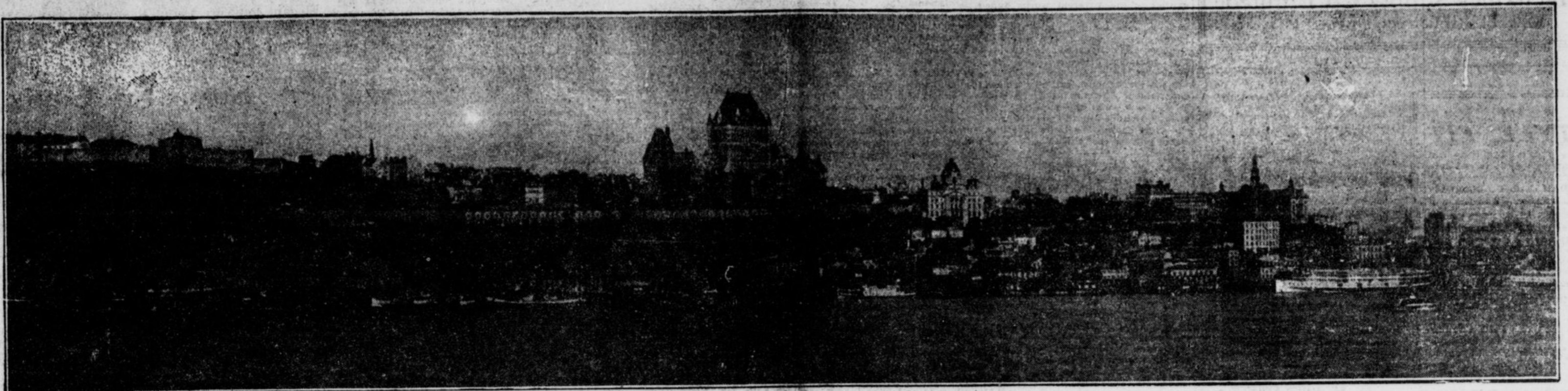


OLD AS THE CONQUEST: YOUNG AS CANADA TODAY 1764—1847—1923



Modern Quebec—A Great World Port and Progressive Industrial Centre.

TO our readers and patrons we respectfully dedicate this special anniversary edition that commemorates at once the reorganization of the Quebec Chronicle Printing Company, made necessary by the regretted death of the late Major General Sir David Watson, and the completion by this newspaper of seventy-five years of continuous existence as the Morning Chronicle.

It is with legitimate pride that we present to you as a souvenir of the twofold occasion facsimile copies of the first editions of the Quebec Gazette and the Morning Chronicle respectively, that will be found included as supplements to this edition—a souvenir that, so far as we are aware, can be duplicated by no other newspaper in the world today.

We guarantee that these facsimiles are exact reproductions of the quaint old sheets that first issued from long since vanished presses—the creation of minds forever stilled, the work of hands that are now forgotten—in the one case more than a century and a half, in the other seventy-five years ago. In order to produce them, the original editions have been carefully photographed and engravings made from which the copies have been printed direct. Even the newsprint paper has been matched as closely as modern resources permit, for color and weight.

Together with the Chronicle's regular edition of current date, the two facsimiles from a striking epitome of the evolution of journalism and typography in Canada well worthy of study. Note, for instance, the development that has taken place in the size of the sheet, the number of pages, the character and



Brig.-Gen. JAMES MURRAY.



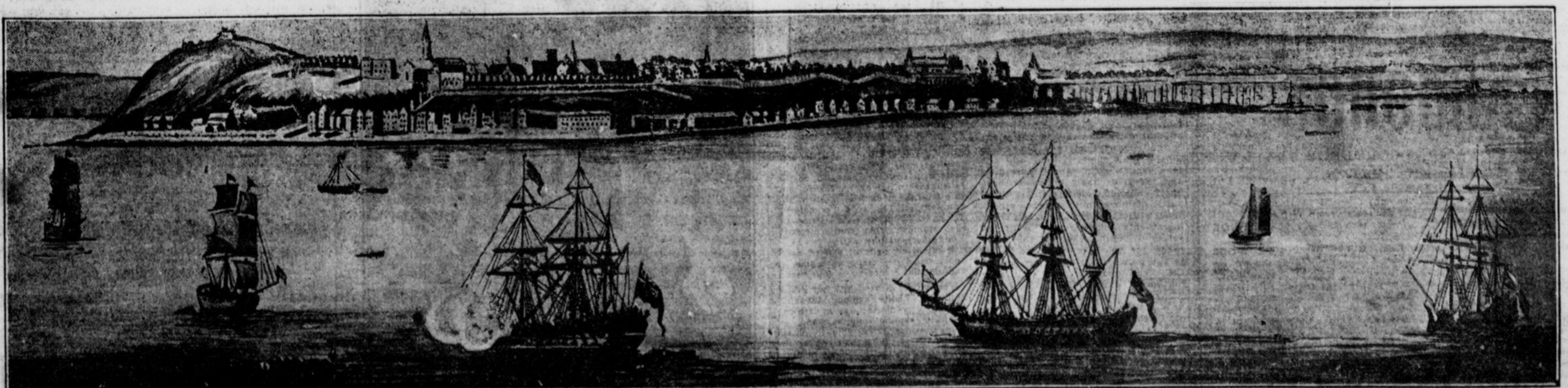
Maj.-Gen. SIR DAVID WATSON.

make-up of the news, also the volume and display of the advertisements.

The front page on which these lines appear has been designed to symbolize the key-note of our anniversary, "Old as the Conquest: Young as Canada Today", in the contrast between the top and bottom panels that respectively present the modern city of Quebec and a corresponding view of the Ancient Capital as it appeared when the Quebec Chronicle Printing Company was founded. In the portraits, likewise, of Brigadier General James Murray, brilliant lieutenant of Wolfe and first British Governor General of Canada, who encouraged the publication of the Quebec Gazette and of Major General Sir David Watson, the no less brilliant Commander of the world war and late President

and Managing Director of the former Company, who made the Quebec Chronicle of the present day. On pages six and seven will be found a centre spread illustrating the manner in which, during the past few months, the reorganized Company has renovated the Chronicle building throughout so as to make a publishing and printing plant that is up-to-date in every particular. The remaining pages are devoted to special articles dealing with Chronicle and general newspaper history, with the progress of Canada and Quebec, and with the problems of the harbor and the forest industry in which Quebec is so immediately concerned.

The whole edition will, we trust, demonstrate to the reader that in spite of all the stress and varying fortunes of one hundred and fifty-nine years, the Quebec Chronicle has kept pace with the march of human progress and still possesses abundant vitality with which to give useful service to the community.



Ancient Quebec—As It Appeared When The Quebec Gazette Was Born.

Idea of Publishing News Much Older Than Printing

Romans Published A Journal Of Daily Events—Told Story Of Trial Of Bibulous Young Blood Of Capital Of World Empire—First Colonial And British Publications

HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The history of the newspaper press is like the history of almost all human achievements, a history of great results from small beginnings, and the readers of our large daily journals, who have not themselves inquired into the subject, can have no idea of the struggles and efforts expended through long weary years, before the liberty to print such journals was achieved, and the system of labor by which the task is accomplished was perfected.

The simple idea of publishing news is far older than the invention of printing however, and, consequently, very much older than the newspaper press, and it is not improbable that the printed sheet may be in some measure due to the practice to which we refer. The Romans published what they called the "Acta Diurna", or journal of daily transactions, which were posted up in conspicuous places for the information of the citizens, and while they were chiefly intended to promulgate a knowledge of the proceedings of the municipal councils, they were not by any means limited to that class of topics. The "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1840, quoting from those old classic gazettes, supplies some particulars, from which we learn of an assault case tried before the Magistrate—of a brawl in the Hog-in-Armor tavern, in Bankers street,—of a thunder storm,—of a fire on Mount Caelius,—of the funeral of Marcia, and of a number of other every-day occurrences, which, as Mr. Andrews, from whose work we quote, says "curiously remind us that the Romans were but men". We learn from the same journal, that Marcus Puleius and Lucius Abitus were brought up to the police court for being drunk and kicking up a row; that Titus Lanius was fined for giving short weight, and that certain butchers were similarly mulct for selling meat which had not been inspected by the overseers of markets. During the sanguinary reign of Caesar's successors, these publications were abandoned, and indeed they never were of much account, for being under authority, they were allowed to embrace only such things as were agreeable to the ruling powers, and it may fairly be supposed that the statements were "cooked" to suit their interests—very much as journals of a later day under similar patronage, or tutorage, have been understood to serve up their contents.

Venice claims to the honor of having revived the news sheet which was commenced in manuscript about the year 1556, for the purpose of furnishing intelligence of the war then waging with Turkey. Some thirty volumes of this journal are still preserved at Florence, and it was not until 1570 that it was issued in a printed form. The paper came to be called a Gazette, as some suppose, and not without reason, from the name of a small Venetian ool, worth a little over a farthing. It was published once a month and found its way into most parts of Christendom. Here, then, we have the embryo newspaper, the parent of that mighty brood whose influence has since shaped the destinies of the world.

The first English newspaper was the "Weekly News", issued by a Nathaniel Butter. It came out—a very crude thing—on August 2nd, 1622, in London, nearly half a century before the appearance of the Quebec Gazette, and its publication was continued intermittently until 1633. Butter had been a news letter writer and he had published a few occasional news sheets before his larger enterprise began. A good many people had been occupied in issuing and distributing news sheets, but Butter was the first to begin a definite publication under a definite title, although, going back as far as 1565, we find an information sheet which was then printed.

The principal news letter writers of the seventeenth century, who eked out a living on the fees they received from country noblemen and gentry for the news they wrote, were also concerned in publishing the large number of occasional news sheets which came out in London whenever there were events of public importance to announce.

By the time of the Civil War newspapers had been firmly established. It has been recorded that over 300 different newspapers appeared in the twenty years—1640-1660. They had all sorts of titles or descriptions—some very curious. But we may think of the period as "the Age of the Mercuries", which was what Macaulay called it.

In 1641 "A Continuation of the True Diurnal of Passages in Parliament" was printed. Then came "A Perfect Diurnal", which has been described as the first daily paper, though it was issued only when Parliament was sitting, and contained nothing but references to proceedings in the House of Commons. The interests of King Charles, when his forces were in the field, were advocated by a sheet which was first published at Oxford on the first day of 1642 and thereafter whenever it was found convenient to work the Royal printing press. There were, of course, other Royalist publications, mostly short-lived. Printers were also busy on behalf of the Parliament. All the sheets of the time gave their scant versions of fighting and statecraft. Then, as now, however, newspaper contributors seem to have entered sometimes into what we call a "silly" season. The "Mercurius Pragmaticus" of 1648 was bewailing "a dead time for news-mongers". But even when there were news of dramatic importance, like the execution of the King, there was not apparently a "news-monger" in the land who knew how to describe

it in anything more than formal terms.

It was truly a "Modest Intelligence"—for that was its name—which, on the day before the execution of the King, spoke of "little news from any part, only the scaffolds erected for the King"; and truly a "Moderate Intelligence" which, having printed an account of the execution filling a small quarto page, apologized for the amount of space it had given to the subject and promised not to refer to it again! By the Commonwealth there were "Modest Narratives" and more "Intelligences"; and it was in 1657 that the first paper called an "Advertiser" came out. It was a title which was to become the commonest description of a newspaper in England.

Up to the time of the Restoration anyone could publish news, and news then, as now, was accompanied by expression of opinion. But three years after Charles II. came to the throne a censorship of the press was set up which lasted until 1679. A "Surveyor of the Printing Presses" and licensor of the press was appointed. He was Roger L'Estrange, who had to pass everything intended for publication either in book or newspaper, and who soon commanded at bi-weekly paper which, curiously enough, was known on one day by one name, and on the second by another. L'Estrange issued this "with privilege". He took the risks of the enterprise himself, but the Government looked upon the paper as the medium of its official announcements.

This bi-weekly paper did not last very long, the Government deciding in 1665 to issue its own official journal. This was what is now known as the "London Gazette". It appeared in November, 1665, as the "Oxford Gazette". The great plague was then raging in London, and the Court was held at Oxford. When the plague was over the publication of the journal was transferred to London, and it has been issued there without interruption from that day to this. Later in life L'Estrange started another paper in the interests of the religion of James II. and lived on until the reign of Queen Anne, when the first daily newspaper proper was published, known as the "Daily Courant". As this was the first newspaper of its kind with any reputation, it is interesting to point out that the size of its page—there was only one when it started, and there was printing on one side only—was not much more than a quarter the size of a page of today. The editor—or "author", as he was called—referred to the fact that the paper was confined to half its "compass", because he wished "to save the Public at least half the Impertinencies of ordinary Newspapers". The "Impertinencies" were apparently "comments and conjectures", for he undertook to relate "only Matter of Fact; supposing other People to have Sense enough to make Reflections for themselves".

The "Daily Courant's" information was chiefly foreign news, and much of the little it did manage to publish about affairs in England came from quite a few places. Six years after its start there was issued the first number of Steele and Addison's "Tatler", which soon became the more famous "Spectator". Both belong to the history of literature rather than to the history of journalism, as we now think of journalism. But Steele and Addison were journalists in the sense that Mr. Defoes, whose fame also lasts and will continue for other reasons, they were among the principal writers on the controversial matters of the day.

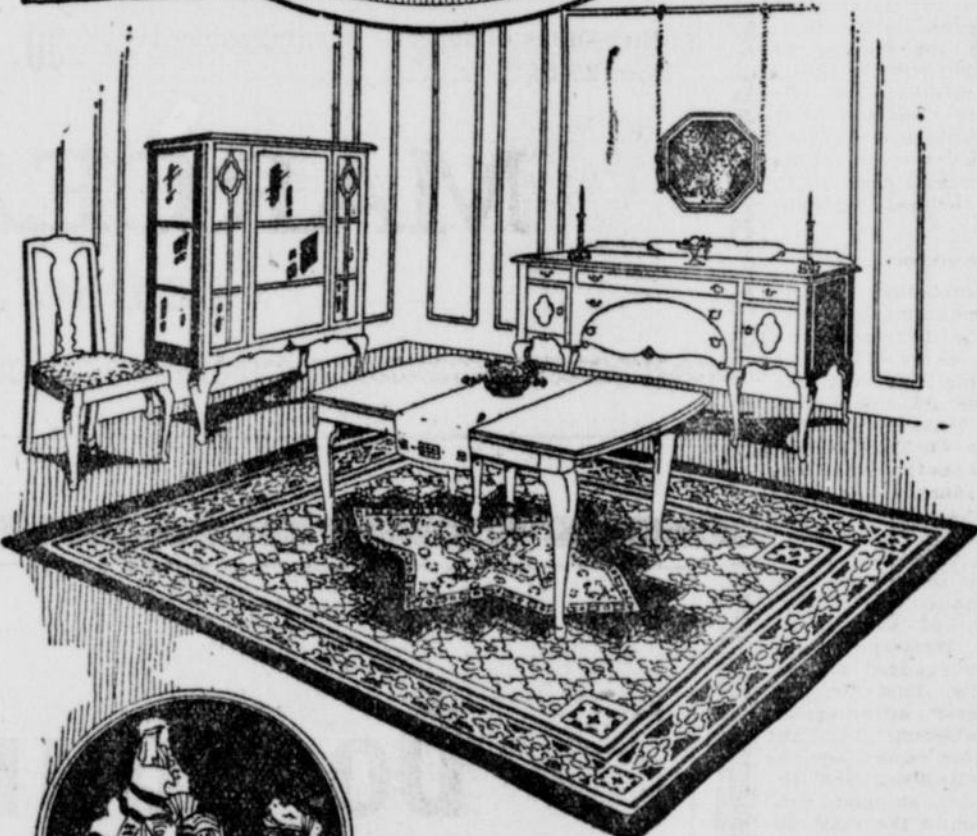
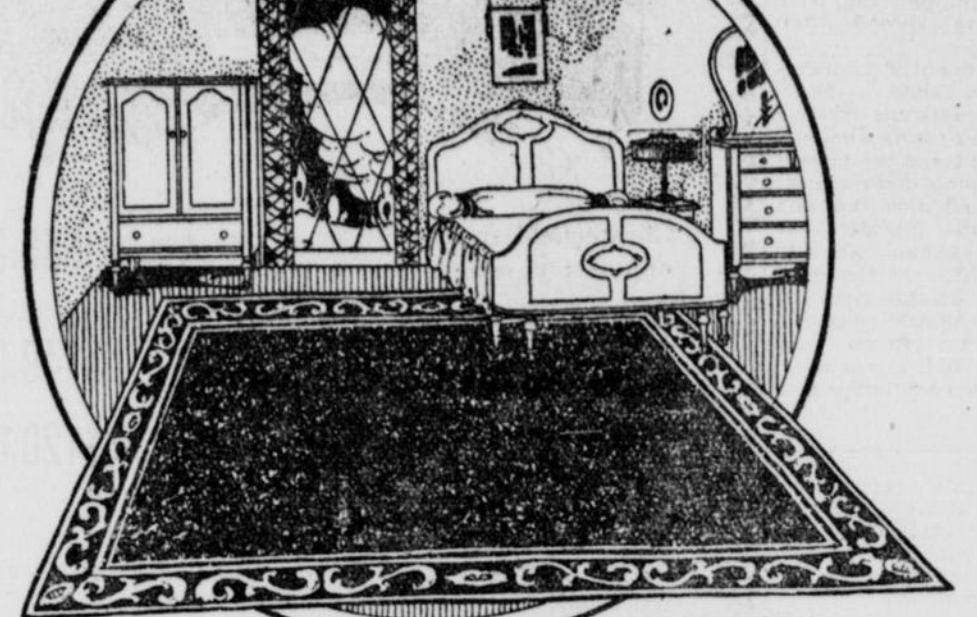
Those were times of amazing difficulty for people of the press. The political influence of the newspapers had grown, and in the violent controversies before the death of Anne many took political sides in such a way as to prompt Government to make another attempt to injure them—this time by a stamp duty. But nothing could stop the press. In eight years' time the first evening paper came out in London. In 1750 there were forty-five papers of one kind and another appearing regularly in the country. There was no looking back, and with the foundation of the "Times" at the beginning of 1788—or twenty years later than the Quebec Gazette—the present great era in the history of the Press may be said to have begun.

On January 1, 1778, the Times was ushered into existence. For a quarter of a century it made no great headway, for in 1803, when old John Walter, its founder, yielded up its management to his son, its circulation is supposed not to have exceeded 1,000 copies; but even this was a most respectable number, for the most popular publications of the day did not exceed 4,500.

The oldest English provincial newspaper seems to be Burrow's Worcester Journal, established in 1709, and Mr. Andrews enumerates some twenty others, all established before 1748. In 1792 there were 10 papers published in the provinces, and the stamp duty paid to the Government was £142,230,3s. 7d. or over \$600,000.

The first newspaper published in Scotland was the "Mercurius Politicus", which appeared the 26th of October, 1653, but it was only a temporary affair got up by Cromwell who sent up a printer to Leith for the purpose and the object was to inform the English troops of what was going on in the army in other parts of the Kingdom.

The first legitimate journal issued in Scotland was the "Mercurius Caledonius", a small weekly quarto, commenced in 1660, which gradually made way for the "Mercurius Publicus" and that again for the "Kingdom's Intelligence". Several others



Now Comes The Biggest Sale of RUGS and CARPETS

This is the Biggest Rug Opportunity that has been offered in Quebec for a number of years.

The finest choice and the biggest variety you have ever seen in the line of new Rugs; all sizes, most attractive designs, superb coloring, texture which speaks of good quality. All this, at prices which remove all hesitation.

In addition to our immense regular stock, on which the prices are reduced for the occasion, we make a special reduction on the following lines:

376 Large Rugs
1329 Small Rugs

3000 Yards of Carpets
135 Pieces of Oilcloth

67 Tapestry Rugs

Tapestry Rugs, seamless, of the finest quality; patterns to conform to all rooms. Sizes:

7.6x9 feet.	Value of \$16.00 for.....	\$13.25
8x9 feet.	Value of \$18.45 for.....	\$14.65
9x10.6 feet.	Value of \$20.75 for.....	\$15.75
9x12 feet.	Value of \$25.50 for.....	\$19.85

93 Axminster Rugs

Axminster Rugs, of English manufacture, seamless, close texture, new patterns. Sizes:

9x9 feet.	Value of \$41.50 for.....	\$32.00
8.3x10.6 feet.	Value of \$59.50 for.....	\$37.00
9x10.6 feet.	Value of \$48.25 for.....	\$37.00
9x12 feet.	Value of \$55.75 for.....	\$42.00

So as to avoid disappointment, bring the exact measures of your rooms

127 Wilton Rugs

Wilton Rugs, real Avallons, of English manufacture, close texture, long and silky wool. Oriental and medallion patterns. Sizes:

9x9 feet.	Value of \$44.75 for.....	\$37.90
9x10.6 feet.	Value of \$52.25 for.....	\$44.35
9x12 feet.	Value of \$59.50 for.....	\$49.85
11.3x13.6 feet.	Value of \$92.35 for.....	\$72.00

89 Reversible Rugs

Rugs, exclusively woollen, of English manufacture; long wool; Oriental designs for living rooms, soft colors for parlors and rooms.

7.6x9 feet.	Very special at.....	\$28.60
6x9 feet.	Very special at.....	\$35.75
9x10.6 feet.	Very special at.....	\$49.95
9x12 feet.	Very special at.....	\$57.15

900 Yards of Stair Carpet: Tapestries, Brussels, Wilton, at Exceptionally Low Prices

Small Rugs

Rugs of mohair plush, in blue, pink, brown, bordeaux, green and mauve. Long and silky wool.

