood. The Times engaged him on its parliamentary staff, where he acquired so complete a mastery of shorthand as to earn for himself the name of the "writing wonder." He was called to the bar at Middle Temple in 1884.

He also appeared in many other famous trials, including the following: Stinie Morrison, Smith (Brides in the Bath), Seddon (poisoning case), Ronald True, who was convicted of murder and reprieved, and the Brixton taxicab murder trial last year. Recent cases in which he was engaged at the Old Bailey included the Lord Alfred Douglas libel trial.

Guarded Room Mystery Caught Even New York

Leading Financiers of the City Came to Col. Shaw and Floated His Mine

COL. GEORGE A. SHAW, the well-known veteran mining promoter, who is over 80 years of age and still actively engaged, likes to tell the following story as typical of American enterprise.

It was back in the early nineties when the colonel was trying to float the Silver Mountain Mining Company. In and about Toronto it had been impossible to interest capital in the proposed venture. Packing a large leather grip full of samples of silver ore, the colonel proceeded direct to the Hotel Astor, New York city, where he was at that time practically unknown. "I want a room and bath for myself, and I want the adjoining room to store my grips. These are fully insured, but I want a special man to be put on guard, and no one, not even the maid, must be permitted to enter this room, except in my presence," the colonel told the clerk as he registered. Lifting his eyebrows in surprise, the clerk asked no questions and proceeded to accommodate his new guest.

Col. Geo. A. Shaw

"That afternoon," relates the colonel, "half a dozen newspapermen visited my room in an effort to get a story of the mysteriously guarded room adjoining mine. Of course, I would say nothing—not that day. The following day, however, I let it be known that the mysterious room contained samples of the finest ore ever mined in northern Ontario. Within twenty-four hours I was visited by several of the leading financiers in New York, and within three weeks after my arrival I was on my way back to Toronto with an agreement to pay me $10,000 in cash, which they paid, and further to form a $2,000,000 company into which they were to put at least $25,000 for working capital and give my partner, Oliver Daunis, and me 30 per cent of the company's stock fully paid up. And now, as I look back thirty years, I am glad to say the venture on the part of my new American friends proved to be a great success, for as far as I can estimate the various owners took over a million and a half out of the mine I sold them."

A NOVEL PETITION

KNOWN years ago on the stage as "The Gibson Girl," Mrs. Evans, wife of Major J. M. J. Evans, M.C., and the proud mother of a baby boy, tells a delightful story of a small girl who was saying her prayers.

"And please God," she begged, "make Rome the capital of Turkey!"

"Oh, darling," exclaimed her mother, "why do you say that?"

"Because I put it like that in my examination papers to-day," came the reply.

WRITING in a contemporary Mr. James Douglas points out that Miss Mabel Normand, the Los Angeles film actress, is one of the few cinema artistes who have never been divorced. It seems a pity to drag up a thing like that just now.—Punch.

President Beatty Helps Proves Real Railroader

DORVAL, about ten miles west of Windsor Station, Montreal, is one of those little places where nothing much ever happens. Commuters use it going to and from pretty homes on the nearby banks of the St. Lawrence river. At other times it's a quiet enough place, particularly on a summer's evening about eight o'clock when commuters have commuted and the workers are at rest. That is why the station agent there, working long after regular hours one evening not long since, appeared to be a very lonely young man, even though he was too busy at his desk to notice it.

E. W. Beatty

He was a young agent, temporarily on the job to replace a man on holidays, and the monthly balance sheet, the first he had ever tackled, refused to balance with that exactness considered desirable in Canadian Pacific circles. Vainly he put one set of figures against another until the prospect of an all-night job began to be unpleasantly assured.

At a point where hope seemed about to finally dissolve, footsteps sounded from the other end of the station platform. They advanced until the fading evening light at the doorway was blocked by a figure, and a voice asked:

"Do you know if No. 17 is going to stop here to-night?"

The young agent did not know, and he said so. He knew little except that the balance had to be found if it took a week. The stranger walked up and down the platform while two friends who had come with him engaged in conversation at the far end. He had spoken as one who knew something about trains, he might even know something of station agent's balances. The young man was desperate enough to try anything, besides the stranger's face was not unfamiliar; he had seen it somewhere, probably about Windsor Station, where railroad men pass and repass like bees in a hive. Desperation impelled him to the platform.

"Are you a railroad man?" he asked.

Obviously astonished, the stranger admitted that he was.

"Do you know anything about balance sheets?"

The stranger did, and a moment later both he and the agent were busy with cash book, delivery book and outstanding sheet until, fifteen minutes later, the noise of No. 17 slowing up outside brought the joint operations to a close, but not before several elusive items had been brought to book.

"You ought to be all right now," said the stranger, going to the door. "Check over the rest of the figures and you'll probably find your balance." So saying he left the station and saw his friends aboard the train.

As he turned to leave the platform the youth hurried after him. "I'm ever so much obliged to you," he said. "Do you mind telling me your name?"

"Beatty," replied the stranger, but his pleasant nod and "good night" seemed to in no way dispel the agent's sudden consternation.

"Are you the president?" gasped the youth.

"Yes," replied Mr. Beatty. "But that isn't important; the main thing is to get that balance sheet right."

Jap is Russian Bolshevik

KATAYAMA, former leader of the Japanese Socialist party, is now an exile in Moscow, where he is a member of the Presidium, the ruling committee of the Third Internationale, the extreme left wing of Russian Socialism.

Balieff Throws Chairs at Company Then Pours Jokes Into the Wounds

Creator and Conductor of La Chauve Souris Looks Like Bulgy Butler—Made Fame in the Dumps and Depths—Cabaret Cafe Was Called "The Bat" Because Bat Flew Out—Clapped Into Jail by Lenin

By R. C. READE

THE full-moon face of Nikita Balieff for the first time is at last going to take a rise out of Canadians.

This creator and conductor of La Chauve Souris, in Russian "Letutchaya Muish" and in English "The Bat," is the world's unique jester. He is Coquelin and Charlie Chaplin, Gallagher and Shean, Will Rogers and Raymond Hitchcock, Puck and Grimaldi all rolled into one, a super clown and a super wit, a reincarnation of the medieval fool who was his monarch's wisest counsellor.

Nikita Balieff

He is bald as an egg, but he has never had a shower of them. He loves to shut his eyes and stick out his tongue at his audience, but he is not blind as a bat to humanity's foibles. He looks like a bulgy butler or a paunchy Pancinello and has Billiken eyes and a cherubic face as childlike and bland as that of Bret Harte's Ah Sin.

But this innocent is a Russian Peck's bad boy, accustomed to say bold impudent things. In his Balieff scrambled English he teaches his audience the Russian A, B, C, and then scolds them because they can't learn it. The other day he said to a Chicago audience, "Z'Americans are nozzo vurr smart. You have what you call the thick head. When I vas littel babe I learn Russian much more quick than you."

When Czar Nicholas visited him in his Moscow cellar he put the autocrat of all the Russias through his alphabet, and said, patronizingly, "Soon you will speak Russian as well as English."

Lenin came to his show, and he tried the same kind of public familiarity, but the Soviet frowned on court jesters. Lenin clapped Balieff, it is true, but into jail. Balieff will never discuss this incident. "The thought of it," he says, "is too, too bitter."

He ought to be used to massacres. He is an Armenian. He played as a school boy, and his father put him into his factory. As soon as he was in charge, the only production was the production of plays. He joined the army at the time of the Japanese war, but deserted it at Vladivostok for a musical company. He got put in the clink for his Glinka.

Balieff has as great a genius for raising money as for raising laughs. The Moscow Art Players were stranded in Berlin and he borrowed $16,000 for them. They made him secretary, but would never let him play. At last he got a one-line part, but, after the 250th rehearsal, on the eve of the first performance, it was turned into a mere walk-on part. Then he became Cousin Theodore in Knut Hamsun's "In the Claws of Life." His role consisted in opening his mouth to speak, never speaking, for some other character constantly interrupted him.

They made him the slice of bread in Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird," but he wanted the whole loaf. This master of gab wearied of the gag and went into a cellar near the Kremlin, not to sulk, but to laugh. His cabaret cave was called "The Bat," because when the door was first opened a bat flew out of it. Now whenever Balieff opens his mouth an epigram flies out of it.

Before he came two years ago to the Century Theatre roof and the top of the amusement stage, he made his fame in the dumps and in the depths. His first cellar was a cafe for artists only. They ate and literally drank in his jokes. His second cellar was a little larger, but still only for the profession. In his third cellar he let in the tired business men of Moscow and charged $6, real gold dollars, which is more than he has ever charged in America.

A Balieff show is an omnium gatherum of everything Russian and of everything farcical and artistic everywhere. It is full of Balalaikas and Pavlovas and Bakst landscapes. He mimics Russian tragedy and Italian opera. Perhaps its nearest equivalent in English is Bottom's Pyramus and Thisbe in Midsummer Night's Dream.

But always in the beginning is Balieff, his lips red with murdered English like the following, "Denickts' nom-ber-r-r onde progrom isde pfooden soldiers." Here is another characteristic prologue: "Ere come my grand quart. Two gret Ressian theatre fight for zis quart. Z'Moscow theatre she want him to sink in Petrograd. Z'Petrograd theatre she want him to sink in Moscow. Zey sink a Spanish limonade. You don't understand z'Spanish? I make it izzy for you. Zey sink him in Ressian."

This highbrow with the horse laugh though he mocks at the "Russian soul" has himself a Russian soul. When he is in a rage he throws chairs at his company and then pours jokes into their wounds. His wit is like the bat. It flies best by night. He never mourns except in the morning.

This fat man, whom all the world loves, loves his own stomach more than anything else in the world. He likes a menu as exotic as his Chauve Souris. "My Russian soul," he has said comically, "is in my stomach."

Another of his witticisms is, "My first play was about a distillery. Now I play in the dry country."

He gets $4,000 a week, but when he took out his first American naturalization papers he exclaimed: "I starf no more. Now I have a certificate to teach z'American."

Last winter he was asked to be the judge of the smallest foot in an actress' beauty show at the Plaza Hotel. The final pair were placed on a dais and Balieff slowly bent his corpulent form to their feet. He searched the floor in mock bewilderment and exclaimed, "Where are zese feet? Zey are too small. I cannot see them."

Sherbrooke's New $100,000 High School Building Among Most Modern In Quebec Province

The new High School, located between Victoria and Ontario Streets, is one of the important educational institutions of this city. It is the outcome of a pressing need for more class rooms and modern facities in various lines of study and training, and has just been occupied.

The style of the building is collegiate, and in size it is approximately one hundred and twenty feet by sixty-one feet, three storeys, with gymnasium extension. The basement is under the gymnasium only, and contains the furnaces and coal storage space. The heating system, considered the most up-to-date, is forced hot water, and the absence of lavatories, chemical room, etc., from the lower part of the building is also a modern, improved idea. It eliminates all fumes and odors from the building.

The foundation is concrete set on solid rock. The exterior walls are brick with terra cotta tile, stone trimmed, and the interior walls are of terra cotta tile. The stairs have slate treads, the stair halls and main corridor on ground floor have terrazzo floors, while the other floors are of hardwood, and the interior finishings are of British Columbia fir. As the visitor is conducted through the school the impression is received that here durability and suitability are moulded into the building from basement to roof.

On the first floor, on opposite sides of the corridor are toilet, shower bath and washroom, for boys and girls separately; there is a small medical room for the school nurse, and an armory for the cadets where all equipment will be stored.

There is also the Principal's office and teachers' room, and two large class rooms with separate cloak rooms for the boys and girls.

In the Principal's office is a really remarkable Master Clock which transmits the time to dials in each of the fourteen rooms.

This clock is unique in that it has neither springs nor weights, and only one wheel and a certified pendulum of Invar steel. The clock is run by electricity from a storage battery connected to the City System. It not only transmits uniform time to all the rooms, but also automatically rings bells for the changing of classes, and calling the students to work at the opening of school and at recess.

This clock, which was supplied by Mr. A. C. Skinner, was made in London, England, and is similar to those used in the Royal Palace in Brussels, Waterloo Station, London, Government Observatory, St. John, N. B., and at many other important points throughout the world.

On the second floor there are class rooms for grades eleven and nine; a geography room with blackboards, map rollers, etc., and fitted with about fifty chairs having tablet arms; the library has ample space for books and usual fixtures, and as on the first floor there are separate cloak rooms off the class rooms.

The third floor has, besides the class rooms, a drawing room, and the "Science rooms" where physics and chemistry will be taught. Here all modern and practical ideas maintain. Gas, electricity and hot water are supplied, and the household science room is equipped with unit kitchens, a method found to be the most practical and economical. There are tablet chairs for lectures and demonstration classes, and the vocational training room has set tubs, sewing machines, etc. These rooms will undoubtedly prove to be important factors in the school work.

On this floor are the toilets, lavatories, etc., and in all the corridors are placed drinking fountains. The ventilating system is the latest and best—part gravity and part mechanical—with the exhaust fan on the roof.

The gymnasium and assembly hall is a fine, large room, seventy-five by thirty-six, and seventeen feet high, modern in all details. The main floor will seat approximately four hundred and the gallery will accommodate one hundred; there are protected light globes, windows to the ceiling, a fine stage and floor.

The school grounds will utimately become the finest in the lity. There is an extensive view of the city, a closer view of beautiful Howardene, which the school building faces, and the size of the grounds will provide ample space for out-door recreation.

Mr. H. G. James is the architect and Mr. K. B. Jenckes the contractor; the Canadian Domestic Engineering Company, of Montreal, had the heating and ventilating contract; the electric wiring is by the Ross and Brulotte Electric Company; electrical fixtures by the Wiggett Electric Company; the school desks, furniture and domestic science equipment by W. F. Vilas and Company, of Cowansville, Edwards and Echenberg Furniture Companies, J. S. Mitchell and Company, and the McCaw-Bissell Furniture Company, the latter furnishing shades for one hundred and five windows.

With the exception of two firms the school has been built and equipped by local concerns and the cost will come within the sum appropriated, $90,000, for the building and $10,000 for equipment, with the exception of the extra cost of excavation of a longer distance than was anticipated. This, it is expected, will be about $5,000.

The school in all details is considered a modern, well equipped building, and an important addition to the educational institutions of Sherbrooke.

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Eastern Townships Wealth Summarized

(Continued from Page 20.)

Mining Industry.

Asbestos is the outstanding mineral product of Southern Quebec.

The mines at Thetford, Black Lake, Asbestos, Broughton and Robertson furnish about eighty per cent. of the world's supply.

Thetford Mines has become a city of 8,000 population and all the asbestos towns are thriving communities

The mining output of Southern Quebec, asbestos, crome, copper, gold, etc., represents annually about $12,000,000.

This industry means much to Southern Quebec prosperity.

Good Roads and Tourists.

The great trunk line highways of the Province penetrate Southern Quebec, with Sherbrooke as the "Hub" and reach to the American border at Stanhope, Rock Island, Mansonville and Philipsburg.

The summer resorts of lakes Massawippi, Memphremagog, Brome and Megantic attract their thousands.

The hills, lakes and valleys of the Eastern Townships are proving a valuable asset and helping to enrich the Southern Quebec communities.

Good roads and tourist travel have an important bearing upon market opportunities.

Trade Opportunities.

The manufacturer and distributor will appreciate something of the trade opportunities of Southern Quebec from the following figures:

Drug Stores	25
General Stores	175
Boot and Shoe Stores	211
Hardware Stores	34
Groceries	281
Agricultural Implements	100
Automobile Garages	125
Bakers	60
Manufacturing Concerns	200
Carriage Supplies	50
Confectionery	100
Dentists	25
Doctors	130
Electrical Supplies	70
Flour and Grain	115
Furniture	80
Men's Clothes	150

The

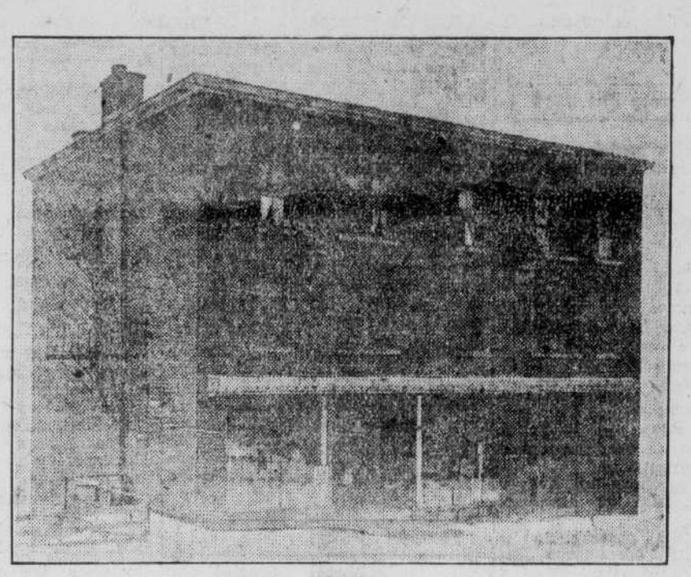
A. R. Wilson, Limited,

Plumbing, Heating, and Tinsmithing

business, is one of the oldest, if not the oldest of its kind, in the city.

Mr. Wilson having started in business in 1900 on Wellington Street near the site now occupied by the dry goods store of Mr. C. O. Saint Jean. In 1901 he moved to number 7 Frontenac Street where he carried on his business until the spring of 1922, when he removed to his present location, in his new building at 13 Frontenac Street.

In August, 1922, the business was incorporated into a joint stock company of which Mr. A. R. Wilson, is President; Mr. C. E. Gauvin, Vice-President; and Mr. F. A. Planche, Secretary-Treasurer.



Early in 1921 Mr. Wilson decided to build for investment, and also to have a suitable place to carry on his rapidly increasing business; the cut shown herewith is the building now occupied by the firm. The building is 48 ft. x 57 ft., three stories high with basement and two sub-basements. The two stories above the street floor are divided into three four room apartments on each floor. The street floor has two stores, office, garage and stockroom, one store is rented and the firm occupies the remainder of this floor. The first basement is used for a work shop; the second is for the heating plant, storeroom and coal bin, while the lower one is used only for storage and is not heated, the remainer of the building is heated by the Trane Vapor System; in all the firm occupies some 10,500 square feet of floor space. The show room and office occupy the store which is 12 feet by 47 feet, the show window has 250 square feet of surface, and the show room is without doubt one of the finest in this Province, as regards the display of high class plumbing and heating equipment and specialties, also as to arrangement, decoration and cleanliness. This is not only the general opinion of our citizens, but is the unsolicited opinion of all travellers who visit the place. The idea of cleanliness, care of stock and handling of same is carried out through the entire building, as the shop is equipped with the latest and most up-to-date machinery and tools, and an elevator gives service from the street floor to the lower basement.

Mr. Wilson's idea that "The best is the cheapest" as embodied in the purchase of high grade goods is carried still further in the staff of workmen kept, which can be proven from the fact that two of his employees have been with him for more than twenty years, while the average length of service for the entire staff, nine, is a little more than eleven years.

From this it can readily be seen that with the best of goods that can be had in this line, and such an excellent staff of the most efficient worknen, any orders entrusted to this up-to-date house, must be the best that can be had from any plumbing and heating firm.

NAMED SHIPS AFTER SEA AND JUNGLE ANIMALS

French Were Taxed to Find Names for Several Naval Units.

(Associated Press Despatch)

PARIS, Feb. 27.—French ingenuity has been severely taxed in the choosing of names to be given to the three cruisers, six destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, six submarine cruisers and six submarines for coast defence, now in course of construction as the first part of the naval programme allowed under the Washington naval accords.

The names of renowned admirals of the French navy were resurrected and will be carried again to the confines of the far seas which they visited while alive by the three fast cruisers, one of which, the Duguay-Trouin, was launched last August. The two other to be known as the "LaMotte-Picquet" and the "Primauguet," will be in commission during the first months of 1925. They are 8,000 ton ships and are expected to develop a speed of 36 to 38 knots an hour.

Wild animals of the jungle were called into service in the christening of the grim destroyers.

They are the Jaguar, the Panther, the Tiger, the Leopard, the Lynx and the Chacal. The first two will come out of the Lorient shipyards December, 1924, and January, 1925, respectively. The last three are being constructed at Saint Nazaire and the Tiger at Nantes—in the region where Clemenceau was born. They will all be ready for service before April, 1924.

If the twelve torpedo boats now in course of construction are ever gathered together into the same fleet the report of the admiral in command will read like the recital of all the atmospheric disturbances ever recorded upon the seven seas. The Bourrasque (Squall) will be launched at Dunkirk, March, 1925. The Cyclone and the Mistral—a cold wind from the north which brings chills to the Riviera several times a year—will leave Havre shipyards February and April, 1925. The Orage (Storm) and the Ouragan (Hurricane) are in course of construction at Caen; the Simoun and the Sirocco at Saint Nazaire; the Tempete (Tempest) at Nantes; the Tornade (Tornado), the Tramontane—a northern wind blowing over the Mediterranean from the Pyrenes and Alps—the Trombe (Waterspout) at Bordeaux, and the Typhoon at Harfleur. These will all be turned over to the Ministry of Marine by the builders during the first six months of 1925.

The original namesakes of the six submarine cruisers will have an opportunity of reading their own names on the bows and sterns of the ocean-going subs, as they cavort about their larger steel comrades. The Requin (shark), the Souffleur (a species of whale), the Morse (walrus), the Narval (narwhal), are being built with all speed at Cherbourg and will take the water this year. The Brest shipyards are putting the finishing touches to the Marsouin (porpoise), while the Dauphin (dolphin) is practically completed at Toulon.

Gentler names of a more feminine nature have been chosen for the six weaker submarines. They will be called: the Ondine (watersprite), the Ariane, the Circe, the Calypso, the Sirene, and the Naiade. They will be finished in 1925.

Kushner's — THE — Women's Fashion Shop

Established by Mr. Jacob Kushner, in 1913, on Wellington Street North, a large and up-to-date Gents' Furnishing Store with large stock of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Etc. Five years later the popular and leading store, Women's Fashion Shop, was established in Continental Hotel Building at corner of King and Wellington Streets, under management of Mrs. Kushner, who is considered one of the best and widely known experts in ladies' wearing apparel in the Province. In 1920 Mr. Kushner disposed of the Gents' Furnishing Store and since that date has devoted his undivided attention to furthering the rapidly increasing Ladies' Ready-to-Wear business. In 1923 he moved to his own block, 5 Wellington Street, with a Basement Bargain Store. This store has the enviable position of being the largest of its kind in Southern Quebec carrying the latest to be found in all lines of Ladies' Wearing Apparel and Furs. The great success of this firm can be attributed to sound business judgment and a desire to give to the public three things

Style

All up-to-date styles will be found here. Mrs. Kushner is the buyer and with her exquisite taste in clothes coupled with years of experience, you are sure of getting the very best. Mrs. Kushner was head buyer in a Montreal house for some time.

Service & Price

Mr. Kushner manages his own business, and it is his pleasure to please. All of the sales ladies have had long experience and it is their desire to satisfy you.

Our prices are the lowest as we buy direct, and we give the public the middleman's profit. Also, we are in our own block and there are no high rents to pay.

Quality

Is the one thing we boast of. Manufacturers want our business, so their aim is to please us.

When shopping here you need not fear for Quality.

These are coupled with the best known means of publicity, namely, Newspaper Advertising.

Our Basement Store is a store within a store and all goods in this department are marked very close as no rent is charged up to the department.

KUSHNER'S WOMEN'S FASHION SHOP

5 Wellington Street North Sherbrooke, Que.

Leap Year Records For Quarter Of A Century; Notes From Newspaper Fyles

February, the shortest month in the year has nearly passed, and with its passing many happenings are recorded, those of the 29th, having a distinction of their own.

In looking over the files of the Sherbrooke Daily Record for the leap year special issues a few facts worthy of repetition have been gleaned from the pages, some of them interesting from a point of comparison only.

Monday, February 29th, 1904

As the Record's birthday was in 1897 the first leap year issue was that of Monday, February 29th, 1904 (1900 was not a leap year).

On the front page of this issue are war headlines: "Hostile Forces Meet In Corea. Fight At Ping Yang Yesterday Morning .... Japanese Fleet Bombard Port Arthur ...."

"The President of the Council of Arts and Other Officers Inspect the Local Free Art School. . . ."

"Mr. F. D. Monk gives reasons, at a Montreal meeting, for his resignation from the Liberal-Conservative leadership in this Province."

"Dowie, the self-styled Elijah, is in Australia. Much excitement and dissatisfaction expressed."

"Report states that Paul Kruger is dying in exile at Mentone, France.

Report of the passing, and a sketch of the life of Charles McClary, Ex-M.L.A. for Compton County, who died in Montreal General Hospital on Saturday, the 27th. He was born March 3rd, 1833.

On this day is recorded the passing away of a well-known citizen of Sherbrooke in the person of Mr. Wm. Bradford at the age of seventy-eight years.

In local happenings it is reported that four men were arrested for being disorderly and brought before Justice of Peace T. W. Fuller. The fine was $1 and costs each.

In the sporting columns it is announced that "Young Corbett won fight with Dave Sullivan in San Francisco."

Saturday, February 29th, 1908

In the issue of the above date is found "Appointment of Mr. J. Sidney Broderick, K.C., as Prothonotary for the District of St. Francis, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Simeon Fraser."

There is also a letter from Dr. F. J. Austin to the Mayor in which are pointed out the dangers in the city's water supply.

It is recorded that Lawrence, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parker, of North Hatley, is twelve years old, and that he has had only two real birthdays, those of February 29th in 1904 and 1908. (He was born in 1896.)

Announcement that Rev. A. H. Moore, M.A., of Stanstead, was elected president of the Citizens' League of the Three Villages, an international organization. Rev. G. Ellery Read, of Sherbrooke, was a speaker at the League meeting.

Local news contains the fact the ice-cutting has just been completed and weather is fair and cold.

At that period Sherbrooke's market day was on Saturday, and as sixteen years is a fairly good time in which to compare prices, a few market quotations may be of interest to both seller and buyer. The market list contains the following:

Creamery butter, per lb....30c-35c
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....30c-35c
Cream, per quart 30c
Maple sugar, per lb.....8c-10c
Beef cut per lb.....* 7c-15c
Pork cut per lb..... 10c-11c
Apples, per peck 25c-40c
Potatoes, per bush.....60c-75c

Thursday, February 29th, 1912

Some one has said, "When it isn't war it is something else," and this may apply to the scare heads in newspapers. The issue of the extra day in 1912 contains the news that three-quarteres of a million coal miners in Great Britain throw down the shovel and the pick and go out on strike.

In this issue is also the news that Rev. T. S. Chapman, the "Grand Old Man of Dudswell," passed away at his home in Marbleton, at five o'clock this morning. The late Mr. Chapman was born at Melbourne, Que., on January 10th, 1824.

A headline says Director C. N. Lyster, of the E.T.A.A., urges right of Eastern Townships to greater share of Dominion's publicity and immigration effort abroad. Lengthy article follows.

Mr. George D. Baker replaces Mr. J. E. England as postmaster at Dunham, and Dr. W. M. Keyes is appointed postmaster at Georgeville.

Messrs. G. A. LeBaron and Chas. E. Bradford represent Sherbrooke Board of Trade at a banquet given by Coaticook Board of Trade, of which Dr. E. F. Tomkins is president.

In report of event at Tuque Rouge Snowshoe Chalet when the Harmony Band was entertained the previous night, it is stated that the snow was very deep and tramping heavy. This is evidence that Canada has the same old winters in the same old way.

Tuesday, February 29th, 1916

The front page headlines, as well as other parts of the extra issue in 1916 contain war news. The first is: "Situation at Verdun Decidedly Better — French Troops Regain Mastery—German Defeat Now Certain. . . ." (There was optimism in war news, even in 1916.)

The front page also has the announcement of the Patriotic Fund Campaign for $50,000, which the paper says "is off to a good start." The City Council donates $7,200. . . . The Belgian Relief Fund has reached $1,100.

A resolution is passed by the City Council to prosecute those who fail to pay salary tax. . . . . Tax on real estate fixed at ten mills.

Prohibition for Ontario forecasted in Speech from the Throne, delivered at opening of Ontario Legislature this afternoon.

At the Stadium there is skating with band, and an announcement says the Victoria Hockey team of Montreal will play Sherbrooke on Thursday night. Weather is fair and cold.

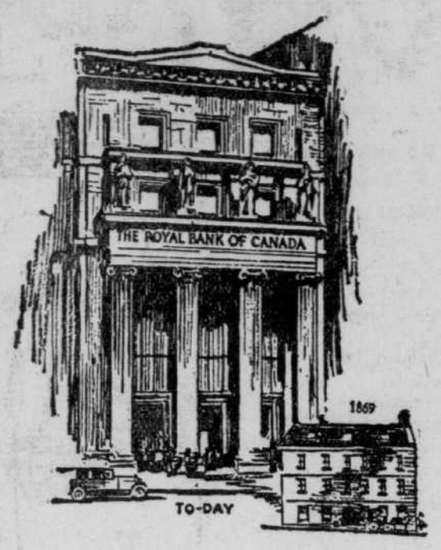
1920

February 29th, 1920, was Sunday, and the Record staff with other worthy people enjoyed a day of rest.

In Monday's issue, however, an interesting fact was gleaned from the "Pointed Paragraphs," which ran for some time during that year. In the paragraphs taken from the sermon of Rev. G. Ellery Read, it is noted that he referred to the fact that the month of February just passed had five Sundays; this for the first time in forty years. Speaking on the subject, "Once in forty years," the pastor made reference to the opportunities that life offered, which sometimes may only come once in forty years.

Mr. C. S. Hull addressed the men's meeting at the Y.M.C.A., his topic being "The Modern Samson."

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Winstanley, Armstrong Avenue, and left them a son, Raymond, who is celebrating his first birthday anniversary today.



Fifty-five Years of Progress

SINCE 1869 this bank has been identified inseparably with the development and progress of the Dominion. A Canadian institution energized and directed by Canadians, it serves every phase of our business and private life at home, and has played no small part in the steady expansion of Canadian trade in foreign markets.

Growing with the Dominion, promoting and encouraging every permanent, progressive pursuit in industry, agriculture anl commerce, The Royal Bank of Canada has expanded from a modest bank with assets of $729,000 in 1869 to its outstanding position of today with over **$538,000,000**

The Royal Bank of Canada

Total Resources **$536.000,000**

All wrong, — "Johnny," said the teacher, "if coal is selling at $14 a ton and you pay the dealer $65, how many tons will he bring you?"

"A little over three tons, ma'am," said Johnny, promptly. "Why, Johnny, that's not right," said the teacher. "No, ma'am, I know it ain't right," said Johnny, "but they all do it."

Discovered—Mrs. Hannigan rushed into her husband's office.

"Oh, Peter," she cried, as she panted for breath, "I dropped my diamond ring off my finger and I can't find it anywhere!"

"It's all right, Florence," said Mr. Hannigan; "I came across it in my trousers pocket."

