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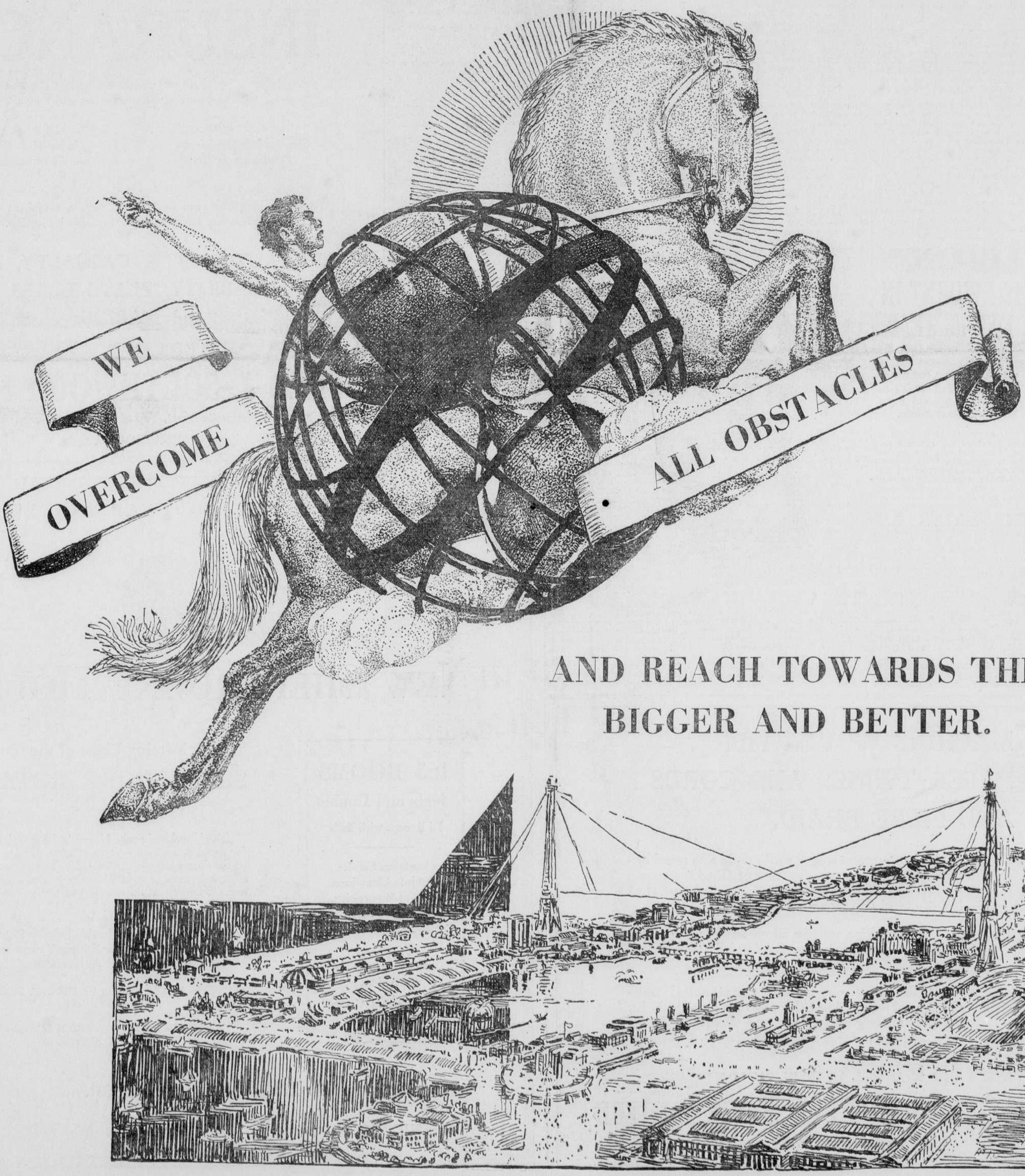

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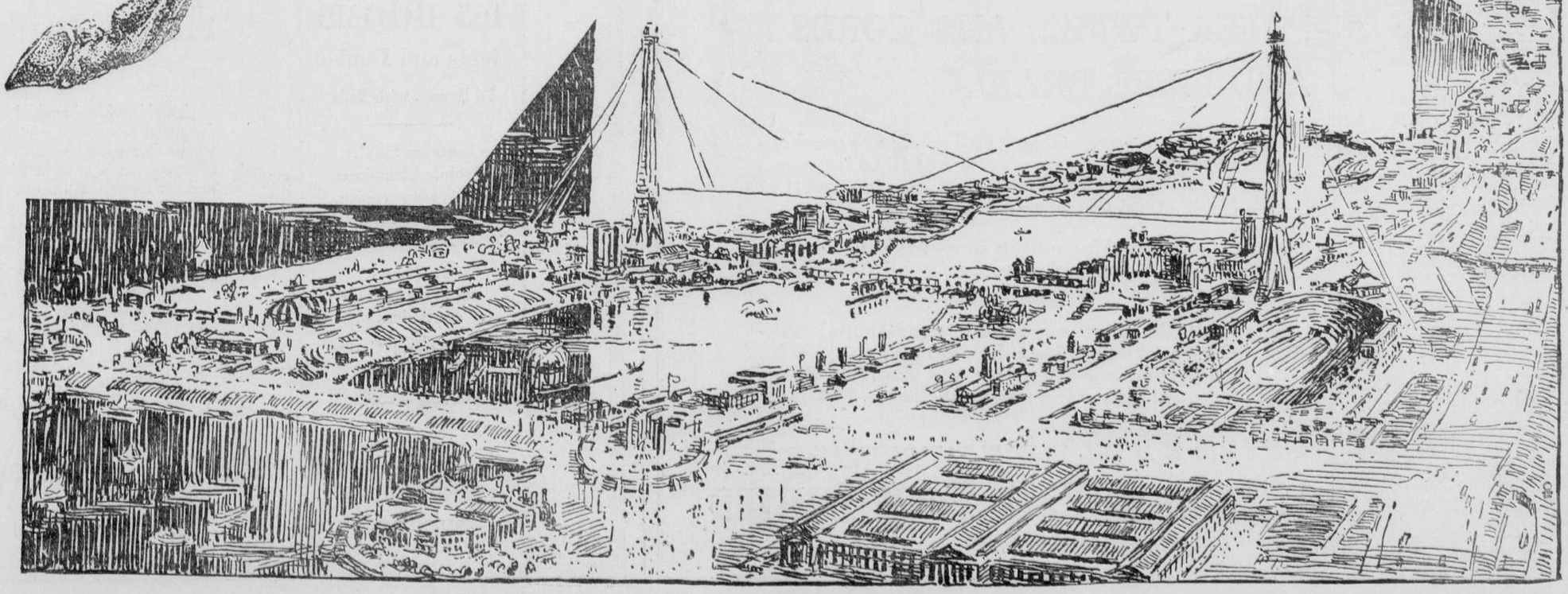

NEW GRANBY-MAGOG HIGHWAY ONE OF FINEST IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

Quebec Minister of Highways Comments with Satisfaction Upon Completion of New Highway in Eastern Townships which was Undertaken and Finished Under Difficult Conditions—During Past Year, Despite Reduced Budgets, Provincial Department of Roads Was Able to Maintain All of Quebec's 16,000 Miles of Highways in Good Condition.

The Granby-Magog highway, completed after three years of arduous work, is pointed to with pride and satisfaction by the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Quebec Minister of Highways and Mines, as one of the finest stretches of roads in the Province of Quebec. The building of this road, Hon. Mr. Perrault points out in his annual review of the achievements of the Provincial Roads Department, presented numerous difficulties to the engineers entrusted with its completion. In constructing this new road, the engineers had to span almost bottomless swamps, cut through rock for considerable distances and abandon the old road over a good portion of its length. Visiting engineers, who had heard about the difficulties, were unanimous in stating that the road was a credit to the Province, Hon. Mr. Perrault remarks.

During the past year, despite reduced budgets, the Provincial Department of Roads was able to maintain all of Quebec's sixteen thousand miles of highways in first class condition. This situation, Mr. Perrault adds, was made possible by rigid economy and unceasing vigilance on the part of the entire personnel of the Department.

In reviewing the work of the Quebec Roads Department during 1934, Mr. Perrault points out that in spite of a reduced budget the work of maintaining the Province's highways in good condition had to proceed and that the Department's task was an even more onerous one than in previous years, due to the increased volume of traffic on all highways and the fact that exceptionally heavy traffic occurred on the Gaspe highway, in connection with the Jacques Cartier Fourth Centenary celebrations.

The year saw not only greater traffic on the province's highways, but also witnessed considerably more activity on the part of the Provincial Tourist Bureau, whose persistent publicity campaign, reaching millions of potential visitors through Canadian and United States newspapers, resulted in thousands of requests for information, which in turn were largely responsible for the additional influx of visitors. Repeal of prohibition in the United States and modification of Ontario's liquor laws, coupled with the adverse position of the American dollar were expected to have considerable effect on tourist activity in the province, but while the fact that the United States is now "wet" affected week-end trips to the province, and also short-stay traffic, there was an increase in the number of visitors entering for lengthy periods. The spread in value of the United States dollar was between twenty and twenty-five per cent. in two years, since there was a premium of fifteen per cent. in 1932 and a discount of as much as five per cent. in 1934, but, despite this, American visitors came to the province in large numbers, every state in the union being represented at one point or another during the course of the summer.

A number of important projects were carried out during the course of the year in the highway domain, among them being completion of the approaches to the Honore Mercier bridge, which gives the Island of Montreal another outlet and also provides direct communication between Montreal, Valleyfield and the western part of the State of New York. Work was also done on the Montreal-Mont Laurier road, while construction of a new road northwest of Grenville, in connection with the Trans-Canada Highway, is also included in the highway projects, together with the completion of the new direct road between Arvida and Jonquiere. The St. Hyacinthe-Montreal road was the scene of great activity during the course of the summer, with many men at work on construction and maintenance, while important improvements were effected on the Laurentides National Park road and the St. Urbain-Grande Baie highway, where a number of hills were eliminated and the road straightened and widened.

Further progress was made on the Maniwaki-Mont Laurier Senneterre highway, for engineers and surveyors have decided what line the road shall follow, and preliminary work was started during the course of 1934. Three groups of surveyors were sent into the district in connection with this road, and reports were submitted by each of them, all being carefully studied before a final decision was reached. When the road is constructed, it will not only open up a new field of activity for that region of the province, but will also provide new outlets for inhabitants of the Abitibi, and enable them to dispose of their agricultural products much more advantageously than is possible to them at present.

Elimination of dust proved one of the main problems for provincial engineers during 1934, the matter being a difficult one due to the number of gravelled roads in the province The problem was studied carefully, and the dust nuisance was combatted by means of calcium chloride and light oil applications. Quebec's gravel roads surprised a number of summer visitors, and many have written to congratulate the department on having safe roads eminently suited to the heavy traffic of the present day.

Every village in the province is now linked up by means of Quebec's highway system, the various main roads and branches of which form a total of six thousand miles, or three times the length of main roads which the province possessed fifteen years ago.

The travelling public is now not only more numerous, but more critical, and consequently the various maintenance projects before the engineers last spring presented many difficult problems, all of which required careful study before a solution could be reached which would satisfy the travelling public, for whose benefit the roads are kept up to such a high state of perfection. The Department succeeded in finding a solution to all problems that confronted it, but Mr. Perrault remarks, "It would seem that budgets can no longer be curtailed without endangering the traffic resistance of our highways, especially gravel roads, and that in the near furture greater amounts will have to be set aside for maintenance, so that certain highways, which have gradually deteriorated as a result of insufficient appropriations, may be resurfaced.

"Our winter maintenance programme for 1934-35, in the Montreal, Quebec and Chicoutimi districts, is practically the same as in the preceding year, a few miles being added to the Montreal circuits. As a result of these roads, the metropolis is in direct communication with Ontario and the United States the year round, while trade and commerce have benefited considerably from the fact that we decided, several years ago, to maintain roads open for motor traffic during winter months."

UPWARD TREND IS EVIDENT IN FISHING TRADE

Expected 1934 Returns Will Reveal Substantial Increase in Production from Canada's Sea Fisheries — Increased Export Trade with Great Britain.

It is expected that complete returns for 1934 will reveal a substantial increase over the previous year is production from Canada's fisheries. It is also predicted that a relatively large gain in the value of the catch to the fishermen as landed will likewise be recorded.

In the ten-month period from January 1st to October 31st, the catch of sea fish and shell fish, as indicated by statistics collected and compiled by the Dominion Department of Fisheries but not as yet finally revised, was approximately 1,240,400 hundredweights larger than in the corresponding period of 1933. The landed value amounted to $14,155,880, an increase of nearly $3,415,000 over the preceding year.

These ten-month figures mean that an increase is certain on each side of the account—catch and landed value—for the complete year.

Coupled with improvement in sea fisheries results at home during the January to October period there was an improvement of fourteen or fifteen per cent. in the business which Canada did abroad in fisheries products. During the ten months the fisheries export trade amounted to $18,392,000, in round figures, as against $16,118,000, also round figures, in the like period of 1933. The figures in each case, however, include business in freshwater fish as well as in products of the sea fisheries. More than half of the gain reported, or over $1,209,000, was in sales to Great Britain.

Taking the January to October period as a whole, increases in catch and landed value were general throughout the Dominion's sea fisheries area, but British Columbia operations accounted for most of the catch gain and for half of the added value to the fishermen. Practically all of the major sea fisheries yielded greater returns in landed value than in January to October, 1933, though in the case of one or two of them there was a reduction in catch. Important Atlantic fisheries, such as the lobster, cod, haddock, herring and smelt fisheries, all brought the fishermen more money. So did British Columbia's salmon, halibut and pilchard fisheries, which, with the herring fishery, form the "Big Four" on the Pacific coast.

Development of increased export trade in frozen salmon with Great Britain has been a feature of operation in the British Columbia fishing industry in the past couple of years, Canadian salmon now entering the United Kingdom on preferred terms, but the great bulk of Pacific salmon catch continues to be marketed in the canned form. Present data, official but unrevised reports, indicate that the total 1934 pack from British Columbia's canneries will be larger by 300,000 cases than the 1933 pack and will slightly exceed the average annual output in the previous decade, which included the year of record production. The pack will run to about 1,565,000 cases, as compared with 1,265,072 cases in the year before and an average of 1,558,315 in the ten-year period, 1924 to 1933.

In the Atlantic fisheries during January to October the lobster fishery continued to hold first place so far as production value was concerned. Complete returns for 1934 will show that during the year the fishery was again second only to the Pacific coast salmon fishery among all the fisheries of the Dominion. The catch of lobsters for the first ten months of the year was not as large as in January to October, 1933—approximately 343,440 hundredweights as against 360,775—but the landings were worth more per hundredweight, so that total landed value, $2,919,150, showed a betterment of slightly more than $897,000. The catch decrease occurred in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, a drop of 13,000 hundredweights in the former and 9,600 hundredweights in New Brunswick offsetting a gain of 4,000 hundredweights in Quebec and a very small gain in Nova Scotia, but all four of the provinces shared in the landed value gain.

Cod are next in importance to lobsters among products of Canada's Atlantic fisheries, and the cod fishermen's fortune improved in 1934. In the first ten months the aggregate catch for the four provinces was 1,414,475 hundredweights with a landed value of $1,790,845, which represented a gain of 148,030 hundredweights on the one side of the account and of $479,800 on the other side. The ten-month showing makes it certain that the cod fishery returns for the full year will be substantially better than in 1933, no matter what the result of November and December operations when the final figures are received.

With the rise in cod landings there naturally came also a greater production of dried fish, for cod are the chief raw material of the dried fish industry. The output for the coast as a whole, including some dried haddock, hake and cusk, and pollock, was 325,410 hundredweights, and the figures were 42,575 hundredweights larger than in the January to October period of 1933. Nova Scotia and Quebec, the big producers, both increased their output, the former bringing its pack up to 175,810 hundredweights, an increase of 36,575 hundredweights, and the latter producing 107,360 hundredweights, a gain of 14,165.

STABILITY IN CANADA'S 1934 PRICE LEVELS

Relative Stability Last Year Offered Marked Contrast to Preceding Four Years—Price Recovery Continued on Fairly General Scale.

Price recovery continued on a fairly general scale during the past year, except in those countries known as the "gold bloc" where gold currency values have been maintained unchanged throughout the past four years. Declines in wholesale price levels within the "gold bloc" during 1934 ranged from one to ten per cent., but seldom exceeded five per cent. In other countries advances of from one to five per cent. were common.

The relative stability of price levels in Canada during 1934 offered a marked contrast to the violent changes occurring in the preceding four years. This new movement toward equilibrium could be discerned in common stock prices, and foreign exchange, as well as in commodity markets. A pronounced rise in bond prices, indicative of a plentiful supply of investment funds, furnished the only major exception to the tendency in other price fields.

Indexes for Canadian farm products and raw and partly manufactured materials which represent primary products almost exclusively moved much closer to the average index for all commodities during 1934, than they have since 1930. This tendency is favorable to an improvement in the purchasing power of primary producing groups, which have been unable in the past few years to buy the same volume of manufactured products as they did before 1930. The beneficial effect of this development upon business is self-evident.

The Canadian cost of living index number fluctuated between 78.2 and 79.9 throughout 1934, and closed the year at 79.0. Foods were highest in March and lowest in June, gaining gradually again during the last six months of the year. Rentals, after declining steadily since 1930, stiffened and turned upward in the autumn months. Clothing prices continued to advance gradually, registering a gain of roughly five per cent. in 1934. Fuel and other items such as household furnishings moved moderately higher. At the end of 1934 living costs were twenty per cent. below 1926 levels, but still twenty per cent. above average levels in 1933 for incomes ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum. For incomes of lesser amounts, percentages would show a slightly greater fall from 1926 and a smaller increase over 1933. This is explained by the greater importance of foods in the budgets of families with small incomes. Foods now are close to thirty per cent. lower than in 1926 and less than six per cent. higher than in 1933. It should also be pointed out that the recent rise in living costs will affect families with small incomes most, because food prices have risen faster than other budget items which the average family must have.

Common stock prices rose steadily during the first four months of 1934 and then, after a moderate reaction, fluctuated narrowly around eighty-five per cent. of 1926 average levels during the last five months of the year. The extreme low in common stocks came in June, 1932, eight months ahead of the lowest level of commodity wholesale prices. A sharp rally at that time was followed by further reaction, however, and common stocks were a month behind commodities in the rise which commenced early in 1933. Since then advances have differed materially for the main investment groups. Utilities have mounted roughly fifteen per cent., while industrials have risen by well over one hundred per cent., and common stock prices as a whole are about seventy-five per cent higher. When it is remembered that prices now still average less than in 1926, the severity of the preceding decline becomes apparent.

Mining stock prices advanced rapidly during the first quarter of 1934, and were fairly steady during the second and third quarters. They declined rather sharply in October and November, but advanced moderately during December. An index of gold stock prices showed a net increase for the year of roughly twenty-four per cent. Gold stocks continued to advance for six months after prices for gold itself had ceased to rise, and similarly the total appreciation in gold stock prices since the mint par of $20.67 per ounce was abandoned has been very much greater than the currency premium established on gold. An index of base metal stock prices was 129.6 in December, as compar-with 128.3 in January, and 164.2 in June, when prices were at the highest point of the year.

Lower interest rates were accompanied by a rise in bond prices to the highest level seen since 1911, and of course a corresponding decline occurred in bond yields. An index of yields on high grade Province of Ontario bonds fell from 97.2 in January to 76.2 for December.

ISAAC LIBBY FARM CLAIMS OLD DOCUMENT

Interesting and Valuable Papers Uncovered as Result of Controversy Over Old Road.

What wonderful stories could be told if one could peruse the old documents which have become heirlooms in many homes of the Eastern Townships.

These priceless old writings are truly history. History of a glorious past and stories of a courageous people who defied trials, tribulations and disappointments to open up this section of Quebec province and to lay the firm foundations upon which the far-reaching district has been built.

These old documents can never be replaced. Their value is beyond the price of money. They are traditions which have been closely guarded and handed down from generation unto generation of Eastern Townships' families.

Recently a controversy over an old road brought to light one of these documents, now yellowed with age. The road in question was the one leading from the Government highway at Lower Cassville to the Tomifobia river valley, north of Boynton.

The old notarial document, or documents, which this controversy brought to light are in possession of the family and descendents of Isaac Libby. They have been in the Libby family for something like a century.

Indeed one of these papers was drawn up in 1805, more than a century and a quarter ago. Another is signed by the Deputy Grand Voyer, a "title" which recalls road establishment at an early date when the Grand Voyer himself, residing in Montreal, was an occasional visitor to the Eastern Townships. The visit of the Grand Voyer in those days was, perhaps, something akin today to the presence in a district of the Governor-General.

The road across the Isaac Libby property would appear to be an old established highway, which has never been closed, although much neglected, being maintained for the most part by private effort, even to the upkeep of a rickety old bridge over the Tomifobia river. On this road there are only two farmsteads, the one now owned and occupied by Ralph H. Libby, the other the Lewis Boynton place, now owned by A. C. Parkhill and occupied by Gordon Cass.

The documents above referred to have always been kept in an ancient brown box at the Libby home, instructions to "save that box" in preference to all else, in case of fire, having been passed down from one generation to another, although little or no attention was paid to its contents.

Isaac Libby purchased the farm from Hollis Smith and Edward Hale, of Sherbrooke, who became founders of the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Isaac Libby had nine children, one son, Harvey, operated a sawmill at Libby's Mills, now Boynton, and lived on the farm now owned by Lawrence Mosher. Two other sons, David and William, were oldtime residents of Rock Island. Two sons settled in Barnston Township, giving the name of Libbytown to that particular neighborhood; Gilman, another son, settled in Waterville, while still another, Austin, remained on the home farm devoting himself mainly to livestock for which he had a great fondness. Since his death in 1915, Ralph Harvey, a son has kept the old farm, where he looks forward to spending the rest of his life.

An American negro was boasting to a grocer of the chickenness of ten pounds of sugar he had bought at a rival shop. "Let me weigh the package," said the grocer. The darkey assented, and it was two pounds short. The "colored gentleman" looked perplexed for a moment, and then said innocently, "Yes, but while he was gettin' de sugar I stole two pairs of shoes."

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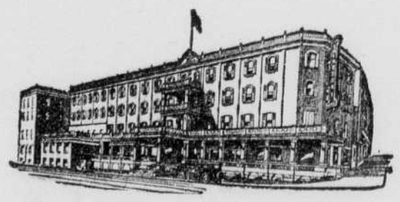

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MINING AND FORESTRY LED QUEBEC RECOVERY MOVEMENT DURING 1934

Value of Mineral Production in This Province Last Year Exceeded $32,000,000, an Increase of Thirteen Per Cent. as Compared with 1933 Statistics and Surpassing in Value Production of 1927, which Was a Normally Prosperous Year—Interesting Review Given by Hon. J. E. Perrault.

In 1934 Quebec made a great step forward towards industrial recovery. Mining and forestry have been the two basic industries which have contributed most to this improvement, states Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Highways and Mines for the Province of Quebec, in commenting upon the remarkable progress which the mining industry has recorded.

In his survey of present conditions, Mr. Perrault points out that as regards the value of the mineral production of the province, it is estimated that it exceeded $32,000,000 in 1934. This is an increase of thirteen per cent. as compared with 1933, and represents a normal continuous increase from the year 1926, with its $25,740,000, bridging the abnormal increase of the peak period of 1927 to 1930, followed by the abnormal depression of 1931 to 1933. Comparing the figures for the main individual items in the list of mineral products marketed during the first nine months of 1933 and 1934, respectively, it is seen that gold has risen in value from $8,126,000 in 1933 to nearly $10,000,000 in 1934, copper has increased in quantity from 52,400,000 pounds to 53,300,000, asbestos from 98,100 to 110,600, and mica, feldspar and magnesite each show an increase of twenty to twenty-five per cent. On the whole, the mining situation of Quebec is very satisfactory. During the last twelve months the production of metals has healthily progressed, the non-metallics have more than held their own, and the curve of the mineral building materials, such as stone, brick and cement, has apparently taken an upward trend after two years of sluggishness.

Production of metallic ores, which ten years ago was very small, ranking last of the above three subdivisions of the mineral industry, now holds first rank by a large margin, and it constitutes the bulwark of Quebec mining. Gold and copper are its principal items, and of these the largest part, ninety-six per cent., is derived from the Western Quebec districts of Temiscamingue and Abitibi, which began production in 1927 and since then have been developing at a phenomenal rate.

Building materials—stone, brick, cement, lime—as a class of the mineral industry, are always the last to reflect an improvement in economic conditions, as they are the last to feel a depression. From a total value of $18,000,000 in 1931 they slumped to $5,750,000 in 1933, the lowest figures in fifteen years. The situation during 1934 showed noticeable improvement, as quarries were appreciably more active, and brick and cement factories more than held their own. A shortage of both industrial and residential construction has been accumulating in the last thirty months, but building reports show that permits in the Province of Quebec during 1934 were 4.9 per cent. higher than in 1933. While this is not a large increase, it indicates that the bottom was reached in 1933 and one may henceforth expect a more or less steady improvement.

Employment as a whole in Canada has been better; from an average index of 90.4 on October 1, 1933, it has risen to 100.0 on the same date of 1934, equalling the average number employed during the year 1926, which figure has been adopted as a normal basis of comparison. Compared with the economic conditions throughout the world, it may be stated that recovery is probably as far advanced in Canada is in any other country, and obstacles to a continued progress are becoming less and less formidable in the Dominion. The activity of mining plays a prominent part in helping to re-establish confidence in an early return to normality in industry, trade and commerce.

Mining heads the movement of industrial recovery in this province. The value of the products of mines and quarries in 1934 surpassed in value the production of 1927, which was a normally prosperous year. In spite of the period of economic disturbances, production of metals has shown an almost unbroken rise in the yearly metallic production for the last ten years, increasing from a value of one million in 1925 to an estimated $18,000,000 in 1934. This is, of course, due to the phenomenal development of the mineral region of Western Quebec. It is almost a certainty that many other metal deposits, just as rich as any found so far, lie undiscovered in this area, buried under a cover of overburden. In places this mantle is thin, while in others the bed-rock lies many feet down, below the surface of the soil. It is quite possible, not to say probable, that in a near future geophysical methods of prospecting may be sufficiently developed to reveal, without removing the surface cover, the existence of massive ore bodies. Gold-bearing quartz may be more difficult to detect when hidden under the soil or in swampy ground, but even such deposits may in time be located by scientific methods of discovering their presence beneath overburden without having to dig trenches and test pits.

Moreover, the area of mineral potentialities in Western Quebec is extending year by year. As instances of this, it may be cited that while the existence of the Dubuisson Township gold deposits has been known for many years, it was only in 1931 that the neighboring townships of Pascalis and Louvicourt were prospected, and that the deposits now worked were discovered. In 1932 the attention of the prospectors was called to the possibilities of Bourlamaque Township, and there properties are now developing into very promising mines. In 1932-33 the Tiblemont Township discoveries extended the mining activities to the east, and the work done on the Tiblemont Island claims and on the Woods claims seems to indicate mines in the making.

In 1934, the "new discovery" of the year was further afield. It was made late in September, to the south of Lake Madeleine, also known as Rose or Florence Lake, a small sheet of water situated five miles to the southwest of Lake Waswanipi, and seventy-five miles, in an air line, north of Senneterre, on the Transcontinental Railway. This recent discovery, which is in projected Township No. 313 was visited early in October by a geologist of the Quebec Bureau of Mines, who was dispatched to Lake Madeleine without delay. He reports that the original discovery is situated 1,000 feet from the south shore of the lake. At the time of his examination, surface work already performed had uncovered nine quartz veins, in five of which the presence of free-gold and telluride had been observed. These veins occur in an area some six hundred feet long by two hundred feet wide in which are included two masses of syenite and several dykes of feldspar porphyry. Few of the veins can be traced more than fifty feet, but some are obscured by drift at their extremities, while others definitely pinch out. The first staking of claims in the Madeleine Lake area was made on September 26th, and by the end of November over three hundred claims had been taken up in projected Townships 313 and 312. Already some strong organizations have acquired interests in groups of promising claims, and their thorough examination and exploration is assured. Extensive greenstone areas are known to exist to the southwest and the southeast of the discovery, where the geological conditions are probably as favorable to the presence of mineral deposits.

The United States, after having abandoned the gold standard in April, 1933, stabilized the United States dollar in January, 1934, by a proclamation which reduced its content in gold from 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, to 15-5/21 grains. This established the price of fine gold at $35 an ounce in United States Funds. This reduction of nearly forty per cent. in the weight of the gold dollar had a beneficial effect on the trade between Canada and the United States by practically equalizing the value of the respective dollars and by reducing the fluctuations of exchange. A large proportion of the benefit derived by the gold mines of Canada from this price of $35 an ounce was, however, nullified by a Federal tax on the production of gold, which became effective on April 19, 1934. This tax, which amounts to approximately $3.50 on every ounce of new gold produced by Canadian mines, was decreed as an emergency measure following the decreasing revenue of the Dominion Government. The tax is imposed until May 31, 1935, when the provisions of the Act expire. One provision of the Act exempts the gold mines which paid no dividends in the prior two years. This was done at the strong instance of the gold mining industry, so as not to halt the earnest development of gold propects and of new mines in the making, which is now going on in all provinces, and is particularly active in Quebec and Ontario.

In Western Quebec, mining in the regions of Rouyn, Duparquet, Harricana, Pascalis, Bourlamaque and Tiblemont greatly progressed, and confidence in the future of these districts may be gauged by the fact that the Northern Quebec Power Company in 1934 more than doubled the length of its main power transmission line by extending it in an easterly direction from Noranda to Boluin Lake in Bourlamaque Township, a distance of over sixty miles.

While an appreciable improvement has been noted in 1934 in the mining of asbestos, feldspar, magnesitic-dolomite and mica, it is the mines of Western Quebec that have recorded the greatest progress. Producing mines, development of mines in the making, exploration of prospects and search for new deposits have all been very active. Two new gold mines started producing, the McWatters in Rouyn Township and the Sullivan in Dubuisson Township. This brings to eleven the total number of Western Quebec mines in active production in 1934. Besides these there are half-a-dozen others which are nearing this stage, and which will probably "come in" some time in 1935. As an index of the prospecting and exploration activities which prevailed in Western Quebec during the year just past, it is interesting to note that, apart from the actual working of the eleven producing mines, assessment work performed on lands under mining claims and mining licences in 1934 amounted to 453,000 days of labor and 120,000 feet of diamond-drilling.

As in the past, the Provincial Government, through the activities of the Quebec Bureau of Mines, has spared no effort or means to foster the development of the mines, and to encourage prospecting in search of new mineral deposits. New roads in the mining districts have been opened and others have been improved, so that easy access is now had to practically all promising mineral showings. A total of $165,000 was thus spent in 1934, bringing the total expenditure of the last five years on the construction and improvement of "mine roads" to nearly $1,000,000, and of the last nine years to $2,400,000. Geological survey parties from the Quebec Bureau of Mines have been mapping promising mineralized regions in various parts of the province in order to guide the prospectors and aid in the development of mineral deposits. Series of free lectures on mineralogy and geology, as applied to prospecting, have been given in numerous centres in Gaspe, the Eastern Townships, Lake St. Jean, Abitibi, Temiscamingue and in the cities of Quebec and Montreal. Assay offices in Quebec and in Montreal have been functioning for the analysis and the determination of mineral specimens and samples, where prospectors may have assays and examinations of ores done at very low rates for absolutely reliable work by experts.

RAILWAY RECEIVES LARGE SUM IN CONSCIENCE MONEY

Treasurer of C.N.R. Received Total of $1,114.85 in Conscience Money During 1934 from Persons Wishing to Make Restitution for Wrongs Committed.

In these strange times some people have lost many things but apparently not their consciences. This is vouched for by the fact that the treasurer of the Canadian National Railways has received a total of $1,114.85 in conscience money during 1934 from persons wishing to make restitution for certain wrongs committed. Frequently the remitter omits to state the exact nature of the act which caused a troubled conscience and in such cases the railway considers the amount as "belated" passenger revenue and it is therefore credited to that department.

Of the total amount of this conscience money received from all parts of Canada during the past year, the largest single amount was $800 in October, and the smallest that of twenty-five cents, also in October, these two items representing the maximum and minimum individual amounts ever received in any year.

Subsidiary lines of the Canadian National Railways operating in the United States also have their "lean" and "fat" years as regards conscience money. For instance, the Central Vermont Railway's "conscience fund," usually quite sizeable in years past, was saved just recently from being a complete blank when $5 was received from one whose signature was "An Employee."

Doctor—to elderly woman: "And how are you feeling today?"

"Oh, doctor, much better! The improvement is really remarkable."

"I'm glad. It won't be long now before we'll be having you looking your old self again."

"Sir, what do you mean by that?"

CANADA'S FIRST MINING AT LES FORGES IN 1732

Story of "Les Forges" Has All the Elements of a Romance—Was for a Time After Capture of Quebec Operated on the Public Account.

Canada's first successful mining venture was started in 1732, and it kept on until 1883, serving the needs of the Canadian colonists under two empires. This is in a word, the record of Les Forges, on the St. Maurice River, a few miles above its mouth at Three Rivers, Quebec.

It is rather difficult when one views the ruins of the little iron and steel furnaces at Les Forges today to realize that their output of stoves, kettles, axes and implements made from iron ore dug from pits through the countryside was far more important to the inhabitants of this country during a century or more than are the giant mines and smelters of Noranda, Sudbury, Flin Flon and Trail combined to the Canadians of 1935. So vastly has the use of minerals and metals grown during the past two centuries that the modest needs of our pioneer forebears of those early times seen very primitive. Yet the products of the Forges of the St. Maurice were even more famous in their day than those of their modern contemporaries; and which among our present huge mines and smelters will equal the 150 years of service given by Les Forges?

The story of Les Forges has all the elements of a romance. Its establishment was conceived by Colbert, one of the greatest administrators the French nation has produced, who ordered Talon, Canada's great intendant, to search for iron ore and establish furnaces. Talon's men found the ore, but failed to establish the furnaces. This was in 1660. In 1672 that energetic governor, Frontenac, visited "the mines" on the St. Maurice, and his report, still extant, shows how fully he appreciated the importance to the colonists of an abundant supply of iron.

It was not until 1733, however, that the forges were finally established. At once Les Forges became an important centre, so important that for a century or more its manager ranked with the best in the land and he entertained in his sumptuous establishment the governors, bishops and other dignitaries of this land and their visitors from overseas. The records indicate, in fact, that Les Forges was about as much a social centre as it was a centre of industry.

There are some good descriptions remaining of the forges in their palmy days. The manager lived in a big stone house overlooking the St. Maurice River, and near by were the cottages of his foreman and overseers. The workmen lived mainly in long barrack-like buildings. The iron furnace and the foundries were on the flat, high above the river, while the forges for making and working the steel nestled on the shore of the St. Maurice where a small tributary stream provided power for the trip hammers and bellows.

The iron ore, dug from pits scattered through the countryside, was hauled to the furnace on rude wagons or on sleds, as was the charcoal made from the hardwood of the encircling forest. These were charged into the top of the furnace, so many hand barrows of ore and of charcoal at a time, with a little limestone to help it melt. From the bottom of the furnace was tapped the white-hot metal, providing a display of fireworks that interested visitors for a century and a half.

The products of Les Forges included the famous St. Maurice stoves, the iron kettles and other utensils used by the settlers, a variety of agricultural implements and tools and ships' fittings. At times quantities of cannon balls were cast, both for the defence and for the siege of the citadel at Quebec.

After the capture of Quebec in 1759, Les Forges, which was recognized as of considerable industrial importance, was operated on the public account; but soon it was sold to private owners. The last owners were John McDougall and Sons, who operated the furnace until 1883 when it was abandoned because both the charcoal and the iron ore has become difficult to procure.

The contrast between the tiny furnaces at Les Forges, which were so vitally important to the early colonists, and the giant units of the mining fields of today measures roughly the relative importance of metals in our lives and those of our forebears of two centuries ago.

At country horse-fairs one can easily find the biggest collection of rubbish in the way of horse-flesh.

At one of these fairs a buyer bought from a dealer three horses for five pounds. At the close of the deal, the buyer, turning to the dealer, said: "What about a drink out of it?"

The dealer, looking somewhat surprised, retorted sharply: "What! You get three horses for five pounds, and you have the cheek to suggest a drink out of it? No, it can't be done. But I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll throw in another horse."

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BETTER CONSTRUCTION YEAR WAS RECORDED THROUGHOUT DOMINION

Building Contracts Throughout Canada During 1934 Valued at $125,811,500, which Represents an Increase of 29.3 Per Cent. Over Figures for Previous Year—Gain Was General Throughout Dominion, with All Provinces Recording Greater Construction.

Building contracts throughout Canada during 1934 attained an estimated value of $125,811,500. Compared with awards in 1933, which totalled $97,289,800, the figures for the past year represent a substantial increase of 29.3 per cent. or $28,521,700.

The better construction year was general throughout the Dominion, each province enjoying an increase. All types of building and engineering showed greater volume also, with the exceptions of churches, warehouses, factories, bridges and sewers and watermains.

Over one-half of all construction was undertaken in the Province of Ontario, where awards to the value of $63,358,300 were made and which accounted for 50.4 per cent. of the Dominion figure. Contracts in that province increased 48.8 per cent. over 1933. The greatest percentage of increase was made in Saskatchewan, 101 per cent., although Manitoba ranked next with an eighty-two per cent. increase.

On the average, construction, as between strictly building work and engineering undertakings, was divided sixty per cent. for buildings and forty per cent. for engineering. This was much the same ratio as for 1933. Both divisions increased over the previous year, buildings by 28.3 per cent. and engineering by 30.8 per cent.

The following table shows individual comparisons by provinces for 1934 as against 1933, as well as the percentage of the Dominion figure applicable to each province and the percentage ratio of building and engineering work:

COMPARISON OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED IN CANADA BY PROVINCES.

	Total 1934	Total 1933	1934 change from 1933—%	Bldg. 1934—%	Engrg. 1934—%	1934—% of Dominion
P. E. Island	$ 884,600	$ 586,900	— 6	58.	42.	.8
Nova Scotia	4,993,700	2,880,800	+ 73.3	68.	32.	4.0
New Brunswick	4,590,300	3,951,900	+ 16.2	56.	44.	3.6
Quebec	34,135,500	32,589,200	+ 4.9	68.	32.	27.1
Ontario	63,358,300	42,573,100	+ 48.8	60.	40.	50.4
Manitoba	3,905,000	2,138,000	+ 82.6	64.	36.	3.1
Saskatchewan	1,563,200	775,200	+101.6	77.	23.	1.2
Alberta	3,489,400	2,825,900	+ 23.5	65.	35.	2.8
British Columbia	9,391,500	9,219,400	+ .8	31.	69.	7.5
Dominion	$125,811,500	$97,289,800	+ 29.31	60.5	39.5	100.0

Hospitals, office buildings, public buildings and marine works were the highlights in the 1934 programme, showing increases of 165 per cent., 264 per cent., 152 per cent. and 367 per cent., respectively. As will be noted, these works are of public and semi-public nature, and in many cases a start was made possible during 1934 by public funds assisted by private subscriptions. However, taking the residential group as an example, an increase is seen over 1933 of 27.8 per cent., or an outlay of $30,588,100 on homes and apartments financed purely by private arrangements.

The business building classification, in which awards to the value of 37,480,300 were shown, increased 42.6 per cent. over the 1933 figure. The construction of churches decreased by eleven per cent. and of warehouses by eighteen per cent., but all other types increased. Industrial building fell off 11.6 per cent. to $8,037,900, but at that it was a gain over 1932. Bridges, in the engineering group, decreased 15.6 per cent., and sewers and watermains had a total 30.5 per cent. less than during the previous year. The greatest increase in value was shown for roads and streets, which rose to $24,432,400, up forty-eight per cent., while dams and wharves and general engineering projects increased 367.3 per cent. and 46.7 per cent., respectively.

The 1934 constuction year had less than an ordinary number of very big projects to help swell its total. Most of the volume was made up of average and smaller-sized undertakings. Those which were of major importance may be listed as follows: Halifax, freight shed, $1,500,000; Montreal, hospital wing, $1,500,000; Montreal, Customs Building, $1,300,000; Montreal General Post Office, $1,475,000; Copper Cliff, converter building, $1,000,000; Cornwall, plant, $900,000; Toronto, hospital, $800,000; Quebec, college, $600,000; Toronto, addition to Hydro building, $600,000; Toronto, addition and alterations to bank, $600,000; Toronto, hospital, $600,000; near Minden, Ont., dam and power house, $562,000; Petrolia, addition to refinery, $500,000; Rouyn to O'Brian-Cadillac Township and Cadillac Belt, P.Q., power line extension, $500,000; Timiskaming, dam, $465,000; Moncton, high school, $461,300; New Brunswick, power lines and sub-stations, $450,000; Moncton, post office, $435,850; Halifax, extension of pier or coal berth for use as an industrial site, $400,000; Quebec, warehouses, $400,000; Bridge River, B.C., penstock, $400,000; Three Rivers, wharf shed, roads, railway tracks and lighting system, $370,000; Cadillac Township, P.Q., mining work, $350,000; Valleyfield, rebuilding Cathedral, $300,000; Hantsport, N. S., power development, $300,000; Toronto, garage and warehouse addition, $300,000; Fort William, public building, $290,925; St. Joseph, N. B., University and residence, $275,000; Toronto, nurses' home, $250,000; Port Alberni, B.C., plant, $250,000; Hamilton, addition to hospital, $250,000; Trenton, administration building, $250,000; East Selkirk, Man., explosive plant, $225,000; London, library, $225,000; Province of Ontario, two bridges, $202,000; Quebec, sewer, $200,000; Three Rivers, addition to factory, $200,000; Mimico, addition to hospital, $200,000; London, addition to hospital, $200,000; Bridge River, B.C., telephone line, $200,000; Noranda, plant and equipment, $200,000; Montreal, apartment, $200,000.

According to the weighted index of wholesale building material prices compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, the price of materials is steadily increasing from the low point in 1932. The index shows: 1913, 67; 1926, 100; 1929, 99; 1932, 77.6; 1933, 78.5; 1934, 83. Taking 1913 as the base year or 100, the index shows 1926, 171.4; 1930, 203.2; 1933, 158; 1934, 147.2.

The primary causes of the recent drastic halt of building are slowly being dispersed. Contemplated construction reported upon during 1934 amounted to $247,439,400, a gain over that of the former year, $213,645,600, and leaving a greater amount to be carried to completion during this year.

LUMBER TRADE IS APPARENTLY ON THE UPGRADE

Export of Lumber to England Has Given Good Results During Past Year—Use of Woods of Quebec in Building Work Has Increased Considerably.

While the consumption of lumber has not increased materially, in view of the non-activity in the construction trade, many other angles of the lumbering industry are encouraging.

Members of the Quebec Forest Products Commission are careful not to stress the production of sawn lumber, especially in certain dimensions. Wherever it is deemed necessary owners of private forests and sawmill men have been warned against the accumulation of heavy stocks, so that they will not be forced to sell hastily and at a loss large quantities of their holdings.

This policy has resulted in the recovery and maintenance of price at a satisfactory level. It is certain that prices are not as high as they were five years ago, but it is preferable to keep them at this rate to avoid the disasters which happened two years ago when certain manufacturers were forced to liquidate, too rapidly, the heavy stocks on hand.

The export of lumber to England has given sufficiently good results. The prices paid at the outset of 1934 were interesting enough; but since then, because of the competition given by other countries that are striving to gain the English market with lumber of the same species, it seems that prices are being lowered.

The Forest Products Commission has continued its propaganda towards the government, municipal authorities, religious institutions and public corporations, claiming their preference for the woods of this province for all buildings erected or subsidized by them.

It is interesting to note that the use of the woods of Quebec, in building has increased considerably. From fifty per cent. in 1931, it has advanced gradually so that scarcely twenty-five per cent. of foreign lumber is now used here. It is a considerable gain.

This proportion could be reduced even more when, as recommended by the Commission, the proprietors of small sawmills take the necessary means to cut their lumber properly and to classify their products more correctly, and above all to present them to the market in a state of sufficient dryness.

The Commission has multiplied its inspection of sawmills in its campaign to improve the stock of tools and favors the use of grading rules on which it has worked with the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

It has also taken up the question of charcoal, in order to find effective means to improve the industry and to render it profitable for those who are interested in it.

Due to the excellent results obtained in its annual campaigns in favor of wood fuel, the Commission has renewed the interest of civic and religious authorities, concerning the use of wood.

During the last two years, kindling wood has partly recovered its former popularity.

A great number of persons using wood have declared themselves very well satisfied, having economized fifty per cent. in the cost of fuel, and settlers and farmers have also found it to be very advantageous.

Furthermore, those who have travelled on the roads of Quebec may have noted the numerous trucks loaded with kindling wood that was being conveyed to the cities.

The problem of transportation of the wood is always the most difficult to solve, as the railroad companies, in spite of the repeated steps taken by the members of the Commission, do not seem to want or to be able to reduce their rates. Awaiting their decision, the trucks benefit by this chance to haul building and other kinds of lumber to the cities.

Enormous progress has been realized in Europe in the use of charcoal to start trucks and even automobiles, considerably reducing the consumption of gasoline. This might be effective in procuring a regular market for the producers of charcoal who presently do not find this industry very profitable in our province.

It is very interesting to note that last year the lumber dealers of Great Britain, in turn, founded an organization known as the "Timber Development Association" which, like the Quebec Forest Products Commission, will henceforth spread propaganda in favor of wood.

Likewise, in France, a "Committee for the Propagation of Lumber" has been organized recently.

BIG INCREASE LAST YEAR IN NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION

Attained Volume of Approximately Ninety-Five Per Cent. of 1929 Peak—Must Be Regarded as World Commodity.

The past year has brought a welcome increase in newsprint consumption. The industry has been in the unique position of enjoying a volume of consumption at approximately ninety-five per cent. of its 1929 peak, but measured in dollars the 1934 total is only about sixty per cent. of 1929 business.

That newsprint must be regarded as a world commodity has become increasingly apparent. Dislocation of market conditions in distant foreign countries has its repercussions in markets nearer home. Since ninety per cent. of the newsprint produced in Canada is sold outside this country, the industry is vitally concerned with conditions throughout the world. To some degree the other newsprint exporting nations are faced with much the same problems as we are.

The newsprint industry is the most important branch of Canada's largest manufacturing industry. According to the latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the pulp and paper industry heads the list for gross and net values of manufactured products as well as for total number of employees and distribution of wages and salaries.

It is estimated from the 1930 census of agriculture that some thirty-eight thousand Canadian farms, mostly in Quebec and Ontario, find an important source of income in selling pulpwood from their wood lots.

The production of newsprint in 1934 showed a considerable increase over the corresponding period in 1933 and, in fact, over the corresponding period of any year since 1929

Production of United States mills this year was ahead of last year, but only by one per cent., and was not equal to that of the same period in 1932. American production last year amounted to about thirty-seven per cent. of Canadian production.

BETTER GRAIN PRICES NOTED DURING YEAR

Estimated Western Farmer Received About $35,000,000 More for Wheat Delivered than in 1933, While for All Grains, Including Wheat, $50,000,000 More Has Been Realized.

Although the 1934 grain crops in Canada continued to show reductions from those between 1925 and 1932, prices continued on the upturn. According to recent estimates, the field crops in Canada were valued at $91,376,600 in 1934 over the previous year. It has also been estimated that the western farmer received about $35,000,000 more for the wheat delivered in 1934 than in 1933, while for all grains, including wheat, $50,000,000 more has been realized.

Although drought affected yields in some districts in Quebec, the average yield per acre of all grains was estimated to be about normal. The estimated yields per acre in the Maritime Provinces in 1934 were about average, with especially good yields harvested in New Brunswick.

The quantity of wheat in the elevators in Canada and the United States was 255,209,864 bushels on December 7th, an advance of 11.7 million bushels over the same date in 1933. The carry-over from the crop year 1933 amounted to 193 million bushels, a slight reduction from a year ago, when 212 million bushels were reported. The crop of 1934 was estimated at 275 million bushels, making 468 million bushels available for distribution. After making an allowance of 106 million bushels for domestic consumption, a balance of 362 million bushels is shown on hand for export as wheat and wheat flour. From August 1st to November 30th exports of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 81 million bushels, leaving 281 million bushels on hand at the present time, compared with 291 million bushels on the same date in 1933. Broomhall has estimated Canada's share of the world export for the crop year 1934-35 at 280 millions, meaning Canada will have to export some 24 million bushels per month in order to fulfill the above export. Every encouragement is given to the exporter to get the grain overseas via the Maritime ports with a reduced rail freight rate of five cents per bushel on export grain from Georgian Bay ports to the Canadian seaboard. In our exports for 1934 are large quantities of feed wheat destined to the United States for consumption, as well as increased amounts for milling in bond in the United States. Overseas movement may show decreases in the foremost grains, but the United States is taking considerable quantities of Durum and low grade wheat.

Coarse grain production in 1934 increased over the crops of 1933. Oats amounted to 324,745,000 bushels against 307,478,000 bushels; barley, 63,748,000 bushels against 63,359,000 bushels; and rye, 6,437,000 bushels against 4,927,000 bushels. Buckwheat is becoming an important grain crop in Canada. The total production in 1934 amounted to 8,793,000 bushels compared with 8,483,000 bushels in 1933. The most of this grain is grown in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Mixed grain and corn for husking are also grown extensively in Canada, amounting to 37,481,000 and 6,589,000 bushels respectively. Yields of coarse grains in the Prairie Provinces in 1934 were as follows: Oats, 177,210,000 bushels; barley, 44,952,000 bushels; rye, 4,400,000 bushels; and flaxseed, 873,000 bushels. Oats and barley crops in 1934 were slightly less than those of 1933, while rye and flaxseed were greater.

Timothy seed production in 1933 decreased sharply from the record crop of 1932, being 2,500,000 pounds as against 4,100,000 pounds. Red clover increased in production from 1,925,000 pounds in 1932 to 4,800,000 pounds in 1933. Alfalfa also shows an increased crop, amounting to 2,840,000 pounds in 1933, as against 890,000 pounds in 1932. Alsike production remained about the same as that of 1932. Sweet clover showed a sharp decrease from the previous year, being 2,550,000 pounds in 1933, compared with 4,600,00 pounds in 1932.

The tobacco crop occupied 48,953 acres in 1933, with a production of 39,400,500 pounds valued at $5,201,490. Ontario and Quebec were the chief producers of this valuable crop.

Maple sugar production for 1934 shows a decrease from 1933, the amount produced in 1934 amounting to 4,954,400 pounds against 5,785,130 pounds in 1933. Maple syrup, however increased in production, the quantity in 1934 being 1,842,500 pounds compared with 1,262,315 pounds in 1933. The value of the production increased from $2,059,341 in 1933 to $3,046,650 in 1934.

An old lady was going down a coal mine for the first time. As the cage descended she noticed how she and the rest of the party were dependent upon a single rope to which it was attached.

"Do you think it's qurte safe?" she asked a miner, as she glanced at the rope.

"Safe as the Bank," returned the miner, cheerfully. "There's nothing to be afraid of. These ropes are guaranteed to last twelve months exactly, and this one ain't due to be renewed till tomorrow."

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MANY INTERESTING FIGURES HAVE CROSSED WORLD'S STAGE IN 1934

Glancing Over Main News Events of Past Year Reveals Many Interesting Stories of Different World Figures and the Part They Played in Making of World History—Royalty Played Feature Part in Leading News Events of the Year.

Truly indeed has it been written that "all the world is a stage and all the men and women players." It is at just such a time as this, when the Record's annual edition enters the homes of the Eastern Townships and makes its way to all parts of Canada and the United States that one ponders over those events which have made history—events which have all been recorded concisely and interestingly within the columns of the Record's anniversary number.

There are all kinds of events and they tell a varied story. Some speak of romance, others of tragedy and pathos. There are those of world-wide importance. Others concern chiefly the people of an individual nation. Then there are some which have but a local aspect and concern the people of some particular district or community. But they are all important and all in their own way full of human interest and appeal.

The lives of people—their habits, aspirations, hopes and fears—are certain to arouse interest, for about the daily doings of leaders of men there is always a story.

Lifting the veil from the past year one sees a large cast moving to and fro upon the world's stage. Some are making their entrances, others their exits.

Royal personages played an important part in the world news of the past year.

Early in the year the whole civilized world bowed in sorrow with the heroic little Belgian nation, which was plunged into sorrow by the tragic death of its beloved ruler, King Albert, who was killed while mountain-climbing.

The day following this tragedy the world watched with interest the arrival in Belgium from Switzerland of the dead King's son and heir, Leopold, who came to assume the onerous duties of kingship and to carry on the work so nobly performed by his father. Then on February 23rd, the nations of the world united in hailing Leopold III as he formally ascended the throne. On March 1st interest turned to another accession. It was that of Henry Pu-Yi, who became emperor of Manchoukuo.

Five days later another Royal figure appeared in the limelight. This time it was Princess Youssoupoff, but she came in a different role. Princess Youssoupoff was the central character in a legal battle before an English court in which she was awarded $125,000 libel damages against the producers of the film, "Rasputin and the Empress."

The British people were afforded the opportunity of extending to His Majesty King George their warmest congratulations and expressions of love and loyalty on the occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday on June 3rd. Again, on June 22nd, His Majesty's subjects throughout the far-flung Empire were privileged to again manifest their affection on the twenty-fourth anniversary of his coronation.

On August 5th another member of the British Royal Family came to the fore. This was none other than His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who risked his own life to save a young lad from drowning at Biarritz, France.

It was on August 28th that British people hailed with joy the news that the Duke of Kent, Their Majesties' youngest son, was to be married to Princess Marina, charming Greek princess. In historic Westminster Abbey on November 29th this popular young couple were married, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the midst of a distinguished gathering such as seldom before has been assembled together.

There was also another British prince to attract considerable interest during the year. This was the Duke of Gloucester, who officially opened the Melbourne Centenary Celebration and whose visit to Australia received wide acclaim.

The past year also took its toll of prominent people. Death ended the careers of many world leaders in various spheres. Among those who passed away during the year were Chancellor Dollfuss, who was assassinated by a Nazi group on July 25th, only a few days after he had been declared Chancellor of Austria.

On October 9th the world was shocked by the Marseilles assassinations which claimed the lives of King Alexander, of Yugoslavia, and Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister.

On October 19th France was again cast into mourning by the death of Raymond Poincare, prominent French statesman and wartime Premier of France.

Others who ended noted careers during the year were Lord Aberdeen, former Governor-General of Canada; Thomas M. Martin, "Father of Canadian Art"; Governor James Rolph, of California; Frederick Delius, prominent British composer; Madame Currie, discoverer of radium; Marie Dressler, "Grand Old Trouper" of film fame; President von Hindenburg of Germany; Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; Sir Alfred Gilber, noted British sculptor; Sir Donald Mann, Canadian railroad builder; Otto Kahn, world financier; Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Ecclesiastical circles also suffered by the deaths of Archbishop Neil McNeil, of Toronto; Most Rev. C. L. Worrell, Anglican Primate of Canada, and Archbishop I. O. Stringer, of Winnipeg.

From the sporting world passed John McGraw, the "Napoleon of Baseball," and Charles Gardner, Chicago Black Hawk goalkeeper.

Other deaths during the year included those of Verne Sankey, notorious Canadian-born kidnapper, who committed suicide in Sioux Falls, N.D., prison; General Augusto Sandino, Nicaraguan rebel liberator, killed; C. C. Julian, native of Winnipeg, fugitive oil promoter who committed suicide at Shanghai after a spectacular career; John Dillinger, notorious United States desperado, slain in police trap in Chicago; Pincus Brecher, reputed millionaire, head of dope ring, who also committed suicide after conviction in Montreal; Serge Kiroff, right-hand man of Stalin, assassinated in Leningrad.

Other news jottings which attracted interest during the year included the speech by Pope Pius, in which His Holiness denounced the trend towards pagan cult; the long legal battle in which Samuel Insull faced criminal charges over the collapse of his United States utilities emprise; the discovery in France of Leon Trotzky, exiled Soviet leader; the demand made by Senator A. D. McRae for Canada's withdrawal from the League of Nations; the resignation of Senator Arthur Meighen from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission; the arrest at Liverpool, England, of Trebitsch Lincoln, Buddhist monk; the conferring of the Pulitzer musical award to Percival Price, Ottawa Peace Tower carilloneur; the June Robles kidnapping, and subsequent discovery of the six-year-old Texas girl chained to a cage in a desert plot; the birth of the Dionne quintuplets; the charges made by Hon. H. H. Stevens, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, against big business evils; the retirement of Dr. W. R. Inge, the "Gloomy Dean," from his post at St. Paul's Cathedral, London; the seduction charges against former Premier Brownlee, of Alberta; the rescue of Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd at Little America after four months' isolation; the kidnapping and release of John Labatt, wealthy London, Ontario, brewer; the hectic career of Huey Long, who became dictator of Louisiana; the election of General Evangeline Booth as commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army; the appointment of Graham Towers as Governor of the Bank of Canada; the appointment of Bishop D. T. Owen as Anglican Primate of Canada; the arrest and trial of Richard Bruno Hauptmann for the kidnapping of the baby of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh; the appointment of J. A. C. Osborne as deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada; and the election of Pierre Etienne Flandin as Premier of France.

It was also during the past year that Canadians proudly heard the news that John B. Allsop, Wembley, Alberta, farmer, had won the world wheat championship at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition.

The schoolmistress was giving her class of young pupils a test on a recent natural history lesson.

"Now, Bobby Jones," she said, "tell me where the elephant is found."

The boy hesitated for a moment. Then his face lit up. "The elephant," he said, "is such a large animal, it is scarcely ever lost."

CANADA'S 1934 CROP VALUED AT $536,498,600

Increase in Unit Prices and Some Improvement in Yields Result in Gain of $112,901,600 for Past Year Over 1933.

Significant increases in unit prices and some improvement in yields have resulted in a decided improvement in the estimated value of field crops in Canada for 1934 compared with those of 1933. The greatest value increases are shown for the grains and fodder, offset to some extent by a sharp decline in potatoes and a lesser decline in sugar beets. If prevailing prices are maintained through the balance of the marketing season, the estimated value of field crops grown in 1934 will be the highest since 1930. This is a significant and hopeful step in the recovery of Canadian agriculture. The estimated values of field crops in the past few years, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, have been as follows:

1934	$536,498,600
1933	$423,597,000
1932	$452,526,900
1931	$435,966,400
1930	$662,040,900

The total increase of $112,901,600 over the 1933 valuations is largely accounted for by increases of $87,000,000 in hay and clover, $36,500,000 in wheat, $31,000,000 in oats, and $10,500,000 in barley.

The total value of all field crops in 1934 for Canada is now estimated at $536,498,600, as compared with $423,597,000 in 1933 and $452,526,900 in 1932. The total for 1934 is comprised of the following items together with the comparative figures for 1933:

	1934	1933
Wheat	$159,455,000	$122,864,000
Oats	106,385,000	75,389,000
Barley	26,944,000	16,520,000
Rye	2,405,000	1,506,000
Peas	1,686,000	1,371,000
Beans	1,058,200	878,000
Buckwheat	4,699,000	4,203,000
Mixed Grains	15,464,000	12,752,000
Flaxseed	1,122,000	714,000
Corn for husking	4,283,000	2,830,000
Potatoes	23,839,000	33,092,000
Turnips	12,057,000	11,878,000
Hay and clover	131,221,000	94,300,000
Alfalfa	16,886,000	13,534,000
Fodder corn	15,704,000	9,599,000
Grain hay	10,964,000	19,407,000
Sugar beets	2,326,000	2,760,000

By province, the total values for 1934 and the two preceding years were:

	1934	1933	1932
Ontario	$143,456,000	$126,014,000	$116,424,000
Alberta	104,594,000	76,364,000	95,913,000
Quebec	97,720,000	67,524,000	70,382,000
Saskatchewan	91,734,600	75,767,000	98,216,900
Manitoba	49,461,000	33,188,000	31,937,000
New Brunswick	15,187,000	12,396,000	12,629,000
Nova Scotia	12,903,000	11,385,000	9,064,000
British Columbia	12,643,000	12,118,000	11,224,000
Prince Edward Island	8,800,000	8,841,000	6,737,000

The average prices per bushel for grain crops, per cwt. for potatoes, turnips, etc., and per ton for hay, fodder corn and alfalfa in 1934 were as follows:

	Average	Total Value
Wheat	$0.97	$ 1,219,000
Oats	0.43	20,442,000
Barley	0.61	1,990,000
Rye	0.68	61,000
Peas	1.66	530,000
Beans	1.72	122,000
Buckwheat	0.60	2,009,000
Mixed grains	0.53	1,722,000
Flaxseed	1.71	35,000
Potatoes	0.48	6,863,000
Turnips, etc.	0.33	3,217,000
Hay and clover	11.80	57,466,000
Alfalfa	12.93	230,000
Fodder corn	4.05	1,814,000
Total field crops		97,720,000

An intimate friendship between two middle-western Congressmen existed for many years. Walking down a Washington street one day, they observed a drove of mules passing up Pennsylvania avenue.

"Ha! A group of your constituents to see you," said one.

"Yes," was the reply, "but they won't detain me long. They're applying for jobs as school-teachers in your state."

FURS HAVE HELD MAJOR ROLE IN THIS COUNTRY

Trade in Furs Was of Paramount Importance in Discovery, Exploration and Development of Canada—Old Routes Rediscovered.

Furs have played a dominant part in the growth of Canada.

Although it was fishing which brought the Basques and Bretons to the shores of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, furs were the attraction which drew them inland; and in the subsequent period, the trade in furs was of paramount importance in the discovery, exploration and development of Canada.

The French traders followed the St. Lawrence waterway system into the centre of the continent, sending their furs back to Europe through Montreal. They had explored as far as the Saskatchewan, and perhaps to within sight of the Rocky Mountains, before the fall of Quebec in 1759.

The English penetrated farther to the north and purchased furs from the Indians, who brought them down to the forts on Hudson Bay.

In 1670 a charter was granted to the "Governor and Company of the Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." Following the Treaty of Paris, English and Scottish traders rediscovered the French trading routes on the Great Lakes, and after twenty years of intensive competition between such men as McGill, the Frobishers and McTavish, the Northwest Company or Partnership was formed in 1783-84.

Bitter rivalry and exhaustive competition followed, until the two leading companies were amalgamated in 1821, retaining the name of the older company.

The amalgamation kept its monopoly of the trade until 1859, when its rights of exclusive trading in Indian territory expired. Ten years later it sold to the Dominion of Canada its other privileges, and, although it retained the ownership of a large area of western lands, it became an ordinary trading company with no special rights in the administration of justice.

Winnipeg is now its chief collecting and distributing point. Montreal has remained an important market for the independent trappers and traders, and it is the collection point for the furs of the Ottawa Valley and the Quebec hinterland.

During the early period of Canadian development and in the opening years of the nineteenth century the value of the export trade in furs exceeded that of any other commodity.

Furs are still highly important in the country's economic picture. According to the decennial census, the value of the pelts of all animals trapped in 1880 was $988,000 and in 1910 it was up to $2,000,000. The total value of raw furs produced in Canada during the season 1927-28 amounted to $18,500,000. These totals include the pelts of all fur-bearing animals, whether taken by trappers or raised on fur farms.

There has been a sharp rise since the early days of the industry in the wholesale price. Dark mink skins the average price for which in 1890 was 93 cents were valued at $6 in 1909 and subsequently there were tremendous jumps. Muskrat was valued as low as 17.5 cents in 1890 and 27 cents in 1909.

In regard to the number of pelts produced, it should be noted that, contrary to general opinion, the settlement of a country does not necessarily reduce its fur production. Large areas remain which can never be wholly settled and the advent of farming usually changes the type but not the amount of fur production.

This is true of Canada, where climate and geography are particularly favorable for fur-bearing animals.

Increases have occurred in the production of all furs.

The early fur traders were concerned mainly with beaver and similar furs to be used in the manufacture of felt. The trade of the present day is in fancy furs, used for coats and other garments.

As a result of greater prosperity and an increased demand for furs, especially in North America, many new trends have become apparent in the industry within the last few decades. One of the most important of these has been the use of less valuable furs, such as muskrat and rabbit. By means of new processes of treating and dyeing it is possible to make these skins resemble the more expensive varieties.

Another important consequence of the recognition of the value of the industry has been the development of conservation and protective policies throughout the world, particularly in regard to such rare furs as Bolivian chinchilla, Canadian beaver and Russian sable.

An Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection was organized in Canada in 1916, and in all provinces and territories regulations are in force governing the taking of fur-bearing animals.

A third change has been the breeding of certain fur-bearing animals in captivity; the first record of domestic rearing of these animals in Canada was in 1878.

The most important branch of fur farming in the Dominion is the raising of silver fox; as they are rare and as imitation is practically impossible.

This industry is now represented in every province.

A large revenue has been obtained from the sale of stock for breeding purposes.

Other fur-bearing animals are being raised on farms in Canada but not as successfully as the silver fox.

The treatment and manufacture of fur are very technical processes, requiring highly skilled labor.

Before the war a large proportion of this work was carried on in Europe. London and Leipzig were the world's leading fur markets. After 1914, however, the industry developed considerably in North America.

A big game hunter, contemplating a trip to Africa, called at the branch office of a large firm of gunmakers and bought several hundred rounds of cartridges.

After he had made his purchase he looked very thoughtful.

"I usually deal with your head office, of course," he said to the man in charge, "but I dare say you will be able to send these for me."

"Most certainly, sir," said the other.

"Well, I want them to go to Nigeria," said the hunter.

The shopman looked blank for a minute or two, then said—

"I think you had better give the order to our head office after all, sir. You see, we've only a small boy with a bike here."

Gentleman — who is visiting, to river in a nice boat?" little boy of the house: "And why won't you let me take you on the Tubbs, because I heard pa tell ma that you can hardly keep your head above water, and—and—I can't swim."

4 REASONS

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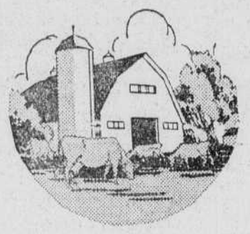

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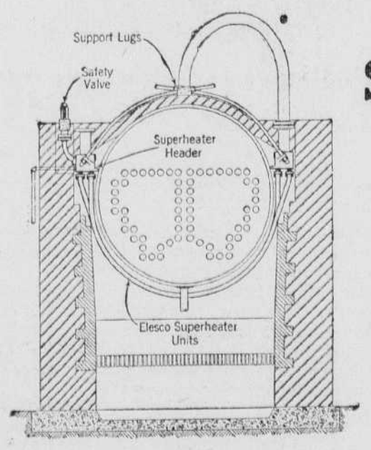

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MANY EVENTS OF HUMAN INTEREST COLORED PAST YEAR'S NEWS DIARY

Every Month Since Last Issue of Record's Annual Has Had Something Special to Offer in Way of World News—Britain's Royal Wedding Heads Romances and Marseilles' Assassinations Tops Tragic Events of Past Twelve Months.

There were many interesting events during the past year which gave color to the news despatches from the various nations of the world. In fact, every month of the year had something special to offer—something outstanding which aroused interest and comment as people picked up their daily newspapers to read about what was happening or going to happen among the peoples who keep this old world going.

The month of February, 1934, lays claim to prominence because it was during that period that the world learned of the tragic death of King Albert of the Belgians, who lost his life while engaged in mountain climbing, which had been one of his great hobbies.

During the month of March the attention of the world was turned from Belgium to the Port of Hakadate in Japan, where a holocaust caused the death of one thousand persons and forced more than one hundred thousand to flee for their lives.

Leon Trotsky, exiled Soviet leader, came into prominence during the month of April, his unexpected discovery at Barbizon, France, arousing new interest in this once colorful figure now living in seclusion.

It was Canada, or rather the Province of Ontario, which was to step into the limelight during the month of May. And, strangely enough, it was five little babies who were to bring fame to this fair Dominion. These were the Dionne quintupulets, who were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne in their humble home near Callander, Ontario.

In June, attention of practically the whole North American continent was focussed on the Jacques Cartier tercentenary, which was celebrated at Gaspe.

Forsaking Canada and things Canadian for the time being, world interest in July centered on a man, small in stature but big in action, who gained prominence by becoming Chancellor of Austria. This was Engelbert Dollfuss, whose assassination a few weeks later ended a career which gave evidence of achieving great things.

Amid the warm sunshine and summer breezes of August the news service spread word of the death of a great figure. President Paul von Hindenburg, aged President of Germany, passed on. Although a mighty power in the ranks of the enemy during the World War, von Hindenburg was respected by the nations of the world and his passing aroused universal sorrow.

The textile strike which spread over the United States during the month of September was the "hot news" of that month. This gigantic tie-up involved 660,000 workers and affected 2,781 mills.

October was marked by a tragic double assassination which caused great indignation. This event ended the outstanding careers of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou, veteran French Foreign Minister.

Heading the leading news events in November was the Royal wedding in London, when the Duke of Kent, youngest son of Their Majesties the King and Queen, took the charming Princess Marina of Greece as his bride. This was a happy event which was hailed throughout the Empire.

The closing month of 1934 was marked by another assassination, the tragic death of Serge Kiroff, right-hand man of Stalin, who fell mortally wounded at Leningrad.

The Saar plebiscite was the outstanding event of the first month of 1935. All the world waited and watched as the voters of the rich coal territory decided if the district should remain under the administration of the League of Nations, return to Germany or go to France.

The more significant news events of the past year are included in the following resume of the various months since the last issue of the Record's annual edition:

FEBRUARY

1—Germany Categorically denies accusations of interference in Austrian affairs.
2—Mass buying and price spreads probe approved by Canadian House of Commons.
3—Soviet Commissar for War Voroshiloff says Russia has most highly-mechanized army in world.
4—Royalists riot in Paris over cabinet shuffle.
5—Prince von Starhemberg achieves Fascist coup in Tyrol and cambinet empowers Dollfuss to seek League of Nations aid to preserve Austrian independence. Toronto and Standard Stock and Mining Exchanges merged.
6—Violent rioting leaves 1,000 wounded, approximately ten dead, in Paris streets as mobs demonstrate against Daladier cabinet. Hungary resumes diplomatic relations with Russia. Sorsoleil report on Windsor Children's Shelter probe recommends matron's dismissal, reorganization of board.
7—Doumergue summoned to Paris by President Lebrun as frenzied rioters rage through streets; royalist coup feared. Dickens' "Life of Our Lord" sold for publication at $15 a word.
8—Verne Sankey, notorious Canadian-born kidnapper, commits suicide in Sioux Falls, N.D., prison. Doumergue strives to form cabinet as rioting ceases in Paris. Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul banker, released by kidnappers on payment of record $200,000 ransom.
9—Three prospectors missing two months on Great Bear Lake, safe at Cameron Bay, N.W.T., after crossing lake on foot. Roosevelt cancels all air mail contracts in U.S. and gives job to army fliers.
10—Announced gold shipments to United States averaging ten tons daily since dollar devaluated.
11—A million French workers strike in protest against feared Fascist reaction under Doumergue regime.
12—Martial law declared in Austria as rioting breaks out; death toll estimated at 150. Anglo-French trade "war" begun. General strike in France ends.
13—Frenzied Socialists fight troops and police in Vienna as civil war grips country; 1,000 dead. Britain, Italy, France agree Austrian independence must be maintained.
14—Mussolini masses troops on Italian border as Austrian strife continues. Hugh Guthrie, Canadian Minister of Justice, says Communists inspired penitentiary prison reform campaign.
15—Austrian rebellion crushed. France in note says Hitler has already re-armed Germany. Anglo-Russian trade pact signed.
16—Newfoundland constitution suspended as commission government installed at St. John's.
17—King Albert of Belgium killed in mountain-climbing. Britain, France, Italy tell Germany Austrian independence must be maintained.
18—Leopold III returns from Switzerland to become King of Belgium.
19—Bennett says Canada ready to negotiate for reciprocity treaty with United States. Austrian Nazis at Munich demand they be given share in Dollfuss government.
20—Violent blizzard paralyzes New York and eastern starboard.
21—Hitler accepts principle of British arms compromise after interview with Anthony Eden. Russian Arctic expedition of 101 faces death on crumbling ice floe on Bering Strait.
22—Canadian Government empowered to take over hoarded gold; gold and silver currency backing provided under banking bills introduced in Parliament. General Augusto Sandino, Nicaraguan rebel-liberator, killed.
23—Leopold III formally ascends Belgian throne. Victor Ross, financier dies at Toronto.
24—Pope Pius, in speech at Vatican denounces trend towards pagan cults.
25—John McGraw, Napoleon of baseball, died in New York.
26—Censorship clamped on Vienna while royalists laud Dollfuss and talk monarchy restoration.
27—Stevens' mass buying probe hears startling evidence of low wages paid by many Toronto firms.
28—Japan and Russia in exchange of diplomatic notes tell world there is no danger of war between them.

MARCH

1—Emperor Henry Pu-Yi ascends Manchoukuo throne. Spanish Cabinet of Premier Leroux resigns.
2—Disarmament crisis feared in Europe as British envoy, Anthony Eden, returns to London from European tour.
3—Roosevelt completes first presidential year. John Dillinger, public enemy, escapes from Crown Point, Ind., jail.
4—Samuel Insull ordered from Greece, losing long fight to escape criminal charges over collapse of U.S. utilities empire.
5—Princess Youssoupoff awarded $125,000 by English court in libel suit against producers of film "Rasputin and the Empress."
6—British admiralty naval estimates call for expenditure of $275,000,000.
7—Henry Ford on Florida visit, charges wars are caused by scheming munitions manufacturers. Lord Aberdeen, former Governor-General of Canada, dies at Edinburgh.
8—A. E. Smith, secretary Canadian Labor Defence League, acquitted of sedition at Toronto. Manitoba wins Dominion curling title.
9—French fliers announce at Paris discovery of Queen of Sheba's ancient capital in Arabia.
10—J. S. Woodsworth, C.C.F. head, suspends Ontario council.
11—Andrew Mellon, former secretary U.S. Treasury, faces tax evasion charges. Roosevelt suspends flying of mail by army planes after death of ten pilots.
12—Increase of about $15,000,000 in naval estimates approved by British House of Commons. Japanese torpedo boat capsizes off home coast with loss of more than 100 lives.
13—Bennett says Wheat Board will control Canada's exports to comply with world wheat agreement.
14—Motion to halt award of titles in Canada defeated by parliament. Explosion and fire claim 150 lives at La Libertad, El Salvador.
15—Thomas M. Martin, "Father of Canadian Art," dies in Toronto, aged 96. California scientist with new serum brings dogs back to life.
16—Indefinite number of British consulate staff killed as Chinese soldiers massacre 2,000 in Turkestan town.
17—Premier T. D. Pattullo introduces special powers bill, vesting economic control of British Columbia Cabinet.
18—Italy, Austria and Hungary become allies under pact signed at Rome George Shaw, "godson of Canadian Indians," celebrates 106th birthday at Winnipeg.
19—U.S. Congress votes in favor of silver rehabilitation.
20—Roosevelt averts strike of 250,000 workers which threatened to paralyze motor industries.
21—Prime Minister MacDonald assures the world Great Britain is building navy only to treaty limits.
22—More than 1,000 die and 100,000 flee from holocaust at Japanese port of Hakadate. Chancellor of Exchequer Chamberlain declares recovery more definite in United Kingdom than any other country.
23—France seeks restoration of Entente Cordiale which brought Great Britain into Great War.
24—C. C. Julian, native of Winnipeg, fugitive oil promoter, commits suicide at Shanghai after spectacular career.
25—Italian voters give Mussolini almost unanimous support in election.
26—Canadian Government takes first step to control marketing bill.
27—Germany balances budget and increases military grants. C.N.R. deficit cut by $1,000,000.
28—Montreal organizes to fight amoebic dysentery and survey made in other Canadian cities.
29—Otto Kahn, world financier, dies suddenly in New York at age of 67. Change in Act permits children born in Canada to be designated Canadians.
30—Detroit wins first National Hockey League title by defeating Toronto. Samuel Insull flees from Greece to Turkey to avoid extradition to United States.
31—United Kingdom reports surplus of $158,000,000 at end of fiscal year.

APRIL

1—Turkey to return Insull for trial to United States.
2—U.S. to negotiate with twenty-eight nations for reciprocity in trade.
3—Paris police redouble search for hidden arsenals on reports of planned revolution by radicals.
4—Dr. H. M. Tory, research authority claims new rustless wheat saves Canadian farmers millions of dollars. Moncton Hawks retain Allan Cup by defeating Fort William.
5—Belgium, original source of radium, seeks supply in Canada.
6—U.S. announces readiness to aid maintenance of Big Powers' peace pact.
7—Fifty killed, many missing, when cliff tumbles on Norwegian town of Tafjord.
8—Smithsonian scientists map migration of American Indians for first time.
9—Bennet announces inquiry into federal relief expenditures by provinces. Camillien Houde returns as mayor of Montreal.
10—Russia declares she will consider disarmament only if Japan takes similar step. Chicago Black Hawks take Stanley Cup, winning hockey play-off series against Detroit, three games to one.
11—Premier T. D. Pattullo, of British Columbia, says province's special powers were not properly appreciated by House of Commons.
12—North Atlantic shipping lanes carry worst iceberg threat in years.
13—Kru tribes in Liberia disarmed at behest of League of Nations, massacred by warring tribes. Alberta asks Dominion to make no further appointments to Lieutenant-Governorship.
14—Renewed Chaco war results in 1,200 casualties.
15—Leon Trotzky, exiled Soviet leader, found during police raid at Barbizon, France.
16—A. L. Rennie, Liberal, elected to House of Commons in South Oxford, Ont., bye-election. Dominion Relief bill passed by House.
17—Senator A. D. McRae demands Canada's withdrawal from League of Nations in Red Chamber. Trotzky ordered to leave France.
18—Canadian budget shows deficit reduced by $22,500,000.
19—New arms race predicted as France accuses Germany of wrecking bi-lateral negotiations.
20—Coast range of Rockies in British Columbia crossed by British party on skis.
21—Yugoslavian coal mine blast kills 146 at Sarajevo.
22—Canada's trade increased by fifteen per cent. over previous year.
23—Dillinger gang kills two police, wounds four others while shooting way to freedom near St. Paul, Minn.
24—Spain releases 5,000 political prisoners.
25—Great Britain expresses anxiety over Japan's "hands off China" declaration.
26—H. H. Stevens promises thorough probe into Canadian tobacco industry.
27—Britain and France warn Germany against postponement of loan repayments.
28—Toronto Hart House wins Canadian drama festival. Manchester City win English Football Association cup, defeating Portsmouth 2 to 1.
29—Austria abolishes all trials by jury.
30—Senator Arthur Meighen resigns from Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. Kitchener skeleton finding fails to solve old murder mystery.

MAY

1—May Day rioters battle police in Paris streets. Other capitals quiet. Waller and Rubin set new record for Australia-England flight.
2—Gold tax, announced in budget, changed to apply only to dividend-paying mines.
3—W. H. Woodin, former U.S. Secretary, dies in New York.
4—Powers may halt drive of Ibn Saud to unite Arabia.
5—Cavalcade wins Kentucky Derby.
6—Trebitsch Lincoln, Buddhist monk, arrested at Liverpool for deportation to Orient.
7—Percival Price, Ottawa Peace Tower carilloneur, wins Pulitzer musical award.
8—Four executives of Imperial Tobacco Company had incomes of $1,490,000 in five years, mass buying committee hears.
9—Britain leaves Dominions to take own action against alleged Japanese dumping of goods.
10—Wheat prices spurred upward by drought and dust storms in North America.
11—Dust "blizzards" ravage western prairies, spread pall across eastern seaboard. Dr. Wm. Beebe and Otis Barton make record 2,500-foot descent in bathysphere in ocean off Bermuda.
12—Extradition proceedings dropped in case of James Fahey, Alberta man who escaped from U.S. penitentiary 25 years ago. Walker Cup retained by U.S. in golf tournament with Britain.
13—Armistice halts desert warfare between Saudi Arabia and Yemen.
14—June Robles, six-year-old Texas girl, kidnapped for ransom, found chained to cage in desert pit.
15—Convicts start fire at Kingston Penitentiary — guards avert riot. Liner Olympic crashes Nantucket lightship in fog—seven die. Pond and Sabelli land in Ireland, completing trans-Atlantic flight.
17—Maritime family re-united with son kidnapped thirty years before from crib.
18—Dominion Government reaches agreement on loan to British Columbia.
19—Chicago Stockyards devastated by $10,000,000 fire. Horometer wins King's plate, Canadian racing classic, at Toronto.
20—Bulgaria has bloodless Fascist coup d'etat.
21—NRA review board, under Clarence Darrow, finds codes monopolistic. Striking truckmen riot in Minneapolis.
22—Canadian Hospital Sweepstakes Bill defeated by House of Commons.
23—Outlaw Clyde Barrow and female accomplice, Bonnie Parker, slain by police in Louisiana. Jean Batten sets women's record for England-Australia flight.
24—Canadian Finance Minister Rhodes announces $50,000,000 government loan being floated in England. Two killed in Toledo strike riot.
25—Archbishop Neil McNeil dies in Toronto.
26—W. Lawson Little, U.S. golfer, wins British amateur golf title. Murder charges face three Indian brothers in British Columbia as constable's body is recovered from Fraser River.
27—United States sweeps series in Davis Cup zone contests with Canada.
28—Quintuplets born to Mrs. Oliva Dionne near Callander, Ont. Jimmie McLarnin loses welterweight world boxing title to Barney Ross.
29—Prairie crop situation extremely serious, says Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report.
30—Forest fires menace River Hebert outskirts in Nova Scotia. France gives dying disarmament parley coup de grace, refusing Germany right to rearm.
31—Price of Canadian grain leaps 80-cent mark. Lew Cody, film star, dies in Hollywood.