10x27 inches.....	\$1.29	12x30 inches.....	\$1.58
15x32 inches.....	\$2.25	18x36 inches.....	\$2.93
24x48 inches.....	\$4.45	24x54 inches.....	\$4.95

Small Rugs

Big choice of new patterns. All sizes. The finest quality in each line.

TAPESTRY 22x48 inches.....	\$1.69
VELOURS 22x46 inches.....	\$2.85
AXMINSTER 27x57 inches.....	\$3.49
WILTON 27x54 inches.....	\$5.19

Small Rugs

For bathrooms, "Avondale" mark. Rectangular form.

18x60 inches.....	\$1.09	22x36 inches.....	\$1.49
24x48 inches.....	\$2.19	27x54 inches.....	\$2.79

"Balneo" mark. Oval form.

27x54 inches.....	\$4.95
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Coco Mats

Fine colored designs on natural coconut surface. Sizes:

14x24 inches.....	39c
16x27 inches.....	49c
Special for doorsteps, 1 1/2 inch thick.	84c

FELTOL of the finest quality; the biggest choice of new patterns. Our price, per square yard..... **39c**

OILCLOTH, two yards wide, of superior quality, on canvas backing. Per square yard..... **45c**

LINOLEUM, two yards wide, the best quality. All patterns. Price per square yard..... **81c**

INLAID SCOTCH LINOLEUM. Four choice patterns. Very special. Per square yard. **\$1.69**

The Reason For These Low Prices!

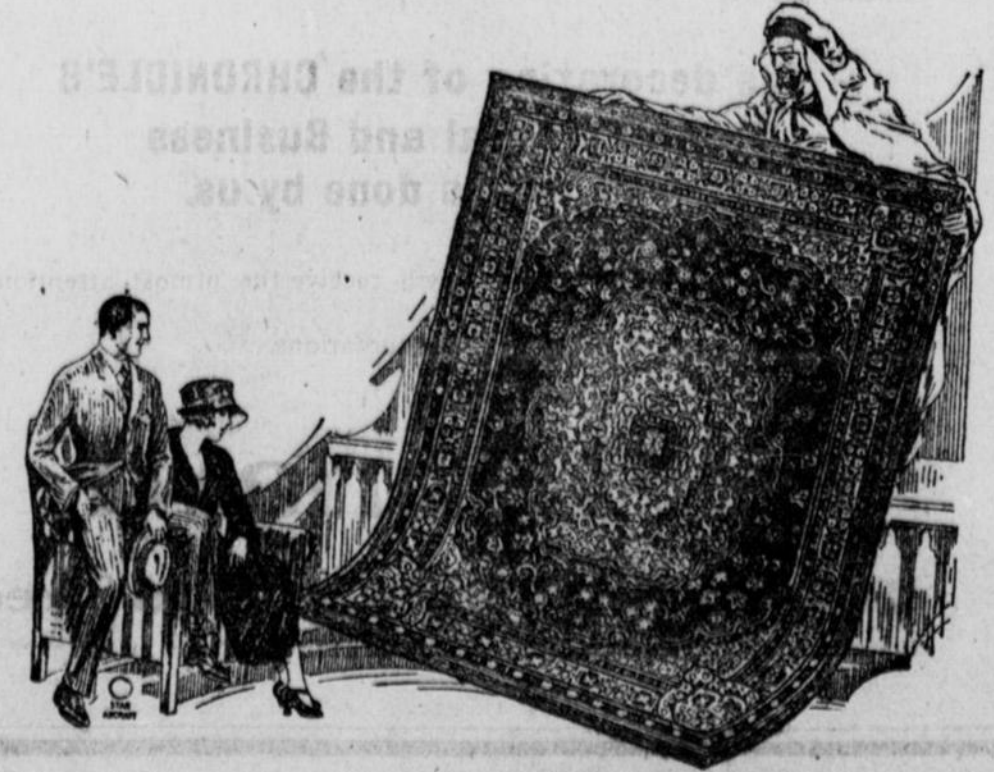
In order to be able to buy direct from the mills, one must necessarily be able to order larger quantities determined by the manufacturers. Our wholesale and retail departments have been selling a large number of carpets during the last few years, not enough, however, to be placed on the wholesale list.

But since we took possession of our new furniture store, we have had no hesitation in ordering the required quantity so as to assure ourselves of jobbers prices. The low prices which we are offering today explain clearly the advantages of following this step. To buy at Legare's, it is to help lowering the prices. Do not miss this splendid opportunity.

P.T. LEGARÉ

CO. LIMITED

142 — ST. JOSEPH ST. — 142



(Continued on Page Five.)

ALMOST THE WHOLE TRADE OF CANADA PASSED THROUGH QUEBEC PORT IN EARLY DAYS

Ships From The Seven Seas Sailed Into The Harbour Carrying Wares From All Parts Of The Universe And Took Vast Cargoes Of Canadian Produce And Goods—Quebec Port Offers Advantages To Be Found Nowhere Else In The World

Quebec is an ideal seaport, and offers great advantages, which have been acknowledged by the Western shippers of cattle, who have used the port of Quebec for the shipment of steers, etc., to England, Wales and Scotland ever during the last summer than ever before.

It is ideally located for not only the export of cattle, but also for shipping Canadian grain from the Prairie Provinces, for which material it seems destined to become the Canadian outlet.

Prior to 1859 the port of Quebec was acknowledged as the national as well as natural summer port of the St. Lawrence route, and the activities of the harbour were of wide world repute, and ships, especially in the days of the wooden vessels carrying timber, sailed the Seven Seas of the world. The advent of steamships, and the manufacture of sawn lumber by mills in Canada which was altogether done by mills in the United Kingdom, gradually caused a diminishment of the export of square timber, which was brought from the Ontario timber limits and the Gatineau in rafts to the port of Quebec for shipment overseas, with the result that the wooden sailing ships in course of time, were driven from the St. Lawrence trade, and replaced by the steamship.

This change in both the manufacture of timber by Canadian mills, which enabled the shipment of sawn lumber, made it possible and practicable for steamers chartered to carry wood, to proceed to the other ports or the base of supply, east and west, of the port of Quebec, for their cargoes, and at the same time caused the removal of the headquarters of steamship company agents to Montreal, and the development of that port as well as the deepening of the channel from Quebec to Montreal to allow vessels of deep draught to reach that port. In the meantime the Grand Trunk Railway, which had its eastern terminus at Levis opposite the city of Quebec, on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, had adopted the port of Portland, Me., as a winter port, and this led to the abandonment of the company's Levis eastern terminals.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, in the meantime, was drawing to a completion to be operated altogether as a Canadian railway for the absolute development of Canada, with its interest in the east as well as the west, and its headquarters at Montreal. The incalculable value of this Canadian railway as a Canadian asset, due to the vision of brainy organization and operation, is one of the railroad wonders of the world. The promoters, in their wisdom, saw the policy of including a steamship service and dividing their business between the ports of Montreal and Quebec.

The Louise Docks.

The Canadian Government during the administration of Sir John A. MacDonald saw the need for the building modern dockage at the port of Quebec to meet the exigencies of the ocean steamship trade, which was the incentive that caused the building of the Louise Docks at the estuary of the River St. Charles. These docks equipped with every known modern accommodation and facilities for the loading and unloading of ships, cost the people of Canada \$13,000,000, have berths and moorage accommodation for twenty-two deep draught ocean steamers, with freight sheds accommodation of a combined floor area of 528,498 square feet surface measure.

The dock equipment includes one 2,000,000 bushel fire-proof concrete grain elevator with marine tower, conveyors and grain galleries; loading capacity 60,000 bushels per hour. It also has a grain dryer, a Richardson separator and a bagging shed. The facilities for handling of cargoes, comprises sixteen miles of railway tracks on docks with four locomotives for the switching of cars and handling of freight in general, connecting with all ships berths, cars and scows for removing of ships ballast, five locomotive cranes with a capacity up to 35 tons and one fifty-ton floating crane. Electric and power installation, and city water service while ships loading or unloading, or taking full grain cargoes, are exempted from the payment of moorage and tonnage dues.

The Louise Docks also have coal capacity for anthracite and bituminous, with bunkering facilities administered by the coal companies, with five towers for discharging and loading coal, together with a fuel oil pipe running from tanks on the Louise Docks to berths on the St. Charles and Breakwater Pier frontages. The harbor of Quebec is also equipped with two dry docks, one 600 feet in length by 62 feet wide at the entrance, and the other 1,150 feet in length by 120 feet wide at the entrance, capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat, with shipbuilding yard and modern machine shops in connection therewith, and a staff of naval architects and experienced shipwrights in charge, capable of executing all work required in the building and repair of steel ships.

Cold Storage Plant.

The Port of Quebec in the summer of 1924 will be equipped with a modern up to date Cold Storage plant with a storage capacity of 600,000 cubic feet, to take care of the export shipment of perishable goods, and farm products raised in the district of Quebec, which includes the Lake St. John & Saguenay districts or 34 per cent. of the Province of Quebec. This Cold Storage plant will be a valuable accommodation for the Prairie Provinces Dairy Co-operative Soci-

eties, now assuming large proportions, for the manufacture of butter and cheese, for the export trade. It having dawned on the intelligence and practical mind of the farmers of the Canadian West, that in order to make an unqualified success of farming operations, they would have to turn their attention to farm gardening and dairy activities, as well as the raising of grain for European markets.

In consideration of these practical possibilities the farmers of the Prairie Provinces, have lost no time in organizing co-operative associations for the encouragement of dairy production, which in the course of a few years, by determined effort, is destined to expand, and develop into a western farm industry to enrich the promoters who will find a ready market for their production overseas.

With the accomplishment of this new feature of the farm industry in the West, the question of transportation from the West, to the Eastern Canadian Seaports, for shipment, will naturally become an important factor, and the solution of the problem will be found in the shipping of such production over the Transcontinental Railway to Quebec for export, that is, when a modern Cold Storage administered by the Quebec Harbour Commission will be available for such accommodation of all perishable goods.

Harbour Of Quebec.

The Port of Quebec is the largest inland deep water port in the world. The Harbour is fifteen miles in length and one in width. Therefore it will be seen that the Louise Docks with their accommodation for twenty-two ocean steamers, only occupy a small part of the immense deep water harbour, which has possibilities for development unequalled on the Continent of America. Besides, room for miles of docks on either side of the river St. Lawrence, and the wonderful possibilities of its estuary on the St. Charles River, ready-made sites, for the building of Grain Elevators, Freight Sheds, etc., to take care of storage, in the loading and unloading of grain produced in the entire resources of the Granaries of Canada.

To illustrate the advantages in general offered at the Port of Quebec for the shipment of Canadian Cattle and Grain, it may be pointed out that grain coming from the head of the Great Lakes by the water route is furnished with every convenience in connection with dockage and unloading of cargo in the Harbour Commission grain elevator. The boats enter the Inner Basin of the Louise Docks and come under the Marine Leg for the unloading which is accomplished without any delay. The capacity of the Marine Leg suction into the elevator being at the rate of 30,000 bushels per hour.

The great feature, however, in connection with the transportation of cattle and grain from the prairie provinces to the port of Quebec for export shipment lies in the fact as regards cattle, that special shipment from the Alberta or Saskatchewan stock yards, moved over the Canadian National Railway system, can be operated direct to Quebec via the National Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg, without coming into contact with congested terminals to occasion delays. Besides by this route, the railway distance is 214 miles shorter than by the Canadian Pacific from Winnipeg to Quebec and its grades are so good that its freight trains are able to carry 1,750 tons of loading as compared with 940 tons by other roads.

When the National Transcontinental Railway was undertaken in 1903, it was specifically stated, by the Government in Parliament, that the construction would result in cheaper rates of freight to and from the prairie provinces.

LAPRAIRIE AN ANCIENT TOWN.

The town of Laprairie, just north of Montreal, a few days ago held its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The position of the town gave it a special significance in the early history of the French colony. As it was at that time, as an outpost of Montreal, it was especially liable to attack by the warlike Iroquois and also by the British invaders from New York state. There was a fort at Laprairie in those days, and at the recent anniversary a cairn of some twenty feet high, to mark the site, was unveiled by Brigadier-General Cruikshank, of Ottawa, representing the Historic Sites Monuments Board of Canada. Another cairn was unveiled on the site of an unsuccessful attack by a force of 81 British and 185 Indians, who had come up from the south, but were repulsed by a stronger force from Montreal.

A band of Iroquois Indians from the Causawaga reserve, near Montreal, were present at the celebration, and a highly interesting historical pageant was held, which symbolized various features of the early life of the French colony, including the trials of the early missionaries and their rough journeys by forest and stream, the cottage industries of the pioneer days with the women weaving cloth and carpets, and the development of farming from the rude, primitive devices first used.

This Canadian town of Laprairie was founded when Louis the Fourteenth was the dominating force in Europe—when the Stuarts were still reigning in England and the present system of responsible government had not evolved, and when the birth of the United States, through the break with Great Britain, was still a hundred years off. At the time, too, the existence of the great expanse of western country was just being discovered by British and French explorers, and it was about to become a rather profitable field for the fur trade.

The ability of this road through its shortening in distance and better grades, to carry grain all rail to Quebec, cheaper than could be done by the rail and lake route to New York or to Montreal, and the contract made between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway embodied in the statutes of 1903, provided that the Railway Company should influence all its possible traffic to Canadian ports for export and should keep constantly at Canada, a supply of its line a supply of ocean tonnage to handle all goods offered the railways for export.

A Future Aspect.

The same opportunities of the east for dairy production are possible in the Prairie Provinces, and the farmers of these Provinces should lose no time in giving the matter their practical attention. There is not the least doubt, that when the farmers of the Western Provinces organize co-operative societies under the auspices of their respective Provincial Governments, the same as in Quebec, the industry will not take long to develop into a large and profitable increase of farm production to enhance the importance and wealth of the Prairie Provinces. The Western Prairie Provinces with their added production will naturally look for the cheapest and most advantageous route of transportation from the West to the East for export, and the Transcontinental Railway and the Port of Quebec for shipment will undoubtedly be found the most advantageous.

It is appropos to recall that up to 1870, almost the whole trade of Canada passed through the Port of Quebec. Then the ship channel to the Port of Montreal was commenced, deepened and enlarged year after year at the expense of the Country, and finally completed by the Canadian Government as a public work, and became an important Canadian seaport.

During this time the Quebec merchants were engrossed in the profitable trade of timber and deals which embodied some of their greatest shipment of wood industries in America, paid little attention to other branches of commerce.

A great fleet of ships was needed to transport these goods, and the trade reached its zenith between 1863 and 1870 when as many as 1,800 ships manned by 40,000 sailors used to visit Quebec in one year. Wooden shipbuilding was then a great industry, as many as one hundred ships being built at Quebec in one year, employing 5,000 ship carpenters.

With a trade like this going on, perhaps it is not to be wondered at that the merchants of Quebec did not begrudge Montreal the handling of a little grain and some flour.

Although Quebec lost its prestige as the great National Shipping Port, it became a railway centre of no mean importance, as is attested by the traffic earnings of the four local railways which owe their construction to Quebec people. The Quebec Central, the Quebec & Lake St. John, the Great Northern and the Transcontinental, these four roads in 1922 earned \$22,000,000 besides giving traffic to the C. P. R., G. T. R., I. C. R., not a bad record for a city which never had seen within its limits a locomotive prior to 1870.

The wheat of the Prairie Provinces is all grown north of latitude 49.

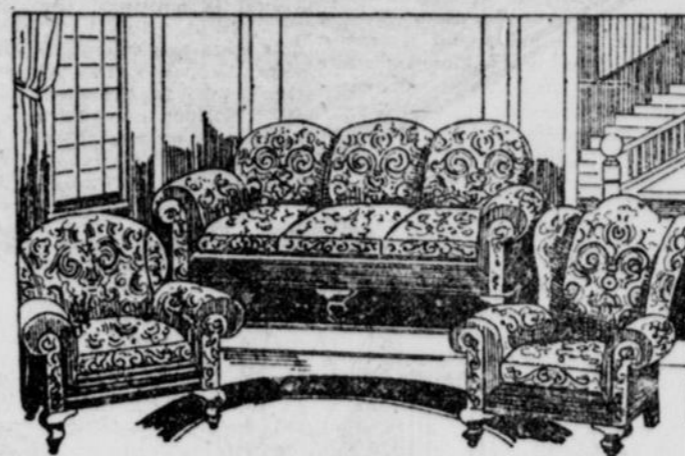
The nearest seaport is Quebec in latitude 47.

Nevertheless 80 per cent of this wheat is exported via New York, in latitude 40.

The distance by rail from Winnipeg to Quebec (almost an air line) is 1,350 miles; from Winnipeg to New York, 1,865 miles; Quebec to Liverpool is 2,823 miles; New York to Liverpool, 2,100 miles.

SALE OF SURPLUS FURNITURE STOCKS AT COST PRICE

This sale begins on Saturday, November 15th. We must liquidate \$35,000.00 of our magnificent furniture to make room for our Xmas and New Year's stock. We strongly advise everybody to take advantage of this sale if they aim to save money.



2 Chesterfield suites with pearl grey velour upholstery; worth \$135.00. Sale price..... **\$95.00**

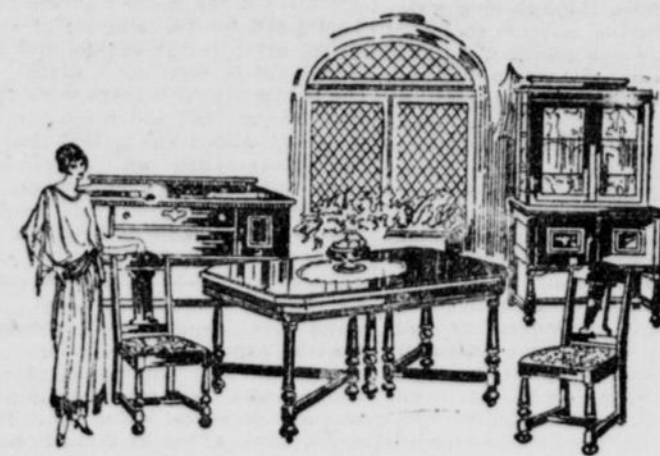
4 magnificent Chesterfield suites, trimmed with velour and tapestry of good quality. Finest construction throughout; worth \$188.00. Sale price. **\$149.00**

1 superb Chesterfield suite with rich moire upholstery; worth \$152.00. Sale price.... **\$120.00**

8 other suites of superior quality, reduced.

1 superb Chesterfield suite with rich moire upholstery; worth \$152.00.

8 other suites of superior quality, reduced from 25 to **30 P.C.**



5 suites in fumed oak with American leather, upholstered, 7 pieces; worth \$43.00. Sale price **\$34.00**

23 dining room suites at one-quarter their usual price. 38 bedroom suites at one-quarter their usual price. Our rugs, and carpets have been cut to one-third their regular price.

Felt mattresses; worth \$11.00. Cut price **\$7.50**

35 superb steel beds, Simmons make, finished in walnut. Less one-quarter usual price. Follow up this ad and take advantage of it. Convenient terms of payment. Convenient exchange service. If you wish to exchange your old furniture we will pay highest prices for it.

MARCEAU & FILS

121 St. Joseph Street

Do Your Cooking with Gas or Electricity

And save valuable time. By these modern methods you eliminate much drudgery, if you may call it as such, in connection with the preparation of your meals.

Before the Gas and Electric Ranges were brought to a high state of perfection, such as they are today, much had to be contended with in the preparation of food for the table.

Now the arranging of a fire, the removal of ashes and that great nuisance, smoke, giving the food an unwholesome flavor are done away with by having one of these ranges in your home.

Call at our Show Rooms and, we will take great pleasure in explain to you just how will benefit by our service.

Quebec Power Co.

MERGER BUILDING QUEBEC, P. Q.

1869

1923

EXPERT Workmanship

FOR WELL OVER A HALF CENTURY, twenty-two years before the first Chronicle was published as a Semi-Weekly, we had completed, with entire satisfaction, to those interested, many undertakings in the line of exterior and interior painting and paper hanging.

Our policy today is just the same as at that time, plus the experience of all those years.

The decorating of the **CHRONICLE'S** New Editorial and Business Offices was done by us.

Any work you entrust to our care will receive the utmost attention. —

Ask us for quotations.

B. Leonard

Telephone 458 53 St. John Street

PAPERS COME, PAPERS GO PRESS REMAINS FOR EVER

Many Publications In Canada Have Had An Uphill Battle To Fight And In Face Of All Kinds Of Adversities Have Won Out

Some Have Reached A Venerable Age, Others Are Old In Wisdom, While A Number Of Victims Have Fallen By The Wayside

Several Canadian papers have celebrated anniversaries within the last twelve months, among which are two of the most vigorous and outstanding publications in the great western country, and as a preface to the present review of the history of at least part of the Canadian Press, it seems appropriate to make some reference to the contemporaries who have weathered the storm for 40, 50, and even 114 years. The best way to introduce those veterans to the public is probably by reproducing the expression of their own feelings as set forth in the editorials published in their anniversary numbers. The 114-year-old youthful newspaper is the "Kingston Standard", the second referred to is the "Winnipeg Free Press", and the third is the "Calgary Herald".

Following are their respective anniversary editorials:

THE KINGSTON STANDARD.

The Standard's Birthday.
The Standard does not feel old in years, though today it enters upon its 114th year. It's a great thing to have successfully negotiated the 114th hole—that is, if "thirteen" are really unlucky, as some people say they are. For ourselves, we have seen no evidence of it.