Rather a queer party this, if we are to believe this advertisement taken from a Mobile newspaper:—"Party seen picking up white pointer dog on Spring Hill avenue, has lemon and white ears, one lemon eye and lemon spot on tail, please return to 312 Spring Hill avenue and receive the reward."

Teddy received a beautiful wooden horse on his birthday, but the moment he saw it he began to cry. "Whatever's the matter?" said his mother, "aren't you pleased with this lovely horse?"

"No," sobbed Teddy, "I didn't want a wooden horse. I wanted a meat one."

Spring Opening

at C. O. Saint Jean's, Limited, when an infinite variety of the accepted modes, of originals and clever adaptions will upfold their newness of line, color and trim. To see them here is to know the correct trend in fashions, also that a modest expenditure will purchase apparel and accessories of character.

Springtime Frocks

Dainty, charming and exquisitely youthful, are these spring frocks. Everyone in the group is acclaimed as authorative. Radiant in color and texture, they present a picture of beauty only a poet can aptly describe. So we prefer rather not to attempt description, but instead ask your inspection of them.

The Knitted Dresses are here also in many new designs and beautiful color combinations.

Spring Coats

Long in line, simple in designing, yet very attractive in appearance. Its beauty lies in its simplicity, quality, fabrics and expert workmanship.

The collar and sleeve are effective in their new detail of fashion.

Improve Your Figure

No matter what the natural deficiencies of your figure may be, they can be overcome by wearing a correctly fitted

GOSSARD FRONT LACING CORSET

And a Gossard Corest will add grace of line to a figure which is naturally good.

The success of Gossard Corsets is due to the underlying principles of design which take care of every kind of figure including the normal, and every conceivable deviation from the normal, short of actual deformity.

In our Corset Department, all Gossards are fitted by experienced graduate corsetieres, who, from their thorough gounding in the principles of scientific corsetry, can fit you with the exact Gossard for your figure. This assures lines of grace, healthful support, enduring comfort and true economy.

COME IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

To Be Well-Groomed

it is essential to do away with that appearance of looseness above the waistline by wearing a

GOSSARD BRASSIERE

It gives that trim firmness of the bustline which banishes self-consciousness—especially when engaged actively about the house, the business office, or in sporting or social functions.

Our range of Gossard Brassieres is most comprehensive, embracing all designs and a delightful array of various lovely materials.

You will be served here by an exceptionally well-informed saleswoman.

Also Gossard Corsets for all figure-types, including Maternity Corsets and special sizes for Juniors and Misses.

SLIM LINE SUITS

Of course your wardrobe will include a Slim Line Youthful Suit. It forms the nucleus of every smartly dressed woman's wardrobe. This popular suit mode strikes a new keynote of smartness, with their straight svelte lines and pleasingly different touches of color or embroidery.

C. O. SAINT-JEAN, Ltd.

PHONE 1236. **21-23 WELLINGTON STREET NORTH**

Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established 1897. SHERBROOKE, QUE., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1924. Twenty-seventh Year.

CUT IN TAXES IS FORESHADOWED IN SPEECH

Proposal To Sell Coaticook Power Plant Is Discussed

Lower Taxes By Reducing Cost Of Instruments Of Production Is Planned

Appointment of a Board to Investigate and Study Various Modes of Taxation Was Another Feature in the Government Programme Announced at Opening of Third Session of Fourteenth Parliament of Canada Yesterday —Brilliant Display—Speech from Throne Laid Emphasis upon Efforts Already Put Forth to Secure Strict Economy and Rigorous Retrenchment, and Belief Was Expressed that for the First Time Since 1912-1913 the National Budget Had Been Balanced.

(Special to The Record)

OTTAWA, ONT., February 29.—A reduction of taxation, aimed "primarily at reducing the cost of the instruments of production," and the appointment of a board to investigate and study the various modes of taxation, were the two chief items in the Government programme announced at the opening of the third session of the fourteenth Parliament of Canada, yesterday.

The opening was favored by sunny weather without, while within the Parliament buildings there was a brilliant display of uniform and attire to which the canopy of gold and maroon lent an added touch of color in the Senate chamber, where His Excellency, the Governor-General, Baron Byng of Vimy, read the Speech from the Throne, and declared Parliament opened.

There was a new reminiscence of the Mother of Parliaments in the wearing by the Speakers of both Houses, of knee breeches, silk stockings and buckled shoes, although the wig worn by the Speaker in the British House was absent. Another alteration noticed from the uniforms of other years was the dressing of the pages in the House of Commons in a business-like suit of black edged with green, in place of the Eton jacket of former years. The Senate pages, however, appeared in their customary uniform.

In addition to the announcements indicated above, the Speech from the Throne laid emphasis upon the efforts already put forth by the Government to secure strict economy and rigorous retrenchment, and the belief was expressed that for the first time since 1912-1913, the national budget had been balanced. The consolidation of the various taxation branches under one head was announced, and in regard to the St. Lawrence waterways, the opinion was expressed that further inquiry was necessary before a final decision could be reached.

LOWER CARRYING CHARGES ON SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN CATTLE AND REMOVAL OF DISCRIMINATION IN OCEAN RATES ON FLOUR AND OTHER CANADIAN PRODUCTS

An effort to secure a lower carrying charge on shipments of Canadian cattle and the removal of descrimination in ocean rates on flour and other Canadian products, were referred to, while the re-introduction of the Canadian National branch lines bill, killed by the Senate last session, was also foreshadowed.

After listening to the speech from the Throne, the Commoners held a short session in their own Chamber and then adjourned until Monday, when the debate on the address will be commenced.

During the brief session in the Commons chamber, three ministers were introduced to the House, namely, Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. E. E. MacDonald, Minister of National Defence; and Hon. E. J. Murray, Solicitor General.

The re-election of these members to parliament was rendered necessary by their acceptance of portfolios during the recess.

F. L. Kelly, Liberal member for Cape Breton North, in succession to Hon. D. D. McKenzie, who was elevated to the Supreme bench of Nova Scotia, was also introduced.

On the Conservative side of the House, W. A. Black, of Halifax, and A. J. Doucet, of Kent, New Brunswick, took their seats.

Mr. Black represents the seat formerly held by Hon. A. K. MacLean, now President of the Exchequer Court, while Mr. Doucet succeeds A. T. Leger, former Liberal member for Kent, who died last summer.

The speaker further announced the vacancy in the County of Richelieu, caused by the appointment of Hon. J. A. Cardin as Minister of Marine and Fisheries in succession to Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who took the place of Sir Lomer Gouin in the Department of Justice.

Before the Commons adjourned, brief references were made by the Premier and the Conservative and Progressive leaders to the loss the House has sustained by the death of Mr. Leger and to the absence from the House at present of Right Hon. W. S. Fielding and Sir Lomer Gouin on account of illness.

Tribute to Mr. Fielding

The Premier stated that Mr. Fielding was most anxious to be able to continue to play his part; that he retained his old zeal, but that his strength was insufficient. He could only hope that the breakdown the Minister of Finance had suffered would not be as serious as it was threatened, and that in his advanced years he would enjoy the health and honor which his distinguished career deserved.

Mr. King announced that Sir Lomer Gouin would very shortly take his seat in the House as a private member

Mr. Meighen paid a tribute to the companionable disposition of Mr. Leger, and to his fidelity to the interests of his constituents.

He associated himself with the Premier in expressing regrets at the fact of the indisposition which caused the absence of Sir Lomer and Mr. Fielding.

Mr. Forke joined in the expression of sympathy with the family of Mr. Leger, and paid a tribute to the "ability and honesty of purpose" of Mr. Fielding, whose absence he described as a distinct loss to the House.

On motion of the Premier the House the adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate, following the speech from the Throne, Hon. J. L. Cote (Edmonton) successor to the late Senator Forget, was introduced.

The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday.

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND COLD

Pressure continues comparatively high over the Great Lakes, while the disturbance which was near Sable Island yesterday has moved to the northward of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Snow has fallen in the Maritime Provinces, elsewhere the weather has been fair.

Forecast: Northwest winds, fair and cold tonight and on Saturday.

KING BORIS OF BULGARIA is threatened with loss of his throne, in consequence of a reported Communist revolt.

HOPE U.S. TO BE REPRESENTED AT SESSIONS

Opium Drive Greatly Encouraged by Decision of Swiss Federal Council.

(Associated Press Despatch)

GENEVA. Feb. 29. — League of Nations officials today expressed hope that the United States would have a representative at the meetings, beginning March 5th, of the special committee which is to prepare the programme for the International conferences on opium, to be held in November. Draft conventions will be drawn up for submission to the November conferences as the basis for their work.

The opium drive has been greatly encouraged by the recent decision of the Swiss Federal Council to back a bill for Swiss adherence to The Hague opium convention of 1912. The Hague convention provided for the limitation of the manufacture of alkaloids to medical and scientific requirements but utterly failed to define what these requirements were.

It provided for the gradual and effective suppression of opium smoking but failed to establish what the rate of opium production should be. Each country was allowed to be the judge as to the amount of reduction. It produced paper laws but never touched the problem of enforcement.

Hence the necessity of the November conference. One will consist of states having Far Eastern possessions where opium smoking pervails. Having determined the actual world needs for opium, cocaine and morphine for medical and scientific purposes the second and more general conference will endeavor to proportion and limit the production and lay down some acceptable regulations for the limitations of manufacture of all narcotic drugs, the increasing use of which is alarming medical authorities the world over.

SENT PLANS OF SIEGE GUN TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Plans Had Been Rejected as "Not Practical" by the Washington, French and Argentine Governments.

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. Feb. 28. Discouraged because of repeated rejections by the United States, French and Argentine governments of his plans for a siege gun which he claimed would be capable of throwing a shell a distance of 105 miles, John G. Conception, found dead in his room here Tuesday night, mailed the plans as a gift to the British Government three weeks before he died. The plans were sent in turn to Washington, the Argentine Government and the French Government, being returned in each case as "not practical."

ROME, Feb. 29.—A semi-official statement issued by the Stefani Agency yesterday denies that Spain has withdrawn from the naval disarmament conference in progress here.

YOUNG CHILD WITNESSED SHOOTING OF HER MOTHER

Woman Shot Down — Former Boarder Held by Police on Charge of Murder.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., Feb. 29. —Mrs. Ignatz Stesse was shot and killed in the apartments over her home on South Main street at seven o'clock last evening. The police are holding Frank Holtz, about thirty-five years of age, on a murder charge.

There were two eye-witnesses to the shooting, it is said, Margaret Stesse, aged five, second daughter of Mrs. Stesse, and John Broda, an occupant of the front room.

According to the story told the police by Margaret, her mother had gone upstairs to take supper to Broda, who was ill. The little girl said Holtz, a former boarder in the Stesse household, who it is said, had previously threatened to kill Mrs. Stesse, came from an adjoining room and fired two shots at close range. One bullet took effect in the woman's heart. Mrs. Stesse was thirty-five years of age and the mother of three children.

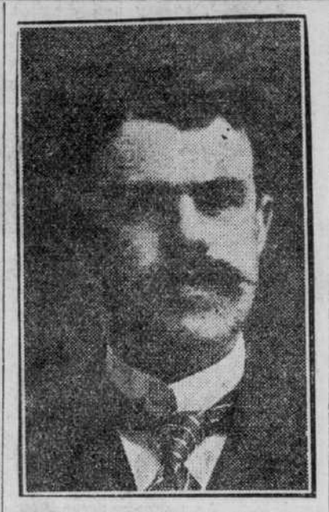
DAUGHERTY TO SHORTLY STEP OUT OF OFFICE

Arrangement Made Which Permits President Coolidge to Begin Search for Successor to Daugherty.

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—A special despatch to the World from Washington says that an understanding has been reached between President Coolidge and Attorney General Daugherty relative to the latter's retirement from the cabinet.

The despatch says that "while the time is not specified, the arrangement is such that it has permitted Mr. Coolidge to begin a search for his successor. Of the eventual resignation of the attorney-general there can be no doubt."



J. H. F. FISHER, Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature for West Ottawa, when speaking in the budget debate, called upon the Ferguson Government to "live within its income," even if it became necessary to impose new taxes.

Amendment To "Daylight Saving" Measure Defeated--Mr. Bullock's Motion Favoring Uniformity Of Time In Quebec Approved

Premier Taschereau Stated that He Hoped Municipal Councils Would Discuss Question of Uniformity of Time in Province, and that There Would Be an Agreement Throughout the Province—Too Much Time and Energy Being Spent on Exhibitions in Opinion of Minister of Agriculture.

(Special to The Record.)

QUEBEC, Feb. 29.—The Quebec Legislative Assembly yesterday passed the bill of the Montreal International Exhibition without division, though after many misgivings of expression as to the possibilities.

Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, said that a good exhibition would be a good thing for the province and for Canada, but in the meantime there was too much time and energy being spent on exhibitions, and it might be better if the money so spent was entirely devoted to agriculture. He was not over-enthusiastic over the matter, though he had no particular objection to it going through, but he must declare himself against a big International Exhibition in Montreal when the promoters did not dig down into their own pockets and subscribe. Exhibitions often meant deficits of fifty per cent.

"SUMMER TIME" MEASURE.

The question of "daylight saving" came up for third reading and Mr. Sauve proposed an amendment, stating that it was in the interests of the whole province that there be uniformity of time established throughout the province.

Premier Taschereau claimed that Mr. Sauve's amendment was not an amendment to the bill, as a bill could only be amended in form at third reading.

Speaker Francoeur ruled that Mr. Sauve's amendment became a matter of opinion, and, if adopted, would mean that the bill would have to be dropped from the order paper and sent back to the committee of the whole, with its amendments, for further study.

He then asked if the amendment were to be carried, but there were cries of "Drop, Drop," and a vote was called for, which resulted in the amendment being defeated 44-14. Nestor Morin and O. E. Ouellette, Liberals, and Mr. Lamoureux, Independent, voting with the Opposition in favor of the amendment.

Third reading was given the bill by the same vote.

Mr. Bullock's motion, "That in the opinion of this House, it would be in the interest of the province that there should be uniformity of time throughout the Province of Quebec" then came up, and was carried by 55 to 2, Messrs. Philps and Oliver voting against.

Previous to the vote being taken, Premier Taschereau stated that all were in favor of the motion by the member for Shefford, and he hoped that the municipal councils would discuss the matter and that there would be uniformity of time this summer throughout the province.

MOVE RULED OUT OF ORDER.

An address by Mr. Sauve, calling for copies of all correspondence exchanged extween Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C., and the Prime Minister, since 1924, respecting the trial of Adelard Delorme and the Administration of Justice in the Province of Quebec, was then called for, but before the motion could be made, Speaker Francoeur ruled, on a rule of the House, that it was illegal to discuss matters bearing on the case before the courts at the present time.

(Associated Press Despatch)

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—The steamer Leviathan was found yesterday to have sustained serious damage by running aground last December off Robbins Reef, in New York Harbor.

WINSTON CHURCHILL may essay a "come-back" to the British Parliament by running as an "Independent Anti-Socialist" in the Abbey division of Westminster.

Bill To Enfranchise All Women At Age Of Twenty-One Is Not To Be Treated By The Labor Government As Ministeril Measure

It Is Known the Laborites Favor Measure, and Likewise a Great Number of Liberals, Whose Election Manifestos Declared in Favor of Treating Women on Equality with Men—Conservatives Mostly Oppose Bill.

(Associated Press Despatch)

LONDON, Feb. 29.—If the bill to enfranchise all women at the age of twenty-one, which is being discussed in the House of Commons today, is enacted, the number of male and female electors in Great Britain will virtually balance, according to the estimates of the bill's promoters.

Under the present law, limiting the franchise to women of thirty years or over, the electorate numbers about 21,000,000, of whom about 8,000,000 are women. It is figured that another 5,000,000 would be added by the adoption of the bill, making 13,000,000 voters of each sex.

It is known the Laborites favor the measure and likewise a great number of the Liberals, whose election manifestos declared in favor of treating the women on equality with the men. Ex-Premier Asquith, the Liberal leader, who was formerly an unbending opponent of woman suffrage, in any form, but who changed his views during the war, has pronounced in favor of the present proposal. The Conservatives mostly oppose it.

The Government is understood to have assured its supporters before hand that it would not treat the bill as a ministerial measure, but would give it its blessing and leave it to the free decision of the House. Some amusement is being extracted from the coincidence that introduction of the bill comes on Leap Year day.

(Associated Press Despatch)

ARTHUR HENDERSON ELECTED

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The triumphant return of Arthur Henderson, secretary of Home Affairs, in the parliamentary bye-election at Burnley, is taken by his friends to show among other things how little concern was aroused among the public by his suggestion that the government aim at revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

Mr. Henderson received 42,571 votes against 17,534 for H E. Camp, Conservative. It is apparent that the bulk of the Liberal votes polled were given to the Laborite ministry, although doubtless many Liberals supported his Conservative opponent. In the last election there were three candidates and the Liberals were at the bottom of the poll with approximately 13,000 votes. It is figured that about 7,000 of these were cast for Mr. Henderson yesterday and about 3,000 were for Mr. Camp, but there were many abstentions.

Mr. Henderson is now in the unusual position of sitting in a House of which two of his sons also are members. There is said to be only one precedent for this in parliamentary history.

WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS TAKEN UP BY SPEAKERS AT ANNUAL BANQUET OF COATICOOK BOARD OF TRADE

Farmers Want Their Share of Protection—Manufacturers as Badly Off as the Farmers—Coaticook to Endeavor to Secure Share of Tourist Trade—French-Canadian Traditions to Be Retained Instead of Copying American Jazz—Initiative, Opportunity, Courage and Enthusiasm Essential Features in the Development and Progress of a Town—Banquet Biggest Success Ever Held in Coaticook—Manufacturers Do Not Take Advantage of Tariff to Increase Prices.

(Special to the Record.)

COATICOOK, Que., Feb. 29 — Montreal speakers invaded Coaticook in strength last evening for the annual banquet of the Coaticook Board of Trade held in the Guild Hall and seldom, if ever, in the history of the Association have so many fluent speakers, dealing with such a variety of essential municipal, provincial and National matters, been marshalled together to expose their ideals and principles to the people of Coaticook.

The topics discussed ranged from a consideration of the proposed sale of the Coaticook power plant to the Southern Canada Power Company to more equitable protection for the farmer and greater appreciation of the touring possibilities in the Province.

Mr. W. F. Stewart, of Montreal, dealt with the proposed measure of proportionate protection for farmers, and assured the Coaticook residents, who advanced the measure, that it would receive the hearty approval of the large majority of the the Canadian manufacturers. In sympathizing with the farmers, Mr. Stewart took occasion to mention that the position of the manufacturers was just as serious, and hushed the qualms of those who believed that the present tariff in force was merely a measure for the Canadian manufacturer to increase his prices to equal those in the United States and other points.

Alderman Leon Trepanier pleaded for greater recognition of the splendid French Canadian traditions which made this community outstanding on the American continent, and urged his hearers to abstain from adopting American methods in catering to the requirements of the United States tourists.

Mr. J. M. Cabana, of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, a student of matters pertaining to civic government, urged thorough co-operation between the council, the Board of Trade and all classes of citizens, deprecating the tendency to "Leave it to Bill."

Orchestral Feautre.

The Guild Hall was taxed to its capacity, when the members of the Board and the distinguished guests sat down to a banquet, which Mr. Stewart assured his listeners was equal to anything the Ritz Carlton or any other hotel in Montreal would undertake to prepare. The tables were tastefully decorated with daffodils and jonquils, while an orchestra of sixteen pieces gave a series of selections throughout the course of the evening. The members of the orchestra, composed of nine young ladies and six men, were all students of Mr. Irwin Sawdon and members of the Sherbrooke Symphony orchestra which is scheduled to play in Montreal next month.

In opening the meeting, Mr. B. N. Robinson, President of the Coaticook Board of Trade, extended a welcome to the visitors, and touching briefly upon the value of the Association, emphasized the necessity of working hand in hand with the town council.

Mayor Baldwin on Protection for Farmers.

Mr. Eugene Baldwin, mayor of Coaticook, made his first public appearance since his recent election, and assured the visitors of the pleasure the citizens experienced in being able to hear from such responsible business men of the Metropolis.

Dividing his problems into National and local ones, Mayor Baldwin touched upon protection for the farmers and the Southern Canada Power Company's negotiations for the proposed power plant in Coaticook. Dealing with the position of the farmers, Mayor Baldwin insisted there should be a uniform distribution of protective tariff, and blamed both political parties of the past for neglect to deal with this issue satisfactorily.

Mr. Baldwin touched upon the different conditions prevailing in Canada and New Zealand, observing that the latter did not require expensive barns and sheds, and were able to keep their cattle in the open twelve months in the year. Their production was accordingly greater and proportionately cheaper.

He deplored the fact that $226,000,000 worth of agricultural products had been admitted to Canada within the last ten months of the fiscal year, and held that if it was good policy to float loans in Canada and keep the interest here it was certainly of much more consequence to leave the $226,000,000 in Canada, through the purchase of necessary foodstuffs.

Mr. Baldwin contended Canada was a sieve through which emigrants went to the United States, and added that for the past few years Canada had been losing good Canadian boys and girls and securing a less desirable class from Europe. He argued in favor of uniform prosperity without the extremes of opulence and poverty.

The electric light activities of the town of Coaticook came in for considerable discussion. The situation was reviewed clearly and concisely, and Mr. Baldwin told his hearers that the ratepayers were faced with the alternative of large additional expenditures of uncertain value or disposal to a big hydro-electric company.

Protection Issue Brought Forward.

Mr. J. M. Cabana, member of the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal, emphasized the value of the work accomplished by the Boards of Trade throughout the country. He decided the power question was a local one which an outsider might have difficulty in summing up correctly, but touching upon protection, stated that the matter had been receiving the consideration of different governments for the past sixty years, and had been studied carefully and

(Continued on Page 37.)

THE CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY, shown above, is suffering from influenza, as is also his father, King Victor Emmanuel.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT NEWS

Gatherings by the Daily Record Correspondents in the Various Communities.

GREENLAY

Mrs. C. H. Willard, who has been the guest of relatives at North Troy, Vt., has returned and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Robb.

Mrs. Anderson and her daughter, Miss Anderson, and a friend, Miss Bullock, are guests at the home of Mr. D. Stuart.

Miss E. V. Greenlay attended the meeting of the W.C.T.U., which was held at the home of Mrs. McCallum at Windsor last week.

Mrs. J. W. Bate is able to be out again after being confined to the house for the past ten days.

Mr. W. Everett Findlay, of Richmond, was a recent guest of relatives here.

Messrs. James and John Anderson have rented rooms with Mrs. C. H. Willard, and with their mother and sister, who have lately arrived from Scotland, will move into the house soon.

MAGOG

All the local Boy Scouts gathered at the Prue Hall on Friday, February 22nd, for a troop social evening to celebrate the birthday of their Chief Scout, Baden-Powell. The evening was spent with games by the Scouts until 10 p.m., when dancing was indulged in by the guests, Rovers and officers. Toasts were drunk to the King and "Our Chief Scout," and congratulations sent to London headquarters. Regular parades start March 11th. Recruits will be accepted for radio and ambulance sections. When the class is completed wireless and radio will be taken up in a practical manner by Mr. Johnson, late H.M. Navy. At the last officers' meeting great scouting was planned for the summer, including an annual rally at Sherbrooke on May 24th, various international trips, delegation to American Scout Jamboree, educational lectures, patrol hikes and the annual camp. The social part of scouting will be completed by the annual concert on March 4th, in the church hall, which this year promises to surpass all former attempts.

The recital given by Miss Kearsley last Friday night in the church hall, under the auspices of the local W.C.T.U. was much enjoyed by all who had the privilege of attending. Miss Kearsley's selections were well chosen and her rendition was sympathetic and appealing. Her repertoire consisted of selections both humorous and serious and from well known modern authors. Other numbers on the programme were a piano duet by the Misses Ball; vocal solo by Miss Kate Sandell; piano solo by Miss Lillian Troy, of Monteral, who also accompanied Miss Kearsley in two musical selections; and a violin solo by Dr. M. E. Adams, who was accompanied by Mrs. Adams.

Wild ducks have been wintering in the open water in the Magog River, quite frequently mingling with Mr. Barney Sloan's flocks of ducks and geese.

Mrs. A. P. Hillhouse, of Bondville also Miss Margaret and Master Willie Hillhouse, of Sherbrooke, spent the week-end in town the guests of their cousin, Mrs. Ezra Ball.

Mr. Norman Peters is home on a visit, after having been away for

You Can Eat Anything You Like And Not Have HEARTBURN

In all cases of heartburn there is a gnawing and burning pain in the stomach attended by a disturbed appetite, as when too much food is taken into the stomach it is liable to ferment and become extremely sour, vomiting occurs, and what is thrown up is generally sour and bitter. When you are in this condition you will find that Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will give you relief right away.

Mr. Joseph H. MacDonald, Christmas Island, N. S., writes:—"Two years ago I suffered all the time from heartburn. I took one vial of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and have never been troubled since.

It is very nice to be able to eat anything you like and not have heartburn any more."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CLEARING UP SALE

Having taken over the entire stock of Thos. Morrow, Bury, we wish to announce to our numerous customers that we are going to sell off all our heavy winter goods at greatly reduced prices in all lines.

We thank you for your patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of same in the future.

CATHCART BROS.

Bury, Que.

Cuticura Soap Complexions Are Healthy

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. each. Sold everywhere. Can. Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Muscular Pains and Rheumatism are Quickly Relieved by **Dr CHASE'S LINIMENT**

several months, during which time he has been in several American cities, more recently in Rochester, N.Y.

The members of Harmony Chapter, No. 6, O.E.S., held their fortnightly social evening in their recreation hall on Monday evening of this week. The winners at "500" were ladies, Mrs. H. E. Wallace and gentlemen, Mr. N. Peters. Refreshments and a short programme were among the items on the evening's list of event.

Headaches from Slight Colds

The Tonic and Laxative Effect of Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets soon relieve a Headache caused from a Cold. The box bears the signature of E. W. Grove. 30c. Made in Canada.

TOMIFOBIA

About twenty ladies met at the Book Club room on the afternoon of February 19th, for a demonstration on millinery given by Miss Roach and Miss Poole, of Macdonald College. Those who brought hats received much help in changing them over, and all received many valuable hints on how to make over hats, something worth knowing in the present day high cost of millinery. A short business meeting was held, and at its close Mrs. A. MacKay, on behalf of the Institute, presented Miss Roach with a box of fifteen handkerchiefs. All regret very much losing Miss Roach as a leader and the love and respect of all go with her to her new home. A box of clothing was packed for the Vorin family who lost everything in a fire a short time ago. Arrangements were also made to procure material for a quilt for them. This was left in the hands of Mrs. Hastings, who got material from Pike's store and Sandilan's & Williamson's Mfg., Co., Rock Island, free of charge. The W. I. furnished the batting and Mesdames Howard, MacKay and Temple assisted Mrs. Hastings with the quilt on Tuesday p. m. The pleasant afternoon closed with singing "God Save the King." It is hoped that all members and friends of the Institute will make a special effort to attend the next meeting, as it is the annual, and there is much business to be done.

Mr. Derwood Bigelow, of Boston, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bigelow.

Master Gordon Molyneux, of Sherbrooke, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baldwin.

HARDWOOD FLAT

Mr. J. D. Harrison was in Sherbrooke recently to see his sister, Mrs. Nellie Hyatt, who is suffering from blood poisoning in her arm.

Mr. Reuben Crawford still remains about the same.

Mr. Joe Blanchette, of Bury, was visiting friends here recently.

BROWN'S HILL

Mrs. Emma Ayer has returned home, after spending the last two weeks in Sherbrooke.

Messrs. W. A. Warner and G. C. Curtis were in Mansonville recently.

Mr. J. O. Rollins and daughter, Florence, were in Magog on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Walde, of Boynton and Miss Alice Dunn, of Stanstead, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dunn.

Mr. Wilfred Gagnon spent Monday in Beebe and Rock Island.

Miss Grace Neal, of Cassville, was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. Butler.

Mr. Chas. Martin spent the week-end in Richmond.

Mr. Everett Taylor and Miss Lena Taylor were week-end guests of their sister, Mrs. A. S. Varney and Mr. Varney at Windsor Mills.

Mr. Clifton Temple had the misfortune to cut his foot quite badly while working in the woods on Monday.

BURY

Funeral of Miss Marjorie Morrow.

The funeral of the late Miss Marjorie Morrow, whose death has already been announced in these columns, took place on Monday last from the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morrow. Prayers were said at the house by the Rev. C. T. Lewis, who afterwards officiated in St. Paul's Church and also in St. Paul's Cemetery. The altar was profusely decorated with beautiful flowers. The musical portion of the service was nicely and effectively rendered by a very large choir, augmented by several members of the Methodist choir. Mrs. Lewis presided at the organ. Three hymns, favorites of the deceased, were sung, namely "The Lord's My Shepherd," "Peace, Perfect Peace," "On the Resurrection Morn."

As the bearers carried the remains of the deceased down the aisle, the choir chanted "Lord Now Lettest Thou Thy Servant Depart in Peace," after which Handel's Largo was carried out strictly in accordance with the rules of the English Church. There was no sermon, but the rector said he could not allow the occasion to pass without expressing his sincere appreciation of the faithfulness of Marjorie Morrow, whom he had known from early childhood. She had passed through the Sunday School under his superintendence and he had prepared her for confirmation. Since she had entered the choir several years ago she had proved herself a most faithful member, being present almost every Sunday through the year at both morning and evening services. Her good example had its effect, which others are now following

The bearers were relatives and intimate friends of Marjorie, namely, George Morrow, Eric Morrow, Clarence Dawson and Holland Ross.

The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morrow and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Morrow, Mr. George W. Stokes and Mrs. Ticehurst, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cuming, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ross, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ross, Mrs. Sterling and Miss McClintock, Mrs. A. Lennox and Mr. Ford.

Interment took place in St. Paul's Cemetery.

The late Marjorie Morrow was of a bright, cheery and energetic disposition, and in consequence had a large circle of friends with whom she always joined in their amusements, particularly in the winter. Last year she was operated upon for appendicitis in the Sherbrooke Hospital. Even this did not deter her, when she regained strength, from rengwing some of her former duties. Her death was so unexpected and sudden that it came as a shock to the whole community. She was only twenty years of age. The floral tributes were very beautiful and numerous, amongst which was a cross from the St. Paul's Guild and lilies from the Bury Snowshoe Club.

Those attending the funeral from out of town were: Arthur Morrow, from Worcester, Mass.; Wallace Gillie, of Lancaster, N.H.; Mr. and Mrs. Hallett and Mr. Ford, of Sherbrooke; Mrs. Sterling and Miss McClintock, of Lennoxville; Mrs. Ticehurst, of Stanstead; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bagley, of Angus; and Mrs. A. Lennox, from Scotstown.

Mrs. Wallace Gillies, of Lancaster, N.H., was prevented by illness from being present at her sister's funeral.

General Notes.