JUNE

1—Drought and plague take heavy toll of western crops in U.S. and Canada.
2—Governor James Rolph, of California, dies.
3—Dr. Frederick Banting and Charles Saunders, knighted by King George, celebrating 69th birthday.
4—Great Britain suspends war war debt payment to U.S.
5—Discovery of Dr. C. E. Dolman, of Toronto, hailed as important in fight against staphylococcus septicemia.
6—Canadian railways abandon 2,100 miles of systems to economize.
7—Franco-British accord revives world arms parley.
8—Bennett declares Canada may balance budget at year's end.
9—H. H. Stevens, at Toronto, challenges public to oust big business evils.
10—Frederick Delius, prominent British composer, dies in 73rd year.
11—More than 1,000 die as floods destroy city of Ocotepeque, Honduras.
12—U.S. offers consideration of

Continued on Page 7.

"I never knew Glasses could have such style!"

In my second quinquennial period in Sherbrooke, my connection with Optometry dates back a quarter century, and I was among the first to study and to graduate in Optometry with the full University Course on the Eye and the Causes of Eye Trouble.

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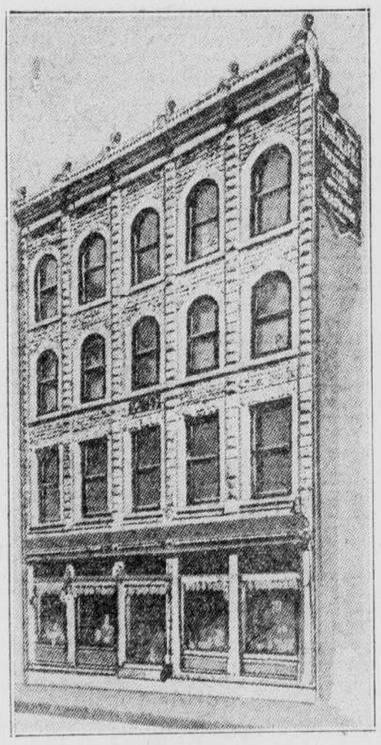

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MANY EVENTS OF HUMAN INTEREST COLORED PAST YEAR'S NEWS DIARY

Continued from Page Six.

British debt payment readjustment.
13—American Medical Association told by Dr. W. C. MacCarthy, noted authority, cure for cancer in sight. Charlie Gardner, Chicago Black Hawk goalkeeper, dies suddenly at Winnipeg.
14—Max Baer wins heavyweight boxing title on technical knockout over Prima Carnera at New York.
15—Three Rivers opens tercentenary celebrations. Germany defies threats of France and Great Britain to seize trade assets in lieu of bond interest payments.
16—Russia prepares extravagant plans to seek northern passage from Atlantic to Pacific.
17—Havana mob cremates three youths in own car after sixty were wounded or killed by rioting trio.
18—Dr. W. R. Inge, "Gloomy Dean," retires from post at St. Paul's Cathedral in London.
19—Liberal party sweeps to victory in Ontario and Saskatchewan provincial elections.
20—Premier Bennett predicts gold coinage to disappear.
21—Germany threatens trade boycott against British Empire if attempts made to seize funds for payments due.
22—King George celebrates 23rd anniversary of coronation.
23—German cabinet splits three ways over Nazi policies.
24—Jimmy Wedell, holder of world speed record for land planes, killed in crash at Paterson, La. Harry Sifton, son of the late Sir Clifford Sifton, dies in Toronto at 44.
25—Hearing of damage action against Premier Brownlee, of Alberta, for alleged seduction begins at Edmonton.
26—Collision of workers' boat and ferry claims 100 lives at Lorient, France.
27—Japanese mob attacks British police at Shanghai.
28—Exports of silver forbidden from U.S.
29—Marie Dressler, "grand old trouper" of film fame, stricken and sinks into coma at Santa Barbara, Calif.
30—House of Commons votes to confiscate all lottery prizes in Canada. Jury awards $15,000 damages to Vivian MacMillan in seduction action against Premier Brownlee; Justice Ives disagrees with verdict and withholds judgment.

JULY

1—Hitler smashes Nazi conspiracy as eighteen plotters are shot to death and prominent leaders commit suicide.
2—Hundreds of German storm troops executed as Hitler suppresses uprising.
3—Brownlee resigns as Premier of Alberta.
4—Justice Ives rules damage action against Brownlee alleging seduction case must be dismissed with costs. Three cabinet ministers seized by police in new German uprising against Hitler. Madame Curie, discoverer of radium, dies in Paris.
5—Troops called to quell bloody rioting in San Francisco labor strikes.
6—Heavy casualties reported as rioting breaks out in Amsterdam district. Fred Perry, of England, wins Wimbledon singles tennis title over Jack Crawford, of Australia.
7—Viscount Snowden predicts revolutionary changes in Great Britain's social systems.
8—Germany pleads with France for continued peace, but defies invasion by any country.
9—Bank of International Settlements protests against Germany's non-payment of debts.
10—Russia announces trial by OGPU—known as the secret police—has been abandoned.
11—Dollfuss becomes dictator of Austria.
12—Pincus Brecher to be extradited from United States to face trial in Montreal on charges involving giant dope ring.
13—Canadian Government announces direct relief payments to provinces will be reduced from 33 1-3 to 25 per cent.
14—Professional crew of Endeavour strikes as British challenger for America's cup about to sail from Gosport—amateurs volunteer.
15—Heat and drought cutting harvest yields in European fields.
16—Martial law demanded in strike-torn San Francisco.
17—Labor unions endeavor to end general strike as turmoil increases and food supplies run low in San Francisco.
18—Government announced four Dominion bye-elections to be held on September 24th.
19—Reports indicate 2,000 people massacred since beginning of German upheaval.
20—Canadian rifle team recovers Kolapore cup at Bisley ranges.
21—Crop losses in Midwestern United States estimated to run into several hundred million dollars. Dr. Alan Brown, child specialist, examines quintuplets and pays tribute to Dr. A. R. Dafoe.
22—John Dillinger, notorious United States desperado, slain in police trap at Chicago.
23—Germany announces rationing of raw materials on basis equalled only in Great War days.
24—Thousands of cattle die as Chicago live stock yard workers strike. Sale of beer and wine in hotel beverage rooms begins in Ontario.
25—Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria slain by Nazi gang.
26—Ontario prevents exhibition of Dionne quintuplets at World Fair by appointing legal guardians.
27—Three thousand believed dead in Austrian uprising in which mobs battle troops.
28—Marie Dressler dies in California after long fight against cancer.
29—Kurt Schuschnigg succeeds slain Dollfuss as Austrian chancellor.
30—London disclosures link Germany with Austrian chaos.
31—England retains Davis Cup in tennis finals with United States.

AUGUST

1—Maritimes are promised Federal investigation into claims for increased subsidies under Confederation agreement.
2—President Von Hindenburg, of Germany dies—Hitler assumes full power.
3—First quarter of Canada fiscal year shows increase of $19,000,000 in Dominion revenues.
4—British Empire Games open near London. Canadian Corps reunion begins at Toronto. Armour wins Canadian open golf title at Toronto.
5—Prince of Wales risks life to save drowinng boy at Biarritz, France.
6—At least one hundred slain in Algerian Jew-Arab riots.
7—Canadian wheat futures touch $1 mark. Political furore aroused by appearance of Stevens pamphlet on mass buying evils.
8—Reid and Ayling take off from Wasaga Beach, Ont., on hop to Bagdad.
9—Roosevelt orders surrender of all silver stocks in United States. Reid and Ayling fail in Bagdad hop and land near London England.
10—Most Rev. C. L. Worrell, Anglican Primate of Canada, dies at Halifax.
11—Rear-Admiral Byrd rescued at Little America weather base after four months' isolation.
12—Canadian relief lists reduced by 500,000 from previous two months.
13—Berlin orders imprisonment of 15,000 Austrian Nazis in labor camps.
14—John Labatt, London brewer, kidnapped between London and Sarnia—first reported kidnapping for ransom in Canada.
15—Search continues for Labatt as efforts made to contact kidnappers from Toronto.
16—United States turns to Canada for fodder to aid in saving millions of starving cattle.
17—Labatt freed by kidnappers in Toronto—returns immediately to London home.
18—Huey Long assumes full dictatorship of Louisiana.
19—Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of United States House of Representatives, dies at St. Louis.
20—Increasing opposition to Hitler shown in public vote—ten per cent. of voters oppose him.
21—Twelve machine gun bandits escape with $427,000 from armored car crew in New York.
22—Icebreaker rescues 44 Russian colonists held five years on lonely Wrangel Island.
23—Russia officially protests to Japan against arrest of Soviet railway officials.
24—Celebrations of fourth centenary of discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier open at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Mussolini says war inevitable and warns Italy to be prepared.
25—Dominion endeavors to reclaim millions of acres of western wheat lands.
26—St. Malo Cross unveiled by Prime Minister Bennett at Gaspe in commemoration of first landing of Jacques Cartier on the Canadian mainland. Further bloodshed feared in Austria as new Nazi coup planned.
27—Representatives of the French press welcomed at the French Language Congress in Quebec. General strike of 600,000 workers looms over United States textile industry.
28—Engagement of Prince George of England and Princess Marina of Greece announced.
29—Grant Hall, vice-president of C.P.R., dies in Montreal. Reports from Vienna declare Nazi revolutions planned for Austria, Tripoli, Algeria, Switzerland and Ireland. Official story of birth of quintuplets told in American Medical Journal; they shatter all records by living two months.
30—Great Britain, France and Italy join in clearing way for Soviet membership in League of Nations.
31—Buenos Aires reports truce pending in Chaco war after four years of fighting.

SEPTEMBER

1—World surpluses of wheat ended, John I. McFarland, president Canadian wheat pools, declares on return home from London.
2—U.S. textile strike involving 660,000 workers, ties up 2,781 mills. Col. Roscoe Turner makes new record for Pacific to Atlantic flying.
3—General Evangeline Booth elected commander-in-chief of Salvation Army at London congress.
4—World-wide munitions ring and monopoly on submarine building revealed before U.S. Senate inquiry.
5—Roosevelt intervenes as textile strike ranks increase and fatal riots develop in southern states.
6—Graham Towers named governor of Canada's Central Bank. Police find cabin used to hide kidnapped John Labatt in Muskoka Lake district.
7—Huey Long takes 2,000 troops into New Orleans to uphold his dictatorship of Louisana state.
8—Fire rakes liner Morro Castle off New Jersey with loss of about 124 lives.
9—Hitler declares his storm troops to be permanent body.
10—Suggestion to kidnap Premier Bennett disclosed in statement of man arrested at Ottawa. Jack Peterson retains British Empire heavyweight boxing title, defeating Larry Gains in London.
11—Troops called to curb textile riots in three states.
12—Witnesses claim half-hour delay of S.O.S. from burning liner Morro Castle responsible for heavy death toll.
13—Warrants issued for arrest of David Meisner and Albert Pegram for Labatt kidnapping.
14—Dafoe hospital opened for Dionne quintuplets.
15—Opening race for America's Cup cancelled when British challenger, Endeavour, and American defender, Rainbow, fail to finish course within time limit.
16—Australia keeps Lyons United Government in power after general election.
17—Endeavour wins first race and is made favorite for America's Cup battle. McLarin ragains welterweight boxing title from Ross at New York.
18—Endeavour takes second race of America's cup series. Military training for Italian boys to begin at eight years, Mussolini announces. Bishop D. T. Owen becomes Anglican primate in Canada.
19—Plot for revolt uncovered in Spain and discloses heavy supply of arms.
20—New York police announce arrest of Bruno Hauptmann for Lindbergh baby kidnapping. David Meisner surrenders to Detroit police for Labatt kidnapping charge. Rainbow gets its first victory in America's Cup series. Thousands seek gold in Sturgeon river area of Ontario.
21—Wedding of Prince George and Princess Marina set for Nov. 29. Hauptmann denies implication in Lindbergh kidnapping. Typhoon kills more than 1,300 in Japanese cities of Osako and Kyoto.
22—Explosion and fire in Gresford Collieries, Wales, takes 250 lives. Endeavour loses fourth race of America's Cup series—her protest ignored by racing committee.
23—Opposition churches "excommunicate" and defy Bishop Mueller after appointment of Hitler.
24—Liberals win four of five Dominion bye-elections in Ontario. Rainbow takes her third victory.
25—General Hugh Johnson resigns as N.R.A. chief. Rainbow wins final race and retains America's Cup.
26—Giant British liner, Queen Mary, launched after royal christening at Glasgow.
27—Britain, France and Italy express determination that Austria be permitted to remain independent.
28—Pincus Brecher, reputed millionaire head of dope ring, commits suicide after conviction in Montreal. Twelve killed, and forty hurt in railway collision near Liverpool, Eng.
29—Franco-Canadian trade pact signed in Paris.
30—Roosevelt asks United States people for trial period of labor peace.

OCTOBER

1—Spanish Cabinet under Premier Samper resigns. Captain Pine, suspected in smuggling ring, escapes police custody at North Sydney.
2—Catholic mission supply boat at Churchill reports failure to rescue priest marooned five years at Arctic outpost. British Labor party convention rejects sweeping socialization plan advanced by Sir Stafford Cripps.
3—British freighter Millpool lost in Atlantic Ocean with 26 men aboard.
4—Mrs. Nathaniel Vermilyea, fatally wounded in hatchet murder at Belleville, Ont.
5—Radical revolt seethes in Spain as general strike cripples industry. Winnipeg grain exchange restricts price movements.
6—Harold Vermilyea arrested in California as sequel to slaying of mother. Three die as steamer Waome founders in Lake Muskoka.
7—Catalonia's revolt against Spain collapsing as government crushes rebels.
8—Fifth attempt within year on life of J. F. C. B. Vance, Vancouver criminologist, fails.
9—King Alexander, of Yugoslavia, and Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, assassinated at Marseilles. St. Louis Cardinals win world series baseball, defeating Detroit four games to three. Lerroux Government in Spain stamps out revolt embers.
10—International terrorists blamed for Marseilles murder. Military dictatorship looms for Yugoslavia. Canadian $250,000,000 refunding loan fully subscribed. Orillia Terriers win Dominion lacrosse title.
11—Bank interest rates in Canada cut to two per cent., Finance Minister Rhodes announces.
12—Little brothers freed at London, Ont., on conspiracy charges. Lucius Parmalee, wanted in many Canadian cities as forgery suspect, captured in California. Racine report recommends many drastic economies in T. and N. O. Railway operation.
13—Junior college plan advanced at Winnipeg meets diverse reception from Canadian educationists.
14—Hungarian mine strikers at Pecs threatened mass suicide, voluntarily entombing themselves.
15—Raymond Poincare, war-time President of France, dies. Typhoon ravages Manila, many dead, damage heavy.
16—New York State extradites Hauptmann to New Jersey in Lindbergh baby murder case.

Continued on page 20.

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FIRE LOSSES IN CANADA DURING PAST YEAR LOWEST SINCE 1928

Sherbrooke Strengthened Its Position as One of Outstanding Fireproof Centres in Dominion with Total Fire Loss of Only $23,012.76, Third Lowest Figure in Twenty-Year Period—Losses for Dominion Amounted to $2,250,000.

Striking an average monthly total of $2,250,000, fire losses in the various provinces in Canada during 1934 were the lowest on record for the past six years.

And with total fire losses of only $23,012.76—the third lowest figure in a twenty-year period—Sherbrooke last year strengthed its enviable position as one of the outstanding fireproof centres in the Dominion.

The fire losses for the Province of Quebec in 1934 amounted to $3,298,750. Ontario sufferred a loss of $6,400,420, the figures for the month of June alone surpassing the million dollar mark. The total, however, was $2,000,000 less than the previous year. Quebec's aggregate of $3,298,750 compared with $6,437,650 in 1933.

Generally speaking, there was not a single major conflagration in any of the provinces during the year in contrast to the previous year. Barn fires continued fairly numerous in 1934, although they were lower in number and in losses. Fires in dwellings were almost as numerous as in the previous year and losses in this section were practically on par with those of 1933. On the whole, conflagrations in stores and factories were slightly in excess of those of the previous year.

Fire losses for the Dominion in January, 1934, amounted to $2,873,950; in February to $2,091,000; in March to $2,481,125; in April to $2,337,125; in May to $2,098,600; in June to $2,082,350; in July to $2,983,800; in August to $2,122,650; in September to $1,676,000; in October to $2,144,500; in November to $1,601,025, and in December to $2,281,345.

By provinces the losses were as follows: Alberta, $845,600; British Columbia, $1,472,600; Manitoba, $351,900; New Brunswick, $447,600; Nova Scotia, $930,400; Ontario, $6,400,420; Prince Edward Island, $151,300; Quebec, $3,298,750; Saskatchewan, $830,100.

Over a ten-year period the losses in Canada were as follows:

1934	$26,773,670
1933	$36,068,425
1932	$38,955,565
1931	$42,373,284
1930	$42,435,390
1929	$38,362,500
1928	$23,779,550
1927	$22,811,950
1926	$32,016,507
1925	$30,580,090

Over a period of twenty years, only twice were lower fire losses than in 1934 recorded on the books of the Sherbrooke Fire Department—1929 when they amounted to $15,882.50 and in 1928 when they totalled $20,401.

This is a highly commendable record. Sherbrooke is recognized—and envied, also—from coast to coast as a city that has always had extremely low fire losses.

Fire losses in this city during the past year were heaviest in the centre ward, where they amounted to $13,390. Next came the south ward with $5,085.50; the west ward with $3,978.26; the east ward with $363, and the north ward with only $196.

In 1934, the per capita fire loss for Sherbrooke was seventy-nine cents.

This compared with a per capita loss of $1.11 in 1933; $2.76 in 1932; .89 in 1931; $1.18 in 1930; .60 in 1929; .75 in 1928; $2.58 in 1927; $1.64 in 1926, and $5.85 in 1925.

Fire losses in this city over a period of twenty years, together with the amount of insurance carried on the properties involved, were as follows:

Year	Losses	Insurance
1934	$ 23,012.76	$3,242,075
1933	32,301.26	2,711,300
1932	82,237.55	2,614,650
1931	25,704.00	2,392,400
1930	34,289.61	2,481,450
1929	15,882.50	2,400,800
1928	20,401.00	2,850,300
1927	67,667.50	1,661,100
1926	41,154.60	1,659,800
1925	137,223.62	1,760,745
1924	71,448.86	3,344,050
1923	34,065.34	2,826,759
1922	95,008.19	1,303,875
1921	40,283.72	1,318,950
1920	24,351.23	946,900
1919	87,421.20	730,700
1918	30,076.99	1,162,505
1917	44,839.20	727,700
1916	32,744.12	906,435
1915	96,708.85	705,045
1914	28,719.39	604,100

BRAIN ACTS LIKE A RADIO, TUNED TO SELECT MESSAGES

Disagrees Nervous System Like Highly Complicated Telephone Switchboard and Its Circuits.

Nearly every writer on the brain and nervous system likens it to a highly complicated telephone switchboard and its circuits. Prof. Paul Weiss of the University of Chicago disagrees. He told his colleagues at Pittsburgh that each nerve is really a broadcast receiving set nicely tuned to select its own messages.

For thirteen years Professor Weiss has been grafting extra limbs and muscles on salamanders. The extras adapt themselves to the body and co-operate perfectly with the normal limbs and muscles. If the regular hand or foot is bent or stretched, the extra does the same, and this, although the nerve connections are different. The conclusion is reached that the muscles tune in to the proper messages.

Ask Professor Weiss how the muscles thus make nerves respond to signals, and he frankly replies that he does not know. Perhaps the muscle shoots some chemical into the nerve and thus sensitizes it. Perhaps the electrical condition of the nerve is changed under outside stimulus. At any rate, it is clear to Professor Weiss that brain and muscles are not connected by the fixed equivalents of telephone wires.

DEED RECALLS DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

Many Interesting Sidelights Contained in Notorial Deed for Sale of South Bolton Schoolhouse Site.

In the Paul Holland Museum at Knowlton rests a document of much human interest in that it indicates the verbosity so common in legal documents in the first part of the nineteenth century and at the same time records the foundation of the school system in the Bolton district and the names of those that were interested in its development. This is a deed of sale whereby Orrin Rexford sold to Richard Holland, Nathan Hanson and A. W. Lay, trustees, the land whereon the old South Bolton schoolhouse now stands. The document has been copied with exactitude, even to the punctuation, capitalization and mis-spelling. People sometimes wonder at the verbosity of such old documents. The explanation is that the notaries were paid by the word. Then they doubtless enjoyed lording over the common folk with these ornate phrases. The expression: "from the day next before the day of the date hereof," is an interesting example. That would naturally mean the day upon which the deed was made. The price, five shillings down and one Pepper Corn one year hence, if demanded, would seem to have been reasonable. Here is the document:

This indenture, made the twenty-tieth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand Eighthundred and twenty nine before George Adams, Nithaniel Greene, Theopilus Tilton and Elisha Rockwood yoemen, Witnesses all residing in the Township of Bolton in the County of Richelieu in the District of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, between Orrin Rexford of Bolton aforesaid, yoeman of the first part, and Richard Holland, Nathan Hanson and Amos Wimet Lay, all residing in the said Township of Bolton, Gentlemen three of five Trustees appointed by the Land Holders of Missisco Parish or District in the Township of Bolton, aforesaid, at a meeting holden in said Township of Bolton, on the 30th day of May Last past, for the purpose of erecting a School House and Superintending the School in said District of the second part, Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Five Shillings, Current Money of the Province aforesaid, the receipt and payment whereof the said party of the first part acknowledges, hath Granted, Bargained and Sold, and by there presents doth Grant Bargain and Sell unto the said party of the second part present hereto and accepting, for and in behalf of the Landholders of & in the aforesaid District, their heirs and successors Certain Land, Twenty five rods of Land in Superficies, part and parcel of that Tract of Land, situate, lying and being in the aforesaid Township of Bolton, Known and distinguished by Lot Number Twenty Eight in the sixth range of Lots in the said Township; The said Twenty five rods of land measured and bounded, as follows, That is to say, Beginning Upon the Northerly Line of the highway leading to Montreal, Commonly called Magog road; Thence Westerly upon the line of said highway five rods to a stake and stones; thence Northerly at right angles with the aforesaid Northerly line of said highway to a stake and stones, five rods; Thence Easterly parallel with the aforesaid highway five rods; thence southerly to the place of beginning above mentioned and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, To have and to hold, the same and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances unto the said parties of the second part their heirs and assignes, from the day next before the day of the date hereof, for and during the term of one whole year, from henceforth next ensuing and fully to be completed and ended yielding and paying therefor, at the expiration of said Term, unto the said party of the first part, one Pepper Corn if demanded To the intent that by virtue of these presents, and by force of the statute for transferring of uses into possession, the said party of the second part may be in actual possession of the said premises and appurtenances; and be thereby enabled to take and accept of a grant and release of the reversion and inheritance thereof, to him and his Heirs, to the only use and behoof of the said party of the second part their Heirs and Assigns forever in witness whereof, and to the end that the present Act may be, to all intents and purposes, valid and authentic in Law, the said Parties have this day, month and year first above written, in the presence of the said subscribing Witnesses to this presents fine in Two parts (copies of each other) (first duly read) set their hands and seals, one of which Copies or Duplicates to be Lodged of Record in the Office of Leon Lalaune Esquire Notary Publick, residing at St. Armand in the District aforesaid for recourse to be thereunto had by all persons concerned.

Geo. Adams, Nath'l Green, The's Tilton, Elisha Rockwood, Orrin Rexford, Richard Holland, Nathan Hanson, A. W. Lay.

No. 1636 Received in Stanstead County Registry office Georgeville, on the twenty fifth day of August 1832 at Two o'clock in the afternoon and Enregistered in Volume Fourth pages 428, 429

Wm Ritchie
Registrar

The names of the four witnesses will interest some of their descendants. The Orrin Rexford deeding the land was the brother of the Whiting Rexford who came from Hatley and purchased the farm. Whiting Rexford was known as Deacon Rexford and his only son Orrin was the father of Rev. Dr. Elson I. Rexford.

Nathan Hansan, the second trustee, was the father of the late Mrs. John McMannis and the late Mrs. Wm. Greene. The third was Doctor A. W. Lay, whose grandson is Col. Boutelle of Danville.

The old deed is now in possession of the Brome County Historical Society at the Paul Holland Knowlton Museum. The Richard Holland whose name is mentioned in the deed, some years before that built the first public house on Lake Memphremagog, the old "Champerdown," at Georgeville.

NO GOLD COINAGE PRODUCED BY BRITISH MINTS IN 1934

Royal Mint in London and Its Branch Mints in Australia and South Africa Inactive During Past Year.

No gold coinage was produced during last year, either at the Royal Mint in London, or its branch mints in Australia and South Africa. "Such an event," says the annual report of the Royal Mint, "is certainly one for sentimental regret, and is perhaps of some historic interest, but nowadays it can hardly be said to be of profound significance whether the yellow metal be coined or remain available only in bar form.

"For the moment nothing seems more improbable than that gold coins should regain in the near future their former eminence as a general circulating medium.

"The more gold is the object of man's desire the more it becomes our master, and is for that reason, therefore, less and less suitable to serve as a stable measure for currency purposes.

"The British Empire," the report adds, "is a large producer of silver. In these circumstances it is pleasant to be able to record that silver is still steadily recovering its popularity as a coinage metal."

Premier Taschereau Expresses His Admiration For People Of The Eastern Townspips

Rich in its soil and sub-soil, rich in men of character, active and public-minded, that part of our Province called the Eastern Townships stands on the threshold of a wonderful development, as indeed does our whole Province.

During the year just passed the world has witnessed momentous happenings and changes threatening to disturb its peace.

Assassinations of rulers, war scares and government scandals have all played their part to unsettle confidence and emphasize general distrusts in Europe.

On this continent, in the United States, where new economic theories are being tried to bring back prosperity, severe labor troubles arose which seriously threatened the business of that country. When we look back and consider the unrest in other parts of the world, we, in Canada, have much to be thankful for.

HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU,
Premier of Quebec.

Here we have held to well-tried practice which has proven itself through the year.

Our banking system has proven equal to the severe test to which it has been submitted, our people have been faithful to their traditions. Labor troubles have been practically non-existent and a more hopeful outlook is now prevalent.

The Province of Quebec this year celebrated the fourth centenary of the landing of Jacques Cartier, and came prominently to the fore as the link between the Old World and modern Canada; many distinguished visitors from abroad were brought to our shores and leading Canadians from other provinces visited us.

Business in some of our leading industries, such as forest products, hydro-electric power, mining and textiles showed a substantial improvement over 1933; from the agricultural angle, crops were smaller but prices slightly higher than the year previous.

The unemployment situation showed some improvement, but still remains one of our major problems.

It seems to me that we are gradually reaching the goal of better times, and I look forward with much hope for further improvement during the coming years.

I am pleased to thank the Sherbrooke Daily Record for giving me the opportunity of expressing my admiration for your people. The Province of Quebec has no better citizens than you, none more devoted to the welfare of our community. Both French and English citizens live in most complete harmony, and that is also one of the reasons why you deserve every success in your endeavours.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. TASCHEREAU.

Office of Prime Minister,
Province of Quebec.
Quebec, February 23, 1935.

LIBRARY AND OPERA HOUSE STAND IN TWO COUNTRIES

Haskell Free Library and Opera House, which Occupies a Central Location in What Is Known as the Three Villages, Is Bisected by Boundary Line Between Canada and the United States.

One of the most unique public buildings on the American continent, probably the only one of its kind in the world, is the Haskell Free Library and Opera House, bisected by the boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America.

It occupies a central location in what is known as the Three Villages — Stanstead and Rock Island in Canada, and Derby Line in Vermont State. It was donated by the late Mrs. Martha Stewart Haskell and her son, Colonel Stewart Haskell, of Derby Line, Vermont, as a tribute to those pioneer families, many of them United Empire Loyalists, who settled the district.

On the second floor is a beautiful and unique opera house. The stage is in Canada and the audience sits in the United States and Canada, as the invisible boundary line that divides these two countries runs diagnally through the building. In this spacious hall it has been the custom always to close the programme with one verse of "God Save the King" and one verse of "America."

The library serves a large community in its free loan of books, and citizens of the Three Villages and outlying districts, as well as many now resident in distant places, have proper pride in this notable border building.

HALF OF BELGIAN SOIL IS IN POSSESSION OF TENANTS

Condition Brought About by High Price of Land—Ambition of Every Man to Own One or More Plots of Land.

Belgium is a land of small agricultural holdings. It is the ambition of every man to own one or more plots of land, possibly no more than a house and garden, but, preferably, also pieces of agricultural land. 8.2 per cent. of the population is engaged permanently in agriculture, according to the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways.

Over one half of the soil is farmed by tenants, owing to the high price of land. Scientific fertilizing is carried on to a high degree, due to the poor natural fertility of the soil. In the Hesbaye alone is any kind of soil that might be called fertile to be found. The soil of Flanders, familiar to Canadian war veterans, does not yield a single crop without one or two thorough and scientific manurings.

There is no soil in all Europe less fertile naturally than that of Northern Belgium and the agricultural prosperity of Flanders is entirely the result of human effort. The low wages paid in the industrial field, the lowest in Europe excepting Russia, results in many holding to the land.

Of the 11,760 square miles which comprises the whole of Belgium, about 5 per cent. is owned by communes or municipalities.

Flowers For Every Occasion
We Have Them.

John Milford & Son

138 Wellington St. North, Sherbrooke.

Phone 174

We Telegraph Flowers
Everywhere.

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

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

The
ROSEMARY GIFT SHOP

Two Dufferin Avenue. Telephone 2086.

You May Never

have an automobile accident or a fire in your home.....yet you probably carry insurance against such happenings. It's the old story of an "ounce of prevention".

One ounce of prevention that everybody with valuable papers of any kind should take is to rent a Safe Deposit Box.

A Box is better than fire or burglary insurance for some things. Instead of getting the value back in money after *losing* as with fire insurance, you *never lose* the article itself, which may be a treasured letter, valuable document or heirloom which money could not replace.

A Safe Deposit Box

is inexpensive — as low as $3.00 a year (about 6 cents a week). The loss of one paper might easily cost you several years' rental.

Play safe . . . . a Safety Deposit Box is a big precaution at little expense. It *preserves* uninsured and irreplaceable papers and keepsakes. Securities, of course, should be kept in no other place.

Call at your convenience and see what complete protection we offer in our modern Vault.

SHERBROOKE TRUST COMPANY

Blue Monday

NOT THIS WAY

This is no way to start the week off. Mr. Husband, how long would you stand over hot suds and scrub? Just about two minutes, then you 'phone 169.

NOR THIS WAY

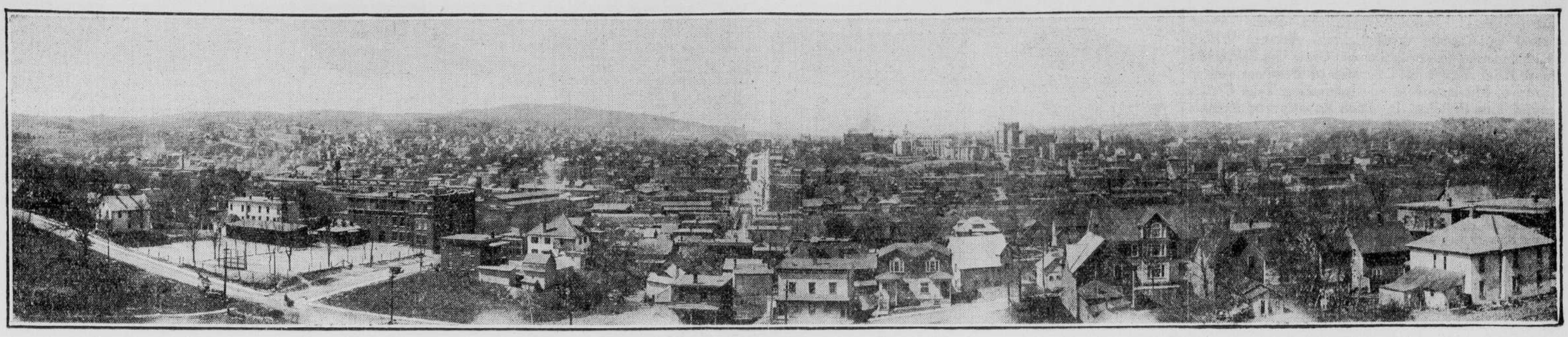
Or how long would you do the washing this way? Not long, when you stop and figure the cost, mess and trouble in a kitchen. Let us show you the right way. Just 'phone 169 and we will tell you.

BUT— THIS WAY

Is the proper way. No fuss, no worry, your clothes come back clean, and there is no blue Monday. And you actually save, not only money, but your wife's health, which money cannot buy.

Sherbrooke Laundry
Cleaners & Dyers
91 Frontenac Street. — Tel. 169

SHERBROOKE — (Population 30,000)



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY OF SHERBROOKE.

The City with Three Reliable Sources of Power
MUNICIPAL — SOUTHERN CANADA — SHAWINIGAN

A Few of Sherbrooke's Advantages Offered to Prospective Manufacturers

Numerous well located factory sites.

Unsurpassed railway and highway facilities.

Shortest Winter Route for Ocean Transport (via St. John, N.B.)

Best labor market in the Dominion — strikes and labor troubles unknown.

Excellent educational and recreation facilities.

Good living and social conditions.

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS FROM MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

For full information write to ANT. DESLAURIERS, City Clerk, Sherbrooke, Que.

SHERBROOKE'S FINANCIAL STATUS.

CITY OF SHERBROOKE

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1934

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on hand and in Bank	32,722.94		
Uncollected Taxes and Accounts Receivable	494,893.14		
(Less-Reserve for Non-Collection)			
Inventories—Stores and Supplies on hand	100,801.00		
Properties held for sale—less Reserve	23,863.74		
		652,280.82	
SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS		778,109.52	
FIXED ASSETS			
Permanent Works: Real Estate, Buildings, Parks, etc.	783,443.39		
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges, Viaducts, Sewers, etc.	3,540,786.05		
Public Utility Plants and Power Development	5,010,792.90	9,335,022.34	
Movables		297,217.29	
		297,217.29	9,632,239.63
OTHER ASSETS			
Workmen's Dwelling Act Balance Unpaid Instalment—less reserve	224,246.39		
Sinking Fund—Cash on deposit	228,453.61	452,700.00	
Sherbrooke Housing Co. Balance Unpaid Instalment—less reserve	157,284.21		
Sinking Fund—Cash on deposit	226,715.79	384,000.00	836,700.00
DEFERRED CHARGES			
Bond Discount less annual amortization			27,900.16
			11,927,230.13

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Bank Loans	210,624.51	
Outstanding Cheques	217,061.48	
Accounts Payable	14,865.41	
School Commissioners	147,494.79	
Provincial Treasurer	13,963.06	
Accrued Interest on Bonds	8,536.47	
Guarantee Deposits	17,177.66	629,723.38
DEFERRED		
Prepaid Taxes, 1935	20,368.82	
Sherbrooke Real Estate (Conditional)	23,960.20	44,329.02
SINGING FUND RESERVE		652,514.28
FUNDED DEBT	5,473,000.00	
Deduct—Proportion due from Porperty Owners for Permanent Works	337,749.70	5,135,250.30
OTHER LIABILITIES (Per Contra)		
Workmen's Dwelling Act Loan (Secured by Bond Issue By-Law 424)	452,700.00	
Sherbrooke Housing Co. Loan (Secured by Bond Issue By-Law 370)	384,000.00	836,700.00
RESERVE RE-WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS		
Rental Income less carrying charges, etc.		9,489.61
Reserve for Depreciation		1,339,519.01
SURPLUS ACCOUNT		3,279,704.53
		11,927,230.13

INTERESTING EVENTS IN CAREERS OF ENTERPRISING PIONEERS WHO FOUNDED SETTLEMENT OF CHURCHVILLE, NOW SWEETSBURG

William Shufelt Came to Dunham Township in 1795 and Is Believed to Have Been First, or One of First, to Make a Start in District Around Sweetsburg—Brick Tavern Erected by Captain John Church, Around Whose Establishments Pioneer Settlement Grew Up, Said to Be Oldest Brick House in Township of Dunham and in County of Missisquoi—Many Interesting Tales Centre Around This Building, in which Royalty and Notable Persons Were Entertained.

Harry B. Shufelt.

The pioneer settlement which grew up around the establishments of Captain John Church—on the hill across the valley to the southeast of the Court House eminence—was known as Churchville for many years; and the name survived for a long time even after the post office was changed to Sweetsburg in 1854.

Captain John Church and his brother, Henry; George, William and Henry A. Shufelt; Jacob, John and Christopher Pickle—now Pickel—settled here and to the eastward in the 1790's and the first years of the 1800's, after having lived awhile at Caldwell's Manor, Lower Canada. They were from the vicinity of Hudson and Claverack, Columbia County, New York State and were of Dutch or German ancestry, their names having been originally Shartz, Zufeld and Pechtel—earlier form probably Bechtel. George Shufelt's wife was Elizabeth Pickle and William's wife probably Catherine Pickle, and the families of the above men and of the other settlers intermarried to quite an extent so that in the early years of Churchville and Scottsmore the inhabitants were almost one large family. The family names of some of the other early settlers in the neighborhood were Scott, Fuller, Cleveland, Pettes, West, Gilman, Darling, Winchester, Kathan, Cotton, Streeter, Sweet, Carpenter, Seeley, Cutler and Brown.

It cannot be stated who was the first to settle in this vicinity, but according to an article in the Cowansville Observer of August 11, 1871, William Shufelt, grandfather of Fuller Shufelt, came to Dunham Township in 1795 and it seems probable that he located as a "squatter" on lot 21, range one—at Scottsmore—for in 1800 he was deeded that lot by the Hon. Thomas Dunn. If this information is correct, then he must have been the first, or one of the first, to make a start in the district around Sweetsburg.

In 1793, Captain John Savage opened a road "through West Shefford, Farnham, Dunham, St. Armand, etc." which followed very nearly the route today by Gale Mountain and the North Sweetsburg Road. This was used by the Shefford settlers in going to Missisquoi Bay for their supplies and crossed the river at Churchville.

In the spring of 1795 there were apparently no settlers at the Churchville location, for Henry Lawrence who got into difficulties while crossing the Yamaska ".... at the place now, 1863, called Churchville" stated that he had to "walk ten miles, north of there, before reaching human habitation." He said also, ".... that after leaving the water my first effort was to find the axe I had thrown ashore, and then to regain the road." Another early trail or bridal path—the Magog Road—undoubtedly led to this crossing place and this road eventually became one of the main stage routes from Montreal to Stanstead. Therefore, Captain Church's selection of a location at the junction of these north and south and east and west routes of travel was a wise one, and he took full advantage of it by opening a store, a "House of Public Entertainment," hotel, a distillery and an ashery.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Captain Church came to Canada, enlisted in one of the Loyalist Corps and was with Burgoyne's Army when it surrendered at the Battle of Saratoga in October, 1777. The Canadian and Colonial Troops were sent to Canada and were not to serve again in the war. Capt. Church's family Bible contains a record that he was in Colwell's Manor in Lower Canada, 1784." He married, probably while there, Tryphena Huntingdon, and all their children — five daughters and one son—were born in the Manor.

He acquired lot 25, range 2, Dunham Township, in 1799, but may have made his first beginnings on lot 24, for in 1804 he petitioned the Governor as follows:

"To His Excellency Sir Robert Shore Milnes Bart, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces in Lower Canada etc., Greeting. May it please your Excellency. Having accidentally made an improvement on the Clergy reserve Lot No. 24th in the second concession in the Township of Dunham and having about five years past made application to the Executive Office and by order of His Excellency of 30th of May, 1804, do hereby make application anew in order to obtain a lease. The subscriber flatters he is the oldest applicant for the lot at the office and would thereto take a lease of the west half when they are ready to be given out as the east half of the said lot is in possession of Joshua Wade who with his family resides on said part and will take a lease of the east hundred acres and as faithful subjects shall ever pray.

John Church—west.
Joshua Wade—east.

Dunham, September 11th, 1804.

N.B.—George Shufelt, of Dunham, wishes to take a lease of Lot No. 23rd in the first Concession Kings. Alpheus Mansfield No. 28th in the second Concession Clergy."

A reply to this petition has not been found. In July, 1840, Cyrus Cleveland was, however, deeded the east part of the lot. A further reason to suppose that Captain Church may have built his first habitation on this reserve lot is because it has been stated that two or three years after he arrived he built a frame house on his own lot. It was in a corner of this house that he opened his store. Later, he built a store building in which he and his son, John, Jr., traded for thirty years or more. The locations of these first buildings of Churchville can be given with reasonable certainty. There was a "little old house" just south of the school site where Captain Church's grandson, John E. Church, lived, and it is very probable that this was the "frame house" for it was very old and when it was torn down was found to be built of three-inch planks. It is almost certain that the store building proper stood across the road from the brick tavern on the brow of "Church Hill." On July 5th, 1836, Anson Kemp, of Frelighsburg, advertised that he had "opened a store and has brought on a beautiful variety of goods....." This advertisement stated that the store was ".... at the old stand of the late Capt. John Church, Jr., in Churchville" and that he had an assortment of dry goods, groceries, crockery, flour, hardware, etc., "which he will sell on as reasonable terms as the same quantity and quality can be purchased for at any store in the County." About 1843, Gardner H. Sweet rented the whole property and "opened a store in a small frame building on the opposite side—from the tavern—of the road toward the river." He carried on business there until about 1849. The first post office was, without a doubt, in this store building, for John Church, Jr., was appointed in 1831 as Churchville's first postmaster. He was succeeded by C. A. Noyes in 1833. A. Ames was postmaster in 1834; J. W. Noyes in 1835; then in 1836 A. Barney was appointed and served for a number of years.

Just when Captain Church built his brick tavern cannot be stated, but it is said to be the oldest brick house in the Township of Dunham, and, by some, the oldest one in the County of Missisquoi. Several old folks who have been consulted say it was an old house as far back as they can remember. The bricks were no doubt made almost on the spot and probably by Capt. Church's son-in-law, Peter Pickle, who had a brickyard in the hollow below his barn. That they were of fine quality and well laid is certain, for the building is still in splendid condition and the bricks show little sign of deterioration. In addition to the store and tavern, Captain Church and his son had a distillery and an ashery. These together must have formed a good business combination because the goods from the store could be traded for the potash which every settler had from burning the hardwood trees when clearing his land; for potatoes to make potato whisky; and for grain to be used in the distillery. While the dicker was being made, some of their customers would undoubtedly develop a slight cold or would feel that their stomachs needed a little something warming, which would necessitate a visit to the tavern. In this way, the cycle of the business or barter and exchange would work mostly for the benefit of Captain John.

The potash received would be made into pearlash, carted by ox-team to Montreal and a load of goods for the store hauled back. About the only real money the early settlers were able to obtain was from potash and pearlash. In April, 1836, the following prices were being paid at Montreal: potash, thirty-to thirty-five shillings three pence per hundredweight; pearlash, forty-four shillings per hundredweight. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Stewart, first minister at Frelighsburg, in his pamphlet on the Eastern Townships, published in 1815, stated that "Considerable quantities of potash are made in these Townships. The sale of it is a convenient and profitable help to settlers on their first beginning to clear a farm; but when it fetches a great price they are apt to devote themselves too much to the manufacture of it, to the neglect and detriment of their farms; which was the case in the years 1809, 1810 and 1811." He said also, that "In some Townships large quantities of potatoes are raised, from which pretty good whisky is distilled."

A story is told how, on one occasion, a man supplying goods to Captain John asked him how much per cent. he made on his sales.

"Four per shent," was his answer, in his queer Dutch accent.

"Why, Mr. Church!" said the merchant, "You can't afford to handle goods at that profit."

"Oh! Pots on your per shent, pots on your per shent," said he, "I don't know nothing about your per shent, I sell them for four times that I give."

We can well imagine that many of his sales were on a credit basis, the accounts being settled after each harvest, with grain, potatoes and other farm products; accordingly he had to keep "books" as another yarn handed down to us testifies. The story goes like this: A farmer who was settling his account was found to be charged with a cheese, but could not recollect having bought one. "Well," said Captain Church, "accordin' to the books you got a cheese," for there was the entry for it—a circle! which in the books represented one. After discussing the matter, the customer finally rememberd that what he had bought was a grindstone. Thus a clerical error on John's part was exposed—he had forgotten to draw the hole in the centre when making the entry.

There must have been in the tavern, as well as in the store, a big box-stove for the hardy old fellows to sit around and spit at, for in those early days it was a necessary article of furniture in such places, and is even to this day. Stories would be told and re-told around them, and when the War of 1812 was being fought, Captain Church and others probably related, even to the hundredth time, to that worthy band of the box-stove, their experiences at Saratoga and other adventures in the Revolution. Great must have been the excitement and great the consumption of "chewin' terbaca" when the news came through in October, 1813, that the Americans had paid a visit to Missisquoi Bay and taken about one hundred prisoners, which included thirteen inhabitants not in arms. Twenty-six of the militiamen taken were of Captain Jacob Ruiter's Company—the ensign, two sergeants, one corporal, the drummer, the fifer and twenty privates. Therefore, many were men from Churchville and its immediate vicinity. Lawrence Sornberger, of Captain Christian Wehr's Company, was killed. John Church was then the Lieutenant of Captain Ruiter's Company, but if he was at Missisquoi Bay he, according to the muster roll, managed to escape. His two sons-in-law, Peter Pickle and Jacob Shufelt, were not so fortunate.

After having served in the militia for over twenty-two years, Captain Church, on September 2, 1829, petitioned for his release and asked that his son, John, Jr., be named as his successor. "Your Petitioner," said he, "has served his country for more than twenty-two years—ten of which as Lieutenant and twelve as Captain of militia—as faithfully as his abilities would admit, being now advanced to the age of seventy years and feeling very sensibly the infirmities which generally attend advanced life: Your petitioner requests the favour of your Excellency to be allowed to lay down his commission as a Militia Officer and claims the indulgence of retiring from public service.

"With due deference to your Excellency your Petitioner begs leave humbly to recommend to your Excellency's consideration his son, John Church, Junior, who has served as Lieutenant in your Petitioner's company for twelve years last past, as his successor"....

In the early days the minister would ride through the country on horseback and look after the needs of the people. He would let them know beforehand that he would be at such a place, on such a day, to perform marriages, baptisms, etc.

At Churchville, the tavern served as the meeting place. Catherine Church is remembered to have told the following story about one wedding at their tavern. The Reverend Charles Caleb Cotton or "Priest Cotton" as he was generally known, who was the first Church of England minister in Dunham Township and until 1831 the only minister authorized to perform marriages not only in that township but for miles around, arrived on horseback, carrying as was his wont, his big saddle-bags. In them would be, with other things, his registers which may still be seen at the Rectory in Dunham Village. On this occasion, which was when Catherine was about fifteen years of age, 1813, a young couple came to be married. They arrived on horseback, the girl sitting behind the man on a pillion. Catherine acted as a witness. The girl was very shy and neither she nor the bridegroom knew the marriage service, so the priest instructed them in it. To the girl he said, "When I finish saying so and so, you say after me 'I will'." In a meek voice, after he finished his question, she answered, "Say after me I will." "No! No!" said he, "No, No, say after me 'I will'." He repeated his question and she replied, "No, No, say after me I will." The good man then grew a little cross and said "Tut, tut, No, No, say after me 'I WILL'." Whereupon the girl fainted. Another story is handed down from the same person, to the effect that a man came and asked the priest whether he performed marriages and if he would take trade in payment. Upon being answered in the affirmative, the man produced a bag of beans for the fee.

Unfortunately, no description of the interior of the tavern as it was when Captain Church was its host has been found. In fact, none of his personal effects or furniture, excepting his family bible, and perhaps a spinning wheel and a small candlestick of his wife's appear to exist. Since both he and his son died before even the first daguerrotype pictures were being made, we have no pictures of them. It is said, however, that they were both very large men.

Extensive search has been made in the numerous books published by travellers who went through Lower Canada with the hope of finding one which describes a trip through Churchville, but so far nothing has been found.

In the last years of its existence as a tavern, the bar-room was to the left of the main entrance and it seems safe to assume that it was always there. As is usual there was a side entrance leading outdoors, which in this case was in the north-east corner of the room, and is still there. The door on the inside entrance to the bar-room appears to be the original one and while most of the doors have modern hardware this one has its old latch complete. The dining room was obviously the room at the back on the right hand side of the hall; in it is a corner cupboard which reaches to the ceiling and looks to be very old. The stairway has a very small quaint newel post which one would imagine is the original one. The ceilings are low. At the back of the tavern, upstairs, was a dance hall, and it is said that "many a social gathering was held in that old brick house when it was a leading tavern known far and wide." N. E. Vincent, of the Eastern Townships, and who was born in 1850, and whose father moved to Sweetsburg in 1863, says of the period he spent there clerking in the store of Curtis S. Boright, "Those were the days, when, on a half-day's notice we raised a crowd of thirty or forty couples and had a real dance over on the hill in the old Church Hotel operated by Hiram Carpenter." Another man, who was born and spent his days until young manhood at Scottsmore, said all they had to do was to go outside and blow a horn and soon there would be enough Scotts, Fullers, Shufelts and others to have a dance. Hubbard's Quadrille Band furnished the music for dances all through this region.

In 1831, John Church, Jr., died, it is said from injuries received from falling on a pitchfork. Captain Church, Sr., died September 19, 1839 at the age of eighty-two years and is said to have spent his last days in a "flat near Brome Corner." "He brought with him an old chest filled with his earnings of years, and so heavy as to require three or four men to carry it. Here the old codger lived long and happily, making, serious incursions into the depths of his chest, to the steady disappearance of the latter's contents, and its considerable difference in avoirdupois. At last it got so light the old man could lift it alone. Upon which he was wont to laconically remark that he was growing stronger, as before he couldn't lift it at all, whereas now he could do so with scarcely an effort."

Albert Barney next operated the tavern, for a few years at least; and he had the honour, in the fall of 1834, of entertaining over-night the Governor, Lord Aylmer, who had been attending the Fair at Frelighsburg and was going through to Sherbrooke. It is probable that this was not the only occasion on which royalty or notable persons were entertained in "Ye Olde Church Tavern," for in 1829, Sir James Kempt went over the Magog road and no doubt stopped at most of the taverns, for at that time the road was so bad that only a few miles were travelled in a day.

The following advertisements appeared in the Missisquoi Standard and because of their interest are repeated in full.

TO LET

THE STORE, ASHERY, DISTILLERY, and part of the SHED, at Churchville, belonging to the estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr., and consort, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

FOR SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 45 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of oats and 250 bushels of potatoes. Also a quantity of rye, buckwheat, and about 15 tons good barn hay. For further particulars enquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it for their interest to settle the same immediately.

Joshua Chamberlain,
Samuel Wood,
Executors and Tutors.

Churchville, 1st April, 1835.

TO LET

For one year and possession given on the first of April next the Farm and Tavern Stand situated at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, belonging to the estate and succession of the late Captain John Church, Jr., and consort, being the same farm and buildings now under lease to and occupied by Mr. A. Barney. The use and occupancy of the aforesaid premises will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction at Churchville, on Saturday the 20th day of October instant, at two o'clock afternoon, and the person leasing the same will be bound to give good and sufficient security for payment of rent, and that no waste or deterioration takes place, and also to keep a respectable house of public entertainment. Terms to be made known at the time and place of sale, or on application to either of the undersigned at any time previous.

J. Chamberlin,
S. Wood,
Executors and Tutors.

Churchville 4th October, 1837.

Some of the hotel-keepers after Barney were Hiram Carpenter; "Big" or "Old Hen" Church, as he was called—a relative of Captain John; and the last one to use the place for a hotel, Herrington, perhaps Moss M. Herrington, who in Lovell's Directory of 1871, was listed as a "Stage Owner," of Sweetsburg.

Up on the hill across the river, in the little house still there, near the Sweetsburg Station, lived Timothy Cleveland, son of Cyrus Cleveland and Mary Stevens, early settlers first in Brome and then at Scottsmore. "Uncle Tim" was quite a sport and here is a notice he put in the Missisquoi Standard summoning all and sundry to take part in a Turkey Shoot at the Church Tavern:

RIFLE CORPS, TURN OUT!

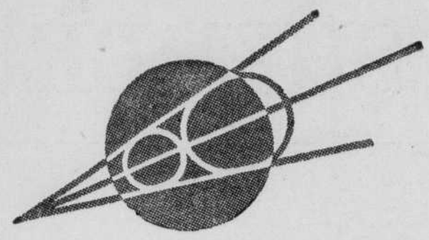
Santa Anna is released from his irons. David G. Burnett, the mob President of Texas, has resigned, and General Samuel Houston has been appointed substitute pro tem. Now there is the time for the Rifle Corps to turn and secure a quantum sufficit of fat turkies for Christmas dinner. Timothy Cleaveland, of

Continued on page 12

TRANSPORTATION PIONEERS

Abram Pickle,
1820-1888, Stage Owner.

Edward Pickle,
1820-1888, Stage Driver.



In 1935
Watch the FORDS go by
on "FIRESTONE" Tires

Sold and Serviced by

Hibbard's Garage

The Most Complete and Up-to-Date Equipped Garage in

COWANSVILLE

TELEPHONE 11 MAIN STREET

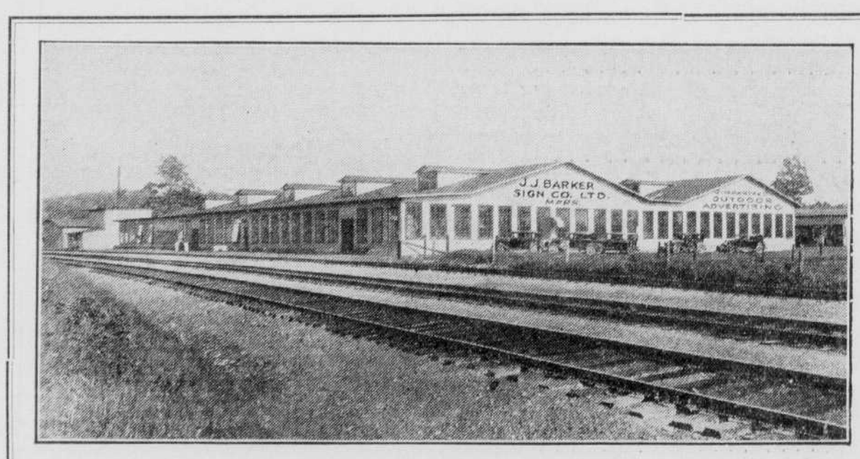
Sales Office:
101 Spadina Ave.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Sales Office:
460 Ste. Catherine St. West,
MONTREAL, QUE.

BRUCK SILK MILLS LIMITED

Weavers of FINE FABRICS *Since 1922*

MILLS IN COWANSVILLE, QUE.



WAXED SIGNS
PATENTED FIBREBOARD SIGNS
COTTON BANNERS
FRAMED METAL BULLETINS
DE LUXE WALL BOARDS
HIGHWAY AND FIELD SIGNS.

The J. J. BARKER SIGN CO., LIMITED

Cowansville, Que.

ORIGINATORS and DESIGNERS of

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

The True Value of a Sign Is The Durability and Service It Renders.

BARKER SIGNS Are All Guaranteed as to Fastness of Colour and Workmanship.

Selling Representatives:

J. N. WARMINGTON & COMPANY

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

417 St. Peter Street. Telephone: MA. 3489.

BARKER
WAXED PAPER DIVISION
Converters of
WAX PAPERS FOR ALL USES.

COWANSVILLE'S HISTORY REPLETE WITH MANY STIRRING INCIDENTS

Jacob Ruiter Was First Settler Who Conquered Nature and Made a Crude Home on Site Where Present Progressive Town Stands—At First Town Was Known as Nelsonville—Cowansville Now Enjoying All Advantages of a Modern, Fast-Growing and Progressive Town.

Missisquoi County, in which is situated the thriving and progressive town of Cowansville, is bounded on the north by Shefford County, on the east by Brome County, on the south by the International boundary, and on the west by the Richelieu river. In the early division, the Township of Farnham was not included, the addition of this triangle and the narrow strip which extends from Pike River to the Richelieu on the west and the deep indentation made by Missisquoi Bay on the south gives the County a very irregular outline.

On the map of 1812 the name is spelled Missiskuoi. The census of 1831 gives the population of the county, not including Farnham, to be 9,851. The real pioneers were the hardy men and women who came from the New England States. They penetrated an unknown and trackless wilderness, abounding in wild animals, and inhabited by Indians, more or less friendly. Some came through a desire to live again under the British flag, but the greater portion were attracted by the free lands avaliable. The pioneers from the South settled in the counties of Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead and Compton.

The Township of Dunham, in which Cowansville is situated, was formed in 1795, following the issuance of a warrant of survey.

Thirty-four townships were formed between the years 1795 and 1805. The original settler in what was first named Nelson, now Cowansville, was Jacob Ruiter, a son of Captain John Ruiter, of Philipsburg, who was among those taken prisoners in 1813, when the place was raided by a detachment of about one hundred riflemen from the south. Mr. Ruiter came to what is now Cowansville in 1798. He died in 1840, leaving nine children, most of whom settled in Dunham.

Cowansville is located on two lots which he received from his father. The south branch of the Yamaska river runs through the centre of the town and is now spanned by two fine bridges, especially the one at the west end, a fine cement structure, built in 1931. The main street is built on a ridge running east and west and sloping to the north and south. This condition has necessitated the building of a support in the form of a cement crib in the centre of the business section. The south side of the river is comparatively level and has been very largely built up within the past few years. Practically all the industries of the town are located in this district. The proximity to the railway adds to the advantages of this locality. New streets are being opened up, sewers laid, cement walks built and an abundant supply of electric and water power are among some of the many conveniences enjoyed by the citizens of Cowansville.

A new Roman Catholic Church and presbytery were built on St. Therese street a few years ago, and the former has already proved too small for the large number of paishioners.

The history of the Anglican Church and the United Church, which is formed of a union of the former Methodist and Cogregational Churches, date back to the years 1853-54 respectively. In addition to a well-constructed, commodious and tastefully decorated church which is situated on South street, the congregation of Trinity Church own a hall on Main street, which has within the past few years been enlarged and redecorated. It was originally built for a ladies' seminary by Andrew Cowan at his own expense and is an ideal property for social gatherings. The first incumbent was Rev. J. C. Davidson, who began his labors in 1854. In the same year he opened a High School in the Court House. Two years afterwards, through the generosity of a few gentlemen, an edifice, two stories in height, was erected for its accommodation, half-way between the two villages. Mr. Davidson continued to act as principal for about ten years. The ruins of this building are still standing. A historian of 1866 writes, "It is a pleasant village, although there is nothing particularly attractive in the scenery around."

Rev. David Connell, while pastor of the Congregational Church at Brome, began to visit Nelsonville about 1846 and to preach occasionally in the court house. He received such encouragement for his labors, that soon after, at the request of the committee of the Congregational Missionary Society, he removed from Brome to reside here, still continuing his pastoral labors at Brome. In the year 1852 a place of worship was built, several Presbyterians rendering valuable assistance, especially the late Andrew Cowan, whose enterprising and benevolent Christian spirit made him always ready for every good work. This church was replaced by the present structure in 1892. The edifice is of brick and well located in the centre of the town. A historian of 1866 said of its choir, "that there were few in the country so good." The choir at present is under the direction of Miss Rowena Cotton, great-granddaughter of Rev. Charles Caleb Cotton, first minister of the Church of England, who was officially appointed to the pastoral charge of this township, in which he lived and labored for more than forty years. Rev. C. C. Cotton was born at Eton, Bucks, England, on July 31, 1775, educated at Eton and Oxford and ordained at the age of twenty-five. After a brief curacy in England and one of the southern states of the United States of America, he was appointed the first missionary of the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel to St. Armand, Que., going from there to Dunham. His habit of expression without modification and his honest opinion of things for a time gave offence, but his immovable integrity and his unfailing charity, soon secured for him the undoubted confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He was never known to encourage an evil report and he was eminently disposed to make the most charitable allowances for those who had fallen into sin. He passed to his reward on October 9, 1848, but his good works do follow him. Miss J. V. Cotton, a granddaughter, passed away at her home here in October, 1934. Dr. Carl C. Cotton is the only survivor of that generation.

Cowansville is well supplied with two fine schools. The Heroes' Memorial High School on South street was built in 1923, during the principalship of Mr. C. S. Douglas. It is a two-storey brick building with a commodious assembly hall, seven class rooms, a chemistry laboratory, teachers' room and basement. Large play ground and tennis court provide ample room for all sports.

The school under the Catholic School Board is situated on John street, and is also a commodious two-storey brick building, overflow classes being held in the basement of St. Therese Church. Instruction is carried on by Sisters from the Convent of the Presentation, situated at Sweetsburg.

It is nearly one hundred years snce the first post office was established under the name of Cowansville and Mr. Cowan was post master. It was, however only in 1926 that the post office occupied a government-owned building.

The town hall, which was used for a High School prior to the erection of the new school in 1923, has been remodelled and the upper part is used as a theatre.

The surrounding country is ideal for dairy farming, the well-watered valleys surrounded by hills making fine grazing land. In 1902 a government cheese curing station was opened with Mr. Thomas Weir Dunn, of Ingersoll, Ont., as superintendent.

Mr. Adam Oliver, who came here from Montreal about 1866, was one of the early business men of Cowansville. He lived to the venerable age of ninety-four. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, namely, Jennie, Albert and William. None of them married and they have all passed away during the past four years, thus severing another link with the past. Other business men of the older residents are G. K. Nesbitt, mill-owner, John McQuillen, E. Buzzell, D. McClure, G. Boright, J. Smith and J. Leach The latter built the large business block on Main street, owned by Mr J. H. Robb.

Cowansville has always been blessed with skilled physicians, who have given unstintingly of their services and were much beloved. A few whose names are household words are late Dr. Gibson, Dr. Cedric Cotton, Dr. Albert Oliver and Dr. David A. Rodger.

The Women's Institute, which was organized by Mrs. George M. Beach in 1911, the second branch organized in the province, plays an important part in the social and educational life of the community. The motto is, "For Home and Country," and the programmes are built around this theme. The Institute is under the extension department of Macdonald College, where they are entertained annually at their convention. The present officers are Mrs. W. D. Smith, B.A., president; Mrs. E. A. Turner, secretary, and Mrs. Fred Moore, treasurer.

The name of the late Hon. William F. Vilas, pioneer industrialist and outstanding citizen, has long been associated with the life of the community. Mr. Vilas was born in East Farnham on July 15, 1853, the son of Aaron and Fanny C. Kent, his ancestors coming from the United States. He began the manufacture of agricultural implements and school furniture here in 1877. He served as mayor, school commission and was a member of Arts and Manufacturers Association. Mr. Vilas passed away in 1930 and Mrs. Vilas in 1931.

Today the town of Cowansville is making rapid strides. It is in every sense of the word a modern, progressive town enjoying all the facilities and advantages of present-day development.

Its people are justly proud of their past achievements and confidently look to the future for even greater accomplishments.

Cowansville is a town which will attract visitors and within its borders tourists and visitors will find a hospitable people and a cordial town which bids a warm welcome to all who come to its stately portals and knock.

BELIEVED TO HAVE FIRED LAST SHOT IN BOER WAR

Unique Distinction Credited to Walter John Taylor, Who Has Retired After Twenty-Six Years as a Constable in Southampton Borough Police Force.

Southampton, Feb. 23. — Walter John Taylor, who has just retired, after twenty-six years as a constable in Southampton Borough Police Force, is believed to have fired the last shot in the Boer War.

Enlisting when he was only fourteen in the 20th Hussars, he remained with them for fourteen years, and served in South Africa with Col. Nixon's Flying Column. In an interview telling the story of the last shot, he said:

"It was at night on the veldt, and the armistice with the Boers had been signed, though we in our unit did not know that. I suddenly saw the shadowy figure of a horseman trying to break through our lines. I fired, and the bullet hit the shoulder of the horse and the leg of the rider.

"You can imagine my surprise when I heard a British curse. The man I had shot was a British corporal despatch-rider bringing us news of the armistice, and he told me he had been through three years of the war without injury. I believe he was the last British casualty in the South African War."

DIVIDENDS LAST YEAR IN CANADA $196,039,411

Increase of $54,000,000 Over Previous Year and Third Largest Total in History of Dominion — Increased Dividends Mean Larger Purchasing Power for Public at Large.

Outstanding evidence of the improvement that has taken place in general business conditions in the Dominion is that relative to dividend payments to stockholders of Canadian corporations in 1934. Improvement in business naturally finds reflection in earnings of corporations, and the ability of corporations to resume or increase dividends is in direct relation to improved operating results in widely diversified lines of industrial and commercial enterprise.

Increased dividends mean larger purchasing power for the public at large, since the purchasing power of the individual depends upon what he can obtain for his services, plus the return he receives on his savings through investment. While it may be argued that dividends are paid only to a minority in any country, it is, nevertheless, true that the community as a whole benefits from disbursements of this character. Profitable employment of capital means additional employment of labor, and improvement in the return of capital from operations in any one year necessarily means an increase in the demand for labor, lessening of the burden of taxation through higher revenues for governments, restoration of confidence in industry, and encouragement to provide capital funds for expansion of industrial operations.

Viewed in this light, the increase in dividend payments by Canadian corporations to their stockholders in 1934 of over $54,000,000, an advance from $141,327,826 to $196,039,411, is one of the most significant indications that Canada is making substantial progress in recovering from the trough of the depression which started in 1929. The improvement is general in all branches of Canadian industry, and the total itself is the third largest for dividend disbursements in the history of the Dominion. Equally encouraging is the fact that in the closing months of the year the improvement was not only maintained but became more pronounced, thus auguring well for the new year.

Evidence of the fact that improvement in 1934 was general in all branches of Canadian industry is to be found in the dividend action of 110 corporations whose securities are listed on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges. Of this total, fifty-eight corporations increased their dividend rates, or paid bonuses to their stockholders; forty-five were able to maintain dividends on the same basis as in 1933, and only seven were compelled to make downward revisions.

If proof of the fact that dividend payments provide an important barometer of general business conditions is required, one has only to refer to the dividend disbursements for the past seven years. Payments in 1928 not only reflected a continuance of the early stages of the greatest era of prosperity the Dominion has ever enjoyed, but also public financing by corporations provided additional funds for expansion and financing of what were privately-owned companies into joint stock companies. The shares of a large number of Canadian corporations were distributed to investors across the Dominion and total dividend disbursements show a substantial increase in 1929 compared with 1928.

The year 1930 was the peak for all time with a total of $202,398,994 and that year officials of Canadian corporations believed the recession in industrial activities was to be short-lived, and in doing their part to correct the situation frequently utilized surplus funds, thereby aiding in maintaining the purchasing power of the Dominion. This theory held throughout the greater part of 1931, when payments totalled $210,231,919, but the closing months of that year gave indications that corporation managements had commenced to conserve assets for the time when operations would expand and working capital would be more fully employed. This policy continued throughout 1932 and 1933, with payments dropping to $162,787,004 in 1932, and reaching their low for the depression period of $141,327,826 in 1933.

In the late months of 1933, however, the situation changed, and this is reflected in the gain that became noticeable in the closing months of that year. Coming to 1934 it is apparent that improvement compared with the preceding year is almost consistent month by month. Going further into the figures, it will be noted that whereas disbursements decreased by approximately $50,000,000 in each of the years 1931 and 1932, the reduction in 1933 was less than one-half of this amount and the increase of over $54,000,000 was equal to more than double the total loss to stockholders in income for the year preceding.

As a result of this dividend improvement in 1934, the year 1935 should witness an increase amount of capital seeking investment. Money will be available for expansion of industrial operations, and the starting of new enterprises which in the past few years were handicapped by the reluctance of investors to provide capital for business expansion through investment in corporate securities. Surplus funds in the past four to five years were used to purchase government bonds, with the investor losing confidence in the ability of many corporations to earn sufficient profit to pay an adequate income return. This demand for high-grade bonds has resulted in material lowering of the yield, and investors, now that Canadian corporations under sound management have demonstrated their ability to earn profits commensurate with the investment in plant, machinery, etc., may be expected to employ increasing amounts of their surplus money in the purchase of corporation securities.

Dividend payments by Canadian corporations for each of the last seven years follows:

1934	....	....	$196,039,411
1933	....	....	141,327,826
1932	....	....	162,787,004
1931	....	....	210,231,919
1930	....	....	202,398,994
1929	....	....	216,804,302
1928	....	....	141,001,448

MARTIN & MARTIN
121 Church Street, Cowansville, Que.
Specialists in
Body and Fender Repairs
and Duco Finishing.
CLIFFORD S. MARTIN. EWART A. MARTIN.

A General Store that has flourished for thirty-six years on the same spot.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FOOTWEAR.
Agent for Canadian National Telegraph.
J. A. McLAUGHLIN
Near the Station. — Cowansville, Que.

BUZZELL BROS.
First founded in 1879.
Hardware and Groceries.
Sherwin-Williams Paints.
Special Agents for
The "Aladdin Lamp"
The World's Greatest Modern White Light. Kerosene Mantle.
Noiseless—Smokeless—Odorless—Troubless.
Main Street. Cowansville.

Everything Your Home Needs is right here in
COWANSVILLE
A COMPLETE LINE OF MATERIALS
Lumber — Mouldings — Clapboards
Cedar and Asphalt Shingles
Gyproc — Building Paper
Donnacona Insulating Board
Hardware — Lime — Brick
Sewer Pipe.
Your old Hardwood Floors can be made like new by having them sanded with our new Electric Floor Sander. Let us give you prices.
COWANSVILLE BUILDING SUPPLIES, REG'D.
PHONE 176-M — COWANSVILLE, QUE.

New Ottawa House

Here the guests of Cowansville are entertained.
An hotel of recent construction, built in conformity with the latest concepts of discriminating travellers.
Service unexcelled.
P. E. HAUVER & SON
Proprietors.

Dr. Aimé Caza
Surgeon-Dentist
Pyorrhea Treatment.
Plate Work a Specialty.
X-Ray — Gas.
Tel. 175. — Cowansville.

JACK C. BROWN
INSURANCE
Tel. 19. Cowansville, Que.

ROMEO BESSETTE
Manufacturer of All Kinds of Woodwork.
SPECIALIZING IN
Doors, Sashes, Furniture, Moulding, Silos.
The public are cordially invited to call and inspect our modern plant and equipment.
Opposite C.P.R. Station. Cowansville, Que.

REXALL DRUG STORE
The Old Relibale. Established over 60 years.
Prescriptions. Stationery. School Books.
Laura Secord Chocolates — always fresh.
Particular People find satisfaction here.
D. A. TANGUAY, Prop.
Main Street. Cowansville.

Sweetsburg's General Store
GROCERIES, CLOTHING.
Everything You Want.
Our Sixteenth Year of Service.
MOISE L. ROUSSEAU
Sweetsburg, Missisquoi County.

H. J. STEVENSON
Victoria Independent Store
We maintain the reputation of the Victoria System for Groceries that are fresh and crisp.
MEAT DEPARTMENT.
Post Office Building.
SWEETSBURG, QUE.
Missisquoi County.

a little time spent now
SAVES MONEY and WORRY LATER
It will pay you to learn the facts of funeral direction when you are free from the pressure of immediate need. That is why we extend to you this special invitation to come in or phone 157J or 160, and allow us to explain how this problem can be met safely and wisely.
Draper & Bessette
Funeral Directors.
Hulburd Block,
COWANSVILLE, Que.

For Rapid Delivery Service Call 27.
BRAULT'S CUT-RATE DRUG STORE
140 Main St., Cowansville.
G. F. BRAULT, B.Ph., L.Ph.
Post graduate in Biochemistry.
Doctor's prescriptions accurately compounded.
Our prices are always the lowest possible.

The Hub
Bargain Centre of Missisquoi and Brome.
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

AN INSURANCE EXPERT
Can be of great assistance when trouble comes. Choose a reliable one at the start.
GEO. H. ROBERGE, Reg'd.
Representing the foremost tariff and non-tariff Companies doing business in Canada.
Tel. 85. Town Hall. Cowansville, Que.

McCrum's Transport, Reg'd.
COWANSVILLE, QUE.
Daily Service Summer and Winter, Between
COWANSVILLE and MONTREAL.
Tel. 189. Tel. Wilbank 2192.
COWANSVILLE MONTREAL

FANTASY SHOPPE
139 Main Street, Cowansville.
MEN'S WEAR
For twenty-five years the leading shop for men's clothing, furnishings and shoes in the District. Agents for "Society Brand."
LADIES' WEAR
This department, opened last year, is now being enlarged and selections are now very complete. Our buyers are in constant touch with the style centres of the world.
E. GOYETTE
Proprietor.

GEO. H. ROBB
UNDERTAKER
148 Main Street, Cowansville, Que.
Our Ambulance Service has every convenience and our prices very low.
TELEPHONES:
COWANSVILLE No. 20 — MANSONVILLE No. 2-R-5 — KNOWLTON No. 104

INTERESTING EVENTS IN CAREERS OF ENTERPRISING PIONEERS

Continued from page 10

Churchville, gives notice to all riflemen, that they can have an opportunity of testing their skill, by attending at the Hotel of Mr. Barney, on Thursday the 8th instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. He has got upwards of fifty turkeys, in safe keeping, and a number of geese and Dung-hill-fowls, which he will set up on that day, at a distance of 20 rods, and give fair play and no quarters, at the rate of three pence half penny for each time the trigger is pulled, or in other words for each shot made at a turkey.
Churchville, December 6, 1836.

Doctor Sylvanus Fuller, J.P., born March, 1778; died May, 10, 1853.

Over in what is now Scottsmore lived the doctor of the neighbourhood, Sylvanus Fuller, physician, justice of the peace and businessman. As a young medical man, he, with all his worldly effects with him, rode in on horseback from Woodstock, Vermont, to Pigeon Hill, hired his board with a family there and on April 14, 1809, married one of the daughters of the house—Hannah Rhycard. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Charles Stewart. In March, 1811, we find them living in Frost Village. He had purchased land there from Aaron Winchester but sold this in 1814 to Jonathan and Jeremiah Frost and settled on lot 22, range one—at Scottsmore—where he built the fine colonial style brick house on the hill. He is said to have had a distillery up behind his house; a store down near the road; a mill at the river; an ashery and a tannery.

Grandma Fuller was an excellent cook. One man used to say, "Old Mrs. Fuller could make better doughnuts than anyone else"; and she also made delicious "spoon cakes." These were usually made at sugaring time and eaten with new maple syrup. One day after she had made up a batch of these, the hired man got into her buttery, filled a dish with them and set it in his hat. Just when he thought he was getting away unnoticed, he heard Grandma's footstep, so unthinkingly he clapped his hat on his head and met her with the syrup streaming down his face.

Oh! how beautifully cool were those old butteries and what a lovely aroma they had from all those goodies on the shelves, those goodies spiced, and with a flavour that only our Grannies knew how to make! As an humble tribute to our grandmothers this little poem is dedicated:

Whene'er I think of Grandma
There comes into my mind,
Her butt'ry filled with goodies
Of every sort and kind.

And her old cookie jar,
I never will forget:
The cookies that came out of it,
Say! I can taste them yet.

Some oatmeal, some spiced, and gingersnaps
Cut in the shape of hearts;
And on the butt'ry shelves, plates filled
With diamond jelly tarts.

Pun'kin, mince, dried apple pies,
All these and many more
Of Granny's treats, were on those shelves,
Behind her butt'ry door.

For hungry boys, her home-made bread
She'd spread with fresh-made butter,
Then top of that, from out the tub,
She'd spread soft maple sugar.

* * *

How our dear Grannies worked
So that there'd always be,
Those goodies on the butt'ry shelves,
For hungry boys like me.

* * *

Another man of business at this place was Stephen P. Darling—hatter. An authentic record gives the information that he was making hats here as early as 1842, but no other details of his business have, as yet, been found.

About 1862, he was living on lot 23, range one; his house was on the west side of the road, a little south of the Hiram Fuller brick house which is on the east side. It is said that this is where his hat manufactory was located.

It would be interesting to find one of those old Beaver Hats he made, or to look through his Book of Accounts or find a newspaper advertisement describing the kind of hats he manufactured, and it is hoped these may yet be found. One is led to believe that "Steve" Darling's hats were one hundred per cent. quality, for on his tombstone is this inscription:

"Here lies an honest man—The noblest work of God."

* * *

Perhaps the first wedding festivities at Churchville took place in the house of Captain John Church for, from what authentic records there are, it can be assumed that his daughter, Amy, became the bride of Peter, son of John Pickle, in 1802 or 1803—most probably in the latter year. She was, therefore, only

Brick House built by Peter Pickle on Sweetsburg Hill. Later owned by "Abe" Pickle.

seventeen and he twenty-one.

In 1802, the only minister known to be anywhere within a reasonable distance from Churchville was the Reverend Mr. Turnstall, who was stationed at Missisquoi Bay; and in 1803, there appears to have been no minister even at that place. It is therefore most likely that they became man and wife by merely declaring their vows before witnesses.

After several children had come to bless their home—a log house which stood back farther from the road than the brick one they later built—twin sons were born to them in 1820, and these boys, Abram and Edward, familiarly know as "Abe" and "Ed.", were destined to make Churchville one of the stage centres of the Eastern Townships.

Stanstead Plain was the principal Stage Terminus of our Townships. Stages from Montreal went there over two routes and it was also the terminus for numerous other lines including the one from Haverhill, "the great staging centre of New Hampshire." Consequently, travellers between Boston and other New England points, and Montreal went over either the "Outlet Road"—by the way of Chambly, Frost Village, Outlet Village—Magog—and Georgeville, or the St. Therese Mountain—now called Mount Johnson—road, through Farnham, Churchville, Brome, Bolton, to "Copp's Ferry"—sometimes called "Horseboat Ferry"—thence across the Lake to Georgeville. The section of the St. Therese Road through the Townships of Dunham, Brome, Bolton and Potton was known as the "Magog Road" and some very early documents call it the "Old Magog Road."

The first stage of which any record has been found, operating over either of these routes, was advertised to make its initial trip, starting from Stanstead Plain on Friday, January 16, 1824. A four-horse sleigh was the conveyance: it was to start from Brook's Hotel at 6 a.m. and scheduled to arrive in Montreal the next day. This stage was to operate only "during sleighing," was owned by Peasley & Copp and C. Bullock and they stated that "Good and Careful drivers will be employed and every convenience afforded necessary for the accommodation of passengers." The fare was $5.00 each way or "In and out the same trip,$8.00." From what can be learned, it went over the northern route; however, it probably did not go around by "Outlet Village" but instead, went through Bolton Glen and thence to Frost Village, which from the evidence of a document seen, was where the night was spent—this place being about the half-way point. As this article concerns only the Magog Road the "Outlet" route will not be dealt with further.

Mrs. Day says that, "Till about 1820, the road leading west between the mountains"—the Bolton Pass—"was not considered passable for wheeled vehicles." And Ralph Taylor giving information before a Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, in 1830, stated that, "It is much travelled in the winter, not so much at other seasons, owing, I believe, to its almost impassable state." And he also gave evidence that, "It has been travelled since the first settlement in Stanstead, that is to say from the Ferry to Dunham. . . ." The section from Dunham Township through West Farnham was not opened until somewhere around 1820.

Sir James Kempt, who was made Administrator of Lower Canada in 1828, was impressed with the need of improved communications in the interior of the country and under his administration "money grants for roads and bridges were generous" . . . In the summer of 1829, he travelled over the Magog Road from the "Ferry in Potton to Missisquoi Bay," so had first hand knowledge of the needs of the inhabitants, so far as their road was concerned. Lieut.-Col. Heriot, who accompanied him, said to the Committee, "I think it is a very useful road, that the inhabitants deserve much credit for their exertions in opening and making the road thus far . . . ." and he recommended that public aid be granted. A grant was made and the road . . ."so improved that waggons could pass tolerably well over it."

It cannot be stated just when the work on the road was finished but the Commissioners for superintending it were appointed in the summer of 1831 and so it seems probable that it was completed that fall; Captain John Church was one of the Commissioners — his appointment was made July 9, 1831.

The original Magog Road entered Churchville from the east differently to what it does today. Instead of going down the hill to near the bend of the river and then climbing up again, it followed along the ridge north of the present highway and continued straight through to the Church Tavern.

It is possible that after the above mentioned work was completed, a stage started running over this route to Montreal, but there is good reason for saying that there was none before that time. However, the first record that has been found of a stage running over the Magog Road is an advertisement in the Missisquoi Standard and some of the Montreal newspapers, under date of September 2, 1836. This advertisement stated that a "Railroad Line of Mail Stages from Stanstead Plain to St. John's" would make the trip "through in one day"—the stages to start in the morning and arrive at their destination in the evening of the same day. "Passengers from Stanstead may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious . . . Good carriages, good horses and careful drivers." These stages were owned by Chandler, Clement, Stevens and Tuck, probably all Tavern Keepers, for men with such surnames are known to have been keeping Taverns about that time. The trip from St. Johns was made over the newly built first railway line of Canada, to Laprairie and from there by Ferry to Montreal.