"Time glides by with constant movement not unlike a stream."
"For neither can a stream stay its course, nor can the fleeting hour."

Yes, time rolls by, and as a French proverb says, "La vieillesse nous attache plus des rides en l'esprit qu'en visage" (old age plants more wrinkles in the mind than in the face). But every rule has its exception, and the exception to this rule is in the celebrating of the Standard today of its 114th birthday.

The Standard will perhaps be pardoned, if, in a reminiscent frame of mind, it thinks of the years which have passed since Stephen Miles gave to Upper Canada its first newspaper, which has been successfully carried on to this day, a space of 114 long years. No huge monument marks the last resting place of Stephen Miles, and no mention of whose value can not be estimated. He had visions of truly educating the pub-

the creation of new provinces; the appearance in the west of villages, towns and cities, all of them younger in years than the Free Press; the establishing of schools, colleges, universities, churches, hospitals; the transformation of the prairie from a runway of the buffalo to one of the world's richest granaries; and the development of great private business enterprises based upon the natural opportunities of this new land. To all these movements the Free Press has made its varied contribution as recorder, narrator, commentator, critic, supporter. While not likely to under-rate its services, as an instrument of opinion in developing and advocating policies, the Free Press is inclined to think that perhaps it is as a medium of publicity that it has helped most. It has been a forum where differing minds have debated the courses best to follow; a meeting place for minds and interests; a market-place for buyer and seller; a central and assembling point in the community mind. The Free Press has always been an organ of opinion. It has had its views and it has fought for them with a vigor that has made for it many friends and not a few enemies. But it has been throughout pre-eminently a newspaper.

That it should today recognize that its duty to give all the news without fear or favor far outweighs its obligation to give the community the benefit of its opinions would not be remarkable, since this has now become the accepted governing principle of modern journalism; but half a century ago newspapers were apt to be regarded by their directors primarily as mediums for propaganda (the word was not in use then, but the fact was much in evidence); and news was judged chiefly in relation to the service it could render in backing up editorial policies. Newspapers were in the main political broadsides. But the founders of the Free Press had a truer vision. They knew that giving the news and rendering a service of publicity to the community were the true cornerstones upon which to build. In their first number they published a creditable summary of outside news; and what was equally significant they gave up a large part of the issue to a detailed "write-up" of the village of Winnipeg and the districts which then made up the Red River settlement. This was publicity work done in a very modern manner as our readers can judge for themselves, for these articles are reproduced elsewhere in this anniversary issue. On the editorial page in a salutatory—repeated in this issue in facsimile—the Free Press outlined a policy of vigorous advocacy of western interests; and it told the governments of the day, provincial and Dominion, what it thought of them and what it proposed to do to them.

Here we have the three roots which the Free Press at its very beginning pushed out in an attempt to take a grip on the community by which it might draw from it the means of life: News as complete and accurate as its resources would allow; publicity for the achievements of the community and encouragement for the opportunities of the future; opinion, vigorous and clearly defined, dedicated to the service of Western Canada. Those roots have gone deep in the last fifty years; and the evidence of the strength derived from them is the Free Press of today with its physical setting to be a business enterprise and a moral power in the community.

Into the making of the Free Press as an institution have gone the energies and the lives of many men. It is greater than any individual's any combination of individuals; it has its own corporate life, its traditions, its memories, its policies its standards—in short it has its own individuality the sum of all the energies and labor which have been expended upon it by its directors, managers, editors, assistants, employees of all kinds, during half a century of time. Not one of these, however minor his position, if he did faithful work, but added his brick to the structure which has risen through the years. The work of the journalist and newspaper maker is done anonymously and in obscurity; the individual is nothing, the institution everything. But the Free Press in this issue has sought, in some measure, to pay acknowledgment to those who in the past made their contributions of service and have passed on or passed out. Of those who are now engaged in the work of "carrying on," nothing has been said beyond what is necessary to make the story complete; it is not for the Free Press of today to appreciate their performances. That, if it is ever done, must be done by others. The next fifty years will improve upon the past and on November 3, 1972, there will doubtless be published from the Free Press of that day an issue which will put this present anniversary number in the shade. It can, at its discretion, do for this generation of Free Press builders what this number does for those who founded and guided this journal during its early decades. But whether this is or is not done will not then be a matter of much concern to them.

The Free Press would not have it thought that in these reasonable remarks it overlooks its acknowledgment to its partners who have made this success possible—the public. There can be no life in a vacuum; and if the west had remained the frontier that it was 50 years ago, ability, enterprise and industry would have been powerless to enlarge or improve the Free Press of that time. It is the people of the west who have made possible its success by their friendship, their generosity, their sympathy and their support. They have got their dividends in such services as the Free Press has been able to render them. This community of not done will not then be a matter of much concern to them.

THE CALGARY HERALD

The Herald's 40th Anniversary.

Size does not, of course, make the value of any publication; some of the most precious things in all

literature are held in narrow space between small covers. The Herald well knows that its readers and their friends will appreciate to-day's special edition by its contents and these have been carefully assembled, both illustrations and letter-press. We know that the articles and the pictures in this issue of The Herald will prove interesting and informative to the people of this city and the Southern Alberta. They tell of the beginning of Calgary and of the province, and portray the development of them in a manner never before attempted.

To prepare a special number so comprehensive in its scope has not been an easy task; it has meant much research and much laborious application. Now that it is given to the public The Herald will be best rewarded if Calgary's citizens, and those of the province generally, will make good use of it. Friends in the other provinces of Canada, in the British Isles and in the United States, can be informed of the growth of Calgary and of the development and progress of this province in no better manner than by reading this issue of The Herald, which specifically marks the 40th anniversary of the birth of this paper.

It will be of interest to the regular readers of The Herald to know that this edition contains 32 pages, or 656 columns; it has 348 columns of advertising and 368 columns of reading matter and illustrations, the total number of individual advertisements being 110. The edition already printed exceeds 40,000 copies and many thousands of copies will be sent to Great Britain the States and to other parts of Canada.

All this is in addition to the regular edition of today. The regular paper, of course, carries its usual volume of advertising. It consists of 22 pages, making in all an edition of 114 pages.

MONTREAL GAZETTE 1778.

The Montreal Gazette if not the oldest newspaper in the province may at least claim to be the oldest in Montreal and all the country west of Quebec. It was established in 1778 by one Maaplet, a Frenchman evidently, and was then published in the French language, but being soon discontinued was revived in or about the year 1794, by Mr. Lewis Roy, who appears to have learned the art of printing in the Quebec Gazette office. After his death the establishment was assumed by Mr. E. Edwards, who also appears to have come from the Quebec Gazette office, and by him was extended and published in French and English, the French edition appearing as "La Gazette de Montreal" and the English as the "Montreal Gazette." At this early period of its existence the Montreal Gazette appeared weekly, and sometimes by-monthly and monthly, accordingly as the mail came in from Quebec, Halifax, and the United States, and was published on a sheet of demy with type and ink which was imported from the mother country, like its predecessor in the 17th century, the "London Post Boy," "Courier," "News," "Intelligencer," and other English newspapers which sprung into existence after the expiration of the censorship act. The Mont-

real Gazette contained little editorial or other original matter. The pen had almost nothing to do with its composition.

It consisted of extracts of news from the English, New York and Philadelphia newspapers, taken from the English newspapers during the season of navigation and from the American in winter. The French Revolution, Pitts advent to power—the siege of Toulon,—the first Italian campaign, Arcola, Lodi, Mantua, the expedition to Egypt, Walcheren, Austrelit, the disastrous Spanish and Russian campaign, the abdication at Fontainebleau, the Hundred Days, and the last great and final struggle on the plains of Waterloo, are described in its columns.

and Government under which we live; a love of social order; and a sympathetic sense of and regard for the feelings of every individual, public and private."

It started as a weekly, at a guinea a year, was published tri-weekly in 1832, and became a daily morning newspaper in January, 1863; it was much given to fashionable intelligence and reading for the family circle, which did not, however, prevent its treating politics in a vigorous style.

Later it was leased to Mr. Blackburn, a gentleman long and respectably connected with the press of Upper Canada, who left it again in the hands of its former proprietor, Mr. George T. Cary, who purchased the establishment and a copyright from his father in 1855.

It became a daily evening paper, and was successfully entered upon as a weekly semi-quarterly in 1865, and a semi-weekly in 1874, to a demifolio in 1882, when it became a tri-weekly.

Some years later the "Mercury," after a very successful career, ceased publication.

THE MONTREAL HERALD, 1811.

The Montreal Herald was first published by Mr. Mongo Kay, in the year 1811. He had previously been a merchant of Montreal, and a partner of the then Judge Smith, who died in 1815, when William Gray became proprietor, and died in 1822; his widow carried on the establishment about two years, when she died, and the property was purchased by Mr. Archibald Ferguson, on the first of May, 1824, and sold to Robert Weir on November 1, 1823. On the death of Robert Weir, junior, which occurred in the year 1842, Robert Weir, senior, and David Kinnear became proprietors and remained so until the year 1846, when Mr. Weir retired from the business.

David Kinnear then formed a partnership with James Potts, Hon. E. Goff Penny, grandfather of the present Chief Editor of the Quebec Chronicle, and Andrew Wilson, under the firm of D. Kinnear and Company. James Potts retired from the business, which was continued by the remaining member of the firm, until the death of David Kinnear, which occurred on the 20th of November, 1862. After this period the business was carried on by Hon. E. Goff Penny and Andrew Wilson, under the firm of Penny, Wilson and Company. It later became a joint-stock company under the name of the "Herald Publishing Company." It underwent many changes, but is still to-day published as a daily in the city of Montreal.

BROCKVILLE RECORDER, 1820.

This paper, the oldest except the "Kingston Chronicle," in central Canada, was established by Mr. Beach in 1820. Mr. Beach came from Kingston, where he had been engaged in printing the "Upper Canada Herald," about two years after the inauguration of the "Recorder," the late William Buell purchased the paper and became its proprietor and editor; the paper continued to be the property of Mr. Buell until the month of June, 1849, when it was purchased by Mr. D.

Wylie. The "Recorder" continued with many variations for many years after Mr. Wylie disappeared from the active scene of journalism and had a very large circulation in many parts of the Province of Ontario.

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, KINGSTON, 1834.

The "British Whig" was first published in January, 1834, as a semi-weekly newspaper in the Edwell and Perry interests (the Old Reform); but after a couple of years it became a weekly sheet; in April, 1842, it became tri-weekly, in January, 1849, it was daily, the first in the Province; for though the "Montreal Herald" and the "Gazette" were issued daily in summer much earlier, yet in winter time they were tri-weekly.

From 1845 to 1850 it was printed and edited by Dr. Edward John Barker, a London practitioner, who emigrated to Canada in the fall of 1832; at that time Mr. Noble Palmer, a druggist of Kingston, was about publishing the "Spectator" engaged Dr. Barker as editor, who forthwith abandoned his profession and took up that of a newspaper man.

Since those days the "Whig" has undergone several changes but it still is being published as a daily paper.

PERTH COURIER, 1834.

The "Perth Courier" was started in 1834 in the town of Perth by John Cameron, elder brother of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron; but before it had been two years in existence, John Cameron died, and Malcolm conducted the paper for about another year when he sold out to James Thomson. In 1852 Mr. Thomson was appointed Sheriff, when he sold out to Charles Rice who conducted the paper until 1862, when he was appointed clerk of the county court, and at the close of the year he sold out to George Walker, who became proprietor of the paper. When the paper was first started a section of the country of which Perth was the capital, was called the Bathurst district, and the paper was called "The Bathurst Courier," which title it retained up to 1857, and counties substituted, the proprietor, Mr. Rice deemed it advisable, as the word Bathurst had lost its significance, to substitute the word "Perth," the name of the county town and the paper continued to be published under the name of the "Perth Courier."

THE GUELPH ADVERTISER.

Previous to 1845 there were two separate efforts made to start a newspaper in Guelph, after it became a county town, but each failed after a trial of a few weeks. In that year the "Guelph and Galt Advertiser" was commenced as a weekly by Mr. John Smith, who in addition to the ordinary duties of editor, publisher and printer, was his own press man, and on more than one occasion had to make his own delivery in the town.

In 1854 the proprietor commenced a tri-weekly in addition to the weekly issue but at the end of two years the opening of the Grand Trunk railway dropped the Toronto (Continued on Page Twelve.)

THE DOMINION PRINTING INK & COLOR CO., Limited

128-130 PEARS AVENUE, TORONTO, CANADA

Manufacturers of

High-Grade News Inks

Stocked and Sold by

JOHN MARTIN PAPER CO., Limited

WINNIPEG

EDMONTON

CALGARY

CHAS. H. TICE

128 BLEURY STREET MONTREAL, P.Q.

Made to Suit the Style
of Press You Use

THE QUEBEC CHRONICLE PRINTING CO. OPERATES

A CENTURY AND A HALF OF NEWSPAPER GROWTH AND OF PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

Founded in 1764 The "Quebec Gazette" Has Been Published Ever Since And Is Still Issued Today—"The Quebec Chronicle" Is A "Younger" Offspring

From the point of view of longevity, if nothing else the Quebec Chronicle may justly claim to be the most remarkable of the world's newspapers that are in existence at the present time. It was founded within five years of the opening of the British regime in Canada, as the Quebec Gazette, and for some fifty years enjoyed official status as the medium of publication of Government announcements; thus possessing the right to display the Royal coat-of-arms. Probably for this reason the Gazette was also a pioneer of bilingualism: for many years it was printed in French and English until the development of the French language press in this Province made the practice no longer necessary.

The Morning Chronicle was established as a distinct enterprise in 1847 but a few years later the two papers became merged in a common ownership, since when the publishers have issued the younger paper as a daily, and the old original Quebec Gazette as a weekly edition. There is said to have been a Halifax Gazette that was dated 1764, but, if so, it has long since disappeared and the only surviving journals that approach the Quebec Gazette at all nearly in point of age are the Montreal Gazette, which was established in 1778, and the London Times, the first edition of which made its appearance ten years later, in 1788.

The Quebec Gazette was commenced on Thursday the 21st of June, 1764, by Messrs. Brown and Gilmour, the paper being published in alternate English and French columns on folio pages 18 inches by 12. Some years later symptoms of disagreement were apparent between the two partners and in 1772 they separated, the former retaining the paper.

He continued at the head of the establishment until he relinquished it in favor of his nephew, Mr. Samuel Neilson, who had come from Scotland for that purpose with his younger brother John, afterwards the Honorable John Neilson. Mr. Samuel Neilson dying in 1793, the concern devolved upon John, who, being too young to manage it by himself, was sustained by the Reverend Mr. Sparks, who took the chief charge of the paper and kept it until 1796, when the young man, coming to his majority, assumed the duty.

The Gazette was, and continued to be until 1818 an official paper. It was then enlarged from the small form in which it had been published to a respectable sheet of 21 by 14 inches, divided into four columns, part English and part French, the former preponderating. In 1818 Mr. Neilson was requested to become a candidate for the representation of the County of Quebec, he being then 42 years of age. Mr. Neilson was elected, defeating Mr. Lee. He was afterwards appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

In 1822 the Gazette was published daily three times in French and three times in English each week. At this time Mr. Samuel Neilson, son of John Neilson, was the proprietor, and had inherited all his father's ability. The health of Mr. Neilson, Jr., having given away under the arduous toils of the daily publication of his paper, he was obliged to seek restoration in travel, but never returned to his charge, for he died in New York on his way home, and the afflicted father was obliged, at the age of sixty, to re-assume the direction and control of the Gazette.

In 1847 the Honorable John Neilson was appointed by the St. Andrews Society, of which he was a member, to present their Address of Congratulations to Lord Elgin on his first visit to Quebec; and having been exposed to a chilling rain on his way there, laid the foundation of the disease, which on the 1st of February 1848 ended in death.

From this time until the end of May of the same year, John Neilson, third son of the deceased editor, assumed the management of the Gazette, with the printing and stationery business connected therewith—the editorial department being in charge of Mr. Ronald McDonald and other writers for the press at this period.

On the 18th of May 1847 the first number of the Morning Chronicle was issued, the proprietors of which were Mr. Robert Middleton and Mr. C. St. Michel.

Following the death of the Hon. John Neilson in 1848, Mr. Robert Middleton, who was the first editor of the new daily as well as one of its proprietors, retired in 1849 to assume the proprietorship and control of the Quebec Gazette, leaving Mr. Charles St. Michel, sole proprietor of the Morning Chronicle.

In the year 1854, when Quebec was last visited by the Asiatic cholera, the Morning Chronicle became an all round morning daily. By that time its importance and popularity as an enterprising and reliable purveyor of news and an advertising medium had so increased that its proprietor and publisher, Mr. St. Michel, found it necessary not only to adopt this step, but to enlarge the form of the paper and make improvements in its plant in keeping with the progress of the typographical art and the growing demands upon its advertising space.

The year 1854 was also one of great national importance. It ushered in one of the most brilliant eras of Canadian constitutional development. It was the era of many

of the greatest figures in Canadian history. Papineau had disappeared from the scene; Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks, McNab and Morin were passing from it; George Etienne Cartier and John A. Macdonald were coming on, while standing out prominently with them in the moving picture of the years we notice men of such mark and weight as George Brown, A. A. Doolan, J. B. E. Dorion, the "Enfant Terrible" of his day, L. H. Holton, J. C. Chapais, Henry Starnes, N. F. Belleau, Isidore Thibault, Joseph Cauchon, W. P. Howland, Jas. Cockburn, Richard Cartwright, Thomas d'Arcy McGee, H. L. Langevin, E. P. Tache, P. J. O. Chauveau, John Ross, L. S. Huntington, Sandfield Macdonald, A. Mackenzie, Oliver Mowat, Leclerc de St. Just, Alexander Campbell, Hilyard Cameron, Charles Alley, John Carling, R. W. Scott, H. G. Joly, A. T. Galt, W. McDougall, John Henry Pope, &c.

The Morning Chronicle underwent a change of proprietorship in 1859. By purchase it passed into the hands of Mr. S. B. Foote, who made some important changes in its plant, including the introduction of steam as the motive power of its press, and who, for about two years more, continued its publication in the old building on Mountain Hill, in which it had been started.

In 1863 Mr. S. B. Foote transferred his interest in the paper to his brother, Mr. J. J. Foote, under whose control and management it remained for the next thirty-four years. Under the latter's control commerce and shipping were featured in the paper, which proved of great value to the commercial and shipping interests of the port. These were the days of merchant princes and active business men in Quebec like the Symes, the Levys, the Burstails, the Woods, the Petrys, the Youngs, the Andersons, the Scotts, the Gibbs, the Stevensons, the Sharples, the Halls, the Hamiltons, the Rosses, the Dobells, the Withalls, the Bensons, the Bennets, the Forsyths, the McLimonts, the Chinies, the Thibaults, the Gillespies, the Deans, the Shaws, the Jones, the Gunns, the Parks, the Whites, the Josephs, the Baldwin, the Dinings, the Pattersons, the Postons, the Pemberton, the Crawford, the Wurtelles, the Noads, the Fry, the Jeffries, the Flanagan, the Roches, the Connollys and others.

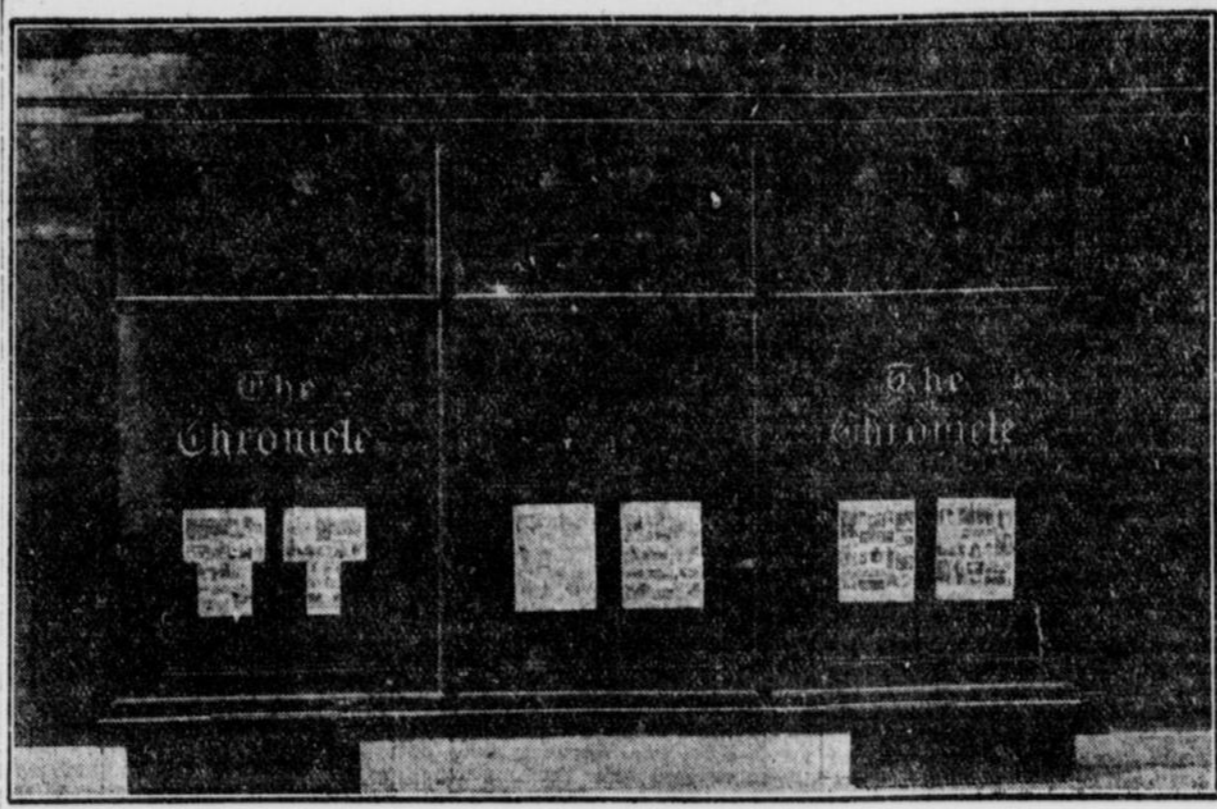
The old Quebec Gazette was absorbed by the Morning Chronicle shortly after the death of Mr. Robert Middleton in 1874. The title and good will of the venerable old paper were acquired from the proprietors, the then firm of Middleton & Dawson, by Mr. J. J. Foote, who merged his purchase into the Morning Chronicle, making it the latter's weekly and thus perpetuating the existence of the first newspaper published in Quebec after the conquest. On the death of Mr. J. J. Foote in 1897, the publication of the Morning Chronicle was continued by his heirs and executors for somewhat more than twelve months, when the proprietorship of the paper again changed hands, passing into those of the Chronicle Printing Company, which was formed in 1898, with the late Hon. John Sharples as president.