A meeting of the St. Paul's Guild will be held on Tuesday next, March 4th, at the residence of Mrs. Trombly on the Cookshire road.

Service will be held in St. Paul's Church on Ash Wednesday, March 5th, at 10.30 a.m.

The Crow of Croup A Warning To All Mothers

Croup starts with a dry cough and rattling in the throat; after which the croupy crow gives warning of the disease. The child, after tossing restlessly about, will start up with a flushed face, protruding eyeballs, and a distressing look of terror and anxiety. There is a struggle for breath, and the expectoration of the mucous matter is so difficult to get rid of that the effort appears to threaten strangulation.

On the first sign of the "croupy crow" mothers should administer Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and thus give the child prompt and permanent relief, and perhaps the life saved by taking this precaution.

Mrs. H. A. Langhorn, Hamilton, Ont., writes:—"My little boy was very bad with the croup and I could not get anything to relieve him until I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I cannot praise it too highly for the relief it gave him."

Price 35c a bottle; the large family size 60c; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Pimples Disappear

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggists call it "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. The large bottle is more economical. At drug stores. 5

Experience of a Well-Known Barber

Letting the system become run down is responsible for more illness than anything else. When the body is strong, healthy and vigorous, all the organs are in perfect condition. Disease then has little chance to lodge. But let the system become run down and the resisting powers of the organs are weakened. The body is then susceptible to any trouble—colds, pneumonia, consumption, anemia, fevers, contagious diseases, and all other diseases of a wasting nature. Therefore, when you are weak, listless, tired, drowsy, nervous, irritable, is the time you need a tonic. Carnol is the ideal remedy. It feeds the nerves, enriches the blood, builds up bodily tissue and increases weight. After a run-down condition following 'flu, Mr. Tingley, the well-known barber of St. John, N.B., was greatly benefited by Carnol. He says:

"I had a bad attack of the 'flu in the fall of 1919 which left me in a weak, run down condition. My appetite fell off and I had gone down in weight from 150 lbs. to 130. A local druggist recommended Carnol to me and on his advice I took four bottles. From that time my health and strength came back and I now weigh 155 lbs. I am now enjoying the best of health and can safely recommend Carnol to anyone in a similar condition."—C. W. Tingley, 288 Prince William St., St. John, N.B. 18-9

Carnol is sold by all good druggists everywhere.

KI-MOIDS
AFTER MEALS
SURPRISING
RELIEF
FOR
INDIGESTION
AT ANY DRUG STORE
RECOMMENDED BY SCOTT & BOWNE
MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

STOP headaches and neuralgia with DOMINION CBQ TABLETS

KEITH

Misses Margaret and Mildred MacLeod attended the funeral of the late Miss Marjorie Morrow in Bury on Monday.

Mrs. J. Fraser and Miss Vina Miltimore, of Sherbrooke, and Mr. Byron Fraser, of Battleview, Alta., were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank MacLeod.

Mr. M. K. MacLeod was in St. Johnsbury last week attending the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Donald MacLeod.

Miss Alexandra MacCaskill, who is attending school in Bury, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth MacCaskill.

Miss Irene MacLeod, of Newport, Vt., was the recent guest of her brother, Mr. Maurice MacLeod.

Mr. Albert Gilander, of Youngstown, Alta., is spending some time with his sister, Mrs. Frank MacLeod.

ROCK ISLAND AND DERBY LINE

At the Olympic Rink carnival the principle prize winners were Miss Kathleen Heath won 1st prize for ladies; Miss Blanch Smith won 2nd prize for ladies; Miss Laura Neuve won 3rd prize for ladies; Mr. Clayton Cox won 1st prize for gentlemen; Mr. Ernest Doran won 2nd prize for gentlemen; Mr. Milton Porter won 3rd prize for gentlemen.

Miss Annie Martin, of Newport, Vt., was calling on friends here on Wednesday.

Work is progressing rapidly on the alterations to the banking rooms of the Royal Bank of Canada at the corner of Main and Railroad Streets.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Schoolcraft have returned from several days' stay at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of Beebe. Mrs. Harris is reported somewhat better from her recent severe illness.

Jack Johnson, of New York City, the noted pugilist, was in Rock Island the first of this week, and it is reported that negotiations are being made for the purchase of the Fournier Hotel, formerly the Union House.

NORTH HATLEY

The Bridge Club met with Mrs. H. G. James on Tuesday evening. The prize-winners were Miss A. B. Davidson, Mr. H. G. James, Mrs. H. D. Turcott and Mr. A. R. Virgin.

Mr. S. A. McKay left on Monday evening for Boston to visit his brother, Mr. Hiram McKay, who has been seriously ill for some time.

The Holstein heifers for the Boys' Club will arrive on Saturday, March 1st. Farmers interested are invited to come out at nine o'clock on Saturday morning and see this fine herd of fifteen head of purebred cattle.

Mrs. E. A. Rockett and daughter, Kathleen, have returned to Daaquam after spending a few days with her Mrs. A. H. Vance.

Mr. Lewis Magoon has returned to Mr. H. R. Slack's, after visiting in the vicinity of Ayer's Cliff.

Mrs N. F. Derby, of Sutton, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. P. B. Bresee.

Mrs. Cardinal of St. Johnsbury, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Dion.

Mr. George P. Pope is still confined to the house owing to an accident in the woods a fortnight ago, when he injured one of his legs.

DANVILLE

Another fine and large gathering was held a short time ago when the Brownleigh Y.P.S. members were entertained by the Danville Young People's Society, the former being conveyed to the federated school room by Mr. Fred Frost in a bobsleigh, much to the delight of old and young who journeyed along to take part in the evening's programme. The Misses Aileen Wilson and Lillian Hill presided over the mixed programme, while Rev. E. G. Warren spoke a few words of welcome to the visitors. The devotional service was held by the young folks, after which all joined freely in games and later enjoyed a lunch prepared by all for all.

The communion of the Lord's supper will be held in the Federated church next Sunday morning and at Asbestos in the afternoon.

The theme of the Choral Service in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening, March 2nd, will be "Songs of Hope and Heaven." Several selections that have been favorites for many years will be sung by the choir and congregation.

RANDBORO

Miss Ruth Loveland went recently to Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Smith, of Holeb, Me., and Mrs. Taylor, of Clifton, were guests at Mr. E. Middlemiss' recently.

Miss Eleanor Walker has returned to her home in Clifton.

Mrs. Bert Cook has gone to St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Mr. Robert Graham and Mr. Rufus Riddell both had the misfortune to lose a horse last week.

LIBBYTOWN

There will be a sugar social in the Union Hall at Way's Mills, on Saturday evening, March 1st. The programme includes illustrated lantern slides. Come and bring your friends.

Mr. Cecil Brown and Mr. Kenneth Hovey are doing the sawing in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Whitcomb are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davidson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Breaky and Mr. Alfred Gilbert were in Magog on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Davidson were at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. N. St. Dizier on Sunday and met there Mrs. Everett (nee Florence Hetherington) of Strasburg, Sask.

BISHOP'S CROSSING

Carnival Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Joyce, of East Dudswell, entertained Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Moe, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hughes, Miss O. B. Cunningham, Miss F. R. Bishop, and Messrs. H.P. Bishop and B. J. McKenzie, at a "500" party at their home on Tuesday evening. The hostess served a nice lunch at the close of a pleasant evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Harrison entertained at a "500" party at their home on Wednesday evening. Cards were played at five tables and a most enjoyable evening spent. Mrs. H. Scowen won the ladies' prize and Lt.-Col. L. J. Gilbert the gentleman's prize. A dainty lunch was served by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, assisted by Miss Shore.

Mrs. H. Scowen was in Sherbrooke on Tuesday.

Mrs. N. M. Bishop is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Leslie F. Burnett, at Knowlton.

Messrs. H. H. Moe and Chas. Desmond were in Sherbrooke this week.

EATON

All extend congratulations to an old resident of this place in the person of Mr. Henry Cairns, who recently celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday.

Mrs. Curtis W. Chute spent a day recently the guest of Mrs. Fred Osgood, of Cookshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilson, of Cookshire, were the recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Locke.

Dr. Beaton, of Sawyerville, was called to Mr. Curtis W. Chute's recently to attend M. Wilfred Giguere, who was kicked quite badly by a horse.

Miss Vivian Little entertained the "Live Wire" class of the Sunday School last Saturday evening. Delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. Little and an enjoyable evening was spent by all.

Mr. and Mrs. John Winslow visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Winslow in Sawyerville one day recently.

Mr. and Ms. Henry French and Miss Abbie French, also Mr. and Mrs. C. Chute, attended the card party and dance in the IO.O.F. Hall at Sawyerville.

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Chute were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Osgod, of Cookshire; and Mr. and Mrs. F. Winslow, of Sawyerville; also Mr. Arthur Hunt, of Bury.

Mrs. Alphonso Hodge is suffering from ill health at present. Her sister, Mrs. Baldwin, of Coaticook, has recently been visiting her.

Mr. D. K. Thompson has returned from the Sherbrooke Hospital. All regret to hear he is not much improved in health. At present writing Mr. Thompson remains much the same.

EAST ANGUS

Saturday evening, February 16th, the Tuxis Boys of East Angus held a banquet in the Windsor to celebrate their first anniversary as a Tuxis Square. After the banquet the Square held a sing-song, then Rev. P. N. Caven, of Stanstead College, the guest of the evening, addressed the boys briefly in a manner which won every boy present. Rev. P. N. Caven spoke in the interest of the Tuxis Boys to a large congregation at both the Sunday morning and evening services in the Methodist Church. The Tuxis Boys, of East Angus, will be pleased to welcome Rev. P. N. Caven on any future occasion.

Mr. Eugene Filteau, who has been on the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for some time, recently left for Motreal, where he has been appointed secretary-treasurer for the Frontenac Glove Company.

The Willing Workers will meet at the home of Miss Muriel Currie this evening, February 29th.

Mr. J. W. Mooney, of Toronto, Ont., Mr. F. E. Osgood, of Cookshire, and Mr. George Flaws, of Cookshire, were the guest of Mr. J. M. Stevenson on Tuhrsday.

Mrs. John Sutton very pleasantly entertained about forty young people on Saturday night when a surprise party was held in honor of her daughter, Miss Glenna Sutton. Miss Glenna received a number of nice presents. The evening was spent in music, dancing and games. The party broke up about midnight, wishing Miss Glenna many happy returns of the day. Dainty refreshments were served by Mrs. Sutton, who was assisted in serving by her daughter, Miss Ruth, Miss Irene Brundage, Miss Barbara Davis and Miss Johnston.

Mr. S. Stoddard returned home from Sherbroke on Thursday. Mrs. Stoddard accompanied her son home.

LAKE MEGANTIC

The teachers and senior pupils of the Model School held an enjoyable reception on Friday evening in the Masonic Hall, a number of parents and friends also attending and joining in the games, dancing, etc, which took up the time until midnight, when lunch was served.

Mr. Donald McDonald has recovered sufficiently to return to his home in Piopolis. Mrs. McDonald is still under the doctor's care here.

Mrs. John J. Stewart is recovering from her recent illness.

The W. M. S. of Knox Church held a "visitor's day," on Wednesday afternoon, each member attending bringing a friend. The business for the day included making provision for clothing for a pupil in the Indian school at Round Lake, Sask., and a study of the life and work of Rev. McKay, of the Formosa Mission.

Mr. J. D. Craig, of Ottawa, spent Tuesday here on a business trip.

Roads on the lake are in excellent shape now, and quantities of lumber and wood of all descriptions are being brought in.

The ladies of the Rebekah Lodge held a social evening on Tuesday night, in their lodge room. After the business session a number of friends were invited in for cards and recreation, followed by a delicious lunch, a very pleasant evening being spent by all.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society held recently, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. John S. Miller; vice president, Mrs. M. J. Smith; secretary, Mrs. John D. McDonald; treasurer, Mrs. Angus McKenzie.

DUDSWELL JUNCTION

Mrs. Albert Willard was a visitor to the city on Tuesday.

Mr. Alex Jenkerson was in Sherbrooke on Monday.

Mrs. B. W. Jenkerson was the guest of Mrs. B. A. Gilbert on Tuesday, and was calling on other friends.

Mr. E. A. Rowe and Mrs. Raymond Bishop were in this place on Wednesday.

Mrs. Bishop is spending a few days in Sherbrooke to visit her husband, who is a patient in the Sherbrooke Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Andrews, from South Dudswell, were calling at Mr. B. W. Jenkerson's on Tuesday.

EXPERIENCE AS NURSE CAUSES MRS. FLEMING TO ENDORSE TANLAC

California Woman Regained Strength, Following Operation, by Tanlac Treatment —Recommends It to Patients.

"I would never have believed any medicine on earth could help me like Tanlac did," is the precise statement of Mrs. Celia Fleming, 1915 Addison St., Berkeley, Calif., a practical nurse of sixteen years' experience.

"In 1904 a serious operation weakened my system so I never saw a real well day until I took Tanlac three years ago. I never seemed to be hungry, my stomach was so disordered I could scarcely retain a thing I ate, and I lost weight till I was almost a shadow. I was very anemic, and shattered nerves and sleepless nights contributed even more to my already miserable state.

"Tanlac built up my appetite and digestion wonderfully, and every single ailment went away. Then, with returning strength came a 32-pound increase in weight, and from that day three years ago my health has been splendid. I recommend Tanlac to many of my patients, for it is indeed a remarkable medicine."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Over 40 million bottles sold. Accept no substitute.

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills.

DAY BY DAY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THIS CITY GIVE STATEMENTS STRONGLY ENDORSING DRECO

Persons Who Once Suffered from Constipation, Gastritis, Nervousness, Weak Kidneys, Sluggish Liver, Headaches, Catarrh or Rheumatism, Openly Declare the Great Herb Remedy, Dreco, Has Brought Grand Relief.

To Every Sufferer the Advice is Given to go to Chagnon's Pharmacy, Get Dreco and Begin the Treatment Today.

You can blame no one but yourself if you continue to suffer, after being told over and over again where you may secure almost instant relief from many of the common daily troubles from which thousands in this city suffer. There are many outward symptoms which show up, but when we trace back to where they come from, nine times out of ten we find they come from disordered stomach, a lazy liver, weak kidneys or constipated bowels.

These are the organs which Dreco acts upon directly, and that is why so many people say that Dreco has relieved them of gastritis, nauseated stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous headaches, biliousness, dizzy spells, foul breath, constipation, pains in the back, sore muscles, rheumatic joints, catarrah of the head or stomach.

First Bottle Brings Result

Sherbrooke Lady Finds Dreco a Splendid Remedy for Digestive Disorders and Feels Better Than for a Long Time.

Mrs. Joseph Chretien, of 5 Pacific Street, Sherbrooke, Que., had suffered for years from chronic constipation and the many other distressing symptoms that result from such a condition. Today she is on the high road to perfect health and gives Dreco all the credit.

"I was troubled with constipation for years," says Mrs. Chretien. "I tried all kinds of medicines and treatments without benefit and spent money freely.

"One bottle of Dreco, however, has done me a wonderful lot of good. My bowels are becoming regular and my stomach and digestion are in better condition than ever. I feel much stronger and can do my work with far less exertion than before.

Dreco will put your system in the shape it ought to be. It will make mealtimes a pleasure instead of a misery and bring bodily comfort all day long and sound, refreshing sleep at night. Try Dreco for a week and note the marked improvment in your general condition. Dreco is purely herbal and contains no mercury, potash or habit forming drugs.

Eastern Townships Farmer Gives Dreco Great Praise

Well Known Agriculturist Relived of Two Years' Suffering When Dreco Restores his System to Healthy Working Order.

Mr. Joseph Pelletier, of R.R. No 2, Sherbrooke, P.Q., is a man well on in years. Today he enjoys the health and happiness of a man many years his junior because his digestive system is functioning properly, having been thoroughly cleansed and regulated by the famous tonic, Dreco.

"I suffered for two years," says Mr. Pelletier. "My stomach simply would not digest properly and I felt sluggish and tired all the time. My kidneys were weak, too, and gave me such pains in the back that I was unable to go driving for three months.

"Dreco has brought me splendid relief and I feel like a man many years younger. The pains in my back have gone and I enjoy every meal because my food digests with comfort."

Dreco cleanses the clogging waste matter from your system and tones and regulates the stomach, liver and kidneys and assures regular bowel action. It is made from herbs, roots, bark and leaves and contains no mercury, potash or habit forming drugs.

Dreco is being specially introduced in Sherbrooke by Chagnon's Pharmacy. Go there today and ask for Mr. Gravel, the Dreco Expert, and let him explain the merits of this great remedy. There is no charge, and he will tell you honestly if he believes Dreco will benefit you. Dreco is also sold in Coaticook by A. Comptois, and by a good druggist everywhere.

Warning to the people of Sherbrooke. We will not be responsible for the action or effect of Dreco if it is purchased in any other store in Sherbrooke than the store we have listed above.

BEDFORD AND DISTRICT NEWS

Daily Reports from Correspondents of What Is Going on in the Different Localities.

STANBRIDGE EAST

Mr. Henderson, of Montreal, is at the office of the George W. Sadler Co. auditing the books for the year.

Mrs. C. M. Simpson and Master Elmer spent two days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Lena is home, after spending a few days in Farnham.

The school commissioners held a meeting in the town hall on Friday evening.

The Tuxis Boys met at the home of Mr. E. L. Hodge last Friday evening.

The big snowstorm rendered the roads almost impassable, and the dance in the Memorial hall was put off.

Mr. Fontain, of Dunham, was visiting his brother, Mr. E. Fontain, at this place on Wednesday.

WEST BROME

Mr. Victor Baker and sister Annie, of Mansonville, have been visiting friends here this week.

Master Mansel McCutcheon was visiting at the Rev. Mr. Boyd's at Sutton over Sunday.

Recent visitors at Mr. S. Fuller's were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Austin and Mrs. Cedric McCutcheon and daughter Thelma.

Mr. Lee Wells and Mrs. H. Knott have been on the sick list for the past week.

Mrs. George Manuel was calling on Mrs. Ingals on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Homer Holden, of North Troy, has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Everett Hartley, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Durkee attended the card party at Mr. Howard McCutcheon's.

Mrs, Alvin Taylor is on the sick list.

COWANSVILLE

The funeral of the late Mr. G. W. Boright will be held Saturday, March 1st, at two p. m. from Trinity Church. The service will be in charge of the members of the Masonic Order.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at the home of Miss Alice Baker on Saturday, March 8th, instead of March 1st as formerly stated.

The members of the local committee of the Girls' Industrial School are reminded of the monthly meeting to be held at the School on Monday, March 3rd at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Dermot Parsons, of Stanstead, is a guest of her father, Judge Hackett, who is ill.

Mrs. Nelson Buzzell very hospitably entertained the Girls' Friendly on Wednesday evening last.

Mrs. C. Gleason and daughter, Charlotte, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. McClay at East Farnham on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Dillingham is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Lyman Turner.

A largely attended meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at the home of Mrs. Lyman Turner on Wednesday afternoon. Devotional exercises were conducted by the president. It was decided to change the date of meeting from the last Tuesday to the last Wednesday of the month. A report of the midwinter conference recently held in Montreal was given by the delegate. After reviewing the conditions in this province, it was felt that of all work in which Christians could engage in there was nothing so important as teaching the youth, the importance of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. Refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Dillingham.

SWEETSBURG

Mrs. F. J. Tanner and daughter, Miss Violetta Tanner, returned home on Monday from Montreal. They spent the week-end at Vaudreuil visiting Mrs. Tanner's brother.

Mrs. George Gage was a Sunday guest of her brother, Mr. Ed Parker, at the home of Mrs. Walter Wood, near, Glen Farnham.

Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson, of Dunham, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Beattie on Tuesday.

All are pleased to hear that Mrs. Beattie is much improved in health and able to be about the house again.

Mrs. F. Parker, of Cowansville, was a week-end guest of his aunt, Mrs. George Gage, who has passed her eighty-fourth birthday and is still in good health.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Persons and family were Sunday guests of his sister, Mrs. Floyd Kathan, and family.

Mr. Harry Parker, of Cowansville, was a Sunday guest at the home of Mr. W. Wood. as was also Miss Eunice Whitehead.

Much sympathy is felt here in the passing of Mr. George Boright, a well-known and highly-respected citizen of Cowansville, who will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends.

Miss Eunice Whitehead recently visited Mrs. George Rogers at the General Hospital. Mrs. Rogers' condition is gradually improving.

Mrs. H. L. Hastings and daughter Edith spent Thursday with Mrs. Cedric Henry and family in Cowansville.

Miss Mabel Hunt is again taking her position in the post office.

Mrs. James Robinson and daughter are convalescent.

Master Robert Love is recovering from a short illness.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Royal Yeast Cakes have been used and recommended by Canadian housewives for over 50 years.

Time is the test of quality. Insist on "the kind that mother used."

DEATHS REPORTED

MRS. SEARLES, HATLEY.

HATLEY, QUE., Feb. 29.—During the afternoon hours of Monday, February 18th, Mrs. Searles passed away at the home of her youngest son, Mr. W. F. Pope. A daughter of the late Darius Heath, and his wife, Catherine Huntington, Mrs. Searles was born in Compton on January 26th, 1837. The story of the incidents, the privations and hardships of those early pioneer days were well related by Mrs. Searles at the time when a "History of Pioneer Days in the Eastern Townships" was conducted by the Sherbrooke Daily Record. Upon her marriage to the late Jerry Pope she removed to North Barnston, where three sons were born, one dying in infancy. After the death of Mr. Pope she returned to Compton, where she was married to the late S. W. Putney, and resided for some years on the Putney homestead in the Bowen neighborhood, where an only daughter, Mrs. Robinson, of Reading, Mass., was born. In the autumn of 1873 the village property, now owned by Mr. H. F. Pope, was purchased from the late L. Kathan and a removal was made to this place, which continued for a period of thirty years to be the family home. After Mr. Putney's death in 1903, this desirable place was sold and Mrs. Putney resided for a time with her daughter at Reading, Mass. Her marriage to Mr. Searles, of Beebe, took place in the autumn of 1906 and she resided at Beebe for several years.

Always interested in the temperance cause, upon the formation of the Hatley Women's Christian Temperance Union, by the late Mrs. Edson Percival Stevens, of Knowlton, then a resident of this village, which took place in the autumn of 1883, Mrs. Putney with Mrs. H. M. Emery, and the late Mrs. (Dr.) Leavitt, became charter members and continued in active leadership for several years, Mrs. Putney combining the local presidency with that of the county.

Active in church and social work, and filled with neighborly kindness. Mrs. Putney's departure from the community was a matter of general regret. Of a family of one brother and seven sisters, only the youngest, Mrs. C. J. Cushing, of Barnston, remains, the eldest, Mrs. Hartwell, passing away five years ago, at the age of nearly ninety years.

Besides her husband, two sons, Mr. E. B. Pope, of Montreal; Mr. F. W. Pope, of Hatley, and one daughter, Mrs. Robinson, of Reading, Mass., survive, together with five granddaughters, Mrs. Woodward, of Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. Larson, of Coaticook; Mrs. Jenne, of Sutton, with the Misses Lucille and Edith Robinson, of Reading, Mass. An only grandson, Lieut. Jerry G. Pope, made the supreme sacrifice overseas.

The funeral service was held on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 21st, at the Methodist Church, which had been her home for so many years, and was conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. E. Hopper, B.A., B.D., with appropriate and favorite hymns rendered by the choir, interment being made in the family lot in the adjoining cemetery.

Among those from a distance to attend were Mr. E. B. Pope, Montreal; Mrs. Robinson, Reading; Mr. H. Paul, Boston; Mr. D. Paul, Ayer's Cliff, and Mr. Walter Kirkpatrick.

MR. L. A. HURLBUT, OF SUTTON.

SUTTON, Que., Feb. 29. — There passed away on Thursday evening, February 21, a highly-respected resident of this place in the person of Lewis A. Hurlbut, whose death occurred after a long illness. Mr. Hurlbut was born seventy-two years ago on the old homefarm, near this town, the son of the late Benjamin Hurlbut. He spent many years on his farm, moving here ten years ago.

Mr. Hurlbut possessed a strong character and was honored and respected by all. He was a staunch Liberal in politics.

The funeral service was held on Sunday, February 24. After prayers at the house the funeral cortege wended its way to the Methodist Church, where deceased had worshipped for many years. Rev. S. W. Boyd, B.D., officiated at the service. There was a large attendance of friends present, testifying to the esteem in which Mr. Hurlbut was held. The choir sang favorite hymns of the deceased, including "Asleep in Jesus," "Shall We Gather at the River" and "Some Day We'll Understand." A duet "Does Jesus Care," was rendered by Mrs. Longeway and Mrs. Boyd. The casket was covered with beautiful flowers from relatives and friends, including a wreath and spray from the family, wreath from Mr. Wm. Courser, spray from Mr. C. D. Griggs, spray from Mrs. Buck and Mr. and Mrs. H. Sweet, spray from Ladies' Aid of Methodist Church, spray from Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Shepard, flowers from Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Longeway.

The bearers were Messrs. G. A. Morrison, James Lafleur, J. J. Longeway, Linus Draper, C. D. Griggs and Charles Powers.

Mr. Hurlbut is survived by his wife, one son, Ernest, of Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.; two daughters, Mrs. Arthur Derrick, of Sutton, and Miss Pansy Hurlbut, of Montreal, and several grandchildren. Among those attending the funeral from a distance were Miss Edith Hurlbut, Miss Lily Carter, Mr. S. J. Carter, of Montreal; Mr. Wm. Courser, of Glen Sutton; Mr .and Mrs. Linus Soles, of Brome, and Mrs. N. Brock, of Glen Sutton.

MRS. ST. ARMAND, CHERRY RIVER.

CHERRY RIVER, Que., Feb. 29.—Mrs. Joseph St. Armand passed away at the Royal Victoria Hospital on February 21st, She entered that institution on February 1st and had passed successfully through two critical operations, and her husband was going in to Montreal to bring her home on February 23rd, but evidently this was not to be, as on the evening of the day she wrote to him, he received the sad news of her death.

The funeral service was held at her late home on Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. F. W. S. Waldon, of Magog.

The casket was covered with beautiful flowers and the house was filled, many coming from Magog and other places. Her sister, Mrs. George Lindsey and husband, from Whitefield, N. H., were present. Another sister, Mrs. Lindsey Dresser, of Barnston, was unable to attend. Deceased, who had lived from girlhood in this vicinity, will be greatly missed by the whole community, and the sympathy of all goes out to the husband, the aged mother and the sorrowing brothers and sisters.

Is Anything Wrong With Your Skin?

WHETHER it's a cut or scratch, an outbreak of pimples or rash, or a case of fiery disfiguring eczema, you need Zam-Buk.

You can always rely upon this grand herbal balm to soothe pain, draw out poisonous matter and inflammation, and quickly end the worst attack of skin disease.

A daily dressing of Zam-Buk keeps the skin healthy and free of all blemish. It is *a real skin medicine* and of a different nature entirely to ordinary ointments or salves.

ZAM-BUK is proved a marvellous success in the treatment of eczema, ringworm, poisoned wounds, ulcers, piles, cuts, sore hands and faces, chilblains, burns, scalds, etc. 50c. box, or 3 for $1.25, of dealers everywhere.

Zam-Buk

SOOTHES, PURIFIES & HEALS.

Why it Foams

Many pastes clean but the surface of your teeth—never reach the crevices where decay germs gather.

Minty's Tooth Paste which *foams* on your brush, surges around and between your teeth, completely sterilizing, cleansing and protecting them.

Try it!

Minty's it foams tooth paste LARGE TUBE 25¢

BIRCH LUMBER

WANTED

Immediate shipment.

C. A. SPENCER

805 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

A province-wide search is being conducted for Miss Kathleen Blackwood, of Kitchener, Ont., who has disappeared in Toronto.

BREEDERS CLUB HELD MEETING AT FARNHAM

Officers Elected and Prizes Presented—Other General Notes.

FARNHAM, Que., Feb. 29.—The annual meeting of the District of Bedford Ayrshire Breeders' Club was held in the town hall, Farnham, on Saturday, February 23, with a good attendance of members and visitors. Those present included Mr. R. Wilkins, jr., of Farnham, president; Mr. Wallace, of Warden, secretary; Mr. W. F. Kay, M.P., of Philipsburg, honorary president; Mr. Decosse, of Waterloo, agronomist for Shefford county; Mr. Therrien, agronomist for the county of Missisquoi; Mr. J. E. Montreuil, superintendent of the Government Tobacco Station, Farnham; Mr. J. Potvin, Mr. Breault, of Sweetsburg; Mr. Martel, manager of Farnham Creamery; Mr. Darragh, of Sutton Junction; Mr. J. E. Jackson, of West Brome; Mr. A. R. Robinson, of Granby; Mr. W. E. Dryden, of Cowansville; Mr. Purdy, of Waterloo; Mr. McNicol, of Waterloo; Mr. L. McClay, of Bondville; Mr. L. Hastings, of Sweetsburg; Mr. Astle, of the Bank of Commerce, and Mr. R. G. Wilkins, sr.; Mr. Stephens, of Huntingdon, secretary of the Ayrshire Association of Canada.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. R. G. Wilkins, and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the business for the day was despatched. A letter of appreciation to the members of parliament for the counties of Missisquoi, Shefford and Brome was ordered written to express the thanks of the association for their assistance during the past year in obtaining a grant from the provincial house.

The financial standing of the club was shown to be in a healthy condition. The president's address was one of great interest and showed a very careful supervision of the welfare of the club during the past year.

A discussion as to the advisability of the club continuing to offer prizes in the form of cups for competition resulted in the decision to continue, as it was thought that it would be an incentive for others to compete under the P.O.P. scheme.

It was the opinion of the meeting that auction sales of purebred stock were not advisable.

Three heifer clubs had been started in the district, but only one had made good; that one was the one in Shefford county. From the forty-two members of the club only six herds were competing for the record of performance prizes. These six herds put up thirty animals for the four classes. It was felt this should be bettered, as it was one of the best possible means of advertising the merits of the herds and of the individual animals.

At the close of the meeting the election of new officers took place, resulting as follows: President, Mr. A. F. Sanborn, of South Roxton; secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. G. Wilkins, jr., of Farnham; board of directors, Messrs. Breault, of Sweetsburg; H. Wallace, of Warden; L. McClay, J. G. Johnson, of West Brome; H. L. Hastings, of Sweetsburg, and A. Robinson, of Granby.

At the conclusion of the meeting the members repaired to the Montcalm Hotel, where a luncheon had been prepared, during which the presentation of cups to the winners in the record of performance competition took place.

The winner in the mature class was "Snowflake of Springhill," owned by Mr. H. L. Hastings, of Sweetsburg. This cow has the remarkable record of 7,950 points, 12,025 lbs. of milk and 500 lbs. of butter fat for the year. Last year this cow's record was even better, being 12,705 lbs. of milk and 501,- lbs. of butter fat. The cup was presented by the Hon. president, Mr. W. F. Kay, M.P., who gave a very interesting address during the presentation.