Abe and Ed. Pickle were, when these stages started to operate through their village, about sixteen years of age and it is possible that "Ed." was the "careful driver" who drove the first one of these stages through; for he started driving when he was only fifteen, and first drove on the Montreal route, then on the St. Johns one. The stages he drove were big ones and sometimes when the roads were worse than usual, it took six horses to draw them but ordinarily only four. "In the spring mud way up to axles" and they had lots of trouble crossing the Lake at Copp's Ferry, when the ice was breaking up: during the time the lake was clear of ice, "The ferry took stage horses and all across."

Little Ed. must have had no picnic manoeuvring those big stages, especially down the mountain into the Bolton Pass. He drove for many years on the Mountreal Route but gradually his trip was shortened as the railways were built farther into our townships—first to St. Johns, then to Farnham and finally in 1871 to Sweetsburg. A big coach was also used on the West Farnham run: it held eighteen people, was a Concord type, "Just like a Western Stage." The Farnham stage left Churchville in the morning; and it arrived back there anytime from "ten o'clock p.m. to midnight, according to the roads."

Abe also drove for awhile; but he eventually became the owner of several stage lines operating from Churchville to Waterloo, Knowlton, Granby, Frelighsburg, Farnham, Richford and probably for a time the line to St. Albans. The latter mentioned stages, however, were in late sixties being operated by George Beals and Company—their drivers being George Beals and Milo Clark. The stage on the St. Albans route was a large four-horse Concord type coach, hung on leather springs, or thoroughbraces, as they were called: the driver sat high up at the front. The mail was carried on all these stages.

A mail contract, dated in May 1862, which presumably is worded the same as were such forms used earlier for mail contracts in the Eastern Townships, required that the Mail Couriers must be ". . . sober steady and honest men . . ."; that they carry a "Side Bag, slung over their shoulders, for the reception of Way Letters . . ."; and that they have a Post Horn " . . . which he is to sound distinctly on approching and leaving a Post Office, and occasionally along the road."

In 1857, the stage fares from Sweetsburg were: to Stanstead, $2.25; to St. Albans, $1.75; to St. Johns, $1.50; to Granby, 75c; to Dunham, 25c; to Frelighsburg, 50c; to Knowlton, 75c; to Waterloo, $1.25; to Brome Corner, 50c; to Richmond, via Brome Corner, $1.25.

When the Farnham route was given up, Ed. started to drive the Frelighsburg stage, but again the railway dogged him, and so finally, after having driven first on a route over a hundred miles, he was driving only to Dunham and back, a round trip of twelve miles. On the Frelighsburg stages he used a "pair of grey mares—Nabby and Kate." Another horse was a black one—"Old Jim."

Some of the others who drove, were Abe Pickle's sons and his sister Wealthy's boy, Henry Shufelt.

George Streeter was the blacksmith of Churchville.

One night when Edward was sick and they were discussing who to get to drive the Frelighsburg stage in his place, his fifteen-year-old daughter, Manie, said "I can go," and so the stage rolled along the Dunham Road, with as usual, a Pickle on the box; this was in the summer-time of about the year 1878. She had an open stage with two horses—a sorrell and a black one, "most likely 'Old Jim'." There was only one passenger—a salesman—on the trip each way. I left about 6 p.m. and stopped at Dunham, both going and coming," she says, "to deliver and pick up the mail. When I arrived back home about 10 p.m. and delivered the mail to the postmaster at Cowansville he asked me if I hadn't been afraid, but I said 'No'."

These men had very little schooling but they, like many of their day, did have plenty of practical training and good business sense. "Ed. would receive numerous parcels from the agent at Farnham, deliver each one to its proper destination, collect the amounts due and never make a mistake."

Abe was about six feet tall, moderately stout, and never smoked or drank; Ed. was short and spare. A fine tribute was paid to him by Doctor Cedric L. Cotton in his paper dealing with events and people of Cowansville and Sweetsburg. Said he, " . . . and the historical old stage driver for many years was Ed. Pickle. He was a typical stage driver, a faithful servant of the Government in carrying the mails, a trusted man by all who had business with him. He had one weakness and that was that no private livery team could deliver a passenger at his destination quicker than the regular stage; and I think when anybody even tried to contest this point with him, they generally found that Ed. drove into Cowansville ahead of them even if he did forget to call at Brigham with the mail. You may be sure the mail was safely delivered the next morning. He was known far and wide and was certainly thoroughly trusted by all who trusted themselves to his care." Another testimony of the place he occupied in the hearts of his fellow-citizens is revealed in the following inscription taken from a watch carefully preserved by one of his daughters:

"Presented to Edward Pickel for his long and faithful service as a driver between Sweetsburg and West Farnham."

He stopped driving about three years before he passed from life's stage.

And thus those twin boys, born away back in 1820, in that little log house at Churchville, lived almost on the spot and worked together, all their lives; and even as they came into the world together they passed into the Great Beyond during the same year—1888.

"Thus man passes away; his name perishes from the record and recollection; his history is as a tale that is told, and his very monument becomes a ruin."—Irving.

The first settlers of Churchville are now remembered only in tradition; the rumble of the stage-coach along the "Magog Road" is no longer heard; the boys of the box-stove gather no more; nor is there potash to be made into pearlash, nor potatoes into potato whisky—but on the brow of the hill, long known as Church Hill, "Ye Old Church Tavern" still stands as a monument to the worthy old pioneer who built it, and as a reminder of the long ago.

* * *

Note.—Criticisms, and further information of Churchville, or other information of Eastern Townships History will be much appreciated. Especially, can anyone tell where fyles for years 1827-33 of the British Colonist Newspaper published at Stanstead are to be found?

H. B. Shufelt,
2082 University Street,
Montreal, Que.

Totally blind, Mrs. Josephine Enever operates a busy telephone switchboard in the offices of the Society of Blind in Cleveland, O. She takes down all messages on a Braille typewriter and later transcribes them on a regulation machine.

TEACHERS HAD EXCITING TIME IN EARLY DAYS

School Teaching "in the Sixties" Had Its Thrilling Moments for Those Who Sought to Teach the Youths of Those Days in the Eastern Townships.

Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A.

That "Truth is stranger than fiction" has been exemplified in the faithful recital of experiences through which a young teacher passed seventy years ago, especially when compared with the brighter conditions prevalent today.

Those were days when the long-established practice of "knockdown and drag out" had been relegated to the backwoods regions of the highlands or mountainous districts, particularly those bordering on the State of Vermont.

In one of these schools known as "The Branch School," were several young men whose especial ambition was "to thrash the master." The fame of their physical prowess had spread far afield. And more than one "master" had suffered at their hands.

At length there came a stranger whose mastery of his work was so apparent as to command respect. His eye keen, his movements gave evidence of strength in reserve. All went on smoothly for three or four weeks when the principal bully, seated at the back of the room, by way of relieving the monotony performed a slight act of disorder, when the new master whipped from his desk a knife and with rare skill threw it across the room where it stuck in the wall immediately above the bully's head. The master said to the offender: "Bring that knife to the desk." Terror-struck, not knowing the next move, the bully meekly obeyed. The next day the father of two of the heroes of former school fights, known as "Uncle Mose," called upon the teacher and presented him with three blue beech withes, saying: "If my boys misbehave use these on them." The master kept the winter school.

Until the improvements instituted from the department during the time of Drs. Rexford and Parmelee it was rare for a woman to teach a winter school. And the school year was divided into two terms, four months in winter and four months in summer. The summer term began the first of May, the winter term in November and closing in March. This was so arranged that the time of the grown-up pupils might be utilized in the work of their homes. Only small children attended the summer schools.

The adjoining district to the Branch School was called the "South Hill" which was southwest and extended to the slopes of Jay Peak, Vermont. Up there in the highlands a few settlers had been for several years.

The "War of Secession" affected the border townships, not only the enlistment of many Canadians in th army of the north, but their places were more than taken by those who bore the familiar name of 'Skedadlers." Houses to accommodate these families were hastily and rudely constructed. "Buckwheat and babies" was said by a bright boy to be the staple commodities of the district.

When the young teacher, who was now seventeen years of age, arrived with a diploma granted him by the local examining board which read "eighteenth year," in contravention of the new law which called for the full age of eighteen years, made application for a school late in November, the secretary said: "Of the eighteen schools in this district only one remains and that is a hard one, but we will give you thirteen dollars a month and your board. You will teach only twenty-two days for a month and you will be expected to teach alternate Saturdays." This was an improvement, as twenty-six days to the month had been exacted.

It was "Hobson's choice." He took the school, no play ground, no maps, no dictionary, no appliances with the single exception of a three by five-foot wooden blackboard with such a surface as to leave it almost useless. The school house was placed close to the roadway and by its side ran a mountain stream.

There were thirty-seven pupils enrolled whose ages ran from seven to twenty-two years.

There were bearded men and marriagable women among these pupils. Their scholastic attainments ranged from "A.B.C." to Greenleaf's High School Arithmetic. One pupil had served three years in the northern army. He received his discharge and promptly accepted one thousand dollars as bounty saving another man from the honors of war, but immediately took up his residence, for safety north of the iron post. With his ill-gotten gains, he purchased a very fine gold watch and chain which excited the envy of the other young men of the school.

One day a man of the Rob Roy McGregor stamp called at the school for one of these senior pupils and held a hasty conversation with him at the side of the school building where the young teacher saw from a window the youth take some of the contents of a bottle after which he entered the school room and approaching the master said: "I am obliged to go. I don't know when I may come back." The officers of the law were after him and he must keep dark.

There was no evidence obtainable that any one in the district ever paid any customs duties that winter.

As this young school master had been reared in a home of almost Puritan severity, he was daily meeting unpleasant surprises.

The boarding around system had its varied features. One of its advantages was the first-hand knowledge the teacher obtained of the home conditions of each pupil. It was operated as follows: The stay of the teacher was proportioned to the number of pupils from each home attending the school. This

Continued on page 18.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT JANUARY 1ST, 1935.
THE EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(STOCK-MUTUAL)
MONTREAL, QUE.
Established 1901 — Licensed by the Provincial Government.

RECEIPTS

Premiums (Mutual System)	$ 296,269.43
Premiums (Cash Systems)	40,271.04
Interest	28,225.01
Transfers	323.75
	$ 365,089.23

EXPENDITURES

Losses	$ 96,587.33
Re-Insurance Premiums	121,348.79
Commissions	40,219.99
Taxes and Licenses	530.35
Expenses of Management	31,365.93
Rebates	1,526.53
	$ 291,578.92
Profits	73,510.31
	$ 365,089.23

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Bank	$ 150,306.02
Bonds and Debentures	579,709.22
First Mortgage Loan	6,000.00
Assessments Due	139,581.77
Unearned Re-Ins. Premiums	60,174.39
Office Furniture and Plans	2,776.83
Due by Agents	6,813.55
Accrued Interest	7,521.34
Unassessed Deposit Notes	650,490.33
Uncalled Capital	180,000.00
	$1,783,774.05

LIABILITIES

Provision for Unpaid Losses	$ 1,604.23
Unearned Premiums	35,794.95
	$ 37,399.18
Surplus to Policy holders	$1,746,374.87
	$1,783,774.05

Policies in Force 20,220
Total Insurance in Force $47,464,448.80
Total Assets $ 1,783,774.05
Deposit with Provincial Government $ 53,000.00

Over Twelve Million Dollars ($12,000,000.00) of Insurance written in 1934.
Surplus Increased $52,058.72 in 1934.
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PICTURESQUE OLD STONE SCHOOLHOUSE ON TIBBITS HILL TODAY STANDS AS A VERITABLE MONUMENT TO EARLY SCHOOLMASTERS

For Almost Ninety Years Winds and Storms Have Buffetted Against Four Walls of This Historic Building Erected by Sturdy Pioneer Hands—New, Modern Schools Have Appeared Throughout Surrounding Countryside, but Still This Pioneer Building Remains a Reminder of Those Colorful Days When Foundations Were Being Laid Upon Which Present Community Has Grown.

Harry B. Shufelt.

"And it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock." On such a foundation, the early settlers built the Stone Schoolhouse of Tibbits Hill, and so it still stands on its rock above the Lake, after having been buffetted and beaten by the winds and storms of almost ninety years. The spot on which it is, has been a "seat of learning" for over one hundred years; for in 1827, or thereabouts, a block house was there erected: the piece of land is the northwest corner of lot twelve, range eight, Brome Township, and was originally owned by Joseph Tibbits, who allowed the school to be built upon it.

The evidence which will be given seems sufficient for stating with certainty that there have been three school buildings at Tibbits Hill, but no records have been found to tell us when the first schoolhouse was built. However, it must have been erected not later than 1822 or 1823, and it is probable that it was even several years earlier than that;—a school desk in the Museum at Knowlton is catalogued as "Desk from Tibbits Hill schoolhouse, built in 1812"—firstly, because several settlers located in the vicinity shortly after the year 1800, and as they raised large families, would therefore soon feel the need of a meeting place of some sort where their children could be instructed; secondly, Freeman Eldridge, who was born April 21st, 1808, said he went to a school which was on lot fourteen, range eight, Brome Township, and that it was a log building in which an inverted potash kettle was used for a stove. It stood on a knoll a few hundred yards north, and a little farther back from the road than Forest* Eldridge's present house, and was, therefore, almost opposite Samuel Eldridge's house, the cellar of which can still be seen; and finally, there has been found amongst the Tibbits family papers a very interesting document in the form of a school bill made by one R. B. Dimond under date of March 19, 1824, and from the names this bill contains, there can be no question of the school being other than at Tibbits Hill. This is certified to be "... a just and true account calculated from the minutes of the school kept by me." Dimond's account shows that his wages, board and wood bill amounted to $42.06, but for what period, is not stated. It also shows that he had been paid in board, $10.71; in wood, $9; had received by order of the church, $16.26 and had received "of Mrs. Eldredge," $2.25, leaving a balance of $3.84 still owing, which we hope he was able to collect in due time. Those sending scholars were: Sam Eldredge, Joseph Tibbits, George Tibbits, Niel Tibbits, Arad Bullard, Eliza Tibbits, S. S. Searles, J. Sowles, H. or N. Smith, Orvus Tibbits and Jonathan Tibbits.

In 1827, one William H. Bowles appears to have been the teacher for a nicely written receipt is preserved, which reads as follows:

"Brome, January 10th, 1827. Then, rec'd of Joseph Tibbits & Samuel Eldridge as school committee, eight dollars & sixteen cents as part—piece missing—school.

William H. Bowles."

* * *

For the second school building, quite complete and what should be reliable information, is available; for in 1839, detailed reports were made of schools, open in April, 1836, in connection with the investigations made by the Earl of Durham into the troubles in British North America. The reports were certified as follows:

"The within Return has been drawn up by us, whose names are hereunto affixed, conjointly; and is as correct and full a Return on the subjects to which it relates, as we have it in our power to make."

The report for the Township of Bronte was signed by Jacob Cook, Austin Wheeler and James Pettis—all J. P.'s—and dated, "Brome, March 23rd, 1839."

At that time, the Township of Brome comprised eleven school districts, but there were three districts which did not have a school house, viz., what is now Turkey Hill or East Hill, Iron Hill and Brome Pond, and the building at what is now Call's Mills, was only partly finished. None of the first school buildings were then in use for the oldest one reported on was the Brome Corner Schoolhouse built in 1820.

"It is not," states the report, "usual in the country to have our schools in operation in the month of April, May, October and November on account of the bad state of the roads."

"Several scholars usually attend all our schools, who are over 15 years of age and who are under 5 years . . ."

In all the schools, the whole number attending were being taught to read, but in none were all being taught to write; and only a comparatively small percentage were being taught arithmetic, geography or grammar. Rhetoric, chemistry and natural philosophy were being taught only at West Brome, by Nathaniel Pettes; at Brome Corner, by Sarah Farrand, and what is now Brome Center, by Narcissa Farrand. In the Ware School the three "R's," readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic only, were the subjects taught.

The population of the Tibbits Hill School District, which district included what is now Bondville, and extended as far south as the Rhicard Corner, was in 1838, one hundred and forty-two persons, all Protestants; there were thirty-three children under fifteen years of age. Of the persons over fifteen years, seventy-two could "read and write well enough for ordinary purposes."

The schoolhouse, which is being considered as the second one, stood on the same spot at the cross-roads as the present stone building: It was a block building valued at seven pounds and ten shillings and was erected in 1827; the land—one-quarter of an acre—belonged to the heirs of the late Joseph Tibbits, the house to "several proprietors who built it for use of a school." Trustees were appointed June 2, 1834, but in April, 1837, the school was discontinued. In 1839, the building was "out of repair. The window glass all broken by some person or persons unknown." There appear to have been window-breaking boys even in those days. In April 1836, Moses Gilman,, "Well qualified, educated in Lower Canada," was teaching this school with thirty scholars, all being taught reading; sixteen, writing; ten, arithmetic, ground rules and proportion, and a few geography and English grammar. The books being used were Mavor's spelling book, I believe; Webster's spelling book; English reader; Adam's arithmetic and Olney's geography. In some of the other schools, in addition to these the following were used: Greenleaf's English grammar; Kirkham's grammar; Smith's English grammar; Murray's English grammar; Woodbridge's geography; Zadock Thompson's history and geography of Lower Canada; Ewing's elocution; Walkingham's arithmetic; Scott's lessons; Blair's rhetoric; Comstock natural philosophy and Comstock's chemistry. These textbooks, with perhaps only the one exception of Thompson's history and geography, which was printed by Walton & Gaylord, of Stanstead and Sherbrooke, 1835, were from the United States and the title pages are interesting: That of Murray's grammar reads in part: ". . . for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy," and Morse's geography, " . . . a view of the present state of all the Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Republics in the known world, and of the United States of America in particular." This geography states that Lake Champlain, "took its name from a French Governor, whose name was Champlaine, who was drowned in it." The above variety of books was used not only in the same school, but also in the same class scholars would be using books of every sort and description; many of the parents were reluctant to spend money on "edereation" and some would not, while others could not afford to buy books; they thought the torn and dilapidated and out-of-date books they themselves had used were good enough even though many of the pages were missing. Cyrus Thomas in his "Frontier Schoolmaster," gives the following as an example of what the teachers had to put up with in this respect:

"Mr. Makenzy my boy sez you wont hear his jografy lesen caus its a old won and their haint enny more like it in school and tell him that ive gotter by him a nu jografy, now i shant du it. i studded that jografy miself And i no its good won. I haint got no muny ter fool way and ef you want him ter hev a nuther you kan jest by it yerself er ile take him out yer school.

I perscribe miself yours
respectfully
Ernest———"

* * *

The same teacher said, "I have four different kinds of arithmetics, five reading books, three geographies, and three spellers, all of the same, or nearly the same grade, and I am expected to hear the lessons in all the different sorts; . . ." He appealed to the school committee to adopt a uniform set of books, but they said, "They had never heard before, of too many books being an objection to a school . . . and one of them thought if I knew much about school teaching I would have no trouble with regard to the books."

There was no course of study of any kind for the Protestant Schools of our province until about the year 1884, at which time one drawn up by Dr. Elson I Rexford, was adopted.

The variety of text books was not the only variety which these teachers of the early days were afforded, for as part of their pay they had to "board around"; and as they boarded at each place for a time proportionate to the scholars sent, their longest stays were at the homes where there were many "little blessings" and usually the poorest accommodations.

Cyrus Thomas relates several amusing incidents from his experiences and Henry C. Knowlton, in his reminiscences, says that "boarding around was a great experience."

The following story is told about a teacher at Tibbits Hill. He was calling on a young lady, but was not the favored suitor, and was looking forward to, or what is more likely, was trying to forget, the supper of mush and milk which was the usual fare served to him, and which was already being prepared. But! unexpectedly the favorite beau arrived, the mush and milk was hurried out of sight ,and when they sat down to supper the teacher, who was requested to ask the Blessing, was able to do so with real thankfulness and evidently with great satisfaction, for said he:

"The Lord be praised, I am amazed
To see how things have mended;
Shortcake and tea for supper I see
Where mush and and milk was intended."

School was resumed in the block house probably in December, 1839, as evidenced by minutes of a "School Committee Meeting" called for November 11, 1839. There were present at this meeting: John Soles, Thomas Eldridge, Jacob Soles, Ephriam Glidden, Andy Glidden and Erastus Tibbits. And Jacob Cook and Samuel Eldridge were chosen to repair the house, engage a teacher and superintend the school for the winter ensuing.

In the next fall another meeting of the committee of district three, later district twelve, was held, the minutes of which are given below in full:

We the inhabitants of School District No. 3 thereby agree to the conditions here-in-after named, that is to say we agree to have a woman's school three months, and to board, find wood and pay for teacher in proportion to the number of scholars we sine or send more, and if any shall neglect to get his part of wood the committee shall get it at a dollar per cord. It is understood no person shall have rite to send until he shall have sined something and then not to send any but those who board in his own family and if any of the tax shall prove uncollectab'e the rest shall make it up and Samuel Eldridge and Stephen Pettes are hereby authorised a committee whose duty it shall be first to hire a teacher, secondly to do temporary repairs of school house and superintend all the other affairs of said schcol.

Brome Nov. 24th 1840.

* I. L. Newell 1, Thos. Eldridge 1, Samuel Eldridge 2, Erastus Tibbits 2½, Stephen Pettes 1, John Soles 1½, Nathan Tibbits 1.

* Numbers apparently mean scholars attending.

Similar minutes have been found of a meeting held, "23rd Novr., 1841"—Samuel Eldridge and Lewis Joyal were the school committee. These minutes state that they are to have a "Woman School the three winter months."

A "School Bill" for the winter of 1842," is also preserved, but it is badly mutilated. It contains two new names, Sylvenus Tibbits and Hiram Heath.

Each of the minutes cited mention that repairs are to be made to the school building, so finally it was replaced by the present stone school. Narcissa Farrand was one of the last teachers, if not the last, in the block house, for she once made a remark by which she indicated that she taught in it as late as 1844; as she was married on December 25, 1844, she must have taught the fall term of 1843 and for the winter term of 1844.

In 1840, the first General Municipal Law for Lower Canada was passed and in 1841, after the Union of Upper and Lower Canada. . . . "the united legislature passed an important educational act. It was a great advance on what had already been done, and deserves to be called the beginning of the educational system in the province, Quebec." Another School Act was passed in 1845 and one in 1846, " . . . corrected the serious mistakes of the original . . . and laid the foundation for the system as it is today." By these laws, Municipal and School, power to assess taxes for such purposes was given and five school commissioners were required to be elected in each township by the qualified voters. Previously public improvements such as roads, etc., and school matters had been left almost entirely to the individual settlers to do as much or as little as they saw fit. Arad Bullard was one of the early tax collectors, being appointed on December 1, 1846, to the "Office of collector of the Tax levied by the School Commissioners." Here is a copy of a tax receipt given by him.

"Reed of S. Eld.—Samuel Eldridge—Bullard didn't waste the taxpayers' ink—the sum of £0.11s. which is the amount of his school rate for the year beginning July 1st. 1846, as per Assessment Rate.

A. Bullard,
Collector."

The period from 1840 to the early '50's was one of great building activity in our townships as one can readily learn by consulting the dates our churches, schools and other buildings were erected. And practically all our stone buildings were built during that time so we might call it our "Stone Age." There were probably only three stone school houses ever erected in the Township of Brome: at Brome Corner; at Tibbits Hill, the "South School"; and on the hill above what is now Bondville, the "North School." A building committee, Austin Wheeler, William Moses and Lester Ball, was appointed to build a stone schoolhouse in District No. 14, Knowlton, in 1846, but so far as has been learned this school was never built.

The minutes of the first meeting of school commissioners for the Township of Brome, open as follows:

"Townships of Brome, July 19th, 1845. First Meeting of School Commissioners, by mutual consent; present, Revd. Joseph Scott, G. B. Rolleston, C. H. Cuyler, E. P. Gilman, Moses Gilman, Horace Cooley, Arad Bullard."

Unfortunately, these minutes do not state where the meeting was held, but the next one, held a week later, was at Brome Corner in Darah's Hotel.

In the minutes of a meeting held September 6, 1845, is found:

"Moved, if the South School House should be finished the School shall be kept there one half the time, otherwise it shall be kept in the North School—Carried."

The "South School" is the Tibbits Hill School, therefore, we have the date it was built—1845, but it was not finished that year for on March 9, 1846, a committee was appointed to appraise it as soon as it was finished. Whether school was held in it in the fall of 1845 cannot be said, but there was school there at least part of the time during the first six months of 1846, with Albert Sarles—Searles?—as teacher. This agrees with information given by the Misses Bedee and Lois Joyal, who both attended school in the Stone House on the day it was opened. They said that, as the seats had not been installed, the scholars sat on blocks of wood, and that the teacher was an Irishman and that he wore a paper hat and had a long whip or cane, with which he could reach the scholars from his desk.

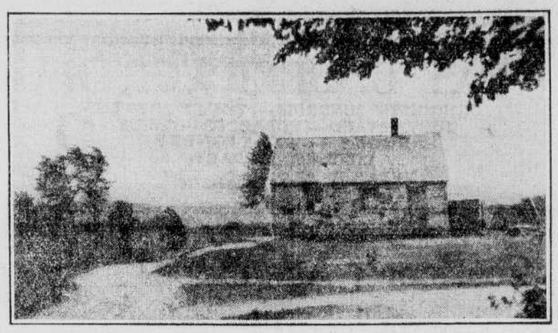
Some of the teachers were:

In the Block House: Moses Gilman; Narcissa Farrand and probably Mary Farrand.

In the Stone House: This is a complete list of the teachers, as found in the school minute book, for the years 1846 to 1855 inclusive, and their names are given in the order in which they taught. There were two terms a year and many of the teachers taught only one term, which explains why there are so many names. Two persons, who are known to have been teachers in this school, do not appear; perhaps the explanation is that they did not finish the term and so were omitted from the report.

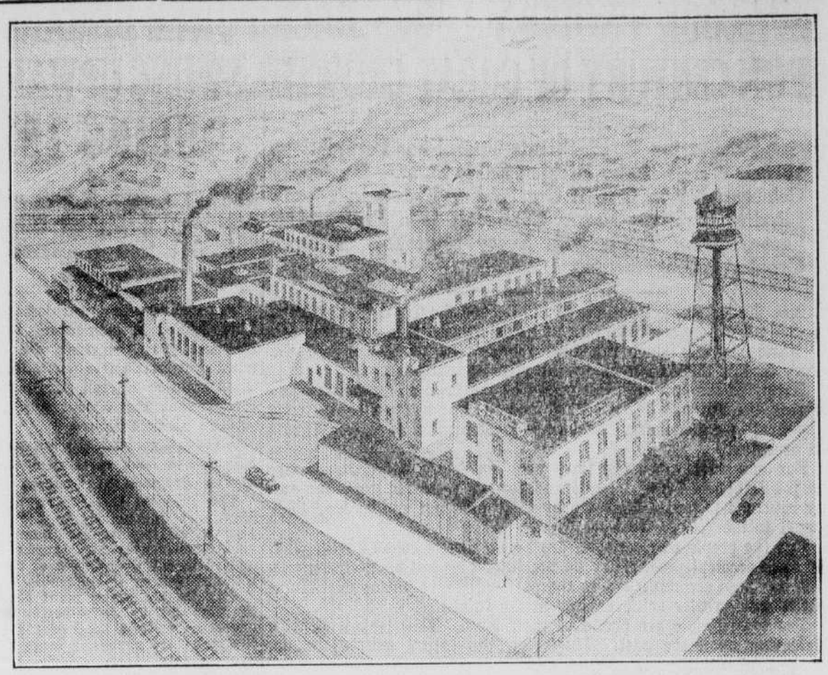
Continued on page 19

PIONEER SEAT OF LEARNING



From this historic old stone schoolhouse have gone many generations of pupils who have won fame and prominence in the various walks of life which they have chosen to follow.

This is the Tibbits Hill Schoolhouse, and the spot on which it stands has been a seat of learning for one hundred years. Truly indeed the Tibbits Hill Schoolhouse is a heritage and a connecting link between the early pioneer days of the Eastern Townships and today.



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Maybe you think your feet are all right. But do you *know* that you're getting the proper shoe? Wouldn't it be wise to make sure—since it costs you nothing?

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Agents for Volcano Automatic Coal Stokers to burn cheapest coal and to showing savings from 30% to 60% on your present cost of heating operations.

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Our scientific testing equipment shows how much fuel you are wasting and where we can save you 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of your fuel, irrespective of whether oil or coal.

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COATICOOK PROUDLY LOOKS BACK UPON CENTURY OF GREAT GROWTH

Present Progressive Town Stands Upon Firm Foundations Which Were Laid by Richard Baldwin, Jr.—Centenary Celebration Was One of Outstanding Events in Town's Stirring History—Today Coaticook Is a Progressive, Fast-Growing Town with Every Indication of Even Greater Achievements.

Since the last annual edition of the Record the Town of Coaticook has passed the century mark of its existence. It is now over one hundred years since the first foundations were laid and the history of this thriving town by the river inaugurated.

Happy of the occasion and proud of the town's past history and progress, the citizens of Coaticook joined one hundred per cent. strong to celebrate the centenary. And what a celebration it was. What a gala occasion.

For one whole week the town was "en fete." Its citizens were in a jubiliant mood and friends and former residents from far and near returned to honor the town by their presence and to lend their support to the "old home week."

But the people of Coaticook are by no means content with what they have accomplished. They do not intend to rest on their laurels. What has been accomplished in the past will serve but as an inducement to even greater achievements in the future.

The townspeople are proud of their town. They look back with satisfaction upon the past. They view the future with optimism, courage and enthusiasm.

Today Coaticook is in a most enviable position, industrially, financially and commercially. As a result of sane municipal administration the civic treasury is in a sound condition, and there is among the municipal governors a spirit of co-operation which cannot but work for the welfare of the town. The citizens themselves are working in close harmony regardless of race or creed. All are striving for the one common goal—the growth and progress of Coaticook.

There is every reason to believe that Coaticook is but on the threshold of still greater developments. The coming years, it would seem, hold much in store for this progressive town and its loyal, industrious citizens.

The work which was started over a hundred years ago by that venerable father of Coaticook, Richard Baldwin, Jr., who made the first clearing on the site of the present town, has borne good results. Today this same work is being carried on by others.

Even today as one views the Town of Coaticook with its carefully-planned streets, its hospitable homes, its modern stores, its busy factories, one can picture the great task which these early settlers carried on.

One can vividly picture the arrival of Richard Baldwin, Jr., and imagine the colossal task which faced him. With little to work with, this sturdy pioneer set about to conquer nature and to make a clearing where a home could be erected for his family. His was a great undertaking, but he had faith and energy, and with these two great qualities much can be accomplished.

Today a memorial plaque, erected during the town's centenary celebration, perpetuates his name and recalls his great achievement. So long as the town of Coaticook exists, so long will the name of Richard Baldwin, Jr., be honored.

Next to come to the tiny settlement was Horace Cutting, who opened a store in 1842. He was followed a short time afterwards by Marcus Child. In time Marcus Child and Horace Cutting formed a business partnership and together they did much towards the progress of the then struggling community.

In 1844 the first post office was opened and the following year a tavern was built.

Having made considerable progress up to this time, the next ten years were not so active. In fact, the little hamlet by the river experienced real "hard times."

But the year 1853 brought a "boom" to the little settlement. This was the year when the Grand Trunk Railway passed through the district. With the railway came renewed life and activity which encouraged the townspeople to attempt greater things.

In a short time factories and mills opened, followed by churches and schools. This was the real beginning of the town.

Since then the town has maintained a steady forward march. Its growth has not been marked by any sensational or spectacular episodes. Rather has its people preferred to progress slowly but surely.

Coaticook today offers a glad hand to all who come within its borders. It has much to offer and what it has it gladly shares with those who seek to enjoy its benefits and its advantages.

From an industrial viewpoint Coaticook is one of the most progressive towns in the Eastern Townships. It already has a large number of industries, but it has room for many more and is prepared to offer new concerns very attractive inducements.

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

Situated as it is in the heart of the Eastern Townships, Coaticook is also an ideal place for a holiday and in summer or winter the tourist will find it pleasant and profitable to sojourn a while within its borders.

Coaticook is a town of many attractions and is daily contributing to the life, progress and development of this important section of Quebec Province, the Eastern Townships, recognized far and wide as "a province within a province."

The dentist had not dealt very gently with the inspector of taxes, and that official sat moodily at his desk, rubbing his aching face.

Suddenly his face lit up, and he rang for his head clerk.

"Has that assessment been sent off to Mr. Jones, the dentist, yet?" he asked.

"No, sir," replied the clerk; "I was sending it tonight."

"Good!" said his chief. "Enclose it in a second envelop and mark it plainly:—'This is not going to hurt you.'"

OLD STRUCTURE IMPORTANT IN EARLY HISTORY

Early British Occupation of Canada Recalled as Workers Remove King's Bastion, Part of Defences of Quebec.

Quebec, Feb 23.—Vivid scenes of the early British occupation of Quebec are being recalled for local citizens who are witnessing the tearing down of the King's Bastion, an impressive structure which occupies a position at the southeastern extremity of the Citadel fortifications. Laborers of the Citadel unemployment camp are now removing this fortress which required over eleven years of arduous hand labor to construct and cost the Imperial Government over $35,000,000.

The first plans effectually proposed for the erection of the present Citadel, which includes the famous King's Bastion, were made by Governor Haldimand, who on June 18th, 1779, in a letter to Lord Townsend, stated: "Very soon after my arrival in this province I was convinced that the resources I was master of were by no means adequate to begin the construction of a formidable Citadel at Quebec," and in presenting his plans, he went on to say, "Major Holland, who arrived here a few days ago, informs me that in 1762, or thereabouts, he gave General Murray plans, sections and estimates of a Citadel, all of which were forwarded to England, and I beg your lordship to indulge with exact copies of the whole by the first opportunity, as your lordship must be sufficiently acquainted with the merit and ability of this officer, to know that some attention may be paid to his opinion."

He later wrote that Captain Marr and Lieutenant Twist, were preparing definite and improved plans for a Citadel, with the request that the latter be brought to the attention of His Majesty with the request for Twist's appointment as Chief Military Engineer of the province.

These plans, with the additional improvements and suggestions of a Mr. Hunter, were, however, eventually used in the Imperial Government's fortification of Quebec between the years of 1823 and 1832.

Prior to this, upon the suggestion of Major Holland, a temporary Citadel was built upon the site of the present fortifications.

The King's Bastion, which forms an important part of the Citadel fortification system, and is of considerable interest both technically and historically, is built of solid stone blocks, which were towed down the river in huge barges, and hoisted up a height of 346 feet from the base of the cliff at the river's edge by a "Rail Way" system, arranged much on the same lines as our modern escalator.

Extending from a distance of almost three hundred feet into the earth on the bluff of Cape Diamond, the Bastion comprises part of the 550-feet embankment and wall that makes up the southern portion of the Citadel, and its parapets, like a crown over all, present an imposing spectacle when viewed from the river.

Having been visited by several British monarchs, including King George V., and all the Governors-General of Canada since 1832, the King's Bastion is steeped in a history that is romantic, mysterious and glorious, and many undermined plots, the materialization of which might have altered the history of two nations, were secretly unfolded within its sombre precincts. Theller and Dodge, two daring officers of the American forces, who were imprisoned in the Bastion after having been captured following their attempted raid on Fort Malden on the 8th of January, 1838, with a large party which sailed from Detroit for Bois Blanc on the schooner Anne, managed to escape from within the impregnable walls through the carelessness of the guard and the filing of one of the iron bars supporting the gate.

It was also in this garrison prison that a mysterious society was formed amongst the prisoners, called "Les Chasseurs." This wily group became so soundly organized and arranged such a clever and secretive system of communication with their liberated friends in Quebec, that many of the prisoners were successful in escaping, and important military information frequently found its way into the hands of the French, from the British stronghold.

POWER DEMAND SWUNG UPWARD DURING 1934

Although Increase in Output Was General Throughout Country, It Was Most Pronounced in Province of Quebec.

The recovery in power demand in 1933 gained in momentum during the past year. In fact, the electrical output figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics record that the output for 1934 was an all-time record.

Although general, the increase in output has been most pronounced in the Province of Quebec.

The gain in installation during 1934 was due chiefly to the completion of the Rapide Blanc development on the St. Maurice River and to the installation of an additional unit at Beauharnois.

The Rapide Blanc plant consists of four 40,000 horse-power units operating under a head of 112 feet, the plant has unusually large pondage capacity from which 10,000 second feet, capable of producing about 120,000 horse-power, can be supplied daily per foot drawn down.

The Beauharnois plant continued operations during 1934, including dredging in the canal of approximately 10,000,000 cubic yards, the excavation of 275,000 cubic yards of boulder clay, while the second section of the Coteau Rapids control works and the rock-filled crib submerged weir, 4,500 feet long in the St. Lawrence River above Cedar Rapids were completed. The company continued the installation of hydraulic and electrical equipment during the year and on October 1st, placed in operation an additional 50,000 horsepower, 25 cycle, unit. A further 50,000 horsepower, 60 cycle, unit has been completed and was put in operation in January. On October 1, the output of the plant was increased from 133,000 to 212,000 horsepower, exclusive of that required for construction purposes; this additional power is supplied principally to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated.

The Quebec Streams Commission has continued to successfully maintain the desired regulation of flow on all the controlled rivers through its extensive system of storage reservoirs in various parts of the porvince The commission now controls seventeen reservoirs, five of these are on the St. Maurice River waters—Gouin, Manouane A, B and C., and Mattawin; two are on the St. Francois River—Allard and Lake Aylmer; two on the Gatineau River—Mercier and Cabonga; one at Lake Kenogami for the Au Sable and Chicoutimi Rivers; three on the North River—Lakes Masson, Long and Bedini; two on Ste. Anne de Beaupre River—Lakes Brule and Savane; one on Mitis River—Lake Mitis and one on Riviere du Lievre—Cedar Rapids dam.

The commission proceeded with the further investigations of storage problems and water power sites on Harricanaw River, Rimouski River and in the Chibougamu district. Many lakes were examined to determine whether they are to be considered as navigable waters. River profiles were undertaken on the Blanche, Petite Nation, Becancour and Sud Rivers, while a topographic survey was made of the lower part of Baie des Chaleurs and Madawaska River. The commission also did some bank protection on Cap Chat River, at Cap Chat.

The importance of water-power to this country is made clear when we note that, while we rank behind the United States in hydro-electric development, practically all the power generated by central electric stations in Canada is water-power, while in the United States water-power represents only a third of their central stations' total production.

The extensive use of hydro-electric power in our factories and homes makes power production a valuable yardstick in measuring business activity. It is therefore highly encouraging to find that during 1934 all records for power production were broken.

The power industry has proved relatively stable. Since the base year 1926 the index of power production has stood at consistently higher levels than the index for business as a whole. Even during 1931 and 1932, when it suffered a recession, the latter was neither so sharp nor so prolonged as in most other phases of our economic life. And during the past two years power production has climbed steadily up to and ultimately past the high levels established during the industry's peak years.

One reason for this upward trend is the fact that large consumers of power were among the first industries to feel the quickening of the business pulse. Mining, for instance, which is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, is absorbing large blocks of power, and public utility companies have been extending their lines to serve the new gold-mining areas which are being actively opened up. The textile industry, another important customer, is as in former business cycles proving one of the first industrial groups to benefit from the accumulation of buying demand which occurs during depression. Conditions have also greatly improved in the pulp and paper industry. As this is the largest single user of water-power, absorbing thirty per cent. of the total production of central electric stations, the power industry has in consequence benefited very markedly.

A second reason for power's favorable showing is the notable increase in the use of electricity for the generation of steam. This new development, most marked in the pulp and paper industry, has done much to take up the slack of surplus power on an "off-peak" basis. During the first eight months of 1934 the production of power for export and for steam boiler use set new high levels; it represented about twenty per cent. of the total output of central electric stations. Yet in spite of this fast primary, or "firm," power during the same period also ran ahead of the corresponding months of 1933 by about sixteen per cent., and even exceeded by two per cent. the comparable period of 1930, the record year. If power demand continues to increase, what is now sold as secondary power will be contracted for as primary power and the sale of the less profitable secondary power will drop accordingly.

A rookie in the cavalry was told to report to the lieutenant.

"Private Rooney," said the officer, "take my horse down and have him shod."

For three hours the lieutenant waited for the horse. Then, impatiently, he sent for Rooney.

"Private Rooney," he said, "where is the horse I told you to have shod?"

"Omigosh!" gasped the private growing pale around the gills. "Omigosh! Did you say shod?"

A colored messenger unceremoniously invaded the private office of J. P. Morgan.

"Do you know to whom you are talking?" the financier demanded.

"No, boss."

"I'm Morgan of J. P. Morgan & Co., sir."

"Does yo' know who yo' is undressin'?" asked the trespasser.

"I neither know nor care," snapped the money king.

"Well, Ise de coon ob Kuhn, Loeb & Co."

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Tires—Tubes—Parts.

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"Go into some towns and you will know there is a depression by the way the men dress.

"But in Coaticook, it's different. Watch the men go by. They dress smartly, they look prosperous . . . have confidence in themselves.

"You'll think the depression is over, and you are right! For the man who dresses well will never slouch along; he feels alert, and he prospers.

"Coaticook men have been getting their clothes and furnishings from me for twenty years."

B. C. Lemoine

Child Street, Coaticook, Que.

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FOR WOMEN
FOR GIRLS
FOR BOYS

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Felix I. Lajoie

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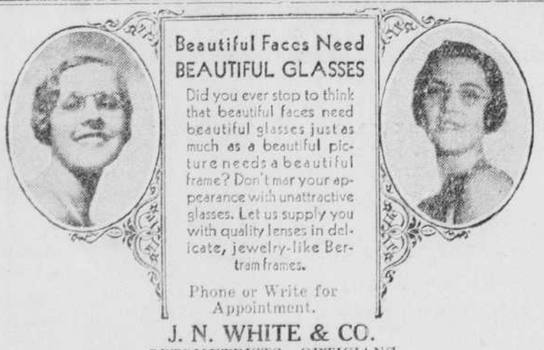

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FIRST CENSUS OF MODERN TIMES TAKEN BY THIS COUNTRY IN 1666

Statistics Show Interesting Growth of Canada Since First Census Which Showed a Population of 3,125 Souls—General Rate of Population Increase in Canada in Opening Decade of Present Century About Thirty-Four Per Cent., Greatest for That Decade of Any Country in World.

The population of the earth is estimated at approximately two billions. The British Empire which covers slightly less than one-quarter of the land area of the earth, has slightly less than one-quarter of the world's population, but Canada, which occupies over one-quarter of the area of the British Empire, or about one-sixteenth of the land area of the earth has only about one-forty-eighth of the population of the former or roughly one-two hundredth that of the latter. While there is no absolute standard for population density, so much depending on extent of resources, the rate of increase in productivity of land as a result of invention, etc., a certain minimum density is desirable and even necessary to effective social and political life. As far as Canada is concerned such a minimum effective density is far from having been attained in the country as a whole.

In addition to growth and racial composition an important consideration which should receive attention in any detailed study of population is the distribution of population as between the various age-classes, and the effects of immigration and emigration, birth rate and mortality on the age-groups. Space, however, permits only of the broadest treatment of Canada's population as affording a measure of the general economic progress of the country.

The credit of taking what was perhaps the first census of modern times belongs to Canada, the year being 1666 and the census that of the little colony of New France. A population of 3,215 souls was shown. By the date of the Conquest, nearly a hundred years later, this had increased to 70,000, what is now the Maritime Provinces having another 20,000. Later came the influx of the Loyalists and the gradual settlement of the country, and Canada began the nineteenth century with a population of probably 250,000 or 260,000. Fifty years later the total was about 2,400,000 for the territory now included in the Dominion of Canada. Rapid development followed and the first census after Confederation, 1871, saw the Dominion launched with a population of 3,689,257.

After 1873 and until the end of the century economic conditions within the Dominion were anything but buoyant. The census of 1881, 1891 and 1901 reflected this state of affairs. That of 1881 showed a gain of 635,553 or 17.23 per cent., but in neither of the next two decades was this record equalled, the gains in each being under 550,000 or twelve per cent. At the end of the century the population of Canada had reached but 5 1-3 millions, though expectation had set a figure very much higher as the goal for 1900.

The general rate of population increase in Canada in the opening decade of the present century was thirty-four per cent., the greatest for that decade of any country in the world. In the second decade the rate was twenty-two per cent., again the greatest with the one exception of Australia, whose growth was greater by a fraction of one per cent. A century earlier the United States grew thirty-five per cent., decade by decade, until 1860, but with this exception there has been no recorded example of more rapid national progress than that of Canada in the twentieth centruy. In 1871, only 2.96 per cent. of the population dwelt west of the Lake of the Woods. In 1921 the proportion was 28.37 per cent. and in 1931, 29.50 per cent. — 3,061,745 people compared with 110,000 at Confederation.

As between rural and urban distribution the change is perhaps more striking than in any other field. Though we are still largely agricultural, our town dwellers now, for the first time, exceed the numbers living upon the land. Sixty years ago the towns and cities of Canada accounted for only 19.58 per cent. of the people— 722,343 urban and 2,966,914 rural, and at the beginning of the present century the percentage was but thirty-seven. In 1871 the Dominion had fourteen cities, forty-nine towns, and one hundred and thirty-four villages; in 1921 there were 101 cities, 461 towns, and 881 incorporated villages; and in 1931, 112 cities, 478 towns and 1,016 incorporated villages. It is the larger cities that have grown the fastest.

For the purposes of the census, the population residing in cities, towns and incorporated villages has been defined as urban, and the outside of such localities as rural. On the basis of this classification, urban communities absorbed somewhat over two-thirds of the total increase in population between 1921 and 1931, with the result that the urban population of Canada in 1931 exceeded the rural by 767,330. Out of every 1,000 persons in the country, 463 were resident, on June 1, 1931, in rural and 537 in urban communities, as compared with 505 in rural and 495 in urban communities on June 1, 1921.

The object of securing information on racial origin at the census is to ascertain from what basic ethnic stocks the Canadian population, more particularly the recently immigrated population, is derived. The answer "Canadian" is not accepted under this heading, as the purpose of the question is to obtain, in so far as possible, a definition of "Canadian" in terms of racial derivation. It is clear that to accept the answer "Canadian" to the question on racial origin would confuse the data and defeat the purpose for which the question is asked.

The total increase in population over the decade 1921-31 was 1,588,837. The population of English origin increased by only 196,061 compared with 722,208 in the previous decade; that of Scottish origin by 172,725 compared with 175,745; and that of Irish origin by 123,005 compared with 57,419. The population of British origin, taken together, increased from 4,868,738 to 5,381,071, or 512,333, between 1921 and 1931. This represented thirty-two per cent of the total increase as compared with sixty-one per cent. of the total increase for the previous decade. On the other hand the population of French origin increased from 2,452,743 in 1921 to 2,927,990 in 1931, or by 475,247—slightly under thirty per cent of the total increase for the decade—and showed the greatest absolute increase for any decade since 1871. In regard to the minor racial groups which make up the population, comparison of the post-war numerical strength of certain ethnic stocks in Canada with pre-war returns cannot be made with any certainty owing to the new national and racial alignments in Central and South-Eastern Europe following the Great War.

Of the total population in 1931 of 10,376,786, 4,285,388 or 41.30 per cent. were members of the Roman Catholic faith, including 186,654 Greek Catholics. The United Church of Canada, with 2,017,375 members, or 19.44 per cent. of the population, was second and the Anglicans, with 1,635,615 or 15.76 per cent., third. The Presbyterian was the next largest group with 870,728 members or 8.39 per cent. in 1931. According to the census returns, 0.15 per cent. did not state their religion and 0.20 per cent. gave "no religion."

The population of Canada in 1931 was made up of 5,374,541 males and 5,002,245 females. Thus there were 518, made and 482 females per thousand. The masculinity of the population has increased in the eastern provinces and decreased in the western ones, where it was formerly greatest. A preponderance of males is common in all new countries where immigration has played an important part in building up the population.

Vital statistics for the whole of Canada on a uniform basis have been made available only since 1926 when Quebec came into the registration area and from 1926 to 1930 births showed an increase each consecutive year, rising from 232,750 in 1926 to 243,495 in 1930. Since 1930, however, the number has declined to 222,604 in 1933 and because of the growing population the rates show still more decided reductions in the last few years, having fallen from 23.9 per thousand population in 1930 to 20.9 per thousand in 1933.

During the seven year period 1926-32 out of a total of 1,690,032 recorded confinements 20,701 or 1 in 81.6 were multiple confinements. Of these 20,497 were twins and 203 were triplet confinements. There was one quadruplet confinement which took place in British Columbia in 1931, although all the children so born died within a few hours of birth in contrast to a quadruplet confinement in New Brunswick in 1923, from which all four children are still living, and the more recent world famous Dionne quintuplets of 1934 which, so far, have also all survived.

The death rate has been declining along with the birth rate, but the resulting rate of natural increase has been slightly downward since 1930. Deaths in 1933 were the lowest they have been since uniform statistics for the whole of Canada were made possible in 1926, following the entry of Quebec into the registration area. Diseases of the heart and cancer are increasingly important causes of death in spite of all efforts to control these diseases and ranked first and second respectively in 1933. Next in importance, in 1933, was "diseases of early infancy," although the death rate from this cause shows a very great improvement since 1926. Tuberculosis—both of the respiratory system and other organs—also shows much improvement in recent years and ranked with diseases of the arteries in fourth place. Pneumonia was in next place, although in prevous years this cause ranked before diseases of the arteries. These six causes of death accounted for well over half of the total deaths in Canada in 1933.

As in the neighbouring country, the United States, the recent economic depression exercised a marked influence on the number of marriages and the marriage rate in Canada. In 1929 marriages in Canada numbered 77,288. They declined to 71,657 in 1930, 66,591 in 1931 and 62,531 in 1932. The corresponding rates were 7.7 per thousand in 1929, 7.0 in 1930, 6.4 in 1931 and 6.0 in 1932. The year 1933 showed an upturn in the number for marriages with 63,839 as against 62,531 in the preceding year, though the rate remained unchanged at 6.0 per thousand. The continuation of this upward trend is indicated by the preliminary figures for the first quarter of 1934, 11,091 marriages as compared with 10,731 in the first quarter of 1933.

Divorces granted in Canada have increased from 19 in 1901 to 51 in 1910, to 429 in 1920, to 785 in 1928, to 816 in 1929, to 875 in 1930, but decreased to 692 in 1931, owing to fewer divorces granted in Ontario as a result of the change in system and delay in dealing with applications during the transfer from Dominion to provincial jurisdiction. For the calendar year 1932 a new high total of 995 was recorded and for 1933 the number was 923.

Total immigrants into Canada during the fiscal year 1934 numbered 13,903 as compared with 19,782 in the fiscal year 1933 and 25,752 in 1932.

The number arriving from the United Kingdom was 2,260, as compared with 3,097 and 7,088 in 1933 and 1932 respectively; immigrants from the United Staes totalled 7,740 in 1934 as compared with 13,196 and 14,297 respectively for the two previous years; from other countries the number was 3,903 as compared with 3,489 and 4,367 respectively.

Settlement on the land of families with agricultural background from the cities, and the placement in farm employment of single men otherwise unemployed, have been important activities of the Department of Immigration and Colonization since the encouragement of immigration was discontinued in 1930. In the period from October 1, 1930, to June 30, 1934, the Department, with the active co-operation of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, placed 14,029 families on farms and 31,199 single men in farm employment. On the basis of five persons to the family this represents a landward movement of 101,344 individuals. This settlement was affected without financial assistance from public sources. In addition, from June 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934, a total of 3,107 families consisting of 16,526 persons were established on farms under the Relief Land Settlement Plan which provides for co-operation between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government and municipality concerned in assisting to the extent of $600 per family in the establishment on the land of suitable families who would otherwise be on relief in the cities.

The Indians of Canada are wards of the Department of Indian Affairs and number, according to the 1931 census, 122,911, 62,943 males and 59,968 females, made up by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 233; Nova Scotia, 2,191; New Brunswick, 1,685; Quebec 12,312; Ontario, 30,368; Manitobia, 15,417; Saskatchewan, 15,268; Alberta, 15,249; British Columbia, 24,599; Yukon, 1,543; Northwest Territory, 4,046.

Indians are minors under the law and their affairs are administered by the Department under the authority of the Indian Act. The system of reserves, whereby particular areas of land have been set apart solely for use of Indians, has been established in Canada from the earliest times. It was designed to protect the Indians from encroachment, and to provide a sort of sanctuary where they could develop unmolested until advancing civilization had made possible their absorption into the general body of the citizens. Reserves have been set aside for the various bands of Indians throughout the Dominion, and the Indians located thereon are under the supervision of the local agents of the Department. The activities of the Department, as guardian of the Indians, include the control of Indian education, health, etc., the development of agriculture and other pursuits among them, the administration of their funds and legal transactions and the general supervision of their welfare. The local administration of the Indian bands on the reserves is conducted through the Department's agencies, of which there are well over 100.

Unlike the Indians who are scattered throughout Canada, the Eskimos are mostly limited to the Northwest Territories, chiefly the northern fringe of the mainland and the Arctic Archipelago. The Eskimo is a nomad but lives for the most part along the Arctic littoral. Since 1927 the administration of the Eskimos has been carried on by the Department of the Interior. According to the 1931 census the Eskimos in Canada number 5,979 made up by provinces as follows: Quebec, 1,159; Manitoba 62, Alberta, 3; Yukon, 85; Northwest Territories, 4,670. There are 3,116 male and 2,863 females. Each year the Government sends an expedition to the archipelago for the inspection of the various posts, the relief of personnel, and to promote the general welfare of the natives.

WHALE-HUNTING MARINERS REPORT SUCCESSFUL SEASON

Rivalling Seal Hunt for Thrills and Hazards, Whale Industry Still Carried on by Adventurous Newfoundland Seamen.

St. John's Nfld. Feb. 23.—Rivalling the seal hunt for thrills and hazards, the whale industry is still carried on by adventurous Newfoundland mariners who chase monsters of the deep with mortar-like guns charged with explosive-headed harpoons.

During the 1934 season they killed four hundred and eighteen whales, according to a report from the Newfoundland Whaling Company, which considered it had a "satisfactory" year.

Managing Director Anonsen expressed keen regret at the loss of his finest gunner, Captain Arthur Hansen, who died in hospital from appendicitis shortly after his return from Labrador. Captain Hansen shot two hundred and six of the season's total and set a new company record for one man.

The company's plant and steamers employed 185 persons for about nine months. Preparations for whaling operations were started at the Rose au Rue plant, Placentia Bay, in March. The hunt was continued in that vicinity until July 20, when the crews moved to Grady, Labrador, because of unfavorable weather conditions and a scarcity of whales. The kill in the waters off Grady continued from August 5 until the end of September. Meanwhile another crew had been hunting the giant fish off Hawkes Harbor since July 11, and operations in that district continued until November 23.

Fine weather favored the whalers during most of the season, but fog hampered operations toward the end of the voyage.

HAVE REMOVED EARLY SCHOOL AT BROOKBURY

Changing Educational Methods Rendered Leonard School Obsolete—Finis Written to Its Forty-Nine Years of Service.

A link with last quarter of the nineteenth century has been removed within the past few months by the tearing down of the building at Brookbury known as the Leonard School. The structure, rendered obsolete by the construction of the new Consolidated School at Bury, was purchased by R. W. Jenkerson for the value of the old lumber contained in it.

This former seat of learning, one of the oldest in the Bury district, was erected forty-nine years ago by Ephraim Prince, of Bury, and a number of volunteer helpers. Previous to its erection the educational facilities of the district had been provided for by two schoolhouses, one in the lower section on the Saunders farm and the other in the upper section on the Ryan place. Half of the term was taught in each school.

Largely through the efforts of the late James Hugh Leonard, the Leonard School building was put up and the scholars from all parts of the region attended the single school. The first teacher was the late Miss Minnie E. Stokes, of Bury, who had previously taught a term in the other school. Miss Stokes was prevented from finishing her term, however, owing to her death on July 9, 1887.

She was followed by a long line of faithful teachers who laid the foundation for a good education for many pupils who in later years left their old home town and are now filling important positions in other parts of the world. In fact, many look back today and attribute their success to the sound elementary education received in this little district school.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, China's "first lady," takes intense personal interest in rehabilitation programmes. She recently assumed the presidency of a project designed to rebuild regions captured from Communist armies in Southern Kiangsi.

A school is to be conducted by the Social Bureau of the City of Tokio, Japan, where maid servants will be taught economics, good manners, domestic science, health, and how to bring up children.

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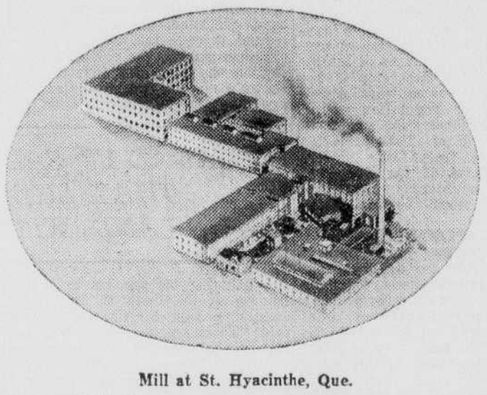

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Encouraging Reviews by Bankers of Business Situation and Prospects in Canada and Province of Quebec

HIGH POINTS FROM ADDRESSES AT BANK OF MONTREAL ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Recovery Consistent, says Sir Chas. Gordon – but Urges Proven Methods in Business Revival Efforts

REVIEWS NATIONAL PROBLEMS — GOVERNMENT RAILWAY LOSSES BIGGEST LEAK IN FINANCES OF COUNTRY AND GREATEST DETERRENT TO FINANCIAL RECOVERY.

Declaring that Canada had moved forward consistently on the road to recovery, Sir Charles Gordon, in his presidential address before shareholders of the Bank of Montreal at their recent annual meeting urged adherence to tried and proven methods in efforts undertaken towards business revival in Canada.

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.

"It is instructive," he said, "to seek reasons why Canada's progress has been more steady and pronounced than that of many other countries. Among the reasons I think we must count the fact that we have not been so ready as have some others to seek a panacea in the control of industry, or in economic experiments of one kind and another."

In Great Britain, whose returning prosperity he termed an inspiring object lesson, the people had made a united effort to promote business. In this single-minded objective, he said, extraneous reforms and experiments had been side-tracked, and there had been no attack on private initiative.

"It is a reasonable deduction," the president continued, "that the wisest course for us to follow is to give single-minded devotion to reviving business by the methods which experience has shown to be fundamentally sound and not to interfere with the improvement now under way by applying new and untried theories and enacting hampering legislation."

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM

In discussing national problems, the President paid particular attention to the railway problem. The Government railway losses, Sir Charles declared, constituted the biggest leak in the country's finances and the greatest deterrent to her financial recovery.

"It is inconceivable," he said, "that there should be undue delay in adopting effective remedial measures. We have to remember that today railways face extraordinary competition. Electricity, by carrying power to the sources of raw materials, has dispensed with much hauling of these materials to power plants, while canals, coastwise shipping, aeroplanes, automobiles and trucks now all compete with the railways. Railways competing with each other can never succeed in adopting a common policy to meet these other forms of competition. The task before us is to co-ordinate all forms of transportation, not by the throttling of competitive systems, but by the elimination of useless competition by means of intelligent direction. A first step is the co-ordination of our railways. A second step is the regulation of all forms of transportation under a Federal Board of Transportation Commissioners vested with powers similar to those of the Board of Railway Commissioners, but on a wider and more comprehensive scale."

UNEMPLOYMENT

Turning to the unemployment question, Sir Charles declared that never before in the history of Canada or the United States had the problem of unemployment and direct relief loomed so large as it did today. "It has become," he said, "the greatest problem we have had to face since the war."

The problem in Great Britain, he felt, had been dealt with in a most thorough manner. "Some of us thought," he said, "when we first heard of old age pensions, unemployment insurance — misnamed the dole—and other measures that Parliament was going too far in introducing social legislation of this nature. It has taken some 25 years and many acts of Parliament to construct in Great Britain the organization which is now carrying on so effectively. It is not a haphazard way of dealing with the situation, but a highly organized department of government whose function it is to distribute to those who should have it the relief to which they are entitled.

"Legislation to deal with this whole subject will have to be undertaken by the Governments of Canada and the United States; otherwise, the problem will get out of hand and it will be impossible to control the proper expenditure of the vast sums which are being voted for the purpose of unemployment relief."

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Speaking of the trade and industry of Canada, Sir Charles averred it presented a brighter picture than had been the case for several years past.

"Most of the basic industries upon which our business structure rests," he said, "have shown progressive betterment during the year, some indeed a remarkable improvement. The latter is true of the lumber industry, which, long in a moribund condition, has experienced a revival through the development of overseas markets. In volume of production the newsprint industry has shown a notable gain, to the advantage of labour and transportation, but an unsatisfactory price situation has prevented the earning of profits. A wide range of manufacturing industries has operated on more active schedules. Outstanding in the way of new development has been the rise of the mining industry, which is not only important in itself, but which has had a beneficial effect on numerous contributory industries. The wealth of hydro-electric power which has been made available has resulted in the establishment of a number of important new industries, and notably of large-scale chemical and metallurgical industries of a character entirely new to Canada. Hydro-electric power has proved of the greatest value to the mining business of the country, as many of the properties could not be operated successfully were it not for the fact that hydro-electric power is available at comparatively short distances and at a low price as compared with coal or oil. If those who are prone to criticize what is called the capitalistic system would look around in Canada and observe what private initiative is accomplishing everywhere, they would in all fairness have to admit that it is doing its full part in laying anew the foundations of prosperity.

AGRICULTURE

"The harvest in Canada was again spotty, but, as a whole, about equal to that of last year, with the advantage of somewhat higher prices. The wheat crop is estimated at 275,000,000 bushels, an increase of 5,500,000 bushels over 1933. There was crop failure again in Southern Saskatchewan, due to drought in a large area once the most fertile in the Western Provinces, and extensive relief measures will again be necessary for the farmers there. Production of coarse grains was also in excess of last year and root crops were fairly large. It is encouraging to know that our farmers are, as a whole, in better condition than a year ago, though it cannot be said that they reap adequate recompense for their toil. With regard to the handling of the wheat crop, it is hoped that the measures taken by the Dominion Government will turn out successfully. They have undoubtedly proved of benefit to our Western farmers."

"CANADA'S SALVATION IS THAT SHE IS STILL A LAND WITH A FRONTIER"

Concluding his address to shareholders at the Bank of Montreal's annual meeting, Sir Charles Gordon said: "There are many reasons which justify the hope for a continuation of the betterment which we have witnessed during the past year. In the first place, I would say that events are emphasizing how great is the national asset we possess in the good sense and the homogeneous character of our people.

"Then, as I have indicated, there is comforting statistical evidence that the clouds are lifting, and comforting evidence, too, that our resources are so large and so varied that when one door of opportunity closes another always opens. It has truly been said that Canada's salvation is that she is still a land with a frontier. Once wheat and forest products were the important treasures of our soil. To these are now added gold and the highly-important commercial metals with which this country is so lavishly endowed.

"I would be very much happier if I could say that marked improvement has also been shown in other countries, for the welfare of the individual is bound up in that of the whole. Canada is particularly susceptible to outside influence; we must not forget that as our position is largely that of an exporter, conditions in other countries must have a great bearing on conditions here."

External Trade Vital Factor in Canadian Business: Bank of Montreal General Manager

DISCUSSES BANK'S LOANING POLICY—CREDIT IS, AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN, AVAILABLE FOR SOUND COMMERCIAL PURPOSES—FIRST DUTY IS TO DEPOSITORS.

Expressing the belief that a satisfactory stabilization of the world's moneys can be achieved only on a gold basis, W. A. Bog, who, with Jackson Dodds, is joint General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, declared that Canadian business is vitally dependent upon external trade and that one of the major obstacles in the way of international trade is exchange instability.

"Canada," he said, "has intimate trade and financial relationships with Great Britain and the United States and she is, therefore, particularly interested in sterling and the United States dollar being stabilized."

"The Ottawa Agreements gave to Canada a much needed market for her agricultural products Our exports to Great Britain have been exceeding our imports from Great Britain by an increasing margin. With respect to the United States, although Canada's unfavourable balance on merchandise account was reduced from $311,000,000 in 1929-30 to $44,000,000 in 1933-34, this trend is now in process of being reversed, and the unfavourable balance with the United States is rising rapidly as compared with last year. The discount on the American dollar and the high tariff against our agricultural products impede the free flow of goods across the frontier, to our disadvantage.

"The effect of the American tariff is shown by a comparison of the value of exports of Canadian raw farm products to Great Britain and to the United States in the fiscal year 1920-21 with that in the fiscal year 1933-34. In 1920-21 the United States took 38 per cent. and Great Britain took 25 per cent. of the total of raw farm products exported from Canada. In 1933-34 Great Britain's share increased to 63 per cent., while that of the United States dropped to a mere 7 per cent. of the total."

BANK'S LOANING POLICY

Turning to a discussion of the Bank's loaning policy, Mr. Bog, declared:

"We never lose sight of the fact that lending money for commercial purposes is the backbone of our earning power; we are ready, and always have been, to consider applications for loans which fall within the category of prudent banking risks. We have emphasized this feature in our advertisements in recent months in order to controvert a widespread misconception that there is a lack of banking credit. These advertisements did not announce a new policy, or even the revival of a policy; they simply restated a policy from which the Bank has at no time departed, namely, that of affording every reasonable accommodation to commercial borrowers.

"We might add in this connection that the total of credits authorized for our borrowing customers is very largely in excess of the amount which they have found that they can use to advantage."

FIRST DUTY TO DEPOSITOR

Mr. Bog said that, in an economic sense, the most important individuals in society were the small capitalists. "It is they," he continued, "who supply the motive power of business and do the work of the world. It is the savings of these, the great army of the nation's workers, that we, as bankers, must safeguard The average deposit is relatively small; depositors tend to invest when their deposit balances accumulate Yet for a great host, money in the bank represents the sole bulwark against misfortune. Borrowers as a class are property owners; as a rule, fairly well-to-do; not seldom wealthy. But the average depositor is relatively a poor man; our first duty is to protect him.

"It is well to bear in mind that had our banks operated under the unit system as in the United States there would have been many failures in distressed districts. In contrast to what happened in that country, the depositors' funds in Canadian banks were always available — no one was kept waiting for his money. The ultimate loss to depositors in closed banks in the United States will be not less than $2,000,000,000. Such a loss if applied to Canada, on a basis of relative population, would amount to $160,000,000."

BANKING LEGISLATION

Referring to the act incorporating the new Central Bank, Mr. Bog said that it would operate gradually to reduce the long-established privilege enjoyed by the chartered banks to issue notes. Meanwhile, the partial withdrawal of this privilege would curtail the services as well as the earning power of the chartered banks.

"The banks have assisted immeasurably in the development of Canada," he asserted, "particularly by opening branches in nearly every hamlet in the country. As long as we could issue our own notes there was no unproductive tie-up of resources in till money at any of our branches. Bank notes up to the amount of the Bank's capital require no cover; above that amount they are fully covered by gold or legals, except that during the crop moving period some leeway is permitted They are secured by a first lien on assets relatively huge.

"Canadian bank notes are issued only as business activity requires and when the immediate need is filled the notes flow back to the banks and are redeemed. This has prevented any inflation of the currency insofar as it is represented by bank note circulation. Business may at times be inflated and this in itself may create an abnormal demand for currency, but this is essentially different from the emission of notes not required by trade. The automatic feature of the Canadian bank note has been subject of unstinted praise by banking authorities in the Republic to the South.

"Under the amended Bank Act a further restriction has been imposed limiting the maximum interest rate that may be charged. In the past banks were able to charge interest at a reasonable rate commensurate with operating costs. In the districts where these costs are high the aggregate effect of the limitation now in force may mean the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable branch.

"Profits will be lowered and operating losses increased through the restrictions mentioned above and the only business-like alternative the banks have is to close unprofitable offices.

"One of Canada's greatest assets is a thrifty people who have been encouraged by a sound banking system which provided a convenient and sure refuge for their money. It is a mistake to discourage the one and weaken the other.

DEPOSITORS' ANNUAL INCOME FROM BANKS $37,000,000

Among the interesting statistics given by Sir Charles Gordon at the Bank of Montreal's annual meeting were the following:

"The total of assets under administration by our chartered banks is nearly three billions of dollars.

"In the banks of Canada there are some 4,700,000 depositors, our own bank having over a million.

"Depositors received during last year some $37,000,000 in interest.

"The interest which shareholders in the banks received was $12,000,000.

"I think," said Sir Charles, "we may therefore consider that this vast body of depositors, which outnumber the people who voted at the last general election in Canada, are vitally interested in the stregthening of our banks and the maintenance of their earnings. They may be considered as the preferred shareholders of the banks, whilst those who have supplied the capital of the banks, and who receive their dividends only after the $37,000,000 to which I have referred have been paid, may be considered as the common shareholders."

Joint General Managers of the Bank of Montreal.

W. A. BOG

JACKSON DODDS

The Business Situation in the Province of Quebec

Crops Bring Increased Purchasing Power in Rural Communities—Lumber Industry Improved—Cuts to be increased—Textile and Clothing Industries Show Betterment — Outlook Generally Brighter.

On the whole, yields, demand and prices for field crops were sufficient to maintain, if not to increase, the purchasing power of rural communities, according to the Bank of Montreal's annual review of business in Quebec, compiled from reports of 112 branches of the Bank throughout the province.

Hay, as a result of inadequate moisture, was somewhat below average, with pasturage only fair; grains, thought short in straw, yielded fairly well. Tobacco was slightly below normal but of better than average quality. Potatoes and other roots were generally satisfactory. Vegetables were plentiful but fruits for table use and canning purposes were disappointing. The output of maple syrup and sugar was smaller than usual but of good quality. Livestock were in slightly better demand but markets displayed little change apart from some strengthening in hog prices early in the year.

Substantial shipments of spruce lumber were made to Great Britain during the early part of the season and, while shipments have slackened latterly, the current demand from this source continues fairly steady, absorbing a substantial amount of merchantable grades. Sales of lumber to the United States and in the domestic market have been fairly satisfactory and stocks are now lower than a year ago. Indications are that, notwithstanding increased costs, woods operations this winter will be larger than last year. A substantial cut of pulpwood was made and even larger operations are anticipated for the coming season. The chaotic condition in the newsprint industry, while perhaps less pronounced than last year, has not improved to any great extent. A substantial increase in consumption of newsprint in the United States permitted an expansion in production of Canadian mills but prices to date have remained nominally unchanged. Producers of sulphite pulp have benefited from an increasing demand, principally from the artificial silk industry.

Generally speaking, conditions in the textile industry improved. Notwithstanding a substantial increase in the importation of cotton goods from the United Kingdom, cotton plants were well employed. Woollen mills have been busy, while artificial silk factories operated at around capacity during the greater part of the year.

The clothing trades enjoyed a substantial increase in turnover despite continued cautious buying by retailers. During the early part of the year manufacturers were met by a substantial increase in the cost of materials, but selling prices were not affected to any extent.

Conflicting influences affected the boot and shoe industry. Hide and leather prices declined as compared with last year. Lower production in the past year resulted not so much from a decline in consumption but from larger inventories carried over. Competition continues keen and the tendency toward cheaper lines is still a characteristic of public demand.

A variety of factors, chiefly increased industrial activity, growth in mining and a larger production of newsprint, contributed to an increase in the consumption and production of hydro-electric power. The Beauharnois Light and Power Company added substantially to the Province's developed power.

Wholesale and retail trade recorded betterment in practically all lines, but retailers revealed no tendency to deviate from their policy of cautious buying and the maintenance of minimum inventories. The hardware and provision trades have benefited from increased activity in the woods and in mining areas. Collections in the main have been better and in some sections headway is being made in the liquidation of old accounts.

To sum up, conditions generally have improved, but low prices for primary products, low wages and increased taxation continue to limit the purchasing power of the public. Relief expenditures, too, continue to weigh heavily, more particularly on some of the larger communities. On the other hand, increased woods operations have alleviated unemployment in rural districts and minimum wage requirements will improve the position of employees affected thereby. The outlook generally is brighter than at this time last year.

THE *Bank* AND ITS USEFULNESS TO THE COMMUNITY

Efficiency in service, financial strength, mature experience and unwavering adherence to sound principles—these are the factors that measure the usefulness of a bank and the stability it affords to the community.

The Bank of Montreal provides complete and efficient service in every department of domestic and foreign banking.

Its strength is manifested in assets exceeding by $76,000,000 its liabilities to the public—its experience and tradition by over 117 years of successful operation.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF $750,000,000

BRANCHES IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

SHERBROOKE MAIN OFFICE—J. R. Kirkpatrick, Manager; BELVIDERE & KING STREETS—L. A. Laberge, Manager.
ARTHABASKA—G. E. R. Blais, Mgr.
BEDFORD—S. C. Molson, Manager.
BURY—D. D. Trotter, Manager.
COOKSHIRE—H. O. Barter, Manager.
DRUMMONDVILLE—H. P. G. Babin, Manager.
COWANSVILLE—J. L. Cains, Mgr.
GRANBY—H. L. Alcorn, Manager.
KNOWLTON—A. A. Reid, Manager.
MAGOG—A. W. Ling, Manager.
MEGANTIC—J. A. Favreau, Manager.
RICHMOND—H. E. Bieber, Manager.
SAWYERVILLE—T. A. G. Hodgins, Manager.
VICTORIAVILLE—C. S. Lesperance, Manager.
WATERLOO—R. B. Moysey, Mgr.

A MILLION DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS DENOTE CONFIDENCE

QUEBEC INVITES YOU TO SPEND YOUR NEXT VACATION IN OUR PROVINCE

Springtime in Quebec...

When the sap is in the maple and the warm wind melts the snow, then all Quebec moves gaily out-of-doors. Gleaming buckets catch the sweetness of the trees. Children, Parents and grandsires drink deep of that tonic liquid which is healthful as any mineral water. Hot fires blaze under bubbling vats and sweet steam rises above the tree-tops. There is singing and feasting up and down the land.

In a sugar-shanty when Spring is young, you have felt your spirit waken and stretch its wings after the winter's hush.

When the inimitable syrup is stored for consuming, and the blocks of fragrant sugar have been stored for delectation, Quebec's people turn to their streams. There the trout lurks in his inky pool, waiting for a fly to strike at. Every cascade, every pool in the brook, promises a lusty battle between man and fish.

With hip-boots on your legs and a fish-rod in your hands, you know you are alive.

Summer in Quebec...

The best time to skim along Quebec's scenic highways in your car is during the months which follow Spring.

You motor to the slopes of Mount Royal, to the metropolis of all Canada, which nestles around the foot of the mountain.

From there, if you care .... into the rugged Laurentians with their countless summer resorts .... into the lovely lake and hill region of the historic Eastern Townships, so like England .... into the apple-blossom region of the St. Lawrence Valley .... to picturesque Sorel and Trois Rivieres on Lac Saint Pierre .... to the Ancient Capital on its towering rock, or even further down to the cliff-lined Saguenay.

If you prefer to motor, rather than go by boat or rail, there is a gorgeous triangle route connecting Montreal, Sherbrooke and Quebec .... a Marine Drive along the south shore of the Saint Lawrence to Gaspe .... back again through the leisurely Valley of Matapedia .... there are smooth, sweeping highways to take you into the heart of the Laurentians, to Lake Saint John in the north, to Sainte Anne de Beaupre and its miraculous shrine, to that remote, peaceful, Old Norman Quebec which the natives call "En Bas du Fleuve" ....

In Quebec in Summertime you will find everything you can find anywhere else, and a great deal more which exists only in Quebec.

Autumn in Quebec...

Through the woods, the glens and dales, the huntsmen wends his way in quest of the game of every kind which abounds in the Province.

Nowhere else can the sportsman secure the same selection of game and nowhere can he indulge in his favorite sport with the same satisfaction.

The land is a riot of colors to shame the sunset, to inspire the artist and allure the artistic—purples, greens, blues, reds, yellows—the gallant challenge of the maple to snows which will hug them.

Berries are red in the gardens. Golden-rod bows grudgingly along the roads. Fields, stripped of their crops, are roods of rolling brown where rivers wander through them.

Round pumpkins are yellow in the cornfields. Rich, scarlet apples bend their laden parent-trees to the ground. The growl of the threshing-machine sounds from white-washed barns.

In the warm, dim evenings there will be corn-huskings. There will be mock screams, excited laughter, bursts of old French chansons when a red ear is found among the yellow.

You can imagine a day's fishing in a stream like this.

Quebec: a Tourist Paradise

Quebec is a joyous, friendly land.

Her seasons are vivid, challenging, sharply contrasted.

Her springs are soft and fragrant; her summers warm and clear; her autumns blaze with the riotous colors of the maple and breathe the languid perfume of new-mown hay and many flowers.

Nature is good to Quebec.

To the beauties of Nature in her most generous mood, a storied past lends the charm of ancient things.

Steep-roofed, steeple-crowned villages nestle beside Quebec's lakes and rivers, scarcely changed from the far-away days when they were planted there by haughty seigneurs, patient missionaries, daring voyageurs and humble habitants.

Vine-covered, moss-grown mills which ground the crops of a vanished Regime . . . squat, blackened stone ovens where the bread of generations was baked . . . creaking old windlasses which still lift wooden buckets of sparkling water from deep, rock-lined wells . . . two-wheeled ox-carts driven by blue-smocked peasants....

Citadels.... Forts.... Ramparts....Bastions.... Battlefields.... Ancient Forest Trails.... Walled Cities.... Cannon of brass and iron.... Old Muskets....

Looms and spinning-wheels worked by the patient feet of dark-eyed women who inherited them from their great-great-grandmothers.... Some people who still wear homespun, still use vast, sturdy webs of home-grown linen.... Great copper soap-kettles beside ancestral doorsteps....

Quebec is rich in tradition and color.

Yet Quebec is smart and up-to-date.

Wide, straight ribbons of concrete, luxurious railways and steamship lines whisk the visitor quickly and comfortably to his destination. Quebec's chic hotels offer you every convience of modern civilization, service truly courteous and hospitable, cooking you will remember. Shops as fashionable as those of London, Paris or New York, fleet airways, a far-flung chain of radio stations, up-to-the-minute theatres and lively night-life will give you cheer and modernity if you want it.

Sherbrooke at the Apex...

Along Quebec Highways, with the many ports of entry at the border, Sherbrooke is the natural distribution point, with its many pronged Highways leading to attractive places in all directions.

To Quebec and its glorious Citadel, its inspiring situation.
To Montreal and its thickly populated Island, its belching industries.
To Megantic and its game on land and in waters.
To the Counties which combine grandeur with agricultural verdure.
To Memphremagog, Massawippi and Orford lakes and streams.
To fine well-conducted Hotels and Rest Camps, in the towns and nestling in the coves and around the curves.

There is an endless panorama of ever-changing beauty to see and to enjoy.

The Eastern Townships...

A Land of Scenic Beauty—The Eastern Townships, as the country in that part of the Province of Quebec is called, never fail to delight the visitor by the beauty of their landscapes and the great variety of the scenery that greets his gaze.

It is a land of plenty and of absorbing scenic beauty. The tourist passes from thriving industrial and commercial towns, into long stretches of highly cultivated farm land, and hence through districts where nature has gathered some of its most charming natural attractions.

It is a continuous succession of prosperous communities and most delightful summer resorts.

Queen of the Townships—Sherbrooke, 99.73 miles from Montreal, and known as the "Queen of the Eastern Townships," is the main city in that entire region. It is located at the point which represents the shortest distance to the largest number of important cities and supply centers.

It is the electric city of the east and its great abundance of power has caused it to grow into one of the most important industrial localities in the Province. It has a population of nearly 30,000 people, and no less than sixty different manufacturing plants producing a variety of goods.

Sherbrooke is a modern city in every way and contains some very fine buildings. The visitor of the "Queen of the Townships" will find first-class accommodation in well managed hotels.

Laurentides National Park...

Situated at the very doorstep of Quebec City, this splendid wooded reserve is certainly one of the most extensive, one of the best preserved and without doubt the most renowned for the quantity and quality of the trout which abounds in its lakes and rivers. There are three easy and rapid ways of approach. On the western side is a railway and on the eastern a national highway, both of which are linked with Lake St. John, while an excellent road for automobiles traverses the Park from end to end.

The Park is the property of the Province of Quebec and is under the supervision and direction of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. Only four years ago were roads and paths opened and comfortable and homelike cottages erected for accommodation of tourists.