Mr. Sharples died on July 20, 1913, and was succeeded by Mr. J. T. Ross, who had been Vice-President of the company.

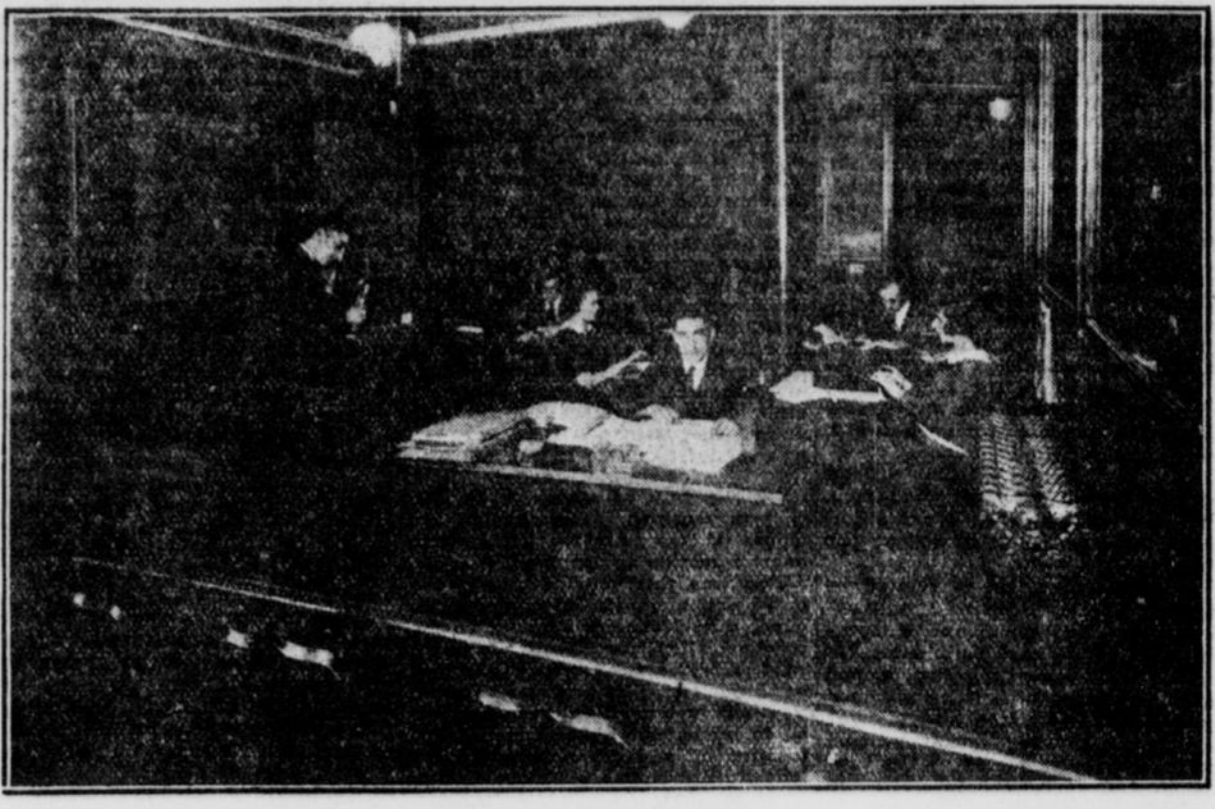
A reorganization took place in December, 1919, when the late Major-General Sir David Watson, who was then almost sole proprietor, became president, Sir David died on February 18, 1922.

After his death the company was wound up and a new one formed under the name of "The Quebec Chronicle Printing Company" by which the "Quebec Chronicle" and the "Quebec Gazette" are now owned and published.

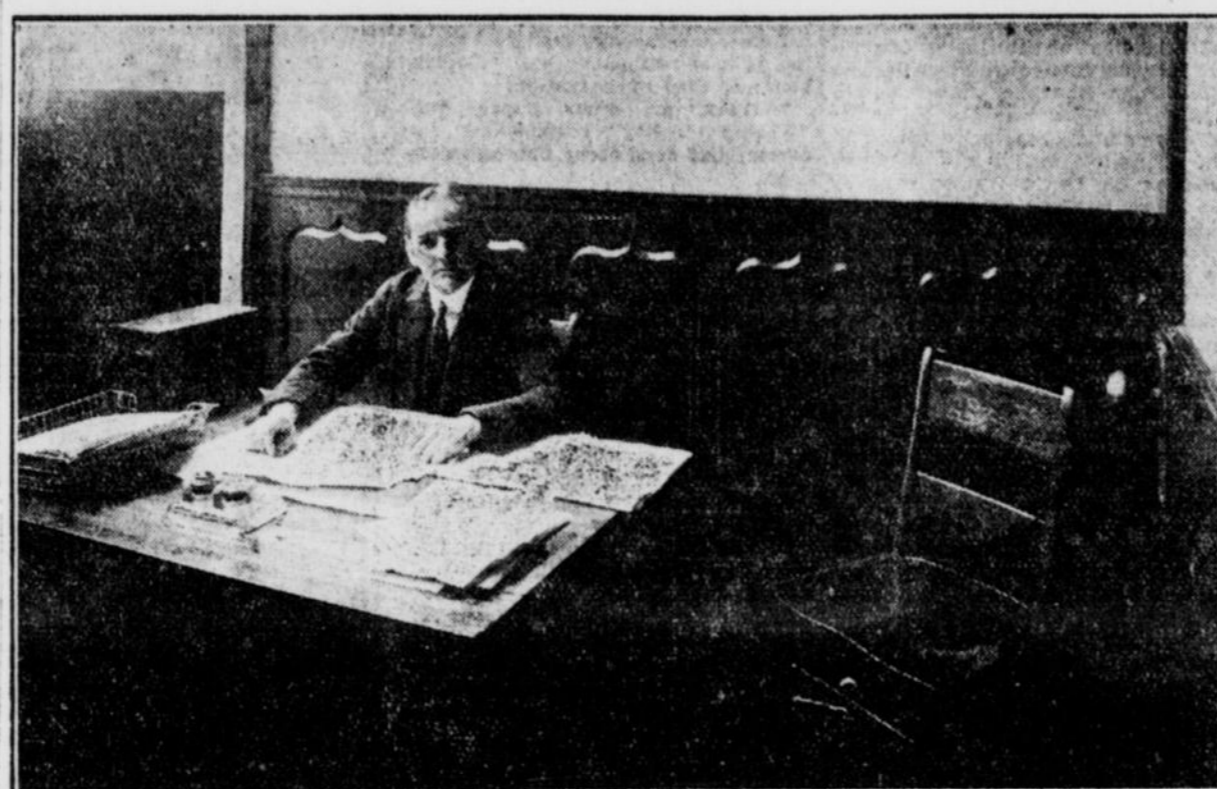
No history of the Quebec Chronicle would be complete without some reference to the men who filled its chief editorial chair at different times and whose able pens did so much to shape its destinies, increase its prestige and raise it to its present high position in contemporary journalism. Among the earliest of its chief editors, of whom there remains at this distance of time any reliable record, we find the names of the late Mr. Robert Middleton, the paper's enterprising founder with Mr. St. Michel in 1847, Mr. Chas Riger, one of the ablest and most versatile writers of his day, Mr. John Henry William, a famous local lawyer, one of the cleverest men and the most eloquent journalists of his time, who in after years took the Quebec Mercury, Dr. Kinlira, a ripe scholar and a gentleman of the highest literary attainments, Dr. Andrews, at one time rector of the Quebec High School, and a most classical and polished writer, Mr. James Dunbar, K.C., the late well-known Crown prosecutor for this district, who graduated from its law reportership of the paper to its chief editorial chair, which he filled for some time with that remarkable talent for which he became so noted in subsequent years as one of Quebec's leading lawyers, Mr. Dan Morrison, another brilliant journalist, who came here from Ontario to assume editorial charge of the paper, Mr. George Sheppard, probably the most powerful political writer of a stormy political period and who in after years before his death became editor of one of the great New York dailies, Mr. Arthur Harvey, Canada's great statistician of a later day, whose controversies in the paper and the law courts with the late Mr. Charles Secretan, a



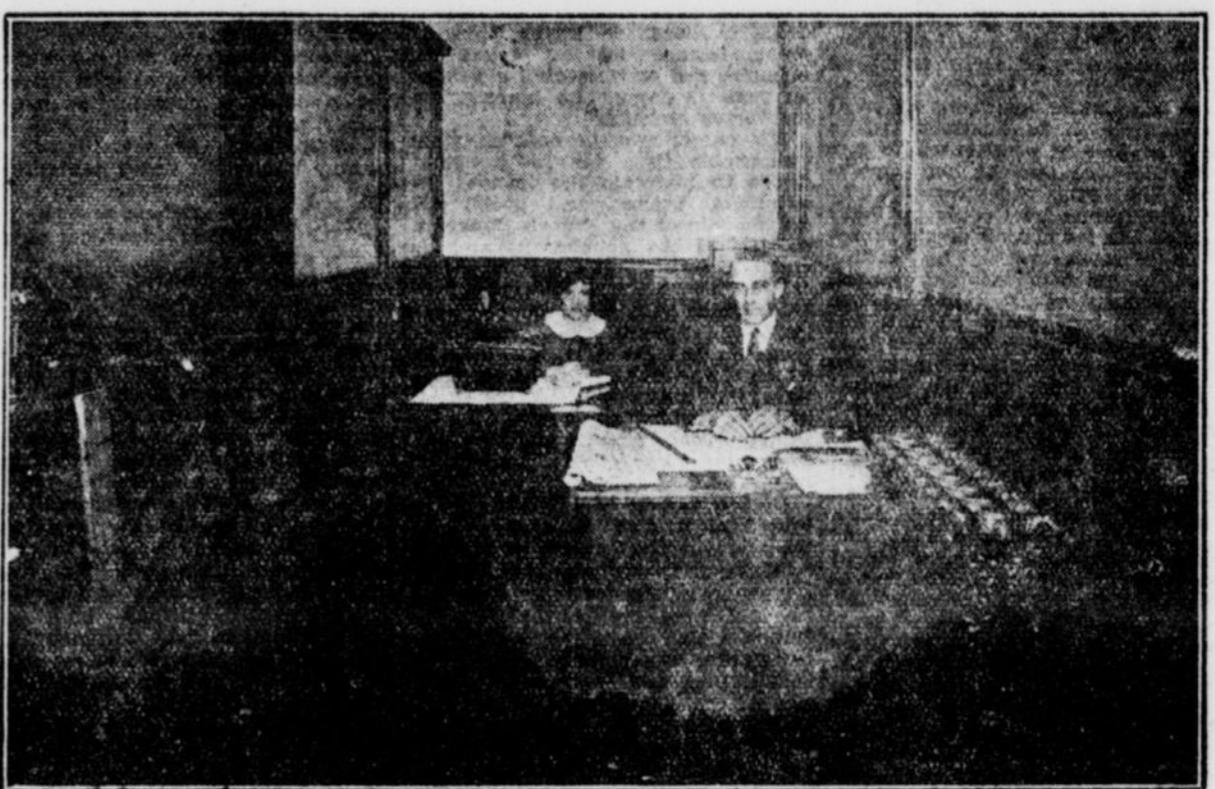
The Chronicle's "Shop Front".



General Business Office.



Business Manager's Office.



Advertising Manager's Office.



Chief Editor's Office.



General Editorial Room

Reminiscences of Old Mountain Hill Days

The Morning Chronicle was printed from 1847 up to the time of its removal to Buaide street, in the old building near the foot of Mountain Hill on the upper corner of Sault-au-Matelot street. This structure, erected under the French regime, was the property in 1753 of Jean Tache, one of the foremost citizens of his time as shown by the fact that he was the Syndic des Marchands de Quebec. He was a man of considerable note and wrote among other things "La Fabrique de la Mer", in verse. He was a man of considerable means, having owned the property whereon Holland House now stands and also a block of buildings on the Napoleon wharf which was destroyed by fire in 1845. Jean Tache was an ancestor of the Hon. Sir E. P. Tache, at one time Prime Minister of Canada. For nearly half a century prior to the occupancy of the building by Mr. St. Michel who commenced printing the Chronicle there in 1847, the old building had been known as the

Neptune Inn and coffee house, and in front of the attic window facing on Mountain Hill there was for many years a figure of the sea-god, armed with his trident. The building again became an inn after the removal of the Chronicle Office to Buaide street. It was the property for many years of the late Hon. Henry Black, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court here who died in 1872. After his death it became the property of George Okill Stuart, Esq. It was in this building that the Quebec Merchants' Exchange was established in 1816, and here for some time it had its quarters.

The contrast between the Chronicle office of even twenty-five years ago and its present quarters may be judged of from the description given, by one of its former editors, of its Mountain Hill home. Both gas and electricity were strangers to the office, which in all its departments depended upon coal oil lamps for illuminating purposes, while wood-burning stoves were alone utilized for heating purposes. Many Quebecers of the older generation can recall the old building sufficiently well to be able to contrast it with the Chronicle's present home. Its old-fashioned press could only print two pages of the paper at the same time upon one side of the paper only and all the type was set by hand.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

BUFFALOES FOR NEW ZEALAND

Three buffaloes, from the great Canadian herd in Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta, will shortly be added to the nucleus of a collection of wild animals of the world being formed by the city of Auckland, New Zealand. One hundred and seventy acres of land have been set aside for the Auckland zoological gardens, and the Department of the Interior has found it possible to accede to the request of the mayor of Auckland for these characteristically Canadian animals. Arrangements are being made to have one male and two female buffaloes transferred to the new gardens.

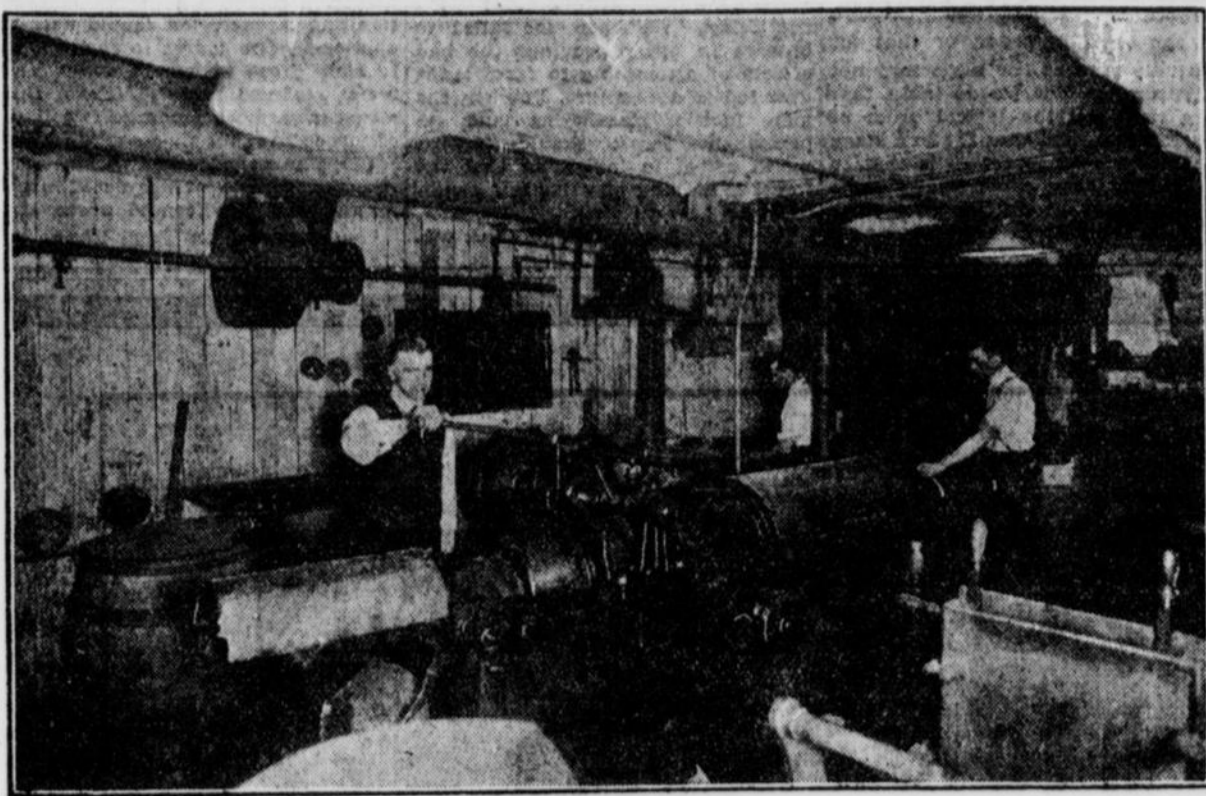


Quebec Chronicle Building.

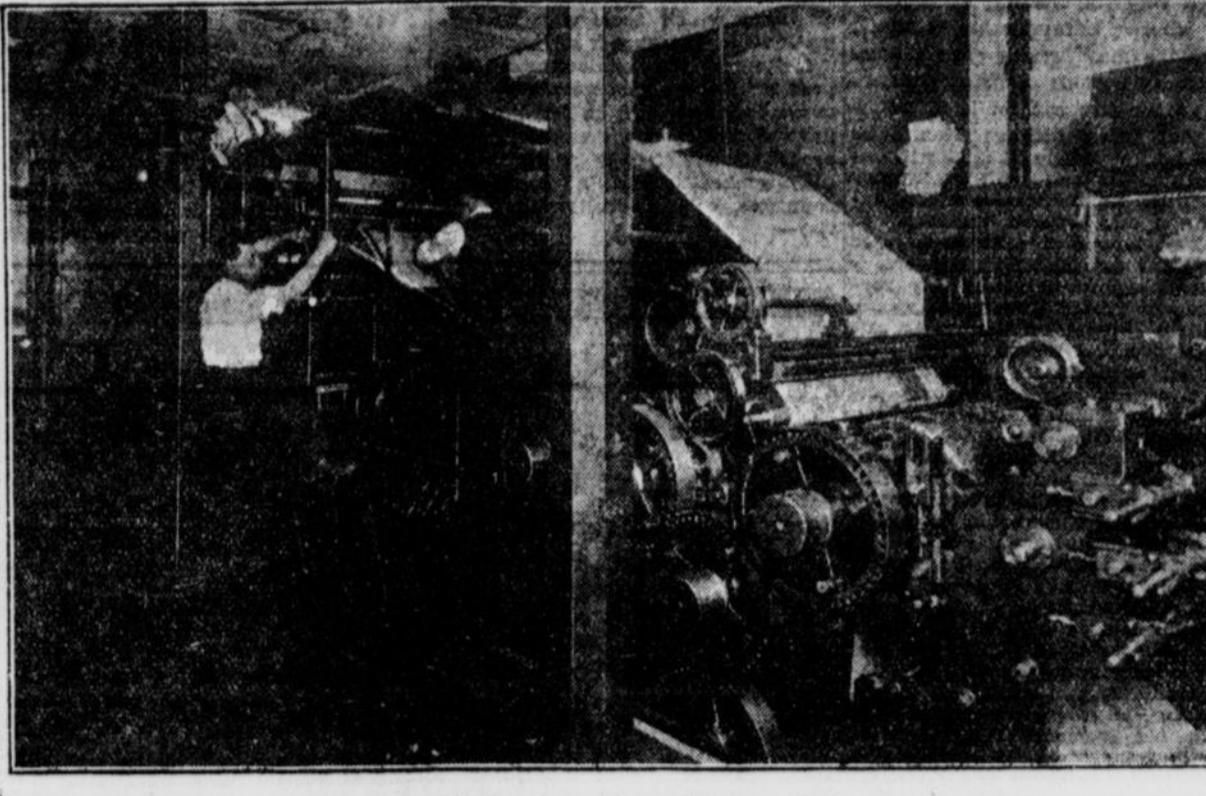
prominent and eccentric, but exceedingly clever local lawyer of that age, are still remembered with amusement by many of Quebec's older citizens. Mr. John Felix McDonnell, one of the most gifted and versatile of journalists, a man of the widest general information, a splendid writer of prose and verse; and Messrs. Findlay and Davis, both journalists of great experience and power. Coming down to a somewhat later period, we find Mr. Isaac Watson, a recent arrival from Ireland and one of the ablest stenographers of that day, in editorial charge of the paper, followed by Mr. W. Leslie Thom, a young Quebecer, and a fluent and sarcastic writer who made the Chronicle "hum," so to speak, for a few years in the early seventies, and whose sensational handling before the Bar of the Provincial Legislative Assembly to answer for some biting comments in the paper on certain administrative acts of the then local Government, caused considerable excitement. In turn, Mr. Thom was succeeded by the late Mr. J. A. Jordan, who at different times previously had been connected with the Chronicle as its city editor or Parliamentary correspondent. Mr. Jordan filled the chief editorial chair during the whole period of the Mackenzie Liberal Administration at Ottawa and the Joly Government at Quebec, which was one of the most important and trying stages of Canada and Quebec's political history, and his ability is still so well known to his fellow citizens that it calls for no comment. After Mr. Jordan came the late Dr. George Stewart, one of the most eminent of Canadian litterateurs and one of the most correct, pleasing and logical, as well as the witliest and most humorous of writers, who filled the position for a much longer period than any of his predecessors, and who in turn was replaced by another well known local journalist and literary man, Mr. E. T. Chambers, the author of "The Ouaniche and its Canadian Environment," and other famous

of the greatest figures in Canadian history. Papineau had disappeared from the scene; Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks, McNab and Morin were passing from it; George Etienne Cartier and John A. Macdonald were coming on, while standing out prominently with them in the moving picture of the years we notice men of such mark and weight as George Brown, A. A. Doolan, J. B. E. Dorion, the "Enfant Terrible" of his day, L. H. Holton, J. C. Chapais, Henry Starnes, N. F. Belleau, Isidore Thibault, Joseph Cauchon, W. P. Howland, Jas. Cockburn, Richard Cartwright, Thomas d'Arcy McGee, H. L. Langevin, E. P. Tache, P. J. O. Chauveau, John Ross, L. S. Huntington, Sandfield Macdonald, A. Mackenzie, Oliver Mowat, Leclerc de St. Just, Alexander Campbell, Hilyard Cameron, Charles Alley, John Carling, R. W. Scott, H. G. Joly, A. T. Galt, W. McDougall, John Henry Pope, &c.