In the four-year class the cow, "Clover Ridge Flossie," was the cup winner, owned by Mr. N. E. Dryden, of Cowansville. This cow scored 975 points and produced 9,262 lbs. of milk and 377 lbs. of butter fat. The presentation was made by Mr. W. F. Stephens, of Huntingdon, who gave an interesting address on the parent association, of which he is the secretary.

The three-year-old class was won by Lady Jane of Tarryhere, having 2,395 points and 7,433 lbs. of milk and 306 lbs. of butter fat. The presentation was made by Mr. J. E. Montreuil.

The winner of the two-year-old class was "Springburn Lovely Juniper," with 7,074 points and 10,038 lbs. of milk and 371 lbs. of butter fat. The presentation was made by Mr. L. Therrien. This is a young cow of great promise.

After the speeches were over the whole party climbed aboard a large hayrack and were driven to Mr. Wilkins' farm, where the herds were well looked over, and from there the party went on to Mr. Potvin's farm, where also his herd was inspected. In both these barns there were some very fine cattle, which the visitors were glad to see.

The party was returned to the hotel and from there to their trains, having spent an instructive and an enjoyable day.

FOR ALL THE FAMILY

For the stubborn coughs that distress children—that are dangerous to old folks—that are bothersome to everyone—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral should be kept always in the home.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

OVER 80 YEARS OLD

F. L. Benedict & Co., Agents, Montreal. 20

Interesting Lecture.

On Thursday night the Rev. Abbe Groulx delivered a most excellent address to the assembly, which nearly filled the town hall, on the subject of "The Glory of Our Home." The lecturer delighted his audience with his descriptions of the early life of their forefathers, speaking of their frugality and of their bravery and of the hardships which they suffered and overcome. He made a special point in his reference to the large families raised in those days and dwelt chiefly with the period from 1642 and around that date.

The Rev. Father Descelles presided at the meeting. After the lecture Dr. Demers thanked the lecturer on behalf of the audience.

General Notes.

Mrs. H. Ballentyne, of Montreal, and Mr. A. Ford, K.C., of Calgary, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ballentyne, St. Joseph street.

Rev. A. E. Taylor, of Knowlton, was visiting the day school here on Tuesday.

The regular meeting of the shool board was held on Monday night with all the members present and the chairman presiding. The chief items of business was the passing of bills and routine work.

Captain D'Ato has left for Detroit and a new drill master is expected for the cadets in the person of Sergeant-Major Tiflin.

The Willing Workers are holding their meeting on Wednesday with Mrs. Blake at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Packard, with their little boy, Sherman, were in Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Stafford, of Iron Hill, was a guest at the parsonage on Tuesday.

The Methodist district meeting which was held here on Tuesday was a most sucessful gathering and was attended by almost all the members. A fuller report will follow.

Mr. H. Crack, B.A., of West Shefford, will preach in the Methodist Church here next Sunday. Upon the occasion of his last visit Mr. Craik's sermons were much appreciated by the congregation and all are urged to come on Sunday to hear him again.

Mr. H. Wallace, of Warden, and Mr. H. L. Hastings were calling on Rev. R. A. and Mrs. Smith on Saturday.

WATERLOO

Mrs. A. T. Barnes was calling on friends in town on Monday.

ST. ARMAND

"The Summer Resorters," a comedy in three acts, was presented in Whitwell Memorial Hall, Philipsburg, on Friday evening of last week by the Philipsburg Dramatic Club. The entire play was most entertaining from start to finish. The club is certainly to be congratulated. The hall was filled to capacity.

Mr. Depatie and daughter, of St. Albans, were guests of Postmaster and Mrs. Depatie several days last week.

Mr. G. Bradley spent the week-end in St. Albans with his family.

Mr. Geo. Pourier, mayor of St. Armand West, returned on Monday night. Mr. and Mrs. Pourier have been spending the winter in Springfield, Mass., and Florida.

Miss Burrage and Miss Smith were in Bedford on Tuesday.

KNOWLTON

Mrs. Willie Cousens has returned from Manchester, N.H., where she has been for the past few weeks helping to care for her aged mother, Mrs. Williams, who passed away at her home there on Tuesday morning. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Cousens in the loss of her mother.

SUTTON

Miss Glenna Grigg has returned to Montreal, after a few days at her home here suffering from a severe cold.

Mrs. J. Flannigan and daughter were in Richford, Vt., on Tuesday.

Mrs. Dan Brown, of Farnham, was visiting friends here this week.

EAST DUNHAM

Rev. E. M. Taylor visited the school here on Tuesday.

Mr. E. J. Lee, of West Sutton, was calling on friends here on Thursday.

Mr. R. Lague went to Montreal for a few days to attend the funeral of the late J. B. Tetreault.

Miss Doris Killen spent the week-end here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Killen.

Mr. Ernest Snyder, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Yates, returned to the United States on Monday.

Mr. Wm. Perry, of Frelighsburg, is stopping for an indefinite time at Mr. E. J. Spicer's.

A dose at bedtime of DR. CALDWELL'S LAXATIVE SYRUP PEPSIN *Made them feel jolly again*

Good Health in Happy Old Age

THE chief concern of elderly people is their health, and that is best assured by regular daily bowel movement. There is no truth, however, in the notion that because you are old you need a "strong physic." In fact, just because you are old a mild laxative is better for you. The trouble with purges and cathartics and physics is that they shock the system and weaken it and make the muscles of digestion flabby. Mr. John Muse, 128 Prince Edward St., St. John, N. B., says Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin is the best medicine on earth and Mrs. George Luth, Pope, Man., who is in her 79th year, has found it easy to take, gentle in action and entirely satisfactory.

Does Not Gripe

You can be sure of satisfactory evacuations every day if you will take a spoonful of Laxative Syrup Pepsin at night when you retire. You will not need to take it very long as a few doses will soon encourage the bowels to act for themselves. The popularity of this wonderful family remedy has become so great that it is now the largest selling liquid laxative in the world. Because of its mildness and freedom from griping it is especially ideal for the extremes of ages, for children and for elderly people.

Effective at Small Cost

Get a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin at any drug store. The formula is on the package, and the cost less than a cent a dose. Take it when you feel heavy, sleep poorly, have headache or night cramps, for these are also symptoms of constipation. Give it to the children when they are restless, feverish or have a cold. Laxative Syrup Pepsin will keep you and your family free from constipation, a condition that lowers the vitality 25 per cent and raises the blood pressure 28 per cent. Freedom from constipation lessens the pain of kidney trouble, neuritis and rheumatism.

If You Want to Try It Free Before Buying

"Syrup Pepsin," 24 Caldwell Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

I need a good laxative and would like to prove what you say about Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin by actual test. Send me a free trial bottle. Address to

Name.....

Address.....

Not more than one free trial bottle to a family

BABY'S OWN SOAP

BABIES FIRST—then children—and all grown-ups find pleasure in the refreshing lather of Baby's Own Soap which whitens the skin, leaves it soft and with the fragrance of roses, and helps to prevent chaps and redness.

Enjoyed by five generations of Canadians.

Sold everywhere in the new individual cartons—10c.

3-923 A

"Best for Baby — Best for You"

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S HOME SHOWS HEALTHY CONDITIONS

Signed Statement by Matron to Directors Proves Value of Father John's Medicine for Children

Last year 112 children were cared for. We have little sickness. We keep supplied with Father John's Medicine and we know it is excellent for the children for colds and bronchial troubles and in building up delicate little ones who come to us. (Signed) Ellen O'Leary, Matron.

No stronger proof of the value of Father John's Medicine can be offered than the above statement quoted from the annual report which Matron Ellen O'Leary, of the Children's Home in Lowell, Mass., read to the directors of the Home at their last annual meeting.

This unsolicited testimony, so highly favorable to Father John's Medicine, is published by permission of Matron O'Leary, who says that she has proven the value of Father John's Medicine through many years of actual caring for hundreds of children.

It is well worth remembering that Father John's Medicine is a preparation of the purest cod liver oil scientifically blended with other valuable ingredients by specially designed apparatus. This exclusive process of manufacture makes Father John's Medicine easy for even weakened systems to digest and makes it especially valuable as a body-building tonic. Of special interest to those who have children in their care is the fact that Father John's Medicine is absolutely free of alcohol and dangerous drugs.

CITY BRIEFLETS

Novelty Boys Orchestra, Sat. night at Rialto. Admission 55c.

Band tonight at Minto Rink.

McCaw-Bissell's big rug sale ends on Saturday night.

Brandes Phones, Radio Panels and parts. Get our prices on parts to build your own set. Wiggett's Elec. Co., 19 Marquette St.

New Spring models, full assortment ladies' shoes, just arrived. Boucher, Lacroix & Fisette Ltd.

Choir practice at St. Peter's Church tonight at 8 p. m.

Novelty Boys Orchestra Sat. night at Rialto. Admission 55c.

The prizes for Sherbrooke Snowshoe Club races are on view in O. J. Gendron's window.

There are only two nights and one day left in which to take advantage of McCaw-Bissell's rug sale.

Formal opening of Baptist Church, Mar. 3rd. Supper in Assembly Hall from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. Admission 50c.

Dance tonight in S.O.E. Hall. Admission 35 cents.

Do not forget the two days sale at Darche's Store.

Don't forget Mrs. Sawyer's Auction, Tues. Mar. 4th, 10 a. m. Lennoxville.

BAKERY BURNED DOWN.

A bakery, owned by Arthur Blanchard, situated on the Ascot Road at the city limits, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night about ten o'clock. The building, which was of wood construction, was already in flames when the fire apparatus arrived on the scene, and little could be done to save it, especially since the fire fighters were hampered by insufficient water pressure. With the assistance of neighbors, the flames were kept from spreading to the nearby residence of Mr. Blanchard.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The building and all its contents were destroyed. The damage was considerable and is said to be partially covered by insurance.

WHERE THE BEST TEA GROWS.

The tea plant flourishes best on the well drained side of a mountain in a country where there is plenty of moisture and a warm sun. Certain parts of Ceylon, India and Java are ideal for the growing of delicious tea, hence from those countries come the finest varieties. "Salada" is a blend of the choicest qualities grown, in these three most famous tea-growing countries in the world.

ILLUSRATED ADDRESS IN HIGH SCHOOL THIS EVENING.

Col. Keefler, Cadet Inspector for Military District No. 4, is in town today, and this evening will give an illustrated talk on "The Battlegrounds of the Canadian Corps in France and Flanders," in the Assembly Hall of the Cambridge Avenue High School.

The address will begin at eight o'clock, and the admission is free. It is hoped that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Col. Keefler and listen to the talk on the interesting topic and enjoy the views of the scene of Canadian bravery and sacrifice.

MAILS FOR EUROPE

A letter mail for Europe will be despatched on the S.S. Struugart, which sails from New York on March 2. The last mail from the local post office to connect with this steamer will close at 2.20 p.m. on March 1.

A full mail will be carried by the S.S. Antonia, which sails on March 3 from Halifax. The last mail for this steamer will close in the Sherbrooke office at 2.35 p.m. on Mach 2.

Newspapers, parcel post and specially addressed correspondence will be sent on the S.S. Metagama, which sails from St. John on March 7. The last mail from the local office will close at 2.35 p.m. on March 6.

The S.S. Marlock, sailing from St. John on March 8, will also carry newspapers, parcel post and specially addressed correspondence, which will close in the Sherbrooke office at 2.35 p.m. on March 7.

A letter mail will be despatched on the S.S. Berengaria, sailing on March 8 from New York, and will be closed at the local office at 2.20 p.m. on March 7.

MANY ENJOYING BIRTHDAY TODAY

The 29th of February may be considered in some ways an "off day," as it rather upsets the marking of time, more especially in birthdays. Those born on February 29 are, of course, one year older as in each year one of the figures is changed, but they have to get along without a birthday until the 29th comes around.

Then there are times when these leap year people lost another birthday—the even century which cannot be divided by four hundred. Those born on February 29, 1896, were eight years of age when they had their first real, honest-to-goodness birthday.

There are probably many people in this city and throughout the Townships who are celebrating such an event today, and of these a few have been located.

Mr. Lawrence Parker, of North Hatley, was born on February 29, 1896, and was thus obliged to wait until he was eight years of age to have a real birthday.

Dr. Edgar Browning, Mr. Howard Honeyman and Mr. Leo Gendron, this city, are each having a birthday; Mrs. Leonard Buzzell, of Magog, Que., is also celebrating the anniversary of her natal day, and Master Raymond Winstanley, Armstrong Avenue, who is four years old today, is enjoying his first real birthday.

To all of these, and others who have helped to make the day a worth-while one, are extended good wishes for "many happy returns."

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST AT END OF 17TH WEEK

Lennoxville Pen Had Highest Score for Week—Production Continues Over Fifty Per Cent.

The close of the seventeenth week of the Lennoxville egg-laying contest has shown some excellent work produced during the week. Over a 50 per cent yield was received which brings the total production to date to 6,191 eggs. The highest pen production for the week was again held by a pen of Barred Rocks from the Experimental Station, Lennoxville, with 49 eggs as a score. The second place was taken by a pen of White Wyandottes owned by H. S. Beane, Beebe, with 40 eggs as a score, and were followed by a pen of Barred Rocks owned by A. P. Hillhouse, Foster, with 47 eggs. Other very good scores for the week were as follows: Pen 8, 45 eggs; pen 16, 44 eggs; pen 20, 43 eggs; pen 3 and 9, 42 eggs each; pen 11, 41 eggs, and pen 6, with 40 eggs.

The highest individual to date is No. 82, owned by Bond Little, North Hatley, which still holds its exalted position with 89 eggs to date. The nearest competitor is No. 64, owned by L. G. White, Lennoxville, with 79 eggs to date. No. 61, also owned by Mr. White, has 78 eggs, while Nos. 63 and 67, also owned by Mr. White hold the same score to date as No. 78 owned by Laurel Poultry Farm, Rougemont, the three birds having 77 eggs each to date.

It might be interesting to know that 10 birds during the 17th week laid on "every day" of the week, while 20 laid on 6 days and 44 laid on 5 days of the week. Four of the individuals which produced upon every day of the week are owned by the Experimental Station, Lennoxville, three by A. P. Hillhouse, Foster, two by H. S. Beane, Beebe, and one by Chas. Ruiter and Sons, Cowansville.

The highest pens to date are as follows:

Pen 6, owned by E. G. White, Lennoxville, with 575 eggs.

Pen 1, owned by Laurel P. Farm, Rougemont, with 493 eggs.

Pen 8, owned by Bond Little, North Hatley, with 462 eggs.

Pen 10, owned by Miss R. G. Knight, Beebe, with 435 eggs.

NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada was held at the Home Office of the Company in London on February 11th and was postponed until February 25th, on which date the report of the business of the Company for the year 1923 was submitted, together with Balance Sheet and Auditors' Certificate.

Statement in this connection appears in another column of this issue.

MR. JOWSEY ADDRESSED MEN'S CLUB

At the meeting of the Men's Club, on Tuesday evening, Mr. H. B. Jowsey, of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, gave a talk on the work of establishing veterans of the world on farms in this Province. He outlined some of the difficulties met with in helping many of these settlers to adapt themselves to conditions entirely different from anything they had experienced before.

As this was the regular ladies' night several of the members with their wives and friends were present. Pleasing vocal selections were given by Miss Baldwin and Miss R. Edwards, after which refreshments were served and a social half hour spent.

"How far do they trace their ancestry?"

"The grandfather, a City Bank Director, was traced as far as China; there all traces were lost."

KUSHNER STORE SCENE OF BLAZE LAST EVENING

Fire Broke Out in Basement at About 6.30 P.M.—Smoke Was Very Dense — Considerable Damage to Stock.

Fire which broke out in the basement of Kushner's store on Wellington Street North at about 6.30 p. m. last evening did a great deal of damage to the basement of the building, while smoke and water ruined a large stock on the second floor.

The blaze started in the basement where a wooden partition is situated near the furnace. It is thought that hot ashes may have been the cause of the outbreak. Except for one place at the stairway, the flames did not penetrate to the ground floor, but were confined to the basement, where they did considerable damage. The entire building, a three storey structure, brick cased, was filled with dense smoke, and the firemen, upon their arrival were unable to reach the basement through the ordinary entrance but were forced to tear up the flooring outside the entrance. Through this opening they were able to get in and direct streams of water upon the flames.

It was nearly an hour before the fire was totally extinguished and the firemen able to depart from the scene of their activities.

The damage to the premises by smoke and water was very considerable. Although the fire itself did not get out of the basement, it burned partially through the flooring, and did a great deal of damage. The ground floor, on which is situated Kushner's Ladies' Store, was not touched by the flames. The stock, which consists of clothing of all kinds, was damaged by water and smoke. Smoke especially was very dense and poured out every window.

On the first floor, occupied by the Princess Cafe, there was no damage except that which will result from the smoke, which seemed almost as dense there as anywhere.

Although the exact figures are not known, the loss is expected to be heavy, and will probably amount to several thousand dollars, which is understood to be about one half covered by insurance. Kushner's, it is understood, had received their spring stock of goods only about a week ago.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

JOINT MEETING OF LITERARY CLUB AND C. W. N. C.

On Thursday afternoon the two clubs met with Ritchie Bell as chairman. The minutes of the Literary Club were read and approved.

Miss Drummond as library systems committee had nothing as yet to report. Mr. Sears, the speaker of the evening, was then introduced. In opening his address, "Nature Photography," he said, "It would be well to make a brief resume of the history of photography. Over two hundred years ago, photography was born, and in 1830 the first photograph of a living object was taken." The speaker graphically and interestingly depicted the evolution of photography up to the present era.

He gave hints as to the care of one's camera. "Treat it," he continued, "as you would your eye. How delicate, and how skillfully it is made." The essentials to successful photographing of nature objects were outlined. "In our present day," said Mr. Sears, "photographers, like all other men, are out to earn their bread and butter, and since the photographing of nature objects are poor paying objects, this side of photography is oftimes neglected."

In closing Mr. Sears invited all the students to drop into the studio at any time with their difficulties, and he or any of the staff would be pleased to make 'perplexing things straight.'

The chairman thanked Mr. Sears for his kindness, and the meeting adjourned.

At the next regular meeting of the Literary Club, Grade Ten "A" will debate versus Grade Ten "B" on "Resolved that Household Science should be taught in all public schools."

Nature Club.

At the regular meeting of the Nature Club, held in the geography room of the new High School on Wednesday afternoon, plans were completed for the benefit in the Casino Theatre on March 3rd, 4th, and 5th. This benefit is being held to raise funds for the purchase of shrubs and vines for the grounds of the school and books and pictures for its library.

It was also decided to offer a prize in May or June for the best amateur photograph of some bit of landscape near the High School. The winning film will then be enlarged and hung in the library.

At the next regular meeting, Mr. E. W. Smith will address the Club on "The Function of a Nature Study Club in relation to the School."

Literary Executive Meeting.

The Literary Executive met in the library with the president in charge. The Literary Society members have been asked to take charge of the library. Josepha MacKinnon is to act as librarian next week, when it is hoped that everything will be in running order. The Society officials are going to stress the dramatic side of man's nature by holding a dramatic play.

HIGH FOREST

Mrs. Albert La Roche was a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cable, at Randboro recently.

Mr. Lewis Farnsworth, from North River, was a recent guest at Mr. Chester L. MacKay's.

Mother—"Son, I don't believe you washed your face at all."

Small Son—"If you don't believe me, look at the towel."—Judge.

SAVE THE TROUBLE OF COFFEE MAKING—USE Washington's Coffee IT IS MADE JUST DISSOLVE AND DRINK IT. A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND OH, SO GOOD!

Young People's Corner

UNCLE JIM'S LETTER

Dear Corner Family:—

This is our last corner meeting for the month of February and it is one more than we had last year. I have been wondering if any of the corner folk are celebrating their birthdays today, but feel quite sure if they were they would have written the corner uncle about it. I have learned about one little boy in Sherbrooke who is four years old today, and it is his first real birthday. His name is Raymond Winstanley, and all the corner folk join in wishing him many happy returns of the day. We all hope he will get many nice presents and have a jolly birthday. It is also interesting to know that Raymond was born on Sunday, February 29th, a date which had not fallen on Sunday for forty years.

We have had a beautiful winter month here in eastern Canada with deep snow, bright sunshine, and jolly winter sports. Some days have been very cold, but Canadians—most of them—know how to keep from freezing, though sometimes Jack Frost is very persistent.

I hope you will like the little story about the wood-pigeon and the magpie. I did not know the wood-pigeon was such a lazy fellow; I do not think the tame pigeons are like that. Have any of the corner folk a pair of pigeons that they would sell to the corner uncle in the early spring? If so, I hope they will write me about them. Do you find the continued story interesting? You will surely be excited when you learn what happened to the rich-jewelled bird, and then what happened to the plain, little bird who was so badly treated at court.

There are a few letters in the mail box, and we will have them on the corner reading table tomorrow, also another part of the story. Best wishes to all from

UNCLE JIM.

THE EMPEROR'S NIGHTINGALE.

(An Oriental Fairy Tale.)

But it was not a book; it was a little piece of mechanism lying in a box, an artificial nightingale. It was intended to look like the living one, but was covered with diamonds, rubies and sapphires. When it had been wound up it could sing one of the tunes that the real nightingale sang, and its tail, all glittering with gold and silver, went up and down all the time it was singing. A little band was fastened about its neck on which was written: "The nightingale of the Emperor of China is poor compared with the nightingale of the Emperor of Japan."

"That is famous!" said everyone, and he who had brought the bird obtained the title of "Chief Imperial Nightingale Bringer." The emperor said, "Now they shall sing together; we shall have a duet."

And so they sang together, but the song was not a success, for the real nightingale sang in her own way, and the artificial bird produced its tones by wheels.

"It is not his fault," said the artist. "He keeps exact time and sings quite by method."

The artificial bird then sang alone, and he was as successful as the real bird. He was much prettier to look at; his plumage sparkled with jewels, gold and silver. Three-and-thirty times he sang the same tune and was not tired, and everyone would willingly have heard him sing again. The emperor now wished to hear the real nightingale, but where was she? She was gone and no one had seen her as she flew from the palace back to her own green wood.

"What is the meaning of this?" asked the emperor, and all the courtiers abused the nightingale saying she was most ungrateful. "We have the best bird at all events," they said, and they listened to the same tune again, but did not quite know it yet.

(To be Continued.)

THE PIGEON AND THE MAGPIE

Among the "legends of places and things" is one about a pigeon and a magpie, from which may be learned a lesson. It is given like this: You must never keep saying, "I know, I know," when anybody is telling you anything. For that is what the wood-pigeon kept saying to the magpie.

The wood-pigeon is a silly, careless bird. All he has for a nest is an untidy heap of twigs, raked together on a forked bough. There he sits and shivers in cold weather, and then you can hear him singing in a doleful way:

"When all the world's in flower
I'll build a bonny bower
For two."

But when the green leaves come out and the fields are bright with blossoms he forgets all about the cold, and sings joyfully:

"Now all the world's in flower,
Who'd ever waste an hour
In building of a bower?
Who? Who?"

One spring morning, however, the magpie took pity on him, and began to show him how to make a nice, warm nest. But all the time the silly wood-pigeon, who did not know a thing about nest making, kept on saying: "I know, I know, I know."

At last the magpie got angry and flew away, crying out:

"Well, if you know so much, do it all yourself." So the wood-pigeon still has only a few bits of twigs to make a nest for himself.

Moral—Always be willing to learn.

Have You Tried Those Dainty Lunches
We Are Serving This Week? They Will Delight You.
Royal Candy Kitchen
33 King St. West

Appetite
Your appetite craves what you need most. Heat-producing food in winter. Cooling food, rich in vitamins, in summer. Our bread is both.
Perfectly balanced nutrition that adjusts itself to your body-needs, whatever the season.
ALLATT
Bread Specialist
16-20 Brompton Road
SHERBROOKE

The Average Person
who passes this institution daily little realizes the opportunities offered within its doors.
Those who have not savings accounts with us at 4% are steadily losing increased income on their idle funds, which to most people would amount to a substantial sum in the course of a few years.
THE SHERBROOKE LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

NOTICE
I wish to announce to my numerous customers that I have only one news stand, which is at 74 Wellington Street North, opposite His Majesty's Theatre. After the 1st of March I am taking over the Singer Sewing Machine store and making the two stores in one, and I will carry a complete line of Cigars, Cigarettes, Chocolates, Newspapers, Magazines and books. I solicit your business.
J. T. Lesperance
Phone 1904. 74 Wellington St. North, Sherbrooke.

$10 CASH

Price Complete $167.50
Gives you immediate possession of the new model Brunswick
"ROYAL" CONSOLE MODEL
—Built By Master Craftsmen—with
10 DOUBLE-SIDED RECORDS
This beautiful model comes in the choicest grade of mahogany or walnut. It is fully equipped with the matchless Brunswick Method of Reproduction which gives you perfect tone from all records. Just ten dollars cash delivers this complete outfit to your home and you can pay off the balance in small weekly or monthly installments at your convenience.
Brunswick
"Easily First In Musical Merit"
H. C. Wilson & Sons, Limited
37-41 Wellington St. N., Sherbrooke, Que.
Musical Merchandise Co. Limited—Sole Canadian Distributors Toronto—Montreal—Winnipeg

LORD'S Undertaking Parlors . . .
Have positively the only Motor Hearse and Funeral Equipment in City and the only Chapel and Slumber Rooms
BRANCHES AT
AYERS CLIFF Agt. TOM HUNTER
COOKSHIRE Agt. GEO. BUSHEY
EAST ANGUS Agt. JOS. BURNS
4 Motor and Horse Ambulances

Always Delightfully Fresh and Crisp

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS are such great favorites throughout Canada that grocers sell out their stocks very quickly.

This means frequent re-ordering, with the result that Christie's Biscuits on sale in most stores are invariably fresh from the factory.

Our up-to-date method of packing Christie's Biscuits, using wax-lined cardboard boxes and sealed tin containers, also help to keep Christie's Biscuits fresh and crisp.

Christie's Biscuits

There's a Christie Biscuit For Every Taste

Christie, Brown & Co. Limited
Toronto

BISHOP'S WON DEBATE OVER LOYOLA TEAM

League of Nations Under Discussion—Debate Keenly Contested—Brilliant Oratory.

In one of a series of inter-university debates held last evening at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, the Bishop College debaters, Rev. A. E. Legge and Mr. C. E. Sauerbrei, won over the team from Loyola College, Montreal, which was represented by Messrs. D. A. McDonald and J. Maloney. The judges were Rev. E. Taylor, W. H. Lynch, K.C., and E. P. McCabe. The Rev. Mr. Moffatt, chaplain of Bnshop's College School, acted as chairman, and introduced the speakers. The resolution was as follows: "Resolved that the record of activities of the League of Nations justifies its continued existence." This resolution was argued last night by leading universities of Canada, including McGill, Loyola, Bishop's and University of Ottawa.

The affirmative was upheld by Bishop's College, and the first speaker was the Rev. A. E. Legge, leader, who showed in a most vivid manner that he had a thorough grasp of his subject. He presented his case in concise and convincing style. Mr. Legge took his hearers back to the year following the cessation of hostilities in 1918, and reviewed existing conditions at that time, which he said were as unfavorable as could be desired by the League's worst enemies. The League of Nations, he said, was a ray of light in the darkened sky. He reviewed disputes between Sweden and Finland, settled by the League, between Germany and Poland over Upper Silesia; the Albanian dispute; the Polish-Lithuanian controversy, all of which were settled by the League. The International Court of Justice was also held up as an achievement.

Mr. D. A. McDonald, of Loyola, leader of the negative was the next speaker. He devoted little time to refuting the arguments of his opponent, but presented a series of the League's failures. He argued that the League's failures far outweighed its successes, citing the Vilna dispute, which he characterized as a dismal failure as far as the League was concerned. The dispute between Greece and Italy, he argued could be traced back to the League as the indirect cause of the trouble. The League, he said, had not the courage to treat the great and small powers alike. Co-operation between the members of the League, he said, was impossible as long as secrecy and distrust held sway. He cited statements recently made by leading men of various nations in which it was pointed out that no League of Nations or idealism could deal with world ills while human passion was supreme.

Mr. C. E. Sauerbrei was the next speaker for the affirmative. He delivered his arguments easily, and presented them in a logcial manner. He employed a part of his time in refuting certain arguments brought up by his opponent. He held up the mandate principle as one of the strong points of the league. Dantzig, the Brussels conference, the rehabilitation of Austria, the Saar Valley Commission, International health, and many other things he brought up as achievements of the league.

Mr. J. Maloney was the last speaker for the negative, and he delivered his argument in a very eloquent manner. He emphasized the fact that although he was speaking for the negative, nevertheless he felt that the League's ideals were good. He questioned only the fact as to whether or not the League was living up to them in practice. He said that the League's settlement of the Aaland dispute between Finland and Sweden had caused a great deal of bad feeling and dissension. He claimed that the League's settlement of the Upper Silesian problem had nearly brought about an estrangement between France and England and had merely postponed the main issue. He stated that the League had allowed Poland to dictate to her regarding the Lithuanian question, and said that the Albanian dispute had not been setled by the league at all, but by the conference of ambassadors. He claimed that the league was helpless when the interests of its leading members were at stake and mentioned the Ruhr occupation as an instance.

Social and Personal

Mr. J. P. Wells, Dominion Avenue, has gone to Ottawa on business.

* * *

The Rev. F. B. Allnatt, of Montreal, is a visitor to Sherbrooke today.

* * *

Mr. James Mackinnon, Victoria street, went to Bondville yesterday. He will return home today.

* * *

Mrs. C. A. Robidoux, Gordon Street, is spending a few days in Quebec City, a guest of Mrs. Jacob Nicol.

* * *

Col. J. K. Keefler, of Montreal, Cadet Inspector of Military District No. 4, is in town today and will give an address at the High School this evening.

* * *

Mrs. Bernice Foley and her sister, Miss Ruth Millar, arrived yesterday from Ottawa, where they have been guests of their brother, Judge Roland Millar.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. Milton Adams, Ontario Street, have returned from Northampton, Mass., where they spent several days visiting their daughter, Miss Cynthia, who is attending college there, and were guests of Mr. Adams' sister, Mrs. Maurice Crooks.

* * *

The Girls' Club of St. Paul's Mission held a successful party last evening in the Mission Hall. Cards were played at eight tables, and the prizes were won by, ladies,' Mrs. Winstanley, and gentlemen's, Mr. Woollerton, while Mrs. Broadbelt won the consolation prize. A short time was spent in dancing, and refreshments were served by the members of the club.

Mr. C. J. Lanctot, of Beebe, is spending a few days in town.

* * *

Mrs. J. P. Wells, Dominion Avenue, entertained yesterday afternoon at a mah jongg party. The guests were Mrs. William Spier, Mrs. Gordon Lynch, Mrs. J. B. Beach, Mrs. Andrea Robinson, Mrs. J. A. McKechnie, Mrs. E. O. Grundy and Miss Jessie Hargrave.