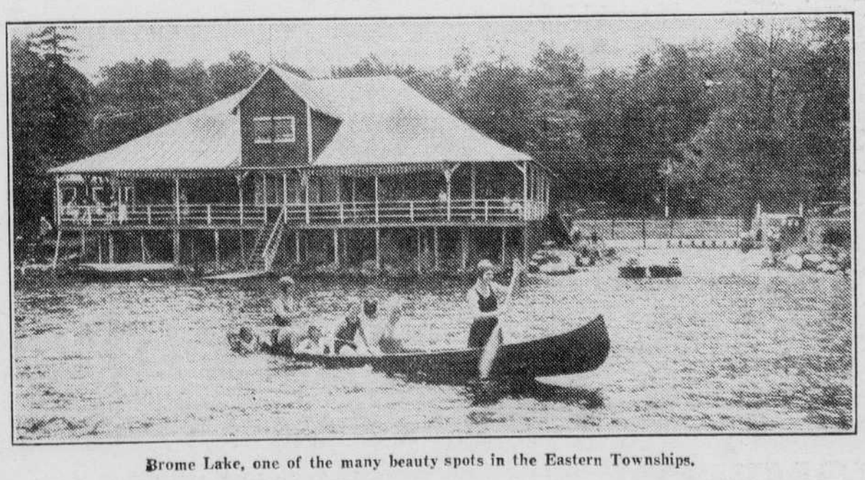
Quebec is Hospitable...

Land of Old World Beauty and of New World Comforts.

We cannot begin to tell you about all the beauty spots in Quebec Province.

We make our invitation general to our own people; the people of our Sister Provinces, and our cousins across the Border.

Surprises await you at every turn of the road! Mountains, Rivers, Valleys, Lakes—and those alluring trout streams that quicken the beat of every fisherman's heart.

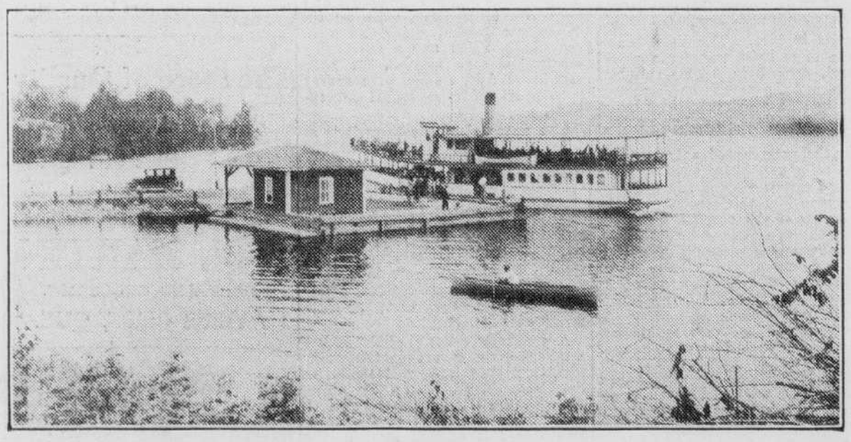


Brome Lake, one of the many beauty spots in the Eastern Townships.

Free Guide Books...

Every resident of Quebec should show an earnest desire to make visitors feel "at home" as guests of the Province.

There are published by the Quebec Tourist Bureau, reliable Guide Books, giving information on and illustrating the most charming places to see, and Hotels to stop at. You can secure same by writing to the Provincial Tourist Bureau, Parliament Building, Quebec City.



Lake Memphremagog, a beautiful lake; good fiishing, boating and bathing, a tourists' heaven!

Plan now to spend your next holiday in hospitable Quebec. Winter, Spring, Summer or Autumn.

YOU MAY SECURE DETAILED INFORMATION BY WRITING TO THE

PROVINCIAL TOURIST BUREAU

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUEBEC, CITY.

BEAUTY AND INDUSTRY FEATURE THRIVING TOWN OF AYER'S CLIFF

Picturesque Town on Shores of Lake Massawippi Has History Covering One Hundred and Forty Years—Present Town Was First Known as Langmade's Flats and Then as Ayer's Flat—Today Ayer's Cliff Is a Well-Governed and Rapidly Developing Town of which Its Citizens Are Justly Proud.

Ayer's Cliff has a history of upwards one hundred and forty years. In the early days there were, generally speaking, two directions from which the English-speaking immigrants entered the Province of Quebec—one from the north through the port of Quebec which had its source in the British Isles, the other from the south comprising settlers from the New England States. Due to the proximity of the United States border it was chiefly from the latter source that the County of Stanstead was settled.

During the years 1797 to 1799 the first settlers came to the place now known as Ayer's Cliff and nearby districts such as Cassville, Boynton and Brown's Hill. Coming for the most part from Vermont and New Hampshire in the closing years of the eighteenth century, the first four families known to have settled at Ayer's Cliff were Baxter, Langmade, Ayer and Harvey. The Tyler family came a little later. The exact order of their clearings or settlements in the village is uncertain, but it is supposed that Baxter located at the extreme eastern part of the village where the railroad now runs. Next to him came Langmade, while Thomas Ayer located where the center of the village now stands. Ebenezer Harvey settled on the northwest side adjacent to the lake on the property now owned by A. G. Clough and S. S. Worthen. Joining the Harvey settlement a short time after, the north-eastern section of the present village was located by the Tyler family. A part of this property is now owned by F. Tyler, a direct descendent of the original owner. While the exact boundaries of these early settlers are difficult to trace, there is a clear record of the holdings of Thomas Ayer, who came from Ware, N.H., with his family and settled on Lot 19, 7th range in the then surveyed Township of Hatley. This was in the year 1799.

This place was first called Langmade's Flat after the settler referred to, but after Thomas Ayer had bought the holdings of Baxter and Langmade, thus owning the greater part of the place, the name was changed to Ayer's Flat, a name by which it was commonly known for about seventy-five years. In those days, one can scarcely imagine the hardships and privations endured by the early pioneers, their women and children. Poorly equipped as they were to find food and shelter. Roads from this place to neighboring settlements for a number of years were not worthy of the name. For the most part, paths were blazed through the woods and over these paths settlers carried their grist to the nearest mill at Rock Island called Kilborn's Mill, a distance of twelve to fifteen miles. It was not until 1812 that a mail service of any kind was opened from the south to Derby Line and not until several years later that this was extended through to Sherbrooke.

On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britain involving Canada as well. The immigrants from the New England States, although but a few years removed from the War of the Revolution, nevertheless prepared to take up arms in defense of Canada, their adopted country.

From that time, gradual but steady improvement and progress became noticeable in conditions pertaining to the settlement of Ayer's Flat and surrounding district. Roads of a kind were surveyed and built, more settlers were coming into the country, farmers were finding a market for their produce, a steady mail service was introduced and the settlers became inclined to elements of sociallibility.

It was at this time that the first hotel was built at Ayer's Flat and a movement for a school started. The hotel erected by the Ayer's in 1840 was the first public building. A few years after a school house was built on the road leading to Hatley nearly opposite the present railway station. One of the first, if not the first, teacher was a Miss Asenath Shurtleff, afterwards Mrs. Manson Hunt. After the road was opened to Magog and a new road made to Brown's Hill, a new school house called the "Red School House" was erected in 1856 at the junction of the two roads mentioned. Soon after that time religious services were commenced at Ayer's Flat by a Methodist minister from Hatley and soon afterwards the Congregational minister from Fitch Bay, Rev. L. P. Adams, conducted services occasionally. Meetings were held in the "Red School House" until this was superseded by the Union Meeting House erected in 1879. The third school house to be built was for a model school, erected in 1901 on School street and the fourth and last was built in 1913, a splendid brick building fully equipped to serve as a high school.

In the progress of a town there is usually a definite time when a marked change appears. In the case of Ayer's Flat this was just at the beginning of the twentieth century when the tide turned to the flood. As the poet has versed it, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which if taken at the flood leads on to fortune." It was at this time that the village advanced rapidly in growth and, it is very significant, the name of the place was changed a third time—to Ayer's Cliff.

The first few years of the new century were marked by a broad development in construction, improvements and general progress which soon changed the hamlet into a good sized place such as Ayer's Cliff presents to the visitor today.

It is a far cry from the settlement of even fifty years ago to the present neat and modern town of today with its clean streets, its splendid residences and modern commercial enterprises, to say nothing of the lake developments and summer homes and cottages to which come hundreds of visitors every summer.

Ayer's Clif, with a normal population of four hundred, is situated almost midway between Sherbrooke and Newport but just off the main highway. It is also almost midway on Highway No. 50 between Coaticook and Magog, thus forming, in a way, a hub of a great circle passing through these four large centres of trade. The first class gravel highway passing through Ayer's Cliff connects the Derby Line-Sherbrooke highway with the Sherbrooke-Montreal highway at Magog, a distance of eleven miles, thus forming a cut-over for motorists from across the border proceeding to Montreal.

Ayer's Cliff is proud of its history and proud of its progress which has been a steady movement towards improved conditions. Its clean, wide streets, some of them paved, bordered by lovely shade trees; its splendid home-like residences; its fine school and its up-to-date commercial buildings, including stores and hotel; its manufacturing establishments, garages, creamery and grain mills create an atmosphere of substantial business coupled with wholesome living conditions. Supplied with unfailing electric power and lighting, the purest of spring water for domestic use and immediately adjacent to plentiful supplies of fresh dairy products, the residents of Ayer's Cliff have reason to feel that they are privileged indeed.

Nor least important is its wonderful location, situated as it is at the south end of Lake Massawippi, a body of water nine miles long with an average width of one mile, providing summer recreations unexcelled such as camping, bathing, fishing and boating. Upwards of fifty summer homes and cottages line the shores at this end of the lake and hundreds of summer residents and visitors from the United States and Canada spend their vacation periods at Ayer's Cliff. With its variety of lake and mountain scenery, hills and valleys covered by farmlands and many other advantages, it is an ideal place to spend a pleasant and happy vacation. Its commercial position with available power offers a splendid opportunity to industries seeking locations amid agreeable surroundings.

In addition to the modern school, primary, elementary and high, its library containing over two thousand volumes and its three churches, United Church of Canada, Anglican and Advent, Ayer's Cliff has the following commercial establishments: One hotel, one general store, one clothing store, four groceries, one drug store, two butcher and grocery shops, one hardware and furniture store, two factories, one bank, one notary, one electric office, two garages, one creamery, two grain mills, one saw mill, two barber shops, two gas stations, two blacksmiths, one wood shop, post office and railway station.

The Municipality of the Village of Ayer's Cliff is outstanding in its position, compared to many similar municipalities of the province. With a tax rate of four mills for municipal purposes and ten for school or a total tax of fourteen mills on the dollar, no bonded indebtedness or capital liabilities and a reasonably substantial cash surplus, the ratepayers of Ayer's Cliff have reason to be proud of its municipal government.

The personel of the Council is as follows: Mayor, M. R. Rexford; Councillors, J. E. Bayley, F. J. Brown, E. H. Chadsey, J. N. Hibbard, M. E. Leavitt, V. A. Davis, and secretary-treasurer L. L. Clough.

The personel of the Ayer's Cliff School Commissioners is as follows: Chairman, A. H. Slack, members, Dr. C. L. Brown, M. W. Johnston, E. E. Crook, H. I. McFadden, secretary-treasurer L. L. Clough, school principal R. G. McHarg.

A progressive Board of Trade has a membership of around fifty citizens. Officers for the year 1935 are: President, A. H. Slack; vice-president, H. I. McFadden; secretary, C. M. Moore; treasurer, E. P. Lyon. This board is affiliated with the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade and has considered many items of local and wider interest during the past two years. Its past president and secretary during 1933 and 1934 were H. P. Stone and E. S. Beerworth.

Among its foremost industries, Ayer's Cliff has a progressive concern, B. B. Glove Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose cotton and leather work gloves are known from Halifax to Vancouver. During the past year a considerable market for these gloves was opened up in England and to a lesser degree in New Zealand.

The Rugg-Ball Manufacturing Company, Limited, have had a wide market for its wooden hay rakes and shovels in England, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand.

Ayer's Cliff creamery butter has a splendid reputation for purity and flavor and finds a ready sale in adjacent towns and in the wholesale markets in Montreal.

The Stanstead County Agricultural Society and the Stanstead County Horticultural Society hold an annual exhibition at Ayer's Cliff. The "Ayer's Cliff Fair" is known as one of the best of the fall country fairs and its spacious grounds and buildings are filled with people during the three-day exhibition which is usually held in August. Visitors to this fair will find a display of live stock second to none. Comprising all breeds of cattle, various strains of swine and poultry, plain and fancy horses, a real live stock exhibition is to be found. In other buildings are large displays of flowers, vegetables and fruits; home sewing and fancy work of all kinds; painting and other arts and commercial displays of well known products. The fair provides plenty of amusement in the shape of horse racing, contests and the usual "midway," but above all it is a meeting place of the community covering a large section of the southern part of the province. The president of the society for 1935 is R. G. Davidson, and the secretary-treasurer, H. G. Curtis, who has filled this post for many years.

The Stanstead County Council holds its quarterly meetings in Ayer's Cliff. This County Council is composed of the mayors of the various municipalities of the county.

A Commissioners Court was formed in Ayer's Cliff in 1934 and has performed a great service in dealing with minor collections at moderate cost. The present Commissioners are W. E. Hunt, W. D. Thompson and Napoleon Vallier.

In the field of women's organizations, besides the many associations connected with the various churches, there is an active branch of the Women's Institute of the Province of Quebec. Mrs. Morton Leavitt is president of this association.

An outstanding production of Ayer's Cliff is that of Mountain View Nurseries. Here are grown and developed annually thousands of the finest plants, bulbs and blooms which find their way into gardens and homes throughout Eastern Canada.

Immediately adjacent to the town are to be found two of the most home-like tourist homes in this section of the province which offer to tourists comfortable over-night accommodation amid attractive surroundings.

Ayer's Cliff with cheap power rates and low taxation invites inquiries from manufacturers seeking locations with these advantages. The municipal tax rate is four mills on the dollar, having been reduced one mill each year for the past three years. Manufacturing sites are available and there is a plentiful supply of local labor for all kinds of industries.

Ayer's Cliff is situated in the centre of a very fertile farming district and on all sides are situated farms well stocked with the best of cattle and other livestock. In normal times a very considerable amount of beef cattle and pork found its way regularly to the Montreal markets. Recently due to low prices, shipments from this point have been largely confined to fat hogs. A very creditable showing is made by the farmers of Ayer's Cliff district in grading given to market hogs. The district is under the supervision of the Government Experimental Farm at Lennoxville and the various officials spend a great deal of time giving assistance to the farmers in their raising of crops and livestock.

The Ayer's Cliff Farmers' Club is an active organization composed of many nearby farmers. The secretary, E. E. Temple, is a man of energy and experience and gives freely of his time in organizing and arranging for the activities of the club. During 1934 over fifteen hundred head of livestock, including hogs, were shipped co-operatively to Montreal.

The Stanstead County Sheep Breeders' Association is also under the direction of E. E. Temple as secretary and performs a great service to the local sheep breeders in perfecting the quality of their stock and marketing their wool.

A community building is planned in Copenhagen, Denmark, for the exclusive use of women. The project is to include store and office space, restaurants, apartments, and a hotel—but only women doctors, women dentists, women lawyers, women shoppers, and the like, are to occupy the building. There will be no rule, however, against men being customers and patients.

TEACHERS HAD EXCITING TIME IN EARLY DAYS

Continued from Page Twelve.

fell heavily upon the people with large families, who were usually less able to bear the burden than those with only one or two children. This was also hard for the teacher to endure. Sleeping accommodation was at a premium. At one place he readily recalls he had three small boys in the same bed with him. The master was popular with these boys who each wished to sleep near him. When there were only two boys to sleep with him that was easily accomplished. But how to appease the third boy was the problem to be solved. After due consideration and planning, it was amicably arranged that the smallest boy should have the master's coat rolled up for a pillow and placed at the foot of the bed and his little legs sandwiched with those of the master.

Only those who have tried to sleep with two active boys at the same time are able to appreciate the situation. At this home there was no other towel available except the mother's apron. All the household washed in the morning in the same tin basin. Each child would come to the mother and wipe on her apron. When the master's turn came she would untie her apron and hand it to him and he would find a little not-much-used spot near the waistband.

While this is absolutely true, it must be admitted it was exceptional.

Fearing this article may be too long were I to record descriptions of all, an account of more cheering conditions may suffice.

The house is one of recent construction. It is largely of unplained boards and as yet unplastered. The upstairs is vacant. There is at one end of the ground floor two bedrooms. One about eight feet by twelve, where the parents and their only child sleep, the other, the spare room, seven feet by eight, which is assigned to the master. The partitions or inner walls of his room has been made of unplained rough boards, unseasoned when put up, and the heat from the cooking stove has caused large cracks to appear.

But the good woman of the house has deftly pasted over many of these cracks pieces of newspapers, thus adding to the privacy of the room.

The young master enjoys the luxury of this room, but realizes that three nights alone can he enjoy this comfort, as there is but one pupil here. But he has a Sunday here. He awakens in a bright clear winter morning. All is quiet in the house. He amuses himself with reading the printing on the wall while waiting for the man of the house to light the fire and thus warm the house. One well-remembered problem appears in rhyme. He reads it, works it out and proves the accuracy of his solution.

It is herewith repeated as he copied into his school journal, which he still holds after seventy years:

"A farmer youth at close of day
O'ertook a schoolmiss on her way
Thus haply met they smiled and talked
As side by side along they walked
Till very soon, as we suppose,
The question of her scholars rose.
How many scholars, then quoth he,
Had you today, pray tell to me?
She answered him, for well she knew
That he could read and cipher too,
And more beside she loved him well.
To you direct I will not tell
But if I had just seven more
Added to my present score
The square root of the sun would be
Exact one-sixth they send to me.
And then she smiled and tipped along, singing the while a joyous song.
So now to know we would be glad
How many scholars that day she had."

The afternoon of that Sunday, Rev. John Goddin, an Anglican missionary, came to hold a service. The school master, in whose schoolroom the service was held, acted as clerk, reading the responses. The people unaccustomed to seeing a surplice said "he preaches in his night shirt."

One of the 'teen age boys belonging to a large family was unfortunately a moron and was the sport of the brighter, younger pupils. His father was a "rum-ruin," and at times of intoxication was brutal.

These children asked the dull boy, who was an unoffensive fellow, to say grace before they began to eat, a novelty to most of them. He asked what he should do. He was told to say a little prayer. And this was what he offered:

"O Jerusalem, make Pa better and send Marcell back, oh Jerusalem." And who shall say that prayer was unheeded by High Heaven breathing as it did in his simplicity his heart's desire.

The story of crime, the bloody fight in front of the schoolhouse, the run-away match that winter among the pupils, the sequel and the attendance at "Kitchen Tunks" will have to be reserved for another article.

Although her husband, King Victor Emmanuel, is one of the wealthiest men in the world, Queen Elena budgets the expenses of the royal house in Italy. At the age of sixty-two, she is the mother of five children and grandmother of five.

One of the most efficient rat killers in the United States is Miss Helen Caldwell, who is engaged in exterminating the rodents in Pendleton, Ore. The modern "Pied Piper of Hamelin" uses poison and has had eight years of experience in forty-five States, Cuba, Mexico, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands.

Thirty women in Philadelphia, Pa., are employed as chauffeurs and truck drivers.

He was showing her what to do with the wishbone of the turkey.

"You take hold of it there, and I take hold of it here," he said. "Then we must pull it apart and at the same time wish. The one who has the biggest part of it will have his or her wish gratified. See?"

"But I don't know what to wish for!" she protested.

"Oh, but you can think of something," he put in.

"No, I can't," she replied hopelessly. "I can't think of anything I want very much at the moment."

"Well, I'll wish for you," said the young man, reddening a little.

"Will you really?" she eagerly replied.

"Why, of course," he smiled.

"Well, then, there's no use fooling about with this old wishbone," she said, throwing herself into his arms. "You can have me, dear."

There are upward of 527 occupations in the United States in which women are engaged, although the great majority of them are to be found in only sixty-three.

Miss Lizette Woodworth Reese, a poetess of distinction, living in Baltimore, Md., is busily engaged in working on her latest book, despite her seventy-nine years of age.

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NATIONAL INCOME OF CANADIAN PEOPLE OVER $3,000,000,000

In Fiscal Year Ended 1933 Individuals and Corporations Paid Dominion Income Tax on 1931 Incomes Aggregating $944,091,564, Slightly Less Than One-Fourth of National Income for 1931 of $3,700,000,000—Tangible Wealth of Canada, Apart from Undeveloped Natural Resources, Estimated at About $30,840,000,000.

"National Wealth" in this analysis is a concrete concept and includes all our farms, factories, equipment, merchandise in stock, real estate, roads, highways, developed resources and the thousand and one material things which we as a nation possess.

Great difficulty arises when one tries to reduce all the things which go to make up this wealth—things which once created are not themselves subject to violent change—to a common denominator for statistical purposes. Estimates of national wealth must always be expressed in terms of the national currency and thus, normally, in terms of gold dollars. Yet the purchasing power of the currency unit is always fluctuating and since 1919 had at one point increased by more than fifty per cent. in terms of wholesale prices. Even in 1930, the average index of wholesale prices was down by nearly ten per cent. from 1929, while in December of that year the index was nineteen per cent. lower than in December, 1929. The index continued to decline until February, 1933, and even though there has been some improvement since then, in September, 1934, it was still more than twenty-six per cent. below the same month in 1929.

The effect of such drastic reductions in prices is first felt by the commodities which are being currently produced and, through these commodities, diminishes the dollar value of production and consequently the national income of a country where most people are producers. Ultimately a persistent decline of this character affects the capital values of real estate, buildings, machinery, etc., and its influence is then felt in a reduction in the national wealth as stated in dollars. The capital value of our national wealth has not yet been finally readjusted for the fluctuations in prices which have marked the past five or six years, and any attempt to estimate the wealth of Canada must be open to serious error until a fairly stable level of prices has been reached.

The tangible wealth of Canada, apart from undeveloped natural resources, was estimated at about $30,840 million in 1929. This represented an increase of $8,640 million since 1921. There is no earlier figure that is strictly comparable, but it is fairly certain that there was a growth of over four times between 1900 and 1920. Agricultural values made up $7,939 million of the 1929 total, urban real estate $8,251 million, and steam railways $3,153 million. Ontario owns about one-third, Quebec over one-quarter, and Saskatchewan just under one-tenth; British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba follow closely in the order named.

Under the term "production" are usually included the activities of agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry, power development, manufactures and construction. This does not imply that many other activities, such as transportation, merchandising, professional service, etc., are not also "productive" in a broad economic sense. It is usual, however, to regard the processes involved in the creation of materials or their making over into new forms as constituting "production" in a special sense.

A distinction is made between gross and net production. By net production is meant the value left in the producer's hands after the elimination of the value of the materials consumed in the process of production. This net figure is a much better criterion for measuring the value of an industry than the gross.

For 1932 as was to be expected, production, both gross and net, showed a further falling off from the low level of 1931. As regards gross value, all groups of primary production, with the single exception of electric power, show decreases but increases are recorded for agriculture and electric power in net value compared with 1931. The three branches of secondary production show heavy declines in both gross and net valuations. The total net value of production is, in fact lower for 1932 than for any year since 1921 when the record was commenced, but this does not mean that the physical volume of production was at its lowest point in any of these years.

Manufactures now definitely take precedence over agriculture in net value of production for the whole of Canada. This has in fact been the case since 1925, but owing to the rapid decline in agricultural prices in recent years the lead of manufactures over agriculture has been increased substantially. Agricultural production in 1932 represented 26.9 per cent. of the net output of all branches while the corresponding figure for manufactures was 55.6 per cent. These figures correspond with 21.5 per cent. and 59.0 per cent., respectively, for 1931, so that, while the lead of manufactures is still very great, the position of agriculture has been relatively improved. Mining was in second place among the primary industries in 1932 and forestry in third; the secondary industries hold the same relative positions as in 1931, but in all cases the declines have been very marked.

The exact measurement of the national income is, of course, an impossibility. There must always be a margin of error in estimates of this kind apart from the fact that, as in the case of national wealth, values have to be measured in dollars, whereas the fluctuations in the price level change the purchasing power of those same dollars from year to year. Moreover non-money incomers are more common in Canada than in some older countries of the white man's world and in rural areas constitute a very important part of the total income of most families.

Despite all these difficulties, the estimate of national income is one of the most important and the most comprehensive of all national statistics, and the accuracy with which it is approximated is, generally, a measure of the value of the national statistical system.

The national income of Canada is necessarily less than the national net production. According to the census of 1931, the workers engaged in the actual production of commodities were only five-eighths of the total gainfuly occupied population. If one is justified in considering the other three-eighths of the workers as equally productive in the broad sense, the problem of establishing a reasonably correct figure of national income is simplified.

An estimate of the wealth produced by workers engaged in rendering services rather than working up commodities, that is, in the creation of "place, time and possession and service utilities" rather than "form utilities," has been facilitated by the census of distribution for 1930 owing to the larger volume of statistics regarding distributive workers which is now available.

The total recorded estimated net production of commodities for 1932, is $2,104,908,301. From this figure, however, there ought to be deducted the cost of fuel or power used in the manufacturing processes, for, so far as this fuel or power was produced in Canada, it is duplicated in primary production since it was not considered as one of the materials of industry when the net value for "manufactures" was struck. So far as it was not produced in Canada it had to be purchased with exports and should therefore be deducted in this case also. For the year 1932 such costs of fuel and power amounted to $72,941,581, which, when deducted from $2,104,908,301 leaves $2,031,966,720. By taking eight-fifths of this or $3,251,147,000 therefore, one gets the estimated total value of the production of all the gainfully occupied in Canada.

In order to arrive at an estimate of national income from these figures of total production, items such as depreciation of equipment engaged in production, the net balance of interest payments payable from outsiders to Canadians and from Canadians to outsiders, etc., must be considered.

As regards depreciation of capital equipment, this item is considered to be at least offset by the consumption of materials on maintenance, which go into production but do not show as products thereof, and from the fact that no allowance has been made in the figure for total production for the value of garden produce, poultry, etc., raised by householders, for casual earnings, and for other means by which national income is increased, which it is not possible to record but which must reach a substantial total in the aggregate.

The balance of interest payments due to outsiders is carefully estimated by the Bureau of Statistics each year. For 1932 the figure was $192,000,000. Subtracting this from $3,251,147,000 and allowing four per cent. of the remainder for income received in excess of wholesale prices by farmers, etc., who sell at retail, the 1932 income of the Canadian people may reasonably be placed at $3,181,513,000.

There are ways of estimating national income on other bases than that of production which has been employed here, but there is every reason to believe that when the problem is approached from other angles, such as total earnings of the people or total purchases at retail for consumption, the estimate is not materially affected.

In those countries of the world where an income tax has been established for a considerable time the figures of the assessed income have been generally accepted as furnishing a guide both to the amount and to the distribution of the total national income by classes. Estimates of the national income, based upon income tax statistics, have been published, for example, in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

In Canada the income tax is a newer thing than in either of the above-mentioned countries; also, in a newer country than either, incomes are to a greater extent received in kind. Both of these considerations render it improbable that so large a percentage of the total national income of Canada is brought under the notice of the income tax authorities as in the United Kingdom or the United States. Nevertheless, the data collected by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue, in the course of its administration of the income war tax, are significant both with regard to the total income assessed and with regard to the distribution of that income among various classes of the population, as well as to size of income groups.

In the fiscal year ended 1933, individuals and corporations paid Dominion income tax on 1931 incomes aggregating $944,091,564, so that for that year slightly less than one-fourth of the national income—estimated as $3,700,000,000 in 1931—would appear to have been subject to income tax by Dominion authorities.

A young nation like Canada is usually dependent to a considerable degree on outside capital for the development of its resources. In the opening decades of the century the marked expansion in Canada was largely based on capital imported from the United Kingdom, at least $1,500 millions being imported during 1900-12. During the War the latent capital resources of Canada itself were for the first time exploited on a large scale, nearly $2,000,000,000 being raised by the Dominion Government. Since the War the outstanding feature in the situation has been the considerable importation of capital from the United States, as in 1914 U.S. capital investments were about $94,000,000, while in 1931 they exceeded $4,000,000,000. British investments in Canada have in the meantime declined by nearly nineteen per cent.

In spite of the large importation of capital from abroad, Canadian capital probably controls at least sixty per cent. of the securities of all enterprises located on Canadian soil. Outside capital investments in 1929 were less than twenty per cent. of the estimated national wealth in the same year.

It must also be borne in mind that Canadians have invested large amounts of capital abroad. The Bureau estimates that Canadian investments in other countries amounted to $1,831,310,000 at the beginning of 1931, or twenty-eight per cent. of the amount of outside investments in Canada. Of this $1,047,285,000 was placed in the United States, $84,826,000 in the United Kingdom and $699,198,000 in other countries.

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PHONE 10

PICTURESQUE STONE SCHOOLHOUSE ON TIBBITS HILL IS A MONUMENT

Cotinued From Page 13.

They were Eliza Dimond, mother of Dr. Rexford, who taught there probably some time prior to September 13, 1848, on which date she was married, and Louisa E. Pettes, who taught probably during the winter term of 1853.

The teachers' names follow: Albert Sarles; Melissa Soles; Silas Sowles; Harriet Blin; John Bullard; Lucy Newall; Caroline F. Buzzell; G. Boright; Caroline F. Buzzell; Celia Adams; A. Knowlton; T. Turner; Mary Eldridge; V. G. Eldridge; Jane Eldridge; Eunice Perkins and H. Ware. Some of the teachers since 1855, Catherine, Van de Waters; Ann Shepard; Albertine Hoskins; Maria Kimball; Henry C. Knowlton; Alamander Ball; Janet Barnes; Dorothy Beattie and Charlotte Clark.

The last teacher in the old stone school was Miss Edith Wheeler, who taught there in the school year 1927-28.

* * *

There have been two school buildings at Bondville: The first one, the "North School," was of stone and was built in 1844 or '45. Henry Cummings said that it was built a short time before the "South School," and this is borne out by the school minutes of September 5, 1845, already cited. This school was on the hill at the corner where the road from the lake joins the upper road. It stood on the upper side of the road, just a little south of the corner and its ruins can still be seen. The land, a piece of lot fifteen, range eight, Brome Township, was deeded for the school in 1845 by Thomas Eldridge.

Janet Barnes was the last teacher in this school. "In the summer of 1866," states David Cousins, "Janet Barnes taught school there, but one end had crumbled down. The same year David Ingles and John Jones built that new school house, known as the Jones schoolhouse in Bondville." Andrew Jones says that his brother, John, did the carpenter work and that he, Andrew, remembers well when it was being built, for he cut his knee or leg while shaving bark off the rafters.

The seats in the stone school were not set facing the teacher as was usual, but were placed lengthwise of the room and were in tiers; that is, there were three rows of seats, each one higher than the other.

Some teachers in the Stone House, from 1846-1855 inclusive: Eliza Farrand, Abigail Bachelor, Harriet Blin, Rachael Tibbits, Jane E. Wells, Susan Parker, Mary Bullard, Mary Wood, Caroline F. Buzzell, both here and at South School in 1852, Sarah Wood, M. E. Shufelt, A. Croas, or Cross, Susan McDonald, M. Alcombrank, S. Parker, M. Alcombrank, Jane Brown, Ann Brown; these being taken from the school minutes. After 1855, Miss Hewson, a soldier of the Civil War by the name of Fisher, who is said to have come back from the war with Alamander Ball, whose home was then at Bondville; and Janet Barnes, the last teacher.

Henrietta Dow, who married Orlando Soles, taught in the present Bondville school for several years; Willard C. Eldridge also taught there. Miss Agnes Hillhouse taught there in the school year 1931-32, and since then it has been closed.

* * *

The winds and the storms still beat on the Old Stone School on Tibbits Hill, but it stands firm upon it rock—May it long be preserved as a monument to our early schools and schoolmasters.

* * *

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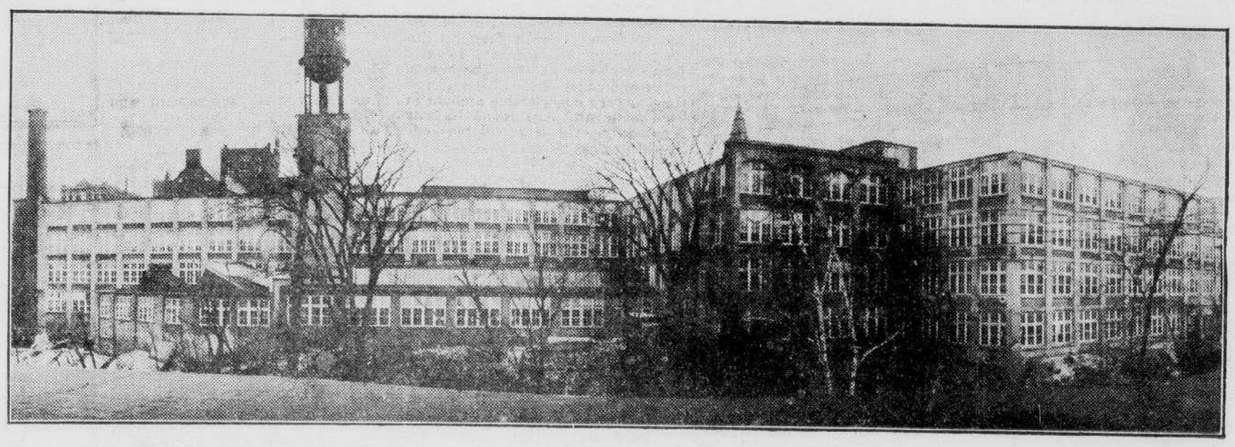

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Distribution of Goods and Services to Meet Demands of Consumers Requires Many Types of Establishments which Employ Hundreds of Thousands of Persons and Use Many Millions of Dollars of Capital.

Internal trade in Canada is of primary importance among economic activities. The home consumption of goods and services by a population of 10,000,000 requires a greater expenditure of economic activity than that required for the prosecution of external trade. Internal trade includes the transportation and distribution of goods within the country though the medium of railways, steamships, warehouses, wholesale and retail stores, and other agencies. It includes all professional services such as those carried on by doctors, theatres, hospitals, schools, banks, insurance companies, and innumerable others. All such activities, even if not productive of material goods, add substantially to the national income.

Historically, Canadian internal trade developed as a result of the fur trade, fur being the first great staple sought in Canada by Europeans in exchange for their products. This trade spread until it covered the whole area of the Dominion, forming the farmework into which the economic activities of the nation were gradually built. Lumber, fisheries, agricultural, mineral and other resources were gradually exploited. As population grew local manufacturing industries supplanted certain imports. Diverse resources in various parts of the country led to a vast exchange of products, and growing wealth to increasing abundance of services.

Unfortunately, owing to the many ramifications of internal trade, its statistical measurement presents great difficulties. Nevertheless some idea of its extent may be gathered from the fact that in 1932 the grand total value of the activities of those occupied in production of all kinds was $3,251,000,000, while the money value of exports of Canadian produce was $493,808,841.

The distribution of goods and services, to meet the demands of consumers requires many types of establishments which employ hundreds of thousands of persons and use many millions of dollars of capital. The 1931 Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, showed that in 1930 there were more than 120,000 retail stores in Canada with sales amounting to $2,753,000,000. Including proprietors receiving a fixed salary, there were about 300,000 persons on the pay-rolls of these stores and approximately $300,000,000 paid out to them in salaries and wages during the year.

More than 40,000 establishments are engaged in supplying services of various kinds to the Canadian public. The provision of amusements and domestic and personal services forms the chief business of the service groups. In all $248,000,000 was spent by consumers in such establishments and 64,000 persons employed in these undertakings.

The supplying of goods for the retail trade requires a complex organization, made up of many types of wholesale establishments. The census of wholesale business showed that there were more than 5,000 wholesale houses in Canada with sales amounting to slightly more than one billion dollars and 3,000 other types of wholesalers handling sales and orders to the value of two billion dollars. Ninety thousand persons found employment in wholesale establishments and their earnings totalled almost $150,000,000.

MANY PEOPLE USE CANADIAN LIBRARY BOOKS

Ten Per Cent. of Dominion's Total Population, or Thirteen Per Cent. of Population Over Ten Years of Age, Borrow from Public Libraries.

Canadian public libraries in 1933 reported circulation of 22,126,000 books, exclusive of the work in reading and reference rooms. This was an increase of 1,220,000, or 5.8 per cent. since 1931 but it was not well distributed over the libraries. Nearly half of the entire increase was in the Toronto Public Library alone, an illustration of the greatly increased demands on libraries; several other city libraries were obliged to close branches, or otherwise restrict their service in view of a financial handicap, and showed a reduction in circulation. The two incompatible tendencies, increased demands and reduced appropriations, were to be found generally. Expenditure for books and periodicals on the whole dropped 17 per cent. to $421,000.

Most of the provincial "travelling library" systems were unable to replace worn-out books but their services were more in demand than ever before. The Manitoba system was obliged to discontinue work through lack of funds. The Carnegie Demonstration in Prince Edward Island made a good beginning during 1933. The older Carnegie Demonstration in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia is approaching the time when it is expected to become self-supporting.

Public libraries had 1,101,000 borrowers registered at the end of 1933,—about ten per cent. of the Dominion's total population, or thirteen per cent of the population over ten years of age. Since the public library is, with few exceptions, an urban institution, it would be more appropriate to say that about twenty per cent. of the urban population are registered as borrowers, but the proportions vary greatly in different provinces due to the varying distributions of their populations as between rural and urban, and the attention that has been given to public library development. In Quebec especially there are few public libraries, but numerous church or parish libraries.

MANY EVENTS OF HUMAN INTEREST COLORED PAST YEAR'S NEWS DIARY

Continued from page 7

Charles E. Bedaux exploration party fails to complete Canadian Rockies' crossing.

17—Death penalty asked for kidnapper of Mrs. Alice Stoll, of Louisville, Kentucky, held several days for ransom.

18—Duke of Gloucester opens Melbourne centenary celebrations.

19—Alberta's Trade and Industry Act proclaimed, in line with action of British Columbia.

20—Three Indian brothers convicted of murder of constable get four months' reprieve at Vancouver. Twenty planes start in England-Australia air derby.

21—German Protestant Church faction declares independence from dictatorship of Reichsbishop Mueller.

22—Dr. A. R. Dafoe, physician to Dionne quintuplets, says they have attained normal life expectancy.

23.—C. W. A. Scott and Campbell Black, British fliers, break all records in winning England-Australia air derby, flying from London to Melbourne in less than three days. Lieut. Agello, Italian daredevil flier, sets new airplane speed record of 440 miles an hour over Lake Garda. Jean Picard and his wife, balloonists, return to earth after rising 10 miles in stratosphere over Ohio.

24—Hitler decree merges diverse trade Unions into labor front unifying control of industry.

25—Nobel prize in medicine for 1934 awarded jointly to three U.S. physicians for pernicious anaemia research. Stream-lined train sets new record for transcontinental journey, Los Angeles-New York.

26—J. A. C. Osborne, secretary of Bank of England, appointed deputy governor of Bank of Canada.

27—H. H. Stevens resigns as chairman of Mass Buying Commission and as Minister of Trade and Commerce, bringing to head differences over the investigation.

28—King Prajadhipok, abdicated monarch of Siam, says in London he is willing to keep throne if government makes certain concessions.

29—H. H. Stevens to remain on Mass Buying Commission as a member.

30—Archbishop I. O. Stringer dies in Winnipeg.

31—Winnipeg Grain Exchange pegs wheat prices to prevent foreign raids. Britain decides to probe war materials traffic.

NOVEMBER

1—Winston Churchill charges that Germany maintaining "reign of terror" in war preparations. Samuel Insull on trial in Chicago takes blame for collapse of his "utilities empire."

2—Ottawa advises provinces, Dominion in future will assist only in relief contributions, witholding direct loans. Jones and Walter complete round trip England-Australia flight, 24,000 miles in about 13 days.

3—Premier Hepburn, of Ontario, plans to seek share of gold tax from Dominion.

4—Sir Alfred Gilber, noted British sculptor, dies at London, aged 80. Kingsford-Smith completes three-hop trans-Pacific flight from Brisbane to California.

5—League of Nations grills Japanese officials on reports Japanese fortifiying former German islands in Pacific.

6—United States Senate and Congressional elections give Roosevelt and his "New Deal" sweeping endorsement.

7—Doumergue's nine-months-old "Truce Cabinet" of France falls. United States election results show Roosevelt supporters dominate Senate and House and twenty-three states also.

8—Pierre Etienne Flandin becomes new Premier of France and forms cabinet.

9—Dominion revenues for seven months period up $26,000,000 compared with corresponding 1933 period.

10—Rainfall halts drought but famine still menaces in China.

11—Armistice observance is worldwide, excepting Germany. Sir Donald Mann, Canadian railroad builder, dies at Toronto.

12—United States lifts ban on export of capital in apparent drive for international trade.

13—Paraguay asks League of Nations to intervene in Chaco warfare, reversing previous stand.

14—Balkans alarmed by vague reports of terrorist plot to assassinate King Boris of Bulgaria.

15—Prince Erik of Denmark petitions King Christian for divorce from his wife, former Lois Booth, granddaughter of Ottawa lumber king.

16—Roman Catholic Church, in Ontario organizes League of Decency in Ottawa to combat indecent films.

17—Police probe mystery death of Donald H. Wilson, Port Hope editor, as arsenic traces found.

18—Alberta farm strike over wheat grading ties up many country elevators. Typhoon in Philippines takes about 250 lives.

19—French Chamber told by budget reporter Germany is building up huge military machine.

20—Japan rejects compromise peace proposals of Britain at tri-partite naval conversations which include U.S.

21—Self-government for India on federated basis urged in report by joint select parliamentary committee to British Commons. Four Canadian sailors die in collision on Lake Huron—steamer W. C. Franz sinks.

22—Weird remains of sea monster found on B.C. coast near Prince Rupert. Japanese military budget estimate $290,000,000.

23—Widow of Port Hope editor, Donald H. Wilson, commits suicide with child in Lake Ontario.

24—Sarnia wins Canadian rugby championship, defeating Regina 20 to 12. Samuel Insull, his son and 15 other defendants acquitted of $100,000,000 mail fraud charges.

25—France plans bigger army. Yugoslavia cancels troop leave as European tension grows.

26—France reported ready to abandon efforts to influence Saar territory plebiscite voting in January.

27—Students riot in Praha, Vienna, Budapest and Cologne, while Germany cancels military leave.

28—Hungary repudiates Yugoslavia's charge of harboring terrorists.

29—Duke of Kent and Princess Marina of Greece married with impressive ceremonies at Westminster Abbey as Britain rejoices.

30—Three former chain store branch managers testify before Mass Buying Commission at Ottawa that chain store practices force dishonesty.

DECEMBER

1—Serge Kiroff, right hand man of Stalin, assassinated in Leningrad.

2—John B. Allsop, Wembley, Alberta, wins title of world wheat champion at Chicago International Livestock Exposition. River Yarra in Australia overflows its banks causing death of 37 persons and more than $5,000,000 damage.

3—Dr. A. R. Dafoe, physician to the Callander quintuplets, recommended in New York for 1934 Nobel award in medicine. Capt. C. T. P. Ulm with two aides hops from Oakland, starting trans-Pacific flight.

4—Capt. Freeman Hatfield, sought as fugitive from justice by Canada in Gypsum Queen reparations-sinking case, arrested in Manchester, New Hampshire. British Conservative party endorses self-government for India policy.

5—Hungary aroused by Yugoslavian move to deport all Hungarians as sequel to assassination of Alexander. Soviet firing squad execute 66 for terror plots.

6—Yugoslavian troops skirmish across Hungary border near Szeged; battle averted.

7—Nova Scotia Royal Commission economic inquiry makes exhaustive recommendations for economic improvement.

8—Bolivia agrees to accept League peace offer in Chaco warfare, but simultaneously orders mobilization of all available troops.

9—Yugoslavia halts Hungarian deportations but Balkan crisis still threatens.

10—Hope abandoned for Capt. Ulm, who sent S.O.S. five days ago after being forced down on Pacific near Honolulu. W. D. Euler, former Dominion Minister of National Revenue, advocates unified Canadian railway ownership in Chatham speech. Balkan crisis averted by British-sponsored resolution before League Council.

11—Blanket warrant charging 61 Canadians in Canada and the United States with conspiracy to evade payment of more than $5,000,000 on illegal liquor shipments was signed in Montreal today. Twenty or more dead and thirty injured in hotel fire in Lansing, Mich.

12—Bishop M. T. M. Harding, of Qu'Appelle, chosen Anglican Archbishop of Rupert's Land.

13—Bureau of Statistics estimates value of Canadian field crops in 1934 at $536,498,600, being an increase of $112,901,600 over the year 1933.

14—Seventeen British and Belgian seamen drowned in mid-Atlantic as two ships rescue crew from disabled freighter Usworth.

15—Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and Premier L. A. Taschereau addres Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association on Canadian business regulation and fair trading.

16—Woman injured, man shot and British soldier beaten in troubles attending Saar plebiscite.

17—Letters of Napoleon to Empress Marie-Louise sold in London to French Government for $75,000.

18—Five vessels aid in rescue of 16 seamen from the foundering freighter Sisto in the Atlantic.

19—Naval talks in London between Britain, United States and Japan adjourned in deadlock.

20—Premier T. D. Pattullo, of B. C., advises changes in British North America Act.

21—Martin Insull acquitted in Chicago on embezzlement count.

22—Hon. George Black, M.P., says Yukon enjoying greatest boom since '98 gold rush.

23—Twenty-five Lunenberg fishermen in salt-banker survive three days at mercy of Atlantic gale.

24—German Government cancels Christmas leave of regular army fearing clash with Nazi storm troops.

25—Canadian National flier crashed into rear end of Christmas holiday special train on Dundas, Ont., siding with 15 persons killed and thirty-one injured.

26—Seven killed when auto struck by train on level crossing at Harvey, Ill.

JANUARY

1—Several Canadians honored in King's birthday honor list.

2—Outlook for Franco-Italian agreement appears much more encouraging.

3—Speedy rescue averted heavy death toll in ship collision.

4—President Roosevelt proposes public works scheme to replace U. S. dole.

5—Important parley on European affairs opens in Rome.

7—President Roosevelt demands wide powers to handle relief expenditures.

8—Premier Bennett plans to extend opportunities for farm credits at low rates.

9—United States ordered to make apology and compensation to Canada for sinking of rum-runner, "I'm Alone."

10—Premier Bennett announces intention not to tolerate class opposition to reform policies.

11—Britain renews effort to bring Germany back into League of Nations.

12—Premier Bennett charges Liberals have become champions of inaction.

14—Victory virtually conceded to Hitlerites in Saar plebiscite.

15—Saar majority for return to Reich exceeds even Nazi hopes.

16—Near panic strikes exchanges over United States financial prospects.

17—Tragedy ends children's party as fire engulfs Montreal home.

18—Canadian Parliament tackles heaviest legislative agenda in decade.

19—Fears of conflict mount as Japanese troops move on China.

21—Settlement reported reached in North China boundary dispute.

22—United States makes overtures to Canada for reciprocity treaty parley.

23—Senator Casgrain, of Montreal, says public-ownership "no good and never will be.'

24—Quebec Legislature kills bill to remove women from industry.

25—Icy flood waters bring death and suffering to Mississippi.

26—Fourteen persons perished in storm-swept British Columbia.

28—Quebec administration ready to cut government expenditures.

29—Premier Bennett introduces first details of relief reform legislation.

30—Farm and old-age pension plans demanded in Canadian Parliament.

31—Anglo-French statesmen tackle European re-armament problem.

FEBRUARY

1—Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Opposition Leader, denies he ever promised to cancel Empire trade pacts.

2—Great Britain promises three-clause agreement for European peace.

4—German opinion not favorable to latest peace proposals.

5—Proposals made for nationalization of banking attacked by Canadian Finance Minister Rhodes.

6—President Roosevelt denies any decision made to close stock exchanges.

7—David Meisner sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment for kidnapping of John S. Labatt, wealthy Ontario brewer.

8—Quebec Government's deficit for ensuing year estimated at $2,296,615.

9—Principles of Franco-British arms accord endorsed by Italy.

11—Feared growing discontent may force removal of Prime Minister MacDonald.

12—Peace parley between Italy and Ethiopia is in progress.

13—Bruno Richard Hauptmann sentenced to death for murder of kidnapped Lindbergh baby.

14—Ottawa Government to hasten removal of dangerous level crossings.

15—Canada expresses approval of three-fold plan for supervision of armaments proposed by United States.

16—France sees attempt by Germany to break up defence pact.

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"*No* . . . I don't send my clothes to the Laundry. I *hear* that it's hard on things." Rumors like this keep some women enslaved to the scrub-board. Don't let blind prejudice rob you of the greatest modern boon to the housewife! Tests show clothes washed our way actually last *longer*—besides coming back much cleaner. Phone us for a convincing demonstration on this week's bundle.

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Limited.
PHONE 10

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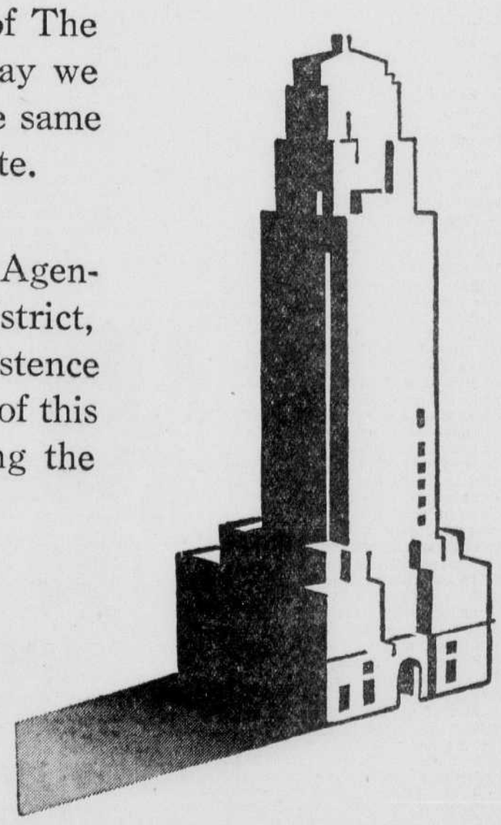
The foregoing was written unsolicited, by a customer of one of this Bank's small branches. It is the best reward for the kind of banking service which the Bank has earnestly striven to afford everyone.

If you are not already a customer of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, may we have the pleasure of giving you the same banking service as drew this tribute.

There are over 40 Branches and Agencies in the Eastern Townships District, many of which have been in existence and have served the banking needs of this strong and wealthy territory during the last fifty years.



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

S. H. LOGAN, General Manager.

G. G. LAIRD, Superintendent of Quebec Branches.

MANY LADS THROUGHOUT EASTERN TOWNSHIPS ARE DEVELOPING FINE CHARACTERS UNDER BOY SCOUTS

At Present There Are 1,209 Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and Leaders Throughout District—Twenty-Four Places Proudly Claim Scout Troops—Present Enviable Condition of Organization Only Reached After Solving Many Problems and Surmounting Numerous Obstacles.

The Boy Scout Association, whose aim is to develop character in boys by preparing them for good citizenship—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—including loyalty and helpfulness to others—teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts advantageous to themselves and promoting their moral and physical development by true comradeship and by healthy, open-air pursuits and games, is today one of the great movements of which the Eastern Townships has just reason to be truly proud and eager to encourage.

The extent to which the Scout movement has grown throughout the Eastern Townships is shown by the fact that today there are 1,209 Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and Leaders throughout the district.

The different troops and packs are operating in the following twenty-four villages, towns and cities:

	Cubs	Scouts	Rovers
Asbestos	15	28	..
Beebe	..	12	..
Bury	..	10	..
Coaticook	..	14	..
Cookshire	10	20	..
Drummondville	10	12	12
East Angus	18	24	..
East Hatley	..	9	..
Granby	35	54	12
Iron Hill	..	16	5
Kingsey	5	4	..
Kinnear's Mills	..	12	..
Lennoxville	23	42	..
Magog	17	29	8
Mansonville	..	12	..
North Hatley	..	15	..
Richmond	32	25	6
Scotstown	12	15	..
Sherbrooke,			
Four Groups	66	97	20
Stanstead	18	22	20
Thetford Mines	10	26	..
Waterloo	18	18	..
Waterville	..	14	..
Windsor Mills	..	30	..

The Scout movement was introduced into Sherbrooke early in 1910, but it was not until the latter part of 1912 that organized Scouting actually came into being. Since then, however, there has been a steady growth and today the Boy Scouts command an important place in the life of the city.

1910—About this time there were three Scout troops in this city; one attached to the Church of the Advent, one to Plymouth Congregational Church and one at St. Peter's Church. These troops were not officially organized and therefore no records are available as to Scouting activities.

1912—The first Troop to receive a charter in this city was that attached to the Church of the Advent under the leadership of Rev. Vere Hobart. This troop, which consisted of thirty-five members, was given the title of "First Sherbrooke Troop." Shortly after this charters were received by the other two troops—St. Peter's Troop becoming the 2nd Sherbrooke Troop, with a roll of twenty-two boys under the Scoutmastership of Rev. Mr. Bastow, assisted by P. M. Dennis; the Plymouth Congregational Troop being known as the 3rd Sherbrooke Troop, with a membership of seventeen with Rev. Dr. G. E. Read acting as Scoutmaster. As Scouting had now become officially recognized, it was found necessary to form a local association of prominent citizens for the purpose of aiding this movement in the city.

1913—Very few changes in Scouting took place during the year, although attendance at meetings dropped off during the latter part of the year.

As Rev. Mr. Bastow was transferred to another parish during the year, Assistant Scoutmaster P. M. Dennis took over the leadership of the 2nd Troop. The census of Scouting in Sherbrooke at the end of 1913 stood as follows: 1st Troop, twelve Scouts; 2nd Troop, twenty-two Scouts; 3rd Troop, twelve Scouts.

1914—The early part of the year saw the movement in a very weak condition, the membership increasing considerably prior to the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Chief Scout for Canada, on June 21st. A special parade was held in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness and the Scouts were inspected by their Chief Scout, who expressed his delight with the turnout and the efficiency of the boys. During the latter part of the year Scoutmaster Dennis paid a visit to the Central School, in uniform, where he gave a talk on Scouting, which was instrumental in increasing the membership by approximately twenty boys. During the fall months, the 1st Troop disbanded owing to the departure of Rev. V. Hobart and the inability to secure a Scoutmaster.

1915—A marked strengthening of the 2nd and 3rd Troops was noted during the early part of the year. In May, the 1st Troop was revived under the Scoutmastership of Thomas Keeley, with the assistance of C. Guy, twenty-four boys being enrolled. After a brief three months with the Troop, Mr. Guy enlisted for overseas service and was succeeded by Clifton Hall. Camping and woodcraft took a prominent place in the summer's scouting. A grand rally of all Eastern Townships' Scouts was held on the Fair Grounds during the Sherbrooke Exhibition. In addition to local troops, Scouts from the Vicker's Troop and Brass Band were present and took an active part in Scouting displays.

1916—Rev. Dr. G. E. Read found it necessary to withdraw as Scoutmaster, owing to pressure of other duties. No leader being immediately available, the troop was temporarily disbanded, leaving only the 1st and 2nd Troops to carry on Scouting in the city. Attendance during the year dwindled, but the formation of a bicycle patrol by District Scoutmaster T. Keeley revived interest and drew a number of boys back into the movement. In July an Eastern Townships district camp was held at Oliver Corner, on Lake Memphremagog, which was attended by fourteen Scouts and leaders from Sherbrooke.

1917—Mr. Conley organized a new Unit, known as the 4th Sherbrooke Troop, which met in the Methodist Church Hall. The Troop was run under the leadership of Mr. Russell Tate and later in the year under John Leigh. In July, ten boys from the 1st and 2nd Troops spent ten days at Tamaracouta, the Provincial Scout Camp. For the first time, Scouts of Sherbrooke took over the ushering at the Sherbrooke Exhibition, giving a very creditable account of themselves. Owing to the fact that a large percentage of the older boys in the 1st Troop had enlisted for active service, the natural dissolution of the troop followed.

1918—Owing to the lack of experienced leaders, the troops were carrying on under difficulties, proving the worth of the Boy Scout system of training. During the years 1915 to 1918 the Scouts had proved the value of their training by assisting the Red Cross, collecting canes and equipment for crippled veterans, conducting war gardens, working on farms as soldiers of the soil and assisting Sherbrooke druggists by delivering medicine during the epidemic of Spanish influenza, as well as many other "Good Turns" of a minor nature. During the year the membership of the 2nd Troop increased to over 120 members, including a first class bugle band. The first Wolf Cub Pack for boys from eight to eleven years was organized by the 2nd Troop with C. Hall as cubmaster and R. Harrison as assistant.

1919—General Lord Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout and founder of the Boy Scout movement, paid a visit to Montreal and attended a large reception and Scout and Guide rally, at which a delegation of forty-five Scouts and leaders from Sherbrooke were present. Scout Lloyd Bowen, of the 2nd Sherbrooke Troop, was presented with a medal of merit for an act of bravery. In June another new troop was formed under the Scoutmastership of Rev. E. C. Russell, this new unit being known as the 5th Sherbrooke Troop. Presentation of troop colors was made to the 2nd Troop by the Great War Veterans' Association. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Sherbrooke in October, on which occasion the Scouts held a special parade and were reviewed by His Royal Highness, who presented the 5th Troop with their colors. The band attached to the 5th Troop became known as the Sherbrooke District Band and increased its membership to twenty-seven boys.

1920 — A re-organization of the 3rd Troop took place early in the summer, the Troop being under the leadership of Rev. Dr. G. E. Read. The 4th Troop, under Scoutmaster A. Conley was progressing favourably. As the 5th Troop was without a leader, when Rev. E. C. Russell was transferred to another locality, it was necessary to amalgamate the 2nd and 5th Troops. The 2nd Troop held a camp at Little Lake to which any other Scouts were invited, some seventy boys taking advantage of this camping opportunity.

Owing to ill health District Scoutmaster P. M. Dennis was forced to resign and William Giovetti took over the position of Scoutmaster of the 2nd Troop and acting district Scoutmaster. Scouting went ahead rapidly and membership increased steadily, with many boys securing proficiency badges awarded by the Board of Proficiency Badge Examiners, which was organized early in the year.

1921—With three Troops operating in the city more enthusiastic support was being received from the public. The 2nd Cub Pack was reorganized under the leadership of Mr. Hoare with P. L. E. McGinty as assistant. A district church parade was held during March to St. Peter's Church and was attended by sixty-six members of the local troops. A district camp was held at Round Bay, Ayer's Cliff, under the direction of District Scoutmaster Giovetti, at which boys from all Sherbrooke troops, as well as several Eastern Townships towns, were present making a total of seventy-two campers. Owing to the return of Mr. Hoare to his home in Bermuda, the leadership of the 2nd Pack was placed in the hands of H. Saunders, former assistant Scoutmaster of the 2nd Troop, with P. L. McGinty as assistant. Again it was found necessary to divide the 2nd Troop into two sections as the membership had reached sixty-five. Assistant Scoutmaster Lloyd Bowen and Assistant Scoutmaster H. Saunders were placed in charge with W. Giovetti as Scoutmaster. A three-day rally was held during the Sherbrooke Fair with over two hundred Scouts from all parts of the Eastern Townships present.

1922—Early in the year A. Conley resigned as Scoutmaster of the 4th Troop. Unable to secure another experienced leader immediately, Troop Leader Fraser Shaw and the troop patrol leaders carried on in an admirable manner until November, when R. Corcoran accepted the responsibility of Scoutmaster from which time the troop progressed rapidly.

A Boy Scout week-end rally was held on May 27th and 28th, which was attended by sixty-three Scouts from outside of Sherbrooke, besides a full attendance of the three local troops. A feature of the rally was a Sunday church parade at which the 5th Troop colours were consecrated. A memorable event was the presentation of an engraved silver plate to the District Scoutmaster, W. Giovetti, on the occasion of his marriage. Another charge of leadership in the 2nd Pack was necessary, W. Giovetti taking charge as Cubmaster. During the year, the 1st Lennoxville Troop was reorganized under the Scoutmastership of George W. Loke a veteran Scoutmaster.

1923—The 3rd Troop became inactive owing to having no suitable meeting place. In April, Harry Lister, Dominion Field Secretary, was sent out by Dominion headquarters to assist troops and packs in the Eastern Townships by giving proper training and enlightening the leaders in the best methods of instruction. On May 30th, General Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, paid another visit to Montreal and forty-five boys from Sherbrooke attended a rally held in that city. Scout Frank Humphrey was presented with a Gilt Cross for bravery. Several district church parades were held during the year, while a large and successful camp was held at North Hatley by the 2nd Troop, at which were present boys from other troops in the city, numbering in all about fifty Scouts. In November at a conference of Scout leaders from all parts of the Eastern Townships, the Eastern Townships' Scout Officers' Association was formed for the purpose of sponsoring Scouting in the Eastern Townships.

1924—R. Corcoran, Scoutmaster of the 4th Troop, being transferred to another city, Anthony Banks took charge of the troop as Acting Scoutmaster. Being an active sportsman, Mr. Banks organized a hockey and a lacrosse team, which later became prominent in Sherbrooke sports circles. Meanwhile, the 2nd Troop became a real outdoor Scouting body, running a programme of hikes, camps, parades, snowshoe tramps, etc., as well as several entertainments to raise funds. The Lennoxville and Sherbrooke troops often co-operated in staging joint meeting programmes. For the first time, a Toy Repair Shop, one of an ever-growing chain stretching across Canada, was operated, resulting in the repairing of sufficient toys for thirty-six children in six needy families.

1925 — During the year, work among the Wolf Cub Packs, comprising boys from eight to eleven years, made considerable headway. The 2nd Pack was placed in charge of Acting Cubmaster Price, and the 4th Pack under Cubmaster H. Conley began cubbing in earnest and numbers increased to sixty Cubs. Another important addition to the movement during the year was Sherbrooke's first Rover Scout Patrol. This was organized under the leadership of District Scoutmaster William Giovetti and was comprised of boys seventeen years of age and over. In all seventeen boys became members, and the interest promised well for the permanency of the unit. A Scout Sports Association, organized through the efforts of Mr. Banks brought a keener interest to the Scouts in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. Again a splendid Eastern Townships rally was held in Sherbrooke on May 24th, with an attendance of well over three hundred Scouts, Cubs and leaders. The Lynx Patrol of the 2nd Sherbrooke Troop officially opened a splendid Log Cabin, known as "Lynx Lair" on a wooded lot near the city, very kindly donated by W. A. Hale. Two prominent figures in World Scouting, Sir Alfred Pickford, Overseas Commissioner for Scouting, and John A. Stiles, Executive Commissioner for Canada, paid a visit to the city for the purpose of interesting local citizens in the organization.

1926—The 1st Sherbrooke Troop, which had been dormant since 1917, was again re-organized under the Scoutmastership of K. Muzzey, Assistant Scoutmaster of the 2nd Troop. Owing to the fact that Mr. Banks, Scoutmaster of the 4th Troop, was transferred to Nelson, B.C., it was necessary to find another leader for this unit and J. Wright was chosen for this office, with B. Bradford as Assistant Scoutmaster and these gentlemen, together with Mr. Conley who had charge of the 4th Pack, brought their units up to a high standard of Scouting. In the 2nd Troop the usual consistently good Scouting was being carried on under District Scoutmaster Giovetti and the Cubs under District Scoutmaster Price. The Rover Patrol had ceased to function owing to numerous counter attractions. Another new unit was added to the growing family of Scouting when the 1st Sherbrooke Pack of Wolf Cubs was organized with Clarence Blake as Cubmaster. The Toy Repair Shop was again repeated and 162 children were supplied with toys being a large increase over previous years. Scouting in this vicinity suffered a severe blow with the passing of H. Lister, Dominion Field Commissioner. In May, Mr. Lister arrived in Sherbrooke for the purpose of organizing and training leaders, but before starting this important work he was removed by death after a very brief illness. The following quotation is taken from the Sherbrooke Record, May 25th, 1926 issue:

"Mr. Lister was a true Scout, his whole heart being in the Scout movement. As a man of pleasant personality and genial disposition, he made a host of friends throughout his travels. It is characteristic to note that although he had no children of his own, he was never happier than when he was devoting his energy and his efforts in behalf of other people's boys."

1927—In the spring of the year the 5th Troop was re-organized under the leadership of Merrill Smith. A 5th Pack was also started under the same leadership and both units met in St. Peter's Church Hall. As the troops already organized could not take care of the many boys who wished to become Scouts, another troop was formed, namely, the 6th Troop, which held its meetings in St. Andrew's Church Hall. Lynn Trussler, former Assistant Scoutmaster of the 2nd Troop, was named Scoutmaster. A 6th Pack was also formed at the same time with Carvel Hammond as Cubmaster and C. McCullough as Assistant Cubmaster. In September of this year, the census of Scouts and Cubs was as follows: 1st Troop, fifteen Scouts and nine Cubs; 4th Troop, twenty-five Scouts and ten Cubs; 2nd Troop, thirty Scouts and twenty-five Cubs; 5th Troop, twelve Scouts and fourteen Cubs; 6th Troop, twelve Scouts and eighteen Cubs, making a total of ninety-four Scouts and seventy-six Cubs.

The leaders numbered twelve, including District Scoutmaster W. Giovetti and the newly-commissioned District Cubmaster C. Price. The Boy Scout Toy Shop was again operated with a further increase in the number of children receiving toys.

1928—At the beginning of the year, the various troops were progressing favourably under the supervision of the following leaders: 1st Troop, K. Muzzey; Pack, C. Blake, 2nd Troop, W. Giovetti; Pack, C. Price. 4th Troop, J. Wright; Pack, F. Hicks. 5th Troop, R. Smith; Pack, M. Smith. 6th Troop, L. Trussler; Pack, C. Hammond.

Owing to inability of securing suitable headquarters, the 1st Troop and Pack were working under difficulties. Later in the year an old street car was purchased and used as a meeting place. After persistent demands from the West Ward, a Scout Troop was organized in St. Paul's Church, under the Scoutmastership of Rev. W. H. Cheverton. This unit was known as the 7th Troop. Owing to pressure of business, W. Giovetti found it necessary to resign as Scoutmaster of the 2nd Troop and was replaced by J. W. Blake. C. Price, who has withdrawn as district Cubmaster and taken over the office of Scoutmaster of the 5th Troop, was replaced as District Cubmaster by C. Blake, while L. E. Trussler was appointed district Scoutmaster to replace Mr. W. Giovetti, who had been named Assistant District Commissioner. During the past several years troop camping

Continued on page 27

Getting Down to Brass Tacks

On this Question of Private Versus Public Ownership of Electric Services

The problem of Public versus Private Ownership of electric service should be envisaged from the broad social angle. Which of the two systems is the more equitable? Which one renders the greatest services, not to a few but to all the people? A public utility if it is to fulfil its true role in the community should first of all give as near a perfect service as is humanly possible; its rates should be such that the service will be readily available to whomsoever desires it and lastly the utility should expend considerable efforts to promote the industrial expansion of the district served. This is sound economics as it benefits everyone concerned.

In an endeavor to refute the malicious and unfounded attacks to which the industry has lately been subjected, Southern Canada Power Company has made public, certain impressive facts which have fortunately served to dispel the erroneous theories launched by a group intent upon playing politics at the expense of the taxpayer. These facts, the veracity of which none can lawfully question, reveal the extremely weak foundations upon which the advocates of public ownership built their case, as well as the total lack of regard shown for the welfare of the citizens generally.

The most cursory examination of the following figures reveals that S.C.P. rates for service are lower than the rates which prevail in any of the municipally owned communities in the province.

COMPARISON OF SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY'S RATES WITH RATES OF MUNICIPAL PLANTS IN QUEBEC

"Southern Canada City Rates." *

K. W. Hrs. Per Month.	20	40	60	80	100	200	300	400	500	750	1000
S. C. P. Co.	.90	1.50	2.10	2.40	2.70	4.20	5.70	7.20	8.70	12.45	16.20
Asbestos	1.56	2.81	4.09	5.37	6.65	9.15	11.40	13.65	15.90	21.53	27.15
Bagotville	1.33	2.41	3.49	4.57	5.65	7.25	8.60	9.95	11.30	14.68	18.05
Barford	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	17.25	21.00
Barnston	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	17.20	21.00
Beloeil	1.65	3.45	5.05	6.65	8.25	10.80	13.10	15.40	17.70	23.40	29.20
Coaticook	1.35	2.70	4.05	5.40	6.75	8.25	9.75	11.25	12.75	16.50	20.25
Compton Township	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	17.25	21.00
Dorval	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	8.30	11.30	14.30	17.30	24.80	32.30
Grand'Mère	.80	1.60	2.40	3.20	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	17.00	22.00
Joliette	1.45	2.75	4.05	5.35	6.65	9.35	11.90	14.45	17.00	23.38	29.75
Jonquière	1.35	2.07	2.43	2.79	3.15	4.95	6.21	7.11	8.01	10.26	12.51
Laprairie	1.05	2.00	2.80	3.70	4.35	6.65	8.45	10.25	12.05	16.55	21.05
Magog	1.00	1.90	2.80	3.70	4.60	6.50	8.30	10.10	11.90	16.40	20.90
Mégantic	2.10	2.90	3.70	4.10	4.50	6.50	8.50	10.00	11.50	15.25	19.00
McMasterville	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	10.50	13.50	16.50	19.50	27.00	34.50
Petit Lac Magog	1.08	2.16	2.57	2.97	3.38	5.40	7.43	9.45	11.48	14.85	18.23
Pointe à Gatineau	1.04	1.94	2.61	3.06	3.51	5.76	8.01	10.26	12.51	18.14	23.76
Rivière du Loup	1.91	3.62	5.32	7.02	8.72	10.72	12.42	14.12	14.55	15.61	16.68
Rivière du Loup (en bas)	2.14	4.03	5.94	7.84	9.75	11.94	13.84	15.74	16.22	17.41	18.59
Sacré-Coeur de Jésus (East Broughton)	1.14	2.28	3.42	4.56	5.70	11.10	16.20	21.00	25.50	35.40	43.50
Sherbrooke	1.04	2.01	2.41	2.82	3.22	5.25	7.27	9.30	11.32	14.67	18.07
St Agathe	1.50	2.85	3.75	4.95	6.15	8.70	10.80	13.05	15.30	20.92	26.54
St. Ambroise	1.85	3.35	4.85	6.55	8.15	10.00	11.50	13.00	14.50	18.25	22.00
St. Anne de Bellevue	1.60	3.20	4.80	6.40	8.00	10.75	13.15	15.55	17.95	23.95	29.95
St. Basile le Grand	1.85	3.45	5.05	6.65	8.25	10.80	13.10	15.40	17.70	23.45	29.20
St Georges de Cacouna	2.14	4.03	5.94	7.84	9.75	11.94	13.84	15.74	16.22	17.41	18.59
St. Hilaire	1.73	3.31	4.84	6.37	7.90	11.00	13.85	16.70	19.55	26.66	33.80
St. Joseph d'Alma	2.25	4.25	6.25	8.25	10.25	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	20.25	24.00
St. Mathieu de Beloeil	1.85	3.45	5.05	6.65	8.25	10.80	13.10	15.40	17.70	23.45	29.20
Terrebonne	1.70	3.30	4.60	6.10	7.10	10.70	13.20	14.70	16.20	19.95	23.70
Thurso	2.20	3.90	5.30	6.50	7.70	11.90	15.80	19.90	23.90	33.80	43.90
Westmount	.75	1.35	1.95	2.55	3.15	5.30	7.30	9.30	11.15	14.90	18.65
Windsor Mills	1.55	2.95	4.35	5.75	7.15	9.65	11.65	13.65	15.65	20.65	25.65

* "Rates in smaller communities are 30, 60 and 90c. per month higher, acording to number of customers."

Furthermore Southern Canada Power rates are lower than any rates in the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba (Winnipeg excepted) and lower than the rates in the States of Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire. Having regard to the taxes paid lower than the rates in the majority of the municipalities in the province of Ontario. Lack of space will not permit these latter comparisons to be reproduced here but all these figures have been submitted to the Electricity Commission of the Province of Quebec and they substantiate our statements in every respect.

As regards industrial progress we will leave the chart speak for itself. These particular figures emanate from the statiscal department, Federal Government, Ottawa. Again we behold S.C.P. towns outdistancing those whose electric systems are publicly owned. Salaries and wages, population, number of employees, number of establishments, gross value of products all these are vital factors which have grown remarkably under the aegis of the company, whilst the same cannot be said of those centres that have retained municipal electricity.

If Southern Canada Power serves its customers at lower rates and in addition provides more employment for the citizens, is such an organization not living up to the best business ethics? Can it be denied that such a company is a constructive element in the territory? To sum up, we leave it to the good judgment of the readers of this newspaper as to whether private ownership is not in the best interests of the population.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS 1921-1931

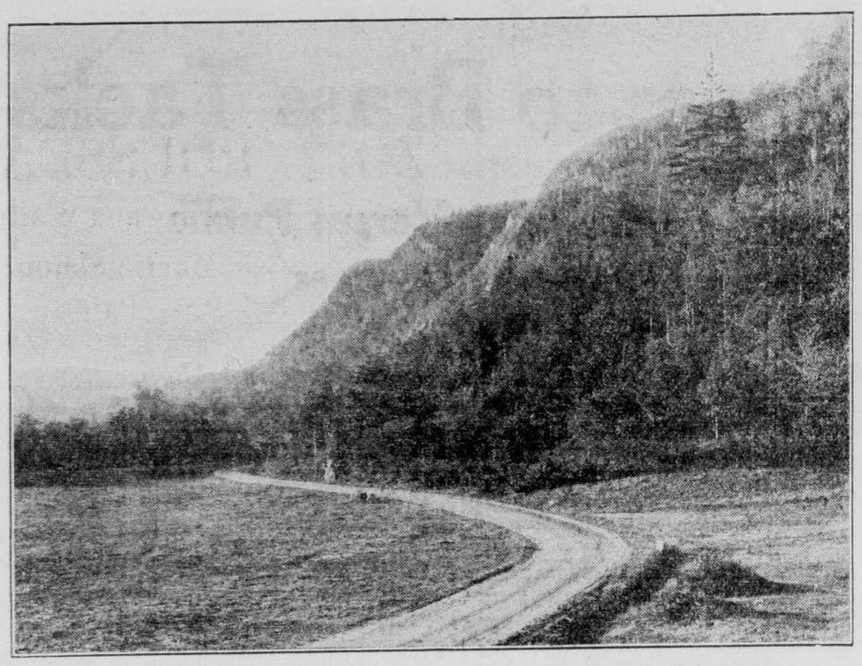
Towns served by Southern Canada Power vis-à-vis Quebec Towns, with Municipal Power Plants, Comparable Towns in Ontario, The Whole of Ontario.

	1921	1931	Per Cent. Growth	Per Cent. Growth for all Ontario
POPULATION				
Towns served by S.C.P.	42,150	58,243	38.2	
Quebec Towns, with Municipal Plants	36,747	46,395	26.2	16.98
Comparable Ontario Towns with Municipal Plants	126,985	139,104	9.	
NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS				
Towns served by S.C.P.	166	217	30.7	
Quebec Towns, with Municipal Plants	109	129	18.3	11.2
Comparable Ontario Towns, with Municipal Plants	606	616	1.6	
CAPITAL INVESTED				
Towns served by S.C.P.	25,524,376	62,276,562	143.9	
Quebec Towns, with Municipal Plants	27,837,678	37,926,077	36.2	46.
Comparable Ontario Towns, with Municipal Plants	87,469,475	112,361,012	28.4	
No. OF EMPLOYEES				
Towns served by S.C.P.	7,123	13,286	86.5	
Quebec Towns, with Municipal Plants	5,642	6,231	10.4	20.9
Comparable Ontario Towns, with Municipal Plants	15,957	19,910	24.8	
SALARIES AND WAGES				
Towns served by S.C.P.	5,461,282	11,190,366	104.9	
Quebec Towns, with Municipal Plants	5,222,175	5,277,158	1.0	17.06
Comparable Ontario Towns, with Municipal Plants	18,095,304	19,444,634	7.04	
GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS				
Towns served by S.C.P.	21,451,001	41,362,624	92.8	
Quebec Towns, with Municipal Plants	21,911,646	23,404,695	6.8	14.
Comparable Ontario Towns, with Municipal Plants	78,825,816	77,763,039	—1.4	

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

"Owned by Those It Serves."

Good Roads Have Played an Important Part in the Rapid Progress of Canada's Oldest Province.



Approach to the picturesque Bolton Pass, a few miles south of Brome Lake Duck Farm.

Quebec has a total mileage of 35,148 of rural roads of which there is a total length of 16,926 of miles of permanent improved roads, and in 1934 nine hundred and twenty-six miles were added in construction.

Real progress has been made under the Government engineers and at the close of January 31st, 1934, is as follows:

Improved earth roads	18,797 miles
Gravel and sand clay	14,048 miles
Waterbound macadam	1,404 miles
Bituminous macadam, cement concrete and bituminous concrete	899 miles

This does not take in the cement paved roads in the corporations, towns and cities.

Our main highway system comprises 58 main arteries aggregate length of 5,924 miles. In 1919, there were only 2,000 miles of paved and gravelled roads.

One has but to compare the road mileage with the railway mileage and they can see at once what a transportation compenent has been set up in this province.

The elimination of dust has been a great problem, and particular attention was paid to this by the Department during the past year. A special budget was set up to apply calcium and oil, and more than 3,000 miles were treated during the course of the year. In some cases this had to be applied twice because of the dry weather.

Good Roads have done more to bring the people of the Province closer together than anything else. It is so easy to get in your car and meet a friend fifty miles' distant, and it makes closer neighbours of those far away. Tourists were astounded by the Good Roads in our Province, and many letters were received by the Department on the efficiently maintained gravel roads. Quebec is well abreast with her Sister Provinces in Good Roads.

We are proud of our Good Roads and are telling the world about them and what Quebec is to the Tourist. Advertising has been done in some of United States leading dailies and periodicals. In 1934 this was increased 25 per cent. and more than 30 U. S. publications were used to attract visitors and tourists to this Province, so they, too, could enjoy our Good Roads and see our various resources. Many of these have neither been tapped nor approached in the passing years.

Good Roads have again helped materially in the increase of our population. In 1901, we had a population of 1,648,898 by 1934 it had jumped to 2,935,615, a total gain in thirty-three years of 1,286,717.

Among the most pressing matters to be carried out is the straightening, widening and paving of sections of the trans-Canada Highway. The 425 miles of this highway, that run through this Province, are paved or gravelled.

Low cost bituminous paving would appear to be the answer to the dust problem. This form of paving is being given a thorough testing on the Levis-Sherbrooke and Jackman Highways, and if proven satisfactory other highways will be treated.

If you require road maps and literature of the Quebec road system, these will be sent to you upon request. Just write to the Minister, and these will be sent from the Tourist Bureau, which is under his jurisdiction.

The HONOURABLE J. E. PERRAULT.

Minister of Roads, Quebec City.

J. L. BOULANGER,
Deputy Minister of Roads.

ARTHUR BERGERON,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

Summary of the Work of 1934.

Statement to December 1, 1934

MAINTENANCE AT THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPENSE

Provincial and regional highways	5,615.19 miles
Municipal Roads	9,829.13 miles
Total Length	15,444.32 miles

PERMANENT PAVEMENTS (pavements completed)—In miles

	Main Highways	Municipal Roads	Total Length
Bituminous concrete	45.02	5.80	50.82
Bituminous macadam	10.05	. . .	10.05
Macadam	2.75	1.58	4.33
Total Length	57.82	7.38	65.20

WORKS PRELIMINARY TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT PAVEMENTS 27.34 miles

CONSTRUCTION—Lengths completed, in miles

	Main Highways	Municipal Roads	Total Length
Gravel	66.92	508.55	575.47
Water bound macadam	. . .	1.40	1.40
Sand-Clay	. . .	5.14	5.14
Cement concrete	2.69	. . .	2.69
Total Length	69.61	515.09	584.70

ROADS UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON DECEMBER 1

Main highways	101.67 miles
Municipal roads	293.87 miles
Total length	395.54 miles

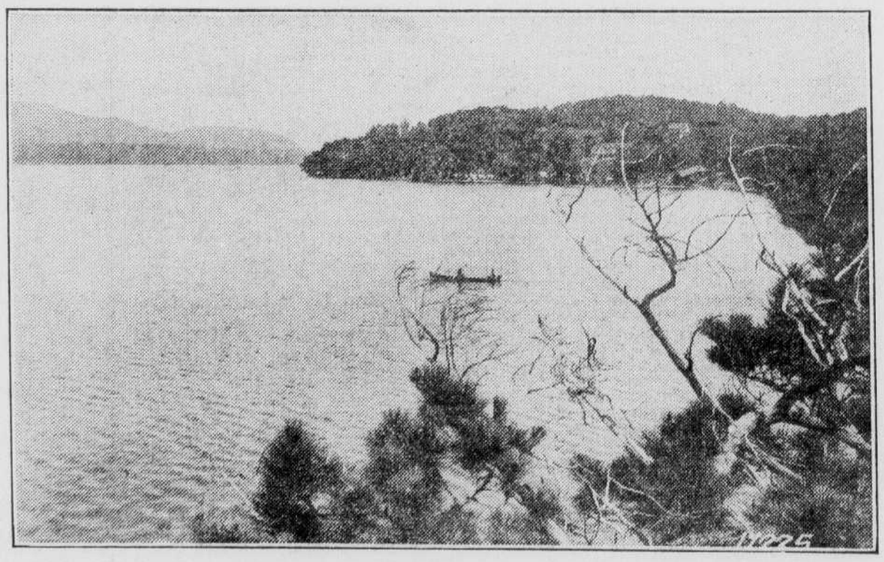
BRIDGES AND CULVERTS REBUILT or REPAIRED in 1934 by the Roads Department 127

VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS on highways and roads already improved and maintained by the Roads Department (angles and sharp curves eliminated; easing of curves; clearing at blind turns and railroad level crossings; viaducts and bridges widened, etc.) Number of cases where one or the other of these improvements have been made. 140

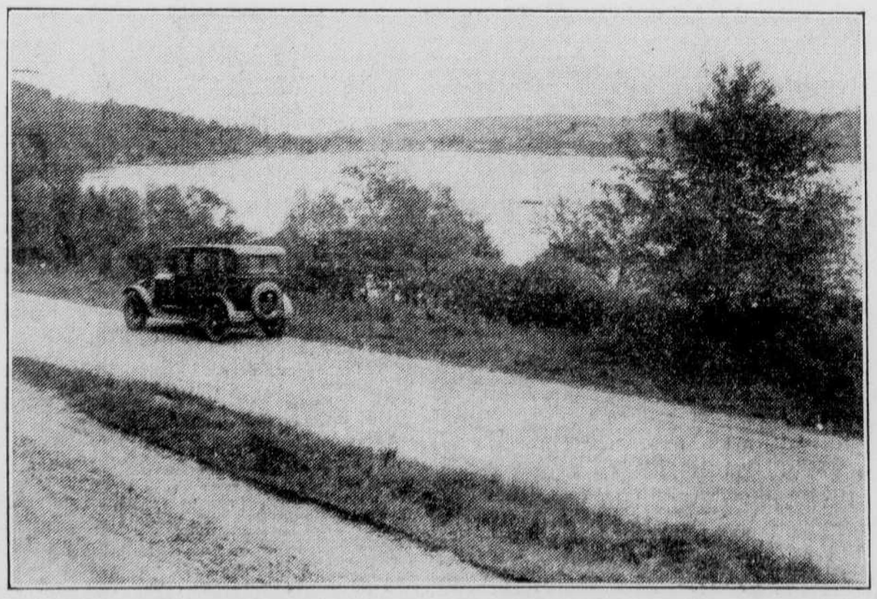
Total milleage covered by these improvements 47.32 miles

ROADS OPENED AND MAINTAINED FOR AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC DURING THE WINTER OF 1933-34

District of Montreal	276 miles
District of Quebec	106 miles
District of Chicoutimi	15 miles
Total Length	397 miles



A view which bursts upon you from a point along Quebec good roads.