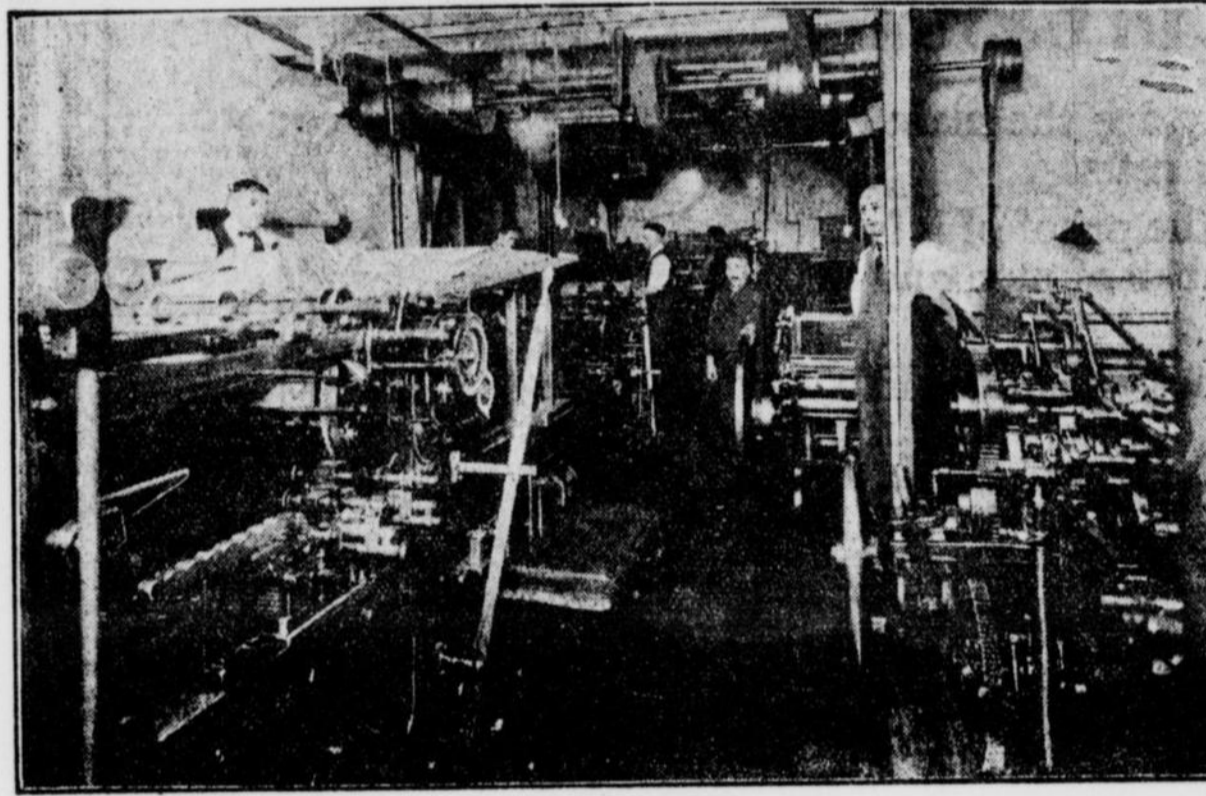
A COMPLETE PUBLISHING AND PRINTING PLANT



Stereotyping Department.



Newspaper Press Room.



Job Press Room.



Newspaper Composing Room.



Bindery Department.



Job Composing Room.

THREE NATIONAL FIGURES WERE CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH PAPER'S HISTORY

First British Governor Was The Instigator Of The Quebec Gazette—The Historic Personality Of The Great Patriot Dr. Neilson Stands Out Most Prominently In The Past Records Of The Chronicle—Major-General Sir David Watson Made The Paper What It Is Today

As can be seen from the history of the Quebec Chronicle recorded in another article in this issue, the ideas and traditions first set forth in the Printers' Address to the Public of June 1, 1764, have been zealously maintained and faithfully handed down to the present day by a long line of publishers and editors. Many of these men played a distinguished part in the life of their day, attaining to more than a merely local reputation, but of all those connected directly or indirectly with the fortunes of the paper three only remain to us as historic national figures.

It is a curious fact that, as one gallant military commander should have lent his good offices to the initial enterprise, so another should have lately been its directing force; though the former was a professional and the latter a citizen soldier. There is no need for us to recall the part played by Brigadier-General James Murray as the Lieutenant of Wolfe and, afterwards, as the first British Governor of Canada but a word may perhaps be said as to the breadth of mind and sincere admiration for the people of French Canada which led him to pursue a policy of conciliation and enlightenment of which the inauguration of the Quebec Gazette as an official newspaper formed only a part.

In "Old Quebec", Sir Gilbert Parker writes of the period: "The Tiers Etat awoke to its latent destiny thirty years before the same realization came to Paris; and it was the new principles of government which achieved this bloodless revolution. . . . The plainest citizen felt a new pulse within him as soon as he saw the trend of the English system. Instead of being kept in the dark as to what was taking place in the outside world, he found a strange solicitude in high quarters to keep him informed on every subject of public importance. Under General Murray a newspaper was established, the Quebec Gazette, which began as a weekly in 1764."

Typical of the man was his own proud declaration: "I glory in having been accused of warmth and firmness in protecting the King's Canadian subjects, and of doing the utmost in my power to gain to my royal master the affections of that brave, hardy people, whose emigration, if it should ever happen, would be an irreparable loss to this empire."

The merging of the Morning Chronicle and the Quebec followed the close of the long career of Hon. Dr. Neilson, the great civilian statesman of Chronicle history. He was a lineal descendant of one of the first proprietors of the Quebec Gazette and was almost born in its editorial chair. A contemporary of the famous Nationalist, Papineau, he was one of those who identified himself in bonds of friendship with the French-Canadians and who fought courageously for the consoling liberty of Canada in general and Lower Canada in particular. Dr. Neilson was not only a forceful and gifted writer but an eloquent speaker and his life and principles, like those of General Murray, form part of the great inheritance of tradition possessed by those who today direct the policies of this newspaper.

The Chronicle of the present day was made by Major Sir David Watson, whose whole business career was devoted to its service. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder at an early age he climbed steadily to the top; dying in the position of almost sole proprietor, President and Managing Director.

While it was left for the present company to carry out the modernization of the Chronicle building that had been long contemplated but delayed, like so many other plans, by the world war, it was Sir David who mainly developed the plant as it now exists. After his return to Quebec from five years of the most brilliant war services and in the short time before his sudden death he made important additions to its equipment in the stereotyping, job press and linotype departments. Under his administration also, the local and telegraphic news services of the paper were materially advanced; while the size of the sheet was increased from seven to eight columns in line with modern newspaper practice.

Sir David is affectionately remembered by all who served under him and his contribution to the progress of the Chronicle was no less important than his contribution to the Allied victory which will never be forgotten and which undoubtedly helped to shorten his life.



Accountant's Office.

A MODERN PLANT WELL UP-TO-DATE

Chronicle Building Entirely Renovated And Equipped With Latest Machinery

It was on May 18, 1847, that the first number of the Quebec Chronicle appeared. The publishers were then Messrs. R. Middleton and C. St. Michel and their place of business was situated at 25 Mountain Hill where Antoine Langlois, bookseller and news vendor later opened his store. The paper was established through the influence of Messrs. James Bell Forsyth and William Stevenson, prominent merchants of Quebec at the time.

The first issue was a small unpretentious publication of 4 pages of 5 columns each, with columns of advertising matter. Editorials only appeared occasionally in the early issues of the "Quebec Chronicle." There was very little local news published, the police court news and even fires of some importance were dismissed with just a scant mention of the facts. The editor was however very careful in his selection of extracts from the London Times and English Reviews. Whittier's poems often appeared in the "Poet's Corner" and "Dealings with the firm of Dombey and Son, wholesale and retail, and for exportation," by Charles Dickens, was published as a serial. The "Chronicle" was published every morning at 10 o'clock, Sundays excepted but that was only in summer. In winter the paper was issued only three times a week. Advertising had to be sent in be-

fore 7 o'clock the evening previous to publication.

A number of the old firms whose advertising appeared in the very first number of the "Quebec Chronicle" are still in business in Quebec. Many wonderful changes have taken place since that fateful day in 1847. As new printing devices, new methods and systems of setting type and turning out the finished paper ready for distribution or sale on the streets, were invented, the "Quebec Chronicle" improved its mechanical facilities.

Early Methods of Printing.

The first edition of the paper was printed on a Washington hand press and later on an ordinary hand power press. During Mr. S. E. Foote's proprietorship, steam was introduced as the motive power of the presses and on coming into control of the paper, his brother and successor, J. J. Foote, installed a double feed Wharfedale press, which was considered as a wonder of mechanical skill at the time. At the time the "Chronicle Printing and Publishing Company" was formed a Cox duplex press was succeeded in 1904 by a modern sixteen page two color Hoe stereotyping printing press.

The "Chronicle" like all early papers, was of course all set by hand, that is, every letter had to be picked out of a "rack" or "case" and placed in a small holder and this entailed a tremendous amount of careful and relatively slow work. As soon as the new typesetting machine had been invented and placed upon the market, the "Chronicle" immediately purchased three of them for its composing room. The old hand compositors were instructed how to manipulate the new machines and in a very short time they proved themselves very apt pupils indeed and experts at the business. As the necessity was felt additional typesetting machines were purchased and installed. The adoption of the new machines and the introduction of the rotary press, required a great deal of other supplementary equip-

ment. The paper could no longer be printed direct from the flat "forms" in which the type was set. Casts had to be made so that the "matter" might fit on the rollers of the presses. This necessitated the installation of a complete "stereotyping" set of machines, and with that addition the "Chronicle" composing and printing departments were brought up to date.

Up to Modern Standard.

As years have gone by and new devices or improvements have been invented, the "Chronicle" has kept pace with the development of modern printing and today is as well equipped to handle, not only the newspaper itself but its large volume of "job work" or general printing, as any of its contemporaries in the Dominion.

Among the more recent acquisitions of modern machinery are an improved linotype composing machine which allows the composition of "headings" in type such as formerly was only available from the hand type "cases"; an up-to-date, large capacity stereotyping machine and one of the most modern of its kind in any printing plant in Canada.

But while the mechanical equipment of the paper was being perfected, the welfare and comfort of its small army of employees, some of them indeed old and trusted "veterans," was not overlooked. Special facilities of every description were provided for them and only quite recently a most modern system of ventilation has been installed in the composing room. Pipes lead from each of the typesetting machines to a main shaft or chimney and the fumes from the hot metal are drawn from the atmosphere of the room and expelled by forced draught. This in itself is a tremendous improvement upon the old systems of ventilation by open windows or small fans.

Building Completely Renovated.

The interior of the building now occupied by the "Quebec Chronicle" has practically been entirely renovated and it might be said, "com-

pletely "renewed." New editorial offices, as up-to-date in every respect as anything in the province, with new office furniture and equipment of every description, have been provided and the ground floor has been transformed to such an extent that those who visited the building only a few months ago could not help but believe they were making some mistake and had entered the premises of some other firm. New business offices, modern in furniture, equipment, ventilation and lighting, up-to-date in every particular, had been constructed. While the decorations and ornamentation of the new offices are all in the very best taste and according to the latest exigencies and demands of present day decorative art, the old oak paneling has been used in the ground floor offices. The various offices and departments in the building are all connected and in direct communication with each other not only by a system of inter-departmental telephones, but also by a series of loud speaking, easily handled and controlled dictographs.

The front of the building itself has been completely renovated and the "Chronicle" in its new "dress," restored and rejuvenated, might be said to blaze forth in new glory on Buade street near the corner of Du Fort street.

Modern ideas in the way of news paper display windows have been introduced in the general renovation scheme and "tableaux" upon which various engravings, pictures, illustrations and other matters of general interest can be exhibited for the edification as well as the general pleasure and satisfaction of the public, have been set up in the three large show windows of the "Chronicle."

All metal fire escapes, conveniently situated to permit of a rapid exit in case of emergency, have been erected and all other modern fire prevention systems are in use in the building.

at the battle of the Plains of Abraham, and the siege of Quebec. In his high position he did much to contribute to the brilliant victory which the British arms achieved. On the taking of Quebec, Wolfe being dead, Monckton wounded, and the Marquis Townshend having to depart for England, the command of the city and forces was judiciously entrusted to General Murray. He accordingly assumed the charge and at once did everything which he possibly could for the defence of the city against the anticipated attack of the city against the anticipated attacks and outposts were erected around Quebec and he laid in an ample supply of provisions for the ensuing winter. These were all wise and prudent measures, and a mean proof of the skill and foresight of the general. Indeed, it required all his vigilance to preserve the city. The first days of spring brought de Lévis and his army, consisting of twelve thousand men, while that of Murray amounted to only three thousand and two hundred, two-thirds of whom had been enfeebled with disease. Nevertheless, his gallant and enterprising spirit did not shrink from encountering such a superior force, and on the 28th of April, he sailed bravely forth from the gates and ancient battlements of Quebec to offer the enemy battle. De Lévis was encouraged and taken by surprise, but he speedily formed his men in column and a general battle took place, now known as the "Second Battle of Quebec." This contest was even more fiercely maintained than the first, and the raking fire kept up by the superior force of the French army under the able leadership of de Lévis, produced such telling effect, that Murray ordered a retreat, carrying with him all his wounded, to the number of seven hundred, but leaving his guns behind. He has been much condemned to sacrificing his men, and attacking such a large and superior force, and has therefore been designated rash and "hot-headed"; but whoever surveys that record of our history calmly that dispassionately, cannot but admire the man and his brave and intrepid conduct. He did his duty, and performed it better than could have been expected, for he left eighteen hundred of the enemy dead on the field, and only lost about three hundred of his own men. His coolness and self-possession having much intimidated the French. Now, however, he had a great care entrusted to him, the number of wounded and the defence of the city, with a small and decreased force within the walls, and an overwhelming one without, battering away at the devoted walls of the ancient city to compel him to capitulate. Yet he lost not his self-possession, but, as gallantly and devotedly as before, took all measures and precautions to protect the city; that was now his sole thought—that his sole object; and his efforts were crowned with success. Aid arrived from England, and the French were compelled to beat a precipitate retreat, while the gallant Murray still held Quebec. On the 14th of June he left that city and proceeded to Montreal there to join Lord Amherst with the main army, and to force the remnant of the French to capitulate, and thus sever the connection of France with Canada forever. They succeeded, and the French forces were allowed to march out with all the honors of war.

Shortly after Murray's return to Quebec, he was appointed the first Governor-General of the Province, and he continued in this high office till 1767. During his administration, the form of government and the laws to be observed in the new colony were promulgated; the many evils that arose therefrom caused much dissatisfaction among the French people, and Governor Murray did all in his power to alleviate the discontented feeling, but with only partial success. Nevertheless, he won the goodwill and esteem of the whole French race in Canada and lost that of a part of his countrymen, because he would not conform to their prejudices against the poor natives and those of French origin. He left for England on leave of absence; but when he arrived there he was appointed to a much better field for his talents and abilities and he accordingly resigned his connection with Canada.

General Murray was subsequently distinguished for his gallant though unsuccessful defence of Minorca, in 1758 against the Duc de Crillon, at the head of a large Spanish and French force. De Crillon, despairing of success, endeavored to corrupt the gallant Scot, and offered him the sum of one million sterling for the surrender of the fortress. Indignant at the attempt, General Murray immediately addressed the following letter to the Duke:—

14th. October, 1751.

"When your brave ancestor was desired by his sovereign to assassinate the Duke de Guise, he returned the answer which you should have thought of when you attempted to assassinate the character of a man whose birth is as illustrious as your own, or that of the Duke de Guise. I can have no further conversation with you but in arms. If you have any humanity, pray send clothing for your unfortunate prisoners in my possession; leave it included in it, and led a brigade

General James Murray was a son of the fourth Lord Elibank. He early entered into the service of his country, and served for some time on the continent of Europe. On the expedition being fitted out for the conquest of Canada, he was included in it, and led a brigade

Foreign countries have 300 consuls and vice-consuls in Canada.

General James Murray was a son of the fourth Lord Elibank. He early entered into the service of his country, and served for some time on the continent of Europe. On the expedition being fitted out for the conquest of Canada, he was included in it, and led a brigade

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(Continued on Page Five.)

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE AND SILVICULTURE WILL SAVE OUR FOREST WEALTH

Greatest Of Natural Resources Is Also Source Of Employment For Large Portion Of Population

Experts From All Parts Of The Empire Study Best Means To Ensure Continuous Production Of Timber

Delegates from all parts of the British Empire, about 30 in number, including some of the greatest forestry experts in the world today, recently concluded a week making series of conferences, meetings and discussions to deal with momentous questions of forest preservation and protection, and the many phases of the "science" of forestry.

They held full sessions and committee meetings in Ottawa, after they had made an extensive tour through the forests in all parts of Canada.

Such meetings and gatherings of experts were naturally conducive to many exchanges of views and opinions, and the results of the deliberations and opinions are embodied in a most comprehensive report, which has only been made public a few days ago.

As far as Canada is concerned, there are two outstanding features in the report: Forest fire protection, and silviculture. There are also several other very interesting matters which are dealt with in the report, such as the importance of special education of forest officers, and the resources of the many kinds of softwood.

While the publication of the entire report would take up more space than is available, even in special issue of a paper like the present one, owing to the most vital importance of the conservation of our forests in the province of Quebec, the greatest of our natural resources, and the source of employment and a means of livelihood for a vast number of our people, the Chronicle publishes herewith very substantial extracts from the report of the British Empire Forestry Conference, held during July, August, and September this year.

The report of the committee appointed to "make suggestions for better fire protection in the British Empire, with special reference to the Canadian forest fire problem", which was unanimously adopted by the Conference, reads as follows:—

1. Importance of Forest Fire Protection.

At the outset we draw attention to the wide-spread damage done by uncontrolled forest fires both to the timber resources of various countries and provinces and to the lives and property of settlers in forest tracts. The forest fire problem in Canada being the particular subject entrusted to us, this report will deal largely with that problem, noting similar phases arising elsewhere in the Empire as occasion warrants. Canadian forest-fire statistics and methods of organization to meet the fire situation have already been given in detail in papers presented to the Conference, and will, therefore, not be touched on in this report, which will be confined to questions of policy. To such extent does this damage from fire militate against the practice of forestry that no proper management can be instituted until satisfactory methods of fire protection have been devised and inaugurated. This problem of fire protection is believed to be the most fundamental requirement of Canadian forestry. In particular the danger of total loss through forest fires is the greatest single deterrent to the practice of forest management, not only by the State but by private individuals or corporations on whom to a very considerable extent the continuous production of timber from forest lands must in future depend.

2. Necessity of Dedication and Concentration of Effort.

From the forester's standpoint forest fire protection is pure insurance against loss through fire of capital stock in soil and timber. Reduction of expenditure to the minimum as well as ease of attainment of adequate protection both point to the necessity of reserving by law definite areas as reserved forests. The permanent retention of absolute forest lands for continuous timber production is also, of course, fundamental to proper policy. Neither the present population of Canada nor the population which may be expected within the next generation can hope to support the expenditure which would be involved in providing adequate fire protection for the entire forest area. This being the case, it appears to us that a wise protection policy should work towards concentration of effort on areas where soil, growth, and market conditions provide optimum opportunity for forest management leaving other areas with a modicum of protection until such time as the more valuable districts have been fully organized. Capital value, present and future, together with risk, must in the long run determine the proper expenditures for insurance against loss.