* * *

The Anwebewin "500" Club held its weekly meeting yesterday at the home of Mrs. A. A. Mersereau, Lincoln Avenue, the allotted number of tables being occupied. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. C. F. Hersey and Mrs. P. Byrne. The hostess was assisted during the tea hour by Mrs. Peck.

* * *

Mrs. James Mackinnon, Victoria street, entertained yesterday afternoon at an informal bridge party of two tables. The prizes were won by Mrs. N. Earle Walley and Miss Mary White. Those present were Mrs. J. T. Morkill, Mrs. H. D. Bayne, Mrs. Arthur Spafford, Mrs. Howard Penhale, Mrs. N. E. Walley, Mrs. Harry Lawrence and Miss Mary White. Mrs. A. S. Bayles, Mrs. Irwin, Miss Bradford and Miss Helen Spier came in at the tea hour.

* * *

There was an exceptionally good attendance at the tea given in St. Patrick's Church Hall yesterday afternoon. Bridge and "500" were played at several tables and the prizes were won by Miss Rose Griffith and Mrs. Emile Lanctot in bridge; and Mrs. Bachelder and Mrs. J. P. Girard in "500". The hostesses were Mesdames J. A. MacIver, Jas. Kenalty, J. Brittain and Jas. Tuite. The tea table was daintily arranged with a basket of red tulips, and presiding were Mrs. Ed. Kelly and Mrs. Owen Murphy. The tea concluded the weekly social events until after the Lenten season.

* * *

A very successful Cafe Chantant was held in St. Peter's Church hall last evening under the auspices of St. Peter's Guild. The hall was very attractively decorated with balloons and streamers, and music for dancing was furnished by Steele's orchestra. Mrs. F. H. Bradley, Miss Dora Wilson and Mr. Harold McConnell contributed vocal solos during the evening. Mrs. J. B. Beach and Mrs. J. Rosenbloom acted as accompanists. Mrs. W. M. Langston gave a humorous monologue, and a quartette composed of Messrs. Cuthbert Somers, J. A. Barrie, Thomas McConnell and Ray Hutchinson played selections on guitars, while Mr. Louis Steel gave a violin solo. Mrs. James Johnston was in charge of the refreshments and she was assisted by Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Berwick, Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Lynn. Miss Florence Hunt was in charge at the door, and the guests were received by Mrs. Walter Kinkead and Mrs. H. Reginald Bigg.

FINE CONCERT GIVEN IN CITY LAST EVENING

Artists from Montreal and Magog Were Well Received — Miss Ruth Miller Proved Herself a Gifted Pianist.

Music lovers who attended the concert given in the Art Hall last evening were given a musical treat. The performance was of an exceptional high standard and gave the performers scope for their musical ability, while providing a delightful ensemble of vocal and instrumental music.

Mlle. Fabiola Poirier, soprano, of Montreal, was warmly welcomed and sang in a most artistic manner. Her first numbers were "Au Clavecin,' '(Graton), "La Flute," (Grovlex), and "Green," (Dubussy), a charming group. Later in the programme Mlle. Poirier sang two English songs, "Somebody Loves Me,' '(Cox), and "Her Rose," (Coombs), and kindly responded to an encore by singing again a verse of the former song, a dainty number. Mlle. Poirier also sang with M. Henri Prieur, of Montreal, the duo from Massenet's "Mason," this operatic gem being finely interpreted. Mlle. Poirier was heartily applauded after each number, and very graciously responded to an encore after her first group of songs.

Mde. George Garceau, of Magog, has a soprano voice of dramatic quality, and her renditions were fascinating in their individuality and fine expression. Her French numbers were "Souphir," (Les Stern), "Le Cid," (Massene), and "Nobles Seigneur," (Meyerbeer), with two English songs, "My Dreams," (Tosti), and "Summer Night," (Thomas.)

Mde. Garceau's singing was highly artistic, and merited the hearty applause and encores. She will be gladly welcomed in concert programmes by Sherbrooke people. Mlle. Poirier also gave a most favorable impression, and may be assured of an enthusiastic audience should she come to this city again.

M. Henri Prieur has a beautiful tenor voice, and his numbers last evening brought out the fine points of his capabilities as a concert singer. He sang "Nocturne," (Franck), and "Avril Fleuri," (Brun), with fine expression, and his interpretation of "Samson et Delilah (scene de la meure), was excellent.

Miss Ruth Miller, a Sherbrooke girl, and a young student, was given an ovation, which gave evidence of the warm interest in her musical work as a student at Mont Notre Dame Convent, this city. Miss Miller played "Toccato," (Schuman), "Jet d'eau," (Ravel), and Chopin's Polonaise opus 53, each rendered with a wonderful power of expression and display of technique. Miss Miller is, undoubtedly a piano virtuoso and a pianist who will make her mark in the musical world. The young artist gracefully refused to respond to encores until after her last number, when she kindly gave another brilliant piano piece.

Mr. G. Jutras, Sherbrooke's popular violinist, contributed two solos "Mazurka de Concert," (Muslin), and "On Wings of Song," (Mendelssohn), and responded to encores with favorite airs.

Mde. L. E. Codere, the accompanist, was in splendid form, and her playing added to the enjoyment of all the numbers. To accompany every number on a concert programme is a task from which many pianists would shrink, but Mrs. Codere never fails to impress her hearers with that fine understanding of a sympathetic accompanist.

The concert closed with the singing of "O Canada' 'and the National Anthem, after which several friends met the visiting artists and complimented Mde. Codere upon the success of the concert, which was duc in a great measure to her ability as organizer, as well as accompanist.

BRITISH SCHOONER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

(Associated Press Despatch)

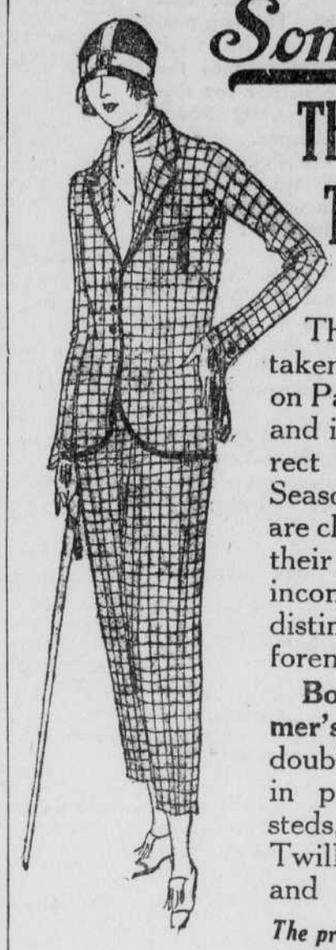
HAVANA, Feb. 29.—The British auxiliary schooner Wybadiity, the letters in the name of which, according to members of her crew stood for "Will you buy a drink if I tell you," was destroyed by fire in the harbor here late yesterday after an explosion on board that injured two members of the crew.

You cannot know the full joys of tea drinking until you buy from the man who grows it

LIPTON'S TEA

Red Label 38c. ½ lb. 75c. lb.

Thomas Lipton Tea Planter Ceylon



Sommer's

The "Boyish" Tailleur Suit REIGNS SUPREME

The Boyish Suit has taken a tremendous hold on Paris and New York, and is hailed as the correct Mode for Spring Season. Boyish Suits are charmingly finished, their immaculate fit and incomparable simplicity distinguish them as the foremost fashion.

Boyish Suits at Sommer's are single and double breasted models in pencil stripe Worsteds, Twill Cord, Poiret Twill, imported Tweeds and Charmeen.

The price is only **$35.00**

ONE DAY SPECIAL
MONDAY ONLY
Hand Bags for $5.50
that were selling at $7.50 to $12.50. Just the finishing touch for the Boyish Costume.

Tel. 667. 88 Wellington St. North

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry too

USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING

CITY BRIEFLETS

Food sale and tea, Y. W. C. A. Hall, Sat. Mar. 1, 3 to 6.

Today last day Edwards annual discount sale. Open until 10 o'clock tonight. Your last opportunity to furnish one room or entire home at a saving of 10 to 33 1-3 per cent.

A special meeting of the Tuxis Boys Council will be held in the Y.M.C.A. tonight at 8 p.m. to meet with J. L. Hodgson to talk over the provincial situation.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a Sherbrooke Radio Club is called for Tuesday evening, March 4, at 7.30 o'clock at the Y.M.C.A. All interested should be on hand.

MANY PRIZES FOR SNOWSHOE RACES

Generous prizes have been donated by many different individuals for the races to be held on Saturday afternoon by the Sherbrooke Snowshoe Association on the Parade Grounds. The prizes are on exhibition in the window of O. J. Gendron's store, King Street West. They will be awarded by the judges immediately after each race. Members of all clubs are requested to turn out with snowshoes and wearing their costumes.

MARRIAGES

WALLER—JOHNSON.

MONTREAL, Feb. 29. — The marriage took place very quietly yesterday afternoon at St. George's Church, of Miss Louisa Frances (Jill) Johnson, daughter of the late Alexander Johnson, LL.D., vice-principal of McGill University, and the Rev. Charles Cameron Waller, D.D., Principal of Huron College, London, Ont. The decorations in the church were very simple, and were of daffodils and palms.

The bride, who was gowned in white, and carried a bouquet of freesia and white roses, was given away by her brother, Dr. R. de Lancey Johnson, of Richmond.

She was attended by her nieces, Miss Ellie Watkins, as maid of honor, and the Misses Alexandria and Margaret Newton, of Sherbrooke, the former as bridesmaid and the latter as flower girls, and they carried bouquets of variegated sweet peas to match their gowns.

Canon Howard, rector of St. Martin's Church, was the best man, and Dr. Guy Johnson, brother of the bride, Mr. Hugh Johnson and Mr. J. L. P. Ployart acted as ushers. The Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth officiated. Dr. Percival J. Illsley played the Bridal March from Lohengrin, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the Misses Johnson, 453 Sherbrooke street west. Later the bride and groom left for their honeymoon trip, after which they will take up their residence at Huron College.

Among the out-of-town guests who were present were: Mrs. S. R. Newton, sister of the bride; Mrs. S. G. Newton, and Mrs. George McDougall, of Sherbrooke, Que., and Miss S. E. Fowler, of Melbourne, Que.

VALUABLE WORK OF ART.

(Associated Press Despatch)

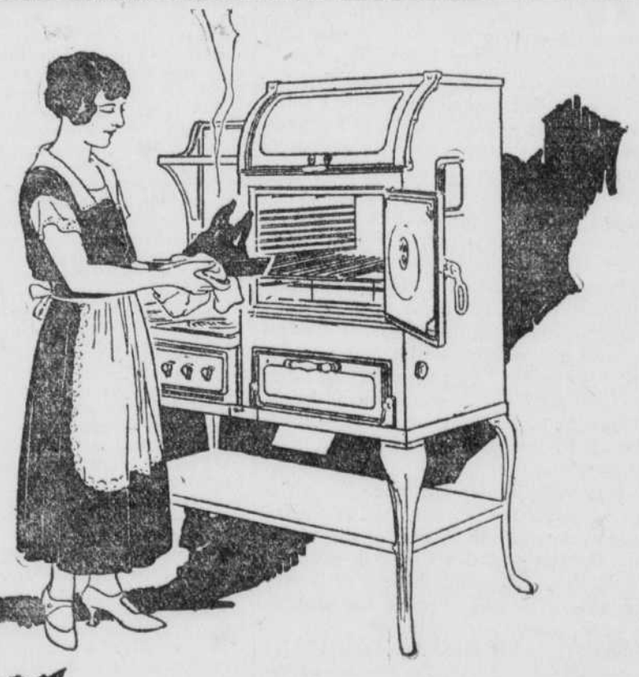
LOS ANGELES, CAL., February 29.—An authentic Titian, owned for thirty-five years by an artist who never suspected its value, has been purchased by L. H. Andrews, Los Angeles, art collector, for $100,000, the Los Angeles Times stated yesterday.

A DOUBLE HINT

Boreleigh—It's deuced funny to me, but you always seem to be so busy when I drop in.

Bronson—And still you drop in.

You will be proud of a Gurney. You will find it looks better and cooks better.



Gurney *the old and famous stove-makers, co-operating with the Northern Electric Company*

The Gainaday Electric Washer
Lifts the burden of washday.

Have given housewives the economical efficient Gurney Electric Range

All Gurney's famous skill and integrity, all the Northern Electric Company's vast electrical experience—have gone into each Gurney Electric Range.

No wonder the Gurney is perfect in every detail. The stove-maker's art and modern electrical science have combined to make it so.

Come see the Gurney in all its beautiful models. Note the snowy "White Rock" porcelain enamel. Discover how the Gurney is years ahead in the scientific application of electric heat to efficient, economical cooking.

The Ohio Electric Cleaner
Makes it easy to get all the dirt.

Northern Electric Appliances

Plenty of Hot Water
Just turn the switch of the Thermo-Electric heater.

HECTOR LANCTOT
96 Marquette St., Sherbrooke, Que.

SHERBROOKE DAILY RECORD

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AN A. B. C. PAPER

The Record is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, and its circulation is regularly audited and guaranteed.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING.

It is interesting to note that a new radio broadcasting station has been establishd in Canada, this time in the Dominion Capital, and which will be known as C K C H. This is a part of the C. N. R. radio establishment. Just whether the National Railways should go into the broadcasting business may be a matter for discussion, but that there should be a strong broadcasting station at Ottawa, all will agree.

Nightly the air is full of the eloquence of American lecturers, preachers and politicians. All this is very interesting, but a word now and then about Canada, its institutions and its history would be refreshing.

The broadcasting station at the Canadian Capital may well provide this, not only for Canadian listeners-in, but for tens of thousands across the line who will pick up the C K C H wave length.

The radio broadcast is becoming a very powerful force in its influence upon the minds of the people. It is said that a recent speech of President Coolidge, delivered in New York and broadcasted, was listened to by more people than ever before at one time were auditors of a public utterance. And yet radio is but two years' old.

What of its future? The future alone can answer.

AN ECONOMY PROGRAMME PROMISED.

Press despatches from Ottawa indicate that the Government is taking note of the demand of the country for drastic reduction in expenses and predict a probable cut of $20,000,000 in the estimates.

If this is true it is good news for the overburdened taxpayers of the country. The people in every department of business are studying costs more carefully than ever before with a view of eliminating waste. They expect their governments to do the same.

A programme at Ottawa designed to save the public moneys from being wasted or expended on extravagant lines, is the only one the people will stand for at the present time. The lightening of the burden of taxation should be a chief governmental aim.

The announcemnt of the forthcoming Government programme will be awaited with interest.

MASTER OF THE KING'S HORSES.

One of the difficulties being experienced by Premier Ramsay MacDonald is to find men qualified for some of the public offices which he is called upon to fill.

Reference is made in the London Daily Express to the position of Master of the King's Horses. Quoting from this interesting reference:

"The ancient post of Master of the Horse, which has been threatened for nearly twenty years, stands in no peril at the hands of Mr. Ramsay McDonald. His only difficulty at the moment is to find or make a Labor peer to fit the office, since by immmorial usage it can only be held by a coroneted Privy Councillor.

"To all intents and purposes, however, the post has abolished itself, and nothing survives but the title and the salary—which is £2,000 a year, and is likely soon to disappear. The executive duties of Master of the Horse have long been performed by the Deputy Master, and when the last holder of that office, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, retired last month, they reverted to the Crown Equerry.

"When the King himself reorganized his household in November, 1921, he decided that, like the Lord Stewardship, the post of Master of the Horse was redundant, as he had nothing to do beyond donning a gorgeous uniform whenever he appeared in a royal procession. Had the Mastership of the Horse been abolished, therefore, it would have been quite in comformity with the King's views.

"There was a day, however, when the office was no sinecure. Even as late as 1872 it carried with it Cabinet rank, and the Master of the Horse was the third dignitary of the Court in point of precedence. In those days the Master had control of the royal horses and hounds, the stables, coachhouses, stud, mews and kennels.

"The Master also arrogated to himself high privileges. It is on record that the Master of the Horse in the Duke of Wellington's day demanded the privilege of driving in the same carriage as the Sovereign. The duke told him that he could drive in the carriage of the Sovereign, or ride before or behind it, 'or run under it like a spotted dog, just as the Sovereign should be pleased to direct.' The claim was not pressed.

"One day in the House of Commons, in the summer of 1908, when there was an agitation to abolish the post, Mr. H. C. Lea asked the Prime Minister (who was Mr. Asquith) if he would consider the advisability of changing the title of the Master of the Horse to 'Foreman of the Garage'."

PARAGRAPHS

Fable: He was poor but honest, and he got his pick of the chorus girls.

* * *

Even the feminist wouldn't be happy without the "man" in emancipation.

* * *

Freedom, apparently, is something you get at the paying teller's window.

* * *

A sophisticated age is one that calls it ignorance instead of innocence.

* * *

It is well to repent and to pray, but it is a pretty good idea to hire a lawyer.

* * *

Venus stays frozen on one side. Those who depend on a fire-place know how she feels.

* * *

A man's troubles are many, but few are as disheartening as the supper dishes.

* * *

The reason it is difficult to stay married is because it is so easy to get married.

* * *

Frank G. Carpenter says the French never get warm. He hasn't noticed under the collar.

* * *

Well, let the rich pay. We bought a League pamphlet for ten cents and Bok paid $50,000 for his.

* * *

The race may be growing weaker, but it will build up again. There isn't so much oratory to endure now.

* * *

If you wish to know whether he is a somebody or a nobody, ask him for a match. If he's a nobody, he will look offended.

* * *

Still, a vocabulary of big words is very essential if you write for a living and have very few ideas.

* * *

You can't tell whether it was murder or self-defence unless you know how rich he is.

* * *

About the only part of the average man that doesn't get exercised when he drives a jit is his prudence.

* * *

It frequently happens, also, that campaign money talks loudly enough to drown out what the candidate is saying.

* * *

Correct this sentence: "I think Shakespeare's works are so wonderful," she declared, "and I've read every word of them."

PRESS COMMENT

A WARNING TO ROBINS.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

The early bird is apt to catch the influenza germ.

THE CAT WALKS BY HIMSELF.

(London Telegraph.)

Mr. Macdonald has no bloc. He disdainfully refuses to enter into negotiations with Liberals, and, of course, still less will he hold counsel with Conservatives. He calls piously on "men and women of goodwill of all parties," but he gives them no pledges; he limits himself to nothing; he is to be free and independent as the air; they are to support him because he has such a wonderful skyline, such a vast horizon. Are the men of goodwill reluctant? Then he "dares" them to oppose. He "dares" them! It is a good word. But, seriously, was there ever such colossal parliamentary impudence, such an assumption of the robes of the seer, spread so artlessly to cover for a season the Red revolutionary corporals who, in Mr. Lloyd George's phrase will make the generals do their bidding?

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

If France and England can again agree, a great step forward will have been taken in the settlement of Europe. Nothing has retarded the peace so much as the divergencies of view and the unpleasant sentiments which developed between the two Channel countries. Whether France or England is right in its contentions does not in the least alter the fundamental fact that while they are at loggerheads, while they tug in different directions, the great problems which are in suspense and which hold up the normal activities of the world can never be solved.

There was undoubtedly much to be said for the policy which Lord Curzon represented, but, unfortunately, some of his methods were far from tactful, and only served to produce angry feelings in France. It is not too much to say that in all probability M. Poincare and the policy of which he was the protagonist would have collapsed long ago had it not been for the somewhat unwise attacks of the former British Government.

NEEDED REFORM.

(Montreal Herald.)

It would be extreme to say that what is called the Teapot Dome Oil Scandal could not have occurred in Canada—but it could not have been carried on so easily without attracting attention. Our neighbors might well improve their constitutional practice by observing that of Canada.

Eleven years ago William Howard Taft, then President of the United States, sent a message to Congress in which he urged that legislation be enacted which would enable Cabinet officers to appear in the Senate and House of Representatives to answer questions concerning legislation and policies affecting their departments. The suggestion met with little favorable response.

The purpose of President Taft's recommendation was to provide Congress with authoritative information concerning the formulation of policies. In Canada the Minister at the head of every department must be a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons and be prepared at once, without more than reasonable delay, to answer any question bearing upon action or proposed action of his department. In the United States, as things are, Congress gets information in messages from the President and in reports from the chiefs of the departments There is no chance to get first hand personal information and to amplify it by proper questions.

FRANCE'S JUSTIFICATION.

(Quebec Telegraph.)

France could have no better justification of her occupation of the Ruhr than the recent statement of Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, United States member of the first committee of experts which has been investigating Germany's financial and economic situation, that if the French had not occupied the Ruhr the experts would not now be in Paris. Questioned here the other day as to whether he was the expert to whom Premier Poincare referred in addressing the Chamber of Deputies Saturday when the premier said that one of the experts recently told a French colleague "we should have been unable to reach our present results were you not in the Ruhr," General Dawes replied affirmatively. Asked what he meant by his statement General Dawes said he thought the Ruhr occupation had made the Germans realize that they must pay up to their capacity, which it appeared they had not intended to do until the French troops entered the Ruhr; also the year's stay in the Ruhr had brought the French to understand that occupation itself was not producing reparation payments and caused them to recede from the stand taken demanding enormous immediate sums and prepared then to consider easier terms of settlement than previously. "Thus," General Dawes added, "had the French not taken the Ruhr the state of mind of both the Germans and the French would have been unchanged and there would have been no occasion for the experts to meet." This opinion of the U. S. expert amply justifies the French policy in the Ruhr.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS FARMER

YOUNG CALVES DO NOT DO WELL ON PASTURE

Calves Under Six Months Should Be Kept in Clean Pens Where They Can Be Easily Fed.

A calf that has sucked its dam even for a few days, does not take nearly so readily to pail feeding as one which has been removed from its mother's sight at birth. If the cow's udder is caked, however, the calf may be allowed to suck for two or three days. In any case it should receive its mother's milk for the first four or five days, as the colostrum is necessary for cleansing the bowels and starting the digestive functions. After that it should be fed on whole milk for two or three weeks or more, depending on its vigor, and gradually changing over to sweet skim milk. Some breeders when raising valuable calves feed them whole milk for two or more months, but ordinarily, if properly cared for otherwise, they do as well on skim milk as on whole milk, after the first month or so. Care should be exercised to prevent over feeding, or the feeding of cold or sour milk, because the young calf's digestive system is very sensitive and carelessness is apt to cause indigestion or scours. For the first day or so of milk feeding, five or six pounds per day should be fed with perhaps a little more for a large calf. A safe plan for the first ten weeks is to give one pound of whole milk for every eight or ten pounds of body weight. This should be fed in two feeds, as soon after milking as possible. The optimum temperature for feeding is blood heat of 100 degrees Fahr., and if the milk is cold it should be heated to about that temperature. Trouble is almost bound to follow the practice of feeding warm milk one day and cold milk the next. Before commencing pail feeding, the calf should be allowed to go without food for 12 or 18 hours, when by the use of the fingers and a little patience there should be no difficulty in teaching it to drink. Young calves should always be fed in individual pails as otherwise one is apt to get too much and another too little. As uncleanliness is a frequent cause of digestive disorders, all troughs and pails used in feeding should be kept scrupulously clean.

At the end of three or four weeks the ration may gradually be changed from whole milk to sweet skim milk. It usually takes a week or ten days to get the calf on skim milk alone, which may be increased, as the calf grows older, to 15 pounds per day. This should be fed warm from the separator. To replace the natural fat a meal mixture made up as follows is recommended for feeding either as porridge in the milk or dry:

One part ground flax seed.
Two parts fine corn meal, sifted.
Two parts fine oat meal, sifted.

When made into porridge this meal mixture should first be boiled and then allowed to stand for some time. The advantage of feeding the porridge is that it helps to warm up the milk which often gets cold before it can be fed. It may be fed to a month old calf at the rate of one-eighth of a pound per day and increased until one half pound is fed. Flax seed jelly is also useful for adding to skim milk for young calves. When the calf is three weeks or a month old it begins to nibble at hay. Clean fine clover hay should be kept in front of it from that time on. About the same time it will start to eat grain and nothing is better for the young calf than a mixture of bran and whole oats. Grain or hay which remains uneaten should be removed each day. Skim milk may be fed until the calf is six or seven months old or even longer if it is available. Sour skim milk and whey may be fed when calves are three or four months old, but should not be fed to young calves.

As soon as dry grain feeding is begun, salt should be fed. The best plan is to keep some in front of them so that they can have it when wanted. Small quantities of bone meal or ground lime stone should be added to the meal to supply any deficiency of lime in the ration. A supply of fresh water should always be available even when milk is fed.

Calves under six months of age do not usually do well on pasture. They should be kept in dry clean pens where they can be easily fed. The windows should be darkened during the heat of the day when flies are most troublesome. After the hot weather is over, the older calves may be turned out to pasture but should receive milk and grain in addition to grass. A good shelter from the weather, and plenty of water are also essential in a calf pasture.

From seven or eight months to one year of age the calf's ration when stabled should consist of good clover hay, pulped roots and meal. Silage may be used instead of roots if the latter are not available, but care should be taken to avoid over feeding.

M. D. MacCHARLES,
Asst. to Superintendent,
Experimental Station,
Lennoxville, Que.

SWEET CLOVER CROPS POOR IN THIS DISTRICT

Attempts to Produce a Crop at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm Unsuccessful.

Although growing freely along roadsides and railway embankments, either yellow or white sweet clover seem very reluctant in their response to fertile field conditions over most of the Eastern Townships. At the Dominion Experimental Station, Lennoxville, repeated attempts have been made to produce a crop, but, in each case, it has winter killed more or less severely, with the result that thin strands have been obtained and a poor quailty of hay produced. If hardy strains were available, thus insuring the production of a satisfactory stand of crop, it is possible that the yield and quality of the hay might be sufficiently increased to warrant its limited use as a forage crop by farmers throughout the district. On the other hand it must be kept in mind that sweet clover is biennial, that is, it lives just two years, and, under average conditions, will produce a crop during one season only. Furthermore, crops of sweet clover are deceptive, for, owing to the open branching habit of the plant, the growth is not as dense as other hay crops and yields of cured hay are much lighter than the appearance of the stand would indicate. Also owing to the coase, woody stems, the hay is difficult to cure and even when apparently well cured it contains a much higher per centage of water than other clovers or grasses. For this reason crops of sweet clover are in reality lighter in actual digestible nutrients, on feeding value, than ordinary crops of red clover or mixed clovers and grasses. From the information at present available it would seem that, on locations where either red or alsike clover will produce a satisfactory crop. it would be folly to attempt the growing of either the white or yellow variety of sweet clover.

F. S. BROWNE
Asst. to Superintendent,
Experimental Station,
Lennoxville, Que.

SCOTSTOWN

Mr. and Mrs. Galt Lomas, of Sherbrooke, were week-end guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Smith.

Mrs. A. K. McKay spent Monday at Gould Station the guest of Miss Jessie McMullen.

Mrs. W. B. Williams and daughter Alta, from South Friepot, Me., who spent the last two weeks visiting relatives in East Angus, Gould and Scotstown, returned to her home on Monday.

Mrs. Asa Morrison and young son, from Sherbrooke, were recently visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLeod, on Ditton street.

Mr. A. L. Sherman has returned from Cookshire where she spent the last few days visiting her daughter Ethel.

Mr. Workman and Mr. Bartlett, from Sherbrooke, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Scott over the week-end.

Mr. Murdo Graham went to Cookshire on Tuesday.

Miss Eileen Todd is back from a short visit in Brookbury.

Miss Anna McLeod, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McLeod, returned to Manchester on Tuesday morning, accompanied by Miss Ruth Sherman.

Miss Thyra McAulay, of Gould, attended the carnival on Friday night, and was the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. A. Sherman, over the week-end.

Mr. Harold McLeod went to Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. Eddie McKay returned to Sherbrooke on Monday morning, after spending a week visiting relatives.

Mr. Jimmie Matheson, of Milan, was in town this week.

A working meeting of the Ladies' Aid was held at Mrs. H. Lax's on Wednesday, February 20, with a small attendance owing to the very stormy weather. Mrs. Wm. Taylor, the evangelic convener of the fancy work committee, was on hand, giving out work for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held at the Manse on March 5.

Mr. Charles Wells, of the Bank of Commerce, Cowansville, is home on a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wells.

The many friends of Mrs. Walter Sherman are sorry to hear that the is confined to bed by sickness. Mrs. Jennie McLean is nursing her.

Miss Christy McIver, of Red Mountain, and Mr. Norman McInnes ,of Gould, were in town this week visiting relatives.

Mr. Colin McRitchie, of Holeb, Me., spent the week-end visiting his brother, Mr. D. L. McRitchie.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Lennoxville, occupied the pulpit of St. Albans' Church on Sunday last and was the week-end guest of Rev. and Mrs. Templeman.

Miss Rose Gauthier is in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Kenneth Murray, of Milan, has been a guest of Mrs. Kenneth McLeod.

The many friends of Mr. John Murdo McDonald are sorry to hear that he is very ill.

Mr. Neil McLean, son of Reo and Mrs. McLean, came home from Sherbrooke sick with tonsilitis.

Miss Jennie Mayhew, who has been home from Eastman for the lost month owing to illness, expects to return and open her school on Monday, March 5.

Mr. Donald McLennan went to Montreal on Saturday on his way to Cochrane, Ont.

Among those who were here to the union meeting in Strathcona hall on Tuesday evening were the following: Rev. Mr. Beaton and Mr. Murdo McKenzie, from Marsboro; Rev. Mr. Murray, from Milan; Miss Jessie McMullen, from Gould Station; Rev. Dr. McLennan, Miss C. McIver, Mr. N. McInnes, from Gould, and Rev. Mr. McKinnon, of Montreal, who was the chief speaker of the evening.

WINDSOR

The Sunday School workers of the United Churches will give a sugar social in the basement of the church on Friday evening, February 29th. Everybody welcome.

DENISON'S MILLS

On Tuesday evening, February 19th, a number of people gathered at the home of Miss Hilda Denison, where the evening was spent in playing games and social intercourse. Luncheon was served. The proceeds amounted to $5, which were given to the Ladies' Guild.

On Thursday evening, February 21st, a social gathering was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Andrews. Every one enjoyed a pleasant evening. The proceeds amounted to $3, and this was given to the Ladies' Guild.

A number of persons in this vicinity have been suffering from the measles.

Mrs. Albert Eager has returned to her home at Kinnear's Mills, after spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. G. L. Patrick.

Mr. Thos. Quirk was the guest of Mr. Ira Patrick over the week-end.

On Tuesday evening, February 26th, a social gathering was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest R. Rief. The weather being ideal for the occasion, a good number were present. Every one enjoyed a very pleasant evening. The collection amounted to $3.50 for the Ladies' Guild.

With Cod Liver Oil—

Makes Every Chick Strong

THE new Ful-O-Pep "Chick-Starter" with cod liver oil makes chicks grow quickly into strong vigorous birds. It saves practically every chick. Our Research Department developed it by application of human medical science to the feeding of young birds. The Ful-O-Pep Calendar gives full particulars. You may have a copy free by sending us your name. It tells all about poultry raising for eggs and market. It describes and tells you how to treat every poultry disease.