Glimpses of Massawippi Lake and North Hatley from the Bluff above Siccawei Lodge Farm.

FIRST SETTLER ARRIVED ON SITE OF WINDSOR MILLS EARLY IN 1800

At That Time There Was a Trail Along Banks of St. Francis River from Sherbrooke to Richmond—Captain Josiah Brown Took Interest in Freight Traffic Down St. Francis River to Three Rivers—Windsor Made a Township in 1802—Present Town Represents Years of Steady Progress.

The Town of Windsor is another of the many beauty spots of the Eastern Townships. To the eye of an artist soul, the panoramic views from its many hilltops quite repay the effort of climbing the slope. Many beautiful trees are to be seen along its streets, testifying to an appreciation of the beauties of nature on the part of its citizens.

The town has a good water supply with steady pressure and it is well equipped with electricity which is delivered through its own system. All streets are well lighted, and there are over seven miles of cement sidewalk. During the past summer the fire station was enlarged, finished up-to-date with hose-drying tower and a high power siren. A modern fire truck has also been added to take the place of the old hand-drawn wagon. In August last, a market building was erected to accommodate forty tables. This is heated in winter, is well patronized and greatly appreciated by the public.

There are three good schools, each with an excellent staff of teachers, and a large post office in the centre of the town with another in the East Ward. The town is served by two railway lines, the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway, two banks, three large hotels, two beautifully kept cemeteries, a commodious theatre, a baseball field, a skating rink, an attractive building for Scout headquarters with a playground for the children and, belonging to the Canada Paper Club, a remarkably central golf links with a well-equipped club house. In a small park bordering the highway there is a beautiful Soldiers' Monument and a bandstand.

Tte Town Council is composed of the following: A. W. Sykes, Mayor, Dr. C. A. Turner and Leo Paquet, North Ward; T. F. Proulx and Achille Bolduc, South Ward; Regis St. Laurent and E. Turgeon, East Ward. The secretary-treasurer is J. A. Lagasse, with Nap. Rousseau as assistant; N. W. Caswell, town foreman; T. Bolduc, police officer, and Ernest Desaulniers, captain of the fire brigade.

The town's population at the last census was 2,768. The taxable property amounts to $1,942,985, and the non-taxable $210,600.

Early in the year 1800, when the first settlers came to Windsor, there was a trail along the banks of the St. Francis river, leading from Sherbrooke to Richmond. This trail became the old wagon road and traces of it can be seen along the line of the present railroad. Scotch, Irish and a few English, mostly emigrants from the New England States, settled along the shores of the river. Somewhat later grants of land were made to officers, privates and to heirs of deceased soldiers in the Canadian militia. Thus were brought 130 French families, who were settled on land in the section now known as St. George de Windsor.

Captain Josiah Brown, the first settler, was interested in the freight traffic down the St. Francis river to Three Rivers. Long boats or barges were usually employed, but much freighting was also done in bark canoes. The house which Mr. Brown built is the one now owned and occupied by G. R. Fowler on Main street, and is undoubtedly the oldest building in Windsor. Following soon after Captain Brown came Peter Frye, Nathaniel Webster, John Thomas, Nathaniel Caswell, Moody Bayley, Ebenezer Moore and others. The first French settlers were Michael Cloutier, Michael Begin and Charles Begin, who came in 1853.

Melbourne was at first the nearest base for supplies and not everything needed could be obtained even there. Mail was secured either at Melbourne or in Brompton at the old inn, which now is the residence of Charles Addison. The earliest travelling was done by way of a stage coach running on the Brompton side of the river. The most fruitful source of revenue at that time was the making of salts from hardwood ashes and marketing it at Three Rivers. Moose meat was a common article of diet. The Wattapekah river abounded with trout and beaver and the wolves prowled the bush.

A grist mill was built in 1803 by C. E. Wurtele and the indications are that he was the first mayor of the township of Windsor and Stoke, the two being at first under a common council. The first blacksmith shop was situated quite close to the old road on what is now M. W. McCourt's property. Mungo Douglas was the smithy here until about 1871, when age compelled him to retire, but there is now no trace of his shop. He became one of the first deacons of Lower Windsor Church, George Kerr was the other. In the southern end of the town a blacksmith shop was erected by John Dearden, on the present Soldiers' Monument terrace. This sort of old shop, once so necessary, has now mostly given way to garages.

The first carpenter shop was run by Aaron Lawrence in the rear of his house which he built in 1859, and which is now the residence of Dr. J. A. McCabe. The first resident physician was Dr. Sam McCully. Until then the sick and injured had been treated by Dr. Worthington, of Sherbrooke, or Dr. Webber, of Richmond. Dr. McCully was followed by Dr. Spear.

The first cemetery for Roman Catholics was on the site where the convent now stands. A few graves down by the river at the northern end of the town line, on what was probably the old McLean property, is the old "Hieland" cemetery for the Scotch settlement back of the line. The graveyard on the Brompton side of the river appears to have been used by the Windsor people also in the very early days.

The St. Lawrence and Atlantic railroad line was put through the town in 1851. They being authorized to apply for an act of parliament by the Grand Trunk. The first train went over the rails on October 15, 1851. This line connected Montreal with Portland, Maine, but did not reach Portland until 1853. It was later known as the Grand Trunk and is now the Canadian National.

The first station was built where the Canada Paper Company's shipping shed now stands and the first station agent was William Weston. He was followed by William Wells.

At that time the post office and general store was situated at the upper end of the present Canadian National Railway freight shed and C. E. Wurtele was the first post master and storekeeper. He also operated the ferry which plied back and forth across the river, just a few feet south from where the bridge was afterwards built. The post office was removed to somewhere near its present location in 1878, eight years after the late J. A. McCabe became postmaster. Mr. McCabe erected what was the first business block in 1890. Where the Wattapekah Block now stands there was formerly a wooden building in which Henry Brown kept a store.

A wooden bridge was built in 1875. It was taken out by the ice on March 14, 1898, but was replaced by an iron one the following winter. This still remains and was freed of toll in 1915.

Considerable difficulty occurred over choosing a site for the depot, when its location was changed about 1878. Land had been purchased near Moquin's present grain store but the Canada Paper Company wanted the depot nearer their plant and their request was granted.

Some years ago the name of the town was changed from Windsor Mills to Windsor by Act of Parliament. In 1905 the Orford Mountain Railway built a spur, connecting the Canadian Pacific Railway line between Sherbrooke and Montreal with terminal at Windsor. This branch was afterwards taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The old Wurtele house, of late years known as the "Cottage," was torn down about 1931 and some of the lumber used by John Farquhar in the construction of his home. The Canada Paper Company, owned this and the boarding-house also, where Jane Douglas, later James Henderson and more recently W. H. Johns kept a boarding house for the mill employees. This too was torn down in 1933, Auguste Huard disposing of the old lumber. The original Bauers home stood on rising ground facing the Wattapekah river at the northern end of the town. The house referred to as the Bauers home, which was moved when the Sherbrooke highway was straightened, was one later built by Mr. Bauers. They then abandoned the old one and long afterwards it was torn down. The old James Dearden house was burned down after it had been made into a bakery many years ago. The three so-called Dearden houses were all built at a more recent period. Still one finds many interesting old buildings, notably Mr. Fowler's house which formerly was Capt. Brown's log house and also the building which now houses the Regent Theatre owned by Dr. McCabe. This formerly stood close to the old wagon road and dates back to the time before the railroad passed through the district. From the manner of its construction, one might deduce that it had originally been intended for a factory of some sort, the project being later abandoned. Another old house is the Peter Moore home, also known as Henry Moore's home. This apparently is still standing, back a bit from Third avenue, but so remodelled as to be scarcely recognizable. The house now owned and occupied by Miss Ada McCullough was part of the old Brown estate, belonging to Josiah Brown, Jr., the father of Henry Brown. The old James McCrea house, which stood south of the Windsor mill, was taken down many years ago. Mention should be made of the old Town Hall which stood on the land which Otis Caswell now cultivates as a garden. It was the centre for many social functions about fifty years ago, but has long since been torn down.

Windsor was made a township on July 14th, 1802. It became a village in 1876 with Abbott Frye as first mayor. There was then a population of four hundred. It was raised to the status of a town in 1899 and its first mayor was P. F. Dooley. A complete list of mayors from 1876, the present follows: Abbott Frye, E. G. Morey, John Dearden, John Shanks, Thomas Logan, J. A. McHardy, John Samson, M. Bourassa, C. A. Dearden, J. H. Marcette, C. A. [illegible], P. F. Dooley, F. J. Campbell, Aime Trudeau, Barney Quinn, Alphonse Milette, D. McCarthy, Philip Paquet, Thomas King, H. Lamontagne, H. H. Bourque, J. W. Quinn, P. B. Lemire and A. W. Sykes. The secretary-treasurers have been: James McCrea, Abbott Frye, J. A. Begin and J. A. Lagasse.

Excellent water power, accessible timber limits and good shipping facilities were among the reasons why, as the former name of this town indicated, a great many mills have been built here.

The first was a grist mill, built in 1803 by C. E. Wurtele, and later operated as a sawmill. The miller was Mr. Bauers, a German. It was afterwards run by John and James Thompson and finally Angus-Logan of Sherbrooke incorporated it as the Canada Paper Company, after it had begun making pulp and paper. The old grist mill is still standing near the highway bridge across the Wattapekah river and is used as a storehouse by the Canada Paper Co.

The second was a sawmill built by a Mr. Clarke, about two miles east, up the Wattapekah. This one burned down, in 1879, and was never rebuilt. The Town Corporation bought the site, built a dam and erected a pumphouse for the purpose of supplying water to the town.

David Rankin's sawmill was located by the St. Francis river and was run by steam. Masse's garage now stands near the spot. John Samson bought out this property after it became inoperative and the mill was made over into tenements, now owned by Edmond Tourigny and one is occupied by him.

The powder mill was built in 1861 by Marble and Andrews. This was about a mile from Windsor on the St. George road. It was later known as Ferrier and Andrews, until it was bought out by Brainerd and incorporated as the Windsor Powder Company. This name was changed to Hamilton Powder Company, later became known as the Canadian Explosives Company and later as Canadian Industries, Limited. A sawmill and keg shop was in operation some of the time and at one period there was quite a little village built up around this mill. In 1922, it was moved to Beloeil, where Canadian Industries, Limited have another plant, but charcoal was still made here until 1931. Several explosions occurred here at different times, in which a number of men lost their lives.

In April, 1864, a mill for the manufacture of pulp was begun at the old Wurtele grist mill property. In September 1865, pulp was produced, put into bags and shipped on platform cars to the paper mill at Sherbrooke, which Angus-Logan had been operating since 1860. This pulp was made from wood fibre with a small percentage of rag pulp. Windsor disputes with St. Andrews-East the honour of having produced the first wood pulp to be made in Canada.

In 1866, ground was broken beside the pulp mill for a paper mill which is known as the Windsor mill. This was completed in 1867 and from that time no more pulp was shipped to Sherbrooke. These mills were incorporated under the name Canada Paper Company in 1873. About this time or later, Angus dissolved partnership with Logan and set up for himself elsewhere. The first mishap occurred on February 10th, 1880, when the boiler blew up, described an arc through the air, to land upright in the St. Francis river, about opposite the present site of the Canadian National Railway depot. It is still there, having been tipped over on its side by the ice in the spring following and can be seen at low water. Two men were killed, Joseph Dunlap and Mr. Pouliot, while three others, G. G. Sykes, Lambert and Carrier were badly injured and the building completely demolished. It was rebuilt and in eighteen months the roof was again blown off and the boiler landed up near the present substation. Fortunately this happened at noon when no one was inside the building. These two mills are still operating.

About the year 1870, Mr. Straight was operating a corset and hoopskirt factory on Main street, where the main post office now stands. This was quite a flourishing industry at that time, but very few of the present town residents are able to recall it.

A grist mill was built in 1877 by Rev. J. E. Michaud beside the Wattapekah at the end of Convent street, where the footbridge now crosses into the section familiarly known as "Little Canada." The miller was Prime Tetreault and he lived in the mill house with his family. At one period in its history, this mill was owned by A. I. Hopkins, who tore the wooden structure down and rebuilt in brick. This building is still standing and is used by the Town Corporation as a storeroom.

Messrs. Charleston and McHardy built a sawmill which was known by the latter's name. It was on the Wattapekah river near the present baseball ground, but burned down many years ago.

The Springvale mill was built by the Canada Paper Company in 1882, near the present filter plant on Factory street. At that time there were two machines running in the Windsor mill and two machines were installed here, one new and the other from the Sherbrooke mill, which was in process of being dismantled. It burned down on October 21, 1886, was rebuilt and started up again on October 21, 1887, exactly a year to a day from its destruction. It was dismantled during the years 1908-10, on account of being too far from the shipping sheds and the cartage was becoming burdensome.

Dufresne built a sawmill a short distance beyond McHardy's after the latter burned down. The Canada Paper Company bought it and B. Quinn operated it for a time on lease, but it was finally torn down. There is a dam still at this place.

Lewis' sawmill was built a little lower down than Clarke's, near the present reservoir. Walter Trudeau established a planing mill at this place, which was bought out by Edgar Hardy, who moved the machinery over to set up a sash and door factory on Second avenue. J. E. Lemieux bought this out four years ago and has since built an additional storey, installed new machinery and increased the scope of its activities. He also put up an independent saw mill last year and is now able to take the logs as they come from the woods and turn them into finished products in all kinds of furniture and woodwork.

St. Francis Paper Mill was built by the Canada Paper Company about half a mile south of their Windsor mill in 1897, when a dam was put across the St. Francis at this point. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1901, was rebuilt and again began operating in September 1903. Additions have since been made and this mill is still operating two machines.

The Laineau Manufacturing Company had felt works here about thirty years ago, where felt boots and leggings were made. This was situated on Dearden street and the mill was the William Kerr house, one tenement of which is now occupied by Duncan Wilsey.

In 1905, Joseph Martel built a saw mill at the corner of Fourth and Fifth avenues. It burned down in April of the following year and was not rebuilt.

The first sawmill to be built in Lower Windsor was constructed by W. H. McCullough on the Willow Brook. It was burned down, but he rebuilt it and several years later sold it to Lewis Nelson, who also ground grist there. The site is still known as Nelson Mill, but it is many years since it ceased operating.

The mill known as Aime Trudeau's was about opposite the eleventh range. The one known as Prentice Stevens' was about one hundred yards west of McHardy's and previous to this he had operated one near Titus. Ross' mill was in Goshen.

A butter factory was built about thirty years ago by Paul Sylvestre on Elm street. Joseph Cote is the present owner and buttermaker.

Tradition has it that in the year 1839, the late Rev. William King, then of Sherbrooke, came regularly to Brompton to conduct Church of England services in a schoolhouse near the present Christ's Church. After that time the clergy of Sherbrooke and of Melbourne did occasional duty in Brompton and Windsor.

Christ's Church, Brompton, was built in 1872 and opened on All Saints' Day, November 1st. The donor of both the land on which the church stands and the burial ground was Mrs. Charles Hill. Not long after this, a pasonage was built in Brompton on Henry Addison's property, it was never occupied, nor ever entirely finished, though it stood for a number of years, but finally was torn down.

The register of baptisms, marriages and burials for this mission was issued in 1874, and here one finds first the signatures of Archdeacon Roe, Rev. I. M. Thompson, Rev. Louis C. Wurtele, incumbent of Acton, and Rev. L. O. Armstrong. In 1875, land was bought for St. George's Church at Windsor, and the building was completed the following year. It was situated on Fourth avenue. Rev. C. B. Washer was appointed in 1877 and he, like Mr. Armstrong, had his headquarters in Brompton, but after that time the incumbents resided in Windsor. Appointed next were Rev. H. P. Mansbridge and later Rev. Thomas L. Ball, M.A. During the latter's stay, St. George's Church was enlarged, a parsonage fund partly raised and Grace Church, Hardwood Hill, was built. The first service in this church was held on August 31st, 1890. However the English-speaking people gradually moved out of this section, and the services were discontinued. Later, the church was torn down, some of the lumber being used in the construction of a new St. George's Church at Windsor. After Mr. Ball, the incumbent was Rev. J. C. Cox and soon after he came, the present parsonage was built beside St. George's Church. The Very Rev. Archdeacon Roe, D.D., was appointed in 1894 and was followed by Rev. E. A. W. King and afterwards by Rev. J. N. B. Belford. About 1909, a new church was built at Windsor on the same site as the former. The furnishings of this church are dignified and well appointed. The style of architecture is unusual but not unattractive, although perhaps rather difficult to define or place. Rev. George Pye came in 1921 and he has been succeeded by the Rev. B. Watson and the present incument, Rev. O. Berry.

Connected temporarily with this mission were the Revs. C. Brown, P. S. Mesnay, R. L. MacFarlane,

Continued on page 28

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WINDSOR, QUE.

FIRST SETTLEMENT WAS MADE IN LENNOXVILLE ABOUT YEAR 1796

Boasting a New Industry which Is Expected to Begin Operations within a Few Months, Town of Lennoxville Is Known as a Thriving Municipality—The Seat of That Old and Well-Known Institution of Learning, the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville Is Frequently Spoken of as the University Town.

Boasting a new industry which is expected to begin operations within a few months,—a subsidiary of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio,—the Town of Lennoxville is a thriving municipality situated only three miles from Sherbrooke.

Lennoxville was in the early days known as the "Upper Forks," because of its proximity to the junction of the Massawippi and St. Francis rivers. Located in the Township of Ascot, County of Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, up until the year 1871, formed a part of the municipality of Ascot. By an act of the Provincial Legislature in the year 1871, however, it was made into a separate municipality and remained a village until 1920. In that year it was incorporated as a town.

The area of Lennoxville, according to the latest statistics available, is about three thousand nine hundred acres, or a little more than six miles. The lay-out of the municipality is in the form of a parallelogram, approximately three miles long and two miles wide.

Lennoxville is frequently spoken of as the University Town because of its being the seat of that old and well-known institution of learning, Bishop's University, of which its citizens are rightfully proud. It also has two other schools, a Protestant High School and a Roman Catholic school for boys and girls. It has three churches, Anglican, United Church of Canada and Roman Catholic.

It would seem that the records are a little hazy concerning the first settlement about Lennoxville. Mrs. Day's "History of the Eastern Townships" published in 1869, places it around 1796. Describing the Township of Ascot she says:

"The tract of land is the district of Three Rivers, bounded north by Stoke, east by Eaton, south by Compton and west by Orford, subdivided into 288 lots of the usual dimensions, was erected into a township named Ascot, on March 5th, 1803; parts of which were granted to Gilbert Hyatt and his associates, viz: David Moe, John Newton, Benijah Benedict, Moses Knapp, James Lobdell, Joseph Hyatt, Cornelius Hyatt, Jacob Hyatt, Samuel Dorman, John Wilcox, Joseph Wilcox, Thomas Wilcox, Isaac Hyatt, Francis Wilcox, Abraham Vontine, Thomas Merihew, John Merihew, Clement Wilcox, Ebenezer Dorman, Thomas Lobdell, Ebenezer Lobdell, Elam Austin Moe, Jonathan Ball, Joseph Moe, Samuel Peckham, John Ward, Boldad Hubbard and Israel Hubbard.

"About the year 1796 Gilbert Hyatt and several brothers who had previously come into Canada from Arlington, Vt., in consequence of political troubles, located themselves upon the tract above named, and took the preliminary steps toward obtaining the grant of a township; but in consequence of failure on their part of the conditions, only portions were secured.

"At this period parties of Indians frequented the vicinity, as the section had been included in their hunting and fishing grounds. They were remnants of the St. Francis and other tribes that had become greatly reduced in numbers during the wars that preceded the final conquest of Canada. While the men were away hunting the women were making baskets, moccasins, etc., which they sold to the settlers for provisions or whatever they could get.

"The first pearl ashery built at the Upper Forks, Lennoxville, was owned by the Messrs. Dorman, father and son. C. F. H. Goodhue became a prominent man here and an extensive proprietor of lands. John Neman was also one of the early traders; and George Barnard, Jonathan Ball, Benjamin Stone, Calvin Moulton, James Blodget, Ezekiel Elliott and Elim Warner were among the early men. Dr. Moses N. Nicolls was a prominent physician here at a very early day."

Many of the names above mentioned have a familiar sound, not a few of their descendants still reside in Lennoxville and its vicinity.

Here it is that three lines of railways, Canadian Pacific, Canadian National and Quebec Central form a junction, affording exceptional transportation facilities to industrial concerns whose plants are located here.

18,000 AUTOS REGISTERED IN THIS DISTRICT

Province of Quebec Operated 5,274 More Automobiles in 1934 than in Previous Year—Total of 165,286 Motor Vehicles Registered in Quebec Province Last Year Compared with 160,012 in 1933.

There were 5,274 more automobiles operated in the Province of Quebec in 1934 than in the previous year. According to motor vehicle statistics for the province, registrations in 1934 totalled 165,286 as compared with 160,012 in the preceding twelve months.

Of these 165,286 registrations, 18,001 were taken out by Eastern Townships motorists.

New vehicles for passengers accounted for 9,255 registrations, used vehicles for passengers for 129,097, new vehicles for merchandise for 2,094, and used vehicles for merchandise for 24,840.

The number of registrations in the Eastern Townships was divided as follows:

Bedford Town	231
Black Lake Town	51
Brome County	1,268
Bromptonville	155
Coaticook Town	399
Cowansville Town	298
Compton County	1,252
Cookshire Town	159
Drummond County	572
Drummondville	1,145
East Angus	276
Farnham	418
Granby	1,005
Lennoxville	395
Magog	580
Maple Grove	1
Megantic County	700
Megantic Town	240
Missisquoi County	675
Richmond County	968
Richmond Town	287
Scotstown	73
Shefford County	803
Sherbrooke County	2,833
Sherbrooke	1,214
Thetford Mines	603
Waterloo	324
Windsor Mills	228
Wolfe County	591
Total	18,001

FAMILY IS STILL BASIC INSTITUTION IN RUSSIA

No Girl in Russia Would Dream of Not Going on with Her Work After Marriage.

Montreal, Feb. 23.—While private business has become a thing of the past in Russia and religion had almost disappeared, the family as a basic social institution still remained, said Maurice Hindus, Russian-born author and lecturer, in an address here. The revolution sought to liberate, not to destroy, the family, and though the structure had not collapsed it had lost its individualism.

Marriage and divorce had been made cheap, easy and convenient. The law, however, protected the weaker party to the extent that a man or woman must contribue to the support of a divorced partner, in case of illness, one-third of the salary received for a period not exceeding a year. "If the wife wishes to remain ill after a year, she must do so at her own expense," Mr. Hindus said.

A woman who worked for the state was cared for by the state. "You will not find a girl in Russia who dreams of not going on with her work after marriage," Mr. Hindus commented. She received two months vacation, with pay, before the birth of a child and two months after. Nurseries were provided where she might leave her child during her working hours. What effect part-time relationships between parent and child would have in the development of the next generation remained to be seen, Mr. Hindus remarked.

A Chicago man was boosting the charms of his native city. "There are more railway lines running out of Chicago than out of any other town in the world."

The New Yorker yawned. "You've gotta give every chance to a guy," said he, "to make a getaway from a city like yours."

SCOTLAND YARD CLEARS UP SEVEN OF EIGHT MURDERS

Features of Scotland Yard's Work During Past Year Have Been Use of Faster Motor-Cars and Extension of Telephone and Wireless Systems.

London, February 23.—In London's history of the "war" against crime, last year was written as a chapter of success.

There has been an unusually large number of murders in London—eight—and in only one case has the mystery remained unsolved—that of Robert James Venner, the New Cross tailor, who died as the result of an attack in his shop.

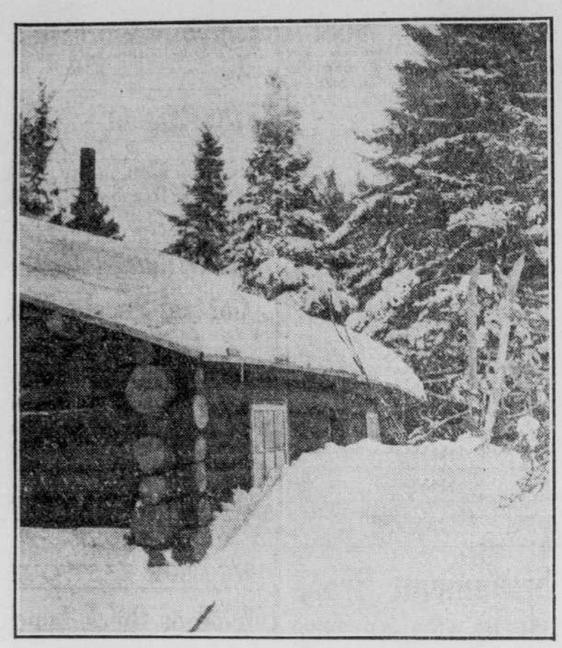
Only two of the convicted murderers were executed.

Features of Scotland Yard's work during the year have been the use of faster motor-cars and the extension of the telephone and wireless systems. Reductions in the number of "smash-and-grab" raids, attacks by footpads, and handbag snatchers have followed.

Scotland Yard's reputation was enhanced by the successful arrangements for the Royal Wedding processions.

The first woman ever to become a king's counsel in Ontario is Miss Helen Kinnear, of Port Colborne. She also is the first woman to be so honored in the British Empire. Miss Kinnear was called to the bar in 1920.

"THE CABIN ON THE HILL"



First Lennoxville Troop of Boy Scouts Built This Home Which Nestles in the Hills.

From the Camp on Charles Herring's Farm the Boy Scouts emerge at times on their Scouting trips abroad. Mr. Herring presented this location to the Boy Scouts for official headquarters for outdoor scouting. It was started when the troop was under the tutelage of Scoutmaster Gordon Titcomb. Mr. Titcomb was then an undergrad of Bishop's University, and when he secured his degree he was "found" by the Three Rivers High School authorities and was translated at once as assistant headmaster of that seat of learning. Gordon is an enthusiast in many forms of healthy sports, and will always be a "find."

Upon his departure the work was continued under Scoutmaster Cuttell, another Bishop's University divinity undergrad, who began his scouting with the Lord Mayor of London's Own Troop of Scouts. Since coming to Canada he has spent his summer vacation in charge of a Boys' Camp in New York, having been recommended by Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell.

Indeed the Lennoxville boys are fortunate in having fine leaders for their Scouts and Cubs.

These leaders and the lads from Lennoxville are proud of their handiwork in the designing and building of Camp Herring, the log cabin having been completed under the direction of Scoutmaster Cuttell.

AVIATION TRIUMPHS IN 1934

Following are some of the outstanding events of the past year which added new chapters to aviation history:

* * *

Jean Batten, New Zealand girl, flies from Lympne, England, to Port Darwin, Australia, in fourteen days, twenty-three hours, twenty-five minutes, cutting four and a half days off previous record for women by Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison.

* * *

Leonard Reid and James Ayling, British aviators, fly Atlantic from Wasaga Beach, Ont., and land at London, but decide to abandon original plan for non-stop flight to Baghdad.

* * *

Col. Roscoe Turner, American speed flier, arrives at Floyd Bennett Field, having made the Pacific to Atlantic flight from Burbank, Cal., in the record time of ten hours and two minutes.

* * *

Arriving in Melbourne from London in less than three days, C. W. A. Scott and Campbell Black, of Great Britain, win England-Australia air derby with $50,000 prize and break all records. Their achievement is regarded as one of the greatest flights in history of aviation.

* * *

Lieut. Agello, Italian dare-devil flier, sets new airplane speed record of 440 miles an hour over Lake Garda, Italy.

* * *

Cathcart Jones and Ken Waller complete round-trip flight from England to Australia and return 24,000 miles, in slightly over thirteen days.

* * *

Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, of Australia, completes three-stage trans-Pacific flight from Brisbane, Australia, to Oakland, Cal.

BRIGHT SPOTS OF PAST YEAR

Canada's international trade shows big credit margin.

* * *

Germany and Poland signed ten-year non-aggressive pact.

* * *

United States lifted ban on gold imports, fixing price at thirty-five dollars an ounce.

* * *

Hungary resumed deplomatic relations with Russia.

* * *

United Kingdom had surplus of $158,000,000 at end of fiscal year.

* * *

Canadian budget showed deficit reduced by $22,500,000.

* * *

Canada's trade reported increased fifteen per cent. over last year.

* * *

Quintuplets born to Mrs. Oliva Dionne near Callender, Ont., brightening news pages all over the world.

* * *

Canadian rifle team recovered Kolapore Cup at Bisley Ranges.

* * *

New finds in Northern Ontario developed a "gold rush."

* * *

Franco-Canadian trade pact signed in Paris.

* * *

Canadian $250,000,000 refunding loan over subscribed.

* * *

Marriage of Duke of Kent and Princess Marina of Greece at Westminster Abbey brought rejoicing throughout the Empire.

* * *

Canada retained world wheat title as John B. Allsop, of Wembley, Alberta, was awarded the championship at the Chicago International.

The super salesman — who has just asked father: Did he consent? Say, here's his order for two dozen of champagne for the wedding!

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PLAYED A ROLE IN HISTORY OF LOWER CANADA

Son of Great Statesman and Jurist at Halifax in Its Formative Days Was Attorney-General of Lower Canada in 1808 and Was Later Appointed Judge of King's Bench at Montreal.

People who have given any attention to the history of Nova Scotia know the important part the Uniacke family played in that province. But it is news to learn that a member of that family figured in the early history of Lower Canada. Such, however, was the case. On February 1, 1825, Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke was appointed judge of King's Bench at Montreal.

Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke was a son of the great Richard John Uniacke, statesman and jurist at Halifax in its formative days, and brother of the James Boyle Uniacke, who was Joseph Howe's assistant in the securing of responsible government for Nova Scotia.

When Jonathan Sewell resigned as attorney general of Lower Canada in 1803, Norman Uniacke was appointed to succeed him but he had hardly arrived at Quebec before he found that he had landed in a nest of hornets.

Sir James Craig took a dislike to the young Irishman and complained to London that the newcomer was not suited to Quebec. He made things as unpleasant as he could for Uniacke. In 1810 he persuaded the judges of King's Bench to report that Uniacke knew little about the civil law and was not sufficiently versed in the French language. On the strength of this Craig wrote to London that Uniacke be dismissed. London declined. Uniacke remained, and when the Earl of Dalhousie arrived, Governor-General, he found "a friend at court" — perhaps the fact that Dalhousie had been Lieut.-enant-Governor of Nova Scotia had something to do with it and knew the Uniacke family and their value to the State—and so it was that just after Norman Uniacke had been elected to the Lower Canada Assembly for William Henry—Sorel—Governor-General appointed him to King's Bench and the assembly knew him not.

He served at Montreal until 1834 when he retired, returned to Nova Scotia and died at Halifax, December 11, 1846, at the age of sixty-eight. He is well spoken of by French-Canadian historians, perhaps because he took issue with Jonathan Sewell as to the status of the Bishop of Quebec, affirming, in opposition to Sewell, that the legal status of the Bishop was without doubt both by treaty and agreement of the British Government.

The story is told of Adolf Hitler that one afternoon he called a taxi and drove to the Reichstag in a great hurry. Leaping from the cab, he put his hand in his pocket to pay the driver and at the same time said, "I shall want you back here at six p.m.

"Sorry, sir," said the driver, "but I will not be able to come."

"Why not?" demanded Hitler.

"Well, you see," said the driver, "Herr Hitler is speaking here this afternoon in the Reichstag and I am staying home to listen to the great man on the radio."

"Splendid!" said Hitler, throwing the man a large tip.

The driver looked at the coin for a moment and then said, "Oh, to heck with Hitler. What time did you say you wanted me to call for you?"

Mrs. Seton Challen, of England, is grand master of the only Masonic fraternity organized entirely for women.

After living 29 years among lepers on Cullion Island in the Philippines, Sister Calixta has returned to the St. Paul de Charters, at Eure et Loire, in France. During the time she lived abroad, she "helped to change the island of the living dead into an island of hope," remaining meanwhile untouched by the plague.

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Regular prices too! But we want you to come often.

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Work Shirts, heavy cotton..... $1.00
Shirts, Two Collars or Collar Attached..... $1.45
Men's Shoes, Goodyear Welt, $3.00 to $7.50

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10-lb. can for average herds, $3.50.
25-lb. can for large herds for $6.85.

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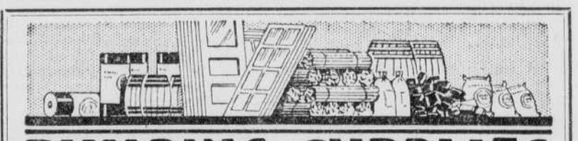

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MOULDINGS	NEWEL POSTS
HOUSE TRIM	BIRCH STAIR TREADS
DOORS AND SASH	CABINETS
FRAMES	BOXES, ETC.

We also carry a stock of Ten Test, Beaver Board, Gyproc, Roofing and Brandram-Henderson Paints and Varnishes.

W. A. BOWN

LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

You Ought To Know The Browns

Maybe you don't know the Browns. They're a little family of four. There's Jim Brown, who has a farm, and Betty Brown—who was a Jones before she married Jim. And there are the two Brown children; Jim, Jr. and Elizabeth.

Like a thousand other families, the Browns are just starting to lift themselves out of the count-every-penny circumstances which the past few years imposed on them. But they have one advantage.

Jim Brown studied dairy farming during that time. He didn't enroll at the University. He didn't take a special home-course by mail. He studied his cows, he experimented. He compared price and quality and results and he came to the conclusion that "C. & S." Dairy Feed gave by far the best results in building up his dairy. Today Jim's bank account is growing again.

You ought to know the Browns. They haven't the money they once had. But it won't be long before they do. And in the meantime they're living well.

"C. & S." Dairy Feed is recommended by many dairy farmers in the Eastern Townships who are today making a success of their business.

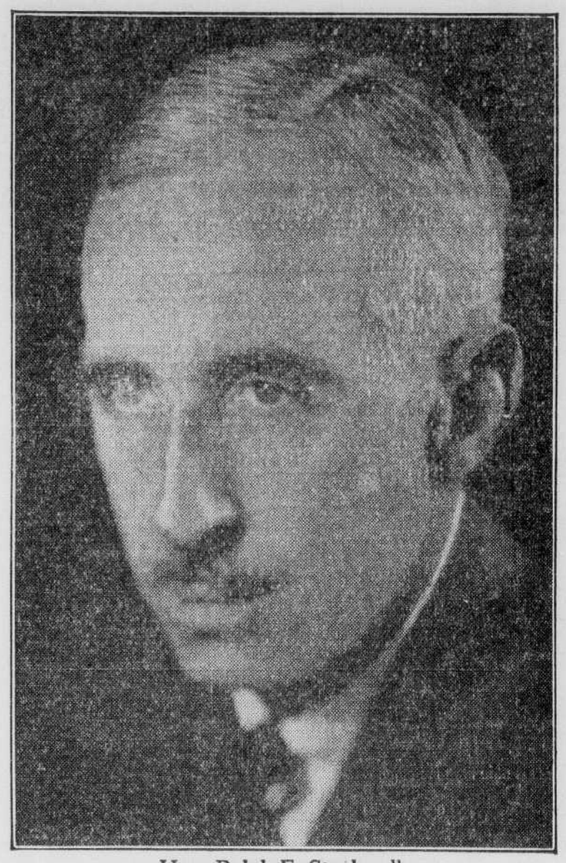
SOLD ONLY BY

CLARKE & STEWART

LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

THE TASCHEREAU GOVERNMENT IN QUEBEC CONTINUES TO BE A STEADYING INFLUENCE AMIDST CONDITIONS THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS

Hon. L. A. Taschereau,
The Prime Minister,
35 years in Public Life.



Hon. Ralph F. Stockwell,
Provincial Treasurer,
Member for Brome County.

The Citizens of Quebec Province have good reason to be happy in the fact that they have a sound Government which enjoys the full confidence of the people in a world period of unrest and dislocation.

Colonel Ralph Stockwell, the Provincial Treasurer, faced the year 1935 with a confident and courageous statement of the affairs of his province which has brought renewed confidence to a people who have endured the reverses of a war aftermath with that confidence which has characterized the people who are united in their loyalty to their Crown and Country.

Struggling under all the disadvantages of a critical economic era, we have had a Government under the aegis of a statesman who has used every possible method to overcome and to conquer the disadvantages, so that an equable adjustment shall prevail.

There has been a general betterment in industrial affairs in the Province—in Farming, in Forest and Lumber, in Mining and Manufacturing, whilst following the revival of the Asbestos industry is a new factory in Lennoxville to enter the domestic and export of this mineral deposit in its finished state. Quebec is in the lead of all other provinces in the percentage of gains.

There has been quick and undelayed follow-up in the readjustments made apparent by the necessity of retrenchment in the general need of the day.

There has been no cessation in the activities on road improvements, particularly when the value of such work was apparent to the need for relief work and the curing of unemployment. Public works of all kinds might well be credited to social relief of this nature.

The status of Quebec Province in the financial world, and its prestige as a country of sound and stabilized financing, free of all radical and Communistic ideas was shown during the debt refunding when maturing loans on the London market were refinanced at a cost basis of 2.33 1-3 on a five-year basis, whilst ten millions of bonds were sold on a cost basis of 3.05. These bonds were sold to cover expenses of relief and road building.

The beginning of 1935 witnessed an even better transaction than that, when $13,730,000 Quebec Province bonds were sold at a cost basis of 2.338 per cent., a rate unequalled up to the present time in this century in Canada for similar term for similar bonds. Of this total loan $9,730,000 represents the refunding or paying off of maturing loans.

In the strict interpretation of the term "balanced budget" we have been able to bring about a parity of legitimate expenditures with the necessary public outlay in the conduct of our provincial affairs, and we lay this proof open to the criticism of any and to all of the electorate who may have an understanding of economic affairs.

Comparing assets with liabilities, and recepits with expenditures, the Province of Quebec is in a better financial position today, than it was when my Leader succeeded to the Prime Ministership some fifteen years ago. That I will attest that no man of mathematical understanding can gainsay.

RALPH F. STOCKWELL,

Member of the Legislature for Brome County
Provincial Treasurer of Quebec.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Close Personal Administrative Methods.
Modern System of Accountancy.
Substantial Sinking Fund,
Sound Finance.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE TASCHEREAU ADMINISTRATION FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU, K.C., Prime Minister, Attorney-General and Minister of Municipal Affairs, 35 years in public life in his native province.

HON. HONORE MERCIER, K.C., Minister of Lands and Forests, 28 years member for Chateauguay County.

HON. J. E. PERRAULT, K.C., Minister of Roads and Mines, 29 years a member of the Quebec Legislature, 26 years a Minister.

HON. L. ATHANASE DAVID, K.C., Provincial Secretary, 29 years a member of the Quebec Legislature.

HON. EMILE MOREAU, Minister without portfolio, first elected in 1919.

HON. JACOB NICOL, K.C., Minister without portfolio, represented Richmond County in 1921; Compton County in 1925 and 1927, when he was recalled to the Legislative Council in 1929.

HON. JOSEPH HENRY DILLON, K.C., Minister without portfolio.

HON. JOSEPH NAPOLEON FRANCOEUR, K.C., Minister of Public Works.

HON. ADELARD GODBOUT, Minister of Agriculture.

HON. C. J. ARCAND, Minister of Labour.

HON. RALPH F. STOCKWELL, K.C., Provincial Treasurer.

HON. IRENEE VAUTRIN, Minister of Colonization.

EAST ANGUS IS RECOGNIZED AS AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

Since Erection of First Mill in 1882 East Angus Has Made Rapid Strides in Its Industrial Development—Reduced Its Indebtedness During Past Year by $21,780 and Since April, 1932, has required No Financial Assistance from Government to Care for Its Unemployed—Administered as a Mission from 1884 to 1887.

Canada was built from a wilderness into a prosperous and flourishing country by men who had vision as well as perseverance and courage. Small parishes sprung up out of the forest-land, developed into villages, towns and cities. Many score years ago a number of hardy, ambitious pioneers gazed upon a certain tract of land on the banks of the St. Francis River and said, "It is here that we will build our homes." They chopped a clearing in the woods, erected their log-cabins and established a small community of their own. Some years later, in 1881, F. P. Buck, of Sherbrooke, and William Angus, of Montreal—two men who had vision, who could see many years ahead—visited the small parish. They recognized the advantages of the district, realized that the rapid fall in the river-bed of the St. Francis, once harnessed, held vast potentialities—and they decided to build a small wood mill.

And today, on the site where that mill was constructed, stands the Town of East Angus—a town that is known not only in the Eastern Townships but throughout the Dominion, as an industrious and thriving district.

A prosperous centre, bustling with activity, the scene of one of the most important industries in Lower Quebec, a district that has many fine homes; cordial, amiable people; splendid educational facilities, attractive stores; inspiring churches—that is East Angus today, the town that has sprung up in a little more than fifty-three years from the rugged forest-land of a Canadian wilderness to become an enterprising locality that is steadily forging ahead.

Records indicate that East Angus, the ecclesiastical name of which is Saint-Louis-De-Westbury, was administered as a mission from 1884 to 1887.

In the latter year the first resident priest was appointed. The first chapel, a small wooden structure measuring forty feet by thirty, was consecrated by the visiting priest, Mgr. Brassard, in the autumn of 1884. In 1882 when Buck and Angus decided to build their mill, the English element was predominant in the population. However, in 1887 the number of French Canadians in the locality had become sufficiently large to warrant the appointment of a resident parish priest and Rev. Father Boudreau was the first incumbent.

In the year 1912 the village had grown rapidly since the erection of the mill and in that year East Angus was incorporated a town.

The fine Nicol Bridge, connecting the town with the Bury road, was built in 1917.

In 1912 the present water and sewage system was installed. The large reservoir, built on the Dudswell road, is supplied from springs from Stoke Mountain. A few years ago the reservoir was enlarged to double its capacity.

Through the influence of the management of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company and town officials, the Taschereau Bridge was constructed in 1922, with a bridge underneath to accommodate the pulp company. This bridge has been a decided improvement and a great asset to the town and to tourist travel.

Equipped with a excellent fire-fighting department, East Angus has three large schools, three churches, including the Roman Catholic Church which was built in 1924 at a cost of $250,000, and many stores and establishments.

East Angus has many industries, the chief of these being the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company. Years ago this concern was known as the Royal Paper Mills Company, and the history of its mills is the history of the town itself.

When the first mill was erected in 1882, the firm of William Angus and Company was formed. F. P. Buck of Sherbrooke, was the silent partner.

Mr. Angus had had considerable experience in the paper business, having been president of the Canada Paper Company, of Windsor Mills, for a number of years.

In that first year the pulp mill, saw mill, dam, bridge and railway siding were erected. The late Alfred Ayerst, general superintendent, was in charge from the time the first tree was cut until his death in December, 1891. In that year William Angus and Company sold out to the Royal Pulp and Paper Company, and this new company had as its officers W. B. Ives, president; William Angus, vice-president and secretary; F. P. Buck, treasurer, and J. D. Finlay, manager. In 1891 the erection of a large paper mill on the south side of the river was commenced. The building was completed and the machinery first started in May, 1892.

In the spring of 1893 the company went into liquidation. At the liquidator's sale the whole was purchased by R. H. Pope, M.P., for a new company known as the Royal Paper Mills Company. In January, 1896, application was made to the Provincial Government to increase the capital stock from $400,000 to $800,000. This enabled the company to purchase the property of the St. Francis Lumber Company, situated at the head and along the side of the St. Francis River.

The Royal Paper Mills Company also went into liquidation. That was in 1907, and F. N. McCrea, Charles Wilson and W. N. Munroe took over the property and formed what is now the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company—the biggest industry of its kind in Southern Quebec.

Apart from the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, East Angus today boasts a number of other important industries.

A noteworthy and highly commendable feature of East Angus' progress during the past few years is that since the month of April, 1933, the municipality has needed no finincial assistance from the government to look after its unemployed.

The assessments of the town comprise $2,306,400 on property, $92,000 on farm property and $1,120,700 on church property.

The total outstanding bonded debt of the town is $563,000, against which a sinking fund of $95,000 has been built up. During the past year East Angus reduced its indebtedness by $21,780, paying up $12,500 on maturing bonds and transferring the sum of $9,280 from current revenue to the sinking fund.

At present the town has a population of 3,411. The main streets are paved and the other thoroughfares are made of gravel.

East Angus is on the line of the Quebec Central Railway—16 miles from Sherbrooke and a hundred and thirty miles from Quebec City. From Sherbrooke the Q.C.R. continues on to Boston and other New England cities, and at Sherbrooke links up with the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. for the sea-board cities of Halifax, St. John and Portland, Me.

Mrs. Thomas L. Havercamp, of Somerville, Tenn., who recently resigned as one of the few women mail carriers in the United States, walked approximately 34,000 miles since starting her route in 1920. She weighs forty-five pounds more than when she started delivering mail fifteen years ago.

VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCTION IN DOMINION $92,000,000 ANNUALLY

Forests of Canada Rank Third, After Agriculture and Mining, Among Primary Industries in Their Contribution to National Production—Forest Products Make Up About Fifteen Per Cent. of All Freight Hauled on Canadian Railways—Pulp and Paper Industry First Among Canadian Manufacturing Industries in Gross and Net Values of Products.

The forests of Canada ranked third, after agriculture and mining, in 1932 among the primary industries in their contribution to the national production. It is estimated that forest products make up about fifteen per cent. of all the freight hauled on Canadian railways. The large excess of exports over imports which the group "wood, wood products and paper" provides, amounting to $123,784,411 for the fiscal year ended March, 1934, constitutes an influential factor in Canada's international trade.

Of the total forested area of 1,153,005 square miles, about 32.8 per cent. carries mercantable timber, and 35.8 per cent. carries young growth. The remaining 31.4 per cent. is non-productive under present conditions.

The total volume of standing timber has been estimated at 267,733 million cubic feet capable of being converted into 448,255 million board feet of lumber and 1,528,767,000 cords of pulpwood, tie, poles and similiar forest products. The eastern provinces are estimated to contain about 56.2 per cent., the Prairie Provinces about 15 per cent. and British Columbia about 29 per cent. of this total volume. The total annual drain on the forests including loss by fire, etc., is estimated at 2,812 million cubic feet, but it does not follow that the capital will be exhausted in the ninety-five years which a simple calculation might imply. The rate of utilization will no doubt be reduced as the supply diminishes and losses due to fires, wasteful utilization and other preventable causes are curtailed. An annual increment of 10 cubic feet per acre, which is quite possible under forest management, would provide in perpetuity for the needs of a population of over twenty-six millions at the present annual rate of use, which amounts to about 271 cubic feet per capita.

Represented in the three great forest divisions of Canada are approximately 160 different species of plants reaching tree size. Only 31 of these species are coniferous, but the wood of these forms 80 per cent. of our standing timber, and 95 per cent. of our sawn lumber.

The value of forest production resulting from operations in the woods of Canada is, according to latest figures $92,000,000 annually, being made up of logs and bolts for sawmills valued at $18,000,000; pulpwood for domestic use and export valued at $36,750,000; firewood valued at $30,600,000; hewn railway ties valued at $1,350,000; poles valued at $1,400,000; other primary forest products, such as square timber, fence posts and rails, and wood for distillation. These figures, for 1932, are very much reduced from those of immediately preceding years due to the curtailment of operations on the one hand and the lowering of the general price level on the other. It has been estimated that this rate of total primary forest production involves the cutting of over 1,822,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber annually. In connection with operations in the woods, the forests not only provide the raw materials for the sawmills, pulp-mills, wood distillation, charcoal, excelsior and other plants, but also logs, pulpwood and bolts for export in the unmanufactured state and fuel, poles, railway ties, posts and fence rails, mining timber, piling and other primary products which are finished in the woods ready for use or exportation. There are also a number of minor forest products, such as maple sugar and syrup, balsam gum, resin, cascara, moss and tanbark, which all go to swell the total.

Except in Nova Scotia, 90 per cent. of the forest land is still the property of the Crown—the lumbermen having been granted cutting rights only—and is administered by the various provincial departments.

Canada's sawmills produced, in 1932, 1,809,884 M feet board measure of sawn lumber, valued at $26,881,924. The greater part of this lumber is coniferous softwood, as the supply of the more valuable hardwoods such as hickory, oak and walnut—once plentiful in southern Ontario and Quebec—has been almost exhausted. The mills also produced 1,802,008 thousand shingles, valued at $3,556,823; 208,321 thousand lath, valued at $474,889; as well as numerous other products to the value of $7,593,011, bringing the total value of the products of the industry up to $38,506,647, which is only about 61 per cent. of the value of production for the previous year.

Markets for Canadian lumber now include practically all the more important countries of the world. Canadian timbers have been given a preference in the British market.

The pulp and paper industry ranks first among Canadian manufacturing industries in gross and net value of products, as well as in total number of employees and wages and salaries paid. Its development has taken place for the most part during the present century, and is due chiefly to the existence in Canada of abundant water powers adjacent to extensive resources of the various pulpwood species.

The value of gross output of the industry increased rapidly and steadily until the boom years following the Great War when it jumped to a peak of over $232,000,000 in 1920. This was followed, in 1921, by a drop which was general throughout the industrial field. From that year on there was a steady recovery resulting in a total for 1929 of $243,970,761 followed by successive decreases to $123,415,492 in 1933. The large decreases in the past four years have been due to both lower price levels and diminished production; however, for the last year, 1934, production has been substantially greater than for the previous year although the total value is nearly ten per cent. less.

The net value of production, which represents the difference between the values of raw materials and the finished products, is the best indicatioon of the relative importance of a manufacturing industry. Regarded from this viewpoint the pulp and paper industry has headed the lists of manufacturing industries since 1920, when it replaced the saw mills. The industry has also headed the lists in wages and salaries' distribution since 1922, when it replaced the saw mills in this respect, and it has been first in gross value of products since 1925, exceeding flour milling.

There are three classes of mills in the industry. These, in 1933, comprised 28 mills making pulp only, 42 combined pulp and paper mills, and 25 mills making paper only.

In 1933 the 70 mills making pulp produced 2,979,562 tons valued at $64,114,074, representing an increase of twelve per cent. in quantity but a slight decrease in value from 1932, and of this about 75 per cent. by quantity was made in combined mills and used by them in paper making. About 4 per cent. was made for sale in Canada and 21 per cent. was made for export.

Of the total pulp production in Canada in 1933, 61.2 per cent. was ground wood, 18.6 per cent. unbleached sulphite, 11.9 per cent. bleached sulphite, 6.2 per cent. sulphate and soda and the remaining 2.1 per cent. screenings.

The total production of paper in 1933 was 2,416,810 tons, which, with certain unspecified products, was valued at $97,030,429. Newsprint and similar paper made up 2,021,965 tons, or 83.7 per cent. of the total, valued at $66,959,501, paper boards made up 9.6 per cent. wrapping paper 2.8 per cent., book and writing paper 2.5 per cent. and miscellaneous papers the remainder. The Canadian production of paper increased three and three-quarter times in the period from 1917 to 1929, owing chiefly to the increase in the production of newsprint, although practically all the different kinds of paper that are used in Canada at the present time can be produced in Canadian mills.

Canada's newsprint production in the year 1933 was 113.2 per cent. greater than that of the United States, a few years ago the world's chief producer. In 1913 the production across the border was over three times as much as in Canada, but during the following 13 years, while production still increased in both countries, the gain in Canada was over 437 per cent. as compared to less than 30 per cent. in the United States. Since 1926 there has been an actual, as well as a relative, decrease in the United States production.

A striking reflection of the increased production of newsprint between 1910 and 1934 is seen in the trade figures. The export trade in paper did not develop until the beginning of the present century. By 1910, however, the exports of newsprint paper were valued at over $2,000,000; in 1920 they were valued at over $53,000,000, whilst during the subnormal fiscal year 1933-34 Canada exported 2,024,057 tons of newsprint valued at 73,238,482. This single item of export thus ranks at present second only to wheat. Canadian newsprint is exported to over thirty countries and our total exports are greater than those of the rest of the world combined.

During the earlier stages of industrial development the xports of the wood group were made up largely of unmanufactured products such as square timber and logs. At the time of Confederation these raw materials made up over 41 per cent. of the total export trade. Today, while the wood and paper group forms a smaller part of the total, about 25 per cent. for the fiscal year 1933-34, its character has changed Of the exports of products of forest origin, fully or chiefly manufactured goods now form 74 per cent. and unmanufactured or partly manufactured, 26 per cent. Raw materials form only about 8 per cent. of the total.

According to the latest available statistics there were, in 1532, 4,153 establishments using wood or paper as principal raw materials. These consisted of 1,938 depending on sawmills, and 2,215 depending on the paper mills for their materials. They employed 64,988 workers who were paid over $73,000,000 and their products were valued at more than $195,000,000. The development of the paper-using industries in Canada has been greatly accelerated within recent years by the production of cheap paper and paperboard made of wood-pulp, composition roofing, fibre wallboard and many other products which have found a definite place in modern building construction.

OUR RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Wm. Angus, of Montreal, after whom East Angus is named, purchased the site of the present town when it was a dense forest. It was in 1882 that the pulp mill was first built and about this time when a general store was started to serve the new community.

In 1895 this store was acquired by J. A. Planche and during the ensuing forty years it has continued to thrive and to supply the needs of an ever widening district.

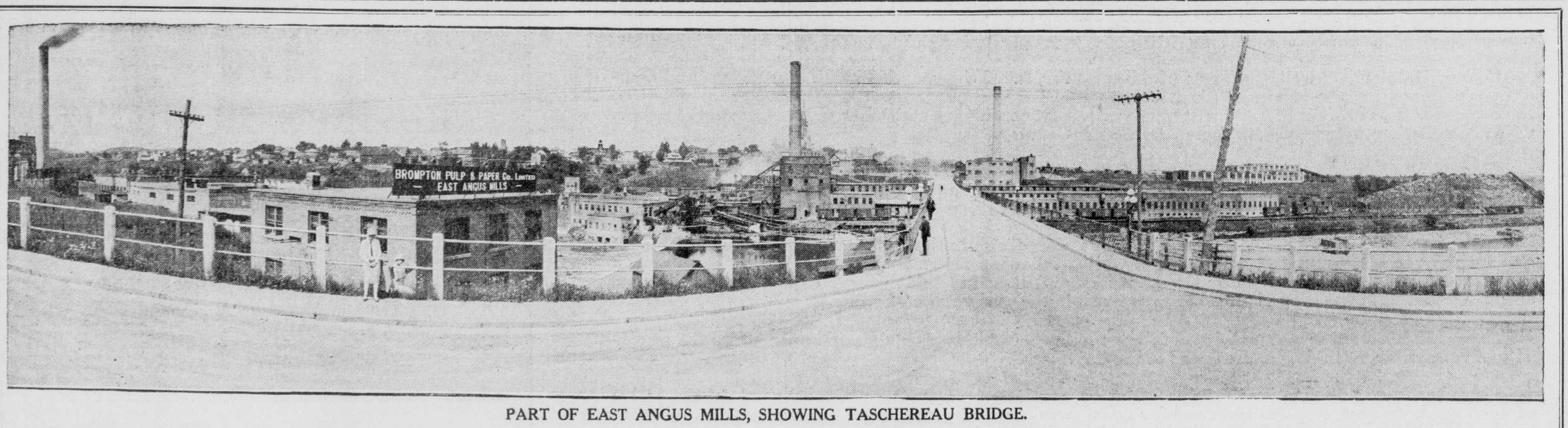
Today the business is personally controlled by two sons, both vitally in touch with their neighbors and with the changing requirements of their growing clientele.

A GENERAL STORE

Everything you need at attractive prices.

J. A. PLANCHE & SONS

Phone 57. EAST ANGUS, QUE.



PART OF EAST ANGUS MILLS, SHOWING TASCHEREAU BRIDGE.

BROMPTON PULP & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

DISTRIBUTORS IN CANADA

W. J. Bell Paper Co., Ltd., Toronto.
Richmond Paper Co., Halifax.
Levesque & Freres, Ltd., Sherbrooke.
W. R. Barnard Paper Co., Ltd., Ottawa.
Walter Woods, Ltd., Hamilton.
G. T. Finch, Hamilton.

Eastern Townships Production

125 tons daily Newsprint.
200 " " Groundwood.
80 " " Sulphate.
65 " " Box Board.
75 " " Kraft Board.
30 " " Kraft Wrapping.
100 " " Lump Lime.

One-third of Box Board, Kraft Board and Wrapping Paper is exported to England and Australia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPRINT
KRAFT AND GROUNDWOOD PULP
BOX BOARD AND CORRUGATING BOARD
SULPHITE PAPERS
AND
KRAFT PAPERS
FOR CONVERSION AND WRAPPING PURPOSES

—PLANTS AT—

EAST ANGUS, QUE. — BROMPTONVILLE, QUE. — LIME RIDGE, QUE.

DISTRIBUTORS IN CANADA

Victoria Paper & Twine Co. Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.
Pyramid Paper Products, Ltd., East Angus and Montreal.
Smith, Davidson & Wright, Ltd., Vancouver.
MacGregor Paper & Bag Co., Inc., Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S.

Production at the Brompton Mill

The Brompton Mill is now producing 125 tons of standard newsprint paper every twenty-four hours. This is equal to a sheet of paper 18½ feet wide and one mile long every five minutes. All exported to the United States.

EAST ANGUS ADVANCED TO FINALS IN QUEBEC INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY

Compton County Monarchs Finally Succeeded in Capturing Eastern Townships Championship, Defeating Sherbrooke Maroons in District Final—Continued Victorious March Until Provincial Final, Where They Were Eliminated by Quebec Aces — Moncton Hawks Again Occupied Canadian Amateur Hockey Spotlight, Winning Allan Cup for Second Consecutive Year.

The unexpected and lamented death of George Povey had a greater effect on local hockey than anybody could have foreseen when the dean of local sportsmen passed away in October, 1933. His demise, more than any other circumstances affecting local ice circles, was directly responsible for the decline of the perennial champions of the Eastern Townships, the Canadians. The decline of the team that Povey built was the indirect cause of Sherbrooke losing its first intermediate championship to an outside contender.

East Angus had always provided the Canadians with the most formidable opposition in the provincial eliminations. But the local monarchs had suppressed every challenge the industrious Compton County centre hurled at the supremacy enjoyed by Sherbrooke's standard-bearers. In the first season the Canadians played without the guiding hand of their beloved mentor they finished well down in the standing of the Sherbrooke County League.

The Sherbrooke Maroons, a youthful aggregation of promising performers, usurped the throne last winter. They went into the play-offs and failed to clear the barrier erected by a veteran squad which had taken its defeats year after year and had refused to quit. East Angus won the right to represent the Eastern Townships in the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association playdowns. Their victory over the Sherbrooke representatives was a fitting climax to the fruitless years through which their lone support was indomitable courage and determination and the loyalty of their supporters.

No more worthy delegate could have been sent to represent this district than East Angus. They proved to the satisfaction of all, even the ardent local supporters who found the defeat of their favorites a hard pill to swallow—that they had one of the strongest intermediate aggregations in the province. East Angus, coached by Wallace Hebert, who learned his hockey at St. Patrick's Academy, reached the provincial final. They failed to make the grade against the Quebec Aces—a squad which would have done well in many senior circuits. The Paper Makers were no match for the Ancient Capital's boys but their defeat was no disgrace. Rather their elimination added prestige to the "Moncton" of the Eastern Townships.

Five teams participated in this district's elimination rounds. East Angus carried the colors of the Compton County League; the Maroons represented the Sherbrooke County League; the Cowansville Victorias were the delegates from the newly-affiliated Brome-Missisquoi group; Windsor Mills bore the St. Francis Valley League challenge, and the Danville Canadiens emerged as the Richmond County League's contenders.

In the opening round Windsor Mills turned back the Danville candidates by a score of two to one, and Cowansville, winners of the Brome-Missisquoi title six times in seven years, bowed to East Angus by six to three. In the semi-final stage the Compton County athletes proves themselves stronger by two to nothing than Windsor and the stage was set for the Angus-Maroons battle.

The Eastern Townships final was waged on March 4 and will long be remembered by the record crowd which saw East Angus register a two to one decision. Educated and accustomed to any kind of ice conditions the Black Shirts found the soft surface more to their liking and outpointed a team whose principal offensive weapon, speed, was handicapped by the sluggish footing. In this memorable battle the "evergreen" veteran, Pat King, scored what ultimately proved to be the winning goal over the squad which had romped through its scheduled with six victories and two draws in eight games.

The finals were but a step away. The Mount Royal League had been ignored in the play-offs because they were unable to declare their winners within the alloted time limit and Dorion, champions of Vaudreuil County and Montreal district contenders, crossed sticks with East Angus. The three regular periods of the encounter played in the local Arena were scoreless. In overtime the Hebertmen's stamina proved the deciding factor, Pat King notching the pair of tallies which sent East Angus further along the intermediate play-off trail than any other Eastern Townships entry during the past decade.

Against the Aces, who later proved but minor opposition to McGill's Redmen, Quebec senior title holders, East Angus was lost, losing the two-game, total-goal series by eleven to nothing.

Sherbrooke Cottons were declared joint holders of the Quebec industrial title when ice conditiens prevented the local champions from engaging the Quebec district title holders in the final. After annexing the local pennant for the second year in succession, Cottons eliminated the Dollard squad from Coaticook by four to three in an overtime encounter and reached the final by drubbing the Montreal Peace Office.

The Sherbrooke Nationals succeeded St. Patrick's Academy as Eastern Townships Junior League champions, but lost to the Montreal Royals in the play-offs. The Lennoxville Red Jackets displaced the Sherbrooke Maroons as district juvenile monarchs but did not participate in the provincial playdowns.

In the Provincial Association of Protestant School Boards Hockey League the Lennoxville High School reached the final round, while Magog's entry in the Eastern Townships Ladies' League won premier honors in the feminine circuit.

The Moncton Hawks kept the Maritimes at the top of the Canadian senior hockey heap and joined Port Arthur and the Toronto Grads as the only teams to win the Allan Cup in successive seasons. The Hawks, a squad gathered over a three-year period from different sections of the Dominion, dominated the senior division more thoroughly than they did in 1933 when they became the first contender from the Provinces-by-the-Sea to capture the cup emblematic of Canadaian hockey supremacy.

There was no squad on the continent capable of beating the Hawks and there were few aggregations that could make it interesting for the all-star cast that played just as well as it needed. They emerged from the Bluenose country after a gruelling series with the Halifax Wolverines and shattered Quebec's hopes which were pinned on McGill University's Redmen, winners of the Montreal Senior Group.

In the eastern finals the Hawks sailed by Hamilton's Tigers by a one-goal margin in two games and after dropping the first game of the Dominion final series to Fort William's Thundering Herd in overtime they rallied and proved their superiority by taking two straight from the Lakehead aggregation.

The unsuccessful challenging forces were entirely different from those of the previous year. McGill carried the Quebec banner instead of the Montreal Royals, while the Hamilton Tigers, Ontario's champions, fell before the triumphant Hawks just as the Niagara Falls Cataracts did in the spring of 1933. Fort William was a repeater, but the Manitoba title was taken from the Winnipeg Monarchs by the Selkirk Fishermen. The Regina Aces represented Saskatchewan, the Lusgar Indians won the Alberta champion and Kimberley replaced the Trail Smoke Eaters on the British Columbia throne.

Three Moncton players were among the sixty amateur hockeyists who attracted the attention of National League scouts and were invited for tryouts with professional teams at the end of the season. Bert Connolly joined the New York Rangers, while Sammy McManus and Aubrey Webster signed with the Montreal Maroons. Others might have made the jump into the moneyed ranks but preferred to take a shot with the Hawks at a trip to the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, Germany. Of the sixty amateur candidates Nelson Crutchfield and Jack McGill, of the McGill Redmen, were retained by the Montreal Canadiens; Lynn Patrick, of the Montreal Royals, was taken in by the Rangers; Art. Jackson, Nick Metz and "Pep" Kelly, of the St. Michael's Juniors, remained with the Toronto Maple Leafs; Bill Cowley, of Ottawa, earned a contract with the St. Louis Eagles; and Charley Mason and Motter, from Western Canada, made good with the Rangers and the Boston Bruins, respectively.

At the close of the Allan Cup final series an international competition was arranged on a two-year agreement between the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the United States Amateur Athletic Union. Moncton lost the first game to the Detroit White Stars but captured the remaining fixures to annex the first official North American championship.

The St. Michael's College Juniors, acclaimed one of the best junior aggregations of all time, won the Canadian junior championship handily. They triumphed over the Ottawa Shamrocks and Charlottetown in the eastern play-offs and only in the final were they pressed when they encountered the Edmonton Athletic Club. The Albertans eliminated Trail, Saskatoon and Kenora in their march to the final.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS SPENT $1,354,388 IN PAST YEAR

Total Revenue During Same Period $177,720 According to Return Tabled in Commons.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—Expenditures of experimental farms and stations in Canada during the fiscal year 1933-34 totalled $1,354,388, while revenues during the same period totalled $177,720, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons by Secretary of State C. H. Cahan.

W. G. Weir, Liberal, Macdonald, requested the particulars.

ADVERSE TO BIRTH CONTROL

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 23.—Lt. Col. Victor A. Meyers escorted his eighty-four-year-old mother to the rostrum of the Washington state senate, over which he presides.

He seated his mother beside him and turned to the members.

"As the next to the youngest of ten children," said he, "I wouldn't be here today if my parents had known anything about what we were discussing last week — the birth control bill."

A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE RECORD'S 1935 ANNUAL

Two interesting articles from the pen of Harry B. Shufelt appear in today's annual edition of the Sherbrooke Record. One of the articles centers about the historic old stone schoolhouse at Tibbits Hill, while the other deals with early Eastern Townships pioneers.

Mr. Shufelt, a son of the Eastern Townships, at present resides in Montreal. He was born at Brome on March 7th, 1896, the son of Henry G. Shufelt and Mary M. Ball Shufelt. He attended the Brome district school and later Knowlton Academy.

He has always taken a deep interest in matters pertaining to the history of the Eastern Townships and is assistant secretary of the Brome County Historical Society, as well as a member of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.

TRACES ORIGIN OF DUDSWELL NAME FAR BACK

For Many Years Origin of Name of Dudswell Township Has Been Unknown to Its Residents, but J. R. Andrews Has Traced It Back to an Ancient Village in England.

Away over in Old England there is an ancient and historic town, Great Berkhamsted, or "Berchamstede," as Domesday Bock has it, pleasantly situated in the northwest corner of Hertfordshire, twenty-eight miles from London. The town stands on high ground above the brook Bulbourn, with a background of glorious hills, and in recent years has spread very considerably on the slopes to the southwest

The roots of Berkhamsted's history strike deeply into the storied past. It was here that the Kings of Mercia were in residence, and after the Domesday survey of 1086 a castle was erected, the remains of which are still to be seen near the railway station.

In this castle Henry II kept his court, and in later years it was to Berkhamsted that the Black Prince returned from the French wars and eventually passed his last days. On his death the castle reverted to his son, afterwards Richards II. By Edward IV the castle was granted to his mother, Cicely, Duchess of York, who was the last resident, and after her death the stronghold was allowed to fall int. decay. Berkhamsted Place was built out of the ruins of the castle. The presentation of the Crown of England to William the Conqueror, after his victory at Hastings, took place at Berkhamsted.

East of Berkhamsted Common is Ashridge—a monastery was founded there in 1283, in which Edward I held a Parliament in 1290. It was dissolved, with other monastic foundations, by Henry VIII.

Some of the notabilities who have been residents of the town, or associated with it in the past were: Abbot Frederic of St. Albans, 13th Abbot, 1064-1077. He headed the deputation of Saxon nobles who offered the English Crown to William the Conqueror at Berkhamsted. John Blakhet, elected with Thomas Glenticorps and John le Cok to represent the borough of Berkhamsted at Westminster in 1338. Rev. John Cowper, D.D., rector of Berkhamsted, 1722-1756, and father of the poet, William Cowper. William Cowper, born at Berkhamsted Rectory, November 15th, 1731. In 1771, Cowper commenced the Olney hymns, and subsequent wrote "John Gilpin" and the "Task." Hubert de Burgh, Regent of England during the early years of the reign of Henry III. During the absence of Richard, King of the Romans, at the Crusades, he lived at Berkhamsted Castle, where he died in 1243. Dear John Incent, D. D., the founder of Berkhamsted School. Elected, circa 1520, President of the Brotherhood of St. John, Prebend of Wildland in 1519, Master of St. Cross at Winchester, 1542, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and later, in 1540, Dean of St. Paul's. Died in 1545. King John of France. Taken captive at the battle of Poitiers, in 1356, by Edward, the Black Prince, who brought him to Berkhamsted Castle, where he resided for some time. Edward, the Black Prince, son of Edward III, and victor at Crecy and Poitiers, made Berkhamsted his principal English home.

Many centuries ago, near Great Berkhamsted, up on the banks of the little river Bulbourn, in the county of Hertfordshire, England, a man whose name was "Dudd" built a cottage and dug a well. Other men came and built cottages and, as the place grew into a hamlet, it became known as the "Well of Dudd"—"Dudd's Well," and as the hamlet developed into a village the locality term was consolidated into "Dudswell," which name it bore for hundreds of years thereafter as a distinct and separate community.

Pierre-Georges Roy, Archivist of the Province of Quebec, has this to say in reference to the origin of the word Dudswell: 'In our geographical names, made public in 1906, here is what is said on the subject of the word Dudswell: Lord William Dudswell who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1767. A village in England also bears the name of Dudswell."

MANY LADS THROUGHOUT E. T. DEVELOPING FINE CHARACTERS

Continued from page 21

had been one of the main features of the summer programmes and the year 1928 was no exception, while hiking also occupied a prominent place in outdoor work. Again the District Toy Shop was operated with an notable increase in the number of toys repaired and delivered. For the twelfth consecutive year the Boy Scouts of Sherbrooke ushered at the Sherbrooke Exhibition.

1929 — During the year many changes were made in leadership and in the various units. Miss Lydia Hicks, as the first Lady Cubmaster, assumed charge of the 4th Pack and it progressed favorably under her supervision. The 3rd Troop was again re-organized with Charles Rose as Scoutmaster and did excellent work throughout the year. A Rover Crew was started in connection with the 6th Troop under the leadership of Scout Master L. Trussler and has continued to function without a break until the present. Two other new units, the 8th Troop and 8th Pack, were organized under Scoutmaster W. Spackman and Cubmaster R. Semple respectively. These units met in the Baptist Church and did excellent work. Each troop again carried out an enthusiastic camping programme with over ninety boys under canvas for periods ranging from four days to three weeks. Exhibition ushering and the Eastern Townships rally, which was attended by 282 Scouts, were also important features. The Sherbrooke District Leaders Council, which had been in operation since 1923 under various names, started a monthly paper in November of this year. The paper was called "The Rally" and did much to promote Scouting in the district. It may be noted that Scouting at the end of 1929 was in a very healthy condition.

1930—Again a great many changes are to be noted in the leadership of the local troops. The 1st Troop, with no regular meeting place was working under difficulties with R. Raffan as Acting Scoutmaster, who shortly resigned in favour of Alfred Simpson, when the use of the hall of the Church of the Advent was obtained as a meeting place, while the Pack was taken over by F. Edwards. The 2nd Pack was making slow progress and F. Jackson volunteered to act as Cubmaster until a leader could be obtained. Under the guidance of Lloyd Gilbert, the 3rd Pack began to make better progress. Merrill Smith, an experienced Scouter, took over the 5th Troop and that unit saw brighter days ahead. The leadership of H. Bench was obtained for the 7th Troop and the introduction of more outdoor Scouting advanced the unit noticeably. An improvement quickly resulted when the 8th Troop was taken over by A. Kraushaar. During the year N. Hunter and C. Blake were appointed District Cubmaster and Assistant District Commissioner respectively. The numerous Scouting activities included the annual June rally, which was attended by over 550 boys; a patrol leaders' rally and training course, the 1st annual hobby show, which was held in the Mitchell School Hall; summer camps, which were well attended; Father and Son banquets, of which there were five; district parades and the Toy Shop which brought happiness to 1,128 children.

1931—Early in the year 254 boys and leaders were doing active Scouting. Records show a few more changes in leadership. The 3rd Pack was revived under Cubmaster G. Newman, who was later succeeded by C. Gardiner, Mr. Newman taking over the 5th Pack, while the 6th Pack went ahead with R Wilson, who had been with the 7th Pack, in charge. F. Hicks was commissioned District Cubmaster. In addition to the annual Scouting events such as banquets, hobby show, June rally, and Christmas Toy Shop, a patrol leaders' course was held and a large delegation attended the provincial conference, which was held at St. Johns. The 2nd Troop cabin, known as the "Lynx Lair," which had been built by the boys themselves, was destroyed by fire of an unknown origin. The census at the end of the year showed 285 boys and leaders in the city.

1932—Only two changes were recorded this year, Scoutmaster Jack Wright resigning from the 4th Troop with B. Bradford replacing him and W. Spackman resuming leadership of the 8th Troop. More interesting events took place this year than in any previous one. The 1st annual banquet of the local association was held at the New Sherbrooke House with a large attendance of Scouters and supporters. The first Rover Investiture to be held in the city was presided over by F. G. Hicks, of Montreal, at which time L. Trussler, G. L. Loke, S. Lothrop and L. Hayes were invested as Rover Scouts. The 2nd Troop Rovers were revived under the supervision of J. W. Blake. In May eight Rovers attended the Rover meet in Montreal and came back with a number of new ideas on Rovering. Later in the year a large delegation of leaders attended the provincial conference, which was also held in Montreal. Over seven hundred were present at the annual rally, which took place at Waterloo. The first Apple Day to be held in Sherbrooke was successfully engineered. Well over two thousand children received presents from the Boy Scout Toy Shop, during Christmas week, while 235 boys and leaders were reported for the year ending December 31st.

1933 — With seven Troops, eight Packs and two Rover Crews in the city, Scouting made rapid progress. Early in the year a new Rover Crew was formed in connection with the 7th Troop with Scoutmaster Bench as Rover Mate. Later in the year a Rover Scout Club was organized for the purpose of promoting rovering, especially the outdoor section of the Scout programme. The 2nd annual local association banquet was held in February in the New Sherbrooke House. During the total eclipse of the sun early in the year, the local Scouts assisted materially in the marking of the path of the eclipse. The annual hobby show, which was held in March, proved highly successful. All the Sherbrooke groups were represented at the annual Eastern Townships rally, which was held in Granby. Annual summer camps were held by most of the local units and the Scout work accomplished at these camps further advanced Scouting. The Toy Shop succeeded in taking care of more than 1,300 children. An increase in the number of boys and leaders was recorded, the figure being 242.

1934—From the first of the year the 6th Troop forged well ahead in Scouting under the supervision of Scoutmaster George L. Loke, who succeeded Lynn Trussler. Mr. Trussler had been Scoutmaster of this troop since its formation in 1927. The Rover Scout Club sponsored a winter sports field day, which proved to be highly successful. The 3rd annual local association banquet was held in the Magog House in February. March saw another very successful annual hobby show. A Scout training week took place in March and was attended by quite a number of Scouters. Over 620 boys and leaders were present at the annual rally, which was held in Sherbrooke. A series of week-end camps were run during the summer months and a total of one hundred were registered during that period.

A complete re-organization of the local groups took place in the early fall. Several troops and packs were amalgamated and in place of the seven troops and eight packs four groups were formed. At the present time there are nearly 250 Cubs, Scouts, Leaders and Rovers in the city. There is an active local association, which has been doing much to aid the boys through financing and other co-operative efforts. The following are the officers of the local association: President, Lee Audet; vice-presidents, L. Rosenbloom and Mr. Aikman; secretary, H. E. Grundy; treasurer, L. Bowen.

In addition to this governing body of the movement in Sherbrooke, the Sherbrooke District Leaders' Council, comprising all Cub, Scout and Rover Leaders, meets regularly for the purpose of organizing events to be participated in by all Cubs, Scouts and Rovers in the district as well as disposing of technical matters pertaining to the actual running of packs, troops and crews.

District officers in charge of the three divisions are District Scoutmaster, C. G. Price for Scouts; District Cubmaster, F. Hicks for Cubs; District Rover Leader, H. Conley for Rovers. These three officers being in turn directly responsible to the Sherbrooke Local Association and to the District Commissioner.

DEATH CLAIMED TWO PROMINENT HOCKEY STARS

Deaths of "Chuck" Gardiner and "Bud" Goff within a Month of Each Other Last Summer Saddened Local Hockey World.

Death saddened local hockey ranks twice within the brief interval of less than a month last summer. A few weeks after the Eastern Townships had joined National League players, magnates and followers in sympathetic mourning over the tragic conclusion to the brilliant career of Charles "Chuck" Gardiner, a second tragedy appalled local sportdom when "Bud" Goff lost his life.

Not since the sudden death of George Povey in the fall of 1933 had local athletic circles been deprived of such a valuable and esteemed sportsman. In the prime of life "Bud" answered the summons of the Supreme Arbiter. He had waged his battle with his "Unforseen Foe" in the same valiant manner that he had fought in hockey matches to earn the respect of spectators, opponents and teammates alike.

There were none who suspected at the close of the 1933-34 season that they had seen "Bud" Goff in action for the last time. He had experienced one of the most successful seasons of his career and Montreal scouts were anxious to negotiate with him to play in the metropolis this winter. He had been one of the principal cogs in the local industrial machine which reached the provincial finals and the backbone of the Lennoxville intermediate aggregation in the Sherbrooke County League.

Quiet and unassuming, "Bud," who was born Alonzo Graydon Goff, possessed all the qualities which coaches seek in every prospect but find in few. Easy to handle, Goff always fought for his rights but never took an unfair advantage of an opponent. He took his punishment on the ice without a murmur, asking no quarter and giving none. He traded body checks with the biggest, but adopted less punishing methods when his opponents were smaller in stature than he.

Goff died while performing his duty—just two weeks before he would have celebrated his twenty-eighth birthday. He was doing repair work near Bromptonville when he came in contact with a high voltage electric wire. Rushed to the Sherbrooke Hospital — within a stone's throw of the Arena in which he had played his last game four months before—he made a brave fight for life, but he passed away early on the morning of July 9th, his suffering eased by a merciful unconsciousness. Two days later he was laid to his eternal rest in Cookshire, the place of his birth, where hundreds of friends gathered to tender their final tribute and to express their sympathy to "Bud's" bereaved relatives.

When Charles Hamilton Gardiner died in Winnipeg on June 13th last countless thousands of hockey lovers mourned one of the most colorful figures that ice hockey has ever produced. He it was who on the memorable night of April 11th had repelled every desperate effort of the Detroit Red Wings to pilot his Chicago Black Hawks to a one to nothing overtime victory and their first Stanley Cup championship. Never in the history of hockey has a better exhibition of netminding been given than that which "Chuck" Gardiner put up against Detroit with the world's championship hanging in the balance.

Gardiner was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and had played seven years in the National League before death placed him in immortality beside his illustrious predecessor, Georges Vezina. The supreme showman of hockey, the youthful Scot was at the peak of his career when he succumbed to a brain growth that was not suspected when he delivered his valedictory against Detroit. Winner of all the symbols of hockey greatness, Gardiner had captured the Georges Vezina Memorial Trophy two years in succession and had been named on every all-star National League squad.