3. Proper Segregation of Expenditure.

We must take cognizance of the fact that in Canada, and possibly other parts of the Empire, additional duties devolve on the forest authorities, duties concerning primarily with the protection of community and private property in forest regions liable to loss through uncontrolled fire in forest and brush lands. As this duty may be regarded as a communal one, but in the extensive unorganized areas found in Canada the responsibility must rest for a long time with the forestry authority. Except in so far as forest property is directly or indirectly protected by such procedure, funds expended in protection of life and property should not be considered as a part of Government expenditure of forest management.

We realize that the two conditions merge and no line of distinction other than one selected on an arbitrary basis can be defined until forest policy has developed to the stage where all absolute forest land has been permanently dedicated to forest

because without this the necessary results cannot be secured.

6. Fire Control.

While fire prevention must be looked to as the principal factor necessary for adequate fire protection, fire control must continue to play a very important part in Canada where unfavourable climatic conditions may result in sudden emergency periods of great danger. For proper fire control it is essential that forest officers should be clothed with powers adequate to enable them to deal with emergency situations. These powers should include, in our opinion, authority to conscript labour at prescribed rates of pay for fire-fighting purposes.

4. Direction of Settlement.

In the protection from fire, as in the management of any forest property, compact settlement areas are essential to success, and while this is a matter of general governmental as distinct from purely forest policy, we think it incumbent to stress the necessity of direction of settlement in forest regions on a community basis rather than allowing indiscriminate location with consequent increase in the fire hazard. This is particularly important at the present time because the dedication of forest lands to timber production is just starting and will necessarily continue over a long period of time, increasing as forest policy is defined and accepted. Indiscriminate settlement in the interim will greatly enhance the difficulty of proper fire protection in the future. Particular stress must be laid on the fact that proper land classification and restriction of settlement to agricultural lands in forest regions is an essential of general government policy. These considerations apply also to conditions in Australia.

5. Fire Prevention.

Fire prevention outweighs in importance all other factors in securing adequate forest fire protection. No forest authority can cope with the situations developing under adverse conditions without the wholehearted support and co-operation of the general public. In education and publicity, beginning with the children in the schools and extending to the population, lies the only hope of attaining adequate forest fire protection. The attention given to this subject by forest authorities in the past has been, in general, intermittent and casual only. In the self-governing Dominions in particular, staffs must be built up and expenditures on education and publicity largely increased if the forest resources of the Empire are to be conserved.

Education of the young, in our opinion, is particularly important, and in this connection it is thought that proper courses of instruction should be a part of the curriculum of all students in training to become school teachers. Teachers who are themselves totally ignorant of the fundamentals of forest fire protection cannot be expected to make any lasting impression on their pupils.

Slash disposal in logging operations must be secured before adequate fire protection can be hoped for. While this will undoubtedly mean increased logging cost, we are not convinced that such costs will represent a total economic loss to Canada. In the first place it may be assumed that decreased fire hazards resulting from proper slash disposal will permit of considerable reduction in protection expenditure, particularly fire-fighting costs. In the second place, slash disposal will undoubtedly facilitate removal of timber from the woods, resulting in a saving which may in part offset cost of slash disposal.

We feel it necessary to call attention to the carelessness of certain government road departments, evidenced throughout Canada, in not making provision for disposal of slash resulting from road construction in forest regions. Slash piled contiguous to timber along routes of travel is particularly dangerous, as well as setting an unfortunate precedent by Government to private individuals and companies.

SILVICULTURE IN CANADA GOES HAND IN HAND WITH PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE

Silviculture in Canada, another of the principal subjects dealt with during the conference, is just as vital to the maintenance of our timber wealth as the protection of our forests against the ravages of fire. The committee appointed to study this particular aspect of the conservation of the immense timber wealth of the Dominion, reported to the conference as follows:—

1. By silviculture we understand the treatment of forests in such manner as to ensure continuous production of timber and other forest products for the uses of trade and industry. It includes not only the common conception of planting, but also the direction of natural regeneration and the tending of the timber crop to maturity. Its objects and processes are parallel with those of agriculture, both turning to account the productivity of the soil.

2. Silviculture and protection against fire, insects, and fungi obviously go hand in hand. Without adequate protection it is a waste of money to practise silviculture on a given area. On the other hand, correct silvicultural methods facilitate protection against such enemies.

3. A form of silviculture has been practised in Canada for several decades. In imposing a diameter limit on license holders, the provincial governments and others doubtless had in mind that forests were not mines to be exploited ones and for all, but that by intelligent treatment they could be made to yield continuous supplies. We have seen enough of the way in which this treatment of the forests has worked to feel justified in stating that it has not produced the results anticipated. It has led, for example, to the depletion of the more valuable and the predominance of inferior species.

In other words, the development of silviculture in Canada has not kept pace with the requirements of continuous production.

Conditions Precedent to the Practice of Good Silviculture

4. To secure good results in silviculture, definite objectives, fixity, and sustained effort are required. In effect, this means that the state must commit itself to a definite forest policy, and having so committed itself be content to leave that part of policy which deals with timber-growing to the expert silviculturist.

5. Before the silviculturist can practice his work successfully, certain steps dependent on forest policy have therefore to be taken. The procedure has already been successfully worked out in a number of countries, on the following lines, viz:—

(1) Classification of forest areas into those which are to remain forest and those which are suitable for other purposes;

(2) Dedication to forestry of those parts which are to remain forest;

(3) Demarcation of the dedicated parts so that they are definite and tangible areas known to all men;

(4) Regulation of the demarcated forests under definite plans of management (working plans).

6. It is in the regulated forest that silviculture finally becomes most effective, and the rate of production of timber reaches the maximum. The forest is divided into units of convenient sizes, processes of treatment are devised, put into

operation, improved as experience directs, and intensified as the economic conditions permit.

7. In detailing the procedure which leads up to the regulated forest, we do not intend to imply that silviculture cannot be practised in a preliminary way without going through all the steps in order, or that for adequate reasons the steps may not be retraced. But we do insist that they represent the logical order of development, and that the last stage—the regulated forest—is that to which the forest must finally come if continuous production of timber is to be secured.

Application of General Principles to Canada.

8. We now proceed to consider to what extent these general principles are applicable at this stage to Canadian conditions. It appears to us highly desirable in the first place that the principle of classifying lands should be put into operation without delay. We have not failed to observe in every province the bad effects of attempting to farm lands unsuited to agriculture. Further, the mere fact of classifying land as permanent forest should have a moral effect in indicating that the forest is a thing of value and something to be respected.

9. The classification of land will lead to the differentiation of large amorphous masses of forest, held partly by the Crown, partly by leasees and partly by freeholders. The last constitutes a very small part and may for that and other reasons be disregarded for the present. With regard to the remainder, we see no reason why the process of dedication and demarcation should not be applied in due course to the whole; to such areas we would apply the term "reserved forests". From this stage onward we envisage two lines of procedure:

(1) The constitution within the reserved forests of regulated state forests, and, on licensed areas, co-

(Continued on Page Ten)

FOR YOUNG MEN And Men Who Wish To Be Warm AND Stylishly Dressed

Novelty, Quality and Quantity are the main-springs on which our business rests.

Our suits are unequalled and the proof of it is the constantly increasing number of men and young men who buy here.

We mention just a few of our lines which should meet with your approval.

THE SCANDAL—Is a one button style with high waistline and very stylish.

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They come in royal blue, brown stripe and her-ringbone (blue).



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At our store you'll see, not a handful, but hundreds of Overcoats, of every fashionable type. They come in Belgian blue, lovat and grey. We mention particularly three of our lines.

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THE ULSTER—Has double-breasted lapels and half lined—this is a favorite with business men.

THE K.O.—This is one of the latest models and one which will be greatly appreciated by young men.

Come and look over our Suits and Overcoats. You're under no obligation to buy.

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CANADA IS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY WITH AMPLE NATURAL RESOURCES

Vast Wealth In Undeveloped Mining—Agriculture Makes Of The Dominion The Granary Of The World—Financing Her Own Enterprises And Undertakings—Beauties Of Scenery Of Immense And Extensively Varied Stretch Of Country

Writing in the Canadian supplement of a recent issue of the "Sheffield Independent," J. Obed Smith, F.R.G.S., gives some very interesting facts about the Dominion. Canada, he says, has added capital to her already great wealth, by making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. This added wealth cannot fail to produce ultimate results of a definite permanent character for the people of the Dominion. There is a fair indication of stability and progress in the country when in the course of a decade material improvement in the people's condition is self-evident.

Following are some extracts from Mr. Smith's article: To show the increase in wealth in Canada he asks the following questions: Are there more ships belonging to Canada afloat than there were ten years ago? Is there more mileage available in railways and tramways? Is the gigantic natural water power of the Dominion being used to an extent four or five times more than any previous year? Has the production of grain, fodder, crops, and live stock greatly increased? Is Canada selling more to other countries than in any previous year? Are her people putting more savings into the banks? Has the telephone system extended in every province more than any other country in the world? Is the standard of living higher than it is in the British Isles? The answer is in the affirmative, and if the production and purchase of motor-cars is any criterion,

Canada stands second in the world with a motor-car for every fourteen living souls, counting men, women and children, and of this vast number 37 per cent. are owned by the farmers of the Dominion. This may not entirely be an indication of prosperity; it may be a specimen of extravagance which every class of person in every country seemed disposed to practise as a result of the war, but it is not a condition which is irremediable; with the reduction in the cost of production that is inevitable and with the event of a firm world market price for natural products, the year 1923 bids fair to become once more an average successful and prosperous period for the Dominion. The total value of field crops in Canada in 1922 was \$57,275,305 more than 1921, according to a preliminary estimate by provinces made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Wheat values totalled \$91,030,000 and oats \$50,000,000 more than in 1921. For the whole of Canada, the total value of the principal field crops estimated amounts to \$984,139,500, as compared with \$931,863,670 in 1921. Value of cereal production was as follows:

	1922.	1921.
Wheat	\$333,966,000	\$242,936,000
Oats	197,783,000	146,395,000
Barley	33,783,000	28,254,150
Hay and Clover	195,720,000	267,764,000



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self. John is usually well aware of the fact, and he acts accordingly. Another adjunct of the farm is the telephone—invaluable everywhere, but essential here in the land of great distances. With this and the motor-car the settler and his wife can defy distance and the weather. Shopping is done at the receiver on the wall, and "when the wintry winds do blow"—as they do occasionally—afternoon calls can be made through the same device. These two conveniences, which a third—the Radio—is now being added have completely changed conditions of life on the prairie. They are, moreover, an incentive to the man not yet well enough established to acquire them. The trouble is that in not a few cases the motor-car comes on the scene when the money would have been more sensibly expended in farm machinery or stock. But that is a matter of personal concern which everyone has a right to decide for himself. The man starting life on the prairie, or elsewhere in Canada, has to dispense with these luxuries for a few years, unless he be one of the lucky number blessed with capital to start with. A humble home usually suffices, and in many instances the settler divides his time at first between his own land and that of a neighbour. Thus he is earning wages while his crops are growing. The "free land" as the main attraction is fast disappearing. These 160-acre grants can now be had only so far from existing railroads that their lure is ceasing to attract British people, at any rate. Land, however, remains reasonable in price, if not, indeed, cheap; for even when the farmer was getting a record return for his produce, this proprietary land did not rise in harmony as would naturally have been expected. Farms can be had on other terms, such as half-prices, or renting with the option of purchase, and generally the man who is alert and of the right stamp can find somewhere in the province of his choice the farm and terms that suit him.

Conditions of life on the prairie, as already indicated, are vastly different from those prevailing in the Eastern Provinces. There is a new land. Within the memory of living man there was no Winnipeg, no Canadian Pacific or Canadian National Railway, no very many other things and very little of anything else. This is a new country given over till lately to the Red man and the buffalo. Gradually a few bold spirits headed their bullock wagons westward, and by the aid of the stars and compass trekked across the prairie. Then others came and joined them, and yet more, and they are coming still. Most of them came with nothing but a very small share of this world's goods, fortified by a very generous supply of courage, hope, vigour, and determination, and the women were as good as the men. That was how the prairie became dotted here and there with farmsteads. Populated it is not, and cannot be for many years to come. There is room for millions more. When they come, may they be of the right sort. As the western limits of the prairie are reached, the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains come into view, but in the rarefied atmosphere of the Canadian climate they seem much nearer than they really are. On a bright morning at Calgary, for instance, they may appear no more than twenty miles off, whereas in reality it is ninety-five miles from that city to Banff—just within the citadel of those giant sentinels. The story is told of an Englishman visiting these parts who set out for a constitutional before breakfast one morning, meaning to put foot on the mountains before return. He did not appear at breakfast, nor at lunch, nor at dinner, and at night his bed was undisturbed. Next day his friends set out in a motor-car to ascertain his fate, and, if need be, gather up all that was left of him. They found him by the side of a rivulet taking off his shoes and socks to wade across, and in response to inquiries regarding the meaning attached to the performance, he sagely replied: "Distances are deceptive in the West, but I am still on the way."

Leaving the prairies behind one enters on hundreds of miles of the finest playground in the world. No description has even yet done justice to the grandeur of the scenery, but that is another question. The farmer may admire the scenery, but he never loses sight of possibilities from the point of view of the cow. British Columbia from several stand points, is one of the most remarkable provinces in Canada. Variety is limitless—smiling valley and towering pinnacle, orchard and waving corn, pulp mill, saw mill, mining shaft, fishing, canning, and, in short, every form and phase of industry is here represented. The climate is the climate which has an attraction of its own. This is particularly the case in regard to the Island of Vancouver, which has become the home of thousands of those in quest of a quiet, comfortable living amid the most congenial surroundings possible. The Present Position of the Farms. In the agricultural districts of the West the most unsatisfactory feature just now is the state of the cattle markets. The large acreage for the next season's crop has been prepared under favourable conditions, and fodder for wintering live stock is abundant, except, as is always the case, in a few localities. The dependency which was general at the commencement of harvesting operations last year, as a result of low prices, has largely disappeared, as the improvement in prices enabled the farmer to take care of his obligations to a greater extent than he expected. The cereal crop actually harvested has exceeded all estimates. The figures for the last two years follow, those for 1922 being the latest official estimate:—

All Canada, 1921—Wheat:	800,858,100 bushels; Oats, 424,232,000 bushels; Barley, 59,709,100 bushels; Rye, 21,455,260 bushels; Other Grains 88,977,281 bushels.
All Canada, 1922—Wheat, 359,788,400 bushels; Oats 481,239,000 bushels; Barley, 71,865,200 bushels; Rye, 32,372,400 bushels; Other Grains 65,114,400 bushels.	

The value of the grain produced in 1922 is much higher than in 1921, but hay and clover, as will be noted from the following table, are valued at only \$195,720,000 in 1922, as compared with \$267,764,000 in the previous year. The total of all crops for the year, however, will net \$53,000,000 more than in 1921. Animal Products. There is an appreciable increase in the production of butter and other dairy products, the explanation for which is no doubt found in the comparative stability of prices for these commodities. The average price of hog products at the close of October last was 24 per cent. higher than in October, 1912, and 5 per cent. lower than in 1921. These changes are not so extreme as in the case of cattle. It is 1922 is compiled from official returns:— (Continued on Page Eleven)

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Animal Products.	The average price of hog products at the close of October last was 24 per cent. higher than in October, 1912, and 5 per cent. lower than in 1921. These changes are not so extreme as in the case of cattle. It is 1922 is compiled from official returns:—
There is an appreciable increase in the production of butter and other dairy products, the explanation for which is no doubt found in the comparative stability of prices for these commodities.	The following table of holdings of live stock as on 15 June, 1921, and 1922 is compiled from official returns:—

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WHEN ORDERING INSIST ON "CHAMPLAIN"

Protection Against Fire And Silviculture Will Save Our Forest Wealth

(Continued from Page Eight)
operation with the licensee under conditions determined by the Government.

(2) The balance of the reserved forest developed and protected, and portions thereof brought under regulations as economic conditions justify.

Regulated State Forests.

10. By the term "Regulated State Forests" we mean forests managed by the State for the production of timber and other forest products. The essential part of a State Forest is that all the operations which affect the silvicultural development of the crop should be under the direct control of technical forest officers. The question as to whether the timber is sold on the stump or logged by state agency is immaterial to the final conception and we can cite examples where both methods have been followed with success.

11. It will be observed that our conception of the Regulated State Forest involves far more than the ordinary conception of the term "Forest Reserve" in this country. We can illustrate the difference by referring to Timagami Forest Reserve which impressed us very strongly with its possibilities if worked as a Regulated State Forest. Here is an area of more than three million acres stocked with much over-matured pine and with intermediate growth of different kinds. At present the area, doubtless, produces nothing; the mature pine is gradually dying and decaying on the stump and this loss which is just as real as if the timber were burned, probably offsets the increment on the immature timber. We are prepared to state from our knowledge of similar type of forest in Europe that the lowest yield capacity of this land under systematic management would be forty cubic feet per acre per annum in timber and pulpwood. This yield of 120,000,000 cubic feet per annum for the total area could obviously not be secured at once, but the presence of so much mature timber makes the problem of working up to this figure in a comparatively short time unusually easy. It may be objected that the area has been reserved as a national playground. We reply that this restriction is not inimical to good silviculture, and can cite numerous examples from the Vosges, Black Forest and the Alps where the two have been successfully combined.

Co-operation Between the State and License-Holders

12. As we see the position in Canada it will be economically impossible, even if otherwise desirable, to embrace within a system of Regulated State Forests the whole of the area which should be dedicated to forestry. There are, however, large tracts of forests on which it appears absolutely necessary that better methods of silviculture should be practiced. How is this end to be achieved? We suggest that it can be brought about only by co-operation between the two parties interested in the timber, viz., the State and the licensee or license-holders. At the present time there exists undoubtedly a large gap between the demands of national silviculture and those of the lumbering interest. If it is not bridged the production of timber must decline in due course, and with this diminished output very important industries will pass into decay. We suggest that it is urgent and not impossible to find a compromise between the two parties. We do not feel competent to advise as to the form which it should take, but we think it reasonable to start from the assumption that if the State concedes something the timber and pulpwood operator should be prepared also to help in securing the permanency of his industry.

Silvicultural Methods.

13. With regard to the silvicultural methods to be applied in the Regulated State Forests we desire to point out that while the methods of the problems of Canadian silviculture differ in degree from those of countries where systematic silviculture is being successfully practiced, they do not differ in general character. We see no reason, therefore, why Canadian officers trained in the principles of silviculture should not begin at once to take charge of operations without waiting until an exclusively Canadian technique can be laid down. Obviously, however, time is required fully to effect the necessary changes—time for the forest officer to study conditions, to try out and perfect his proposals, time for the results of investigative work to become apparent. By reason of the importance of the time element it is the more necessary to make a beginning and thus to permit the full organization which will ultimately be required, to develop steadily and naturally.

The Silvicultural Constitution of the Canadian Forests

Eastern Canada

14. The following descriptions are based on forest types, observed by us on our tour across Canada, which we believe to present definite silvicultural problems.

15. Most of the original mixed forest type of the Atlantic-St. Lawrence drainage basin has been cut over several times for the softwoods, but the hardwoods have been cut only in close proximity to the markets. In general the hardwoods have been left and they have filled up the spaces formerly occupied by the softwoods. Beneath them there is an abundant regeneration of balsam fir and some spruce, varying in size from seedlings to trees approaching merchantable dimensions. These small softwoods constitute a very valuable asset in terms of future pulpwood supplies, but they are now being retarded in growth, and eventually an unnecessarily large number will be killed by the overshading hardwoods. Enormous quantities of material could be saved for the pulp and paper industry by the

removal of the hardwoods. In certain localities this can already be done with profit, and in others the utilization is prohibited by the cost of transportation. We urge more extensive experiments in the transportation of hardwoods by water or otherwise and the investigation of wider market uses of these woods in order that their utilization may lead to the development and final use of the small pulpwood material through silvicultural treatment.

16. The hardwood forests that are of silvicultural concern in Eastern Canada consist chiefly of the farm woodlots in the southern portion of Ontario and Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces. Fire, disease, and injudicious cutting have reduced them to a low state of productivity. Since they are situated near markets, and since the farmers are experiencing serious difficulty in getting fuel and cheap materials for building purposes, the rehabilitation of these farm woodlots through constructive silvicultural methods constitutes a very important economic problem. We believe the forest authorities should co-operate with the farmers in developing and carrying out measures for the effective handling of woodlots.

17. The poplar and white birch which have taken possession of very extensive burned areas in Eastern Canada are suppressing and crowding out the natural growth of pine which has so extensively established itself beneath the hardwood crown cover. Much of the future supply of white pine must come from these areas, yet the young growing stock upon which such supply depends is being effectively reduced in quantity and quality by the suppressing effect of the over-topping hardwoods. Large areas in this condition are relatively near the markets. Liberation cuttings must be employed on these areas if the pine is to be reserved as a valuable component of the forest. Extensive areas of old burns also have an understorey of suppressed spruce and balsam fir. These should be saved for the pulpwood industry by similar silvicultural treatment.

18. Among the softwood types that of white pine is of the greatest value. Under the present logging system there is practically no regeneration, and this tree is being crowded out of the forest and replaced by inferior species. Since, with the exception of the use of pulpwood and a few minor purposes, the white pine surpasses all others in eastern Canada in adaptability to the varied commercial uses, a fact reflected in its leadership in stumpage value for more than 100 years; since the processes of its utilization have contributed many millions of dollars to the national wealth, and since under proper treatment it could undoubtedly be maintained as the leading timber tree in eastern Canada, we believe that the initial steps should be taken at once to place the remaining virgin stands of white pine under silvicultural management. This might be done in a forest reserve, such as the Timagami reserve, as pointed out above.