Free Poultry Course

Twelve lessons by leading, practical experts—FREE to users of Ful-O-Pep feeds. Write us for particulars.

The Quaker Oats Company
Peterborough, Ont.

602

RECENT INVENTIONS OF INTEREST TO EASTERN TOWNSHIPS FARMERS

(By C. J. Lynde, Macdonald College, Que.)

BITLESS BRIDLE

Each rein of this bridle passes over a pulley at the side of the nose band and has its free end fastened to the collar. A pull on the reins then turns the horse's head in one direction or the other. For extra power, the

rein is passed over the pulley on the nose band, then over a pulley on the collar and the free end is fastened to the end of the bell crank. A pull then turns the head and also tightens the nose strap.

(Ingvald Heren Hedemarken, Norway.)

GANG PLOW.

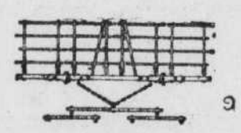
The purpose of this invention is to provide a hitch mechanism with which the working angle of a tractor drawn implement can be adjust-

ed laterally. This is done by means of a worm which works on a curved rack and is turned by a crank handle.

(Charles P. Lee, St. Clairsville, Ohio.)

HARROW ATTACHMENT.

This attachment is simply a pair of stout hinges attached to the ends of the drawbar of an ordinary har-

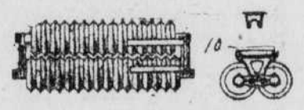


row to make the harrow wider. They are made strong enough to hold the end sections in working position and they permit these sections to be folded over the middle section when desired.

(Earl Brown, Laurel, Iowa.)

LAND PACKER.

The new feature of this packer is that the platform rests on a pair of slotted seats which permits it to rock. This it is claimed improves the

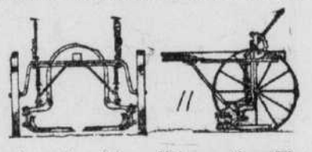


crushing and levelling action, because when the machine goes over a rise the weight of the platform is thrown first on the forward roller and then on the rear roller.

(International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.)

SURFACE CULTIVATOR.

The blades of this cultivator slant backward at an angle of ninety degrees to one another and cut the soil

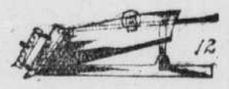


and weeds with a slicing action. Thy scoop up the soil and break it up into a dust mulch.

(Andrew Erven, Westville, Ill.)

IRRIGATION DITCHER.

This ditcher is used to dig shallow irrigation ditches. It has a sharp round plow in front and a flaring wing on each side. It is regulated as



to depth by adjusting the sole plate and the draft attachment. It is held steady by the weight of the driver on the platform.

(Robert C. Chattin, Mountain House, Idaho.)

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Relieves caked bag, garget, spider or infection of the teat, also thrush in horses' feet, fistula, etc. Stops bleeding at once. Removes proud flesh, soreness and swelling.

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SELDOM SEE a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. $2.50 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions. Book 8 R Free.

W. F. Young, Inc, 180 Lymans Bldg, Montreal

NEW TESTIMONY WAS HEARD IN DELORME CASE

Constable Saw Car of Type Which Accused Drove on Night of Murder.

(Associated Press Despatch)

MONTREAL, Feb. 29.—New testimony in the Delorme case was heard this morning at the trial of the Abbe on the charge of murdering his half brother, Raoul, on January 6, 1922. It was given by Constable A. Lefevre, who said that on the night of the murder he was in the neighborhood of the spot where the body was found. At 11.30 he saw a car of the sedan type which accused drove. He knew accused by sight. He was not prepared to swear he could identify the accused as the driver, but the man or woman in the car wore a fur coat.

To Alban Germain, K.C., counsel for the prisoner, witness said he was a city policeman attached to No. 1 station.

George J. Woods, a locomotive fireman, said he saw a sedan near a road which led to Snowden Junction where the body was found. This was at 11.25 on the night of January 6, 1922. The driver wore a coon coat. When he first noticed him he was out of the car. He presumed he was not wanted and passed on.

Set against this evidence were declarations by two residents of Cote St. Michel, one of whom saw a closed car going toward Back River about 11.20 or 11.30 on the night of the murder, and again saw it going toward the city about midnight.

The other witness heard shots toward eleven o'clock and at 11.30 saw a closed car coming from the direction of the firing.

These locations are several miles from Snowden Junction.

MAN POSSESSES A MYSTERIOUS LUMINOSITY

When Placed in Darkened Room Appears to Be Surrounded by Kind of Halo

(Associated Press Despatch)

PARIS, Feb. 29. — Interesting tests of a medium claimed to possess a mysterious luminosity—the emission of blue light rays with radiographic properties—are announced by Dr. Gustav Geley, of the Metaphysical Institute here.

The medium is an Italian named Erto, of Castellammare di Estadia, brought to Paris recently for a more searching examination after experiments in Italy had failed to solve the question whether the subject's peculiar properties were natural or produced by some artificial means.

Dr. Geley claims that he subjected Erto to the most rigorous tests. The medium was stripped and examined and then clad in seamless trunks and hose and put under the X-ray to make sure he had taken nothing internally which might act as a source of luminosity. Dr. Geley was aided in his experiments by Dr. Charles Ridhet, noted member of the Academy of Medicine.

The examiners declare that Erto when placed in a darkened room appears to be surrounded by a kind of halo, while every now and then a clearly defined fan-shaped ray of light is projected from the left side. It is claimed that this light passes through opaque objects and that photographic plates in sealed boxes had images registered on them, when developed, as if they had been exposed in a camera in daylight.

ALL VESSELS CALLING AT BULGARIAN PORTS BARRED FROM RUSSIAN PORTS

Circular Note Has Been Sent to All Powers by Soviet Government.

(Associated Press Despatch)

MOSCOW, Feb. 29.—The Russian Soviet Government has sent a circular note to all the naval powers, including the United States, warning them that no ships clearing from or calling at Bulgarian seaports will be permitted to enter Russian ports on the Black Sea.

The reason for this step, the note says, is that the Bulgarians, despite protests, have compelled ship captains to take on board persons expelled from Bulgaria and ordered deported to Russia.

SMALLPOX SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

(Associated Press Despatch)

WINDSOR, ONT., Feb. 29. — The smallpox situation here is reported as well in hand with only one new case reported yesterday of rather mild type. None of the ten or fifteen cases under observation are severe.

It is estimated at least forty thousand persons have been vaccinated here and in adjacent municipalities within the past few days.

AIRPLANE TESTS SAVE DAY IN ATLANTIC MAILS

Will Save Time in Shipping Mails from Europe to U. S.

(Associated Press Despatch)

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Recent experiments in carrying dummy mails by airplane between Plymouth, Manchester and Belfast, to test the practicability of saving time in transit to and from America, show that the average acceleration was 20 hours from Plymouth to Belfast and 13 1-2 hours to Manchester. The route used is subject to bad weather condiitons in varying parts of the year, but in the first fortnight 14 flights scheduled for Manchester were all completed, and of the 13 to Belfast 10 were completed.

In the second fortnight fogs considerably interfered with the experiments and of seven flights scheduled to Manchester only three were effective, while only two of the seven to Belfast were completed. Even under the test conditions the flying time-table was strictly adhered to and the saving of a full business day effected.

As a result of the service, the Belfast corporation has under consideration the establishment and maintenance of airdrome facilities within its own boundaries. Parachutes were used in the Belfast trials, and various fragile articles came down unhurt in the carriers attached to the parachutes, which were released from a height of 200 to 300 feet.

MEXICAN FEDERAL TROOPS MARCH INTO TUXPAM

Change of Authority Accomplished Peacefully—Federal Officials are Maintaining Complete Order.

(Associated Press Despatch)

TUXPAM, Feb. 29. — General Gutierrez marched into Tuxpam with infantry battalions yesterday and completed the Federal occupation of the city. The rebels evacuated Tuxpam Monday night.

The change of authority was accomplished peacefully. No case of looting has been rported and the Federals are maintaining complete order.

The rebel forces are reported to be hovering about thirty kilometres from here, but the nature of the country is such that immediate pursuit of them is n toin contemplation.

YOUTH APPEARS INTERESTED IN FOREIGN TRADE

Educational Committee Reports Rapid Increase in Number of Young Men Interested in Subject.

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—A rapidly-increasing number of young Americans is becoming interested in foreign trade as a career, according to the Educational Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council. In order to encourage young men in this direction, and to prevent foreign trade being an adventure of ignorance on the part of employers, the committee is arranging a special educational session in connection with the annual convention of the council at Boston next June.

The committee has circularized colleges and universities in the United States which have foreign trade and business courses, inviting them to send teacher and student delegates to the convention. Also it is taking steps to call the attention of exporters and importers, manufacturers and others engaged in foreign trade, to the need of encouraging, by way of employment, American youth who show interest in foreign trade as a career.

An official compilation, not long ago, showed collegiate courses in foreign service training in fifty-two colleges and universities with a total number of student enrollments in all subjects relating to the type of training at 12,202, with 4,973 students carrying foreign work as a major branch. A more recent investigation showed sixty-three institutions with a total number of 16,746 students, in commerce and finance and allied subjects, and 3,787 students carrying foreign work as a major branch.

A closer analysis of these figures tends to reduce the number of students actually engaged in training themselves for foreign business service, for the above figures include men who intend to enter the consular or other foreign service work of the United States Government.

The council says its investigations show that the foreign departments of American banks have been increased nearly eight fold since 1914.

E. H. Huxley, chairman of the educational committee, said recently: "We have built up a vast and complicated technique for our domestic trade; we must now do the same for our foreign trade. For haphazard methods we must substitute scientific training. Foreign trade is a profession; it can be learned only by study and experience."

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CHAIRMAN OF TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

(Associated Press Despatch)

LONDON, Feb. 29.—A. A. Purcell, Labor member of the House of Commons for Coventry, has been elected chairman of the Trades Union Congress.

HOME BANK ROYAL COMMISSION.

(Associated Press Despatch)

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—There is as yet no official announcement as to the personnel of the Royal Commission which will investigate the colmentioned.

lapse of the Home Bank. The name of Chief Justice McKeown, of the New Brunswick Supreme Court, is

MR. FIELDING WILL NOT ATTEND OPENING SESSION

(Associated Press Despatch)

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—Hon. W. S. Fielding will not attend the opening proceedings of Parliament, it was learned yesterday. He hopes, however, to take his seat later in the session.

Just Out! for March

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

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Double-Sided Dance Records, 75c.

19175 Steamboat Sal—Fox Trot — Garber-Davis Orchestra
Down South Blues—Fox Trot — The Virginians

19189 Stack o' Lee Blues—Fox Trot — Waring's Pennsylvanians
Stavin' Change—Fox Trot — The Virginians

19210 Not Here-Not There—Fox Trot — Joe Raymond and His Orchestra
Down on the Farm—Fox Trot — The Manhattan Merrymakers

19216 You're in Kentucky Sure as You're Born—Fox Trot
That Bran' New Gal o' Mine—Fox Trot — Garber-Davis Orchestra

19217 I'm Sittin' Pretty in a Pretty Little City—Fox Trot
Arcady—Fox Trot — Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra

19218 Rosita—Tango Fox Trot
Adandonado—Waltz — International Novelty Orchestra

19225 Mississippi Ripples—Waltz — International Novelty Orchestra
Roll Along Missouri—Medley Waltz — Green-Arden Orchestra

19229 I'm Goin' South—Fox Trot
Steppin' Out—Fox Trot — Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra

19234 Lovey Came Back—Fox Trot — Garber-Davis Orchestra
When Mother Sings "Sweet and Low"—Fox Trot — The Manhattan Merrymakers

19241 She Wouldn't Do What I Asked Her To—Fox Trot (Vocal refrain by Billy Murray)
Hurdy-Gurdy Blues—Fox Trot — The Virginians

216449 Medley of Irish Airs—Waltz — Harry Thomas Trio
Symphonola—Novelty Fox Trot (Piano Solo) Harry Thomas

Double-Sided Vocal Records, 75c.

19042 De Coppah Moon — Criterion Quartet
Honey, I Wants Yer Now — Shannon Quartet

19171 It Ain't Gonna Rain No Mo! — Wendell Hall
Red Headed Music Maker

19208 Nearer and Dearer — Helen Clark-Lewis James
Why Should I Give My Love to You? — Lewis James

19221 Not Here-Not There (It's Fifty Miles from Nowhere) — Billy Murray
Big Hearted Bennie — Aileen Stanley-Billy Murray

19232 Song of Songs — John Steel
Take This Little Rosebud

19236 Oh, Baby — Frank Crumit
Sweet Alice

19240 Chili Bom Bom — Billy Murray-Ed. Smalle
Happy and Go-Lucky in My Old Kentucky Home

12-in. double-sided, $1.50

35736 Gems from "Sweethearts"
Gems from "Naughty Marietta" — Victor Light Opera Company

12-in. double-sided, $2.00

55172 Laddies, Who Fought and Won — Sir Harry Lauder
From the North, South, East and West

Double-sided Instrumental Record, 75c.

19213 Ross' Ju Ju Man (Banjo Solo)
Ross' Florida Cracker (Banjo Solo) — "Black Face" Eddie Ross

12-in. double-sided, $1.50

35735 Martha—Overture—Part 1
Martha—Overture—Part 2 — Victor Symphony Orchestra

Double-sided French Records, 75c.

263171 Cri Cri — Hector Pellerin
Le moineau de Paris

263172 A l'aime — Mlle. Ruby Green
Plaisir d'Amour

New Double-sided Red Seal Records

10-in. double-sided Red Seal records, $1.75

981 Mefistofele—Ave Signor! (Hail, Sovereign Lord) (Prologue)
Sonnambula—Vi ravviso (As I View These Scenes) (Act 1—Bellini) — Feodor Chaliapin

983 The Bard of Armagh
Would God I Were the Tender Apple Blossom (Londonderry Air) — John McCormack

974 Romance (Rubinstein Op. 44 No. 1) (Violin Solo)
Souvenir Poetique (Violin Solo) — Mischa Elman

982 At the Spring (Au bord d'une source) (Piano Solo)
Pathetic Study (Piano Solo) — Alfred Cortot

987 Liebesleid (Love's Sorrow)
Serenade (From "Les Millions d'Arlequin") — Hugo Kreisler Piano acc.-Fritz Kreisler

986 Ciribiribin (Waltz Song) (Soprano with Orchestra)
Il Bacio (The Kiss) (Soprano with Orchestra) — Lucrezia Bori

12-in. double-sided Red Seal records, $2.50

6434 Nabucco—Tu sul labbro de veggenti
I vespri Siciliani—O tu Palmermo — Josè Mardones

6437 Aida—Ritorna vincitor
Aida—O Patria mia — Rosa Ponselle

26003 (a) Pastorale (b) Capriccio
(a) Waltz in E Flat (b) Etude in C Flat — Mark Hambourg

On the first of every month "His Master's Voice" list of the finest music in the world by the greatest artists in the world appears in this publication. It contains everything worth while. Watch for it

HIS MASTER'S VOICE, LIMITED

"His Master's Voice" Victor

BRIEF ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM HATLEY

Personals and General Notes of Interest from Hatley and Vicinity.

HATLEY, Que., Feb. 29.—Under the auspices of the local W.C.T.U. a public meeting was held on Sunday evening in the Methodist Church. The president, Mrs. E. A. Hodges, presided, and was assisted in her duties by the vice-president, Mrs Ayer. The speakers for the occasion were the pastor of the church, Rev. A. E. Hopper, B.A., and Rev. C. R. Eardley-Wilmot, rector of St. James.' Appropriate music was furnished by the choir, with Mrs. Woodman as organist.

On Tuesday evening the last meeting of the Hatley "500" Club before the Lenten season was entertained by Mrs. Bulpitt, in the Guild hall.

A basket dinner was served on Wednesday noon in the Methodist church hall to the members and friends of the Ladies' Aid.

The members of the Junior Guild of St. James' Church and other friends recently assembled one fine evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Yertau to offer congratulations upon their recent marriage, and also many more tangible proofs of friendliness and good-will. The evening passed quickly with games and dancing and was brought to a close by the serving of the usual refreshments of sandwiches, cake and coffee. Before separating many wishes were expressed that a long and happy life might be in store for the young couple.

Before leaving to enter the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, as nurse-in-training, Miss Dorothy Brown was given a farewell party and send-off by her young friends at her home on Maple avenue. Cards and dancing filled the hours, followed by the serving of the usual refreshments.

Mr. Halden Matthews of Montreal, recently visited his aunt, Mrs. P. C. Bowen, and his uncle, Mr. William Matthews.

Mr. H. H. Brown, who has been in Boston, Mass., for some time, is making a short stay at his home here.

Mr. John Hitchcock, of California, is expected to pay a visit to relatives in this vicinity in the near future.

Mr. E. A. Hodges was a visitor in Sherbrooke on Tuesday.

Mrs. Moulton has been staying for the past week at the home of her eldest son, Mr. C. W. Moulton.

Miss Lena Ayer has recovered from an attack of grippe, and has returned to her duties at "Edgebrook."

Miss Dorothy Brown was prevented from leaving for the Children's Hospital, Montreal, by an attack of bronchitis.

Mr. Gordon Emery, who has been ill with pneumonia at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Sharman, is making a good recovery. Nurse Frappied, of Kingscroft, has been caring for the young man.

Mrs. E. A. Hodges has returned to "Maple Lodge, and Nurse Frances Cox, of Massawippi, is now caring for Mr. E. W. Parker, at "Maple Lawn Farm," Mr. Parker's condition remains apparently unchanged.

Mr. Gerald Emery, who has been in ill-health for several months, has sufficiently recovered to be able to take a position at East Andover, N.H.

The rector of St. James' Church, Rev. C. R. Eardley-Wilmot, and Rev. A. E. Hopper attended the monthly meeting of the Ministerial Association at Rock Island.

It is expected that St. Patrick's Day will be observed by one of the popular parlor socials held under the auspices of the Methodist Ladies' Aid at the parsonage with Rev. and Mrs. Hopper.

Mrs. Everett, who was the victim of the recent shooting affray at Strondsburg, Pa., was a sister of Mr. George Cox, who was employed for a time by Mr. A. E. Bowen at "Fairview Farm." Mr. and Mrs. Everett were visitors at the Cox home during the past autumn.

Rev. A. F. G. Nichol returned to Bishop's College, Lennoxville, after spending the week-end and St. Matthias' Day with relatives at "Crosshill Farm."

Master Don Hamilton is being cared for by the Misses McDougall at "The Firs" during the absence of Mrs. Hamilton for hospital treatment in Montreal.

Miss Alice Jones returned on Sunday to her home at "Rubicon Farm."

Mr. M. Dezan has been appointed janitor of the People's Hall.

Mr. J. O. Parker has returned to his home in Toronto, after a stay with relatives in this locality.

Mrs. Webster returned on Tuesday to Lyndonville, after a few days with her mother and sister, Mrs. Emery and Mrs. Haines.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Leavitt drove to Way's Mills recently to pay a short visit to relatives.

MONEY NOT WASTED

Householder (to burglar)—Hallo! So you've come at last. Delighted to see you. Now I know I've not been paying the insuance for nothing.

Record's Classified Advertisements

CASH RATE—25 words or less, 35c. each insertion; one cent each additional word. Six insertions for the price of five if run daily.
CHARGE RATE—2c. per word for each insertion; minimum charge 50c. each insertion.

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TWO STEAM COILS, ABOUT 200 FEET one inch pipe in each. For sale cheap. Apply Daily Record, Sherbrooke.

DINING ROOM SUITE FOR SALE. IN first class condition. Reasonable for quick purchase. Phone 1699-M after six p.m.

12 HIGH GRADE EASTER CARDS — Gold tipped edges, appropriate designs, delicate coloring, very best quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. All mailed for 25c. William Howie, Beebe, Que.

ONE 6 x 8 CONTRACTOR'S HOIST, ONE 40 H.P. Slide-Valve Engine, several Rock Drills, Piping and Fittings, for sale. The Hall Machinery Company, Sherbrooke, Que.

1 GRIMM EVAPORATOR AND SUGAR arch; one Prairie States Incubator, 390 eggs, only used twice; also five thoroughbred Yorkshire sows, to come in early in May, for sale. I wish to state that I hold the agency for the Queen Incubator. Apply to Henry Lalumiere, Compton Station, Que.

BOWLING ALLEY, POOL ROOM FOR sale. Two allies with up-to-date equipment. Two pool tables, ice cream, confectionery, lunch, tobacco and cigars. Doing a good business. Good reason for selling. Write Lock Box 118, Stanstead, Que.

FAWN COLORED WICKER BABY CARriage for sale. Good as new. Cheap for cash. Apply 140 Galt St.

FOUR ENGINES FOR SALE—ONE 8 H.P. Massey-Harris, one 6 h.p. Stover, one 1½ h.p. Starite, one 1½ h.p. Stover, also one Fairbanks-Morse Electric Lighting Outfit, 50 lights in batteries. Everything in good order and cheap. A. M. Miltimore, Sweetsburg, Que. R.R. 1.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY—HOUSE, COTTAGE, or would consider double house in the North Ward. Phone 1850.

WANTED—USED BAKER'S OVEN OF 125 loaves. State lowest cash price. J. A. Moquin, Eastman, Que.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SILENT salesman show case. Phone 208.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—WE REquire over 1,000 head of live poultry per week to supply our customers, and during the next few weeks are prepared to pay a special price that will please our shippers. Write us for prices and shipping crates which are supplied free, delivered your station. Eastern Townships Poultry Farms Ltd., Foster, Que.

MALE HELP WANTED.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME—$15 TO $60 paid weekly for your spare time writing show cards for us. No canvassing. We instruct and supply you with work. West-Angus Showcard Service, 25 Colborne Bldg., Toronto.

MAN WANTED TO SHIFT ASHES. A good equipment. Call 664-J.

KITCHEN MAN WANTED FOR BISHop's College School, Lennoxville. Apply to Steward.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CLERK TIMEKEEPER REQUIRES PERmanent employment, twenty years' office experience, excellent references. Address Box 50, Daily Record Office, Sherbrooke, Que.

AGENT, BRITISH FIRE COMPANY DEsires representation for fire insurance and all classes of automobile insurance in Sherbrooke and in other towns in Eastern Townships. Good opportunity for either whole or part time men who can introduce desirable business. Apply Box 55 Sherbrooke Record.

New Houses To Rent

$15.00 and $16.00 per month

Phone E. W. L. Page at 1660 or call at the office of the Canadian Conn. Cotton Mills.

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GOOD BUSINESS

The best offices in town are to be found in the Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, on Wellington Square. Large rooms, well lighted. Very comfortable and right in the centre of Sherbrooke's business activities. Rents from $22.50 per month up including heat, elevator and janitor service. Apply

Edwards Realty Co

Room 21, Olivier Block

Phone 1637-F.

Swamped With Replies

Mr. M. A. Smiley, Lennoxville, says he was swamped with replies to his adv. for a "Boy Wanted." No page in the Record is more carefully read than the Want Adv. page.

TO LET.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NOW IS THE time to secure attractive quarters in the Record Block for occupancy on May 1st. Inquire at Record Office.

FRONT OFFICE TO LET IN RECORD Building, now occupied by National Railways, available May 1st. Rent $25 per month. Apply at Record Office.

HEATED APARTMENTS FOR RENT, now under construction. In Record Building, available May 1st. Plans may be seen at Record Office.

SIX-ROOMED HEATED APARTMENT TO let May 1st, 83 Frontenac St. Apply E. Bradley. Phone 821-W.

FLAT TO LET—FIVE ROOMS, ALL modern conveniences. Apply 84 Queen Street.

FOUR-ROOMED HEATED FLAT TO LET. Phone O. J. Gendron. Tel. 587.

FLAT TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST — Lower flat 87 Queen St., Sherbrooke, Que. Hardwood floors, hot water heating, all modern conveniences. Apply H. H. Bourque, Windsor Mills, Que.

HEATED APARTMENT TO RENT. MODern in every way, North Ward. Possession 1st May. Box 46 Record.

2 SEMI-DETACHED BRICK ENCASED houses on Cambrai St., near Belvidere, to let or for sale. Price of sale payable as rent by monthly payments. Sherbrooke Real Estate Company, F. R. Darche, Mgr., 32 Wellington St. Tel. 549-J or 335.

COMFORTABLE LARGE SIX-ROOM house with garage to rent for May 1st, reduced rental. North Ward. Phone 1483-J.

5-ROOMED SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE to let March 1st, 103 Montreal St. Newly redecorated, all modern conveniences, hardwood floors, hot and cold water. Apply J. Kushner, 5 Wellington St. Phone 917 or 1507-W.

SEVERAL TENEMENTS TO LET. ALL modern conveniences. Apply 19 Gillespie Street. Phone 883-W.

SIX-ROOM FLAT TO LET—MODERATE; conveniences. Centrally located. Apply phone 347, or 15A Windsor St.

FIVE-ROOM TENEMENT TO LET IN North Ward. Modern, warm and comfortable. Possession 1st of May. Apply to Record Box 53.

APARTMENT TO RENT, GROUND floor, hot water heating, fire-place, set tubs, hardwood floors, all modern conveniences, cement cellar, lawn. Possession 1st May. Apply corner Melbourne and Cresse Streets. Phone 279-J.

TO LET IN LENNOXVILLE—PLEASANT and warm four or six-room tenement, on car line. Modern conveniences, nice garden. Immediate possession. Phone 144-r-1. G. W. Taylor.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE

ONE EXTRA NICE DRIVING MARE FOR sale, also a good rubber-tired buggy and one sleigh, also good light harness. Will sell entire outfit or separately. Also one extra good cow. Apply to Mrs. J. E. Poole, 22 Meadow St. ,City.

GLENBURN STOCK FARM—HANDSOME dark roan two-year-old Shorthorn bull, also several good heifers and a lot of bull and heifer calves, all from registered stock. Prices reasonable. Barred Rock cockerels at $3.00. John Racey, Lennoxville.

MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 28th of March, 1924, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over the Lennoxville, No. 3, Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Lennoxville and at the office of the District Superintendent Postal Service.

Office of the District Superintendent,
Postal Service.
Montreal, February 14th, 1924.
J. P. CHILLAS,
Acting District Superintendent.

Salesmen Wanted

in every town in the Eastern Townships to solicit business for an old established insurance company. Strongest possible arguments. You will receive personal training and steady income. Men without experience can make $300 a month. Steady employment the year around.

Apply to P. O. Box 249, Sherbrooke, Que.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DWELLING FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 73 Melbourne St. Ten rooms. Possession January 1st. Rent nominal to May 1st. Apply W. A. Hale, 41 Portland Ave.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE. SOLID brick, hot water heating, all modern conveniences. Good revenue producing property, North Ward. Box 47 Record.

$600 SECURES 100-ACRE FARM—13 cattle, horses, big producer and pleasant home; income from start, 1½ miles to village; city markets; dark loam tillage, pasture, woodland, sugar and apple orchard; comfortable eight-room house, 60 ft. basement barn, low price $2500 and to settle immediately; 8 cows, yearling, 4 calves, 2 horses, harness, cream separator, farm tools, hay, etc., only $600 needed. Many other bargains, details. E. J. Mathews, Real Estate Agency, Hardwick, Vt.

SMALL FARM, 12 ACRES, FOR SALE. House 12 rooms, woodshed, barn, icehouse, garage. Furnace and water. 1½ miles from Foster, near Brome Lake. Ideal for summer boarding house. Price, $2400. Easy terms. E. C. Inglis, Foster, Que.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE J. S. BRODerick at 220 Bowen South, for sale. Brick-cased house and garage, 1½ acres of ground, large garden, front of house surrounded with fifty shade trees, very nice location. To be sold at a sacrifice. Apply on premises.

FARM FOR SALE—166 ACRES, 1,000 sugar trees rigged, lots other wood, engine, saw rigs, extra team, good buildings, cheap for quick sale. Write for price. Arthur Gothorp, Fitch Bay, Que.

FARM FOR SALE — EAST BOLTON—Overlooking lake, mountains, 160 acres, orchard, sugar bush, large house, barn, newly shingled, cemented stable, running water, 12 cows, implements. $5,500. Particulars. Apply Leslie Wing, Bolton Centre, Que.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE. UPPER and lower flats, all modern conveniences, large verandahs and double garage; desirable location, good revenue producing property in North Ward. Apply Box 54 Record.

TEACHERS WANTED.

PRINCIPAL REQUIRED FOR WINDSOR Mills Academy for school year 1924-25. State experience and salary required. Apply F. Williment, Sec.-Treas., Windsor Mills, Que.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT FOR 1ST OF MAY or 1st of September, eight or ten-roomed house, with all modern conveniences; garage; would consider buying in North Ward. H. L. Allen, 87 Queen Strett. Phone 351 or 1678.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

$1 HOUR. WRITE SHOWCARDS FOR us at home. Particulars free. Kwik Showcard System, 65M, Bond, Toronto.

EGGS AND POULTRY

GUILD'S WHITE WYANDOTTE, EXcellent winterlayers, same pen as took first prize at Cliff Fair last fall, $1.25 for fifteen, $8 per hundred. Mrs. Wm. Clark, North Hatley, Que.

City of Sherbrooke.

Grand and Petit Jurors

Public notice is hereby given that a supplementary list of jurors has been prepared from the 1923 Valuation Roll of the City of Sherbrooke, containing the names of persons qualified as Grand and Petit Jurors in the District of St. Francis, and of persons who are not; that said supplementary list will be submitted to the Council at its regular meeting, which will be held on the third day of March, 1924; that persons who are in law entitled to be exempt from serving as jurors are required to ascertain from the Secretary-Treasurer whether their names have been omitted from said list.

Sherbrooke, February 21st, 1924.
E. C. GATIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND TYPEWRITing, etc. Complete Business Training. Individual Lessons. Prospectus on application. Frank Dudley's Pitman's Shorthand and Business School, Darche Block, Wellington St. South. Tel. 1699-F.

Professional And Business Directory

ADVOCATES

WELLS, LYNCH & WILSON, ADVOcates, Merchants Bank Bldg.

FRASER, RUGG, MIGNAULT & HOLTham, Advocates, Q.C.R. Building.

NICOL, LAZURE, COUTURE & ROUSseau, Barristers and Solicitors. Hon. J. Nicol, W. Lazure, J. S. Couture, A. Rousseau. Olivier Building, corner Wellington & King Streets.

LAWRENCE, MORRIS & McIVER, ADVOcates, etc. Sherbrooke & Richmond, Que.

O'BREADY, PANNETON & BOISVERT, advocates, 9 Wellington St. North.

H. W. MULVENA, ADVOCATE. OFFICE opp. Court House, Wellington St.

AUDITORS, AUCTIONEERS, ETC.