GAMBLING MONEY REFUSED TO WIFE SEEKING ALIMONY

Chicago Woman Had No Luck with Her Alimony Argument Before Judge Who Frowned on Gambling.

Chirago, Feb. 23—Judge Francis B. Allegretti has frowned on gambling money as alimony.

When Mrs. Joseph Wendt, whose husband is a bookmaker's assistant, applied for alimony, he said:

"I deny your request on two grounds. In the first place you should not even want money that is derived from gambling. In the second place you are not entitled to it because you have only yourself to look out for."

Elwin Barter
BUTCHER
Choice Meats, Fish in Season, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
A business established before most of our gallant hockey lads were born.
EAST ANGUS, QUE.

Why Avoid the Question of Funeral Costs?
Different conditions require different kinds of funeral direction with distinctly different choices of services. The complete equipment and expert staff at Jos. Burns' are prepared to meet all conditions. Here you pay only for such services as you actually need.
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Corner Angus and St. John Sts.
Hot and Cold Water in every room
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TOWN OF EAST ANGUS
Compton County, Que.
Population 3411
The Town of East Angus is beautifully situated on the banks of the St. Francis River, which for miles drains what is perhaps the most picturesque section of the Province of Quebec.
It is a modern town and its people enjoy all the modern amenities of life.
Clear, sparkling water is piped down from reservoirs on the Stoke Mountains and serviced by an up-to-date waterworks system.
A drainage system was installed some years ago. Six miles of cement sidewalks are laid as well as paving on the principal thoroughfares.
Banks—Shops of all kinds—Hotels—Picture Shows—Skating Rinks—all are here. Five Schools and three Churches contribute to the educational and religious welfare of the people.
Labor conditions have ever been happy and the French and English-speaking people live in perfect harmony and understanding.
As an evidence of the town's vitality and courage it may be stated that for the last two years no Government assistance has been sought in caring for the unemployed.
Some figures of interest:
Total Assessment $3,519,000
Bonded Debt 563,000
Sinking Funds 95,000
During the year 1934 bonds amounting to $12,500 fell due and were paid in full. At the same time the Sinking Fund was increased by $9,280.
The principal industry is the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company. There is also a paper products factory at present employing fifty people.
Some excellent Factory Sites with close shipping facilities are available. Power is supplied by the Southern Canada Power Company.
Inquiries are invited from prospective manufacturers.
Address either:
J. E. PALMER, Mayor. A. TOURIGNY, Sec.-Treas.

Twenty Nine Years Ago This Business Was Founded
Friends may be made in a brief period of time but to retain a friendship for 29 years is an accomplishment.
Our customers are our friends, and customers to remain so, must be satisfied—treated with respect and fairness at all times. We are grateful to the many who have paid us the compliment of helping to make this business a success these many years.
RIGHT NOW
WE HAVE IN OUR STORE
An especially large selection of new things for Spring. Prints—Ginghams—Coatings—Suitings—Curtains, and... the prices will surprise you. We promise 'twill be worth your while to come and see them.
H. H. COOPER & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS
EAST ANGUS, QUE.

RICHMOND TOWERS MAJESTICALLY ON BANKS OF ST. FRANCIS RIVER

What Was Once Humble Settlement Known as Front Village of Shipton Is Today a Modern Town Proudly Bearing Name of Illustrious Duke of Richmond—Town Has Long Held Enviable Position as Railway and Educational Centre—Richmond's Progress Has Not Been Without Its Trials and Tribulations.

Incorporated in 1862, the Town of Richmond, which is the chef-lieu of Richmond County, today proudly takes stock of its past achievements. The passing years have been kind to this thriving town, which in early days was known as Front Village of Shipton.

Its career has not been all sunshine. Richmond, like every other town, has had its ups and downs. It has had its bright days and it has passed through trying times.

The town today proudly boasts of an illustrious name. In 1819, when the well-known highway called the Craig Road was opened between Montreal and the village of that day, the name was changed from Front Village of Shipton to Richmond in honor of the Duke of Richmond, then governor of the province.

Richmond is located at the junction of the Quebec and Portland, Maine, line of the Canadian National Railway, formerly the Grand Trunk Railway. The name of Richmond has long been associated with railways and the town has for years been an important railway centre.

From an educational point of view Richmond has also achieved recognition as being the home of the widely-known educational institution—St. Francis College.

Many of the outstanding men in public life throughout the province claim St. Francis College as their alma mater. This college was opened in 1855. Today it is still faithfully serving the community and caring for the educational needs of the Protestant pupils of the town.

Apart from St. Francis College, Richmond also has two fine Roman Catholic schools, Mount St. Patrick, a boarding convent for girls, and the boys' day school under the administration of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart.

The first house of worship erected in Richmond was a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1842. This was followed later by a large, handsome church.

An Anglican chapel was erected in 1829-30, and in 1837 the Congregationalists in the charming village of Melbourne, just across the river from Richmond, built a church, and two years later, the Presbyterians in the same village built a house of worship. Although the river separates them, a fine steel bridge 750 feet long, connects the two places, and to all intents and purposes, so far as community interests are concerned, they are one and the same, and the social life of the two communities is very attractive.

In the early days the Township of Shipton included that part now known as Cleveland Township, and extended from the Tingwick line in the County of Arthabaska, on the north-east, to the river front of the St. Francis on the south-west.

Shipton was erected into a township in 1801, and originally comprised fifteen ranges, but in 1855 seven ranges on the southwest end of the township were formed into a separate municipality and given the name Cleveland.

It was on the present site of the Town of Richmond that the first settler in Shipton, Elmer Cushing, pitched his tent. This was in 1798, and he was later joined by others who settled nearby. In the previous year, 1797, a company comprising George Barnard, Prentice Cushing, John Brockus, Joseph Kilburn and a party of workmen came there by foot and made a partial survey of this tract, and in the following year Elmer Cushing located here as agent of the surveying party.

The original grant of the Township was made in 1801 to Elmer Cushing and associates, George Barnard, Elizah Hastings, Henry Barnard, Job Wetherel, Stephen Barnard, Lot Wetherel, Job Cushing, John Lester, Joseph Hicks, John Hicks, John Brockus, James Doying, Daniel Doying John P. Cushing, James Barnard, Nathaniel Fessenden, J. B. LaBonte, Amhurst Stewart, Jonathan Steele, William Dustin, Benjamin Leet, Ephrain Magoon, Charles Clarke, Thomas Hill, Joseph Keyser, Ephrain Magoon, Jr., John Robinson, Theodore Benard, Thomas Ellison, Benjamin Moulton, Joseph Perkins, David Levlston, Abner Rice, William Rumlet, Jonathan Smith, Timothy Chamberlain, Daniel Blunt, Robert Green, Ephrain Blunt, Jr., Amos Cutting, John Martin, Joseph Gamelin, John McLure, John Oakes, James Tobyne and Baptiste McLure.

At the time that Elmer Cushing settled here, in 1798, on lot 16, there were no roads or settlements to the north nearer than fifty miles, and to the south none nearer than Ascot, thirty miles distant.

Some of the colonists came in by way of the Richelieu River, down the St. Lawrence and up the St. Francis River. Time, distances and obstacles had no terrors for those hardy pioneers. The first road to be cut through the primeval forest was a line from the "Little Forks" in Ascot, through Shipton and on to the French settlements to the north. This was in 1802. Then followed the cutting of a road from Richmond to the site of the present village of Danville.

An event of some importance to the little colony located on the banks of the river occurred in 1802, when Elmer Cushing erected some mills, part of the machinery of which was brought in by water via the Richelieu, St. Lawrence and St. Francis, and a part dragged in on a handsled over the winter snows.

Today modern highways connect Richmond with all the leading sections of the province. The government highway from Sherbrooke to Quebec passes through the town and affords the tourist glimpses of scenery of varied and surprising beauty.

Richmond itself has many attractions for the tourist or visitor. Its people are congenial and there are numerous modern stores, impressive public buildings and a delightful residential district which bespeak the progress of the town and the deep community spirit existing among its townspeople.

Of the 9,000,000 women in Turkey, upwards of 8,000,000 belong to the peasant class.

FIRST SETTLER ARRIVED ON SITE OF WINDSOR MILLS EARLY IN 1800

Continued from page 23

Joseph Eames, W. J. Curran and Frank G. Vial, now of Bishop's University.

In 1854, Rev. Luke Trahan, parish priest of Richmond at that time, held the first Roman Catholic religious service in Windsor.

From 1864 to 1875, Rev. Thomas Quinn, of South Durham, had charge of this parish. Until 1870 religious services were held in private houses, when at this date the church, a wood chapel, forty-five feet by thirty feet was built. Father Quinn also started a school in 1874.

The first resident priest was Rev. Joseph Elzear Michaud from 1875 to 1878. The rectory was situated where the present Notre Dame convent stands and there was also a burying-ground on that lot. The year Father Michaud came he enlarged the chapel, which stood on the same ground where the present church stands, but it faced the river instead of St. George street, as the new one does. Father Michaud was also a promoter of a grist mill built in 1877. He was succeeded by Rev. Patrick Dignan, who continued as parish priest until 1895, when he was killed in the Craig Road accident during a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne. During his stay, a new rectory was built on a lot adjoining the church, in 1885, while the following year, a convent for girls was established by the Sisters of the Notre Dame Congregation. The present imposing church structure was erected in 1892. In the fall of 1895 Rev. Joseph Amedee Dufresne was appointed. He enlarged the church by the addition of a sacristy and finished it in 1903. About the year 1900, an academy was established by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart. Father Dufresne died in 1925 and was succeeded by Rev. Canon J. E. Hebert, who died in July, 1933. The present parish priest is Rev. S. Gosselin, who was appointed in August 1933.

This parish includes the town and also the territory lying between the river and Hardwood Hill, from Morse to Titus. There are 615 families, the present Catholic population in the whole parish being about 3,250.

The Children of Mary for young girls, the Ladies of Ste. Anne for women and the League of the Sacred Heart for men are organizations connected with this church.

The present site which the Roman Catholic Church occupies, which is in the very heart of the town, was a gift from the James Dearden family. The Dearden family played an important part in the progress of Windsor. A street today bears the Dearden name, while many descendants of the family are still living in the town.

The Lower Windsor Church was built in 1859, through the efforts of Rev. James Seiveright, a Presbyterian minister. Before this time services were held in private houses and other buildings by Revs. John MacMorine, Robert MacFarlane, Thomas Morrison and others who came from Melbourne. After Mr. Seiveright came Revs. T. G. Smith, James McCaul, Henry Edmison Dewey, J. D. Ferguson, Craig, Charles Tanner, P. D. Muir, Charles Huxtable, E. J. Rattee, E. S. Logie, J. W. Shier, and the present minister, Rev. P. Pollitt.

St. Andrew's Church was built in 1867, when Rev. Joseph Evans was coming from Sherbrooke to hold Presbyterian services. The contract for putting up the frame was taken by James Beattie. David Dunlap, then a boy in his eighth year, worked with him clearing away rubbish, etc. A raising bee was held and the men of the congregation gave many days' work besides to finish the building. The seats were made by Mr. Long in Sherbrooke. Robert Shanks finished the interior and made the pulpit. The first tea meeting in this church was held on September 19, that same fall. In 1881 David Dunlap with some assistance from John Samson, moved the church back twelve feet from the road and built an additional tower. When this tower was needing repairs last summer, Mr. Dunlap at seventy-four years of age, did the work, using a bolster chair.

After Mr. Evans came Rev. C. Tanner and Mr. Pringle, a student, also Revs. Sym and Craig. For a few years after this, the Congregationalists used this church, the preacher being Rev. Mr. MacIntosh. A parsonage was built for him on a lot of land given by S. J. Brown. However, the congregation dwindled and after Mr. MacIntosh left no other minister was appointed. The parsonage was the house now owned by Frank Wilment, of Montreal, and last occupied by J. A. Prefontaine. When Rev. J. D. Ferguson came, the two preaching appointments, Lower Windsor and St. Andrew's were united. When Rev. Charles Tanner came, a manse was bought from Mr. Jalbert, who was moving to Sherbrooke, this was situated at the corner of Dearden and Church streets.

Methodist preachers from Melbourne came to hold services in what was known as the Caswell schoolhouse on the Brompton side of the river, from about the year 1840. Later as the work grew, they alternated between the Pierce school on the Brompton side and the Brown schoolhouse on the Windsor side. Here one finds these names recorded: Revs. John Borland, Malcolm Macdonald, John Bates, Benjamin Slight, William Scott, Benjamin Cote, Thomas Constable, James Evans, James Richardson, William Hansford and Hugh Cairns.

In 1867, during Rev. T. W. Jeffrey's pastorate, a church was built at the corner of Main and St. George streets. The steps at first led up from Main street, but were later changed to enter from St. George street. It was dedicated on January 18th, 1868, by Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Montreal. The original trustee board was composed of W. Henry Moore, Herman Frye, Bingham Caswell, William F. Chapman, Samuel Frye, David Rankin and Lazarby Greenlay. Mr. Jeffrey was succeeded by Rev. George Washington, M.A., and by Dr. William Jackson.

In 1872, Windsor was separated from the Melbourne circuit and Rev. John Webster was installed as first resident pastor. He was followed by the Revs. J. T. Blades, Isaac Wheatley, Samuel Shibley, Isaac Wilkerson and J. H. Fowler, M.A. In 1881, during the latter's pastorate, a parsonage was built on a lot of land donated by the late Abbott Frye. This was the house which is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Samuel Chapman. Since then have been the Revs. Richard Eason, Barry Pierce, Erastus Howard, J. B. Hicks, C. W. Finch, A. T. Jones, A. G. Belton, A. O. Watt and A. W. Fisher. In 1905, during the latter's term here, the Methodist church was sold and a new one built on Dearden street. The old building was bought by J. T. Bourassa and was afterwards burned down in the fire on January 27th, 1926. The parsonage was also sold, in 1905, and three years later, in 1908, a new one was built beside the church on Dearden street. This is still occupied by the resident minister.

After this came Revs. James Watson, Richard Robinson, John Garvin and Charles Huxtable. In 1917, while the latter was here, the Methodist and Presbyterian churches became co-operative. For a time the services in the town were held in the Methodist church building, but later St. Andrew's was repaired and used on account of its being the more commodious of the two. In 1925 church union came into effect and these congregations, already co-operative, became automatically part of the United Church of Canada.

Also connected at the present time with this charge are fourteen French Protestant families who have had the Gospel preached to them in their own tongue for the past fifteen years by the Rev. Peter Beauchamp, lately deceased in Montreal.

Lower Windsor School was built about 1850 by James McCrea. Some of the early teachers were Henry Caswell, Emily Lindsay and Janet Douglas. This school was burned down and rebuilt by Potter. Teaching was discontinued some years ago and the pupils conveyed to Windsor by bus. The building, which was bought by Henry Gilbert, burnt a few years ago.

Just when teaching was begun in Windsor is not definitely known, but certainly in 1855, a school was in operation and there was a building known as the Wurtele school house. School was afterwards held in the building now occupied by Mrs. N. A. Knapp. Some of the teachers here were Wesley Frye, Alvin Curtis, David Rankin and Miss Emily Browne. In 1888, the village of Windsor reported the attendance at the Protestant schools at eighty-eight. In 1890 this school house and one at the "Powder Mill" were sold and a lot bought from the Canada Paper Company. A new model school was built by John Samson on the present site, and classes were held in it until 1930, when the present Windsor and Brompton Consolidated School was built on the same site. There are 126 pupils registered at the present time. The School Board are: Dr. C. A. Tanner, chairman, Arthur Noble, Albert Sykes, Harry Perkins, M. W. McCourt with Robert Sims as secretary-treasurer. The staff is composed of J. C. Moore, principal, and the Misses M. Brown, E. Wright, Mrs. D. MacIntyre and Miss A. Wilson.

The first Catholic school was started by Father Quinn, in 1874, and the first school buildings, of which there is any record, are two houses on Second avenue, the one now occupied by Alfred Rousseau and the other occupied by Aime St. Hilaire. In 1886, the Notre Dame Convent for girls was established with Rev. Sister Marie-Jean as first Superior. The boys were still taught by lay teachers until 1900, when the Brothers of the Sacred Heart built their academy and Rev. Brother Hilaire was the first director. In 1888, the attendance roll held 210 names, while at the present time 282 boys are enrolled at the Academy and 276 girls at the Convent, making a total of 558 pupils. The present director is Rev. Brother Marcil and the Superior of the Convent is Rev. Sister Marie-Rosalie. Some of the lay teachers of forty years ago were: the Misses M. Mercier, Marcotte, Brochu, Brown. The present Board of School Commissioners are Regis St. Laurent, chairman; Alphonse Milette, Honorius Lamontagne, Reginald Healy, Arthur Castonguay and secretary-treasurer Napoleon Rousseau.

Windsor today also lays claim to a fine town band and is also proud of the success achieved by its hockey and baseball teams.

VON MACKENSEN IS REVIVED HERO

Von Hindenburg's mantle of Germany's great World War hero has fallen on Field Marshal August Von Mackensen, shown here in full uniform. Now in his eighty-sixth year, Von Mackensen often is the honored guest at Nazi military ceremonials, state funerals and banquets after several years of retirement.

MAJOR DISASTERS OF PAST YEAR

One hundred and forty men lost in mine disaster in Czechoslovakia.

* * *

Panic in Kyoto, Japan, railway station results in seventy-six killed and forty-eight injured.

* * *

Estimated six thousand dead in earthquake throughout Nepal, Bihar and Orissa districts of India.

* * *

One thousand killed and 100,000 made homeless in burning of Hakadate, Japan.

* * *

Cliff tumbles on Tafjord, Norway, causing death of fifty people.

* * *

Floods destroy Ocotepeque, Honduras, leaving one thousand dead.

* * *

One hundred workmen drowned in ferry-boat collision at Lorient, France.

* * *

Liner Morro Castle burns off New Jersey coast with loss of 124 people.

* * *

Typhoon visits Japanese cities of Osaka and Kyoto, leaving 1,300 dead.

* * *

Gesford collieries in Wales swept by explosion and fire; 250 miners dead.

* * *

Two hundred and fifty lives lost in Philippine's typhoon.

* * *

Floods in Australia take thirty-seven lives and cause $5,000,000 damage.

Queen Victoria of England reigned the greatest number of years of any of Great Britain's rulers.

BEEBE OFFERS MANY ADVANTAGES FOR THOSE WITHIN ITS BORDERS

History of Town Goes Back to Year 1798, when David and Calvin Beebe Began Settlement of Present Thriving District—Town Holds Unique Position by Being Partly in Canada and Partly in United States—Beebe Today a Flourishing District.

The Town of Beebe, whose history dates back to the year 1798, when David and Calvin Beebe made the first opening, is unique in its location, for it is partly in Canada and partly in the United States.

Beebe also has the reputation of possessing more churches than any other town of similar size. In fact, there are within its borders four different places of worship.

The name of Beebe has won almost world fame by the high quality granite which abounds in the district. Granite from Beebe has been used in many imposing monuments throughout the Dominion and other outside places. A monument erected on Flanders Field in memory to Canadian soldiers who laid down their lives in the World War is of Beebe granite.

History shows that the earliest settlement within the limits of the present town was chiefly on lot number one in the range of Stanstead. This lot was purchased by Sampson Davis from David Beebe in 1802. Later two lots, one and two, in the seventh range, became the property of Ladok Steele. Lot number one was afterwards purchased by Solomon Steele and lot number two by Sanford Steele, two of his sons.

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

Beebe now presents quite a contrast to those early pioneer days, and the visitor cannot fail but be impressed by the attractive, well-kept homes and general appearance of prosperity.

Beebe today boasts of one of the largest stone cutting sheds in the world. Some of the finest buildings in Canada and the United States are made with Beebe granite, while at Graniteville, only two miles distant, are located the famous granite works where enormous pieces of granite are quarried for monumental and building purposes.

There are many features which make Beebe a pleasant village in which to reside. The beautiful broad and shady streets, new cement sidewalks, fine churches, abundant water supply, plenty of electric power and several progressive industries are but a few of Beebe's attractions. The Beebe Town Hall is one of the village's chief buildings and one in which Beebe residents have every reason of being justly proud.

"A party platform is a mighty important consideration," said one statesman.

"Yes," replied the other, "a party platform in politics is a good deal like a bunker in golf. The rules require it, but you show your skill in avoiding it.

Husband: "It is a strange thing but true, that the biggest fools have the most beautiful wives."

Wife, please: "Oh, what a flatterer you are, darling!"

Fame Travels Far

"....didn't know there could be such baked beans this side of heaven! Such flavor! Such aroma! Such....." Thus spoke one enthusiast who happened in for dinner.

But Mrs. Whaley is a natural born cook and a kindly hostess.

If you ever are hungry in Beebe—or anywhere near Beebe—you'll be everlastingly thankful if you make it a point to drop in and see

Mr. and Mrs. Whaley

Home Cooking — Fruit — Box Lunches—Homemade Marmalade — Confectionery.

BEEBE, QUE.

TOWN OF BEEBE STANSTEAD COUNTY QUEBEC

POPULATION 1050

LOCATION—On the Quebec-Vermont border. The Main Line of the Quebec Central Railway gives a good service of four trains a day.

SCHOOLS—A large modern Academy of eleven grades as well as a Catholic School, provides excellent educational facilities.

CHURCHES—Five in number—Advent, Anglican, United, Baptist, Catholic.

INDUSTRIES—Overall factory, Glove factory, numerous granite quarries, nursery, stores of all kinds.

LABOR CONDITIONS — Ideal. The workers are mostly skilled. Happy in their home life, they make contented and competent employees.

POWER — Served by the Southern Canada Power Co., under advantageous rates.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Tax rate, 11 mills.

Five miles of cement sidewalks.

Nearly every workman owns his own home.

Practically no one one relief.

The Town Hall, built of granite and brick, is a new one, large enough to house a fire station and a Badminton Club.

Water supply the purest in the Eastern Townships — railway trains all replenish their drinking water supply here.

New Custom House recently built to handle the increasing traffic from the United States.

WE WELCOME INQUIRIES FROM THOSE SEEKING THE BEST LOCATION FOR NEW FACTORIES.

MAYOR:

R. R. WOODWARD

COUNCILLORS:

J. H. TURNER — CHAS. BERRY
JOHN DANIELS — I. B. COREY
J. A. BOULAIS — H. S. POCOCK

Secretary-Treasurer:
W. M. CAMPBELL.

S. E. Desmarais & Co.

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Coal and Wood Ice.

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Magazines, Newspapers and Stationery, School Supplies and Chinaware.

Agency Sherbrooke Daily Record.

RICHMOND, QUE.

Richmond, Que.

St. Jacob's Hotel

The Centre of the Business District.

Hot and Cold Water in Every Room.

Bright Sample Rooms,

Garage.

F. E. S. SHELLEY, Proprietor.

Brunswick Hotel

Opposite C. N. R. Station,

RICHMOND, QUE.

Modern, Strictly Fireproof, Rooms with Baths, Large Sample Rooms.

American Plan.

ARTHUR BOUCHARD, Proprietor.

M. T. J. McKEE

"The Feed Store"

Flour, Grain, Feed, Sugar, Salt, Shingles, Cement, Wire, Etc.

RICHMOND, QUE.

HISTORY OF SHERBROOKE FEATURED CHIEFLY BY DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Established in Year 1800, Sherbrooke Received Its First Real Industry, Woollen Mills of Adam Lomas and Sons in 1842—Growth of Surrounding District Largely Due to Activities of British American Land Company—Introduction of Machinery Firms at Turn of Century Aided Greatly in Growth of Town—Silk Mills Important Factor in Combatting Depression of Past Five Years.

Over a century and a third ago some hardy pioneer whose name will probably go unrecorded down the centuries in seeking a new home in a comparatively unsettled region built a primitive dwelling at the confluence of the two mighty rivers and there set out to better his fortunes. Just what his motives were for settling there are uncertain. Probably the roar of great rapids deterred him from progressing to the scattered settlements further up either stream. But in any case in the summer of 1800, this individual with his family laid the foundations for what is today the thriving city of Sherbrooke.

During the first quarter of a century the growth of the new community was slow and met with so many obstacles that in 1819 seven log houses comprised the only habitations in the village. In the meantime, the basis of municipal government had been laid for the district by the organization between the years 1803 and 1805 of the Townships of Ascot and Orford, from which the site of the city of thirty thousand persons was later to be carved.

Despite their small number, the early settlers were not lacking in ambition, and it was inevitable that in their desire to see the advancement of their new home that they should select a name for the struggling village. The visit of the then governor of Lower Canada, Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, to the Hon. C. B. Felton, one of the leading men of the district who lived in the Belvidere neighborhood gave them their opportunity, and in 1816, on the occasion of this visit, they bestowed the honor on the Governor of naming their proud community after him, calling it Sherbrooke.

The year 1822 was highly important to this little village situated in the wilds, for in that year the government chose it as the chief-lieu of the newly created judicial district of St. Francis. The construction of the court house was ordered and the usual retinue of court officials, headed by Hon. Justice Fletcher, took up residence here, materially adding to the population and prestige of the place that had previously been overshadowed by its older and more-populous neighbors.

The following year saw the first permanent church established when St. Peter's Anglican Church threw open its doors to worshippers.

Law and religion were not the sole motives underlying all the inhabitants, it would appear, for records show that in 1825 the first district jail was built.

Slowly but steadily the village grew in importance, court records, previously kept at Three Rivers, being established in 1828 and a registry office for civil deeds being opened in 1830.

Two further signs of progress were apparent in 1833. In that year another church, this time of the Roman Catholic faith, was founded and an enterprising individual decided that the time had come for improving the intellectual outlook of the people and The Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate, a weekly publication, made its first appearance. This was later absorbed by the Sherbrooke Gazette, which formed part of the basis of foundation for the Sherbrooke Record.

One year later a group of enterprising Englishmen saw the advantage of settlement in the new land, and the British American Land Company was formed. Granted large tracts of land in the "Eastern Townships," this organization began a programme of intensive colonization, bringing out hundreds of families each year. With its Canadian headquarters in Sherbrooke, the great majority were settled close at hand.

Until 1842 Sherbrooke was chiefly an agricultural centre and lumbering community, but in that year it received its first real industry when the firm of Adam Lomas and Sons, pioneer woollen manufacturers, opened a mill here, and the village began to progress more rapidly.

A double event marked the year 1852—the coming of the railway which was to annihilate distance and the incorporation as a town. On September 11, 1852, citizens of the newly incorporated town gathered to celebrate the arrival of the first train over the newly-opened Grand Trunk Railway on its way from Montreal to Portland. After this, railway development was rapid, the Passumpsic Railway from the south reaching Sherbrooke in 1858. This was later absorbed by the Boston and Maine and subsequently by the Quebec Central. The year 1870 saw the incorporation of the St. Francis and Megantic Railway, which was to be subsequently completed as the International Railway from Sherbrooke to Megantic in 1870.

The railway development of Sherbrooke culminated in 1875 with the opening of the Quebec Central Railway between Sherbrooke and Levis and the establishment of its headquarters here, where they have remained ever since.

With the opening of the railways, the community grew much more rapidly, and the establishment of the Paton woollen mills in 1866 brought the first major industry. By 1873 the population had grown to 5,500 and the ambitious citizens organized a fire department with J. C. Waterhouse, city engineer, as chief. The following year the department, which has subsequently proved a boon to many of the smaller surrounding communities, received its first outside call. This was for a serious fire which destroyed a large portion of Lennoxville.

The year 1874 saw the last stage of municipal development when Sherbrooke was incorporated as a city under special charter.

The newly-incorporated city progressed steadily through the subsequent years and embraced all the modern improvements as they came along, electric lighting being introduced in 1888, the street railway and the daily newspaper in 1897.

But with this material growth the other sides of community life were not neglected, and in 1875 the Sacred Heart Hospital was opened and the Protestant Hospital incorporated in 1888. The present post office and government building was erected in 1885, the same year that the Exhibition was founded.

The opening of the Jenckes machine plant brought a new line of industry to the city in 1895, followed by the Rand Drill plant in 1899.

The first golf club was formed in 1897 with J. A. Ready as captain.

After the turn of the century, rapid strides forward were made in population and the acquisition of new industries, the year 1909 being unusually active in this respect, the MacKinnon-Holmes, Sherbrooke Machinery and E. and T. Fairbanks being established in that year.

The year 1912 saw the advent of another important industry to Sherbrooke when the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills established here, where business expanded rapidly, resulting in the construction of a great new mill in 1921.

The silk industry came to Sherbrooke in 1915 when the Julius Kayser plant located here. From a small factory in the old gas works it grew rapidly, moving to Frontenac street in 1916 and erecting a fine building of its own in 1919. Steady increase in business brought large extensions in 1925 and 1928.

A second important Sherbrooke industry, the Canadian Silk Products Limited, was started in a rented plant on the Lennoxville road in 1924. Rush of business caused them to build their own plant in the west ward in 1926 and extensions have been frequent since then, with another now underway.

The first material set-back received by the city came on New Year's Eve, 1931, when the street railway, after several years of deficits and continued difficulties with the civic authorities, suspended operation and left the citizens without an efficient urban transportation service.

Although the history of Sherbrooke is largely one of industrial expansion, other sides of community life have not been forgotten in recent years. Due to the generosity of private citizens, important social service centres such as the Y.M. C.A., Y.W.C.A. and the MacKinnon Memorial have been established.

The financial institutions also played an important part in the growth of the city. The Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mutual Fire Insurance Company this year celebrates its hundredth year of service to residents of this district and other parts of the province. The Eastern Townships Bank, established in 1859, offered the chief banking facilities for its territory until its absorption by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1913. The Sherbrooke Trust Company, formerly the Sherbrooke Loan and Mortgage Company, has ably carried on in its own sphere for over half a century.

The following is a brief chronology of the development of the City of Sherbrooke:

1800—First building erected within limits of present city.
1803 to 1805—Townships of Ascot and Orford, from which Sherbrooke city's site was taken, organized.
1816—Sherbrooke named after Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, Governor of Canada, on the occasion of his visit to Hon. C. B. Felton in Belvidere.
1819—Seven log houses only habitation in Sherbrooke.
1822—District of St. Francis established with Sherbrooke as chef lieu. Hon. Judge Fletcher, first judge. First court house built.
1823—St. Peter's Anglican Church founded.
1825—First jail built.
1828—First Court records established.
1830—Registry office opened.
1833—First Roman Catholic church erected.
1833—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate, afterwards the Sherbrooke Gazette and later the Sherbrooke Record, established.
1834—British American Land Company organized.
1835—First Congregational Church organized.
1835—Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mutual Fire Insurance formed.
1840—First town of Sherbrooke created.
1842—Firm of Adam Lomas and Son, pioneer woollen manufacturers, established.
1852—Town of Sherbrooke incorporated.
1852—Opening to Sherbrooke of the Grand Trunk Railway. Event was celebrated on September 11th.
1853—Bishop's University, Lennoxville, receives its royal charter.
1855—Provincial exhibition held in Sherbrooke.
1858—Passumpsic Railway reached Newport and was later extended to Sherbrooke, later the Boston and Maine and now the Quebec Central.
1859—Eastern Townships Bank established.
1860—Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VII, visited Sherbrooke.
1864—First explorations for gold and copper in this territory undertaken by General Adams.
1866—Paton Manufacturing Company incorporated.
1866—53rd Regiment, now 1st Sherbrooke Regiment organized.
1870—St. Francis and Megantic Railway, now part of the C.P.R. incorporated.
1871—Sherbrooke population, 4,500.
1871-79—Construction of International Railway, Sherbrooke to Megantic. Taken over by C.P.R. in 1884.
1873—Sherbrooke population, 5,500.
1873—First fire department organized in Sherbrooke with J. C. Waterhouse as chief.
1874—Great fire at Lennoxville, September 28th. First outside call for Sherbrooke department.
1874—Sherbrooke incorporated as a city.
1875—Quebec Central Railway completed to Levis.
1875—Original Sacred Heart Hospital opened, April 21st.
1875—St. Charles Seminary established.
1882—Robert Davidson named first permanent chief of police and fire department, serving until 1913.
1884—Eastern Townships Agricultural Association organized.
1885—First exhibition opened October 6th.
1885—Post office and government building completed.
1886—Exhibition buildings destroyed with heavy loss of cattle.
1886—Enlarged Sacred Heart hospital blessed December 8th.
1888—Electric lights used in Sherbrooke for first time.
1888—Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital incorporated.
1889—Board of Trade formed.
1895—First section of present Jenckes plant built.
1897—Sherbrooke Record founded February 7th.
1897—Sherbrooke Golf Club organized March 31st, with J. A. Ready, captain.
1897—Street railway commenced operations November 1st.
1897—Population of Sherbrooke 9,854.
1898—Misses Sheriffs and Thorpe first graduates of Sherbrooke Hospital nurses' school.
1899—Canadian Ingersoll-Rand opens new plant.
1899—Provincial government votes $60,000 for new Sherbrooke Court House.
1900—Sherbrooke scene of big military display in honor of Queen's birthday, May 24th.
1900—Dr. P. Pelletier first Liberal member to be elected to Legislature, December 7th.
1901—Sherbrooke Welcomes Duke and Duchess of York, October 3rd.
1902—City acquires Westbury power.
1903—Sherbrooke's Dairymen Exchange organized, April 18.
1903—Lord Minto, Governor-General visits Sherbrooke, June 19th.
1903—I.O.O.F. Monument in Elmwood Cemetery unveiled, August 18th.
1904—Good Roads Association for St. Francis District organized at meeting in Victoria Park, August 11th.
1904—Judge Hutchison welcomed to Bench by Bar of St. Francis, November 29th.
1905—Organization of Caledonian Society of Sherbrooke, February 2nd.
1905—Sherbrooke Amateur Athletic Association formed, November 23rd.
1906—Mr. J. H. Walsh becomes general manager of the Quebec Central Railway, January 1st.
1906—Floods claim lives of two little girls in East Sherbrooke.
1906—Formal opening of Sherbrooke Court House by Premier Gouin, Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste and Sir Melbourne Tait, September 11th.
1907—First concert of Sherbrooke Choral Society in Art Hall, April 19th.
1907—Sherbrooke Jewish Congregation formally organized, May 7th.
1907—Convent of Little Sisters of the Holy Family, Sherbrooke, dedicated by Bishop Larocque, July 2nd.
1907—Sherbrooke's population given as 14,712, an increase of 763 over previous year.
1907—First arrival in Sherbrooke of an airship for Dominion Exhibition, August 31st.
1907—Governor-General and Countess Grey visit Sherbrooke, September 10th.
1907—Street delivery of mail begins, September 24th.
1907—Sherbrooke's new civic hospital on Drummond street completed, December 28th.
1908—Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Howard present residence of late Walter Blue to Sherbrooke Y.W.C.A., April 18th.
1908—Great Dominion Trapshooting Tournament begins in city, August 5th.
1908—54th Regiment organized, now Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke.
1908—New Y.M.C.A. Building dedicated, April 19th.
1908—City acquires Sherbrooke Light, Heat and Power Company.
1909—Sherbrooke's new curling rink formally opened, January 2nd.
1909—New military unit organized in Sherbrooke No. 6 Company Cavalry Field Ambulance, April 13th.
1909—Sherbrooke Machinery, MacKinnon Holmes and E. & T. Fairbanks plants opened.
1909—Death of L. S. Channell, founder of Sherbrooke Daily Record, July 17th.
1910—Sherbrooke Hockey team won championship of St. Lawrence League, whitewashing Westmount 7-0, March 3rd.
1910—Madame Melba, famous singer, visited Sherbrooke, September 9th.
1910—First concert by Sherbrooke Symphony Orchestra, December 16th.
1910—54th Regiment organized.
1911—First annual exhibition under auspices of Sherbrooke Poultry Association, January 25th.
1911—Corner stone of Lawrence School on Drummond street laid, June 16th.
1911—Canadian Bank of Commerce takes over E.T. Bank.
1912—Sherbrooke's Citizens' Association formed, G. A. LeBaron and F. R. Darche joint presidents, January 9.
1912—Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade organized, March 20th.
1912—Eastern Townships Rifle Association formed, September 20th.
1912—Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills established.
1913—Branch of Victorian Order of Nurses formed in Sherbrooke.
1913—Harry K. Thaw arrested in Sherbrooke, August 20th.
1913—His Excellency Mgr. Stagni, Papal Delegate, visits city, October 4t...
1913—Historic Lone Pine in St. Francis river falls during heavy wind storm, November 23rd.
1914—New Quebec Central Railway building opened to public, January 3rd.
1914—Seven hundred snowshoers in Sherbrooke for winter carnival, February 7th.
1914—Eastern Townships Immigration Society organized, E. W. Farwell is president.
1914—Duke and Duchess of Connaught visit Sherbrooke, June 18th.
1914—World War Declared, August 4th. First of Sherbrooke's units leave for Valcartier, August 18th and First Sherbrooke Contingent leaves for France, August 24th.
1915—Ten thousand people assembled in Sherbrooke from all parts of Eastern Townships to bid farewell to 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.
1915—Julius Kayser plant in Sherbrooke opened.
1916—Kayser Company moves into own building on Minto street.
1916—Patriotic Fund campaign for Sherbrooke begins, February 29th.
1916—Presentation of colors to 117th Eastern Townships Battalion, March 29th.
1916—Ontario delegates visit Sherbrooke and new "bonne en-

Continued on Page 32.

SHERBROOKE'S SHRINE OF REMEMBRANCE

Standing majestically in the heart of Sherbrooke is the Soldiers' Monument which the citizens erected to the memory of those from Sherbrooke who laid down their lives in the World War.

The impressive memorial stands on a lofty spot on King street west, from which it can be seen from practically every section of the city.

INSURANCE IS A SCIENCE

It takes trained men to **"properly"** advise you—men who have been **years** in the business.

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You pay a considerable amount **each** year for insurance—are you getting the **most** for your money?

Don't trust to luck, insurance is too important a matter for you not to be absolutely sure. Let us confer with you and make suggestions as to how your present insurance can be made to serve you better.

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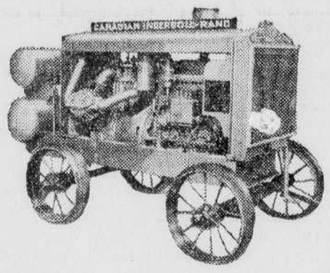
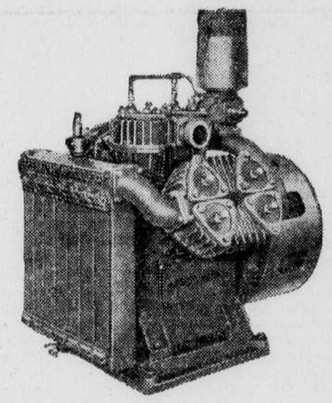


2-Stage, Air-Cooled, Oil Engine—Driven Portable Air Compressor.

Cities and towns throughout the Dominion make the Taxpayers' dollar go farther through the use of Canadian Ingersoll-Rand equipment. Portable Compressors, "Jackhamer" Drills and Paving Breakers, etc., for economical construction and maintenance of streets, water and sewer mains; Air Compressors for sewage disposal plants, air lift pumping systems and workshops; "Cameron" Pumps for main or standby service; and many other items as listed below.

Behind this entire line stands a modern manufacturing plant at Sherbrooke, experienced engineers, branch sales warehouses at important centres, and a corps of skilled field men for direct assistance on your problems. These facilities are at your disposal.



2-Stage, Air-Cooled, Motor Compressor, with Intercooler complete.

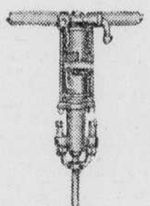
Not only large cities, but also small municipalities with only 2,000 population, are using Portable Compressors. It is easy to select a suitable size. There are gasolene or oil engines and electric motor driven types. Most modern are the 2-Stage, Air-Cooled units as illustrated, with oil engine drive and other features which provide a saving of 67% or more as compared to gasoline-driven single stage machines. Furnished on steel or rubber-tired wheels, truck mounted, or less running gear. Bulletin CF-391.

Nine sizes of "Jackhamer" Drills are available, for all classes of drilling in road construction, general excavation and quarry work. Bulletin K-226-A illustrates all and carries a selection table enabling easy choice of a drill for any particular job. Mountings for deep-hole work in quarries are also shown.

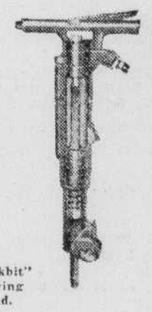
Paving breakers are also indispensable in demolition work, street maintenance, service installations, etc. Light, medium and heavy sizes obtainable. Ask for Bulletin K-229.

Canadian Ingersoll-Rand also furnishes Drill Steel, all sizes and sections, bar lengths or finished sets as required, (Bulletin CF-347-A); also moil points and chisel bits for asphalt, concrete, etc.

Ideal equipment for municipal work is the detachable bit shown below; time and money savers on spread-out jobs. "Jackbits" can be bought by the one-dozen carton in all standard sizes; "Jackbits" Rods in 2-foot runs up to 30 feet. Bulletin K232.



"Jackhamer" Rock Drill



Paving Breaker

"Jackbit" and "Jackbit" Rod Assembly, showing butteress type thread.

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Pumps: Centrifugal Direct-Acting	**Lubricators** Compressed Air Line
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Hoisting Engines Air, Steam, Electric	**Quarry and Gravel Plant Equipment**

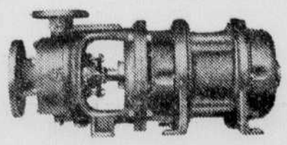
Ask for Folder CF-354 which lists all our Products.

The uses for compressed air are many. Canadian Ingersoll-Rand manufactures a wide range for all standard pressures and for special low or high pressure work. The two-staged, air-cooled Motor Compressor illustrated provides 25% more air with 15% less power, (Bulletin K-323); Class ER and FR straight-line, belt or steam driven machines are highly efficient units, low pressure units being particularly suitable for sewage-disposal work, (Bulletin K-318C); small compressors for the municipal garage or for use as starting engines, etc., are shown in Bulletin CF-340; large duplex machines, Class XVH, are described in Bulletin K-324. After-coolers, Bulletin K-319; Air Receivers, Bulletin K-320.

The line of "Cameron" Centrifugal Pumps includes single-stage, and multistage types, for all classes of general service and special pumping applications. They are furnished direct-connected through flexible coupling to electric motor; steam turbine; oil, gasolene, or gas engine; or for belt, rope, or water turbine drive.

There is also available a complete line of reciprocating steam pumps, Bulletin 7404-C.

The Motorpump shown above is an extremely popular type, available either single or two-stage, heads to 300 feet, capacities to 1,000 g.p.m., with open, enclosed or explosion proof motors "built-in." Very compact, with high efficiencies, no foundation required, mountable in any position. Bulletin K-801.



"Cameron" Motor Pump

Not only the municipalities, but industries of every description also use Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Products listed at left. All are manufactured in Sherbrooke, employing citizens, power and materials from the Eastern Townships.

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MONUMENT IN HONOR OF EASTERN TOWNSHIPS SETTLERS, CORNER-STONE OF WHICH WAS LAID IN VICTORIA PARK, NEVER COMPLETED

Remnants of Foundation Mark Site Where Memorial Was to Have Been Erected at Victoria Park—Many Prominent Eastern Townships Men Took Part in Celebration Held in Connection with Centennial Anniversary of Pioneer Settlers in These Parts in 1892—Stirring Addresses, Recalling Strength and Courage of Brave People Who Established Themselves Here, Delivered When Lieutenant-Governor of Province of Quebec Laid Corner-Stone of Monument at Impressive Ceremony—Forty-Three Years Ago a Grateful People Acknowledged Their Debt to The Pioneers Who Blazed the Trail Into This Fertile Land Which Has Become Known as the "Garden of the Province of Quebec."

Forty-three years ago—September 6th, 1892, to be exact—a man's voice rang out and impressed two thousand people gathered at Victoria Park. "And so," he said, "while stands the monument which shall be erected on this historic spot; while stands the monument, the corner-stone of which has been so auspiciously laid by Your Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of the grand old Province of Quebec, there shall stand a lasting tribute of respect to the memories of our predecessors."

The speaker paused. It was raining slightly—but the men, women and children congregated about the speaker's platform did not mind the rain.

It was a memorable day, an outstanding occasion in the history of the Eastern Townships—a history that went back one hundred years. A grateful people were acknowledging their debt to the pioneers who first settled in these parts, who blazed the trail into this fertile land which even forty-three years ago was known as the "Garden of the Province of Quebec."

"This monument shall be historic . . ." The man was speaking again, slowly, distinctly, his words cloaked with emotion. "It shall be historic, and upon its stones children's children shall read that the men and women of the good year 1892 were not unmindful of blessings received; not ungrateful for the noble heritage transmitted them; not unmindful or disloyal to the past."

That was all. The speaker had completed his oration. As his final words were spoken, a great silence fell over the gathering—a tribute, spontaneously given, to the courageous adventurers who had "broken the trail" a hundred years before. . . .

*

It is safe to presume that no one in that gathering, on that morning of September 6, 1892, realized that the monument to the pioneers of the Eastern Townships would never be completed; that today, forty-three years later, as this story appears in the Annual Edition of the Sherbrooke Daily Record, only a few stones, remnants of the foundation, would remain to mark the "historic site."

A glance at the sketch accompanying this article—a sketch which was reproduced by Lionel Audet, from a rough drawing made forty-four years ago—gives an idea of what this monument would have looked like had it been finished. The foundation was twelve feet by twelve, and the corner stone, which was laid on that memorable day in September, 1892, by Hon. A. R. Angers, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, was a magnificent block of Stanstead granite contributed by the Moir Granite Company of Stanstead County. Chiselled on its face were the words: "Stanstead—1792-1892."

The names of the eleven counties constituting the Eastern Townships were to be engaged on the foundation The upper part of the monument was to consist of stones to be contributed by the various municipalities in the Eastern Townships.

Two months before the corner stone of the proposed monument was laid in Victoria Park the Eastern Townships celebrated the centennial anniversary of the pioneer settlers in this district. It had been planned to hold the corner stone ceremony at that time, but for some reason it was deferred until September.

The monument was never completed. Why? That is difficult to to say. In the words of one of the gentlemen instrumental in organizing the celebration, "the project simply died a natural death."

A circulated letter distributed in 1892 described the location decided upon for the monument as follows: "The site selected is one of the prominent knolls at the edge of the woods near the centre of the western limits of Victoria Park, overlooking the river, the city and the valley nearly to the boundary line, a view of which the city may well be proud. The monument, upon this location, will be a prominent feature in the landscape, readily seen by travellers to and from Sherbrooke by rail, as well as from nearly every part of the city."

This same circular letter added: "Now, it is unavoidable that differences of opinion will exist both as to the site and the design, but the committee members have satisfied themselves that the site is acceptable to a large majority of our people. They propose to lay the foundation and construct the terrace so as to have it ready for the first of July." This indicates that it had been planned to lay the corner-stone at the same time that the centennial celebration was held. "The approach to the terrace," the circular letter continued, "will be a most attractive one. The terrace itself will accommodate six to eight hundred people. The pavilions at each corner will be available for bands or for general use, and with the fine view therefrom the whole result will be as attractive a setting as could be desired for the future monument."

The ruins of the foundation may be seen today near Victoria Park; but time, forty-four long years, has worked havoc with that fine base of which Eastern Townshipers were so proud on that rainy September day.

The initial steps in connection with organizing a centennial celebration were taken on August 18, 1891, when Israel Wood, Mayor of the City of Sherbrooke, issued the following notice:

"Sir:—

"I beg to call your kind attention to the following resolution adopted by the Municipal Council of the City of Sherbrooke at its last session: 'Moved by Councillor Chicoyne, seconded by Councillor Read, that, next year, being the centennial of the first settlement of the Eastern Townships, it is desirable to celebrate that event in a manner worthy of the occasion, and that the Mayor be, and is thereby authorized to consult with the leading men of this section of the province as to the best mode of carrying this project into effect.'

"In conformity with this resolution, I take the liberty of inviting you to attend a meeting to be held in Sherbrooke, in the City Hall, on Thursday, the 3rd September next, at eight p.m.

"Permit me, at the same time, to ask you to invite to said meeting any person belonging to your municipality whose presence would, in your opinion, contribute to the success of the proposed celebration."

This meeting was largely attended. Prominent men from various parts of the Eastern Townships came to Sherbrooke for the occasion. It was decided that the centennial celebration would be held in Sherbrooke on the first day of July, 1892—"or such day as may hereafter be fixed by the committee."

It was moved by E. R. Johnson, and seconded by M. I. Stenson, that "in the opinion of this meeting one of the leading features of such a celebration should be the erection of a monument in memory of the early settlers of this part of Canada." The motion was unanimously carried.

A provincial committee was then named. It is interesting to note that on this committee was a man who was later to become one of the great figures in Canadian history. That man was Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid's name appears in the minutes of that first meeting in a truly inconspicuous manner. He was merely one of the representatives for Arthabaska County on the provisional committee. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born in St. Lin, Que., in 1841, and in 1891 he was chosen leader of the Liberal Party. It was not until 1896 that he became Premier of Canada.

The provisional committee consisted of the following representatives: Sherbrooke County, Israel Wood, Mayor of Sherbrooke, J. A. Chicoyne, R. W. Heneker, William Murray, G. G. Bryant, Hiram Moe, Hon. J. G. Robertson and L. C. Belanger; Stanstead County M. F. Hackett, A. H. Moore, H. C. Chagnon, I. B. Rider and E. H. LeBaron; Brome County, E. J. Dyer, M.P., S. A. Fisher, Harvey Austin, H. S. Foster, James C. Pettes, D. A. Manson and Col. Hall; Missisquoi County, G. B. Baker, M.P., E. E. Spencer, Dr. Comeau, C. Jamieson and S. B. Miltimore; Shefford County, Dr. DeGrosbois, M.P.P., S. H. C. Miner, J. A. Chagnon, J. R. Sanborn, M.P., and C. H. Parmalie; Drummond County, W. J. Watts, Charles Church, E. Charpentier, John Wadleigh and E. Wadleigh; Arthabaska County, Hon. Mr. Laurier, M.P., D. D. Barbeau, E. H. Laliberte, M.P.P., Philip Hebert and William Farley; Megantic County, Louis Frechette, M.P., S. A. Johnson, M.P.P., W. H. Lamby, Dr. Hume and Hon. Mr. Cormier; Richmond County, John Murphy, Joseph Bedard, C. C. Cleveland, M.P., Thomas Logan, I. B. Milette and W. E. Jones; Wolfe County, Rev. F. S. Chapman, E. S. Darche, M. I. Stenson, J. B. Richard and John Champoux, and Compton County, R. H. Pope, M.P., G. G. Hurd, S. J. Pomeroy, Semeul Pope, P. L. N. Provost and Hugh Leonard.

Keen interest in the proposed celebration was evident following this meeting. The City Hall was the scene of several gatherings, and on October 10, 1891, the executive committee held a session at which a programme was drawn up. The secretaries, E. B. Worthington and P. Bousquet, were authorized to send copies of the programme and circular letters to every member of the provisional committee. The recommendations for the celebration made at that time were: "That a Central Committee be appointed, consisting of the wardens of each county, formed in whole or in part of townships; members of both Houses of Parliament from the eleven counties, all editors of newspapers published in the Townships, presidents of all agricultural associations and eleven other members to carry out the proposed celebrations on the following basis: That His Excellency the Governor General be requested to honor the celebration by becoming its patron; that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec be requested to honor the celebration by becoming its vice-patron; that the celebration be inaugurated by special services in the various churches of the city; that a grand procession be formed, illustrative of the early settlement of the country and of its productive industries, whether agricultural, mechanical or in relation to its mineral resources; that a general mass meeting be held in Victoria Park at which speeches be made by representative men from different sections of the Townships having relation to the historical incidents connected with the original settlement of each section and its development up to the present time; that a soiree be held in the evening, enlivened by music; that a monument be erected in the City of Sherbrooke in commemoration of the celebration, to which each municipality be invited to contribute; that the whole press of the Dominion be invited to co-operate with the local press of the Eastern Townships in giving wide circulation to this patriotic movement; and that the first day of July, 1892, Dominion Day, be appointed as the day of celebration."

Rev. T. S. Chapman, of Marbleton, advised of this programme, wired the following suggestions to the provisional committee on October 19th, 1891: "Programme is good. Would add to street parade, fire brigade, national and benevolent societies, military and Sunday schools of the city." These suggestions were adopted by the meeting. It was decided, however, that all schools of the city should take part in the parade, and not merely the Sunday schools.

It was at this time that Judge Foster proposed that, instead of erecting a monument, a book of one or two volumes should be published, every municipal council to contribute towards this work. The book—or books—would contain the photographs of all old settlers that could be obtained, and the text of the sermon preached on the day of the celebration.

This led to some discussion. Finally, it was decided that the question of a monument or other memorial be left in abeyance until a future meeting of the committee.

On November 24th, 1891, the plans for the erection of the monument were abandoned. The minutes of that meeting of the Central Committee contained the following paragraph: "A lengthy discussion ensued as to whether the memorial should take the form of a book or a monument. It was moved by Judge Foster and seconded by E. E. Jones that in commemoration of this celebration a memorial volume be published which shall be illustrative of the early history of the several townships and that Messrs. Chicoyne, Johnson, Heneker, Foster and Jones be appointed a sub-committee with power to carry the same into effect."

Almost five months elapsed before further steps were taken. A "split" had apparently occurred on this memorial question. It may have been this which was responsible for the fact that the monument, which was finally started, was never completed.

E. R. Johnson was strongly in favor of erecting a monument. At a meeting of the Central Committee on April 4th, 1892, data shows that "Mr. Johnson spoke strongly in favor of a monument being erected and that the celebration should not be allowed to drop."

Waning interest in the contemplated celebration was re-awakened. A committee was named to draw up a new programme. Mr. Chicoyne was the presiding mayor of Sherbrooke, having succeeded Major Wood, and as such president of the committee.

It would appear, at this point, from available data, that it was definietly decided to build a monument. Designs were submitted. One of these was accepted. A monument committee was instructed to "circulate subscription papers immediately,"—this was on May 23rd, 1892,—"for the construction of foundations and terrace."

The revised programme as adopted on April 23rd, 1892, was as follows:

In the forenoon:—Services in all the churches; processions of all National and Benevolent Societies.

In the afternoon:—Grand rally and popular picnic in Victoria Park, when the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec will lay the corner-stone of the monument; to be followed by speeches. etc:

In the evening:—General illumination and fireworks, musical entertainment, etc.

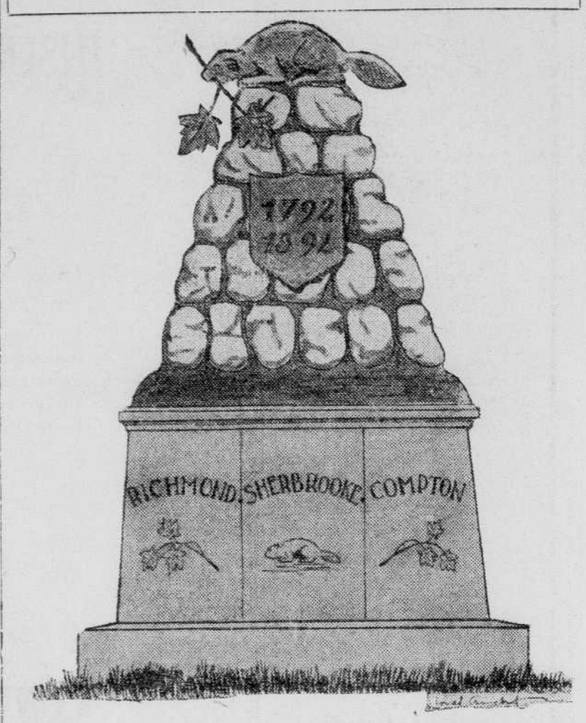
Organizations, Central Committee: President, His Worship the Mayor of Sherbrooke; vice-presidents, E. R. Johnson, Judge Foster and R. W. Heneker; Joint secretaries, E. B. Worthington and P. Bousquet; committee, members of both Houses of Parliament for the eleven counties of the Eastern Townships; mayors and members of municipal councils of the different municipalities; presidents of all agricultural, national and benevolent societies in the Eastern Townships; editors of newspapers published therein, and any other person the committee may from time to time add to their number; executive committee, composed of president, three vice-presidents and two secretaries of central committee; finance committee, W. Farwell, W. Gaboury, C. W. Walcot, H. C. Heneker, T. Lemaire, J. A. Camirand, W. Murray and G. H. Bradford.

The Central Committee recommended that the monument be erected in Victoria Park, and that "each municipality be invited to contribute a stone with suitable inscription thereon, until the monument is completed."

The celebration on July 1st took place as planned; but the ceremony

Continued on Page 31.

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT



Forty-three years ago, when the centennial anniversary of the first settlers in the Eastern Townships was celebrated in Sherbrooke, a start was made to erect a monument in honor of the brave pioneers who established themselves in this section in 1792. The foundation of the memorial was constructed at Victoria Park and on September 6th, 1892, the corner-stone was laid at an impressive ceremony. For some reason or other, however, the monument was never completed. The above is a reproduction by Lionel Audet, of this city, of a rough sketch of the monument as it would have looked had it been finished.

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Our way gives you fluffier, warmer covers for these long January nights

A mid-winter *freshening* for your wool blankets—what a sensible idea! They're matted and mussed from cold-weather usage. Let us launder them the modern way; they'll look—and feel—like new! Why not send a pair or two this week?

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The Largest and Best Equipped Shop in the Eastern Townships.

In 1921 the Ross-Brulotte Electric Company was born, and they continued as partners until 1923, when Mr. Brulotte severed his connection with the firm, and it was then incorporated under the name of Ross-Keeler Electric Co.

In 1934 the firm changed to its present name, ROSS-BIRON ELECTRIC CO., and Mr. Biron was taken into the firm.

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Battery Service — Charging and repairing Batteries, Generators and Starters are our specialty. Batteries rented — Complete ignition system repairs.

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SERVICE: — Daily, 7.30 to10 p.m. Sundays: 9 to 5 p.m.

OUR MOTTO: — ELECTRICAL SERVICE THAT SATISFIES.

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Thirty Years of Age

The year 1934 created a record for anniversaries. Gaspe, 400 years; Three Rivers, 300; Coaticook, 100. It also witnessed the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the J. N. Boisvert establishment.

When in 1904 J. N. Boisvert started his little harness shop Sherbrooke was but a lusty infant. Gay young bloods proudly drove their high-stepping horses up and down the unpaved streets; automobiles were but a whisper in the land. Before the dawn farmers started for market, and a ten mile haul was a heavy task.

The Boisvert business thrived and its fame spread afar.

With the passing years came the eclipse of the horse by the automobile, but never was the harness business allowed to lag. It prospers today as of yore, for honest and reliable horse trappings will always be in demand.

The business was extended by the addition of a department for leather goods of all kinds. And later another department for sporting goods that has proven deservedly popular with the younger element who knew not the days of the supremacy of the horse.

Today the Boisvert business is housed in its own large building on King Street, opposite the Lansdowne Market, and is one of the principal business establishments of the city.

Thirty years old and going strong.

J. N. Boisvert
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

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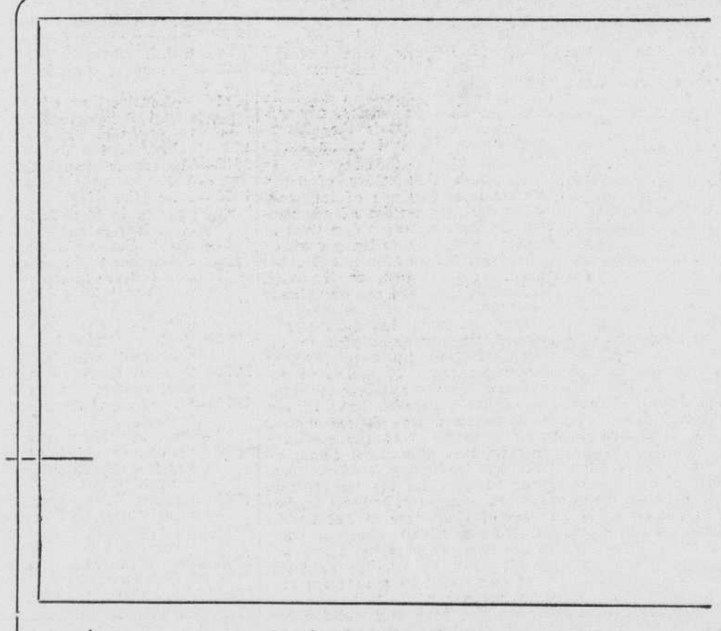


or the most complete printing service in the Eastern Townships, telephone, write or call at our office on Albert Street. Our Stationery Department contains articles necessary to the office and home. Box Department on Minto Street equipped with modern automatic machinery.

MONUMENT IN HONOR OF E.T. SETTLERS NEVER COMPLETED

Continued from Page 30.

In connection with the monument had to be delayed. This may have been because the necessary subscriptions to defray the expenses of erecting the memorial had not yet been received.

The Sherbrooke Gazette in an editorial in its issue of Friday, September 9, 1892, commented as follows:

"It was a happy thought that led to the celebration in this city, which on Tuesday last reached an interesting stage in the laying by the Governor-General of the corner-stone of a monument to commemorate the settlement of the Eastern Townships one hundred years ago.

"It is meet that the country's appreciation of the pioneers' worth should be thus made visible, though the greatest monument of these nation builders is to be found in the country itself, in the thriving towns, the rich farms, the colleges, the homes and the other evidences of enlightened civilization that everywhere abound.

"They were a mixed people that set themselves to the task of making habitable the forest wilderness that some high in authority once thought to keep forever untamed as a barrier for the rest of the province against hostile inroads from the south of the border.

"In many districts the descendants of the United Empire loyalists still live on the farms taken up by their fathers, who left homes and comfort and family associations in the new republic that they might die beneath the flag that their fathers had been born under, and in whose defence many of them had shed their blood.

"Mingled with these are the sons of a later immigration from the same New England States, drawn to this country by the advantages it offered to the agricultural pioneer."

The "staid and perserving" German, the Gazette editorial also remarked, contributed his share to the making of the Townships, and with him and his predecessors were joined the Englishman, the Scotman, the Irishman and the French —"with representatives of almost every nationality under the sun."

Referring to Sherbrooke, the newspaper said: "There is no city of equal or approximate size that can show greater business energy among its citizens or more satisfactory results thereof than Sherbrooke.

"Lennoxville as an educational seat has a reputation of its own, Stanstead and Compton and Richmond boast of worthy institutions carrying on in different branches the work of higher instruction, and raising the standard of intelligence of the whole province.

"No part of older Canada, outside of Montreal and Toronto, showed greater gains in population than the towns of the Eastern Townships," the Sherbrooke Gazette added.

"In ten years Sherbrooke increased its population from 7,227 to 10,110; Coaticook from 2,682 to 3,086; Farnham from 1,880 to 2,822; Magog from 768 to 2,100; Drummondville from 900 to 1,955; Granby from 1,640 to 1,710; Windsor Mills from 879 to 1,591; Bedford from 1,080 to 1,571 and Richmond from 1,571 to 2,056.

"There will be more than a memory of the past in the monument which is to be erected in Sherbrooke to the brave and strong hearts who laid the foundation of the Townships' prosperity. There will be a lesson for the future, and a lesson of hope and confidence in the country and the institutions and the men that produced such results from such a beginning."

Over two thousand people gathered at Victoria Park to witness the corner-stone ceremony of the proposed monument. Many of those present were the senior veterans of agriculture in Canada. They stood in a sort of ampitheatre on the hillside, and above them on a small pagoda were floating pennants and small Union Jacks. Streamers attached to two trees bore the inscription: "Primis Agricultoribus Patrio Grata."

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor A. R. Angers arrived at 10 40 o'clock, accompanied by Mayor Chicoyne. The Sherbrooke cavalry, under the command of Captain Morkill, acted as a guard of honor.

The Governor was immediately conducted to the pagoda. Among those waiting to welcome him were Chancellor Heneker and Rev. Dr. Adams, of Bishop's College; Hon. J. R. Robertson, R. H. Pope, M.P., W. B. Ives, M.P., Hon. John McIntosh, M.L.A., M. F. Hackett, M.L.A., L. E. Panneton, M.L.A., A. E. Savaria, M. L.A., Joseph L. Terrill, H. N. Green, E. B. Worthington, Col. Felton, Mgr. Racine, Lord Bishop of Sherbrooke, Rev. H. O. Chalifoux, Grand Vicar, Rev. J. H. Roy, Rev. Thomas O'Neil, Rev. A. Castonguay, J. E. Cote, Hiram Moe, L. Darche, of Wolfe, S. H. Foster, of Brome, Rev. Canon Thorneloe, rector of Sherbrooke, Clark Gordon, O. Gendron, J. A. Simard, James Mackinnon, S. F. Morey, Major Israel Wood and Sheriff Johnson.

The first speaker was Hiram Moe. A man who loved the soil, the son of pioneers, one of the oldest residents of Sherbrooke, Mr. Moe delivered a touching address. "One hundred years ago," he said, "while the valley of the St. Lawrence had a population of probably one hundred and twenty-five thousand and a million and a half of acres under cultivation, this district was covered with dense forests, inhabited by wild animals, and its capabilities for supporting a population were entirely unknown." Mr. Moe reminded his audience that in 1793 General Alured Clarke, the first Lieutenant Governor, had issued a proclamation and adopted ministerial measures which led to the colonization of the Eastern Townships. "The first settlers," he continued, "were United Loyalists — men and women who were willing to leave all and brave all that they might continue to enjoy British institutions, and live beneath the aegis of Britain's flag. Actuated by a spirit of adventure and the worthy desire to establish homesteads for themselves and their families, others accompanied and followed them. They entered on no mean task and encountered no slight difficulties. We, of all others, can testify to the persevering endurance and indomitable determination which enabled them to surmount all obstacles and to lay the foundation of a state of civilization equal to any part of the continent."

Into the Eastern Townships since that date, Mr. Moe continued, had come settlers from almost every nation of the earth, holding various religious opinions — "from England, Scotland, Ireland, France and other countries of Europe, from the valley of the St. Lawrence and from the United States, all of whom have been cemented into one common whole, united in maintaining and upholding the intergrity of British institutions in this country."

Harmony prevailed, jealousy was unknown, and noble and laudable emulations existed, he said.

"It is to the memory of those men whose teaching by practice and example infused broad liberal views into the minds of their chidlren that this monument is to be erected. Monuments in all ages have been the pride and ambition of the people; they stand as faithful sentinels of the past. And we trust, Honorable Sir," — addressing the Lieutenant-Governor,—"that the monument to be erected here will become historic, and that in years to come our children's children will in it read many a page of the history of these townships.

"The day is auspicious for the ceremony over which you preside. Close by us is gathered from all parts of the district a rich collection of the animal, vegetable and mineral productions of the soil, as well as the product of our manufactures, showing at a glance how much has been achieved within the hundred years since our fathers first wielded the axe here in the primeval forest.

"It is meet and fitting, Honorable Sir, that the corner-stone should be laid by yourself—the honored representative in this province of Her Gracious Majesty, England's Queen, our beloved Sovereign, and of the descendants of those who, three hundred years ago, braved an unknown sea that they might plant the Lilies of France on the shores of the St. Lawrence amid the wilds of a western world. Their successors are numerous in these Townships, and their loyalty and devotion to the British flag unquestionable."

This address was read in French by J. E. Cote, and then, amidst great applause, the Lieutenant-Governor was presented with the text, handsomely engrossed. A pretty little girl then stepped up on the platform and presented him with a bouquet.

The Lieutenant-Governor's address was punctuated with bursts of applause on the part of the people.

He said that the centennial of the founding of the Eastern Townships meant "an edifice which you have been a hundred years in building, and which lives in your combined efforts."

"It recalls," he said, "what my own countrymen did for this section. They were born on the St. Lawrence and left their birthplace. They came here as friends, and from friends they developed to brothers. They, too, have made their sacrifices, walking fifty, seventy or one hundred miles through the forest and after chopping so many trees, went back for more supplies.

By their determination, stimulated by your own, they have achieved the success you have. It has been remarked that side by side stand people of different denominations; side by side, men of different religion live together, that the Roman Catholic place of worship is on one side, the Presbyterian on the other, that the Congregational, Baptist and Methodist, all have their temple in the city of Sherbrooke. Well, it should be so. And, best of all, no one has ever thought of interfering with religious rights in the Eastern Townships. In no section of the Dominion was better understood the freedom of education and worship.

"Though the monument is not yet built in stone, it, to me, is really erected, and in this that you have solved, gentlemen, for the whole dominion, the problem of the freedom of worship and of education. Other parts should be here today to study your example. That monument is the glory of yourselves and your forefathers. I need not refer to your prosperity. You have called your country the "Garden of Quebec." I would improve that and call it "the eastern jewel of the province." It recalls the precious stones the ruby, the emerald, the diamond. Your position in agriculture serves as an example for the rest of the province. There are no better farms, no finer manufactures. Your financial institutions are high, so high that no one can get a share in your bank.

"A man can in a great measure make his path in life, if he chooses. Do as you have done, and your future is assured. I thank you again for the pleasure I have in being present. This monument will last forever. It may be recorded somewhere, that I had something to do with it through your kindness. In after years it will, perhaps, be all that is left to me, when my children shall recall that by the wish of the English people and of my French compatriots I laid the corner stone representing so glorious a past, and presaging so glorious a future."

The Lieutenant-Governor then stepped forward and laid the corner-stone with the customary formalities.

At a signal from Chancelor Heneker, three rousing cheers were given for Hon. Angers.

J. A. Chicoyne, M.P.P., mayor of Sherbrooke, then thanked the Lieutenant-Governor for attending the ceremony.

Mr. Chicoyne called upon Sheriff E. R. Johnson, a son of Stanstead, within whose borders were some of the earliest settlements, to explain more fully the reasons for the celebration and the steps that were taken to erect the monument.

It had been felt, Mr. Johnson said, that the centennial celebration would not be complete without the erection of a monument. "Different locations and sites for it were suggested. Some thought that it should stand where the first clearing was made, but as different sections were settled at about the same time, it was found difficult to adopt this plan. After much consideration and discussion it was decided to locate the monument in Sherbrooke, this city being a geographical as well as a railway centre. This park, named after our beloved Queen, being public property, seemed a fitting site. I may here state that from force of circumstances chiefly local men have taken an active part in the undertaking thus far, yet it has been our constant aim to avoid making it merely a local, a Sherbrooke affair. We have laid the foundation and gone thus far—the future rests largely with the municipalities, and the interest which each township takes in revering the past and in transmitting to posterity a faithful record. That such interest exists the committee have every reason to believe. It is proposed to ask each municipality to contribute a stone or its equivalent, with such inscription as they like thereon, towards the work. The expense will be very moderate, and by this means each individual will feel that he or she has an interest in the structure. It is proposed to set these stones on Dominion Day, our national holiday, and thus not only to create an interest in this monument, but to arouse and educate a Canadian and national sentiment in this country. That such sentiment exists there is no doubt, but sometimes it seems dormant and sluggish. We would have the present and rising generation know that for one hundred years in the past the people of these Eastern Townships of whatever nationality, have inscribed upon their banners, 'Loyalty to the throne and devotion to Canada.' What will do this more effectually as fittingly to celebrate our natal day!

"It has been said that monuments are a nation's landmarks.

"We erect this monument in honor of the memories of those men and women who one hundred years ago left homes of plenty and comfort, though perchance rudely so, and came to a land of primeval forests, that they might here, where nature and wildness reigned supreme, make homes for themselves and inheritances for their children. Interesting indeed would be the recital of the incidents of the journey of a family from Connecticut or Massachusetts to this land of promise. There were no roads and no vehicle in those days. There were no wayside inns. The North Star, the moss on trees and blazed trees were their only guides. Wild fruits, ground nuts, leeks, fish and game were their sources of subsistence; boughs their beds, and a starry heaven their coverlet. Yet with a courage that laughed at obstacles, men, women and children hastened on to their new home. Fortunate indeed were those women if rude log cabins awaited them. They came without priest or chaplain, without physician or surgeon. Did accident befall them, as a broken limb, rude surgery was resorted to. There no patent splints for them. Did sickness overtake them, there were no physicians, sugar-coated pills, or patent medicines. Roots and herbs that the patient, faithful mother knew of, supplied their places. And did they fall beneath the stroke of the last enemy, there were no nodding plumes or mouring weeds, but a grave dug by loving hands, a half audible, incoherent prayer uttered by husband or wife, by father, mother or child. Tears were shed, the grave was filled, and that little procession, sad and sorrowing, turned from the sacred spot to renew life's battle—to recommence the conflict with nature. The grave was unmarked save by some rough stone, some towering tree or waterfall. Perchance there are such silent resting places in our immediate vicinity.

"Such are some of the privations which the pioneers of these townships endured," Mr. Johnson continued. "There are many aged men here today who could entertain you by the hour with the recital of incidents of suffering, toil and danger, of which they have a personal knowledge or have heard from their parents.

"We read somewhere that there were 'giants in those days.' Surely a hundred years ago there were heroes and heroines who came to these Eastern Townships.

"Why came they here?—Why did these men and women brave the dangers of forest life?

"As an historical fact you know that the Revolutionary war had just closed. The animosity engendered thereby had not subsided. In many of the states stringent measures had been adopted against the adherents to the British cause. To be a Loyalist was to be a traitor, — was to suffer confiscation of property and perchance death. These enactments far exceeded in their vigor Connecticut's blue laws. The British Government offered to these men and others tracts of land in Canada upon the most advantageous terms. Many came because they did not like to live under the star spangled flag. It was new to them. They preferred to remain under the fiery cross of St. George and the British Ensign. They loved the old order of things and the British Constitution. To use the language of one of Canada's greatest statesmen: Britons they were born; Britons they would live; and Britons they would die.

"Others came, who were not Loyalists, attracted by the offers made, and it has been the proud boast of some of their descendants that their ancestors were with Warren when he fell at Bunker Hill.

"The spirit of adventure actuated some. There came later on, men and women of another origin from the valley of the St. Lawrence, speaking another language and of a different religious faith, but having glorious traditions, and enduring the same privations, all for the same purpose as those who came before them.

"They took up their abodes with the early settlers," the speaker said, "lived with them, labored with them and all have been cemented into one common whole, and yet when contrasted with other sections of Canada, it will be found that Eastern Townships men and women have their essential characteristics.

"Did they make a mistake in coming here?

"Let the churches, colleges, academies, school houses, factories and dwelling houses in full view give the reply!

"Let the railroads running in every direction, especially the pioneer, the Grand Trunk Railroad, extending from the Atlantic to the interior, and that other railroad which has already become the great highway of nations, connecting seaboard with seaboard and London with Yokohama—let them give the reply!

"Let the adjacent Exhibition with its hundreds of exhibits of productions of field, farm, forest, mine and workshop give the reply!

"Have they been disappointed in those who succeeded them?

"Let the memory of a John Henry Pope, of a Bailey Terrill, of a T. Lee Terrill, of a L. S. Huntington give the reply.

"And if from yon high heaven our predecesors in these townships can view the scenes of their former trials and victories, they would see of the travail of their soul and be satisfied.

"We are standing on historic soil. One hundred years ago the late Samuel H. Terrill made the first clearing and built the first house on this side of the river. Rivers were then the highways. The St. Francis was one of those highways, connecting the east with the west—the territories of the fierce Iroquois with that of the more peaceful Hurons.

"Many a warlike expedition has passed through here. Doubtless, also, many a missionary of the Cross has with a single guide paddled up these waters with crucifix and rosary in hand. He sped on his mission of peace and good will to the lands of the cruel Five Nations, as he sped on his mission of love and mercy, as he sped on often to suffering, to torture, to the stake and martyrdom.

"The banks of the river below have witnessed many a sanguinary conflict. The freebooter Rogers passed here on his retreat from burning an Indian village and sacking an Indian church. It may be that some of his booty is buried near here.

"It is within the memory of many here present when the merchandise which supplied this whole section of country was brought by way of the River St. Francis. You, gentlemen, have witnessed many and great changes.

"We read with interest of Stanley's experience in darkest Africa, but his recitals pale and fade away when contrasted with what the founders of these Townships endured. History hardly furnishes a counterpart. Men have gone into new countries and founded new homes; but rarely, if ever, under such adverse circumstances as were met with by those who established themselves here.

'If we look at New England, they moved gradually from the coast to the interior, and were not separated from supplies.

"In this instance they left all, perilled all, that they might beneath the aegis of Britain's proud flag enjoy the privileges of the British Constitution, and amid primeval forests carve out homes for themselves and heritages for their children.

"It is in honor of these men and these women, these heroes and these heroines, that we propose to erect this monument. It is as little as we can do for them.

"One of England's great poets has written, while pointing to the Eternal City:

While stands the Coliseum, Rome
shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome
shall fall;
When Rome, the world!

"And so, in a lesser sense, while stands the monument which shall be erected on this historic spot; while stands the monument, the corner-stone of which has been so auspiciously laid by Your Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of the grand old Province of Quebec, there shall stand a lasting tribute of respect to the memories of our predecessors. This monument shall be historic, and upon its stones children's children shall read a faithful record of the past—Aye, more, they shall read that the men and women of the good year, 1892, were not unmindful of blessings received; not ungrateful for the noble heritage transmitted them; not unmindful or disloyal to the past."

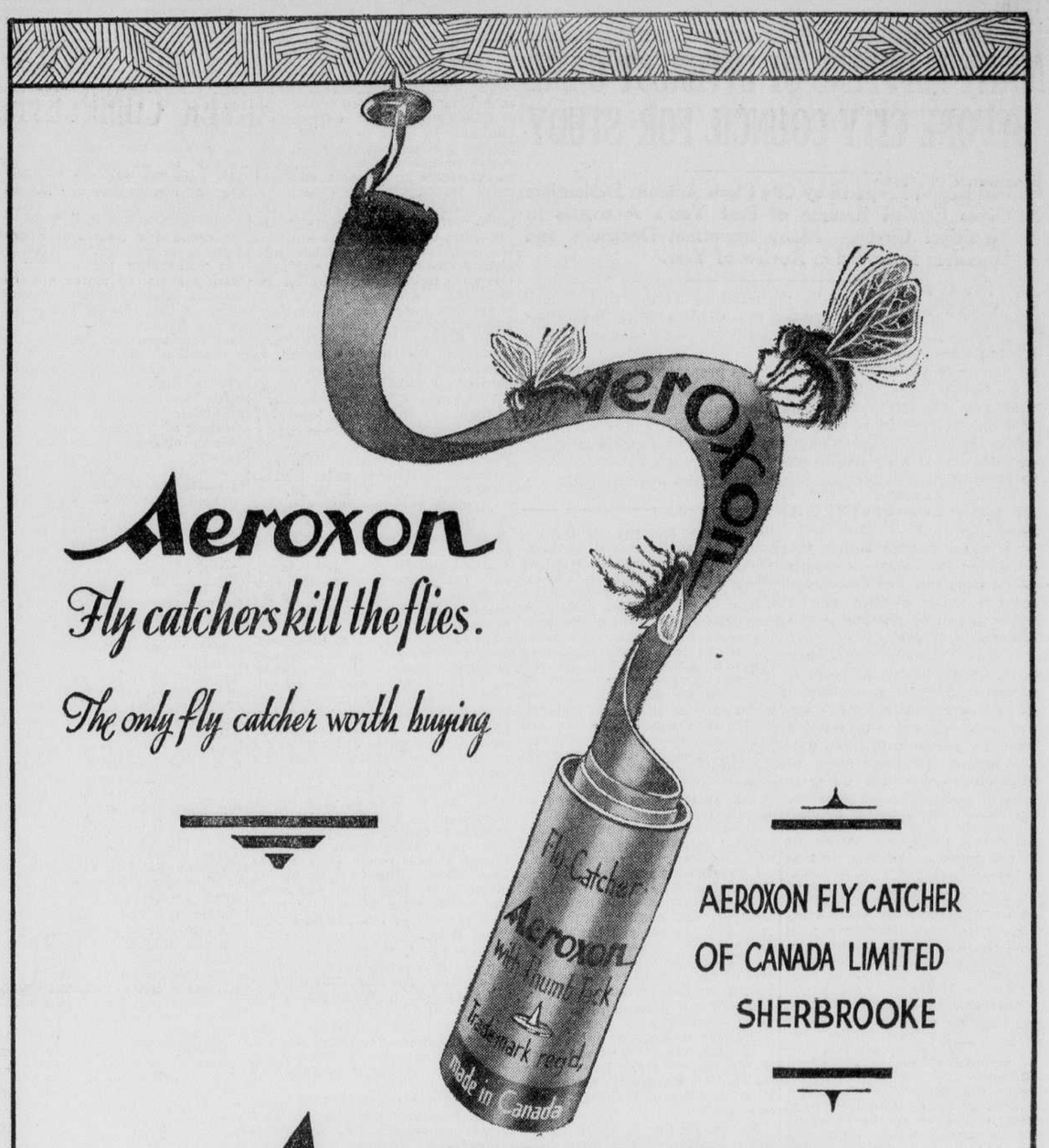
Some of the pioneers were then presented to the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. J. P. Royer, who acted as marshall, announcing their names.