19. The spruce-balsam fir forests in northern Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces are being utilized for pulp and paper manufacture as well as for sawlog material. The system of logging employed is such that practically no regeneration of the more valuable species follows. As a certain portion of the area from which the forest is thus removed, especially in northern Ontario and Quebec, will eventually be used for farming purposes, the method of cutting on this, therefore, is justified, but much of the area, however, is unfit for agricultural production. The softwood forests of the north constitute a priceless heritage, situated as they are in the midst of a region that will undoubtedly become the centre of a large agricultural population. The distribution of the agricultural and non-agricultural soils is such that the production of farm crops and forest crops should go hand in hand. We believe that the "Empire of the North" can reach its full destiny only by such purposeful direction of its natural resources, and in such we include the treatment of the forest in such a manner as to secure continuous production. We see no outstanding difficulties in achieving such an objective.

Prairie Provinces.

20. We were deeply impressed by the beneficial results of planting shelter-belts on the prairie farms, and we urge material extension of such activities.

Western Canada.

21. The spruce-balsam fir forests of the middle and upper slopes of the Rocky Mountain region, and of the northern interior of British Columbia, although of different species composition, are practically the same in silvicultural requirements, as are the spruce-balsam fir forests already mentioned for eastern Canada and apparently the same treatment will hold good for this type.

22. The lodgepole pine forests are very extensive in western Canada and are beginning to be extensively exploited. The facility with which this pine reproduces and the rapidity with which it attains merchantable size make its silvicultural treatment fairly easy. These forests present an immediate opportunity for profitable silvicultural management.

23. The yellow pine of the interior region is the only tree of commercial importance in the dry belt, where the rainfall is limited to ten or fifteen inches a year. The forest of this type is being rapidly exploited, and at the present rate of cutting it is estimated that the supply will be exhausted within twenty years, and this period is being materially shortened by such causes as the ravages of bark beetles. The method of clear-cutting now employed is not conducive to the success of natural regeneration, and we believe from experience with a similar tree abroad that an adequate regenera-

tion could be secured by leaving a proper number of suitable seed-trees.

24. The coastal forests, consisting of Douglas fir, cedar, and hemlock are being chiefly exploited at present under the "high lead" type of logging, which in the practically complete destruction of the small trees, and leaves on the ground an enormous amount of debris which, though it gives a certain amount of beneficial shade and shelter to the seedlings, on the whole is detrimental to the re-establishment of the forest by natural process. This is due partly to the fact that it remains inflammable for many years and constitutes a dangerous fire risk in the application of any method of regeneration. It appears quite evident that so long as repeated fires are probable, little dependence can be placed upon seed stored in the soil, and therefore the logging methods should make provision for other methods of regeneration, such as the leaving of individual seed-trees or logging in compartments small enough to permit seeding from adjacent stands. We have seen many illustrations of magnificent regeneration of Douglas fir on burned log-wood areas where seed-trees were left.

We may say in connection with the debris that we have been greatly impressed by the waste in logging operations in this region and others we have visited. We realize that this is largely the result of economic conditions, but still it represents an enormous loss in the timber supply, and in the interests of the Empire, as well as Canada, it should be reduced to a minimum.

Experiment and Research.

25. In beginning systematic silviculture in Canada, it is obviously not to be expected that detailed systems can be laid down with final precision. The fundamental principles of silviculture are sufficient to ensure a good start. On the other hand, in experiment and research, there exist two powerful aids, to practice which will eliminate much waste and avoid large-scale disappointment. We wish to emphasize in the business of forest production the necessity of research and experiment which have proved their efficiency in all the industries to which they have been applied.

We would urge in this connection that work be proceeded with along two main lines:

(1) Research work of a fundamental nature into the silvicultural characters and requirements of the principal species of trees, including their regeneration.

(2) The practical application on a commercial scale of the results obtained under (1).

26. The agency for securing progress on these lines should be (1) a staff of research investigators and (2) an adequate staff of trained forest officers placed in charge of definite areas of forest of manageable size; such trained officers should be in a position to carry out, as part of their regular duties, large-scale experimental operations with the object of evolving silvicultural systems best adapted to local conditions.

27. We have seen enough of the conditions afterlogging, of the ravages of fire, insects, and fungus diseases, to convince us that without a definite objective towards continuing forest production one of the largest Canadian industries will inevitably decline. Therefore, our appeal is of decisive action. The matter is of such importance that the State is justified in making expenditures for the perpetuation of the wood-using industries. We believe that the ultimate results of an investment in such an objective would lie to the great advantage of the state, in the increase of forest revenues, in permanency of effort, and in stability of social and political conditions in the forest regions of the country.

This report is signed by—G. D. Howe, Chairman; A. Bedard, P. Z. Cawehill, R. L. Robinson, R. S. Troup, L. S. Webb, E. J. Zavitz.

FORESTRY OFFICERS REQUIRE EDUCATION

Dealing with the question of special education of forest officers in a central training institution, and post graduate and research courses, the report, after reviewing the steps previously taken in the matter, says in part:

(2) We desire emphatically to endorse the view held by the 1920 Conference that a central institution of this kind is required in the interests of forestry within the Empire.

We greatly regret that the setting up of such an institution has had to be postponed, and we urge most strongly that steps be taken to start it without delay.

(3)—In view of the somewhat partial support which the idea of a central institution received in 1921 at the hands of the self-governing Dominions and the Australian States, we have been at particular pains to ascertain how such an institution could now be made of the greatest value in meetings the varied and special needs of forestry in the self-governing Dominions.

As a result we are of the opinion that, given sufficient staff, the institution could make itself of great value to the Dominions, both by providing advanced post-graduate training for future forest officers who have received suitable preparatory training in their own Dominion, and also by providing the necessary post-graduate training for specialists and research officers. In the latter connection we draw attention to the difficulty of obtaining well-trained forest entomologists for Canada. We are informed that under present conditions there are no suitable facilities for obtaining the necessary advanced training in Forest Entomology such as is required for the higher positions in the government service.

We have received evidence from representatives of all the self-governing Dominions expressing strong approval of the setting up of such an institution, although in the case of Australia it is doubtful whether the forestry training at present available in that commonwealth is sufficiently advanced to fit students for undertaking the post-graduate courses. This objection will no doubt be removed in course of time.

(4)—It is also possible that the government of India may wish to make use of a central institution, both for the post-graduate training of selected graduates from the forest school of Dehra Dun and for "refresher" and "special" courses for selected officers, who have done some years' service.

RESOURCES OF SOFTWOOD AND CONIFEROUS TIMBER

At The Present Rate Supply
Will Last Only Twenty-
Five Years

The committee which had been appointed to study the softwood supplies in the world, reported in part as follows:

The committee begs to report that the data submitted to the Conference revealed the fact that a very serious situation exists in regard to the softwood supplies of the world. Europe and North America are the principal sources of the commercial supplies of softwoods, and in both these regions it would appear that the annual growth is by no means keeping pace with forest depletion.

Dealing with Canada in particular the report says:

For a large portion of Canada there is very little definite information available as to the extent and nature of the forest resources, but from the investigations that have been conducted by the Dominion and Provincial forest services an estimate has been prepared for the Dominion as a whole.

Of the total land area of 3,600,000 square miles, 1,195,925 square miles should be classified as forest land, 900,000 square miles of which bears chiefly coniferous or softwood timber. Of the forest land only 456,800 square miles carry timber of merchantable size at the present time, and on only 240,000 square miles is it of saw-timber size. On 60 to 65 per cent of the forest land the timber of commercial size has been cut or burned—chiefly burned. Eighty per cent of the standing timber and 95 per cent of the lumber cut is softwood.

It is very difficult to determine what proportion of this timber should be considered as accessible since accessibility depends on conditions which are constantly changing, such as transportation facilities, methods of exploitation, market requirements, and the price of forest products, but it is estimated that at present approximately one-half could be profitably operated.

The amount of softwood used annually for all purposes is about 900,000,000 cubic feet, but owing to the wasteful methods of exploitation this entails the destruction of 1,700,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber. During the last five years the annual loss of merchantable timber from fire has amounted to 790,000,000 cubic feet, and during the last ten years the destruction by the spruce budworm has averaged 1,345,000,000 cubic feet per annum. Other insects and fungus diseases have also caused serious losses in the forests, so that the annual drain on the softwood resources of the Dominion is probably not less than 4,000,000,000 cubic feet. At this rate the accessible stands of virgin softwood will last twenty-five years.

Increment.

Of the softwood area 365,000 square miles are under virgin stands, in which there is little or no net increment. On a considerable proportion of the remaining 835,000 square miles, natural reproduction has been established; but on large areas repeated fires have so reduced the recuperative powers of the forest that only scant and inferior stands can be secured by natural means. On much of the burned-over land the hardwoods (especially poplar and birch), which reproduce more readily under such conditions, are greatly retarding the growth of the softwoods. About 2,000 square miles of this land are burned over annually, destroying the young growth. In the northern forests growth is very slow. Under these conditions it is evident that the increment is insufficient to meet the annual depletion of the forests.

There is every reason to expect an increased utilization of Canadian softwoods. The export trade in forest products is increasing, especially the trade with the United States, whose markets can be reached by rail or water at a comparatively low cost. It is therefore imperative, in order that the industries dependent on the forests may be maintained, that Canada should take the necessary steps to conserve and augment its resources of growing coniferous timber.

HOW MIGHTY CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

Imagine if you will in this Twentieth Century—no steamships to cross the ocean in a week, no railroads to link up the different cities of the country and carry the products of the factory and farm to the seaboard, besides distributing it throughout the country. No telephones to save you many precious hours in your business transactions. In fact no electricity to furnish power to your motor, to give light to continue your work after twilight—only the old tallow candle. All those things seem unbelievable to us of this day, but such was the condition of affairs when the Quebec Gazette came into existence.

Canada's land area (within provinces), 1,401,000,000 acres, 31 per cent, or 440,000,000, is fit for cultivation; only 110,000,000 acres occupied, and 24,000,000 acres under cultivation.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles (Canada 3,729,465; United States and Alaska, 3,617,473).

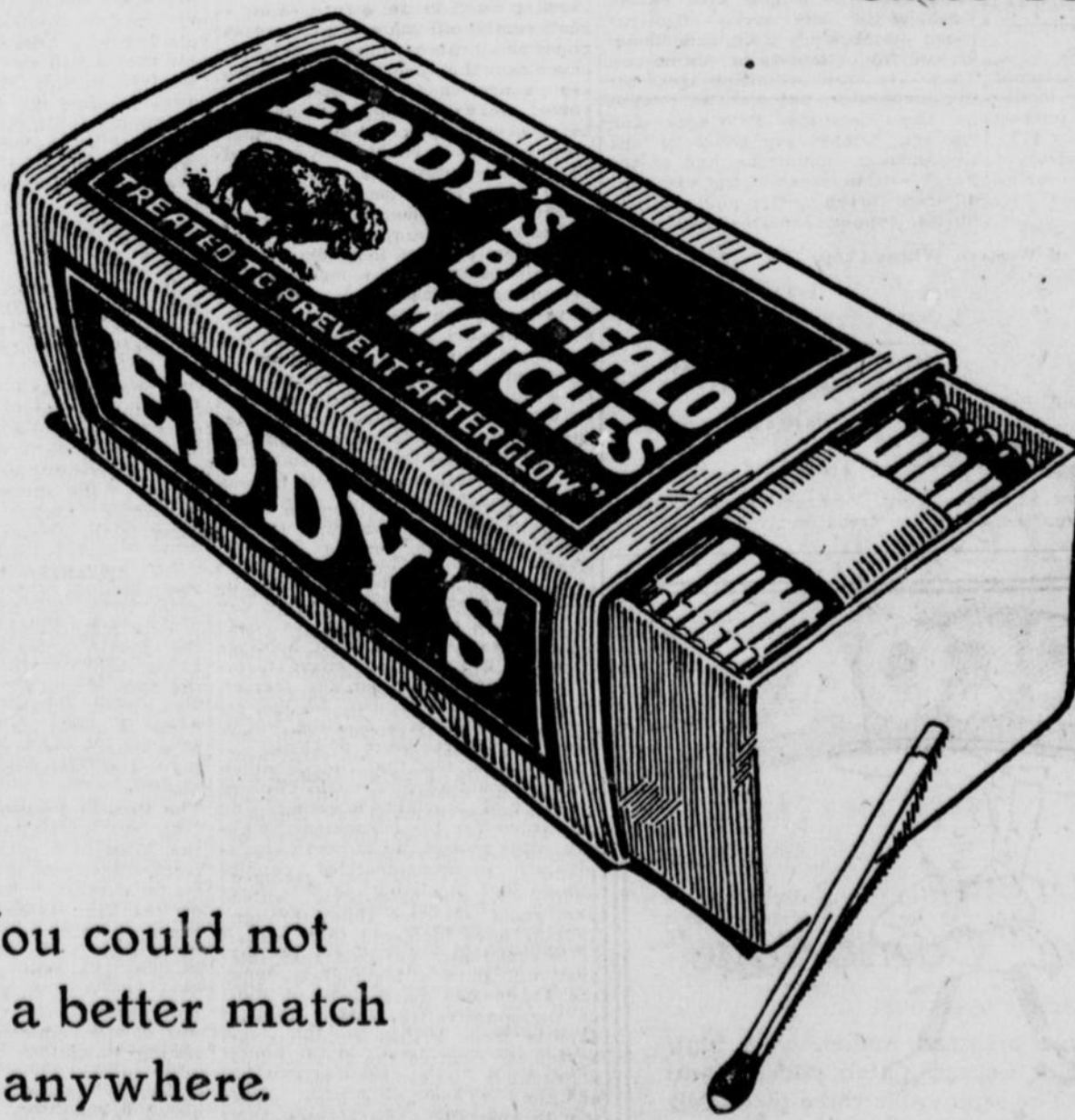
Canada has the largest fresh water body in the world, in Lake Superior, 31,800 sq. miles.

Canada's so-called Barren Lands, reaching to the Arctic, are estimated to have 30 million caribou.

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find a better match
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EDDY'S MATCHES

ASK FOR THEM BY NAME
AT YOUR GROCERS

Canada is The Land of Opportunity

(Continued from Page Nine)

Province	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Prince Edward Island	1921 31,511	158,195	121,762	42,447	639,443
1922	32,820	142,942	105,793	37,351	845,673
Nova Scotia	1921 61,321	333,292	324,260	52,064	740,744
1922	59,914	319,702	329,345	47,004	829,088
New Brunswick	1921 69,958	195,446	236,951	89,537	742,405
1922	70,152	303,115	236,031	86,260	1,251,496
Quebec	1921 406,959	2,052,484	1,006,620	883,520	3,332,215
1922	383,590	1,958,390	899,913	728,924	3,518,292
Ontario	1921 694,237	2,890,113	1,081,823	1,563,807	11,358,206
1922	685,852	2,836,181	956,617	1,553,434	18,964,317
Manitoba	1921 419,789	817,759	131,361	224,704	3,752,614
1922	374,632	740,740	111,964	235,214	3,612,198
Saskatchewan	1921 1,179,389	1,563,832	188,021	432,776	9,554,009
1922	1,152,409	1,602,786	191,937	563,069	8,455,950
Alberta	1921 916,510	1,854,202	523,539	674,318	4,963,565
1922	683,316	1,653,042	260,666	623,188	5,935,295
British Columbia	1921 44,858	261,372	51,457	41,522	1,448,916
1922	51,295	261,971	46,745	41,538	1,910,772
All Canada	1921 3,648,871	10,206,205	3,675,860	3,904,895	34,340,474
1922	3,648,871	9,819,869	3,262,626	3,915,684	39,927,312

Although exports of butter declined during November, they amounted for the twelve months then ended, to 20,256,327 lbs., as compared with 9,865,786 lbs. for the prior twelve months ending 31st October is slightly less than in the previous year, but recently there has been a material improvement both in the price paid and in the quantity exported. When the fiscal year closes on 31 March, 1923, it is probable that the quantity of cheese exported will be quite equal to that of recent years. It may be noted that for the first time in many years the value of butter exports is approximately the same as that of cheese, the respective figures for the twelve months ending October being \$30,256,227 and \$20,467,419.

In the case of sheep large numbers have been killed for meat, owing principally to the slump in the price of wool, which occurred in 1921, but already a decided change has taken place in that respect. Many practical stockmen regard the present depression as having reached bottom, and believe that any change must be for the better.

The Fisheries.
The salmon pack of 1922 in British Columbia, according to latest estimates, amounted to 3,290,324 cases, valued at \$11,500,000. This pack has been exceeded only on four occasions in the last 26 years, or since the Government commenced to keep record of the amount packed. In 1919, the last occasion on which the pack exceeded that of the past year, the total was 1,339,156 cases. The demand for salmon products at the present time is not pronounced, but prices remain firm. In the Orient there has recently been an exceptional demand for salt herrings from the Pacific Coast, but the supply is inadequate. The herring industry of the Atlantic Coast is in a somewhat disorganized condition. There are signs of improvement in the market abroad for cod-fish: Brazil has again become a buyer and during November contracted for six cargoes of Newfoundland fish. The market in Italy is becoming more promising, and Spain is absorbing supplies from the Maritime and Newfoundland fisheries. For the twelve months ending October the value of all the fish exported from Canada was \$29,191,510, as compared with \$32,578,698 for the corresponding period of 1921. There was an increase in exports of all the chief fish products except salmon.

Banking and Finance.
The November bank statement showed a seasonal increase in deposits, those of bearing interest amounting to \$1,168,000,000 or \$11,000,000 more than at the close of October, and those not bearing interest amounting to \$544,000,000, an increase of \$13,000,000.

Movement of Western Wheat Crop.

	1922	1921
Sept. 1 to Dec. 15.	Cars. Bushels.	Cars. Bushels.
Marketed Country Points	240,520,310	167,781,799
Loaded Country Points	150,636	208,826,300
Inspected All Points	156,804	203,845,200
Unloaded (Fort William and Port Arthur)	133,230	177,649,602
Shipped (Fort William and Port Arthur, Lake and Rail)	172,075,549	116,037,841

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metals we are already important producers. We have iron ores in plenty, but these are not so readily available as the ores mined in that comparatively small extension of our pre-Cambrian area into the United States, which is wonderfully rich in iron and copper as to be famous throughout the world. What we have accomplished thus far in the three great mining areas has been largely the result of accident; we can hardly pretend that there has been serious prospecting in many of the mining fields of Canada, except by a very small number of trained experts. The Cordillera or Pacific Mountains in Canada form an area about as large as the pre-Cambrian in the centre of Canada, and of this the late President of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy says: "Does anyone know of any sufficiently sound reason, even after allowing for certain known differences of glaciation and geological formation, for thinking that Canada's large share of this great area will prove to be less rich in minerals than that falling to Mexico or to the United States?"

Canada's Foreign Trade.
Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, recently said:—"Turning to the foreign trade of Canada, we have in the fiscal year, March, 1921, to March, 1922, made the lowest record since 1916, the total being only \$1,501,731,000, with the trifling sum of \$6,122,000 in favour of exports, as compared with an excess of imports in the previous year of \$29,730,000 and our highest excess of exports of \$623,947,000 in 1918. For the year ending September, 1922, we are able to give the totals only, our foreign trade amounted to \$1,539,395,000 with a difference in favour of exports of \$73,585,000, a slightly better showing. In view of the rising tide of trade, and of our great grain crop, it is worth while to follow our foreign trade beyond the usual half-year in September. In October the totals were much lower than in other recent years, but in November they rose to \$208,000,000, being 56 millions more than in 1921, of which 44 millions were exports.

Exports and Imports.
Of the diminished trade in our fiscal year \$417,497,000 was done with Great Britain, exports to that country exceeding imports by \$183,238,000. This compares with a total of \$528,171,000 in 1921 and a balance of \$100,281,000 in our favour, so that with a smaller business we have increased the disparity by about \$33,000,000. Our trade with the United States was \$821,527,000, as compared with \$1,417,296,000 in 1921, with a balance against us of \$210,832,000, as compared with \$230,330,000 in the previous year. While the figures appear low the imports are larger than in any year before 1916 and the exports are larger than in any year before 1917. The excess of imports, however, is smaller than in any year since 1911, except 1915, which was influenced by war purchases.

Increases and Decreases.
If we analyse our foreign trade for the fiscal year we find that in nine groups of imports and ten of exports there is an unbroken series of decreases. In the figures for the six months ending in September, which followed the close of the fiscal year, the improvement in conditions is shown by increases in four groups of imports and eight groups of exports. In our exports a few sub-groups show increases: Fruits \$1,260,000, vegetable oils and by-products \$240,000, furs \$2,747,000, and zinc \$1,485,000, while a few items, such as oats \$4,565,000 and flax seed \$3,090,000, lessen the decreases in their respective groups. In our imports the only sub-group showing an increase is furs, \$1,567,000, partly offsetting the increase under this heading in exports. Items lessening the decreases in sub-groups are as follows: Eggs, imported, \$895,000; binder twine \$1,887,000, offsetting, however, decreases in sisal and Manila grass of \$3,295,000; automobile (passenger) \$1,101,000; gasoline \$5,529,000; diamonds \$762,000. These figures are of little value, as they represent a general collapse in trade which has now passed. The period of six months ending last September shows a very different record, but these again are not very valuable when compared with those of the similar six months in 1921, the weight of a dull year, so that it is quite natural that the comparison should show many more increases than decreases in both exports and imports.