JOHN J. GRIFFITH, L.I.A., AUCTIONeer, Accountant, Commissioner and Auditor, 46 Wellington St. North. Telephone 71.

ARCHITECTS

J. W. GREGOIRE, 16 WELLINGTON ST. South. Phone 280.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS

J. H. BRYCE, L.A., C.G.A., AUDITOR. 186 Quebec St., Sherbrooke. Tel. 1303.

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

SYDNEY A. MEADE, QUEBEC LAND Surveyor, Coaticook, Que. Bell phone.

MUSICIANS

MR. IRWIN SAWDON, MEMBER OF Council and Representative Dominion College of Music. New Studio, 165 London St. Special course for diplomas in Voice, Piano, Violin, Cello, Harmony and Counterpoint. Phone 835.

NOTARIES

WORTHINGTON & BORLASE, NOTARies Public. Sun Life Bldg., Sherbrooke.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

DR. W. A. FARWELL, SPECIALIST TO the Sherbrooke Hospital. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Phone 467. 45 Dufferin Ave.

DR. R. SPEER, Whit. Blk. Tel. 1240. Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat. Spec. to Sher. Hosp.

DR. DARCHE, SPECIALIST, EYE, EAR, Nose and Throat. Bronchial tube diseases, asthma, etc. Private Hospital, 92 King St. West, Sherbrooke. Tel. 654.

DR. L. C. BACHAND, CONSULTING Specialist, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat. New Olivier Block, Corner King and Wellington Sts., Sherbrooke.

DR. ETHIER, PHONE 676, 84 KING ST. West. Electrotherapy; Urinary Diseases.

DRS. McCABE & PLANTE, SPECIALISTS to the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Olivier Block, Sherbrooke, Que. Tel. 1740. Office hours 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

DR. FRED C. HENEY (OSTEOPATHIC Physician) 46 Wellington St. N. Phone 112.

DR. E. A. TOMKINS, EYE, EAR, NOSE and Throat. N.Y. Post-graduate, N.Y. Eye & Ear Infirmary. 136 Wellington St.N. Tel 178

W. A. STENNING, M.D., NEW YORK Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Medical Diagnosis and treatment. Offices and X Ray Laboratory, 73 Frontenac St., Sherbrooke. Tel. Office 162. Res. 671-W.

McGill University

MONTREAL

Faculty of

MUSIC

Annual Local Examinations in Music

Theoretical Examinations will be held on or about May 7th, and Practical Examinations during May and June at various centres throughout Canada.

Through these examinations—open to the pupils of all teachers—the standing of a student may be ascertained and progress tested. They are also preparatory to the diploma and degree courses in music which, taken from McGill, the 'National University of Canada,' are recognized everywhere as of the highest standing.

Further information regarding the different grades, music to be prepared, fees, etc., and application forms may be obtained by applying direct to the Secretary of the Faculty of Music of McGill University or to the local Secretary, A. Roy Kendall, Esq., 156 London St.

Entries for the examinations should be sent before April 12

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of St. Francis. No. 910. In the Superior Court. The twenty-sixth day of February, 1924. Before Messrs. Leonard & Bachand, P.S.C. Edward Charles Russell, clergyman, of the city of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, in his quality of tutor to Naomi Ruth Whiting Collignon, Plaintiff, vs. Clarence D. Black, of the City of Sherbrooke, District of St. Francis, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Leonard & Bachand, P.S.C. Wells, Lynch & Wilson, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Deaths, 25c.; Death where funeral notice is added, 75c.; Card of Thanks, 75c.; In Memoriam, 75c.; poetry, 10c. per line; list of flowers, 10c. per line; Births, 25c.; Marriages, 25c. When charged, 25c. extra in all above cases.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank the many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the illness, death and burial of our loved husband and father; those who furnished teams; the choir; and the beautiful floral offerings.

MRS. LEWIS A. HURLBUT,
ERNEST HURLBUT,
MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR DERRICK,
WILLIAM COURSER.
Sutton, Que., Feb. 26th, 1924.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. George Webster and family wish to express their gratitude and appreciation to all the neighbors and friends who have been so kind and considerate during the illness and death of their dear Mattie, also for floral offerings and sympathy in this their sad bereavement.
Sweetsburg, Que.

IN MEMORIAM.

In affectionate remembrance of the Rev. Thomas Shaw Chapman, M.A., Dudswell's Grand Old Man, who went home on Feb. 29th, 1912, at the age of eighty-eight years.
Inserted by his nephew,
FRANKLIN RANKIN.
Saskatoon.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of the late Rev. T. S. Chapman, M.A., who "Entered into Rest," February 29th, 1912.

"They rest from their labors,
Their work is done."

Inserted by
HIS DAUGHTERS.
Marbleton, Feb. 29th, 1924.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank all those who so kindly assisted us in any way during the death and burial of our dear son and brother, the late Melbourne Fleck, and also those who sent flowers.

JOHN FLECK AND FAMILY.
Melbourne, Que., Feb. 29th, 1924.

CARD OF THANKS.

We are both desirous of thanking all our friends, residents of Cookshire and vicinity for the many kindnesses shown us and the hospitality extended to us on our recent holiday visit of two months' duration in the East.

Our sincere thanks are especially extended to the contributors of the "Surprise Packages" in the boxes packed at Cookshire and shipped to Carbon, Alberta. This thoughtful act is greatly appreciated owing to our home and household effects being totally destroyed by fire during our absence.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. W. SMITH.
Carbon, Alberta,
(Formerly of Cookshire.)
Cookshire, Que., February 29th, 1924.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

TENDERS

In the matter of
Sherbrooke Bottling Works,
Sherbrooke, Que.,
Authorized Assignor.

Sealed tenders and marked "Tenders Re Sherbrooke Bottling Works," will be received by the undersigned, at their office, 22 Wellington St. North, Sherbrooke, Que., up to noon March 8th, 1924, for the purchase of the assets of the above named authorized assignor, viz.:

1.—Stock in trade, including manufactured goods, acids, flavors, etc., as per inventory ..... $ 767.97
2.—Machineries, Office furnitures, etc., as per inventory 1817.00
3.—Empty cases and bottles, etc., at the manufacture, as per inventory 2005.69
4.—Empty cases and bottles in the customers' hands, about 400 cases 400.00
5.—One Auto Truck "Ford"
6.—Rights on one-half of the garage, "Building only."

The tenders should be made for each item separately "en bloc" or for the whole, for a specific sum.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The above goods, etc., can be seen at the business place of the above authorized assignor on Minto Street, on March 6th, 1924.

Terms—Cash.

For further information please apply to
BELANGER & BEGIN,
Authorized Trustees,
22 Wellington St. North,
Sherbrooke, Que.

MEGANTIC CO. HAPPENINGS

Budget of News from Various Sections of the Country.

INVERNESS

A progressive euchre party, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, will be held in the Court House Hall on the evening of Monday, March 3rd.

Rev. J. A. McLean, D.D., has been preaching a series of sermons on the parable of the Prodigal Son. On Sunday, March 2nd, he will deliver the third sermon of the series and the topic will be "The Father." In the evening the Rev. Chas. Adey, will preach on "The Galileean Ministry and its mark of authority."

GLEN LLOYD

Mr. and Mrs. David Robinson, of Irvine, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Walker.

Mrs. Herbert Joliffe was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Wm. G. White, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland White and daughter, Alma, were the recent guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robinson, of Reedsdale.

Mrs. Alex Guy was the recent guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Miles, of Nelson.

Miss Mabel Lowery, of Reedsdale, was the recent guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Downes.

THETFORD MINES

What might have been a serious fire occurred on Saturday last, when the home of Mr. Harry Stevenson caught fire. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and family had been out all evening and when they returned home at ten-thirty o'clock they found the upstairs filled with smoke. The fire brigade was immediately called and the fire was soon under control. All the downstairs furniture was saved. The house was well insured. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are now residing in one of Mr. A. S. Johnston's houses until their own can be repaired.

Mrs. Clare Pharo entertained a few of her firends to a bridge on Monday last. Miss Nita Hammerich won the first prize and Miss Bertha Hammerich won the consolation prize. A delicious tea was served by the hostess. Those present were Mrs. Frank Pharo, Mrs. Lee Pharo and the Misses Hazel Briggs, Hope Williams, Adele Pharo and Nita and Bertha Hammerich.

Miss Ruth Smith has gone to Montreal for a short visit with friends.

Mr. McLeod has returned to town from his home in New Brunswick, where he was called by the illness of his father.

Miss Margaret McCaffery spent the week-end in Sherbrooke with friends.

Mr. C. N. Smith has returned home from Sherbrooke, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. His many friends hope that Mr. Smith will soon regain his health.

The players of the Thetford Curling Club have been very active lately in playing for the president's cup and the King shield matches. The teams skip by Mr. Harry Green and Mr. Victor Morisete are now tied, each having five games to their credit. During this week-end a bonspiel is being staged at which rinks from Quebec, Sherbrooke and Lennoxville are expected to be present. The members of the Thetford Curling Club are looking forward with keen interest to this event and the visiting rinks will be guaranteed a right royal time.

HIS MAJESTY'S

TODAY

Something new in the motion picture theatre.

A drama that bares the heart of humanity, a photoplay with a soul and a message.

A thrilling drama of life in the high places and the low. A film you will thoroughly enjoy.

Goldyn Presents
Tod Browning's Production

'The Day of Faith'

by Arthur Somers Roche.

Featuring Eleanor Boardman, Ford Sterling, Ray Griffith, Tyrone Power, Wallace MacDonald.

A Goldwyn Picture.
Also
SNUB POLLARD
in
'Before The Public'

Admission - - 15c, 25c

CASINO

NOW SHOWING

Inimitable TOM MIX with beautiful Billie Dove in Zane Grey's

"THE LONE STAR RANGER"

New York critics claim it to be Mix's best yet. A romantic story with dynamic action of Texas.

Added Attractions.
"HOPE," a gripping drama of today.
A Star Comedy, and Others.

SPECIAL — SUNDAY ONLY.

Your first and last chance to see this fine bill.

Grand Opening of the Big Historical Universal Chapter Play,

"In The Day's of DANIEL BOONE"

with Jack Mower, Eileen Sedgwick, Hershall Moyall and Ruth Royce.

Wm. Desmond with Charlotte Merriam and John Stepling in "THE BREATHLESS MOMENT," a gripping love drama.

COMEDIES AND OTHERS.

COMING—MON., TUES., WED.

Under auspices of C. W. N. C. and Literary Clubs of Sherbrooke High School.

Wesley Barry with Harry Myers and Katherine McGuire in

'The Printer's Devil'

A new type of comedy-drama for children from seven to seventy. See it without fail.

Serial and Other Attractions.

PREMIER

HERE TODAY.

KEITH'S VAUDEVILLE
"Barney, Carlton and Brown," Sensational, Talking, Singing and Dancing Act.

A smashing drama of the Great West. James Kirkwood, Mary Alden, Elinor Faire and Geo. Siegmann in

'The Eagle's Feather'

Remarkable storm and stampede scenes. Thrilling, absorbing, superbly produced.

"ASLEEP ON THE SWITCH," a Ripping Comedy.

Other Attractions.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION—SUNDAY ONLY.

Ruth Clifford, Nile Welsh, Buddy Messinger and Chas. Clary in

"The Whispered Name"

A pulsing drama of marriage, divorce and blackmailers.

Baby Peggy in "MILES OF SMILES." Wm. Duncan and Edith Johnson in "THE STEEL TRAIL."

KEITH'S VAUDEVILLE,

COMING—MON., TUES., WED.

One of the outstanding sensations of the season. Seven popular stars: Anna Q. Nilsson, James Kirkwood, Tully Marshall, Joseph Kilgour, Ruth Clifford, Claire DuBrey and Claire McDowell in

"PONJOLA"

A fascinating story of Paris and the African Veldt, in which Miss Nilsson really receives $9,500 to bob her hair.

Keith's Vaudeville and Others.

ARTHUR HENDERSON WON BYE-ELECTION CONTEST

Defeated Mr. Camp, His Conservative Opponent, in Burnley Yesterday by 24,571 Votes to 17,534.

(Associated Press Despatch)

LONDON, Feb. 29.—In the Burnley bye-election yesterday, Arthur Henderson, Secretary for Home Affairs, received 24,571 votes against 17,534 for Mr. Camp, Conservative opponent.

SAWYERVILLE

Leonard Waldron, son of Mr. and Mrs. Judson Waldron, of East Clifton, died on February 26th and was buried on February 27th. His illness was of short duration. Leonard was almost eight years old, and was a bright little fellow. His death is deeply mourned by the family and the whole community. The burial service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Shier.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec L.O.L. will meet in Sherbrooke on Tuesday next. The primary lodge of Sawyerville, No. 1308, will be represented by the following members: Rev. J. W. Shier, D.G.M.; William Tompson, W.M.; Ivan Labdell, Jas. Wilson Henry Wilson, Alex Matthews, Past Masters; Harry Moffatt, Proxy; Rev. Marshall, R.S.; Thos. Cromwell, Harry Potter.

The service in the Methodist Church next Sabbath evening will take the form of an illustrated story, with a wholesome theme, and the pictures will interest young and old. These services have been bright and helpful and highly appreciated. The collection, after meeting expenses, goes into the Church treasury.

The Ladies' Aid met with Mrs. Geo. Morrison last Tuesday, February 19th. Every one enjoyed themselves with the outing, in spite of the stormy day. The refreshments served were most appetizing and choice, and served in tasteful style.

MARBLETON

The Junior Women's Auxiliary held a social evening on Friday last at the Marbleton Intermediate School. A very pleasant time was spent by those who were present. A nice lunch was served by Mrs. Lionel Munkittrick and Miss Chapman, assisted by some of the members of the Junior W.A. A nice little sum was made for the funds of the W.A.

Mr. Edward Westman, r., celebrated his 81st birthday on Monday last and received many good wishes and congratulations from his friends. Mr. Westman is well and seems to enjoy life, as he for the most part looks on the bright side.

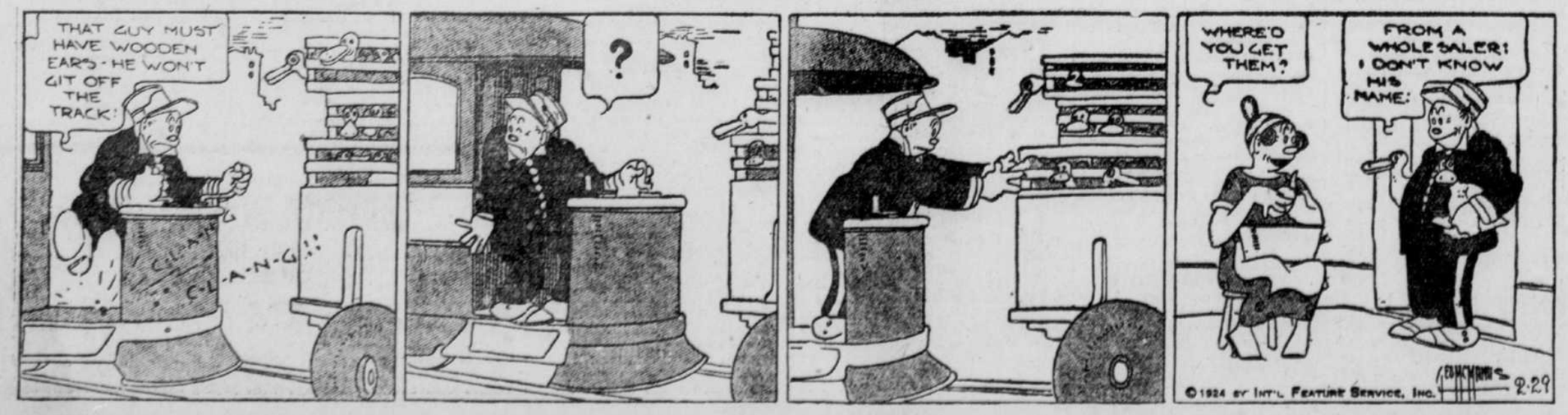
Mr. Raymond Bishop, who is still a patient at the Sherbrooke Hospital, received a birthday postcard shower from his friends here, his birthday being on the 18th inst.

Mr. Crete, station agent here, and family left this week for his new position at Lake Frontier, on the Quebec Central Railway. Mr. Crete has been at all times kind and obliging, and the good wishes of his many friends go with him t his new home. Mr. Nadeau, from Thetford Mines, will succeed him.

Mr. W. M. Bishop was in Sherbrooke on Wednesday.

Service in St. Paul's Church on Sunday, March 2, will be at 7 p.m.

BRINGING UP FATHER — COPYRIGHT 1918 — BY GEORGE McMANUS



STATEMENT OF BROMPTON FOR THE PAST YEAR

Net, After All Charges Including Regular Preferred Dividends, at $995,111 — Surplus of $835,111.

With net earnings for the year nded December 31, 1923, after depreciation, bond interest and regular preferred dividends, at $995,111, or equal to $7.10 per share on the common stock, the showing of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, and associated companies is the best in the history of the organization, with the exception of the boom year of 1920. Even after the payment of all the arrears on the preferred stock, there remained a surplus of $835,111, equal to almost $6 per share on the common. Perhaps the most striking feature of the exhibit is the further sharp improvement in working capital position of the company.

Accurate comparisons with the previous year are made somewhat difficult by the fact that the 1922 statement included earnings for fourteen months for the Brompton Company and of twelve months for the Claremont and Groveton subsidiaries. On the basis of 1922 figures however, with allowance for fourteen months' dividends on Brompton preferred, the surplus for the common in 1922 was $673,673 for a fourteen-month period, which was equal to $4.13 per share per annum on the common stock, as compared with the $7.10 per share earned in 1923.

Earnings, after deducting administrative expenses, selling expenses and income tax, amounted to $1,802,163, as compared with $1,607,212 in 1922. The sum of $326,418 was written off for depreciation in 1923, as compared with $366,589 for the previous fourteen months. Bond interest at $303,134 compares with $362,783 in 1922, and these deductions leave a balance of $1,172,611, as compared with $877,838 in the previous year. In the statement under review, dividends were paid as follows: Regular payments on the preferred, $160,000; arrears on the preferred, $160,000, and $17,500 on the Claremont preferred stock, which left a surplus for the year of $835,111, and compared with $860,338 in the previous year, when the only dividend payment made was $17,500 on the Claremont preferred.

The year's profits are easily located in the balance sheet, which shows current liabilities down in all directions, with the exception of a small increase in accounts payable. Taken as a whole, current liabilities show a decrease of $880,636, while at the same time current assets show an increase of $96,625. The net change is an increase of $977,261 in net working capital, which is shown in the 1923 statement at $2,799,520, as compared with $1,822,259 in the previous year.

The working capital position of the company for the past two years compares as follows:

	1923	1922
Current assets	$5,318,276	$5,221,651
Current liabs.	2,518,756	3,399,392
Working cap.	$2,799,520	$1,822,259

Among the assets, inventories are shown up by about $150,000, cash up by over $100,000 and investments up by over $100,000. Among the liabilities, perhaps the most important change is a reduction of nearly $300,000 in the bank loan.

The balance sheet figures for 1923 compare with those of 1922 as follows:

ASSETS

	1923	1922
Properties	$18,165,796	$18,070,952
Inventories	3,510,274	3,364,309
Accts. rec.	1,142,374	1,414,199
Notes rec.	24,282	22,500
Cash	396,280	288,793
Investments	187,461	82,150
Defer. charges	57,603	49,699
Totals	$23,484,073	$23,292,602

LIABILITIES

	1923	1922
Pfd. stock	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
Com. stock	7,000,000	7,000,000
Claremont pfd.	250,000	250,000
Bonds	4,673,000	4,853,200
Notes	400,000	300,000
Accts. pay.	648,438	607,577
Bills pay.	216,000	580,156
Payrolls and Taxes	374,318	641,658
Bank loan	1,280,000	1,570,000
Reserves	2,424,774	2,107,980
Surplus	4,217,141	3,382,030
Totals	$23,484,073	$23,292,602
*Contingent.	$32,328	$133,990

*—Trade paper under discount.

BASKETBALL

TUXIS-HIGH SCHOOL AND Y.M. C.A.-BISHOP GAMES.

A good deal of excitement is being evidenced in the struggle tomorrow between High School and Tuxis with varying opinions as to the outcome. Supporters of High School are convinced and satisfied that High School can take the first fall out of Tuxis in local team competition. However, Tuxis supporters have an air of confidence and tomorrow's game should be one of the fastest and finest of this season. By joint agreement of the executive of the City League, managers of two teams and Y.M.C.A. it ahs been agreed that the proceeds from the game go as a benefit to a former basketball player who has been under the doctor's care for some time.

SENATOR LAFOLLETTE WITHDRAWS.

BISMARCK, N.D., Feb. 29.—Senator Robert M. Lafollette, of Wisconsin, has directed withdrawal of his name from the presidential primary on March 18th, leaving President Coolidge and Senator Johnson to contest for North Dakota's thirteen delegates to the Republican national convention.

WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS TAKEN UP

(Continued from Page 29.)

in detail by leading economists.

Mr. Cabana held that business men, in order to reach a solution of these matters of national importance, must be willing to sacrifice a little of their time for the public good. He realized that the agricultural community was suffering severely as the repercussion was being felt in the large cities.

Financial conditions of the Dominion were given in their naked truth showing that the Federal debt was four billion dollars, the Provincial debt eighty-three million dollars and the debt of the City of Montreal one hundred and twenty-three million. The National debt required the amount of $450 from every man, woman and child, to provide for its settlement. Mr. Cabana quoted the Hon. Walter Mitchell, former Provincial Treasurer, as authority for these figures, who had maintained that it would be necessary to secure a joint effort on the part of the public to return to normal conditions.

United Effort Essential.

The ability of politicians to solve these issues was questioned, and the speaker suggested that it would require the full assistance of the business men and women. Membership in the Board of Trade and other associations meant little if the work was left on the shoulders of two or three individuals. United effort was essential to accomplish anything of importance. In conclusion, Mr. Cabana expressed the appreciation of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce for the invitation extended, and assured the Coaticook members that they would always find hearty support from the Metropolis.

Farmer Not Getting What He is Entitled To.

Mr. F. W. Stewart, of Montreal, chairman of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, spoke of the necessity of business men taking advantage of seeing actual conditions in different sections of the Dominion and, in his opening remarks, congratulated the ladies of Coaticook for their splendid catering and able musical programme.

Referring to the suggestion of Mayor Baldwin that farmers should share in protection, Mr. Stewart expressed himself as being in complete harmony with this proposal, and felt that the farmers were entitled to protection if they wanted it. He observed that it was generally recognized the farmer was not getting what he was entitled to, and held that the sooner this matter was solved, the better it would be for the country.

Mr. Stewart pointed out the manufacturers were in the same position, and took the opportunity of disposing of an erroneous impression to the effect that if there is a tariff of twenty-five or thirty per cent it must cost much more to make these goods than in the States. He emphasized the fact that the manufacturer did not take advantage of the tariff to raise the price of his products, and referring to his own particular business, the Cluett Peabody Co., Ltd., showed that better quality was being given in Canada for the same price paid in the United States in spite of the tariff. He claimed markets today were governed largely by competitive prices based on quality.

Mr. Stewart remarked that manufacturers and business concerns were no better off than farmers, and that many were forced to the wall, and many more would have to give up as conditions were by no means promising. The Canadian people should be impressed with the fact that they can purchase a better equipment, from shoes to hat, in Canada than they can in the United States for the equivalent amount of money. The Province of Quebec is gradually becoming a greater industrial province, and is a strong rival to Ontario for premier honors, the speaker stating that there were no saner people than in this Province. Labor troubles were few and the Province had a better class of people morally.

The chairman of the Quebec Division of the Manufacturers' Association, selected four words which he impressed upon his hearers, initiative, opportunity, courage and enthusiasm, outlining how these particular qaulities, properly cared for, spelt success and progress for any community. He urged citizens of all classes to join in supporting their public men and helping them to solve problems of interest to the community.

Referring to the power situation, Mr. Stewart mentioned that adequate power was necessary for any thriving town or city. Coaticook had all the other requisites for a big town, and, provided some satisfactory arrangements were made for the assurance of a permanent and sufficient power supply, the town of Coaticook would jump its population to ten or fifteen thousand within a few years.

A few words were said relative to the possibilities of tourist travel in Coaticook, and it was felt that the district, if properly advertised, would secure a large proportion of the tourist trade, particularly in view of the recent completion of the Robert Roger trail.

Tourist Trade.

Alderman Leon Trepanier, of Montreal, opened with a few amusing remarks relative to civic administration in Montreal, and then touched upon the tourist trade in general. Three conditions were given as essential: good hotels, good roads and publicity. He referred to the amount of $100,000 spent by the C. P. R. on advertising the Province of Quebec, and to the activities of different Associations, and felt the Province was due to get its share of the tourist trade.

Ald. Trepanier commented upon the civic spirit evidenced in the community, contending that same confounded critics and silenced those who refused to work. He gave some splendid advice, particularly to French Canadians, stating that if they wished to secure a full share of tourist trade, they should retain their past traditions and not endeavor to copy the Americans; retain their old French Canadian songs and not live entirely on jazz. Tourists required comfort and should be treated politely and with consideration, and in due course conditions would be such that the Canadian dollar would again reach par and would never drop below again.

Mr. P. T. Davies, Commercial manager for the Southern Canada Power Company, gave an interesting expose of the conditions existing in Coaticook, the address and subsequent discussion being matter for a special issue.

Mr. Wm. Shurtleff, K.C., made reference to the Coaticook amended charter, and told the meeting that Coaticook could thank His Worship Mayor Mederic Martin, of Montreal, for having secured any amendments at all. Hon. Mr. Perron was opposed to the bill but Mayor Martin encouraged Coaticook people to accept certain modifications and then supported the bill very fully. The power situation in Coaticook also came in for serious discussion by Mr. Shurtleff.

Mr. J. K. Edwards, Industrial Commissioner for Sherbrooke, made brief reference to the fact that the Sherbrooke Board of Trade had put its house in order and was concentrating its efforts on securing additional industries. The session, acknowledged to be the most successful ever held in Coaticook, concluded with "O Canada" and the National Anthem.

The members forming part of the orchestra were the Rev. G. Tyler, Mrs. E. A Beauchemin, Misses B. Odell, Y. Labarre, F. Grady, A. Parker, M. Waldron, J. Wadleigh, A. Beaudin, B. Allen, E. Bishop, and Messrs. A. Daigle, H. Howitt, H. Allen, J. Moussette and R. Baldwin.

During the course of the evening the visitors were entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Robinson where discussions were continued around the table.

EXPORT DUTY ON HARDWOOD FROM ONTARIO

Bill Will Be Introduced in Ontario Legislature by Minister of Lands and Forests.

(Associated Press Despatch.)

TORONTO, Feb. 29.— Within the next few days Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, will introduce in the Ontario Legislature a bill providing for an export duty—practically an embargo—on all hardwood from the Crown lands of Ontario, the minister announced last night. Success of past embargoes, coupled with an increasing invasion of timber limits by United States interests, are the reasons for the introduction of the measure by the government, according to Mr. Lyons, who stated that in the townships contiguous to Sault Ste. Marie there was over six and a half billion feet of hardwood, one of Ontario's most valuable assets.

UNREASONABLE USE OF S.O.S. DISTRESS SIGNAL

Call Often Sent Out by Vessels Which Have Most Trumpery Request to Make.

(Associated Press Despatch)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29.— Much controversy has recently been aroused among masters and mariners as to whether the S.O.S. distress signal is being used by foreign sea captains in a manner wholly unnecessary and unreasoable. The captain of the Ausonia says that the call is often radioed from vessels which have the most trumpery request to make.

The feeling of master mariners is that regulations should be devised prohibiting the use of S.O.S. except in case of actual danger of life.

'ALL-AMERICAN' BIBLE PLANNED BY REV. POTTER

To Replace Inspirational Hebrew Teachings — Formation of Modernist Bible Class.

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Rev. Chas. Francis Potter, pastor of the West Side Unitarian Church, has announced the formation of a modernist bible class, sessions of which are to be broadcast by radio. At the class's first meeting Sunday night, he will outline the principles of a new "all-American bible," to replace the inspirational Hebrew teachings.

Mr. Potter cites Abraham Lincoln as having fully as great a spiritual appeal as Jesus of Nazareth to the average citizen of the United States; Jane Adams in the new American bible would replace Deborah as a leader in the warfare against social wrongs; the writings of Washington, Adams and Jefferson, he declares, could be preserved as "the American pentateuch," or first five books of the "American Old Testament"; Woodrow Wilson is the modern "Prince of Peace," he says, and sacrificed his life in an attempt to induce the United States to enter the League of Nations.

Finally, Mr. Potter asserts, there are many social reformers in the United States whose teachings and writings could be canonized and formed into books of "the new American Holy Bible."

EX-FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR PRESIDED OVER DUEL

Battle Was Fought Between Two Leading Lights of the French Medical World.

(Associated Press Despatch)

CHANTILLY, France, Feb. 20.—General Messimy, former Minister of War, presided over a duel yesterday between two leading lights of the French medical world, Professors Bernard Cuneo, a surgeon, and Elie Broca, physician.

As soon as the general gave the signal the two eminent specialists fell upon each other with rare ferocity, They lunged, thrust and parried for a good half hour. Both were pretty well winded when in the seventh bout Professor Cuneo was run through the sword arm, and this ended the encounter.

The quarrel was not of a scientific nature, but of a private character.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES

SENIOR HEXATHLON

The first three events of the International Hexathlon were run off with great satisfaction to all last night, two of last year's records being beaten. The broad jump standard was raised to 9 feet 3½ inches from 8 feet 10 inches last year, and the shot put mark was shattered, it being raised from 33 feet 4 inches to 36 feet 11 inches by Howard Flanders, followed by Stewart Macdonald with 36 feet 10 inches. The best six in each event were:

12 Lb. Shot Put—H. Flanders, 36 ft. 11 in.; S. Macdonald, 36 ft. 10 in.; F. Mitton, 33 ft. 10 in.; H. McCullough, 33 ft. 3 in.; H. Goldman, 32 ft. 10 in.; Densmore, 31 ft. 10 in.

Broad Jump—Mitton, 9 ft. 3½ in.; S. Macdonald, 8 ft. 11 in.; H. Goldman, 8 ft. 10½ in.; S. Densmore, 8 ft. 7½ in.; H. McCullough, 8 ft. 7 in.; H. Flanders, 8 ft. 6 in.

Short Potato Race—H. McCullough, 15 1-5 sec.; H. Flanders, 15 2-5 sec.; S. Macdonald, 15 3-5 sec.; F. Mitton, 16 sec.; E. Smith, 16 1-5 sec.; S. Densmore, 16 1-5 sec.

JUNIOR BOXING

A boxing tournament for juniors is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, March 1, at 2 p.m. All taking part should be on hand in lots of time.

NOVEL METHOD ADOPTED BY BLACKMAILER

Threat Was Delivered by Carrier Pigeon—To Trail Pigeon by Aeroplane.