The following were among the veterans present:

Lucien Metcalfe, Lennoxville, 91; Francis Boisvert, Lennoxville, 82; Charles Gauthier, of Weedon, 60; W. W. E. Jones, of the Richmond Guardian; Elmer Moe, of Lennoxville, 74; Hiram Moe, mayor of Orford, 85; H. D. Bird, Shipton, 60; W. H. Bird, Lennoxville, 63; J. E. Cote, Weedon, 67; John Taylor, Huntingville, 81; W. Armstrong, 88; J. Benoit, mayor of Weedon; George Brion, ex-constable of Weedon, 70; Octave Champoux, D'Israeli, 72; Louis Brunelli, Sherbrooke, 66; W. B. Brown, Eaton, 78; James Jamieson, Ascot, 76; Charles Sampson, Hatley, 66; Samuel Smiley, Ascot, 63; Albert P. Ball, third mayor of Sherbrooke, 70; William Wilson, Ascot, 68; Wm. Burton, Ascot, 64; M. Audette, Sherbroooke, 51; Antoine Audette, M.L.A., Shefford, 50; Adam Varney, Ascot, 73; Francis Briere, Weedon, 68; G. W. Merrill, Compton, 66; John Wilson, Lennoxville, 56; John Smith, Johnsville, 65; S. E. Darche, registrar of Wolfe; Auguste Dubreuil, Stoke, 76; H. R. Blanchard, coroner of St. Hyacinthe, 60; J. B. Pinette, Orford, 85; H. Lacroix, Coaticook, 63; Owen Moulton, Sherbrooke, 73; A. Honey, Hatley, 75; John Allen, Lennoxville, 71; Isidore Jeandron, Orford, 73; W. Henry Stewart, Lennoxville, 80; E. W. Abbott, 70; S. Stevens, 60, and James Stevens, of South Durham, 63; W. Loomis, Ascot, 59; James McCurdy, Ascot, 78; E. Fortier, Sherbrooke, and Gosford Pierce, of Brompton, whose father settled on the Pierce homestead in 1797.

Miss Merle Foster, noted sculptress of Toronto, has her hands insured against injury for $10,000.

Ninety per cent. of the clerks, tellers, vice-presidents and directors in State banks in Russia are women.



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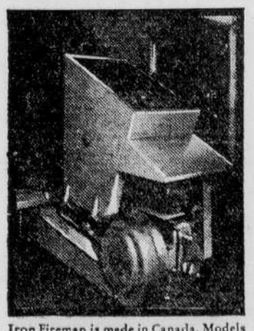

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MANY MATTERS OF INTEREST CAME BEFORE CITY COUNCIL FOR STUDY

Annual Report Prepared by City Clerk Antonin Deslauriers Gives Careful Resume of Past Year's Activities in Municipal Circles — Many Important Decisions and Occasions Recorded in Review of Year.

In his annual report covering the activities of the City Council during the past twelve months, City Clerk Antonin Deslauriers gives a careful and thorough analysis of varied incidents which occurred within the municipal arena.

The reading of this report, which was prepared from the minutes of the twenty regular Council meetings held during the year, brings to mind many of the interesting questions which were brought before the municipal governors and the decisions and conclusions which were arrived at by the group of eleven who are the representatives of the citizens at the City Hall.

Following are the various incidents recorded in the report:

January 2: Sherbrooke City Transit Company, Limited, complains to the Council against the competition of taxis conveying factory employees. The Council approves the incorporation of La Goutte de Lait de Sherbrooke and of l'Assistance Maternelle. The levelling of Chalifoux street, from Murray in a westerly direction, is recommended by the road committee. Alderman Omer Blais is appointed pro-Mayor for the ensuing three months. Alderman Blais protests against the distribution of works executed in the different wards He also does not favor the erection of stone walls on account of the high percentage of material required and low percentage of labor employed. He suggests that the amount of the rent of tenements occupied by the unemployed be increased and that stone be crushed by them. He sponsors the construction of a swimming pool alongside the Magog river, maintaining that this is more necessary than walls. He suggests the closing of the Municipal Kitchen and to replace it with coupons or money. The Peerless Jewelry building is rented for five years to the Sherbrooke Carpet Mills, Limited, carpet manufacturers.

January 15: The city attorney advises the Council that the mayor can act as chairman of any committee. A copy of the judgment of the Appeal Court confirming that of Hon. Justice Verret annulling Alderman Langis' election as alderman to Seat No. 2, Center Ward, is received by the Council. The mayor sets January 25th for the nomination of candidates to Seat No. 2, Center Ward. The Syndicates Catholiques et Nationaux petition the Council to apply the eight-hour day and the rate of thirty cents an hour for Road Department employees.

The road committee recommends the construction of a stone retaining wall along Versailles street, near the Magog river. Alderman Fortier suggests that the Council study the question of removing slums and replace them by more modern houses. The mayor is appointed temporary chairman of the finance committee.

The inquiry committee appointed to dispose of relief requests is replaced by the finance committee, of which Alderman Blais, as representative of the West Ward, is to be a member.

January 25: Oreus Mailhot elected by acclamation alderman of the City of Sherbrooke to Seat No. 2, Center Ward, and takes the oath of office before the city clerk.

February 5: The Plumbers' Association petitions the Council to appoint a plumber inspector. Discount period on real estate tax payment is extended from the third to the fifth day of the maturity date, inclusively. By-law No. 538 granting a ten years commutation of taxes to the Sherbrooke Cotton Company, as well as by-law No. 539 authorizing a loan of $125,000 to relieve unemployment, adopted by the Council. The polling on these two by-laws is set for February 27, 1934. A special committee comprising Aldermen Mailhot, Lacombe, Armitage, Blais and Ross appointed to consider the advisability of abolishing the municipal kitchen and to replace it by works whereby the unemployed shall be paid the rate of fifteen cents per day per person. Alderman Ross suggests the construction of a sidewalk on the south side of Montcalm Bridge.

February 19: Alderman Gelinas gives notice that at the next regular meeting he will present, for adoption, a by-law to abolish the surcharge of 12.5 per cent. on public utility services. The electricity committee awards the contract for the construction of steel towers for the Sherbrooke-Westbury auxiliary transmission line. The same committee recommends the purchase from the Sherbrooke Land and Water Power of eight hundred horsepower for a period of eighteen months in view of water shortage in the different rivers supplying the city plants. A special committee is appointed by the mayor to study the advisability of closing the municipal kitchen. The mayor, Aldermen Lacombe and Mailhot, as well as the city treasurer, are authorized to interview the officials of the Provincial Relief Department to discuss ways and means to change the present system of relief. The Council upon recommendation of the above committee adopts a schedule for the distribution of relief according to the number of persons in a family. A special committee composed of Aldermen Sangster, Armitage, Jobin, Ross and Mailhot is appointed to administer the new system of direct relief as soon as it is approved by the Provincial Government.

February 21: The mayor and some aldermen attended a meeting of the League of Proprietors of the West Ward in order to explain by-law No. 539 authorizing a loan of $125,000 to be submitted to the ratepayers on February, 27, 1934.

March 5: The Council, at the request of the Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec, petitions the Provincial Government to enact a law ascertaining the right of cities and towns to exact from insurance companies a license or permit when doing business within their limits. Property owners on Elgin street petition the Council to homologate the street. The road committee calls tenders for the erection of the necessary steel-work for the construction of a sidewalk on the south side of Montcalm Bridge. The city engineer and the sanitary inspector are requested by the waterworks committee to make a thorough inspection of all land on both sides of the water supply intake and ascertain that the river banks are clean and that the sewerage of summer residences is not directed into the river. The same committee unanimously approved the project of abolishing the surcharge of 12.5 per cent. on water rates. By-law No. 536 abolishing the surcharge of 12.5 per cent. on gas and water rates is adopted by the Council. The mayor requests the chairman of each committee to study its budget for the current year.

March 20: Aldermen Loranger, Thibault, Blais and Armitage are elected by acclamation to Seat No. 2 of East, South, West and North Wards respectively. Two candidates run for mayoralty, namely Dr. F. H. Bradley and Dr. L. Forest, ex-mayor.

March 27: Dr. F. H. Bradley is elected mayor with a majority of 3,351 votes.

April 3: Mayor F. H. Bradley and Aldermen Thibault, Armitage, Loranger and Blais take the oath of office before the city clerk.

April 9: Alderman Fortier appointed pro-Mayor for the months of April, May and June. The Council defers until next year the appointment of a plumbing inspector. The levelling of Perry, Alexandre, McManamy, Blouin and Jubilee streets recommended by the road committee. The health committee requests the sanitary inspector to enforce laws governing the sale of milk before issuing new permits. Budget appropriations for 1934 are adopted by the Council, the real estate tax rate remaining the same at 10.5 mills on the dollar. L'Association des Jeunes-Canada asks the Council to adopt a resolution requesting the Federal Government to make an investigation on the gasoline trade.

April 16: The request of incorporation made by l'Association Tuque Rouge Incorporated, is acceded to by the Council. Property owners of the West Ward petition the Council to open Notre Dame street, from Alexandre Boulevard to Fabre street. The levelling of Norreys street and Third avenue recommended by the road committee. All tourists signs at the city limits and on highways leading to Sherbrooke are ordered to be painted by the electricity committee. The Parks and Real Estate Committee requests the city engineer to make a plan for improvements to be made to Victoria Park and recommends that all band stands in the different parks be repaired. The Council, upon division, suspends Arthur Cormier, market clerk, and advises Arthur Precourt that his services are no longer required as municipal kitchen superintendent. Alderman Armitage gives notice that at the next regular meeting of the Council he will present, for adoption, a by-law to abolish the surcharge of 12.5 per cent. on electric rates.

April 19: Municipal bonds aggregating $600,120.51 are destroyed by fire in the presence of the treasurer, the city clerk, H. M. Cormier, D. McMahon, C. E. Parrot and Alderman Mailhot.

May 7: The Council is advised by the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, that this company will not operate its street railway system until the case actually pending before the Superior Court is decided. Upon receipt of this letter the Council advises the city attorney not to proceed further with this case. The Sherbrooke Transit Company Limited, again protests against the operation of jitneys in the city. M. T. Stenson is allowed by the Council to organize twenty band concerts in the different parks of the city during 1934. By-law providing for a loan of $125,000 to relieve unemployment is approved by the Department of Municipal Affairs. C. E. Jobin's letter dated May 2, 1934, tendering his resignation as alderman to Seat No. 1, West Ward, is accepted by the Council. The mayor sets May 22, 1934, for the nomination of candidates to Seat No. 1, West Ward. By-law abolishing surcharge of 12.5 per cent on electric rates is adopted by the Council. The municipal kitchen is abolished by the Council and replaced by a coupon-relief distribution system. The Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce submits a programme of works to relieve unemployment, which the Council approves. The necessary money for the construction of a sidewalk on the south side of Montcalm Bridge is voted by the finance committee. The city engineer is authorized by the road committee to execute necessary permanent works to enable the homologation of Elgin avenue. The construction of a sidewalk on the south side of Montcalm Bridge is awarded to the firm of MacKinnon Steel Corporation, Limited. In order to provide work for the unemployed the road committee recommends the levelling of many streets in the west, east and north wards. Arthur Cormier is reinstated as market clerk. The parks committee recommends the execution of improvement works in Victoria Park in accordance with plans prepared by the city engineer, this work to be executed by the unemployed. Alderman A. C. Ross is appointed chairman of the Sherbrooke Athletic Commission with F. H. Bradley, P. D. Mathis, Emile Levesque and Gerard Berard as members. The City Clerk is requested to provide every alderman with a copy of the City Charter.

May 14: By-law authorizing a loan of $75,000 to relieve unemployment adopted by the Council. The Council authorizes the construction of stone steps in front of lot 24 sub. 1536, West Ward.

May 21: The South Shore Bridge Toll Committee requests the Council to adopt a resolution asking the government to reduce toll rates on Victoria and Jacques Cartier bridges. The Council orders the construction of a retaining wall on the east side of the St. Francis river, above the Aylmer Bridge. The contract for the erection of three steel towers on the Sherbrooke-Westbury auxiliary transmission line awarded. The road committee authorizes the electricity committee to have its automobiles and trucks repaired at the road department garage. The parks and real estate committee recommends that the barns and stables on the Silver Spring Brewry property be demolished, this work to be done by the unemployed. The same committee accepts Notary Boudreau's offer of free land on Belmont street to create a new public park in the East Ward. The Council, by the mayor's deciding vote, authorizes the construction of another stone step opposite of lots 24 and Pt. 23, West Ward.

May 22: J. O. Dubuc, civil engineer, is elected by acclamation alderman of the City of Sherbrooke to Seat No. 1, West Ward, and takes oath of office.

May 28: Alderman Dubuc elected by acclamation of the City of Sherbrooke to Seat No. 1, West Ward, takes his seat and is welcomed by the Mayor.

May 30: A grant of $300 voted to St. Jean Baptiste Society to celebrate its seventy-fifth foundation anniversary. Alderman Blais resigns as alderman of the West Ward. The Council, however, decides to consider his resignation at a later meeting. The Council adopts a vote of thanks and gratitude to the nuns who have supervised the municipal kitchen during its operation.

June 5: The Plumbers' Association recommends to the Council the appointment of J. M. Deschenes as plumbing inspector. The Council, through the mayor, conveys to the Council of Three Rivers, its sympathy on the occasion of the accidental death of Chief of Police Jules E. Vachon. The request of the South Shore Bridge Toll Committee asking the Council to adopt a resolution favoring the reduction of tolls on Victoria and Jacques Cartier Bridges is acceded to. The resignation of Alderman Omer Blais as alderman of the West Ward is accepted by the Council and a resolution of thanks is passed for the services he has rendered to the city during the four years he has served as alderman. The mayor fixes June 19, 1934, for the nomination of candidates to Seat No. 2, West Ward, following Mr. Blais' resignation. Alderman Dubuc gives notice that at the next regular meeting of the Council he will present, for adoption, a by-law concerning the opening and closing hours of stores and commercial establishments. The electricity committee orders the installation of two lamp posts in front of the mayor's residence. The police committee recommends that a squad of four members of the police force, under the command of the Chief of Police, be authorized to proceed to Three Rivers to attend Chief of Police Jules E. Vachon's funeral, on June 7, 1934. Alderman Ross is temporarily appointed chairman of the road committee to replace ex-Alderman Blais and Alderman Dubuc, temporarily chairman of the market committee.

June 18: The Council decides to extend the new sidewalk on Montcalm Bridge up to Belvidere street, at a cost of $1,000. The electricity committee will illuminate at its expense the cross erected by La Societe St. Jean Baptiste on the "Lone Pine Rock" and will gratuitously furnish the necessary electric current for said illumination. The road committee decides to reduce the number of semi-regular employees to a minimum. The same committee recommends the opening of Notre Dame street, from Larocque to Alexander Boulevard. The Canadian Legion's request to the parks committee for authority to install on King street west, in front of the Soldiers' Monument, the canon now located at Portland Square, is granted. By-law No. 544 concerning the opening and closing hours of stores and commercial establishments is adopted after its first reading and referred to the finance committee for further consideration. Alderman Ross is elected pro-Mayor for the months of July, August and September, 1934. Regular meetings of the council during July and August are adjourned until the first regular meeting of September so as to enable the aldermen to take their holidays.

June 19: J. R. Royer, contractor, is elected by acclamation alderman to Seat No. 2, West Ward, to replace ex-Alderman Omer Blais, and takes the office before the city clerk.

July 3: The special valuation roll for business and tenant taxes for 1934 is homologated by the Council after consideration of the protests made against same. J. A. Precourt is reinstated for one month as assistant clerk of the Recorder's Court. The distribution of wood to the unemployed is, as previously, intrusted to the Chief of Police. At the suggestion of Alderman Fortier, the finance committee asks the Department of Municipal Affairs to exempt the City of Sherbrooke from the operation of the law concerning the sale of real estate for non-payment of real estate taxes adopted at the last session of the Legislature.

July 8: The Mayor proceeds to Three Rivers with the Sherbrooke Harmony Band to attend the convention of the Province of Quebec Band Association.

July 12: The Council instructs the treasurer to proceed with severity and diligence to the collection of tax arrears. The Quebec Municipal Commission advises the Council that it can not exempt the City of Sherbrooke from the operation of the law concerning the sale of real estate for non-payment of municipal taxes. The road committee recommends the levelling of Argyle street, North Ward. The waterworks committee again recommends the inspection of all water services throughout the city. Upon notice that all government contribution to direct relief shall cease after July 15, 1934, the relief of the poor committee decides not to distribute any relief after August 1, 1934, inasmuch as the city is not in a position to carry the whole cost of relief.

July 14: The mayor and some aldermen attended a reception at Police Station No. 1 tendered to Lieutenant Mat. Lachance on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the Police and Fire Department.

July 23: The road committee recommends the levelling of Beckett street. The market committee recommends that all the inside woodwork at Lansdowne Market be cleaned and the exterior painted. The City Hall committee orders the cleaning of all woodwork at the City Hall and some repairs to the building.

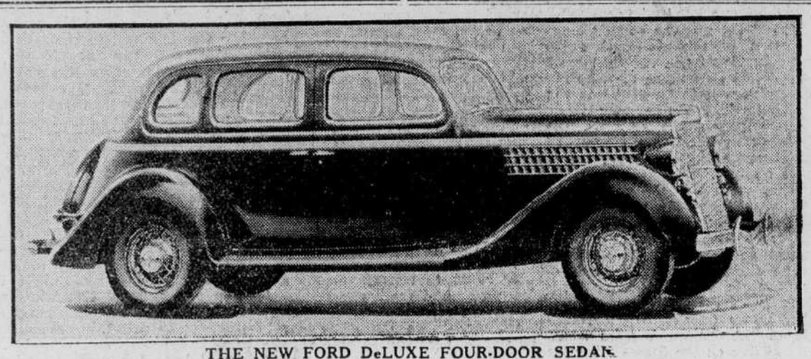
September 4: The Council appoints a special committee to consider, jointly with the board of valuators, the protests made against the valuation roll for real estate taxes. The Council extends the period of distribution of relief to August 15, 1934, when the result of the inter-provincial conference held at Ottawa will be known. The road committee recommends the construction of a concrete sidewalk on Dominion street, from London street to Victoria street. The Council concludes an agreement with the Department of Arts and Trades of Quebec by which solfeggio courses will be continued at the City Hall under the leadership of Prof. Charles Delvenne. The electricity committee recommends the erection of two tourist signs, one at the intersection of the Ayer's Cliff highway, and the other at the intersection of the Knowlton highway. The police committee changes the name of Francis street to that of Laporte, in memory of the late Father J. A. Laporte, parish priest of East Sherbrooke. Repairs to the Civic Hospital are recommended by the health committee.

September 17: The electricity committee requests the superintendent to study the advisability of altering present commercial electric rates. Electric lights are installed by the electricity committee.

HISTORY OF SHERBROOKE CHIEFLY INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Continued from page 29

entente" dedicated, October 11th.
1917—Victory Patriotic Campaign for $150,000 begins in Sherbrooke, March 5th.
1917—Sarah Bernhardt, famous actress, accorded great reception in His Majesty's Theatre, July 12th.
1918—Sherbrooke extends welcome to "Blue Devils" of French Army, June 19th.
1918—Captain Passow, seaman, who crossed Atlantic Ocean 1,000 times died at Sherbrooke Hospital, July 31st.
1918—Sherbrooke rejoices over signing of Armistice, November 11th.
1919—Prince of Wales welcomed to Sherbrooke, October 29.
1919—New Kayser plant opened on Frontenac street.
1919—Formal opening of Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, extension November 16th.
1920—Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in Sherbrooke, September 11th.
1921—Wales Home campaign opened at New Sherbrooke House, January 6th.
1921—Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Anne Cavendish visit Sherbrooke, March 16th.
1922—Unveiling of Norton Memorial and opening of diet kitchen at Sherbrooke Hospital, February 25th.
1922—Dr. H. H. Bedford-Jones resigns as principal of Bishop's University, April 16th.
1922—Doctors and butchers petition City Council for abattoir, October 3rd.
1922—Present Sacred Heart Hospice dedicated.
1923—Sherbrooke's Soldiers' Monument campaign begins, March 29th.
1923—Cornerstone of Masonic Temple laid, July 19th.
1923—Lord and Lady Byng visit Sherbrooke, December 19th.
1924—New High School opened.
1925—Lieutenant-Governor N. Perodeau visits Exhibition, September 2nd.
1925—Public Memorial service in His Majesty's Theatre in memory of Queen Mother, who passed away on November 20th.
1925—Extension to Kayser plant completed.
1926—Quebec Central Railway took over Boston and Maine line from Sherbrooke to Newport, Vt., June 1st.
1926—Mgr. Paul Larocque, third bishop of Sherbrooke, passed away, August 15th.
1926—F. N. McCrea, former Member of Parliament passed away, October 30th.
1926—Sherbrooke's War Memorial unveiled, November 7th.
1927—Citizens approve Westbury by-law, April 27th.
1927—United States lifts embargo on E.T. Milk Shipments, May 7th.
1927—E. W. Farwell honored on retirement as manager of Bank of Commerce, May 14.
1927—Rev. A. O. Gagnon named Bishop of Sherbrooke, June 23rd.
1927—Tablet unveiled on city hall to Sir A. T. Galt, father of Confederation during Diamond Jubilee ceremonies.
1927—Memorial gates officially opened at exhibition.
1927—New Country Club opened, August 13th.
1927—Rail and highway transportation suspended by highest water in years.
1927—French delegates from western Canada visit Sherbrooke on goodwill tour, December 22nd.
1928—T. Eaton Company takes over Munro store, February 14th.
1928—City approves $262,929 street and sidewalk expenditure, May 2nd.
1928—Mgr. Cassulo, apostolic delegate to Canada, visits Sherbrooke, September 17th.
1929—Granada Theatre opened, January 18th.
1929—Sherbrooke Winter Sports Carnival revived, February 9th.
1929—Rear-Admiral Gordon Campbell, V.C., D.S.O., of Q-boat fame, visited Sherbrooke, March 4th.
1929—Sherbrooke isolated as sleet broke all telephone and telegraph lines, April 17th.
1929—Canadian Club inaugurated with W. E. Paton as president, May 11th.
1929—Quebec Union of Municipalities met in Sherbrooke and Westbury power officially opened, November 7th.
1929—MacKinnon Memorial opened, November 26th.
1930—Alfred Wood assumed presidency of Sherbrooke Record, February 1st.
1930—Several hundred delegates attended meeting of Quebec-Sherbrooke Presbytery, United Church, February 27th.
1930—Provincial Grand Lodge B.P.O.E. met in Sherbrooke, May 30th.
1930—E. W. Tobin named to Canadian Senate, June 4th.
1930—Sherbrooke ratepayers reject filtration by-law, August 21st.
1930—First winter fair opens, November 8th.
1931—Sherbrooke curlers won granites at Royal Edinburgh competition, January 3rd.
1931—Provincial badminton tournament held in Sherbrooke, February 13th.
1931—New Sherbrooke Trust Building opened, May 23rd.
1931—New Galt street viaduct completed, June 9th.
1931—Sherbrooke Street Railway suspends operations, December 31st.
1932—International Snowshoers' Convention in Sherbrooke with two thousand present, February 1st.
1932—Grand Loyal Orange Lodge meeting in Sherbrooke, May 7th.
1932—Earl and Countess of Bessborough visited Sherbrooke, June 15th.
1932—Capt. J. W. Houlden, Sherbrooke, wins silver medal at Bisley, July 19th.
1932—Thousands visit district for total eclipse of the sun, August 31st.
1933—City adopted quarterly payments for realty taxes, January 3rd.
1933—United States consulate at Sherbrooke closed, April 30.
1933—Relief workers strike for better terms, March 25th.
1933—Cardinal Villeneuve visits Sherbrooke, July 11th.
1933—Hundreds attended Conservative convention naming Maurice Duplessis Provincial Opposition leader, October 4th.
1934—Sherbrooke curlers win Pat Lid garnite trophy, January 6th.
1934—Council orders direct relief to replace soup kitchen, February 22nd.
1934—Dr. F. H. Bradley elected mayor of Sherbrooke in first contest of years by by 4,683 votes to 1,299, March 28th.
1934—Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain visits Sherbrooke, July 18th.
1934—5th C.M.R. Veterans' Association formed, October 1st.



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Sherbrooke, Feb. 23rd, 1935.

Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established 1897. SHERBROOKE, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1935. Thirty-Ninth Year.

MINISTERS OPPOSE REDUCTION IN CANADIAN NATIONAL LIABILITIES

Proposal of Former Liberal Minister to Erase $1,700,000,000 Railway Owes Government Declared Impractical by Prime Minister and Railway Minister—Minister of National Health Declares State Medicine Holds Menace for Efficiency of Profession—Health Department Estimates Totalling $11,500,000 Approved.

Ottawa, February 23.—Premier R. B. Bennett and his Minister of Railways, Hon. R. J. Manion, yesterday came out definitely in the House of Commons against scaling down the capital structure of the Canadian National Railways. At present it was unfeasible, they held.

The bulky capital set-up of the Government-owned system entered debate when a bill to appoint new auditors for the road was advanced through committee stage. Liberal members, led by Hon. W. D. Euler, former National Revenue Minister, pressed for a scaling-down of capital and eliminating $1,700,000,000 which has been carried on the railway's books but, from a practical viewpoint, has been given up as lost.

A capital write-down was inadvisable as long as shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway pressed financial claims in the courts, said the Prime Minister. Even if it were done it would not add one dollar to the earnings of the system or help pay the annual deficits. And, above all, retention of the figure on the railway's books would remind the Canadian people of past mistakes and act as a deterrent in the future.

A write-down, countered Mr. Euler, would place the road on a fair basis, "where the enemies of public ownership could not misrepresent it." The Canadian people would be able to see the true financial position and not have their confidence in public ownership shaken.

On the other hand, Dr. Manion said, if the debt was written down the Government would be accused by opponents of public ownership of hoodwinking the people. There were some who believed the true picture should not be hidden because part of the $1,700,000,000 actually was paid out in money. For years there has been no interest paid on it and no Finance Minister has expected the C.N.R. to repay it. Although the item has been carried on the books of the C.N.R. as a liability, it has not been listed as an asset by the Dominion.

The Government bill changed the C.N.R. auditors from George A. Touche and Company to Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle and Nash. The annual fee is $50,000. The change was opposed by many Opposition members who claimed the Government was dismissing the Touche firm—they have been there twelve years—for recommending the write-down.

Dr. Manion denied the Government was penalizing the Touche firm for its recommendation. The only idea was to bring new blood into the accounting department although the Touche firm had been efficient and satisfactory. Banks were restrained by law from appointing shareholders' auditors for longer than two years at a time, he mentioned.

Briefly reviewing the agitation for a write-down of the road's capital structure, the Minister recalled that in 1921 Sir Joseph Flavelle urged this move in a letter to the then Premier, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. Dr. Manion commented that it would be just as reasonable to suggest that Sir Joseph Flavelle was dropped from the Grand Trunk Board because he urged a write-down as it would be to suggest, as had been done in newspaper articles this week, that the Touche Company was "fired" for recommending a recasting of the capital set-up.

A. A. Heaps, Labor, North Winnipeg. "Sir Joseph knows something about set-ups, doesn't he?"

Dr. Manion: "My honorable friend says so, and I do not quarrel with him."

The Minister proceeded to show that during many years of his regime the late Sir Henry Thornton urged a similar move. "The late Government," he said, "did not see fit to make any change and so far this Government has not seen fit fact make a change. As a matter of fact legislation would be necessary to effect such a change. We would have to get the authority of the House to wipe out some of the stocks. In view of the fact that it does not make one particle of difference to the earnings of the Canadian National Railways it is not, in my view, a live question at all."

"Unless we wiped out nearly $1,500,000,000 charged up on the books of the company," continued the Minister, "and in addition charged up to the people of Canada some of the bonded indebtedness owing to the bondholders in the United States, Britain and Canada, you would have no need whatsoever to change the capital set-up. Since not one cent of any of the Government debt has been paid back and not one cent of interest has been paid upon it and since the Canadian people are today paying nearly all of the interest owing by the Canadian National Railways to the bondholders, there is no method in the world at the moment whereby by writing down the capitalization of the road you could have any effect whatever on the Canadian National Railways."

The Canadian National was being efficiently managed and was doing very well, Dr. Manion assured the House. Its earnings were showing increases over last year and it was holding its share of business.

A bill to authorize the refunding of Canadian National Railways securities to the amount of $200,000,000 received second and third reading with little discussion on motion of Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance.

Two bills which form part of Premier Bennett's reform programme

Continued on page 34

HEPBURN IS DETERMINED TO PROTECT FAMOUS BABIES

Likely to Oppose Efforts of Parents to Obtain Share of Money Accruing to Quintuplets from Testimonials and Newspapers.

Toronto, Feb. 23. — Opposition from Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn loomed here today to any prospect of the parents of the Dionne quintuplets obtaining a share of the money accruing to the famous babies from testimonials and newspapers.

Mr. Hepburn and Hon. A. W. Roebuck, Attorney General, said they had not been approached in regard to the demand of the Dionnes for their parental rights.

"You can rest assured these children are not going to be put on exhibition to the detriment of their health," Mr. Hepburn said. The Premier condemned American showmen, who, he said, were trying to capitalize on the quintuplets and make money out of them.

SOMEWHAT OF A FAMILY AFFAIR.

Seattle, Feb. 23.—Young Charles Temple probably will not forget that February 21st is his wedding anniversary. He and Phyllis M. Baler were married Thursday on the fiftieth anniversary of his grandparents, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his parents and the thirty-fifth anniversary of one of his uncles.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT UNDER FIRE FOR FAILURE TO ADOPT 'NEW DEAL'

Lloyd George Charges Prime Minister and Chancellor of Exchequer Rejected Proposals Without Even Giving Them a Detailed Study—Repeats Demands That Tariffs Be Used "Ruthlessly" as Bargaining Power to Establish Low Tariff Groups in World.

Manchester, Feb. 23. — David Lloyd George, still active in the political field despite his seventy-two years, was on record today with sharp criticism of the National Government for turning down his recovery programme.

Speaking here last night, the former Liberal leader coupled with his attack on the Government an explanation of his ideas on how the tariff should be handled. He also made clear he had not given any hint that he wanted to join with the Government himself.

The vigorous little Welshman did not go into additional details concerning his "new deal," but recalled he said in a speech at Bangor, Wales, last month he would make "ruthless use of tariffs with a view to reducing the difficulties in the way of international trade." That declaration, he said, had caused perturbation amongst the orthodox, especially among certain rigid free traders "who were primarily responsible for betraying free trade by their feebleness and stupidity at the last election."

In his criticism of the Government, which included Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the former leader of the Liberal party excepted Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader and a prominent figure in the present National Government.

He said he did not expect Britain to depart from its established fiscal position during the next few years and urged tariffs be used "ruthlessly" as a bargaining weapon designed to establish low tariffs groups in the world.

He charged that Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had promised carefully to examine his "new deal" plan. But without asking for particulars, the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not only turned down his particular plan but any and every scheme which would involve capital expenditure beyond the narrow limits laid down in the existing government programme, he asserted.

"How did the government redeem their promise to examine my proposals?" asked the former Liberal leader and war-time Prime Minister. "At Bangor—where the little Welshman spoke last month—I gave only a general outline.

"I had elaborate schemes prepared. I was anxious that they should be examined by the cabinet. How were they examined? Did the government have a copy? They never asked me for one. Have they seen the proposals? If not, how could they have examined them?

"They never invited me to explain anything," he went on. "They never asked for any details of estimates of cost, all of which Ihad prepared. I was awaiting the day of my examination and the first thing I heard was that I had been 'plucked' without being called in. Is that the casual way in which the government conduct all their examinations into serious problems? If it is, I can well understand why the recent unemployment regulations are by common consent the most egregious blunder perpetrated by any government within living memory."

In his attack on the government, Lloyd George significantly excepted Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council and Conservative leader. Mr. Baldwin, in his speech on Thursday, had not followed recent ministerial utterances, said the little Welshman. It was a "notable omission," but he had a special touch of sarcasm for the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.

"The Prime Minister's contribution to the common stock of wisdom could be summarized in sentence," Lloyd George said, "'schemes must not do more harm than good.'" He repeated the phrase and lingered over it to the intense enjoyment of the crowd.

"It is a fairly obvious platitude," he continued, broadly smiling. "It is distinguished from many of his utterances by the fact that it is at least intelligible. I am told by those who heard it that the unwanted outburst of clarity and lucidity seemed to have astonished and exhilarated his supporters."

The former Liberal leader wore a sprig of white heather in his buttonhole as he carried his crusade against unemployment into his native city.

At the platform a heckler wearing a green shirt of a social credit scheme created some disturbance. But it lasted only a moment or two. To shouts of "Throw him out," the heckler left the hall, accompanied

Continued on page 24

WILL MAKE UP SHORTAGE IN PENSION FUND

Deficit of $60,000 in Provincial Teachers' Pension Fund Described as Serious Blow at Education Administration in Quebec.

Montreal, February 23.—That the Quebec Government intends to make up a reported deficit of $60,000 in the provincial teachers' fund was the belief expressed yesterday by Hon. Walter Mitchell, K.C., who presided over a meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education.

Mr. Mitchell's announcement followed a note of alarm sounded by Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford, former principal of the Montreal High School, who characterized the shortage as "the most serious possible blow at education administration in Quebec." He proposed that strong representation be made to the provincial government for financial aid to the fund.

The meeting held in the Protestant School Board Building on McTavish street, was the quarterly meeting of the committee.

Dr. Rexford stated that Protestant teachers entered the profession and had worked for years with the conviction that they would receive a pension to take care of their declining days. Their plans were made on promises held out by that committee, and if anything happened to their income after they had ceased to become useful in their vocation it would be a stigma on educational management that the years would not be able to live down.

The chairman then said that so far as he knew the Government was prepared to make up the shortage.

Pension recommendations which will be submitted to the provincial Government during the current session for inclusion in an amending bill to the Education Act now in process of preparation, were submitted by a sub-committee of which Mr. Justice Bond was the convener.

The Men Who Make This Issue Possible.

We present you with an index list of the advertisers in this issue of the Record, which marks our entry into the thirty-ninth year of your daily newspaper.

Without their help and co-operation, so freely and generously given, such an historical number would not be possible.

Their business announcements are given in the spirit of the event, fully annotated with items of interest to all of us. We know you will join with us in this brief acknowledgment of their whole-hearted adoption of the traditions of the Eastern Townships as they are embodied in the text of the articles printed.

Every advertisement bears the imprint of sincerity, and carries out the long-established policy of the Record in the supervision and the commendation which we accord to each advertiser:

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REVEALS DEAD GIRLS HAD BEEN IN PERFECT HEALTH

Post-mortem Examination Removes Any Possibility of Ill-Health Being Motive for Double Suicide.

Upminster, Essex, England, Feb. 23.—A complete post-mortem on the bodies of Jane and Elizabeth Du Bois who plunged to their deaths from an aeroplane Thursday, indicated both girls had been in excellent health, it was disclosed today.

The autopsies were performed last night while Coert Du Bois, United States consul general at Naples, and Mrs. Du Bois, the girls' parents, were on their way to England.

Two letters the girls left in the transport plane they chartered for their last flight will be opened at the coroner's inquest at Romney on Monday. It was believed the letters would reveal whether the girls, said by friends to have been grief-stricken over the deaths of their Royal Air Force fiances in an air crash in Sicily last week, chose to die in a similar fashion.

CHICKENS MAKE QUIET EXIT

Baltimore, Feb. 23. — Chickens stolen in one Baltimore suburb no longer squawk about it—they can't.

Max Schratke said the last two times thieves cleaned out his coop they quieted the hens with gas.

BRITAIN PROCEEDING WITH PLANS TO SPEED UP PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

As Result of Declaration by Germany that She Is Willing to Discuss Anglo-French Proposals in Their Entirety, Sir John Simon Will Probably Visit Berlin and Moscow After His Conference in Paris on February 28th—German Foreign Office States It Would Welcome a Visit by British Government Representative.

London, Feb. 23.—Heartened by Germany's assertions that she is willing to discuss the Anglo-French proposals in their entirety, Great Britain, as arbiter of European peace, proceeded today with plans to speed up the negotiations.

As a result of this improvement in the Anglo-French plans to guarantee peace in Europe, Sir John Simon will probably visit Berlin and Moscow after his conference at Paris on February 27th.

The German Foreign Office declared it would welcome a visit by the British Foreign Secretary, but pointed out it considers that such talks may take place on a basis of "exchange of information" and not "negotiations."

SEVEN SHIPS IN TROUBLE AND A PLANE CRASHED

Possible that One of Ships Sank After Its Crew Was Rescued —Unidentified Aeroplane Reported to Have Plunged in Flames into Sea.

New York, Feb. 23.—Seven vessels were in distress today, with one possibility that one of them had gone to the bottom after its crew was rescued, and an unidentified aeroplane was reported to have crashed in flames into the sea.

Four of the ships were trapped by a gale in the notoriously stormy Bay of Biscay and two on shoals off the coast of Japan. An oyster sloop went aground in a gale off Delaware.

The 5,590-ton British steamship Catherine Radcliffe was the biggest victim. It struck a reef a mile and a half off Bosso Peninsula, outside Tokyo Bay, late yesterday.

Fishing boats and larger craft, including a Japanese destroyer, hurried to answer its cry: "Lying in dangerous position. Need immediate assistance." The entire crew was taken off and landed at a fishing village with the exception of the captain and a wireless operator, who remained aboard when it was decided the ship was in no immediate danger.

No clues were found during the night to the identity of the plane reported lost near the Island of Saba, one hundred and fifty miles south of St. Thomas.

A dispatch from St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands, suggested that it might have been from a squadron of twenty-five British warships manoeuvring in St. Kitts Roadstead.

FAINTED AND FELL ON BREAD KNIFE.

New York, Feb. 23. — Walter Alper, aged forty-three, was slicing bread at the dinner table last night when he fainted and fell to the floor on top of the bread knife.

He was removed to Bellevue Hospital with a stab wound in the chest.

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND MILDER.

A shallow low area passing northeastward south of the Lower Lakes has caused light snowfalls in southern Ontario though elsewhere in eastern Canada the weather has been fair and cold. Light to moderate snowfalls have occurred in southern districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Pressure is low over northwestern Ontario while an area of high pressure and cold weather is extending over the Western Provinces from the north. Pressure is high over the Maritimes and eastern Quebec.

Forecast: Cloudy with light snow chiefly in southern districts; moderating temperature. Sunday—southwest to northwest winds; mostly fair and somewhat milder; colder again Sunday night.

Temperatures yesterday: Maximum, 10; minimum, 20 below.

Same day last year: Maximum, 32; minimum, 5 below.

ANNOUNCED FURTHER DETAILS OF NEW PROVINCIAL TAXATION PLANS

Impost of Cent Per Twenty-Four Liquid Ounces on Soft Drinks, Levy on Gasoline Pumps and Higher Security Transfer Taxes Provided for in Bills Tabled in Legislature—Right of Dominion Government to Enforce Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act Challenged.

Quebec, February 23.—Imposition of a tax equal to one cent per twenty-four liquid ounces on soft drinks is sought in a bill tabled in the Quebec Legislature yesterday by Provincial Treasurer R. F. Stockwell. Tabling of the bill caused to be known definitely the taxation plans of the Government on soft drinks. Proceeds of the tax will be turned over to the Public Charities Fund.

In addition to the tax on the consumer, a license fee of one dollar on every retailer selling soft drinks over the counter is planned.

"Soft drinks" are defined to mean, "any of the beverages commonly or commercially known under the generic term of soft drinks, or of sodas or of aerated, carbonated or mineral waters, whether in containers for transportation or prepared for immediate consumption," and "any other beverage which the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may order to be comprised in such designation."

The authority of the Government to designate what shall be taxable will mean a battle in the Assembly, since it is implied that there is to be no limit as to what the Government may tax, outside of drinks mentioned in the Quebec Liquor Act. Hot drinks, for example, may well come within the scope of the tax, if the Government so decides, and it is found that people are rushing from ginger ale to hot drinks as a beverage to escape the tax.

There is provision made whereby the Treasurer may grant some payment to the vendors of soft drinks "in order to facilitate the collection and remittance of the duties imposed by the act," which means some payment to the vendors for acting as collectors of provincial devenue.

This also follows the system adopted by the Government in the collection of the meal tax, theatre tax, and gasoline tax; all theatre managers, restaurant and hotelkeepers, and gasoline companies being collectors for the Government, and collectors from the public as such. The Government is obliged to take this course, since it has no legal right to impose an indirect tax, and it would be impossible to instal a collector in each soft drink establishment. The tenor of the measure in this respect presumes that the vendors will agree to become employees of the Government in this respect, and accept for such services the commission to be set by Order-in-Council.

Next come the special provisions which may be made with a view towards fixing minimum prices, and these fellow much along the same lines as the labor law of Hon. Mr. Arcand regarding extension of collective labor agreemnt. This deals with manufacturers. It is laid down that manufacturers of soft drinks representing a preponderant interest of those engaged in such manufacture may request the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to pass an Order-in-Council fixing the minimum price at which such soft drinks shall be sold by manufacthrers. Such a request shall take the form of a petition to the minister with duly cerified copy of any agreement under which the manufacturers may have concurred in the fixing of a minimum price, together with the schedule of prices agreed upon.

In its effort to increase revenue the Government has decided upon a scheme to tax gasoline tanks and gasoline pumps. The plan is outlined in a bill tabled by the provincial treasurer.

The main provision of this bill reads: "No person may own a gasoline pump which is operated in this province without paying for each gasoline outlet a duty varying according to the population of the local municipality in wihch it is in operation, as determined under the last federal census, and equal to: $3 if the population exceeds 25,000; $2 if it exceeds 5,000 and does not exceed 25,000 and $1 if the population does not exceed 5,000 inhabitants."

A tax on transfers of various securities is mooted in another bill tabled by Mr. Stockwell.

The bill under the heading "An Act to Amend the Security Transfer Tax Act" calls for ratification by the House of the following taxes:

"Three cents for every $100 or fraction thereof, of the par value of a bond, debentures or debenture-stock;

"Five cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over $150 per share;

"Four cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over $75 per share but not more than $150 per share;

"Three cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over $50 per share but not more than $75 per share;

"Two cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over $25 but not more than $50 per share;

"One cent for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over $5 but not more than $25 per share;

"One-quarter of a cent for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price of $1 to $5 but not more than $5 per share;

"One-tenth of one per cent. of the value of the shares of stock sold or

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FRANCE AND AUSTRIA ARE IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT

Paris, Feb. 23. — Austrian and French statesmen, in the second of three meetings at the Quai D'Orsay, today were forging closer the links in a chain designed to bind peace in Europe.

The two countries are in complete agreement on Austria's problems in central Europe, French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval announced last night.

This declaration was made in a communique issued at the end of the first formal conference with Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria

PARAGUAY LIKELY TO TURN DOWN LEAGUE'S PEACE PLAN

Buenos Aires, Feb. 23.—The Chaco dispute, a stumbling block to negotiators for peace between Bolivia and Paraguay since 1870, threatened today to isolate the Asuncion Government from Geneva.

The armies of Gen. Jose Estigarribia have moved forward through the disputed area to the gateways of Bolivia itself, approaching the army base at Villa Montes

Well-informed observers here were confident Paraguay, with its time limit for acceptance of the League of Nations peace proposal expiring tomorrow, would decline definitely.

Arms embargoes against Bolivia have been lifted because of La Paz' acceptance of the proposal and this move aroused Paraguay.

Two presidents have fallen because of the Chaco tangle. Jose P. Guggiari resigned under fire in Paraguay before the war was definitely underway, because of his conciliatory policies. Daniel Salamanca was forced to resign in Bolivia last year because the army leaders thought he had not been sufficiently vigorous in his war policy.

FORCE AUSTRIANS TO AID PRO-NAZI ORGANIZATION

Vienna, Feb. 23. — Austria was stirred today by charges that Nazis are levying tribute by threatening Austrian residents in the Reich while the newspapers are frankly accusing the German press of renewing virulent attacks against this country. The Reichpost charges that Austrian residents of Germany are being obliged to contribute to the support of a secret pro-Nazi organization in Austria, a revival of the "Conbat League of German Austrians."

The newspaper publishes a facsimile of a document it claims is being widely-circulated among Austrians in Germany, threatening possible imprisonment, among other police reprisals for failure to contribute to the "assistance to German Austrians."

LADY LUCK FOLLOWS HIM ON LAND AND SEA.

Philadelphia, Feb 23.—Good luck holds on land as well as sea for Dewey Kile, chief machinists' mate on the U.S. submarine S-15 and one of the three men who escaped when it sank off Block Island in 1925.

Kile and his wife were hit squarely by a street car at a busy downtown corner, but came off with nothing worse than bruises.

MARKET FAILED TO ENTHUSE AT GOLD DECISION

Clearing Away of Gold Dispute Reveals that Political Uncertainty in United States and Lack of Signs of Worthwhile Improvement Have Large Effect on Market Action.

Toronto, Feb. 23.—The effect on stock prices of the gold clause decisions, handed down last Monday by the United States Supreme Court, has been a disappointment to holders of shares. Canadian and United States markets had quite a flurry after the decisions were announced and a little hang-over of the enthusiasm was in evidence on Tuesday, but there was no follow through of importance and by Wednesday prices were dropping again. They are now on a level or below those of a week ago.

Delay in disposing of the gold appeal may have held up some commercial contracts but, as is now apparent, it was not the only drag on the markets. So far as Wall Street is concerned the fly in the ointment may be the Washington political developments or lack of convincing signs of worth-while business improvement.

Canadian industrials share markets merely kept step with the New York movements, and pivotal issues here recorded more losses than gains in the period. Brazilian, C.P.R., Ford of Canada, the distillery, food and most of the steel and implement stocks are off twenty-five to seventy-five cents each. Shares of the two big chain store concerns, Loblaw "A" and Dominion Stores, developed opposing trends, the former registering a small advance while Dominion Stores dropped $1.50, the main loss coming after publication of the company's report for 1934 revealing earnings of only six and one half cents a share. The company made money in the first half of the year and operated in the red in the last half. Oil shares held substantially firm.

Canadian gold shares were expected to respond quickly and decisively to the implications of the ruling confirming the new status of gold, but here also the effect was disappointing. First advances did not exceed $2 among the leaders, and a paring down of gains set in as the week advanced. Bralorne and Dome and some of the cheap gold stocks had net losses for the period, while Hollinger was up only sixty-five cents, Wright Hargreaves twenty-five cents and Teck Hughes five cents. McIntyre remained unchanged and Lake Shore had the only advance of consequence, adding $2.50. The smaller dividend payers, Siscoe, Sylvanite, Macassa and San Antonio had ten cents each or less to the good.

The week brought some fireworks in the penny group, some issues going up and others moving back. McWatters had the spotlight, having early in its latest rise acquired a considerable "short" following who have contributed unwilling support to the advance. In the week McWatters has moved up from eighty-seven cents to $1.15.

Granada, Canadian Malartic and Sullivan have been strong issues of the penny group. McMillan sagged blow its year-old low mark and Base Metals Corporation lost sixteen cents in a drop to forty-two on selling that followed announcement that the mill would be closed temporarily to intensify development work.

Silver and oil stocks continued the status quo, both prices and volume showing no change of consequence.

The Year 1934

was an outstanding one as far as this Company was concerned.

We opened 25% more new Savings Accounts than in 1933 and wound up with 3588 depositors December 31, 1934.

That's good news for YOU as well as for us, for such growth shows we're well recognized for

SAFETY
SERVICE
STRENGTH

Prosper with us in 1935 — open a 3% Savings Account.

SHERBROOKE TRUST COMPANY

STANSTEAD CO. INSTITUTE HAD BUSY MEETING

Many Interesting Reports Presented at Quarterly Session of Women's Institute Held at Ayer's Cliff—Practical Address Given by Guest Speaker.

Ayer's Cliff, February, 23.—The quarterly meeting of the Stanstead County Women's Institute was held in Confederation Hall with the county president, Mrs. William Abbott, in the chair and a good representation of officers and delegates and a few visitors.

The regular business routine was carried out and the reports from the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Whitcomb, and the conveners of the various departments indicated that splendid progress had been made since the previous meeting. The roll call revealed that the seven branches in the county were represented, although a snowstorm on the preceding day had prevented a number of members from attending the meeting.

The departmental reports proved very interesting. In connection with Education and Better Schools, the members were informed, Ayer's Cliff, Stanstead North and North Hatley had organied study groups, while the Canadian Industries department had sent out several papers on industrial topics. County conveners for Home Economics were instructed to send their reports to Miss Kezar in March and the convener for Publicity asked for regular monthly reports in order that branch activities could be recorded. Other departmental reports included Agriculture, National Events, Legislation and Child Welfare.

The president brought the meeting's attention to the combined programmes and it was decided to have the coming year's programmes printed under one cover. The programme committee was instructed to have the programmes in readiness for the annual meeting in May not later than April 15th, for the convenience of the county secretary, Mrs. H. B. Whitcomb.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting at Way's Mills and Mrs. Sullivan was appointed chairman of the nominating committee.

Mrs. Abbott then gave a brief report of the board meeting held in Montreal recently, remarking that it had been suggested that one Institute member become a member of the League of Nations. Mrs. Abbott also referred to the health unit project, which has been at a standstill for some time. "It is a big project," she said, "and will require much time and study."

At th noon hour the members were entertained at dinner by the Ayer's Cliff branch. In addition to the members, a number of visitors were present, including Dr. Brown, Ayer's Cliff, and Dr. Beck, of New York. Representing the American Association of Adult Education, Dr. Beck gave a very interesting and practical address. Using as the basis of his remarks, "The Race between Education and Catastrophe," the speaker said that the work of disseminating knowledge would help the world along the road to prosperity. "The only remedy for the present crisis," Dr. Beck said, "is education—not merely 'book education,' but practical knowledge that will build character and personality."

The present situation, the speaker declared, was worse than the Great War. "The situation is becoming more tense and we must enter the race of Education against Catastrophe."

Dr. Beck expressed a hope that a Canadian association would be formed to cary on adult education in this country. The Women's Institute ,the speaker said, had its part to play in the solving of many present-day problems, in the furtherance of handicraft in the home, in health and child welfare work, and, above all, the education that goes towards building of character and personality—"two great needs of the times."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

DEATHS

CHADSEY—Passed away at Stanstead, Que., on Saturday, Feb. 23, 1935, Fennette Hurd Chadsey, wife of the late Albert E. Chadsey, Ayer's Cliff, in her 78th year.

MORSE—Passed away on Feb. 16th, 1935, at Cartierville Sanatorium, aged 37 years, the son of Mrs. Harry Morse. Burial at Montreal.

PARKER—Passed away at Bulwer, Que., February 23rd, 1935, Rutherford B. Parker, aged 56 years. Funeral at Bulwer United Church, Monday, Feb. 25th, at 2.30 p.m.

JACKSON—Entered into rest in this city on Feb. 22nd, 1935, Almond H. Jackson, at the age of 63 years. The funeral will take place on Monday, Feb. 25th, at 2 p.m., from the Chapel of Lord's Funeral Home. Interment in Elmwood Cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our sincere thanks and gratitude to all our friends and neighbors for their many kindly and helpful acts at the time of the death of our dear husband and father. Especially do we thank Rev. Norman Egerton and all those who so kindly furnished autos.

MRS. LUCIA AND FAMILY.

Waterloo, Que.

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ITALY READY TO SEND SOLDIERS TO SOMALILAND

Preliminary Negotiations with Addis Ababa Proceeding Very Slowly and Pessimism Expressed Regarding Their Successful Outcome.

Rome, Feb. 23.—Troops stood by today to embark for Eritrea and Italian Somaliland for possible action in the Ethiopian dispute. Others embarked on the steamship Vulcania, bearing General Rudolfo Graziani, Italy's active military commander of the expeditionary forces.

Meanwhile a government spokesman said the preliminary negotiations with Addis Ababa were proceeding very slowly and expressed pessimism regarding a successful outcome of the negotiations.

General Graziani's forces on the trip to Africa will consist of 5,000 officers and men.

Military officials at Messina were pressed today in restraining a horde of volunteers—many ex-servicemen—from trying to join the troops.

ANNOUNCED FURTHER DETAILS OF NEW PROVINCIAL TAXATION PLANS

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transferred at a price less than $1 per share."

Another resolution stipulates "that in any cases where a current market price has not been established by recent sales, or where it is difficult to ascertain the value of the shares of stock, the Provincial Treasurer may fix a price which shall be the price on which the tax shall be paid."

CLAIMS MEASURE INVADES PREROGATIVES OF QUEBEC

Quebec, Feb. 23. — Claiming the Dominion Government has not the right to legislate in matters concerning the civil rights of residents of the provinces, Fernand Choquette, K.C., has fyled notice with the Attorney General that he intends to contest the constitutionality of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, which was adopted at the last session of the Ottawa Parliament.

It is alleged the law, which was passed in order to facilitate compromise and arrangement between farmers and their creditors, and prohibits civil action, infringes on the prerogative of provincial legislation which alone can legislate in matters of civil rights or property.

The case in which the question was brought up was that of Benjamin Gosselin against Nazaire Dion, both of St. Nicholas, Levis County, in which an amount of $4,037 is involved.

In January, 1933, Dion owed Gosselin the above sum and in payment thereof gave the latter his property, but in virtue of a notarial contract reserved the right to continue to live on the property, and take it back at the end of two years, provided the amount owed was paid.

When Dion failed to pay any of the capital or interest at the specified time Gosselin took action to get possession of the land when notices were posted it was to be sold for municipal taxes, but was notified Dion had received a delay in conformity with provisions of the Farmers' Creditor Arrangement Act and no civil action could be taken.

Mr. Choquette claims the Dominion Government cannot prevent a plaintiff from revindicating property which belongs to him and still less, legalize confiscation of private property.

RENEW MUNICIPAL VOTE FOR TAX DELINQUENTS

Quebec, Feb. 23. — Third reading of a bill extending for one year from May 1st the right of persons who have not paid their municipal or school taxes to vote in municipal elections, was given in the Quebec Legislature yesterday. Sponsor of the bill was Premier L. A. Taschereau.

DEFAULT GAVE PAPER MAKERS LEAGUE TITLE

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strength.

Paul Paquin and Desruisseaux gave the home team a two to nothing margin in the first period on passes from Paul Therrien and Gendreau, respectively. Len O'Donnell registered the lone second-period tally with the assistance of Leo Shields. Early in the final twenty minutes Gendreau beat Conrad Lacharite on an assist by Desruisseaux and shortly after the midway mark O'Donnell engineered the play which resulted in Lucien Goyette recording Sherbrooke's second and last point.

The teams lined up as follows:

East Angus		Amateurs
Lamoureux	goal	Lacharite
Hayes	defence	O'Donnell
E. Drapeau	defence	Cooper
Desruisseaux	centre	R. Lacasse
Gendreau	wing	Goyette
King	wing	Salois

East Angus subs: Therrien, Paquin, Labarre and G. Drapeau.

Amateurs subs: Mitton, L. Shields and A. Lacasse.

Referee: A. Turcotte, East Angus.

BABY WEIGHS ONLY 1.54 POPUNDS.

London, Feb. 23.—A child weighing only 1.54 pounds was born yesterday to a Mrs. Wilkins, wife of a farmer of Hindhead, Surrey. The child, a girl, is perfectly formed, doctors said. They believed she will live.

The infant was bathed in oil. Her first feeding consisted of a few drops of brandy diluted with water.

PRICES AND DETAILS OF SHERBROOKE MARKET

Prices held steady on the Sherbrooke Market yesterday afternoon during a period of active trading. Eggs were slightly higher and taders predicted that an additional advance of two cents a dozen would likely take place within the next two weeks. "As a general rule there is a scarcity of eggs at about this time of year," the Record reporter was told, "and as a consequence the price generally advances two or three cents." Yesterday A-medium sold at thirty cents and A-large at thirty-five cents a dozen. Pullets eggs were twenty to twenty-seven cents a dozen. Best creamery butter was offered at twenty-eight cents a pound and best dairy butter at twenty-five to twenty-six cents a pound.

In the fruit markets, strawberries, which made their appearance only a few weeks ago, were down in price two cents a basket, selling at twenty-three cents. Quotations for products in the vegetable and provision sections remained unchanged.

Following are the prices of flour and feed grain delivered f.o.b. Montreal, furnished by Hubert Ames, local grain broker:

Flour, first patent $2.50 for 98-pound bag.

Flour, second patent, $2.30 for 98-pound bag.

Bran, $27.25 per ton.
Shorts, $28.25 per ton.
Middlings, $32.25 per ton.
Grain, car load, track, Montreal.
Barley, No. 3 C.W., 62 cents per 48-pound bushel.
Oats, No. 3 C.W., 47 cents per 34 pounds.
No. 1 Feed Oats, 45 cents per bushel.
No. 2 Feed Oats, 44 cents per bushel.

The prices of hay are: No. 2 Timothy, extra $14.50 per ton; No. 2 Timothy, $13.50 per ton, and No. 3 Timothy, $12.00 per ton.

In the following price list of products on the Lansdowne Market the quotations in the provision market include those of farmers and butchers in that section:

THE DAIRY MARKET

Butter, best creamery, lb.	28c
Butter, best dairy, lb.	25c to 26c
Eggs, per dozen	30c to 35c
Pullets	20c to 27c
Cheese	15c to 20c
Kraft Cheese	20c to 25c
Brookfield	25c
Rockfort	65c
Oka, lb.	35c to 40c

THE FRUIT MARKET

Apples, per peck	40c to 60c
Bananas, 4 lb. for	25c
Oranges, per dozen	25c to 60c
Red Grapes, lb.	30c
Strawberries, basket	23c

THE VEGETABLE MARKET

Bermuda onions, 3 lbs. for	25c
Green Onions, bunch	10c
Leeks, bunch	5c
Potatoes, bushel	40c to 50c
Cabbage, each	5c and 10c
Radishes, bunch	5c
Rhubard per lb.	10c
Imported Tomatoes, lb.	15c
Iceburg Lettuce	10c
Hot-house lettuce, each	5c
Celery, bunch	10c to 15c
Spinach, pound	20c, 2 for 35c

THE PROVISION MARKET

Beef, carcass, lb.	4c to 6c
Beef, roast, per lb.	10c to 20c
Bacon, per lb.	28c to 33c
Boiling meat, per lb.	5c to 12c
Blood sausage, lb.	12 1-2c to 15c
Turkeys, milk-fed, lb.	17c to 30c
Fowl, lb.	15c to 20c
Chickens, lb.	18c to 25c
Calf liver, lb.	20c to 30c
Ham, per lb	23c to 27c
Ham, Picnic, per lb.	15c to 18c
Cottage Rolls, lb.	22c to 25c
Kidney Suet	8c to 12c
Liver, per lb.	8c to 12c
Mutton, carcass, per lb.	6c
Mutton, fronts, per lb.	8c
Mutton, hind, lb.	15c
Pork spare ribs, lb.	8c
Pork, salt	15c to 20c
Pork, carcass, lb.	9½c to 10c
Pork loins, per lb.	16c to 19c
Pork sausage	15c to 18c
Beef sausage, lb.	13c to 15c
Pork, Shoulders, lb.	12c to 15c
Steak, sirloin, per lb.	15c to 25c
Steak, round, per lb.	15c to 22c
Lamb, carcass	13c to 15c
Lamb, hind, lb.	25c
Lamb, front, lb.	12c
Veal, carcass, lb.	6c to 8½c
Veal, roast, lb	12c to 18c
Veal, front quarter, lb.	8c to 15c

MINISTERS OPPOSE REDUCTION IN CANADIAN NATIONAL LIABILITIES

Continued from page 33

received first readings, one to provide for an eight-hour day and a forty-eight-hour week and the other to provide for a weekly day of rest in industry. For both the Government enlists international conventions in order to bolster the constitutional right of the Dominion Parliament to enact them as in the case of the unemployment insurance bill.

Two private members' bills, sponsored by members from British Columbia, met a chilly reception. The proposal of A. W. Neill, Independent, Comox-Alberni, to have coastal shipping regulated by the Board of Railway Commissioners on the same basis as railway traffic was rejected with Mr. Neill almost alone standing out for it.

Angus MacInnis, Labor, Vancouver Centre, drew support from Liberals and fellow Farmer and Labor members for his proposal to accord the right of voting by absentee ballot to men in unempolyment relief camps. The bill would have permitted the men to vote in their home constituences. It was defeated on a recorded division by thirty-seven to nineteen.

Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of Pensions and National Health, had the satisfaction of getting a large slice of his estimates through the committee of supply. The House voted him some $11,500,000 to carry on the work of his department. This covered all health estimates and the salaries and expenses of the Canadian Pensions Commission.

Health estimates raised the question of State medicine, and in answer to a plea for action in this direction from Dr. J. P. Howden, Liberal, St. Boniface, Dr. Sutherland stressed the importance of gradual progress. He emphasized the necessity of carrying the medical profession's approval of any move and of preserving the personal element in medical treatment. If all doctors were suddenly made employees of the State the efficacy of medical aid might be impaired because frequently the success of treatment depended on the human side of the relations between doctor and patient more than on scientific knowledge.

14,715 SINGLE UNEMPLOYED WORKING IN RELIEF CAMPS

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—At the end of January 14,715 single unemployed men were working in relief camps operated by the Department of National Defence, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons. They were distributed among 102 camps.

The total for Nova Scotia was 506; New Brunswick 1,016; Quebec 2,564; Ontario 3,777; Manitoba 1,166; Saskatchewan 1,605; Alberta 1,881, and British Columbia 6,859.

SUM OF $154,754,750 HAS BEEN EXPENDED ON RELIEF

Ottawa, Feb. 23. — Total sums spent by the Dominion on unemployment and farm relief up to February 15, 1935, amounted to $154,754,750, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons. In addition, however, the Dominion advanced loans to the western provinces totalling $78,673,760.

These were distributed as follows: Manitoba $12,778,630; Saskatchewan $36,956,671; Alberta, $11,967,000; British Columbia $14,514,234; Canadian Pacific Railway $2,447,225.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT UNDER FIRE FOR FAILURE TO ADOPT 'NEW DEAL'

Continued from page 33

by a few other young men, also in green shirts.

Lloyd George was emphatic that he was prepared to do all in his power to support any government that undertook the task of remedying unemployment resolutely and boldly. "I made no stipulation," he declared, "as to the inclusion or exclusion of any individual in or from office and I certainly never gave any hint that I was anxious to join the government myself."

With money and material cheap and labor abundant, ne pressed for action now. The government's policy of waiting for a prosperity which always was around the corner was a policy denounced by the parable of the talents. Money which was not used when it was urgently needed was not a possession but an obsession. The money power of the nation must be brought into bearing on its needs. There must be something wrong with the machine when the power stored in the tanks was not available for the engine, he said.

The former war-time Premier made a reference to his Bangor declaration that he would make ruthless use of tariffs. It was unlikely, he said, that Britain would in the next few years reverse its fiscal position. "Meanwhile I would use quite inexorably such tolls as have been imposed for the purpose of inducing a bargaining process that would establish low tariff groups in the world," he asserted. "That is what I meant and that is what I stand by."

SIX PERSONS KILLED AND FIVE HURT IN WINDSTORM

Cyclone Swept Wide Path of Destruction Across Southern and Central France Today.

Bordeaux, France, Feb. 23.—Six persons were killed and five injured today in a violent windstorm which swept a wide path of destruction across southern and central France.

Five children were burned to death in flames fanned by a wind which destroyed a home at Saint Quentin. A worker was electrocuted and another seriously burned while repairing a line near Moulins.

DEATHS RECORDED IN TODAY'S NEWS

The following deaths were recorded in today's press despatches to the Record:

Quebec: Rev. Mother St. James, 63, a native of Ottawa and for many years musical director at the Ursuline Convent here.

Galt, Ont.: Dr. James S. Wardlaw, 84, one of Ontario's oldest and best known physicians.

Hamilton, Ont.: Robert Goss Wells, 60, vice-president of the Steel Company of Canada and former chairman of the Hamilton Hospital Board.

Meaford, Ont.: Hugh J. McMillan, 89, well known lumberman.

Ada, Okla, Feb. 23. — Pontotoc County officers today were searching for a man and woman suspected of "lynching" a horse.

Investigating a report, the officers found someone had led a farmer's horse into a ravine, bound barbed wire tightly around the horse's neck, fastened the wire to a stout sapling, which had been bent over, and then released the sapling, choking the horse to death.

Footprints of a man and a woman were found nearby. The officers suspected "spite work."

Record's Classified Ads.

Male Help Wanted

A LESSON FROM THE DEPRESSION—Be a Civil Servant: Postman, Customs Examiner, Clerk, Stenographer, etc. Free Booklet "How to Get a Government Job." M.C.C. Civil Service School, Toronto (10).

Female Help Wanted

WOMEN WANTED TO SEW FOR US at home. Sewing machine necessary. No selling. Ontario Neckwear Company, Dept. 136, Toronto 8.

Agents Wanted

MAGIC GAS EQUALS 3c GALLON. Used by large Bus Companies. Harmless, guaranteed. Free Radio advertising. Agent's name on cans. Amazing sales records. Exceptional proposition. Particulars Proof, free. 9 Magic Gas Bldg., Alexandria, Ont., Can.

AGENTS WANTED TO REPRESENT the "Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries." Fruit trees, shrubs and plants, now in large demand. Profitable employment, with exclusive territory in town or country. Liberal terms paid weekly. Handsome free outfit. Stone & Wellington, Toronto 2.

Wanted To Purchase

WANTED LIGHT OR MEDIUM CAR, any make from 1930 up. Cash. Box 84, Record.

100 TO 150 ACRES STANDING TIMber, preferably 40-50 pine and spruce, within 25 miles Sherbrooke on lake or stream. State wood available and price per acre. Box 88, Record.

Farms For Sale

FARM, NORTH STANSTEAD. GOOD buildings, 125 or 300 acres. School Consolidated with Stanstead College. Terms reasonable. H. G. Curtis, Stanstead.

Live Stock For Sale

NEW MILCH COWS AND PAIR OF heavy mares. H. W. Loomis, Waterville.

EASTERN RAISED DRIVING MARE, bay, six years, weight 1000. W. J. McVetty, Milby, Que.

15 GOOD HOLSTEIN, GRADE AND purebred cows, some freshened and some to freshen soon, fully accredited. Walter Wingeat, Ascot Corner.

HORSES — NEW ONES ARRIVING every week. All kinds, at all prices. They must hitch to suit you. Guaranteed as represented. H. M. Salisbury, West Brome, Que. Phone 44r2 Sutton.

Real Estate For Sale

RESTAURANT AND 4 ROOM APARTment on Main Street, Lennoxville. Well equipped with Frigidaires and stock. Will sell for reasonable price. J. V. Ames, Real Estate, Phone 235.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE ON ACcount of death of wife. House and two lots in pleasant location on Montreal highway in Village of Melbourne. Apply to owner, W. J. Oborne, P. O. Box 27, Melbourne, Que. Telephone 277r3.

Miscellaneous

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS MADE to order: also repairs of all kinds. Expert workmanship. Miss E. L. Papineau, 19 Peel Street, Phone 1664-J.

Room and Board

WARM AND COMFORTABLE BOARDing house for gentleman or lady, small family, use of telephone. 3 Convent Street, corner King.

Lost And Found

SMALL BLACK AND WHITE DOG LOST. Finder return to 84 King Street West. Reward.

LOST A BROWN FUR LINED KID glove between Stanley Avenue and Gunning's Store, Montreal Street. Finder please leave at Record Office.

SILVER PITCHER LOST BETWEEN PLYmouth Church and 15 Newton Street. Finder please phone 2727.

Grill

BELMONT GRILL — BEER, 25c A bottle. Regular and A La Carte meals King and Bowen.

Wanted To Rent

THREE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms for light housekeeping, central location. Apply Box 89, Record.

To Let

LARGE DUPLEX AT LOW PRICE. Seven rooms, bath and garage at 164 Melbourne Street, $25. Ready May 1st. Apply Edwards, 135.

LIVE IN A HOUSE BY YOURSELF. Attractive cottage, eight rooms, bath, garage, stable, garden, at 165 London St., $30, without garage, $25 per month. Apply Edwards, Phone 135.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, GARAGE, modern conveniences, 74 Court Street. A. Gillman, Phone 455.

MAY 1ST, 39 WOLFE STREET. SEMIdetached house, four bedrooms, hardwood floors throughout. Apply C. Guy Bishop, Phone 945-W.

SIX ROOMS, VERY MODERN, LARGE bathroom, sunporch, garage, varnished floors. Apply J. E. Belcourt, 18 Victoria. Phone 2811-F.

FIVE ROOM NEW FLAT, ELECTRIC fireplace, sunporch, etc., $18 per month Can be seen from 1 to 6 o'clock. Apply 99 Murray.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, SOUTHERN exposure, six medium sized rooms, one small den, flower garden and lawn in rear. M. V Long, 209 Victoria Street.

FINE LARGE HOME, GARDEN, GARage, Lennoxville. Reasonable rent. Box 87, Record.

FIVE ROOM FLAT, 84 QUEEN. PHONE 465-W.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH, NEWLY REpaired, garage. 43 King George Street.

SEVEN ROOM FLAT, 1ST FLOOR, WITH furnace and garage, 1st May. Apply L. Salois, 32 Wellington Street South.

NORTH WARD, SIX ROOM HEATED apartment with heated garage. All modern conveniences. Apply 182 Victoria Street. Phone 256 or 31.

SEVEN ROOM SEMI-DETACHED, BEST location in Lennoxville, new furnace. Will redecorate to suit tenant. Apply W. H. Ames, Phone 2950.

FIVE AND FOUR ROOMS, CLEAN, warm, modern, occupancy March 1st. Garage free. 53 Larocque.

MAY 1ST, SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, 7 Wolfe Street. Mrs. M. L. Hunting. 322-M.

EIGHT ROOM TENEMENT, VICTORIA Terrace. Will redecorate to suit tenant. Free rent until May. Apply 217 Victoria. Phone 1442-J.

For Sale or To Let

VILLAGE PROPERTY, GOOD EIGHT room house, barn, henhouse, garage and garden; also fruit trees. Situated in the Village of East Farnham. Apply Fred Welch, R.R. 3, Sherbrooke.

VERY MODERN DWELLING, 145 QUEEN Street. Nine rooms, fireplace, hot water heating with oil burner. Price reasonable. Apply J. S. Tetreault, N.P., 66 Wellington Street North.

For Sale

ONE WORK HORSE, SINGLE AND double sleds and wagon. Apply 2 Beckett Road.

ONE EVAPORATOR, TWO TANKS, 3x8; one large round gathering tank. For further information apply J. B. Boisvert, South Durham.

GRIMM EVAPORATOR, 3½x12, ARCH and vats. Myron Westover, Frelighsburg.

240 EGG PRAIRIE STATE INCUBAtor, 1000 Chick Buckeye Coal Brooder all in good condition, for $25. P. Hussey, Massawippi.

NICE THOROUGHBRED NEWFOUNDmale dog, four months old; also beautiful Black and Tan female, 6 months, weighing four pounds. Denis Rainville, Drummond Road, City.

USED PARTS AND TIRES FOR HARley 61 twin motorcycle. Cheap for cash. Write to G. C. Hunting, Lennoxville.

Tomorrow's Radio Programme

Following are the best radio programmes tomorrow, Sunday, with the key to the stations in the final paragraph:

6.30 p.m.—WEAF: "The House by the Side of the Road."

6.00 p.m.—WJZ: Heart Throbs of the Hills; WEAF: Catholic Hour; WABC: Amateur Night; CFCF: Bird Songs of Eventide: KDKA: Those Three Girls.

6.30 p.m. — WEAF: Band Music; WABC: "Smilin' Ed" McConnell; WJZ: Grand Hotel.

7.00 p.m. — WEAF: Spy Stories; WJZ: Don Bestor's Orchestra; WABC: "The Town Crier"; CKAC: The Ballad Hour.

7.30 p.m.—WABC: The Headliners; WEAF: Music; WJZ: Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; CFCF: By the Fireside; CKAC: Church Service.

8.00 p.m.—WEAF: Opera Guild, "Martha"; WJZ: Symphony Concert; WABC: Eddie Cantor.

8.30 p.m.—WABC: Club Romance.

9.00 p.m. — WEAF: Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; WABC: Sunday Evening Hour; WJZ: Silken Strings.

9.30 p.m.—WEAF: Musical Revue; WJZ: Walter Winchell.

10.00 p.m.—WEAF: Jane Froman; WABC: Wayne King's Orchestra.

10.30 p.m. — WEAF: One Man's Family; WABC: "Behind the Scenes"; WJZ: An American Fireside.

11.00 p.m.—WEAF: Henry King's Orchestra; WJZ: Jesters Trio.

11.30 p.m.—WEAF: Music; WABC: Leon Belasco's Orchestra, WJZ: Emil Coleman's Orchestra.

Monday, February 25th.

6.00 p.m.—WEAF: Xavier Cugat's Orchestra; WABC: Buck Rogers, sketch; WJZ: Women's Overseas Service League; KDKA: Dinner Music.

6.15 p.m.—WEAF: Harry Kogen's Orchestra; WABC: Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim; WJZ: Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen; CFCF: Around the Town; KDKA: Nancy Martin.

6.30 p.m.—WEAF: Alma Kitchell, songs; WABC: The Shadow, drama; WJZ: Three X Sisters: CFCF: Stock Market Review.

6.45 p.m.—WEAF: Billy Batchelor, sketch; WJZ: Lowell Thomas.

7.00 p.m.—WEAF: Talk; WABC: Myrt and Marge; WJZ: Amos and Andy; CFCF: Uncle Troy; CKAC: Safety League.

7.15 p.m.—WEAF: Stories of the Black Chamber; WABC: Just Plain Bill; WJZ: Plantation Echoes.

7.30 p.m. — WEAF: Easy Aces; WABC: "The O'Neills"; WJZ: Red Davis; CKAC: Music.

7.45 p.m.—WEAF: Uncle Ezra's Radio Station; WABC: Boake Carter; WJZ: Dangerous Paradise; CFCF: The Star Boarder.

8.00 p.m.—WEAF: Richard Himber's Orchestra; WABC: Musical Comedy; WJZ: Feature.

8.30 p.m. — WJZ: Carefree Carnival; WABC: Kate Smith's Music; WEAF: Songs.

9.00 p.m.—WEAF: Songs: WABC: Songs; WJZ: Greater Minstrels; CFCF: May We Present; CKAC: Variety Programme.

9.30 p.m.—WEAF: Al Goodman's Orchestra; WJZ: Princess Pat Players; CFCF: Studio Programme.

10.00 p.m.—WEAF: Male Quartet; WABC: Wayne King's Orchestra: WJZ: Songs.

10.30 p.m.—WEAF: National Radio Forum; WABC: Talk; CFCF: America in Music; CKAC: Famous Hockey Players; KDKA: Pittsburgh Varieties.

11.00 p.m. — WJZ: Jack Denny's Orchestra; WABC: Glen Gray's Orchestra; CKAC: Variety Show; KDKA: Squire Hawkins.

11.30 p.m.—WJZ: Jolly Coburn's Orchestra; WABC: Music; WEAF: Tom Gerun's Music.

CFCF—Montreal	600
CKAC—Montreal	730
CRCM—Montreal	910
WGY—Schenectady	790
KDKA—Pittsburg	980
WEAF—New York	660
WJZ—New York	760
WABC—New York	860

Wife: "Don't you think I have put too much salt in the soup, dear?"

Model Husband: "Not at all, darling. There is perhaps not quite enough soup for the salt, that's all."

Record Prices For Classified Advertising:

CASH RATE—10c for 10 words for one insertion; 1 cent for each additional word.

CHARGE RATE—Twenty-five cents for twelve words for one insertion. Two cents each additional word.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS. Death and Funeral Notice, Card of Thanks, In Memoriam, without poetry, 75 cents an insertion. Poetry included in In Memoriam, two cents a word extra. Engagements, Weddings, Birth Notices, 50 cents. List of flowers included in obituary reports, two cents a word. Twenty-five cents extra when charge account is opened. Reader Notice in country locals, 15 cents per line, five words to a line; Lennoxville and City Brieflets, 20 cents per line.

ERRORS in advertisements will be rectified immediately on attention being called thereto.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Advocates

WELLS & LYNCH, ADVOCATES, Granada Theatre Building.

RUGG, MIGNAULT HOLTHAM AND Grundy, advocates, McManamy & Walsh Building 70 Wellington St. N. Phone 1589.

JOHN P. WOLFE, B. A., B. C. L., Q.C.R. Building, Wellington St. North.

ALBERT RIVARD, B.A., L.L.L., ADVOcate 70 Wellington St. N. Tel. 218.

ASHTON R. TOBIN, ADVOCATE, Rosenbloom's Bldg., 66 Wellington St. North. Phone 623.

EWING & McFADDEN, ADVOCATES, Room 520 at 132 St. James Street, Montreal Tel LAncaster 8738 J. Armitage Ewing, K.C., George S. McFadden, K.C., John V Casgrain.

Auctioneer

R. M. DEMERS, AUCTIONEER. DIS. ST. Francis, Bedford, Sherbrooke. Ph. 1095.

Chartered Accountants

EDNEY ARMITAGE & CO. Trustees in Bankruptcy. Sherbrooke Trust Building, Sherbrooke.

Certified Accountants

J. H. BRYCE, C.P.A., C.G.A., AUDITOR, 186 Quebec St., Sherbrooke. Tel. 1308.

Engineers and Surveyors

C. P DUBUC, B.A., Sc., GRAD. ENGIneer Quebec Land Surveyor, Reg. Patent Atty. 4 Wel. St. S., Sherbrooke. Bell Tel.

Physicians and Surgeons

DR R. B. SPEER, EYE, EAR, NOSE and Throat, 98 Wellington St. North. Phone 3246.

DR. ETHIER, PHONE 676, 84 KING ST. West Electrotherapy, Urinary Disease.

DRS. J. A. DARCHE AND LIONEL Darche, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Private Hospital, 92 King Street West.

Plasterer

E. LEVESQUE, PHONE 2259-W OR 2259-J. Council Street, Sherbrooke.

Upholstering

UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE REpairing, slip covers made to order. T. Bewick, 92 Wellington No. Ph. 3131-W.

NEW ADDRESS FOR
MATHIAS
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
33 Wellington St North.
Granada Bldg. Phone 243.

E. M. Armitage & Co., Reg'd.
INSURANCE
Can. Bank of Commerce Bldg., Cor. King and Wellington,
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

SISCOE GOLD MINES LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 12 AND BONUS

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Cents (3c) per share and a Bonus of Three Cents (3c) per share on the issued Capital Stock of SISCOE GOLD MINES LIMITED has been declared payable on March 15th, 1935, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1935. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from March 1st to March 15th, 1935, (both dates inclusive), for the purpose of payment of the said dividend and bonus. The stock transfer books of the Company will also be closed from March 16th to April 2nd, 1935, (both dates inclusive) for the purpose of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Board.

H. E. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.

MONTREAL, February 7th, 1935.

AUCTION SALE

For Mr. C. E. Bentley,
at Mitchell School, London St., Sherbrooke.
Tuesday, Feb. 26th.

Contents of living room, dining room, kitchen and two bedrooms, buffet, bookcase and desk combined, mahogany comode. Everything to be sold as Mr. Bentley is leaving the city. Sale at one o'clock. Terms Cash.

J. F. WARK, Auctioneer.
Telephone 63-W.

AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, Feb. 26th, at 1 p.m. at A. L'Heureux' Stable,
33 Bowen Ave. North.

One carload of horses weighing from 1200 to 1600, ages from 4 to 7. All well broken. Guaranteed for 8 days. A number of mares in the lot. All well matched pairs. Will be sold on commission for A. P. Rousseau, of Alberta,

ALPH. L'HEUREUX,
Commissioner and Auctioneer

BUSY SESSION OF VESTRY AT GALLUP HILL

St. John's Anglican Church at Gallup Hill Reports Successful Year—General Notes from District.

Gallup Hill, February 23. — St. John's Church Vestry meeting was held at the parsonage, Gallup Hill, with a large attendance. Rev. J. W. C. Prout, incumbent of the parish, and chairman, opened the meeting with prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Mrs. Joseph Weed, and adopted.

The wardens, H. Badger and B. Fleming, read their financial statement for the past year, showing all obligations in connection with the church work in the mission, had been met, including the assessment, and twelve dollars paid towards the budget.

The members of the Ladies' Guild presented their report, which was most encouraging. Great credit and thanks were extended to the Guild, by those present, for their generosity and kind assistance towards church work during the year.

Votes of thanks were tendered the auditors, wardens and all church helpers, especially Mrs. W. Fleming and Mrs. E. Lash for presiding at the organ, giving their services gratuitously.

The election of wardens was as follows: people's warden, H. Badger, re-elected; clergyman's warden, Baxter Fleming; F. Gallup and E. Johnston, cemetery wardens.

Officers of the Guild were: honorary president, Mrs. G. Frazer; president, Mrs. H. Badger; first vice-pesident, Mrs. F. Monroe; second vice-president, Mrs. M. Gallup; treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Gallup; secretary, Mrs. J. Weed.

A most cordial and happy meeting was ended by serving refreshments.

General Notes.

Rev. J. W. C. Prout attended a meeting of the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church in Quebec City last week.

Miss E. Burrill spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Stimpson, in Melbourne.

Miss Lorna Badger has returned home from Coaticook, where she has been working for some time.

Sincere sympathy is extended to the family of Mrs. W. Coddington, who passed away on January 12th.

Mr. Murray Gallup has been confined to his bed for several days with la grippe.

Miss Lorna Badger spent a few days with Mrs. H. Bissonnette, of Richmond.