Lumbering.
Lumbering looms large in the Canadian industrial world. Under her rich soil lies untold mineral wealth; over it stands a rich heritage of timber. It is met with all over Canada, from coast to coast, even on the great central plain known as the prairies. In British Columbia alone, it is estimated that this year's pay-roll will exceed \$20,000,000. In 1921 the pay-roll amounted to \$18,180,962, with an average number of wage-earners of 14,500. The general resumption of building operations, followed by an increased demand for lumber, has had the result this season of speeding up the industry. Many plants that were idle have resumed operations, and even those which kept going all the time through 1921-22 have increased their staffs. It is confidently expected that this year will show a big increase and the \$20,000,000 mark is said to be on the conservative side. Lumber exports from British Columbia in September reached the total of approximately 21,000,000 feet. In addition, 70,000 box shooks were sent to Australia, 100,200 bundles of shingles to Australia, New York, and the United Kingdom. Lumber shipments were made to Japan, China, Australia, South America, United States, United Kingdom, and Europe.

In 1919, the latest year for which official returns are available, Ontario produced lumber valued at \$38,671,334; Quebec, \$30,195,444; New Brunswick, \$16,477,477; Nova Scotia, \$5,352,745; Saskatchewan, \$1,376,688; Manitoba, \$937,679; Alberta, \$696,518; since EP'dward Island \$238,887; and the Yukon \$12,680—a total for the Dominion of \$122,359,748. In addition, there were shingles \$13,634,346 and laths \$2,187,758.

Grain Elevators and What They Mean to the Farmer.
A striking feature of the landscape is the grain elevator. Wherever the railways run or the steam-

ships find harbour, there these great buildings stand out against the skyline. They make no claims to architectural grandeur—do not, indeed, aspire to it—but of their utility there is no shadow of doubt. In fact, the Canadian wheat crop could not be handled without them. Along the railway lines they receive the grain from the farmers, and pay them for it as delivered. They, in turn, disgorging into the long succession of cars that go to form another feature of the prairie—the grain train—a golden snake with a fiery head winding over the metals.

Canning Industry.
The great fishing and fruit-growing industries have brought into being the very important and profitable canning industry, to which many thousands of Canada's workers look for their weekly wage. Canadian salmon, fruits and vegetables are known in all the markets of the world, and without the canners, the fishermen and the fruit-growers would not be in the favourable position they now occupy. In fact, there are few industries that cannot be carried on in Canada. She has already a large number firmly established, and there is room for many more.

The Railways of Canada.
The story of the Canadian Pacific Railway reads like a romance. It has been well told by various writers, historical and biographical. There were times when the venture was in direst peril, and had there been behind it men of smaller mental capacity the result would almost certainly have been very different from that with which the world is familiar. That would have been disastrous for Canada and the Empire. The development of the country would have been retarded, the world's bread basket would have been in a less healthy condition, and there would have been fewer Canadian battalions in "Flanders fields," had the railway not carried its iron road from ocean to ocean across the heart of the country.

The Canadian Government owns an enormous railroad in the Canadian National Railways. Totalling 22,375 miles of line, it has been built up by a succession of amalgamations. The recent arrival of Sir Henry Thornton at the head of the management augurs well for the future success of this great public-owned system and for its development on sound business principles in conjunction with its State-owned ally, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd. Canada is today in possession of more railway mileage per head of population than any other country of the world. There are the great parallel lines that cross the Dominion from East to West, and in between these laterals there is an intricate maze of cross lines that will be steadily augmented as requirements demand. Linked up as these lines are with the United States system, the two may be regarded as a single unit. The waterways of the Dominion also play an important part in the industrial life of the community. There are six canals under the control of the Dominion Government, the most important of which are those between Fort William and Montreal. Others are between Montreal and the international boundary near Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ottawa, Ottawa and Kingston, the St. Peter's Canal, from the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton, and the incomplete canal from Trenton to Lake Huron.

As feeders to the railways and fed by them in return, there are the great steamship lines that cross and re-cross the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Great Lakes with the regularity and reliability almost of a clock. They, too, have developed marvellously. There are Liverpool in Canada today grey-haired veterans who take pride in telling how they sailed away from the Old Country in tiny ships that took weeks to cross the Atlantic. Today the luxurious Christmas steamer is a feature of the season. She is veritably a floating hotel, equipped in every detail from elevators and shower-baths to daily newspapers and wireless telegraphy. The passengers are never out of touch with friends on shore, though it may take a little longer than the "phone" to bring them up. Danger has been all but eliminated and seasickness has been robbed of most of its terrors.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing, which must accompany the shipping industry, received a great fillip during the war; while with the already great and steadily growing maritime business, the shipbroker and the forwarding agent fill important places in the community.

AN IRISH PAPER.
The Irish Times, of Dublin, appeared as a penny daily paper on June 3, 1859, having been founded as a tri-weekly at the end of the previous March, and the time was well chosen, for great events were happening and the public was ravenous for news. Major Lawrence E. Knox decided that the name was the best he could choose to indicate the policy of the paper, which was intended to reflect the sentiments of the thinking classes in Ireland. A successful start was maintained by an enterprising management which took advantage of every facility for gathering news and for distributing it to the public. On the death of Major Knox in 1873 the property was acquired by Sir John Arnott for £35,000, and he signalled his advent by means of a personal address to the readers, in which he announced his intention of "attempting to carry out the aims and aspiration in which the late generous and high-minded proprietor so well succeeded." Under Sir John Arnott's control and the management of the late James Carlyle the paper in which he took a justifiable pride gained pre-eminence and won the respect of all its contemporaries. Shortly after his death in 1898 a limited liability company was formed, of which the present Sir John Arnott, Bart., became chairman and managing director, the other directors being Major Loftus P. Arnott, Mr. Maxwell Arnott, and the manager, Sir John J. Simington. John E. Healy, B.L., M.A., has been editor since 1907, and the London correspondent is W. Algernon Locker, and I might add that the present management has equal cause for pride in its journal.

Associated with the Irish Times is the Weekly Irish Times and the Irish Field.



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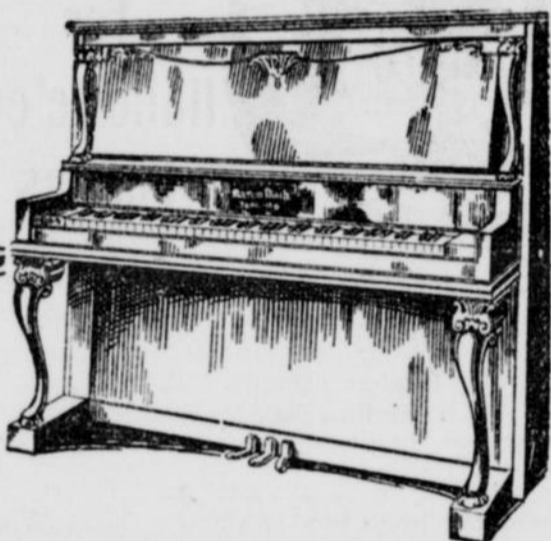
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OLD CITY OF CHAMPLAIN HAD SMALL BEGINNING BUT HAS MADE RAPID PROGRESS

From First Settlement Peopled By A Few Adventurous "Gentlemen Of France" It Grew Steadily But Continuously Until Today Quebec Is Recognized As One Of The Great Progressive Cities In The Dominion

From the day that the city of Quebec was founded by Samuel de Champlain, in 1608, up to the present, the city has jumped ahead with leaps and bounds until it is now one of the outstanding cities in the entire Dominion, and while not the largest from a view-point of population, certainly there is none other that has such historical wealth as this same city of Quebec.

The city was founded on July 3, 1608 by the intrepid French adventurer, and at the time of his death, in 1635, the population numbered in the neighborhood of eighty souls. The present-day contrast lies in the fact that the population of Quebec today is placed at 110,000.

Standing on a promontory some 550 feet above the majestic St. Lawrence, Quebec is over four hundred miles inland from the mouth of the great river, and is aptly named the Gibraltar of America, for it looks every inch an impregnable fortress, looked at from any way.

The first known census of the city was taken in 1605, when the population was given as 57 souls. Twenty years later it had increased to 1,205, while in 1708 there were 1,549 residing in the city. But a slight increase was noted in 1716, the figures given being 1,771 but in 1739 the increase was most marked, the figures jumping to 4,602, while in 1765 an increase of nearly one hundred per cent was noticed, the population then being 8,947.

Twenty-five years elapsed before another census was taken, and here again a gratifying increase was to be seen, for there were, according to the census, an even 14,000 souls residing in the city. From 1790 there was no census taken until fifty-five years later, in 1845, when the population was 48,000. Six years later, however, the first and only increase in the population of the city was seen, there being only 42,000 in the city, as compared to 46,000 in 1845.

Then the policy of instituting a ten yearly census was instituted, and the first census, in 1851, revealed a gain of eight thousand over that of 1845, there being 50,000 souls living in Quebec.

From that time up to the present, there has always been an increase, in the majority of cases small, but an increase just the same. Thus, in 1871 the figures were 59,800, in 1881 62,446, in 1891 64,000, in 1901 68,840 and in 1911 79,190.

A census was taken in 1919, and it showed that in the space of eight years the population of the city had jumped from 79,190 to 108,366, the first time that Quebec had ever jumped over the hundred thousand mark in population. In 1921 the municipal census showed that there were 116,509 souls in the city, while this year's census will show the figures are not very far off 120,000.

Although Quebec has progressed by leaps and bounds since it was first founded, in all departments, records have not been kept of its every stage of development.

Quebec Had Its Calamities.

Quebec has not escaped unscathed from the great events and calamities that periodically visit the earth, and there have been many events that were of heart-rending importance since the establishment of the city, the first of which was from 1629 to 1632, when the city was taken and occupied by the Kirks. This was followed eight years later by the threat of an Iroquois invasion, while the great earthquake that visited the whole of Canada left destruction and wreckage in its wake in Quebec in 1663.

In 1690 Quebec had its first attack by British forces, when General Phipps attacked the city, while in 1711 the fleet of Sir Hovenden Walker was wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, after threatening Quebec.

Then came a period of attacks and sieges by British, French and American fleets and forces, the first of which was by Wolfe and Saunders, in 1759, when Quebec fell, while a year later the city was besieged by Chevalier de Levis. In 1772 came the attack and siege by the American forces under Montgomery and Arnold, while the last invasion, or threat of invasion, Quebec experienced, was in 1812, from the Americans. Since then, there has been nothing but quiet as regards invasions or earthquakes, but the city has had to experience epidemics, fires, pestilence and disastrous accidents.

In 1822 there was the great fire in Lower Town, while in the years 1759-60 the guns of Wolfe and Saunders reduced the city almost to ruins. Sixteen thousand people were made homeless by two big fires in St. Roch and St. John Wards, in 1845, while the next year there were fifty victims in the burning of the St. Louis theatre.

From 1862 to 1888 each of the wards of the city had a disastrous fire that destroyed many thousands of dollars worth of goods and material, while in 1908 there was the disastrous fire in Lower Town, when the elevators and wharves were burned, entailing a loss of millions of dollars.

The most recent blazes were the burning of the world-famous Ste. Anne Basilica and Monastery, in 1922, the burning of the Basilica, last December, but a couple of days before Christmas, and the razing of the St. Roch's Hotel last winter, when two lives were lost.

At the same time, the city of Quebec, while a small spot epidemic was witnessed in 1702. Scarlet fever broke out the year before that, and cholera claimed ten thousand victims in the years of 1832-34-49-61-52-54.

Typhus or ship fever claimed the lives of over ten thousand Irish immigrants in 1849, who were buried at Grosse Ile, a few miles from the city, but from that period up to the present, Quebec has been singularly free from all contagious diseases and epidemics, with the exception of the outbreak of "Spanish flu" in 1919, when hundreds of people fell victim to this grim malady.

Development of Harbor.

Another instance of the development of Quebec in latter years may be seen in the fact that since 1867 the Government has spent no less than thirteen millions of dollars on the harbor of Quebec, while there is accommodation for 22 large steamers, with a tidal harbor of twenty acres, and a wet dock double that size, in addition to two grain elevators with a capacity for two and a quarter million bushels, making it one of the finest seaports in the Dominion, if not the finest.

Among other developments of Quebec during latter years may be cited the winter ferry between Quebec and Lévis, which only dates back to 1852, and the Quebec-Montreal boat service, which also started about the same time. Then the vessels were slow and sluggish, and compared to the modern palaces that ply between this city and Montreal they were no bigger or better than pigs.

Another instance is seen in the progress of construction. Since 1910 which was the first year in which a record of permits issued and the value of those permits up to December 31, 1922, there was a jump of about \$3,370,000, the figures for 1910 being 92 permits for a value of \$202,153.00, while for the period from January 1, 1922 to December 31 of the same year the figures were 1,212 permits for a value of \$3,572,800.00.

This Year's Building Record.

The record for the present year to date is not yet available, but it is strongly probable that even the record figures of last year will be far behind in the value of buildings constructed and the permits granted.

Still another indication of the development and prosperity of the city may be seen in the large number of automobiles that are in the streets of Quebec during the summer months, giving it the aspect of an extremely modern city.

Vast changes are being made in all sections of the city, and it is extremely likely that if it keeps up at the present rate Quebec will soon have a population of 150,000, and will increase its prestige accordingly.

Latest Large Development.

One of the latest projects for the development of Quebec and district was only consummated the other day, when the St. Regis Paper Company made plans for the erection of a new plant near the city, which will cost four millions of dollars, and will give employment to hundreds of men all the year round.

The development of the city has been most marked in the course of the last twenty years or so, and there are abundant evidences of it, the lake boats coming down with their holds filled with grain, a thing that was never witnessed up to a few years ago, large ocean steamers making Quebec their terminus, the erection of a new wing of the Chateau Frontenac, the building of a new annex to the Parliament, the construction of a similar annex to the Court House, and many other things of like nature, which go to show that the quarters that were considered large and spacious enough were suddenly found to be too small to accommodate the people.

On every hand here are buildings, houses and stores springing up, it might be said like mushrooms in the night, for the number of houses that are in the city is totally inadequate, and Quebec is in the midst of a building boom such as it has never seen before, and which will only cease when some hundreds of houses have been erected, and the people who have nowhere to stay are living in them, thus helping to reduce the housing question and at the same time contribute further towards the development of Quebec.

The city is springing out in all directions, north, south, east and west, and what was, twenty years ago, considered to be nothing but country is now covered with beautiful residences and magnificent farms, while it would seem as if the springing out movement will continue unabated for several years to come.

NOTES ON THE CITY OF QUEBEC 50 YEARS AGO.

By the Provincial census of 1861, Quebec, within the city limits, contained 41,199 inhabitants, of whom 41,477 were Roman Catholics; but the city limits do not by any means embrace the whole population of the place, for most of the merchants lived beyond them, as did some thousands of the working people, who earned their living in connection with the ship-building, the lumbering covers and the general commerce of Quebec. The city and its immediate vicinity, together with the town of Lévis on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, the Coves east and west, where all the business done was on Quebec account, could not number many less

than 80,000 souls, and might have exceeded that figure. The chief article of export was lumber, or, to be more precise, timber in all forms, from the square log down through deals, boards, staves, scantling, oars, &c., to lathwood. This lumber came to market chiefly from the Ottawa country, but a good deal was contributed by the St. Maurice and other districts in Lower Canada and various places in Canada West. In 1863 the arrivals from sea were 1,398 sailing vessels, measuring 742,431 tons, and 46 steamships of 56,425 tons. The number of timber laden vessels which cleared for British and foreign ports was 1,262, with an aggregate tonnage of 753,735 tons. In 1863 there were 63 vessels built at Quebec, measuring 53,306.

In later years a large timber trade sprung up with the Continent of Europe. Besides the shipping from sea, there was a very large fleet of schooners and other craft trading between Quebec and the lower parishes; the number exceeding probably that of the British and foreign vessels. There were plying Quebec and Montreal, Quebec and the parishes, within a few hours reach of the market, and engaged in the towage business, some fifty steamers. The Montreal passenger and mail boats were of the largest proportions, of very high speed and luxury; while the smaller of the tug boats were high pressure pufflers of the smallest class. Quebec did not possess the advantage of a large and densely populous back country, like Montreal and the Western cities, hence its domestic trade was not very extensive; but as a general thing, a steady and profitable business was carried on, and there were comparatively few commercial break-downs to disturb the general comfort.

Dealing with mining developments fifty years ago a writer said: "For two or three years past there has been a good deal of speculation in copper mining lands, several very valuable mines of that and other ores having been found on the South shore; but the more recent discovery of gold in large quantities over a very extensive tract of country, has attracted a considerable number of diggers, miners and searchers, who are flocking to the gold fields, and, from present appearances, we are likely to have a large access of population on gold account. We believe there is no room whatever to doubt that our auriferous regions are equal to the richest in the world, and that consequently, they will handsomely repay the labor bestowed upon them."

The same writer gives the following description of Quebec in his days:

"The circumference of Quebec is reckoned at 5 1/2 miles, including the Citadel, which encloses 45 arpents. The highest point of this celebrated stronghold—the Gibraltar of America—is 336 feet above the level of the river, which is a good deal higher than any other spot within many miles of the city, so that it commands the avenues thereto on all sides.

The Upper Town, as the walled portion of the city is called, though it is not so high in paper as St. Louis and St. John suburbs, contains a population of about 8,000 souls, and it is within that area that the principal churches and other public buildings, the fashionable shops and hotels, are located.

It is hardly necessary to recapitulate the various monetary, commercial, educational, literary, benevolent and charitable institutions of the city, for Quebec has unquestionably a full proportion.

Of travelling facilities, there is no lack. As we have already stated, we have excellent passenger steamboats to Montreal and the parishes adjoining our city, but in addition to these we have others plying to the Saguenay, Cacouana and the Gulf Ports—all of them first class sea-going vessels. Then from Point Lévi, the Grand Trunk Railway runs east to Rivière du Loup, 120 miles and south-eastward to Portland, and westward throughout Upper Canada to Sarina, a distance from Rivière du Loup—the easternmost terminus—of some eight hundred miles.

Then, for direct travel to Europe, we have the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, being the Provincial Mail Line of Ocean Steamers, which in respect of size, appointments and speed leave nothing to desire. These vessels arrive and depart once a week in summer from Quebec, and in winter from Portland. The last built of these vessels is the Peruvian, whose first trip was made this spring, when she made out port in a little over 10 days from Liverpool and 9 days from Moville, including a detention of one day in the ice. She is described as follows: In general appearance she resembles the Hibernian, the upper part of her hull being constructed on the same general plan, with full decks, and the same arrangements of gangways, houses, &c. Her internal arrangements class her as one of the most elegant Trans-Atlantic steamers afloat. Her saloons, staterooms and cabins are fitted and furnished in a splendid style, and the owners have availed themselves of all the improvements for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Peruvian was launched last fall from the works of Messrs. R. Steel & Co., Greenock. She is 325 feet long, 38 feet in width, and 32 feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 2,680, registered tonnage 1,900, and she is calculated to carry 1,500 tons, and comfortably accommodate, in cabin and steerage, 700 passengers. Her engines are rated at 550 horse power, with cylinders 70 inches in diameter, and 3 feet 9 inches stroke. The speed of the vessel is 14 knots per hour, and her total cost £90,000 sterling. The Peruvian is commanded by Captain Ballantyne, formerly of the Hibernian, and is the flag-ship of the fleet.

Quebec is now, and has been for nearly five years the Seat of Government, but in about to lose that distinction, together with the advantage which the residence of the officials and the meetings of Parliament confer. It is generally expected that, pursuant to the decision of Her Majesty in favor of Ottawa, the final fitting will be made this fall, when, after having been knocked about for 23 years, the poor nomadic employes will find rest, many of them we trust under their own roof-tree.

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(Continued from Page Four.)

dailies so directly into competition with his smaller sheet, that the publisher ceased issuing the paper oftener than once a week. In February 1857, the originator of the paper sold out to Mr. Patrick Clerihue and after a brief period it was purchased by Mr. Jonathan Wilkinson. In July 1860 the semi-weekly "Advertiser" was issued as well as the weekly edition and it later made way for a daily issue. In 1862 the "Evening Advertiser" was commenced and in 1863 the daily issues were discontinued. In April 1864, the "Daily Advertiser" was again commenced and continued for a number of years.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS, 1845-6.

The "Montreal Witness" was commenced in the winter of 1845-6 by John Douglal, merchant of Montreal, as a religious, literary and commercial non-sectarian, non-political journal. A few years later it became a weekly and in 1861 a daily edition was commenced. The Witness is still published by the same original firm of John Douglal & Sons, as a weekly paper in Montreal.

"THE ENQUIRER" 1854.

The "Enquirer," a semi-weekly paper, was established in the town of Three Rivers by George and Richard Lannigan in 1854. The first number appeared on the 3rd of

June. After the first of June, 1855, George Lannigan continued to be sole proprietor and editor, until the 22nd of October, 1859 when the paper and printing plant were sold to Frederick Stobbs and George Lannigan removed to Sherbrooke and established the "Leveur".

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN, 1855.

This journal, known prior to 1855 as "The Packet", was originally published semi-weekly and weekly. When the "Ottawa Citizen" was first published, the city of Ottawa was only a very small town on the banks of the river of the same name and was known as "Bytown". The paper grew with the town and progressed to such an extent that it soon became one of, if not the leading public organ in the Capital of Canada.

There are a number of other papers in Canada which were published many years ago and who have survived and even grown in strength and vigor as time flew by, among them might be mentioned the "Toronto Globe" founded in 1844; "The Acadian Recorder" which was first published in 1813; the "Halifax Chronicle" the first issue of which appeared in 1844 and "The Nova Scotia" a weekly which was published for the first time in 1824. Also the Hamilton Spectator founded in 1846.

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