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—A carrier pigeon was delivered today to William Borheck, wealthy Long Island city merchant, with a note that unless he tied $1,000 to the bird's leg and released it, his life would be in danger. The police, notified of the unusual blackmail attempt, said they would release the pigeon and have it trailed by an airplane to those who had sent it.

A taxicab drove up to the store of which Borheck is a proprietor about noon today. The chauffeur entered the store and told a floorwalker he had a box for "the boss, Mr. Borheck," which he handed to the employee, and then drove away.

The floorwalker delivered the box to his employer, who, opening it found the pigeon, russed up but bright eyed, with a pouch attached to one leg. Then Borheck noticed the note, which was unsigned and said:

"Unless you deliver $1,000 immediately by this bird your life will be in danger."

ALL DOCKING SPACE AT MONTREAL HARBOR LEASED

All Indications Point to a Record Business During 1924.

(Associated Press Despatch)

MONTREAL, Feb. 29.—Every available foot of docking space in the harbor of Montreal has been leased for the 1924 season, M. P. Fennell, general manager of the port, announced yesterday, adding that all indications pointed to a record business year. Applications have been received for several more sheds than the harbor possesses. Two new sheds will be completed in time for the opening of navigation, said Mr. Fennell.

FIRE LOSSES IN CANADA.

(Associated Press Despatch)

TORONTO, Feb. 29.—Fire losses in Canada for the week ended February 27th, are estimated by the Monetary Times at $438,100, compared with $1,122,100 for the previous week, and with $2,251,200 for the corresponding week last year.

YIELDS OF ACTIVE UNLISTED STOCKS.

	Price	Yield p.c.
Alberta Pacific Grain 7 p.c. Pfd.	92	7.69
Belding Corticelli 7 p.c. Pfd.	90	7.78
Brandram-Henderson 7 p.c. Pfd.	93	6.45
Can. Westinghouse 8 p.c. Com.	135	6.05
Cockshutt Plow 7 p.c. Pfd., 38 p.c. in arrears, Pay. 4 p.c.	44½	8.20
Dom. Power & Trans. 7 p.c. Pfd.	96	7.55
Dunlop Tire 7 p.c. Pfd.	82	8.70
Famous Players, 8 p.c. Pfd. plus 50 p.c. Com.	70	9.75
Hollinger Con. Gold Mines 13 p.c. XD 1 p.c.	12.00	5.20
Imperial Oil 12 p.c.	118	2.15
Imperial Tobacco 6 p.c. Com.	5	6.00
Laurentide Power, 5 p.c.	95	5.20
Montreal City & Dis. Bank 10 p.c.	177	5.70
Robt. Simpson 6 p.c. Pfd.	89	6.67
Southern Canada Power 6 p.c. Pfd.	91	6.59
Sterling Bank 8 p.c.	90	8.10
Western Grocers Pfd.	34½	22.00

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE —UNLISTED BONDS.

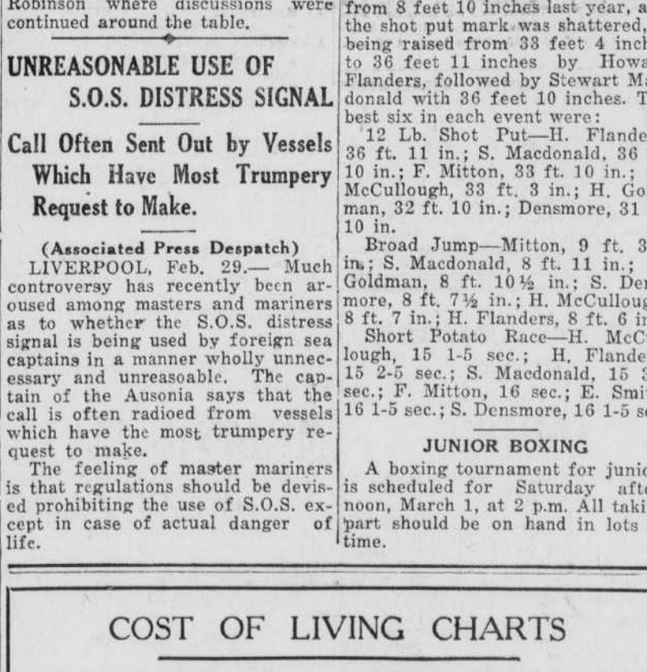
The following list is furnished by Craig, Luther and Irvine:

	Buyers	Sellers
Abitibi Pulp & Paper, 6 p.c. due 1940		96¾
Alabama T. L. & P. 5 p.c. due 1962	68¼	69¾
Algoma Steel, 5 p.c. due 1962		
Ames Holden, 6 p.c. due 1947	42½	
Belding Paul, 5 p.c. due 1936	86	
Brandran Henderson, 6 p.c. due 1939	89	
Belgo Can. Paper 6 p.c. due 1943		96½
Brompton P. & P., 8 p.c. due 1941	108	110
Brompton P. & P., 6 p.c. due 1939		99
Burns P. & Co., 6½ p.c. due 1943	98½	100
Bay Sulphite, 6½ p.c. due 1943		
Calgary Brewing, 5 p.c. due 1942	76	79
Canada Steamship Lines 7 p.c. due 1942		
Can. Light & Power, 5 p.c. due 1949	73	74
Chicoutimi Pulp, 6 p.c. due 1943	69¾	
Consumers Glass, 6 p.c. due 1935	85	87½
Can. Northern Railway Income, 5 p.c. due 1930	52	53
Can. Steel Foundries, 6 p.c. due 1936	97½	
Can. Car & Foundry, 6 (Scrip) 6 p.c. due 1927		
Dom. Iron & Steel, 5 p.c. due 1939	70	
Davies Wm. Co., 6 p.c. due 1942		84¼
Dom. Power & Trans., 5 p.c. due 1932	91	
Dom. Textile, 6 p.c. due 1949	102	
East Kootenay Power, 7 p.c. due 1935	97¼	
Fraser Company, 8 p.c. due 1941		
Frontenac Brewery, 6 p.c. due 1951		84
Grand Trunk Pacific, 4 p.c. due 1955	72½	
Grand Trunk Pacific, Sup. 4 p.c. due 1955.	74½	
Holt, Renfrew, 6½ p.c. due 1937		96
Howard Smith Paper, 7 p.c. due 1941	97½	97¾
Howard Smith Paper, 6 p.c. due 1939	99¾	
Lake Superior Paper, 6 p.c. due 1941	104¾	
Laurentide Power, 5 p.c. due 1946	96½	98
Laurentian Power, 6 p.c. due 1936	95½	98
Maple Leaf Milling, 6½ p.c. due 1943	99⅝	101
Mont. Light H. & P., 5 p.c. due 1933	96½	
Maisonneuve, 5 p.c. due 1954		
Manitoba Power, 7 p.c. due 1941	100	
Mattagami P. & P., 6 p.c. due 1937	60	
Mattagami P. & P. Deb. 7 p.c. due 1949		85
Mont. Tram & Power, 6½ p.c. due 1924	102¾	
Mont. Public Service, 5 p.c. due 1942		
Mont. Public Service, 6½ p.c. due 1924	99¼	100⅜
Mont. Steel Works, 6 p.c. due 1940	99	
Mont. W. & P., 4½ p.c. due 1932		
Mont. W. & P., 5 p.c. due 1932		
Northern Ont. Power, 6 p.c. due 1931	91½	92⅝
Nova Scotia Steel, 6 p.c. Deb.		74
Ottawa Gas, 6 p.c. due 1939	100	
Ottawa Gas, 5 p.c. due 1934		99
Ontario Pulp, 6 p.c. due 1931	103	
Price Bros., 6 p.c. due 1943	99¾	100¼
Paton Mfg. Co., 6 p.c. due 1953	92	
Provincial Paper, 6 p.c. due 1940		100
Porto Rico Ry. L. & P., 5 p.c. due 1962		
Quebec Power, 6 p.c. due 1953	94½	95½
Quebec Jacques, 5 p.c. due 1931	82¾	90
Saguenay P. & P., 6½ p.c. due 1931		
Saguenay P. & P., 6½ p.c. due 1934		
Shaw. Cotton, 6 p.c. due 1949	75	81
Shaw. W. & P., 5 p.c. due 1934	102	
Shaw. W. & P., 5½ p.c. due 1950	102	
Shaw. W. & P., 6 p.c. due 1950	103½	
Southern Can. Power, 6 p.c. due 1948	99½	
Spanish River P. & P., 8 p.c. due 1941		107⅛
St. Maurice Valley Cotton, 6 p.c. due 1952		
St. Maurice Power, 6½ due 1953	105¼	
Toronto Power, 5 p.c. due 1924	99⅛	100
Wabasso Cotton, 7 p.c. due 1942	97½	
Windsor Hotel, 6½ p.c. due 1943		
Western Kootney Power 6 p.c. due 1940	99⅝	
Western Power, 5 p.c. due 1949	86⅝	87⅛
Western Power, 7 p.c. due 1926	98	
Western Quebec Power, 6½ p.c. due 1931		90
Winnipeg Electric, 6 p.c. due 1943	91½	

COST OF LIVING CHARTS

What were **YOU** paying for **ANTHRACITE COAL** during the past month?

This chart shows the prices paid in representative cities during 1923, the changes month by month this year, and at the right the actual average prices quoted according to official statistics from Ottawa.



How do prices in your locality compare with other cities? Are you paying more or less than the average? These prices are for average quality "delivered" goods.

Watch for the changes in this chart next month.

Financial and Market News

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS ON STOCK EXCHANGES

The following prices, furnished by Johnston & Ward, and McManamy & Walsh, show operations in the active and important stocks in the New York and Montreal markets:

New York.

	Yesterday's Close	Today's Opening
Amer. Can.	114¼	114¾
Amer. Loco.	74⅞	75
Amer. Smelters	59⅞	60⅝
Amer. Sugar	57¼	
Amer. Woollen	73½	73¾
Ana. Copper	33⅞	33½
Baldwin Loco.	123⅝	124⅛
Beth. Steel, XD 1¼ p.c.	58½	57¾
Can. Pac. XD 2½ p.c.	147	145
Central Leather	14¾	
Crucible Steel	63¼	63¾
Gen. Motors	14½	14¾
Gt. Nor. Pfd.	56	
Insp. Copper	23½	23½
Inter. Mar. Pfd.	30	
Inter. Paper	38¾	38¾
Kenne. Copper	35⅝	36¾
New Haven R.R.	20⅛	20⅜
No. Pac.	51	52
Pan Amer.	48⅜	48½
Reading R.R.	54⅝	55
Royal Dutch	54⅛	54
So. Pac. XD 1½ p.c.	88½	87
Studebaker	103½	103
Texas Company	42¾	43¼
Union Pac. XD 2½ p.c.	130¾	129½
U. S. Rubber	36¾	36⅞
U. S. Steel	104	104⅛

MORNING SALES AT MONTREAL

Brompton—100 at 42, 35 at 42¼.
Bell Tel.—48 at 130.
Brazilian—10 at 52⅜, 75 at 52½.
Breweries—25 at 53.
Br. Emp.—5 at 5⅜.
Can. S.S. Pfd.—10 at 43.
Dom. Glass—35 at 107¾.
Howard Smith—10 at 67¼.
Span. Riv. Com.—80 at 108, 35 at 108½, 210 at 108¾, 50 at 108⅞, 475 at 109, 25 at 109⅛, 35 at 109.
Span. Riv. Pfd.—25 at 114.
G. Elec.—110 at 53.
Price Bros.—55 at 45.
St. Law. Flour—3 at 71.
So. Can. Power—25 at 54½.
So. Can. Power Pfd.—2 at 91.

BANKS.

Montreal—5 at 240.
Royal—1 at 213½.

NEW YORK PRESS MARKET COMMENT

Furnished by McManamy & Walsh

Journal of Commerce—Considerably larger business prevailed at yesterday's session. Recovery was particularly good among stocks whose losses during the past few days had been an evident result of speculative pressure.

New York Tribune—Stocks developed a greater measure of strength in yesterday's dealings than for some time, although the advance in prices continued predicated principally on short covering rather than upon any important expasion of long compliments.

Wall Street Journal—Short covering gradually gained in volume until a vigorous forward movement wsa set in progress in the early afternoon by news that the progressive forces in the House had agreed to join the administration leaders in striving for Republican unity on an acceptable tax programme.

Wall Street Journal will say today:—

Railway Steel Spring earnings increase. Net profits in 1923 equalled $17.75 a common share against $10.23 in 1922.

Chino Copper Co. reports $194,613 surplus, compares with deficit of $848,785 in preceding year.

Copper outlook much improving. Passing of Anaconda dividend caused selling of entire group. Support is encountered.

International Paper will show $11 on common. Bank loans soon to be cut 1,500,000, earnings best since 1920.

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Furnished by Johnston & Ward

Standard Oil of Kentucky declared regular quarterly dividend of $1.

Foreign Minister Stressmann recommends to Reichstag quick settlement with Entente.

Los Angeles Stock Exchange to restore commission rate of $22.50 on New York stocks.

Van Realte Co. year ended December 31, 1923, net after Federal taxes $120,930 against $1,097,141 in 1922.

Penna System car loadings week ended February 23rd were 142,141 against 158,162 in preceding week and 142,432 a year ago.

Coolidge accepts Republican compromise for 37 1-2 per cent surtax with 25 per cent cut in 1923 income taxes to be submitted in House today.

Studebaker year ended December 31st 1923, net after depreciation and Federal taxes $23.60 a common share against $23.21 a share in 1922. Profit and loss surplus $19,673,733 against $10,237,189.

RATHER DULL BUT FIRM TONE TODAY AT MONTREAL

(Associated Press Despatch.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 29.—Trading on the local exchange this morning was confined to two issues, namely, Canadian Independent Alcohol and Spanish River Common. The former sold at 27⅞, off ⅛, while the latter came out with an overnight gain of 1⅜ points to 108⅞.

The balance of the list while dull was firm.

Invest in
Montreal Tramways & Power 6% Bonds
Due March 1st, 1929
AT 99½ AND INTEREST
And you will get
6⅛%
with absolute safety.
Write—Telegraph—Telephone
Kippen & Company
Investment Securities
4 Hospital Street
MONTREAL
Main 2744-5

WE RECOMMEND
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA 5's
PRICE $96.80.
TO YIELD 5.30%.
McMANAMY & WALSH
Whiting Block Stockbrokers Telephone 25

SPORTING NEWS

HOCKEY RESULTS

BURY ADDED TO THEIR HONORS

BURY, Feb. 29.—Bury added another couple of victories to their string over the week-end by defeating Cookshire on Saturday and East Angus on Monday. On Saturday evening Bury met Cookshire on the home rink. It was a good game with a fair attendance. Mr. L. Gillander, of Cookshire, and Mr. Albert Haseltine, of Bury, were in charge.

Bury won by 6 to 1. This is the fourth defeat that Cookshire has suffered at the hands of Bury.

On Monday evening, Bury journeyed to East Angus and returned with a score of 8 to 1 in their favor. The game was very fast, but also very rough, and had it not been for the capable handling of referee Cooper, who had to rule several players off, there would have been some bad mix-ups.

The Bury boys showed good team work and played well together. The East Angus solitary goal was scored by Bob Grey.

SCOTSTOWN WON AGAIN

SCOTSTOWN, Feb. 29.—One of the fastest games of hockey seen this season in Scotstown was played on Saturday evening last when the St. Roch Club, of Sherbrooke, crossed sticks with the local team. The game, while fast, was compartivily clean, and no penalties were handed out to either team. The final score was 6 to 2 for Scotstown.

This makes the fourth consecutive win for the local boys, who are now in good trim.

After the game the player were served refreshments in the club room of the Girl Guides by the local ladies, who are assisting the activities of the hockey club greatly in this respect, and whose assistance is much appreciated by all concerned.

The locals play again on March 1st, when the fourth game of a home and home series will be played on Scotstown ice. The game is being looked forward to, as in all probability it will be the last game played here this season.

The teams lined up as follows:

Scotstown		St. Roch
Workman	Goal	Perreault
Leblanc	Defence	Fournier
Mayhew	Defence	Couture
Scott	Forward	Paquette
Bartlett	Forward	Mitchell
Scott	Forward	Lepage
McLeod	Subs.	
Taylor	"	

FARNHAM DOWNED GRANBY

FARNHAM, Feb. 29.—The Farnham team went to Granby on Tuesday, February 26th, to play a postponed match, which proved to be one of the hardest matches of the season In the first period, notwithstanding every effort of both teams, no scores were made. During the second period Farnham secured two goals while Granby was again held scoreless.

During the third period Granby found the net twice and Farnham not at all, so the game ended two all.

In the first overtime period each team tallied one goal, while in the second overtime period neither team scored. In the third period Farnham scored the winning goal, the game ending with a score of 4 to 3 in favor of Farnham.

Unfortunately Lamoureux was injured in the play and had to be brought home unconscious, in which condition he still lies at time of writing.

Cecil Starke, who suffered a broken jaw last year, got a nasty knock again. A big crowd went with the boys and the Canadian National Railway put on a special to bring them home. The next game is at Farnham with Granby on Friday. If Farnham can win this game they will play off with Cowansville for the cup.

Breaks up chest colds

at once

Apply Sloan's gently—you don't have to rub it in. Immediately fresh blood begins to circulate swiftly through the obstructed passages. The congestion breaks up—soon the cold is gone. Get a bottle from your druggist today and have it at home—35 cents.

Sloan's Liniment—*kills pain!*

J. A. TRUDEAU

Complete outfitters for Men and Boys. You will save from 15 p.c. to 25 p.c. on all purchases.

44 King St. West

New Sherbrooke House Bldg.

ELABORATE RECEPTION FOR OLYMPIC TEAM

(Associated Press Despatch)

TORONTO, Feb. 29.—Final plans for an elaborate reception to Canada's championship amateur hockey team were made at a meeting of the civic Olympic reception committee last night. Every branch of sport will be represented in the home coming party and it is expected the parade will reach from the Union Station to the City Hall. The team is scheduled to arrive at the Union Station at six o'clock Tuesday evening.

BENEDICT OUT OF GAME

(Associated Press Despatch)

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 29.—Clint Benedict will not be able to accompany Ottawa to Hamilton tonight. His left eye is completely closed as a result of being hit by the puck in Wednesday's game. Ottawas are in communication with Dave Lockhart, of Hamilton, who will probably guard the nets on Saturday night. Benedict will be back in action next Wednesday.

SONS SHUT OUT NATIONALS

(Associated Press Despatch)

MONTREAL, Feb. 29.—In their hockey fixture here last night the Sons of Ireland whitewashed the Nationals to the tune of two goals to nothing.

BOXING

FIRPO HALTS NEGOTIATIONS

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—All negotiations with a New York syndicate for a match July 19th with Wills, were called off yesterday by Firpo because of conditions imposed by promoters.

THINKS CHILEAN BOXER NEEDS FURTHER SEASONING

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Tex Rickard as cabled Quintin Romer Rojas, Chilean heavyweight, advising the latter not to accept a match in Buenos Aires for the South American heavyweight championship. Rickard said last night he believed Rojas needed further seasoning and suggested that he would better fit himself to oppose Firpo by accepting the promoter's offer to three fights in the United States with a $100,000 guarantee for a title bout with Dempsey if the Chilean won his testing matches.

STRIBLING PUT U. S. NAVY CHAMPION AWAY

(Associated Press Despatch)

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Feb. 29.—Young Stribling knocked out Jack Perry, light heavyweight champion of the Navy in the second round.

OLYMPIC TEAM WILL NOT STOP OVER IN ST JOHN

(Associated Press Despatch)

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 29.—The Canadian Olmypic Championship hockey team will not stop over in St. John next Monday and play Sussex as scheduled, according to a wireless message from the Captain, received last night.

SCORED TWENTY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE KNOCK OUT

(Associated Press Despatch)

NEW YORK, Feb. 29. — Paul Berlenbach, New York middleweight sensation, scored his twenty-fifth consecutive knock out last night over Young Fisher, Syracuse veteran, in the sixth round of a twelve round bout.

FIRPO WILL IGNORE WILLS

(Associated Press Despatch)

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 29.—Luis Firpo said last night that henceforth he would ignore Harry Wills, the negro heavyweight fighter, as regards a fight with him. He declared that his next great battle would be with Jack Dempsey, although nothing definite in this decision had been arranged.

Farmer Lodge left for New York yesterday on board the steamer Southern Cross. Firpo bade him farewell. Lodge in talking to newspapermen about the knock out he received from Firpo last Sunday night, said it completely paralyzed his side. He expressed indignation over the declaration by some of the newspapers that he made no effort to rise after he had been knocked down.

SPORTING NOTES

WELL KNOWN HORSEMAN DEAD

(Associated Press Despatch)

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 29.—Peter Carroll, sixty-seven years old, one of the best known horseman of Eastern Canada, died here last night. He was the trainer of Bill Sharon, winning eleven races in eleven starts with him.

The teacher was giving the class a lecture on "gravity."

"Now, children," she said, "it is the law of gravity that keeps us on this earth."

"But, please, teacher," inquired one small child, "how did we stick on before the law was passed?"

SHERBROOKE WAS SECOND IN TENPIN LEAGUE

Montreal Won Honors in Provincial Bowling League—Average Scores of Players and Teams

The Province of Quebec Bowling League was officially closed last Sunday, February 17th, at Montreal, when the players of all the teams were guests at a luncheon at the residence of the president of the league, Mr. R. Lamoreux, of Montreal, and later at a banquet at the Place Viger Hotel. The Montreal team won premier honors in the league, having won eighteen and lost six matches. Sherbrooke was the runner-up, with seventeen wins and seven losses.

The prizes to individual bowlers offered by the league were won as follows: Best average, N. Labelle, Montreal, $15; best average Sherbrooke club, A. Roy, $10; best average, Quebec club, E. Gagnon, $10; best average, Three Rivers club, A. Gagnon, $10; best average, Levis Club, H. Verreault, $10.

Special prizes: Prize of twenty-five dollars, offered by James Strachan, owner of the Montreal Club, to the player registering the highest total for three strings on the Montreal alleys, won by A. Bedard, of Montreal.

Prize of twenty dollars offered by J. B. Dorais, of Levis, to the player of the Levis team obtaining the best average on strange alleys, won by E. Verreault, of Levis.

Prize of fifteen dollars, offered by F. Fournier, of Three Rivers, to the player registering the highest total for three strings on the Three Rivrs alleys during the season, won by M. Lariviere, of Three Rivers.

Mr. Philip Bigue, ex-president of the league, offered a prize of ten dollars to the player having rolled the highest total against the champion team in the special match on Sunday afternoon between the Montreal bowlers and a picked team from the rest of the league was won by Henri Verreault, of Levis. The match was won by the champion Montrealers, who took all three strings.

The standing of the clubs at the close of the league was as follows:—

	Won	Lost
Montreal	18	6
Sherbrooke	17	7
Quebec	9	15
Three Rivers	9	15
Levis	7	17

The average scores by clubs for three strings and for one string were as follows:—

Club	3 strings	1 string
Montreal	2755	918.3
Sherbrooke	2526	875.3
Three Rivers	2594	864.6
Quebec	2879	859.6
Levis	2440	813.3

The best average of the league was that of N. Labelle, of Montreal, 192.1; highest three string score was rolled by A. Bedard, Montreal, 677; highest single string was rolled by A. Bedard, Montreal, 255.

The averages of the Sherbrooke players were as follows:—

Player	Matches Played	Average
Roy, A.	24	186.1
Maskell	21	180.14
Dufresne	12	179.7
Brownlow	24	176.9
David	9	167.7
Roy, G.	15	165.8
Lavoie	9	162.2
Lacharite	6	150.3

BRITAIN HAS 40 BILLIONS LIABILITIES

Statistics of Country's Financial Position at End of Fiscal Year.

(Associated Press Despatch)

LONDON, Feb. 28. — The total gross liabilities of Great Britain at the close of the financial year were £7,845,725,746 ($39,228,628,730). The total in 1914 was £706,154,110. The figures are taken from statistics relating to the national debt made public here. The total liabilities at the close of the last financial year showed an increase of £100,199,599 over the previous 12 months.

The funded debt showed a net increase of £417,233,426 and the unfunded debt a net decrease of £318,621,926. The increase of the nominal debt on conversion of the exchequer national war and treasury bonds into three and one-half pre cent. conversion loan amounted to £127,864,564 and the capitalization of arrears of interest on the United States government loan to £107,914,030.

"Well, how did you enjoy your visit to the dentist's?"

"I was bored to tears."

BRITISH TRADE SUMMARY HAS BEEN ISSUED

"Finance and Industry Are Both Jumpy," According to Summary Issued by the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

(Associated Press Despatch)

LONDON, Feb. 29.—"Finance and industry are both jumpy," says the February summary of British trade issued by the American Chamber of Commerce in London, which points out that National disputes are threatening the mining, shipbuilding and engineering industries.

Foreign coal buyers are seeking provision against a possible miners' strike and are pressing for orders, while the dock workers' strike just ended, disorganized demand and prices.

The recent reduction in the German reparation customs levy from 26 to five per cent is checking the iron and steel business where a fresh continental price cutting campaign is faced. Tin is approaching famine prices at £280 a ton.

The report notes that short time is again enforced in the cotton industry, 25,000,000 spindles working only twenty-six and a half hours weekly, and there has been a heavy decline in futures. It mentions the French government's recent action in forbiding the exportation of wool, and wool wastes, in order to save the franc from further depreciation. The French embargo on calfskin exports is held to strengthen the home market.

The reported agreement between the British Dyestuffs Corporation and the German Aniline Dye Trust is condemned by the British Chemical and Dyestuff Traders' Association. A record profit was made by the Bradford Dyers Association and twenty-five per cent dividends distributed.

The report mentions that the Government has instituted a committee of inquiry to report on the policy of slaughter in connection with the foot and mouth disease which is prevalent.

It states further that Furness Withy and Company are starting regular services from Barrow-in-Furness and Belfast to United States ports. The French and Dutch are cited as successful competitors in shipbuilding contracts.

SCIENTISTS TRY TO PROVE WHAT ALL WOMEN KNOW

German Complexion Experts Deal Face Powder a Hard Blow.

(Associated Press Despatch)

DRESDEN Feb. 29.—Face powder has been dealt a hard blow by complexion experts in Germany.

Science, desiring to aid feminine beauty, has perfected a system of forming color schemes in dress goods, it is announced, whereby every woman will appear at her best by following the directions of color doctors, who say there is no complexion that is unmatchable. For years they have been at work on tone combinations for costumes designed to create characteristic effects, and to give the wearer individuality unobtainable by the use of face powders or other cosmetic preparations which for so long have occupied first place in every society woman's boudoir.

The color doctors or scientific blenders of hues will set the pace for the dressmakers and women's tailor. Every woman becomes absolute mistress of her appearance at all times by means of the harmonious combinations, or groups of colors, arranged by order of the experts who have visions of revolutionizing the dry goods business everywhere there are women who want to look smart.

One or two visits to the color experts are necessary, on which occasions the customer sits to have her complexion "measured" and recorded. After the sittings the customer is given a prescription detailing the various systematic arrangements of colors in silks and other goods to match her complexion on every purpose. These prescriptions, which serve as guides for the dressmaker, may be used for years, so long as there is no material change in the hue of health which every woman nurses so carefully. But when the complexion does change, the color doctors must be given another chance to "measure" and write out another prescription.

Perfumes, also by prescriptions, to match every hue and every shade of dress, is another possibility of the near future, according to the scientists.

WILL REPRESENT CANADA AT LABOR CONFERENCE

Hon. Philippe Roy, Commissioner General in Paris for Canada, Has Been Appointed as Canadian Delegate.

(Associated Press Despatch)

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—Hon. Philippe Roy, Commissioner General for Canada in Paris, has been appointed to represent Canada on the governing body of the International Labor Conference, which opens in Geneva on April 8th. Owing to pressure of parliamentary duties the Minister of Labor, Hon. James Murdock, will be unable to attend the conference.

"I will let it go at that," remarked the youngster as he aimed a snowball at a dude.

BAD FIRE BROKE OUT LAST NIGHT AT EAST ANGUS

Several Buildings Completely Destroyed by Blaze of Unknown Origin—Whole Street Threatened at One Time—Discovered at 9.15 P.M.

(Special to the Record.)

EAST ANGUS, Feb. 29.—One of the most disastrous fires that has visited East Angus broke out last evening about 9.15 o'clock, destroying four buildings and damaging several others.

The fire was first discovered in the Laverdier block, situated at the corner of Angus road and St. Hilaire Street, the front part of which was occupied by A. Souaid and Sons as a store and the rear part as a tailor shop. The upstairs was occupied by M. Lepetre, insurance agent. The block was destroyed.

The fire spread with great rapidity to the meat shop, house and barns of Elwin Barter, which were also completely gutted. At one time it looked as though the whole street was doomed. Some of the buildings on the opposite side caught fire several times. Fortunately the wind was blowing from the west.

The home of Mr. Drouin, on St. Hilaire Street, was also destroyed by the fire. The basement of this building was occupied by a Chinese laundry.

The fire brigade worked very hard and with the assistance of the pump of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, managed to get the fire under control. The origin of the blaze is unknown.

MILITARY TRAINING IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR YOUTH OF CANADA

Minister of National Defence Addressed Annual Meeting of Canadian Artillery Association

(Associated Press Despatch)

OTTAWA, Feb. 29. — "Military training is absolutely necessary for the youth of Canada, if this country is to do the duty which is expected of her when trouble arises," Hon. E. M. Macdonald, Minister of National Defence, told the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Artillery Association here yesterday.

POISONED SAUSAGE CLAIMS MANY VICTIMS

STERLING, Colo., Feb. 29. — Three persons are dead here, three in a critical condition and eight others are ill as a result of eating poisoned sausages.

SAYS CANADA SHOULD BE LARGEST EXPORTER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Denmark, Which Is No Larger in Area Than Half Territory of Nova Scotia, Controls European Market at Present

(Associated Press Despatch)

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—Speaking before the Hull Rotary Club, E. S. Archibald, director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, said he saw no reason why Canada should not become the largest exporter of agricultural products to Europe.

Denmark, which was no larger in area than half the territory of Nova Scotia, controlled the European market at the present time. What the Danish farmers achieved was an illustration of the results to be attained by practical agricultural methods. In Denmark there existed splendid co-operation between the population of the cities and agriculturists.

AND IT OFTEN DOES

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ESTABLISHED 1897

PROTECTION—PERMANENT—PARAMOUNT

27th Annual Report

Extract from the Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Insurance in Force	$31,655,716.00
Reserve on Government basis	4,098,825.00
Total Assets	4,796,672.42
Capital and Surplus (over Reserve requirements)	551,904.00
Average Interest Rate on Assets	6.85%

Mortality rate experienced was 42% of that expected.

The Company confines itself to the Dominion of Canada and during the past twenty-seven years has paid to satisfied policyholders the sum of $2,886,685.17.

J. A. Letellier, 50 King St. W., Sherbrooke, Que.
Agency Manager

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