CARD PARTY AT STANSTEAD WAS A FINE SUCCESS

Over 175 People Attended Event in Sacred Heart Church Hall —Annual Meeting of Centenary United Church.

Stanstead, Feb. 23.—One of the most successful card parties of the season was held in the Sacred Heart Church hall. Over a hundred and seventy-five persons were present and a delightful evening was spent playing bridge, five hundred and whist.

Ladies' first prize in five hundred was won by Miss Maria Blais; second prize by Mrs. Charles Pomerleau; gentlemen's first prize by Oscar Ouimet; second prize, Mr. Blais; third prize, Uiric Grenier; consolation prizes, ladies', Mrs. Daignault and gentleman's, Mr. Arthur Rodrigue.

In whist, first prize for gentlemen was carried off by Mr. Louis Lanthier, and the ladies' first prize by Mrs. Robert Cote.

Gentlemen's first prize in bridge was won by Mr. E. J. Struthers; second prize by Mr. Eugene Gagnon; ladies' first prize, Miss Eleanor Bissonnett; second prize, Miss Bertha Pepin; special prize, Mrs. Jessie Hall.

A number of special prizes were awarded during the evening to the following: Miss Marthe Bissonnet, Mrs. O. Martin, Mr. Blais, Mr. Renald Martin, and Miss Annie McNally.

Refreshments were served at the close of the evening's activities and a delightful social hour was enjoyed.

The success of the party was due to the untiring efforts of Rev. Father Lanctot, Rev. Father Cloutier and the Ladies' Organization of the church, of which Mrs. A. Gingue is president and Mrs. O. Martin secretary. The evening's receipts amounted to $106.69.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CENTENARY UNITED CHURCH

The anniversary services of Centenary United Church was held on Sunday, February 17. The preacher in the morning was Rev. Brownlee, of the Methodist Church, Newport, who brought a very inspiring message based on Romans 10:15, "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel and bring glad tidings of good things." In the evening the sermon was preached by Rev. H. A. Carson, chairman of the Quebec-Sherbrooke Presbytery. He based his exposition on Mat. 18:11, "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost," and enriched his message by a number of effective illustrations.

The music at both services was of fine quality. In the evening the choir was assisted by the college orchestra, which added much to the effectiveness of the service.

On Tuesday evening a supper was served by the Women's Association in the church hall. After supper, with Dr. J. H. Philp in the chair, reports were heard from the different activities of the church. Mrs. J. D. McFadyen, secretary of the W.M.S., reported for that organization. In the absence of D. W. Davis, trustee treasurer, A. L. Fuller gave the report. Mrs. G. L. McIntosh, treasurer of the Women's Association, reported for that body. J. D. McFadyen presented the financial report from the Quarterly Board and Dr. J. H. Philip told of the progress made in the Church School and the general work of the church. In every instance there was a cheering note sounded and all the finances were in good condition. The W.M.S. raised a substantial sum for missions; the Women's Association presented a long list of excellent services rendered; and not only was the allotment for the Missionary and Maintenance Fund reached, but, in addition, the five per cent. extra requested by the head office to meet the special demand of 1934. During the evening J. D. Ferguson was asked to say a word of appreciation to the choir for their excellent contribution to church worship each Sunday, which he did in a few well-chosen words. Toward the close of the meeting several entered into a profitable discussion on matters vital to the church. The pastor closed with prayer.

Miss Margaret Lamb rendered two violin selections very acceptably, accompanied by Mrs. Lamb.

General Notes

Mr. Lewis Griegg spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Grace Munroe and brother, Douglass Monroe, are spending a few days at their home in Montreal.

Nurse Muir has returned to her home in Beebe, after spending several days caring for Mr. P. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin is gaining nicely and Mrs. Adele Baldwin is able to be around again.

ST. BARNABAS LADIES' GUILD MET AT MILBY

Excellent Financial Reports Submitted at Annual Meeting of Milby Guild—W.C.T.U. Meeting Well Attended.

Milby, February 23. — The annual meeting of St. Barnabas' Ladies' Guild took place at the home of Miss Tambs with six members and several visitors present. The president, Miss Deware, presided and called on Rev. A. J. Oakley to lead the devotional exercises. After the roll was called by the secretary, Mrs. Urwick, the treasurer's report was given by Mrs. Raymond, which showed all bills paid and a small balance on hand. Money paid out included $8.13 paid on the parsonage, it being this year's expenses on parsonage, and $12.77 paid from the year 1933; $14 for insurance and $20 towards the clergyman's salary. The Guild met on ten occasions during the year and held two suppers, an anniversary supper in June, it being the sixtieth anniversary of the church, and a harvest home supper. Rev. Oakley congratulated the Ladies' Guild on their splendid work both in the church and Guild.

The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mrs. Harold Raymond; first vice-president, Mrs. B. Urwick; second vice-president, Mrs. C. Moss; secretary, Miss Miriam Deware; treasurer, Miss M. Tambs.

A delicious salad tea was served by Miss Tambs assisted by Miss Deware, Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Urwick.

W.C.T.U. MEETING HELD

The regular monthly meeting of the Milby W.C.T.U. was held at the home of Mrs. R. W. S. Nutbrown, fourteen members and several visitors being present. The president, Mrs. R. Smith, was in the chair. Among the items of business discussed were, arrangements for a sugar social to be held at the home of Mrs. Roy Suitor.

This being Memorial Day for Frances Willard, the great pioneer temperance worker, several items of interest regarding her life and work were read by various members and commented on.

Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting by the hostess assisted by Mrs. Howard Hills and the Misses Mildred Wallace, Iva Beattie, Thelma Hills and Grace George.

At a social evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. S. Nutbrown, between thirty-five and forty of the neighbors were present and spent a pleasant evening at crokinole and cards, after which refreshments were served by the committee consisting of Mrs. J. McVetty, Mrs. C. H. George, Mrs. H. Beattie and Mrs. Howard Hills who were assisted in serving by the Misses Hope Scott, Grace George and Thelma Hills.

General Notes.

The name of Mr. Charles Moss was omitted as church warden in the account of the vestry meeting of the Anglican Church.

Friends in Milby regret to learn of the illness of Mrs. Mary Royeau at Iron Hill.

Mrs. B. Urwick, Mrs. H. Raymond and Miss Deware were in Sherbrooke recently.

Several from here attended a sugaring-off party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Suitor.

Mr. Joseph Lennon, of Martinville, spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. E. Lennon.

BEDFORD SCOUT TROOP HELD A FINE SERVICE

Message from Lord Bessborough, Chief Scout in Canada, Read at Church Service — Notes and Personals from Bedford.

Bedford, February 23.—An impressive service was held for the Boy Scouts of Bedford in St. James' Church, the boys, attired in their uniforms, assembling at the High School and marching to the service in a body under the direction of Scoutmaster Ralph Oakes. The service opened with the singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers," followed by prayers for international peace. S. C. Molson, who represented the United Church at the service, led in the prayers and also read the lesson. "Stand Up; Stand Up For Jesus" was then sung, after which a letter from Lord Bessborough, Chief Scout of Canada, was read by D. J. Reid, head of the Boy Scouts in Bedford.

In his letter, the Governor-General said:

"As Governor-General, I have the honor to be Chief Scout in Canada, and Mr. E. W. Beatty is the president of the Boy Scouts' Association. May I venture to remind you that Canadian Scouting, a non-militaristic movement, is devoted to the inculcation of honor and loyalty, the encouragement of courtesy and neighborliness, and the pursuance of peace in a distracted world, amongst the boys of the nation.

"Both Mr. Beatty and I have had ample opportunity, on our many journeys across the country, to observe for ourselves both the quality and effect of Scout training, and it is our considered opinion that the social stability that has been evident in Canada, in spite of the trying times through which we have been passing, may justly be attributed in no small degree to the education given in the past by the Boy Scout movement to many thousands of boys who have since become adult citizens of Canada.

"During the coming summer, Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout of the World, expects to be in Canada on his return journey from Australia, after visiting the Scout brotherhood. An obvious connection of thought naturally relates an intensified continuation of the benefits of Scouting and a national welcome, on what may be the last visit to Canada of one of the greatest contributors to the welfare of mankind of this generation. I believe that no welcome would be more valued by Lord Baden-Powell himself than to be told, on his arrival, that his visit has provided the stimulus and marked the culmination of a national effort to finance and expand Canadian Scouting for the next five years and thus make it available to a greatly increased number of our boys.

"After much thought and consultation between the active Scout leaders and myself, we have decided to attempt to attain these objects by means of a Dominion-wide effort, to be called the Welcome Baden-Powell campaign, which will be publicly inaugurated on his seventy-eighth birthday, February 22, 1935.

"To enable the Scout work to be continued and extended throughout the whole of the Dominion for a five-year period $500,000 is required. This is the objective and plan to which we have set our hands."

During the reading of the Governor-General's letter the congregation remained standing and at the conclusion, the National Anthem was sung. The rector, Rev. H. V. Fricker, took as his text, Timothy 6:20, and preached a most inspiring sermon, stressing kindness, brotherly love and obedience as important factors in the life of a Scout. During the taking of collection, a voluntary was played by Mrs. E. F. Currie. The service concluded with the singing of the hymn, "Fight the Good Fight."

General Notes.

Mr. Maurice Dery, who spent several weeks at his home here, has left to resume his studies at the Grand Seminary, Montreal.

Mr. Robert Russell is spending a few days in St. Catharines, Ont.

Mrs. George Moody spent several weeks in Montreal as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Creighton and also visited Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fisher in Cornwall, Ont.

The senior hockey team of the High School went to Ormstown, where they defeated the High School of that town by a score of four to nothing. The team was accompanied by the principal of the High School, Mr. H. L. Rennie, who took the players in his car.

Mr. Hebert Derick returned to Bedford, after spending a week-end at his home in Lacolle.

Mr. Aristride Dery, of Montreal, returned to Montreal after visiting his family.

Miss Frances Alcombrack, R.N., who has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Windsor Alcombrack, for a time, has left for Montreal.

Miss Coila Smith, of Montreal, was a guest over the week-end of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Robinson and daughter, of Montreal, were guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. George Taylor, and Mr. Taylor.

Miss Irene Theoret and her sister, Mrs. Wilson, of Cowansville, spent a week-end at their home in Valleyfield.

Mr. Wesley Gilman spent a week-end in Bedford with his family.

Mrs. R. L. Craighead spent a day in Montreal.

Among those who were in Montreal recently were Mrs. Wilbur Borden, Mrs. M. E. Horton, Mrs. F. E. Draper, Mrs. B. R. Stevens and Mrs. D. J. Reid.

A most enjoyable dance was held in the St. James' Church hall under the auspices of the Guild of the church. The ladies in charge were Mrs. A. S. McCaw, convener, and Mrs. Ross Preston and Mrs. Lyle Gould. The hall was decorated with Valentine decorations.

Mr. Charles McCaw, of Philipsburg, spent a week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. McCaw.

Mrs. Leandre Demers, of Thetford Mines, was a recent guest at the home of Miss Addie Hastings, who entertained at the tea hour for her guest. Mrs. Harry Jones also entertained in honor of Mrs. Wesley Gilman.

Mr. Rodney McArthur, of Montreal, visited his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Church street.

The death took place on Saturday, February 16th, at her home near Pearceton of a former resident of this town in the person of Mrs. Charles Laduke. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Laduke was Miss Florence Corey, and spent the greater part of her life in Bedford. Some years ago she went to Pearceton, where she resided for a short time prior to her marriage to Mr. Laduke. The funeral was held in Pearceton, Rev. H. V. Fricker, rector of St. James' Church, Bedford, officiating. In addition to her husband, Mrs. Laduke is survived by several brothers and sisters.

The bi-monthly meeting of the Guild of St. James' Church was held at the home of Mrs. Ralph Van Horn, who was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. George Taylor. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. H. V. Fricker, after which the president called upon Mrs. Taylor for the minutes of the previous meeting, which was held at the home of Mrs. B. R. Stevens, who was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. S. E. Smith. Mrs. Taylor reported that $14.45 was realized from the recent dance held in the church hall, after the payment of all expenses. Mrs. E. F. Currie reported the purchase of necessary material for the making of surplices for the members of the choir, which will be made by the members of the Guild. Mrs. Currie also read a letter from Miss Marion Heney, of Montreal, in reference to materials for church use. Following the business meeting, refreshments were served by the hostesses who were assisted by Mary Jane Taylor, Ruth Van Horn and Isabella Craighead.

COWANSVILLE W.M. SOCIETY HELD MEETING

General Notes and Personals of Interest to Residents of Cowansville and Surrounding District.

Cowansville, February 23.—The monthly meeting of the Women's Missionary Society was held at the home of Mrs. W. S. Cotton. The session was opened with devotional exercises, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, Mrs. L. Stowe.

Much regret was expressed at the absence through illness of the treasurer, Mrs. Steele. Other members of the Society unable to attend the meeting owing to illness were Mrs. George Ford and Mrs. Carl Hill.

Mrs. C. J. McOuat read interesting extracts from "In the Steps of the Master." An extract from "Christ of the Indian Road," by Stanley Jones, was also read and much appreciated. Mrs. Paintin also read excerpts from the sayings of Frances Willard, founder of the World W.C.T.U., after which the meeting was closed with prayer by Dr. Boyd. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

General Notes.

Friends and acquaintances in Cowansville were grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. John E. Willis, nee Emily Anne Dent, who passed away in Toronto at the age of seventy-eight years. The Dents were early residents of Cowansville. In 1875, Mrs. Willis' father, John Dent, in company with the McClay and McKinley families, left here to settle in the Township of Carling, Ont. There were eight children in the Dent family and only two survive, Edward and Lionel, both of Orons, Ont.

The news of the sudden death of Mrs. Adam Clark, of Farnham Centre, who pased away at her home on Wednesday evening, February 20th, was received here with much regret, and sincere sympathy is extended to the bereaved family. Mrs. Clarke's son, Robert, lives here, also her brother, Mr. Fenton Dougall, her aunt, Mrs. Peter Dougall, and cousins, the Misses Alice and Hazel Dougall.

Rev. Mr. Ascah, of Farnham was a guest of Rev. E. S. Reed last week.

Mrs. Wilson left for Pointe-aux-Trembles to attend the annual alumni banquet.

A well-attended meeting of the Young Ladies' Club was held at the home of Mrs. Herman Stowe. The president, Mrs. Howard Drennan, presided. Plans were made for a St. Patrick's tea in March. A very interesting programme consisted of sketches of the lives and extracts from the works of three Canadian poets, Pauline Johnston by Miss M. Dover, Archie Lampman by Mrs. W. D. Smith and Vera Sheard by Mrs. Wilson. A guessing contest was also enjoyed and the prize for the most correct answers was won by Miss Verda McAllister. Refreshments were served.

In the absence of Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Capel, the meeting of the Church Girl's Club was conducted by Miss Sheila Rollit and Miss Elsie Allport.

Mrs. R. S. Dean entertained the Friendly of Trinity Church at her home. The president, Mrs. C. E. Hayes, was in the chair. The treasurer gave a very satisfactory report of the food sale held on Friday, February 15th. There was a good attendance of members and a very pleasant evening was spent. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. Harvey, of Dunham, is assisting in the care of her little granddaughter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buchanan, who is seriously ill.

Trinity Church Guild held their regular meeting in the church hall, when Mrs. S. Yates and Mrs. V. Ingalls were joint hostesses. Much work on articles for the annual W.A. bale was done. Refreshments were served by the hostesses.

Those who obtained provincial prizes in the National Temperance Study Course in Missisquoi and Shefford Counties were: intermediate, Senior, Nellie Wright, Granby, and June Palmer, Cowansville; Junior "B" group, Wellington Grubb, Woods School, Sweetsburg; Muriel Small, Dunham, Thelma Kilgallen, Dunham; Junior, "A" group, Joyce Fortin, Dunham; Norma Jones, Dunham, and Merne Powers, Farnham Centre.

The Bridge Club was entertained by Mrs. Paintin at her home last week. Cards were played at two tables. The prize winner was Mrs. G. Walsh. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

Mrs. Nancy Steele, who was suddenly taken ill last week, is confined to her bed. Miss Marsh, trained attendant, is caring for her. All join in wishing her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. E. S. Reed and Mrs. Gordon Capel and young daughter are spending a few days in Montreal. Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Capel will attend the annual convention of the Women's Auxiliary.

Miss Doris Wallace, of Magog, was a recent guest of her friend, Miss Alice Draper.

Mrs. Watson, who spent the past few months at the home of Mrs. S. Yates, is now with her daughter in Granby.

Mr. E. McCrum has returned from Montreal, much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hamilton spent a week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. J. McClure visited her daughter, Mrs. Fulford, and family, in Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. W. Booth, of Sutton, and Mr. and Mrs. Mudie and two children, of Drummondville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Smith, River street.

Mr. James McClure had the misfortune to fall on the ice opposite the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hamilton, Oxford street, on Sunday morning. Although he was rendered unconscious for a time, he suffered no serious results.

Miss Alice Draper spent a week-end in Arvida, guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Calder, and Mr. Calder.

Miss Sybil Bulmer, who is spending the winter in Sherbrooke, attended the High School dance here last week.

Miss Marion Doak is visiting her uncle, Mr. George Doak, in Lennoxville.

A very successful dance was held in the assembly hall. The hall was very artistically decorated and there was a very large attendance. Those receiving were Mrs. G. M. Beach, Mrs. F. Moore, Mrs. A. W. Ross and Mrs. F. Nunns. Excellent music for dancing was furnished. Refreshments were served.

Mr. A. T. Gelz has been confined to his home for several days by illness.

Mrs. Loiselle and infant, of Dunham, were guests of Mrs. Loiselle's mother, Mrs. Marchant, William street.

Mr. Ben Draper, of Lennoxville, was a guest of his father and sister, Mr. F. E. Draper and Miss A. Draper.

Mr. Edward Roberts, who has made his home here for the past thirteen years, passed away at his home, Depot street, on Monday, February 18th. Deceased had been in poor health for several months, but continued at his occupation in the Bruck Silk Mills until a few weeks prior to his death. He bore his sufferings with great fortitude and Christian patience. Sincere sympathy is extended to the bereaved widow and two step-daughters, Kathleen and Dorothy Patterson.

Mrs. Susan Turner, Barb, Ont., was a guest of Mrs. Percy Smith, River street.

Miss E. Brown has returned from a three weeks' stay at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Creighton, Iberville.

Mr. James McQuillen is recovering from his recent illness.

STANBURY

Messrs. Harry and Cedric Black motored to Montreal one day recently.

Mrs. George Procter, Sr., and Mrs. George Procter, Jr., of Mystic, spent a day recently with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Black.

Mr. H. DuHamel, of North Stanbridge, and Mr. Boudreau, of Chambly, were in this district recently.

Mr. and Mrs. George Procter, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Albert Procter of Mystic, and Mr. Richard Smith, of Stanbridge Ridge, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Black on Sunday.

Mr. H. E. Kemp, of Farnham, was calling on friends here on Wednesday.

Mrs. George Goyette spent Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Kemp at North Stanbridge.

The sad news has been received of the death of Mrs. Andrew Kemp, of North Stanbridge, on Tuesday evening after a few hours' illness.

PIGEON HILL

Mr. D. L. Tittemore spent a few days in Montreal last week, attending Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M.

Mrs. Harmon Nichols spent a day recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Krans and Miss L. Krans.

Callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Boomhour on Saturday last were Mr. J. Boomhour and Miss Proctor, of Stanbridge East, also Mr. and Mrs. C. Boomhour and little daughter, Marion.

Miss Lilias Krans has been confined to her room for the past few days suffering from throat trouble.

Mr. Hector Dalpe had the misfortune to lose a fine horse one day last week.

Mrs. Howard Guthrie has been ill for the past week, suffering from a severe attack of la grippe.

But . . . is he crying for exercise?

HIS little cries go on and on . . . so pitiful! True—a baby must do some crying, just for exercise.

But when he cries *too much* you're right in suspecting that something is really wrong.

The trouble may be colic due to gas, acid stomach or that ailment which affects so many babies—constipation. Be ready for these difficulties.

Give the children's laxative

Give Castoria! It belongs in every nursery just as definitely as the delicate powder, the pure soap that guard a baby's petal-soft skin.

For Castoria is made especially for children. It is gentle and safe. Free from narcotics and harsh purgatives. It acts as an intestinal stimulant—not an irritant. It will not upset a baby's stomach or cause griping pain—as strong adult laxatives may do.

Ask your doctor about Castoria next time your baby has his regular health examination.

For every growing child

And remember . . . Castoria is the ideal laxative for older children too. Give it from babyhood to 11 years—for colic due to gas, diarrhea due to improper diet, sour stomach, flatulence and constipation. And as a first aid when a cold threatens.

Children take Castoria willingly. They like its pleasant taste.

Buy the family-size carton. It's more economical.

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My nerves were terrible!

"Couldn't do a tap of work . . . sick, nervous headaches, restless nights, made life miserable for me. After taking Milburn's Health and Nerve Pills I feel fine again." That's the daily experience of thousands of people — young and old—all over Canada. This old, reliable remedy tones up the nerves, enriches blood, rebuilds health and strength. Try it.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MILBURN'S HEALTH AND NERVE PILLS

for Weak and Nervous People

QUICKEST METHOD TO RELIEVE A COLD

1. Take 2 Aspirin Tablets.

2. Drink full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.

3. If throat is sore, crush and stir 3 Aspirin Tablets in a third of a glass of water and gargle. This eases the soreness in your throat almost instantly.

Follow Directions to Ease Pain and Discomfort Almost Instantly

When you have a cold, remember the simple treatment pictured here . . . prescribed by doctors everywhere today as the *quick, safe way.*

Because of *Aspirin's* quick-disintegrating property, Aspirin "takes hold"— *almost instantly.*

Just take *Aspirin* and drink plenty of *water* . . . every 2 to 4 hours the first day—less often afterward . . . If throat is sore, use the *Aspirin* gargle.

But be *sure* you get ASPIRIN. It is made in Canada and all druggists have it. Look for the name Bayer in the form of a cross on every *Aspirin* Tablet. Aspirin is the trade mark of the Bayer Company, Limited.

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Sherbrooke Daily Record

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ALFRED WOOD,
President and Editor.

GORDON MILLER, Managing Editor. C. P. BUCKLAND, Advertising Manager.

SHERBROOKE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1935.

Of This Issue, 9,200.

Putting better quality into the newsprint which we use in the Anniversary Number we print but 9,200 copies for 1935. This means that within a month a single copy will be rare and hard to find.

And our readers will agree that it is a most interesting copy, worthy of a place in the family archives for future reading and reference.

After study of the gold clause, which has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, we find ourselves in agreement with the Quebec Prime Minister on the question of the preservation of the vast resources of our pulpwood areas. These are being cut and sold to the United States paper mills and publishers at too low a rate when we consider the gold value of their bunco dollar under its devaluation code.

With Intelligence, We Can Be Ready tc Meet All Comers.

What irked the poor little Kaiser in his growing years were the pictures of the British Navy and the measurements of battleships as compared with those of other nations. In his growing days the crippled-winged Kaiser would froth at the mouth when the Britishers would boast in print that Britannia ruled the waves, and then print the comparative lists of battleships, cruisers and frigates, showing how the navy of England was equal in numbers to that of the next three of the larger nations of the world.

Britons were at fault. They swanked and clanked about their navy almost to the point of killing the collective friendship won by her fair-dealing commercial army. But this friendship was strong enough to withstand the overt threats of the German warships at Manila, which were treated as negligible.

Preparedness for war is the dogma, the text of the makers of munitions when they send their princely and titled salesmen forth to create a market for cannon, warships and war planes.

Occasionally, they persuade some inoffensive Englishman, like Sir Maurice Hankey, to go forth to foreign lands and create a semblance of that fear which makes the border line between France and Germany look like a permanent case of the d. t's.

Sir Maurice was disavowed in the House of Commons the other day, but there is proof that he came to Canada to preach the doctrine of war-fear so that we might award some present contracts to the British makers of war planes or to the Scottish builders of warships. We don't need them. With brains, with a nation of thinkers, we can in three months be prepared for any enemy descent which might be likely to occur.

Does Hankey think we are going to cower at the thought of a descent upon the Pacific Coast by the little black men of Japan, or the yellow boys of China? We are not tremblers like France and Germany, where both countries have a fit after a visit from the travellers who sell war munitions, and who fill the newspapers at their coming with dire news of war preparations?

We are used to that sort of thing in Canada, where clever newspaper men fill the newspapers with political stories for a year preceding an election. It is called propaganda. Business men can beat them at it when they put a new corn plaster on the market.

We can maintain our poise and our clear perception though we may be pursued by radio speeches and immersed in columns of political and partizan views because we have the true knowledge.

Sir Maurice Hankey did find a few timid scribes who tried to instil us with the fear and the timidity of the Indian days in Canada.

Will They Ever Learn That They Must Do Penance?

The brutal killing of two ladies—yes, real ladies,—by the Hitler gang in Germany would indicate that the Kaiser's Empire has not learned its lesson that the world will not accept terrorism and barbarism in the days of modern civilization.

That which arrayed the civilized countries against Germany and Austria in the Great War were the outbreaks of barbaric methods which the rulers of both countries accepted without protest, and even without the cowardly dissimulation which they did accord to some of the more tragic happenings.

Fear and cowardice walk hand in hand, and on both sides of Alsace-Lorraine we have witnessed more tragedies in these days of peace than would ever have been condoned before these European countries went mad.

Britain, the British Empire, and the Anglo-Saxon world have had cause to hang their heads in shame many times since the Great War in the thought that they were allied both for and against these half-civilized countries of Europe.

The decapitation of women in Germany, the facts of which are coming to light each day, would show that the killing of the British Nurse, Edith Cavell, was merely an incident in the affairs of the soldiers, and that Germany is neither penitent nor sorry.

Yet these people expect us to calmly resume business relations with them, the while they commit new crimes which even the Zulus would hold in abhorrence.

The Paradise of Pensions.

G. Watt Smith.

In these days when the Premier of Canada is sending out his plans for an elysium in the Dominion it is worth while to learn what has been already won by social legislation in the Motherland. If any one desires to take the prosaic method of watching it in operation he has only to stand at the door, or perhaps go within the hall, of any of the scores of larger post offices in the United Kingdom. He will see a procession of people going to the wicket, with none of the cringing attitude of a suppliant or a mendicant, but with the self-respect of the man or woman who is receiving his due.

On Monday the persons in the procession are all women, or their trusted and accredited representatives. They are the widows of the men who have ended their days in the service of the King, in army or navy.

On Tuesday the sex is the same, but the general appearance is changed. The royal service reflects something of its uniform in all who are connected with it. The pensioners of Tuesday are those who have been widowed in the ordinary coure of nature, those who mourn the departure of the toilers in field or foundry.

Wednesday again brings back the service men, the army and navy pensioners, those who have satisfied the State that they are entitled to some reasonable amount of comfort for the rest of their days.

Thursday reverts to the toiler again. Those who call for their contribution from the State, the return, with agreed conditions, of the investment in cash and sinew until they reach the age of sixty-five years. They are generally known as the Health Insurance classes.

Friday introduces us to the most important of all the company we have seen enter through the swinging doors and walk up to that wicket, where they pass through a small piece of paper similar to that which has passed through on the preceding days but with a history woven into its texture which glitters with the incense of peace and comfort. They are the Old Age Pensioners. They generaly bear the marks of their class; bent bodies, sometimes tottering steps, often wrinkled brows, frequently trembling hands, but never that sickening dread of officialdom which made the Poorhouse or the Workhouse a paralyzing nightmare to those compelled to seek some bread to eat or a scanty supply of raiment to wear.

Yet it is impossible to see all the story in the faces and figures of those who pass by us in that procession. We need to get the persons especially who make the Friday visit to tell something of the past if we would really appreciate how truly we are dwelling in a paradise. When the Old Age pension was being discussed one of the members of the House of Lords expressed his dread that the pension would have a bad effect upon its recipients—it would teach them to neglect to save money; they would become improvident. As the right honourable spoke he looked round on a company which was never without its quota of pensioners, for military or judicial service, and none of them blanched at the dark prospect of a race tempted to neglect to save, and thus provide for the rainy day.

How could they save? The multitude of English labourers received as a wage for a week's toil the princely sum of ten shillings, out of which they had to pay rent and find all the necessities of existence. The Old Age pension has opened the gates of paradise to all those toilers. Most of them were illiterates at that day. Now the man or woman who cannot read is rare. The new day brought on the wings of its dawn other benefits. Their wages are three times what they were forty years ago. But the greatest boon is that they are not afraid. To see them go up to the wicket, not holding a high head, but with no faltering fear dogging their steps, lay down their missive, receive the ten shilling note and walk out with a sense of self-respect, is enough to give anyone a feeling of satisfaction that those dread old days are gone.

There is no more pathetic character than the mother of the working man's family when she is left without the bread-winner. There are women today who can tell of those sad days of yore when they received for each fatherless child one shilling per week and a loaf of bread. From that small sum everything had to be found or they must go without. In the stories of heroic endurance there is nothing more gidled with trailing glory than the self-denying work, by day and night, of those mothers. But now they receive an allowance which makes life not a battle, not a misery, but a comfort. The mothers keep at their proper job of rearing the children instead of letting them grow up anyhow. Yes, it is a Paradise.

* * *

But it's perfect Hades, dear Doctor, for the worker who wonders how he is going to pay his taxes, and clothe his own family. When the drones absorb the earnings of the worker, the busy bees just chuck the drones out of the hive.—A. W.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

From the Files of the Sherbrooke Record.
February 23rd, 1905.

Shurtleff's Hall, headquarters for Coaticook Odd Fellows, was destroyed by fire, John Corliss losing his life. At Eaton Corner, Mrs. James McGee, an aged lady, lost her life in a blaze that destroyed her home.

The extreme cold forced a jump of six cents in the price of butter during a week, the product selling at thirty cents a pound.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Davis, Graniteville, entertained in honor of the fifteenth birthday of their daughter, Shirley.

Miss Mabel Bradford and J. B. Travers were prize winners at a euchre party given by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wallace, Granby.

Class leaders in final exams at Westbury District School: Gladys Bell, Esther Bell, Percy Heath, Marjorie Bell. Miss Bernice Chester was the teacher.

Addressing the Sherbrooke Art Culture Club: Mrs. P. L. Richardson, Mrs. W. B. LeBaron, Mrs. J. R. Sangster, Miss L. Morey and Miss Teresa Doherty.

Miss Margaret Dunsmore was honored by her fellow workers of St. Andrew's Sunday School prior to entering a nurses' training school at Plymouth, Mass.

Miss Helen Woods, of Toronto, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. D. White.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Spafford entertained the choir boys of St. James Church, Compton.

Social and Personal

Miss Isabelle McMahon, King street west, is spending a few days in Montreal.

* * *

Friends of Mr. Fred Paterson will be sorry to hear that he is a patient in the Sherbrooke Hospital.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Penhale, of Thsetford Mines, are the guests of Col. and Mrs. T. S. Somers, Montreal street, for the week-end.

* * *

Mrs. A. A. Munster and Mrs. Frank Clark were hostesses at the tea hour yesterday afternoon following the weekly meeting of the Junior Welfare League.

* * *

Mrs. Edna Markey, "Howard Residence," Young Women's Christian Association, Moore street, left today to spend a month at the home of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. MacMillan, in Westmount.

* * *

At the conclusion of their supper meeting at the MacKinnon Memorial, the members of the Y.W.C.A., Supper Club discussed plans for a bridge party for the benefit of the basketball team, and afterwards joined in a jolly sing-song.

* * *

Mrs. Gerald Rowell left today en route for Florida to join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zinck, of Liverpool, N.S., who are spending the winter in Orlando. Mrs. Rowell will also be the guest of her brother, Dr. C. J. Zinck, during her stay in Orlando. She will return home by motor with her parents in April.

* * *

Youthful dancers in their pretty gowns presented an attractive sight as they glided gracefully over the floor of the MacKinnon Memorial gymnasium last evening, where an enjoyable dance was held under the auspices of the Hi-Y-Ette Club.

The pleasant social event was under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Hawley Griffith, Miss Edith Martens, Miss Evelyn Davies and Mr. C. D. MacKinnon.

During intermission refreshments were served, after which the young people resumed dancing.

MARRIAGES

ROSS—MacDONALD

Granby, Feb. 23.—At twelve-thirty o'clock on Saturday, February 23rd, at the Granby United Church the marriage took place of Muriel Thompson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. B. MacDonald, of Granby, to Mr. Sheldon Ross, son of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George E. Ross, of Fredericton, N.B., Rev. Thomas Scott officiating assisted by the groom's father, Dr. Ross.

A background of small white baskets of pink and white carnations and green fern, with large baskets at the sides, formed the effective decorations. The wedding music was played by Mr. A. M. Sadler, organist of the church.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white chantily lace over white satin, made on long, fitted lines, ending in a dove-tail train. Her three-quarter length veil of tulle, falling from a Juliet cap, was caught at the back by a small wreath of orange blossoms. She carried mauve orchids and lily-of-the-valley.

The maid-of-honor, Miss Naomi MacDonald, sister of the bride, wore green mousseline de soie over pink flowered taffeta made on old-fashioned lines. She wore a Regency pink taffeta bonnet, taffeat gloves and carried a colonial bouquet. The tiny junior bridesmaids, Miss Jean Gay and the Misses Barbara and Beverly MacDonald, nieces of the bride, wore ankle-length dresses similar to the maid-of-honor of pink mousseline de soie over flowered taffeta with tiny ruffles at the neck and hem. They wore pink taffeta bonnets and carried colonial bouquets.

Dr. Alan Ross, of Montreal, acted as best man for his brother, and the ushers were Dr. Graham Ross, another brother, and Mr. Gordon MacDonald, brother of the bride.

The bride's mother was gowned in black crepe with touches of iridescent trimming and wore a black baku hat and corsage of red roses. The groom's mother wore a gown of blackberry velvet with hat to match and carried Talisman roses.

The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, where spring flowers were used in the drawing rooms and yellow daffodils in the dining room.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross left later for a motor trip to Virginia, the bride travelling in a swagger suit of beige wool with matching top-coat of beige and brown plaid and brown accessories. Upon their return they will reside in Granby.

The out-of-town guests included Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Ross, of Fredericton, N.B.; Dr. and Mrs. I. E. MacMahon, of Boston, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. Graham Ross, Dr. and Mrs. James B. Ross, Dr. Allan Ross, Miss Carol Ross, Dr. Patterson-Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Tait, Mrs. J. J. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hutchison, Miss Mary Anglin, Miss Mollie Biasonnet, Miss Margaret McKay, Mr. Walton Blunt, Dr. H. Benson, Mr. Fred Finnie, Mr. Gordon McAthey, Mr. Edward Morris, of Montreal; Mrs. W. Swift, of Northampton, Mass.; Miss Isabel Currie, of Bedford, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kells, of Farnham.

KAY FRANCIS' PARTY BRINGS REPRIMAND.

Hollywood, Calif., Feb. 23. — An aftermath to the nautical party, staged Saturday night by Kay Francis, film star, reached the actress today in the form of a letter from Dr. George Parrish, city health commissioner.

After the party Miss Francis was confined to her home, assertedly suffering from influenza.

In his letter, Dr. Parrish reprimanded her for having a social function and exposing her three hundred guests to the influenza germs.

Congratulations are today being extended to Mr. W. A. Hale on the occasion of his eighty-eighth birthday.

* * *

Mr. J. F. Howell left this morning for Montreal, where he will spend the week-end with his family.

* * *

Mr. F. G. Hicks, of Montreal, Provincial Field Secretary of Boy Scouts, was a visitor in Sherbrooke yesterday.

* * *

Mr. Henry Veilleux, Prospect street, is a patient in the Sherbrooke Hospital, where he is undergoing treatment.

* * *

Mr. Gordon Sangster, of Montreal, is spending the week-end at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sangster, Drummond Road.

* * *

Miss Gladys Hale, "St. Francis Cottage," Melbourne street, is in New York visiting her sister, Mrs. George D. Pratt.

* * *

Mr. John Robinson, who has been a guest at St. George's Club for a few days, is returning to Montreal this evening.

* * *

Mr. Forbes Hale has arrived from Montreal to spend the week-end with his father, Mr. W. A. Hale, "St. Francis Cottage," Melbourne street.

* * *

Mrs. Andrew Sangster entertained informally at her residence on the Drummond Road on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon, when bridge was played at three tables.

* * *

The many friends of Mrs. J. O. Donigan, London street, will be pleased to hear that she is able to be out after the accident which confined her to her room for the past ten weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Francis Hoye, the president, entertained the members of the Sherbrooke Library Ladies' committee at the tea hour yesterday afternoon at her residence on Walton avenue. During the afternoon final arrangements were made for the second annual bridge and tea.

* * *

Mrs. Andrea Paton Robinson, "Rockmount," and Mrs. M. Walshe left yesterday for Montreal en route for New York, whence they are sailing tonight on the S. S. Corinthian for Nassau, where they will be the guests of Sir Herbert and Lady Holt, who are wintering in the Bahamas.

* * *

Mrs. John W. Black entertained informally at three tables of bridge yesterday afternoon at her residence on Queen street in honor of Mrs. Ivan Sabourin and Miss Kathleen Duval, of St. Johns. Tea was served in the dining room, the beautifully appointed tea table, at which Mrs. P. M. Robins poured tea and Mrs. David T. Diplock presided at the coffee urn, being simply adorned with a silver centerpiece and green candles in silver candlesticks. Assisting were Mrs. Evans Joslin and Mrs. W. L. Reford Stewart.

DECLARES N.R.A. IS ILLEGAL IN PRESENT FORM

Will Never Work Because It Permits Monopolies and Price Fixing, in Opinion of Clarence Darrow.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Clarence Darrow says he believes that the N.R.A. in its present form will never work, because, he contends, it permits monopolies and price fixing.

"There is no doubt the N.R.A. is illegeal the way it stands today," asserted the venerable Chicago criminal lawyer.

"N.R.A. the way it operates, takes care of the big fellows by price fixing," asserted Darrow. "The little fellows have to take care of themselves by cutting prices."

He agreed with President Roosevelt that child labor must not be allowed to return, "yet," he said, "it is not a bad thing for older children to work under certain conditions and hours, but it must not interfere with their schooling."

Discussing the Supreme Court's decision on gold, Darrow termed it "extremely sensible."

"Gold hasn't any intrinsic value worth mentioning," he said.

"Value comes from the stamp of the government as it marks one, five or twenty dollars, and the stamp could be put on anything else besides gold, such as silver or paper."

POST OFFICE PHILATELY AGENCY HAD BIG PROFIT

Last Fiscal Year the Agency's Revenue Was $54,813, while Operating Cost Was but $9,828.

Ottawa, February 23.—The Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department is a highly profitable venture, according to figure on revenue and cost produced in the House of Commons. Last fiscal year the agency's revenue was $54,813, while operating cost was $9,828.

The Post Office Department does not, as a matter of general practice, sell used postage stamps, Postmaster-General Arthur Sauve told Col. W. P. Mulock, Liberal, North York.

Occasional spare time of employees, however, was utilized in salvaging a smal proportion of cancelled stamps reaching the Department through official channels. These were sold in limited quantities to individual applicants.

Any and all kinds of business—a cent a word. Record Want Columns.

TRUNK MURDER IN PARIS SOLVED IN RECORD TIME

Husband Arrested and Confessed to Murder within an Hour After Body of Young Woman, Cut into Small Pieces, Was Discovered in Trunk.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Police of Aubervilliers, Paris suburb, believed they were confronted with a French equivalent to the Brighton trunk mysteries, but they solved the crime in an hour.

Police officals opened a trunk discovered in an unoccupied apartment. They found in it the remains of the young woman known as "Jorain," whose body had been chopped into small pieces. The concierge said she recognied the body as that of a music-hall dancer, wife of a Martinique known in Montmartre as "Angel of the Sun."

Within thirty minutes police arrested the "Angel" in an hotel. They said he confessed he quarrelled with his wife last June and killed her by breaking her skull with a wine bottle.

He was quoted as adding that he had cut up the body so that it could be stuffed into a small trunk, which he planned to seal with cement in a wall of the apartment, after the method prescribed in an Edgar Allen Poe story. He lost his nerve, however, and sought a hiding place in Aubervilliers, he reportedly admitted.

Dr. C. J. EDGAR
39 Dufferin Avenue.
CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS
Telephone 151.

Refreshing
New Styles
that delightfully lead the way.

There's almost a law against somberness this Spring.

The new prints are colorful — and so different. You'll see unexpected color combinations too!

The New Coats and Suits have unusual ideas also.

Clearing a few lines of corselettes and girdles at 1-3 less regular price.

Elizabeth Bradley
FOUNDATION GARMENTS AND MODES
71 Wellington Street North. Phone 142.

TINY

"Your things are so nice, I thought your prices must be high." A common remark.

But prices and Shop are in keeping—Tiny.

Truly this is the Ladies' Shop.

WOOL DRESSES
LINGERIE
and
All those things a lady loves.

Florine Mullins
77 Wellington St. North.

ANTICIPATING ANOTHER SURPRISE

Small stocks but almost daily additions, means up-to-the-second ideas and styles in Ladies' Wear.

For instance — here is what arrived today, direct from style headquarters:

Collar and Cuff Sets
Plaid Silk Blouses, $2.95

Margaret Hicks
126 Wellington Street North.

An Independent Firm

GROWING THE BEST PLANTS AND CUT FLOWERS

Pricing them moderately;

Giving Speedy Delivery Service with Satisfaction.

As close as your telephone

That's CARR'S FLOWERS!

Artistic arrangements and personal attention given all floral arrangements, wedding bouquets, funeral designs, made up baskets, or boxes of cut flowers. Specialists on growing superior bedding plants. All business is done direct from the green houses on Morkill St., East Sherbrooke. For real Sherbrooke grown flower service 'phone

George D. Carr
FLORIST AND GROWER
SHERBROOKE, Que. 'Phone 250.

Spring
Bring On
BOUCLES

THEY'RE in their glory in the springtime. Colorful, lightweight, yet cozy as can be. And such reasonable prices! They have the kind of fashioning you'd dare to look for only in very high priced frocks.

1 and 2 piece styles .... sizes for women, misses.

MAY MITCHELL
43 Wellington St North.
Sherbrooke.

GO TO A SPECIALIST!

WHEN you feel unwell you consult a doctor. For a a pain in the tooth you see a Dentist. That is naught but good reasoning.

NOW HERE IS THE POINT!

You need a club bag.... or a gladstone.... or a suit case.... or a duffle bag. Perhaps a pair of shoes that will give real service. Maybe you'd like to make a presentation that will do you proud—something in leather.

Common sense says: "Go to a leather specialist." Is it not so?

Pigeon grew up in the leather trade. You can't fool him with inferior or substitute leather! He knows!

Smart leather luggage stamps one as discriminating .... experienced.... wise.... provided it bears the hall-mark of Pigeon, for over twenty years the leather goods expert in Sherbrooke.

J. A. PIGEON
LUGGAGE—SHOES—REPAIRS
65 Wellington St. North, Sherbrooke.

EXCURSION
From Sherbrooke
$2.50 To **QUEBEC** and return.
SATURDAY, March 2nd.
Return Limit — March 4th.
Also to all other Q. C. Ry. Stations
AT VERY LOW FARES
For further information please apply to Agents.
Quebec Central

The best physicians are
Dr. Diet
Dr. Quiet
and
Dr. Merryman
Let us introduce you to the principal partner, Old Fashioned Wheat Bread.
ALLATT'S
Just Phone 724w

Special Announcement
WOODMAN'S LIMITED
WILL OCCUPY THE STORE FORMERLY KNOWN AS
SCHWARTZ LENOIR
11 WELLINGTON ST. NORTH, SHERBROOKE.
We take pleasure in informing the public of Sherbrooke and vicinity of the opening of a new Ladies' Read To Wear Shop, at the above location.
We will have a complete selection of ladies' dresses and lingerie. Also watch for the latest in 1935 models.
Watch the papers for announcements and opening dates which will be sometime in March.

O'SULLIVAN COLLEGE (SHERBROOKE)
TRAINS FOR OFFICE POSITIONS
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Touch-Typewriting, Mathematics, Commercial Law, Business English, Penmanship, Correspondence, Accounting, Secretarial, Business Administration, and Special Subjects.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION
Direct preparation for desirable positions.
DAY and NIGHT School
Awarded Highest Possible Honours at British Empire Exhibition, London, England; also First Prize at the World's Exposition, U.S.A.
Call, write or telephone 3080 for free catalogue.
W. H. O'Sullivan, B.C.S., Principal.
8a Wellington St. South, Sherbrooke.

E. J. O'Sullivan, M.A.

SHERBROOKE AUTO ELECTRIC INC.

ON OR ABOUT APRIL 1st—
The only official Distributors of GENUINE PARTS and the only Authorized Specialized Service Station in Eastern Quebec, will be completely located at
82 WELLINGTON STREET SOUTH.
Sales Dept. Phone 1689—Service Dept. Phone 434.
N. T. HUNTER, Manager. F. J. FULLER, Manager.
Drastic reduction in prices of Genuine Parts will be in effect this season. Trade catalogues ready April 1st.
Modern re-arrangement of our service station and equipment will be completed about April 1st.
MOTOR TUNE-UP is being added to our services under the direction of E. CREIGHTON HANSON.
Two of our men are being factory trained in Toronto this month to handle this necessary technical service.
Automotive Clearance Sale—Wholesale and Retail prices surprisingly reduced on car-heaters, chains, anti-freeze, frost-shields and all winter accessories
SHERBROOKE AUTO ELECTRIC INC.
REMEMBER—The Car Manufacturers Use Genuine Parts.
THEY LAST LONGER!
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Delco-Remy
North East
Guide Lamps
KLAXON
TRICO PRODUCTS

CITY BRIEFLETS

Concert, Plymouth Ch., March 5th.

Special custom made suits, $19.50, Fri. and Sat.—Leo Laliberte, tailor.

Skating Sunday night with music, Minto Rink, Lennoxville, 15c.

Dance at Royal Hotel, Saturday, Feb. 23. Refreshments served. 25c.

The Salvation Army Band will give a programme of music in their hall, Sat. evening, 8 p.m. Adm. Free.

Dancing tonight, Winter Garden, Lance Stewart in special song numbers. Adm. 25c each.

Annual meeting Sherbrooke Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary at MacKinnon Memorial, Mon., Feb. 25, 3 p.m.

Plymouth Church, Tuesday Eve., March 5. Sacred Concert Collection.

Come and enjoy yourself at the Sherbrooke Arena tonight. Skating, dancing and other attractions sponsored by the Kayser Girls Auxiliary. Arena Band in attendance. Adm. 25c.

SUCCESSFUL FOOD SALE

Mrs. T. A. Lougheed and Miss R. O'Neill convened a most successful sale of home cooked food at Milford's yesterday for the benefit of the Women's Guild of the Church of the Advent. The conveners were assisted by the following ladies: Mrs. S. Bachelder, Mrs. George Mitchell, Miss M. Bachelder, Mrs. A. Farr and Miss B. Sargent.

FORESEES A HOME-BUILDING CAMPAIGN IN AND AROUND SHERBROOKE.

H. G. James, of North Hatley, is an architect who has many monuments to his superlative skill in and around Sherbrooke, where he has been practising his profession for nearly a quarter century.

He looks forward to a home-building renaissance in the Eastern Townships, and the writer is quite prepared to agree with him that within the next five years there will be much building activity in the cities and in the suburban districts of the Eastern Townships.

Whilst Mr. James had his offices and draught rooms in Sherbrooke he designed and supervised the building of many factories, buildings and additions to plants in and around Sherbrooke, such as Canadian Ingersoll-Rand, Sherbrooke Superheater Iron Works, Canadian Brakeshoe, Beckwith Box Toe, Quebec Central Shops, Newington; Sangster's Garage, Armstrong's Wholesale Warehouse, Bryant Bottling Works, Sherbrooke Hospital Nurses' Home, Mitchell School, Sherbrooke High School, Sherbrooke Arena, Y.W.C.A. Howard residence, St. Paul's church. He designed the Public Schools at Magog, Scotstown, St. Johns, Fitch Bay, North Hatley, Ascot, Montreal East and Windsor Mills. Other monuments to his skill as an architect are the residences of K. B. Jenckes, E. W. Gilman, George D. MacKinnon, G. S. Thompson, Judge Mulvena, J. H. Walsh, Judge C. D. White, Philip Skelton. Many of the best shops on the east side of Wellington street owe their distinctive lines to the skill of H. G. James, who is a member of the Quebec Association of Architects as well as the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Until he became hard of hearing Mr. James was for twelve years a member of the St. Peter's Church choir, and in his recreations of golf, whist and chess he is a master of his problem.

SCOUT BANQUET MUCH ENJOYED LAST EVENING

Dean Philip Carrington, of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, and F. G. Hicks, Provincial Field Secretary, Guests at Pleasant Gathering at Magog House.

Rev. Philip Carington, Dean of Divinity at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, and a prominent figure in Boy Scout circles, was the guest-speaker at the annual meeting of the Local Boy Scout Association held at the Magog House last evening.

In the absence of the president, Lee Audet, the gathering was presided over by Lewis Rosenbloom, vice-president, who had with him at the head table, apart from Dean Carrington, F. G. Hicks, Dominion Field Secretary of Montreal, Alderman J. R. Sangster and several of the leaders of the Scout movement in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

Dean Carrington in his address referred to the two toasts honored during the evening. The first of these was the traditional toast to the health of His Majesty the King and the second to Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World.

It was, Dean Carrington said, significant that these two names should be coupled together in this year of important anniversaries. His Majesty will observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne and Lord Baden-Powell will make a world-wide tour this year. These were two events in which Boy Scouts were specially interested.

The King's accession and the visit of the Chief Scout had, Dean Carrington remarked, a special appeal to Scouts, and should inspire them to even greater achievements.

The speaker then voiced in words of great admiration, sincere praise and deep loyalty his sentiments towards His Majesty the King, who for a quarter of a century has ruled over the mighty British Empire. During all these years His Majesty has set before his subjects a lesson of service to others.

But what His Majesty has accomplished in the great task to which he had been called, each and everyone of his subjects could achieve success in their own individuel life and daily occupation if they did their best at all times and aspired to the noble rule of sacrifice and service, which is one of the predominant characteristics of the beloved Monarch whom all British subjects are proud to acclaim.

The speaker remarked that when King Edward VII passed on to his reward many were of the opinion that it would difficult to find his equal. But Geoge V ascended the throne and began an illustrious reign which has experienced trying times. It was during this reign that that Empire was plunged into the greatest conflict of all time. There were also many other Empire problems to be faced. Yet, despite all difficulties, King George has steadfastly stood at the head of the ship of state and has safely piloted it through troubled waters.

Therefore, it is not surprising that today King George is beloved and honored and that expressios of loyalty on this the silver jubilee of his accession is arousing Empire-wide interest and that from all sections of the far-flung Empire expressions and demonstrations of loyalty are being paid to him.

The speaker then told in an intimate manner about Lord Baden-Powell and how his desire for service to others had resulted in the birth and growth of the world-wide Boy Scout organization.

Many interesting and amusing incidents during the twenty-five years Lord Baden-Powell has been associated with the Boy Scout movement were commented upon by Dean Carrington, and his address was also replete with humorous incidents and remarks.

Mr. Hicks, of Montreal, spoke briefly and, on behalf of His Excellency Lord Bessborough, Chief Scout for Canada, presented Lynn Trussler, one of the prominent Scout leaders in Sherbrooke, with a merit medal.

During the evening Clarence Price led the gathering in a sing-song which added enthusiasm to the gathering.

CHURCH NOTICES

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Minister: Rev. J. R. Graham, M.A., B.D. Residence: 68 Portland Ave. Phone 1977.

Organist and Choir Leader: Mrs. George Hadlock.

Morning Worship, 11 a.m. Subject: "The Primal Aspects of Religion." Solo: "My God, My Father While I Stray", Miss E. Burt.

P.S.E. Service, 7 p.m. Subject: "Christ and the Social World." Selection by the Choir. Mixed quartette: Mrs. Scott, Miss Ruby Mercereau, Mr. Wm. Scott, Mr. McCaw.

You will enjoy these services. Come and bring others.

Sunday Schools: 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

This Friendly Church invites you and welcomes you when you come. All seats free.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Head of Court Street.

Rev. Walter S. Lennon, B.A., D.D., minister.

11 a.m.—Union Service for Plymouth and Trinity Churches. Sermon, "What She Could."

2.30 p.m. — Sunday School and Ladies' Class.

3.30 p.m. — Trinity Brotherhood meeting.

7 p.m. — Union Service in Plymouth Church. Sermon, "Common Honesty," the eighth sermon in the "Basic Laws of Life" series.

You will be given a cordial welcome at Trinity Church.

PLYMOUTH UNITED CHURCH

Dufferin Ave.

Minister: Rev. G. Ellery Read, D.D.; organist and choir director: Mr. C. V. Chamberlain.

United Sunday Services.

11 a.m.—Trinity United Church.

7 p.m.—Plymouth United Church. Conducted by Rev. W. S. Lennon, D.D.

Music for Evening Service: Prelude to the service at 6.45 p.m., arrangement of "Gallia" by Gounod, for organ and piano. Pianist Mrs. W. G. Cross; organist, Mr. Chamberlain. Anthem: "The Sun Shall Be No More Thy Light," Woodward. Offertory: "Contemplation," "Holy City" Gaul. Organ and piano, with quartette, Mrs. Gibson, Misses Ransehousan, Baldwin, Mr. Gendron.

Dr. Lennon, in another of his most interesting and helpful sermons, will speak on the Eighth Commandment. His special topic being "Common Honesty." Make an effort to come to Plymouth Church on Sunday evenings.

Church School in Plymouth Hall, 9.45. Bible Study Group, Junior, Senior and Intermediate departments; 10.45 Beginners and Primary.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

Montreal and Island Sts.

10 a.m.—Sunday School.

11 a.m.—Sunday Service.

Subject: "Mind."

Reading room open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, from 3 to 5.

All are welcome.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Rector, Rev. Canon Bigg, A.K.C.

Curate, Rev. Cecil King.

Sexagesima Sunday.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer.

2.30 p.m.—Investure Service for Crusaders, in Church Hall.

7 p.m.—Choral Evensong with sermon — Good Companions' Service.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner Queen and Portland.

Minister, Rev. R. M. Simmons, B.A., B.D.

11 a.m.—Morning Worship, "Our Divine Assurance."

12.05 p.m.—Sunday School.

7 p.m.—Evening Worship. "Our Divine Destiny."

Sunday March 10th.

Anniversary services, Rev. J. A. Johnston, B.A., of Westmount, will preach at both services.

LENNOXVILLE

The Lennoxville Library Story Hour—for children under school age—was held on Thursday morning at ten o'clock in the library. The class was well attended and a pleasant hour was spent in story-telling and games.

Miss Leslie Dewhurst has returned home from the Sherbrooke Hospital, where she recently underwent an operation.

ABSENT-MINDED SENATOR MAKES COLLEAGUES WORK WORK EXTRA DAY.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 23.—The absent-minded Senator made his colleagues work an extra day today.

State Senator E. B. Reynolds moved "we adjourn," but forgot to add "until two o'clock Monday."

Under Senate rules the Senators must come back, but the governor indicated he would find something for them to do.

SCIENCE HAS A VITAL ROLE TO PLAY IN WORLD

Entering Upon a New Area, Professor Julian Huxley, M.A., Declared Last Night at Lecture at University of Bishop's College.

Defending science against the claim that it has been responsible for the difficulties of the world during the past few years, Professor Julian Huxley, M.A., lecturing at the University of Bishop's College last night, declared that science was entering upon a new area and would play an important role in the future welfare and prosperity of mankind.

A graduate of Eton School and Oxford University and a scientist of note, Professor Huxley addressed an interested audience in Convocation Hall. "This age," he said at the outset of his lecture, "is called the greatest age of science. However, science has been blamed for the troubles and difficulties that have beset the world during the past few years. To determine if such has been the case, one must know exactly what is meant by science. Some people define it as 'pure knowledge,' and others as the acquisition of control over nature. It may be practical, and, on the other hand, it may not be. For example in the days of ancient Greece, long periods of scientific research produced nothing practical, while in the present century many scientific discoveries have had remarkable—and practical—results."

In an effort to determine what part science was playing in the scheme of modern life, Professor Huley, two years ago, made a tour of Britain. "In the agricultural field," he said, "in spite of the tremendous improvements that have taken place in the varieties of wheat, following upon Mendel's discoveries of heredity, the wheat producing countries of the world are limiting their crops. Similarly with the production of sugar, cotton and other commodities.

"In the industrial world, the problem of smoke—which causes fogs, corrodes buildings and injures the health of plant and animal life—has been solved by science. It is a rather deplorable fact that in spite of the discoveries of the correct methods to burn coal, neither Britain nor any other industrial country has taken the necessary steps to end the smoke menace."

Prejudice, the speaker claimed, has prevented science from accomplishing much good that would otherwise have been brought about. "In the sphere of health," Professor Huley declared, "it has been determined that the general physical and mental condition of most people are not what they should be. However, although this fact has been attributed to diet deficiencies and remedies have been pointed out, people have been reluctant to follow the good advice and, as a consequence, no tangible improvement in public health has taken place. Likewise in biology, for although it is evident that advances in the human race must have come through eugenics only Germany has made any official use of the discoveries of that science."

But prejudice, the speaker declared, could be overcome. The prejudice, for example, that had been felt towards Darwinism, astronomy and anatomy had largely disappeared, he remarked.

"After my investigation," Professor Huxley continued, "I was left with the feeling that the structure of British science was lopsided. Too much attention is being paid to industrial research, too little attention to research in agriculture, health, psychology and physiology. However, the outlook is bright. Science has passed through several phases. During its first stages it was unorganized, and when, in the Middle Ages, a period of organization became apparent, the relation between theory and practice was still haphazard. It was not until thirty or forty years ago that co-operation was noticed between theory and practice. In recent years, the world has been taking its problems to the scientist—but the trouble has been that it has not done so fully."

By studying the results that have been obtained by science in the past, one gleaned an idea of the important role science would play in the future, the speaker said.

Professor Huxley was introduced by Dr. A. H. McGreer, principal of the University, and at the close of his address was extended a hearty vote of thanks.

Tell it to fifty thousand in Record Wants Ads for a cent a word.

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L'UNION MUSICALE DE SHERBROOKE
is presenting
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We are grateful to the many who, by their patronage, have enabled us to fulfil our objective—to provide the people of Sherbrooke with a satisfactory place to dine at a nominal cost.
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Only five days more of our
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Savings to You from 20% to 50%
NO INTEREST TO PAY. FREE STORAGE UNTIL WANTED.

CHESTERFIELD SUITES
A Carload of Snyder's Sani-Bilt Chesterfield Suites has just arrived.
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Only with Snyder's can you get a moth-proof guarantee.

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A large stock to choose from. Such well known makes as McLagan, and Gibbard Solid Walnut. Priced as low as, for 9 pieces $79.50

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A large shipment of these very popular couches has just arrived, and they are specially priced for our February sale. From ..... $15.75 up.

SPECIAL!
3 piece Bed Outfit. Steel Bed, Spring and Mattress $16.95

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Colors: Green, Cream and Sand, each 79c

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From $1.49 to $4.95

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Now is the time to buy!

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Good Practice Pianos, Priced from . . . $74.50 Up
Other good pianos, from
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They will give you years of service.

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All the latest popular sheet music and teaching methods.
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37 Wellington St. North, Next door to Granada Theatre. — Phone 14.

COLLEGE TOWN JUVENILES ARE TITLE HOLDERS

Lennoxville Red Jackets Annexed Second Eastern Townships Juvenile Hockey League Championship when St. Pat's Eliminated Bromptonville Last Night.

A little more than a year ago the Lennoxville Red Jackets were declared Eastern Townships Juvenile Hockey League champions when the Sherbrooke Maple Leafs defeated and eliminated East Angus, the only other team which had a chance of capturing the pennant. History repeated itself in the Arena last night and for the second consecutive time the Red Jackets annexed the championship without lifting a stick. Bill Johnston's aggregation were monarchs today because St. Patrick's Academy nosed out Bromptonville last night by two to one and destroyed all the Pulp Town's chances of finishing ahead in the standing.

Bromptonville had eliminated St. Pat's by defeating the Irishmen Thursday night and the Green Shirts turned around last night to put Bromptonville out of the running. There was no score in the first period of last night's contest, although Gingus, substitute St. Pat's forward, had John Parr at his mercy twice.

Ray Brooks sent the Irishmen ahead with the lone second-period tally, scored with a hard drive from right wing, and in the final stanza Vernon Murphy made it two to nothing on a combination play with Harold Mooney. With less than one minute of the game remaining Bourgeault saved the visitors from a shutout. No sooner had the goal been scored, however, when the whistle sounded the death knell to Bromptonville's hopes.

Amedee Roy and Anatole Choquette were the officials and the teams lined up as follows:

St. Pat's		Bromptonville
Bouchard	goal	J. Parr
Prefontaine	defence	Riddock
Mayotte	defence	Quinn
Mooney	centre	Bourgeault
Murphy	wing	Leblanc
Brooks	wing	Blanchette

St. Pat's subs: Conway and Gingues.

Bromptonville subs: Poulette, St. Cyr, R. Parr and Paquette.

SCHOOL SQUADS DEADLOCKED IN LADIES' LEAGUE

Twenty-Six to Thirteen Victory Over Y. W. C. A. Blues Last Night Placed Lennoxville and Sherbrooke High Schools on Even Terms in Cage Circuit Standing.

The two school squads in the Sherbrooke County Girls' Basketball Association circuit, Sherbrooke and Lennoxville are today tied in second place in the standing, two points behind the undefeated pace setters, the Y.W.C.A. Whites. The deadlock was created last night when the Lennoxville girls scored a twenty-six to thirteen victory over the Y.W. C.A. Blues on the MacKinnon Memorial floor.

Led by Edythe Everett the visitors established an early lead and were never seriously threatened. The Blues rallied in the second half but were unable to overcome the thirteen-point margin the Lennoxville quintette posted in the opening half.

Jean Findlay registered ten of Lennoxville's sixteen points in the first half and Miss Everett was responsible for eight of the visitors' ten points after the intermission. Annette DuBerger was the home team's principal scorer with eight points to her credit.

Lennoxville's victory dropped the Blues into a tie with Bishop's University in last position.

The line-ups and individual scorers follow:

Lennoxville High: Jean Findlay 10, Olive Jenne, Eula Raycraft 2, Edythe Everett 12, Frances Baker 2, and Cynthia Baker. Total 26.

Y.W.C.A. Blues: Annette DuBerger 8, Pearl Ward 2, Mimi Shea, Evelyn Davies 2, Mildred Thompson 1, and Mollie MacKinnon. Total 13.

Harry Grime handled the game and awarded seventeen penalty shots.

The Ladies' League standing as a result of last night's game follows:

	P.	W.	L.	F.	A.	P.
Y.W. Whites	3	3	0	95	31	6
Sher. High	4	2	2	85	73	4
Lenn. High	4	2	2	60	77	4
Y.W. Blues	3	1	2	49	75	2
Bishop's	4	1	3	57	30	2

TORONTO SKATING STARS LED FIELD IN SINGLES

Montreal, Feb. 23. — Complete Canadian domination of the North American figure skating championships today was at an end after six long years of victories by Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel and her brother, Montgomery Wilson, of the Toronto Skating Club, and the four of the Minto Skating Club of Ottawa.

The dent in the Canadian string of victories was made last night before a crowd of 5,000 by Miss Maribel Vinson and George F. B. Hill, of the Skating Club of Boston, who triumphed in the pairs' championships.

Mrs. Samuel, however, successfully defended her ladies' singles match with Miss Vinson, the United States singles champion, second. In the men's singles, "Bud" Wilson was still too much of the master for diminutive Robin Lee, fifteen-year-old American titleholder from New York.

While the orchestra pounded out a throbbing rhumba, Miss Vinson and George Hill gave a superb exhibition in winning the pairs' title. Miss Vinson and Hill, who are United States champions, went through an exacting repertoire with spirit and grace. The Minto Club's famous quartette of Miss Prudence Holbrook, Mrs. Elmore Davis, Melville Rogers and Guy Owen proved superior to the four from the Skating Club, Inc., of New York.

FARNHAM HOLDS TWO-GOAL LEAD IN TITLE PLAY

Three to One Victory Over Cowansville Last Night Provided Farnham with Comfortable Margin for Second Game of Brome-Missisquoi Hockey League Final.

Farnham, Feb. 23.—Two goals up and one game to go was the comfortable situation Farnham's puck-chasers found themselves in today as they prepared for the final game of the series to determine the 1934-35 champions of the Brome-Missisquoi Hockey League. Playing on home ice last night, Farnham scored a three to one victory over last year's titleholders, Cowansville. The local aggregation will accordingly carry a two-goal lead into the last encounter of the local season on Bedford ice tomorrow night.

The final series was changed from a best-of-three series into a total-goal round when the two teams failed to reach a decision in Cowansville Wednesday night after playing ten minutes of overtime. A meeting of the delegates formally sanctioned this change last night and decided on Bedford's neutral surface for the deciding tilt.

The biggest crowd of the Farnham season—nearly seven hundred people—witnessed last night's clean and fast fixture. Interest in the series has reached such a degree that arrangements have been completed to operate a special train tomorrow from Cowansville through Farnham to Bedford. The winners will journey to Sherbrooke next Tuesday night to meet the survivor of the East Angus-Windsor Mills fixture tomorrow afternoon in the second round of the provincial intermediate eliminations.

The scoring in last night's encounter was confined to the first two periods. Oliva Beaulne tallied the first point on a pass from Arsene Demers after fourteen minutes of play and Farnham led by one to nothing at the end of the initial frame.

Cowansville knotted the count seven minutes after the middle chapter started when Austin Lee scored unassisted. The count remained deadlocked until four minutes before the second rest interval when Bob Thurston was personally responsible for Farnham's two-goal advantage. The local pivot broke the tie with Bernard Duhamel's assistance and thirty seconds later produced Farnham's third marker on an individual rush. The third frame was scoreless.

Eddie McGurrin, of Montreal, handled the game and imposed three minor penalties, one per period, on Gauthier and Richard, of Farnham, and Deguire, of the visiting Victorias.

The teams lined up as follows:

Farnham		Cowansville
Martin	goal	Bowling
Gauthier	defence	Haines
Beaulne	defence	Deguire
Thurston	centre	Boyd
Richard	l. wing	A. Lee
Duhamel	r. wing	B. Lee

Farnham subs: Powers, Ratte, Morgan, Demers and Palmer.

Cowansville subs: Pickel, Stowe, Viens, Dryden and Perron.

QUEBEC MUSHER WON FIRST LAP OF DOG DERBY

Quebec, Feb. 23.—Hardy mushers from the Dominion and United States today cracked long whips and urged their huskies onward as they started along the second forty-mile lap of the famous Quebec International Dog Derby which got underway here yesterday. The race takes them over forty miles of difficult country near Quebec.

The winner of yesterday's opening lap was Ovide Carrier, local musher, who brought his team up from behind during the last ten miles to come in forty-eight seconds ahead of Harry Wheeler, of St. Jovite, Que., winner of the recent Laconia, N.H., dog race. Carrier made the forty-mile run in three hours, 26 minutes and 44 seconds.

Phil Bouffard, Montmagny, Que., considered one of the best dog drivers in the vicinity of Quebec, came third after more than three and a half hours of racing, Emile Martel, ace Quebec musher, coming fourth, did the lap in 3:35.48.

SPEED KINGS TAKE LESSONS FROM CAMPBELL

Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 23.—Wherever a speed prince sets up his tent to strive for something never before attained with roaring motors, speed men gather as though drawn by magnets and the 300-mile an hour argosy of Sir Malcolm Campbell, the Englishman, is the favorite gathering of all.

At least a dozen men from America's automobile racing capitol, Indianapolis, are sitting around Campbell's hotel lobby here, some American Automobile Association officials, in charge of the test, others merely seeking from the experiences of Sir Malcolm, lessons that can be used to better cars and conditions for the annual five hundred mile race at Indianapolis on May 31.

The thing that fascinates them about Campbell's car is that it is the lightest motor ever built per horsepower. The lessons he has learned of streamlining, carburetion, manifolding, braking and a dozen other things intrigue them.

SHERBROOKE IN SWEEPING WIN AT BONSPIEL

Four Sherbrooke Quartettes to Meet in Semi-Finals for John Nichol Trophy at Lennoxville Curling Club Bonspiel—Some Startling Upsets Recorded.

An all-Sherbrooke final for the John Nichol Memorial Trophy, feature event of the annual granite bonspiel of the Lennoxville Curling Club, was assured last evening when the last of the Lennoxville and Magog entries were eliminated in this competition. In a day of upsets, the feature was undoubtedly provided by Phelan McCullough's rather green Sherbrooke entry. They surprised everybody, and especially themselves by taking Bob McMurray's ranking Lennoxville quartette into camp to the tune of eleven to seven in the first round and rounded off the day by sending Will Harris and his favored Shebrooke squad into the discard by fourteen to eleven in the second stage.

McCullough's second round victory was chalked up on the tide of a sensational comeback. During the first three ends Harris amassed nine points, meanwhile keeping McCullough's slate clear. With the fourth end, however, the complexion of the battle changed. McCullough counted a big four, which he followed with a single and a five to take control of the encounter. From then on the veteran skip steadily increased his lead, allowing Harris only one more end.

Hap Peabody, skipping another Sherbrooke Junior rink, also overcame an early deficit to record a ten to six victory over Arthur Speid's Lennoxville quartette in the second round to meet McCullough in the semi-finals this afternoon.

The Magog quartette skipped by Alex Russell made an encouraging showing by turning Bert McKindsey's Lennoxville aggregation by nine to seven in the first round, but the Textile Town's representatives were eliminated in the second stage by George Ewing's Sherbrooke entry to the tune of six to three. Jim Watson, who skips the fourth Sherbrooke rink in the semi-finals, advanced with a twelve to five victory over Bill Lane's Lennoxville "hopes" in the second round. Lane in the first stanza delivered a knock-out blow to the second Magog entry under John Connor by eleven to three.

George Ewing scored a nineteen to five first round victory over Jim Balfour's Lennoxville combination.

In the only consolation flight event played yesterday, Balfour registered a nine to five win over Bob Costley's Sherbrooke quartette.

Play in the consolation event was resumed this morning. The semi-finals of the main event will take place this afternoon and the final tonight.

This, the third annual bonspiel for granities sponsored by the Lennoxville Curling Club, opened on Thursday night with sixteen rinks from Sherbrooke, Magog and Lennoxville entered. The John Nichol Memorial Trophy, a beautiful mantle clock, was presented to the club by the family of the late John Nichol, an ardent curler and charter member of the club, who was accidently killed a few years ago.

The rinks and results in detail were:

FIRST ROUND

Lennoxville		Sherbrooke
W. A. Bown		J. L. Foley
W. W. Timmons		S. H. Gallinger
L. M. Watson		M. L. Thompsn
R. J. Baifour		G. E. Ewing
	Skip— 5	Skip—13
Lennoxville		Sherbrooke
T. P. Delaney		J. H. Therriault
F. C. Baker		M. V. Long
D. R. Clark		A. S. Cleary
R. McMurray		P. McCullough
	Skip— 7	Skip—11
Lennoxville		Magog
J. Shouldice		T. Campbell
W. S. Richardson		R. Campbell
T. E. Burton		E. Whalley
W. J. Lane		J. Connor
	Skip—11	Skip— 5
Lennoxville		Magog
Rev. Matthews		D. E. Pepin
Fred Browne		J. Boardman
W. R. Baker		Dr. H. S. Ellis
W. J. H. McKindsey		Alex Russell
	Skip— 7	Skip— 9

SECOND ROUND.

Sherbrooke		Sherbrooke
D. J. Salis		J. H. Therriault
L. J. Rouleau		M. V. Long
J. N. Fuller		A. S. Cleary
W. H. Harris		P. McCullough
	Skip—11	Skip—14
Sherbrooke		Lennoxville
J. R. Samson		C. H. Aikman
J. G. Armitage		John Burton
A. S. Coleman		Roy Bown
H. A. Peabody		A. T. Speid
	Skip—10	Skip— 6
Lennoxville		Sherbrooke
W. J. Lane		J. P. Watson
	Skip— 5	Skip—12
Sherbrooke		Magog
G. E. Ewing		Alex Russell
	Skip— 6	Skip— 3

CONSOLATION

First Round.

Sherbrooke		Lennoxville
W. F. Wilson		W. A. Bown
C. J. Moreau		W. W. Timmons
G. Sutherland		L. M. Watson
R. G. Costley		R. J. Balfour
	Skip— 5	Skip— 9

CLOSE GAME FOR HOWARD CUP AT LADIES' CLUB

In a scheduled Howard Cup fixture at the Ladies' Sherbrooke Curling Club yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Ransehousan skipped a seven to six victory over Miss Ingram's quartette. The rinks were:

Mrs. Norcross	Mrs. Fidler
Miss Leonard	Miss Bradford
Mrs. Jenckes	Mrs. Whitman
Miss Ingram	Mrs. Ransehousan
Skip—8	Skip—7

Spoilt Film Star: "Admittedly the jewellery wasn't worth much—a hundred thousand dollars would cover the lot. But the point is, it has a certain sentimental value to me."

BEAUDOIN TEAM WON THETFORD LEAGUE HONORS

Two Straight Victories Over Chappies Sent Jos. T. Beaudoin Aggregation into Provincial Intermediate Hockey Playdowns Against Plessisville.

Thetford Mines, Feb. 23.—The Jos. T. Beaudoin hockey aggregation will represent the Thetford Mines League in the provincial intermediate playdowns against Plessisville, winners of the Bois Franc League, in a "sudden death" fixture in Quebec City tomorrow night. The Beaudoinites earned the right to enter the eliminations when they downed the Thetford Chappies in the best two-out-of-three-game series for the local pennant. The title-holders captured the first game after thirty minutes of overtime by a score of four to two and downed the Chappies by the odd goal in three in the second contest.

As a result of their victorious march through the final series the Beaudoin puck chasers were awarded the handsome trophy presented jointly by Mrs. J. F. Massey, wife of the president of the Asbestos Corporation, and Mrs. J. G. Ross. The cup-holders finished their schedule in a second-place tie with Robertson, eliminated their rivals for the runner-up berth in a two-game, total-goal series and then took the measure of the Chappies, who finished on top of the standing with twenty-three points, four more than their nearest rivals. The Asbestos Corporation squad finished fourth with sixteen points and Disraeli occupied the cellar berth with three points.

In the initial period of what proved to be the final contest, the Chappies were first to score, young George Filion rushing from centre ice to beat Paquet. The Beaudoinites equalized before the frame ended, Rolland Brousseau producing the tying goal on a pass from Rheo Morissette.

The middle chapter was scoreless and in the final twenty minutes Robert Cyr chalked up the winning point on an individual rush. During the remainder of the stanza the Beaudoin aggregation played defensive hockey and prevented the Chappies from equalizing.

The game, which was in the capable hands of Harold McNaughton, of Thetford Mines, and Walter Derouin, of Quebec, resulted in three penalties, the Chappies earning two and the Beaudoin boys one.

The teams lined up as follows:

Jos. T. Beaudoin		Chappies
Paquet	goal	L. Baillargeon
Letourneau	defence	Aime Lessard
Dussault	defence	Li. Beaudoin
Picard	centre	A. Lessard
Simard	r.wing	D. Lessard
Cyr	l.wing	N. Filion

Jos. T. Beaudoin subs: Brousseau, R. Morissette, Lamothe, St. Hilaire and G. Morissette.

Chappies subs: A. Beaudoin, G. Filion, F. Lesard, Lucien Beaudin, L. Filion, Lionel Baillargeon and G. Lamonde.

LAST NIGHT'S SCORES

E.T. JUVENILE LEAGUE

St. Pat's 2, Bromptonville 1.

COMPTON COUNTY LEAGUE

Sudden-death Final

East Angus 1, Sawyerville 0. Forfeited.

BROME-MISSISQUOI LEAGUE

Final Play-off

Farnham 3, Cowansville 1. First of two-game, total-goal series.

MOUNT ROYAL LEAGUE

St. Jerome 4, Concordia 1. First of three-game final.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Windsor 7, Cleveland 5.

EXHIBITIONS

East Angus 3, Sherbrooke Amateurs 2.

Quebec Aces 6, Montreal Verdun 3.

THE STANDINGS

E.T. JUVENILE LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Red Jackets	6	4	1	1	16	11	9
St. Pat's	6	3	2	1	15	8	7
Bromptonville	4	2	2	0	8	6	4
East Angus	4	0	4	0	5	19	0

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	D	F.	A.	P
Detroit	37	19	13	5	106	80	38
London	34	17	14	3	87	89	34
Buffalo	36	17	15	4	95	80	34
Cleveland	33	16	17	0	85	94	32
Syracuse	35	15	18	2	88	89	30
Windsor	39	13	20	6	79	98	26

Note: No points for ties.

DEFAULT GAVE PAPER MAKERS LEAGUE TITLE

East Angus Declared Champions Today as Result of Sawyerville Forfeiting "Sudden-Death" Game in Compton Hockey League Final Last Night.

East Angus, Feb. 23.—East Angus remained on the Compton County Hockey League championship throne today. The Paper Town Black Shirts were officially declared the titleholders last night when Sawyerville failed to appear for the scheduled "sudden death" final here. Three games in as many nights were sufficient for the Sawyerville boys who were content to stow away their equipment after defeating Cookshire in a play-off to decide second place.

Sawyerville suffered quite heavily in the series with Cookshire. Three regulars, Norman Burns, Earl Thompson and Francis Williams, were laid up with injuries. The semi-final round, originally ordered as a "sudden death" affair, was changed when Sawyerville and Cookshire, who finished on even terms in the runner-up berth to East Angus, requested a home-and-home series. This demand was granted with the stipulation that the final series would be in East Angus last night because the survivor had been notified to be in Sherbrooke tomorrow to clash with East Angus.

The puck was faced off and Maurice Gendreau scored on a "perfect" pass from Armand Desruisseaux to make the official outcome of the game one to nothing in favor of East Angus.

Apparently aware that such a situation would arise local officials arranged with the Sherbrooke Amateurs for an exhibition match. Several of the A's were missing on the team's trip to Northern Quebec but the visiting aggregation provided a close battle before losing by the odd goal in five to an East Angus squad which was at full

Countinued on page 34

STANSTEAD HAS STRANGLE-HOLD ON HOCKEY CUP

Three to One Triumph Over Rock Island Tigers Placed Stanstead Black Hawks within Single Victory of Permanent Possession of Bissonnet Trophy.

Stanstead, Feb. 23.—Stanstead's Black Hawks are today within one victory of permanent possession of the Bissonnet Trophy, emblematic of the championship of the Border Hockey League. Winners of the trophy for the past two years, Stanstead downed the Rock Island Tigers by three to one in the first contest of the 1934-35 series.

The game, like nearly ever Border League fixture this winter, was not without its highlights. In the third period while the count was deadlocked at one-all, W. Langevin, the Stanstead netminder, was injured. Turning back a four-man Rock Island rush Langevin was accidentally bowled over by Joe Gagne, Rock Island defenceman In the ensuing melee around the Stanstead citadel one of the players fell on Langevin whose leg became twisted beneath him as he fell. Dr. Gauthier was summoned and worked on the injured leg for a considerable time before Langevin was able to return. Despite the painful injury the Stanstead goalee held his opposition scoreless until the final whistle.

The second unusual occurrence transpired in the last minutes of play. Rock Island was behind by two to one. The Tigers removed Wells from the nets and placed six forwards on the ice. The strategy was unsuccessful, Rock Island failing to knot the count and Stanstead increasing its margin to two points while Gagne was standing between the uprights.

The series opener was a crowd-appealing contest, proving close, fast and remarkably free of penalties. The first period, although filled with plenty of action and thrills, was scoreless as a result of the fine work of the rival netminders and defences.

The first tally came in the latter part of the middle stanza when Perry and Brown combined in a well-timed play which resulted in the former converting Brown's pass into a goal. A few minutes later the equalizer was posted, Whiteman stickhandling his way to the Stanstead goal crease before batting home the rubber.

The lone penalty of the encounter paved the way for the winning marker. Hartley was cooling his heels in the penalty box shortly after the game had been resumed following Langevin's injury when the Perry-Brown team again tallied, Perry beating Wells on a rassout from the Stanstead defenceman. Perry was struck in the face by the puck a few minutes later and was obliged to finish the game on the side-lines.

With a few minutes to go Rock Island removed its netminder. Thirty seconds before the final whistle Brown chalked up Stanstead's third point when he rifled the disc past Gagne, who had stationed himself in the Tigers' nets.

The teams lined up as follows:

Stanstead		Rock Island
W. Langevin	goal	Wells
M. deGruchy	defence	Gagne
Perry	defence	Farley
Ed. Langevin	centre	Colomb
A. deGruchy	wing	Whiteman
Brown	wing	Leblanc

Stanstead subs: Eug. Langevin, Hector Channell, Howard Channell, Batchelor, Farrow and J. Langevin.

Rock Island subs: Audet, Hartley, Neveu and Watson.

COUNTRY CLUB MADE SMASHING GOLF COMEBACK

Continued from page 46

Huot, of Quebec City, who won the Canadian Professional Golf Association title and the Quebec open.

Gordon B. Taylor and Mrs. J. Dagenais, both of Montreal, walked off with the Quebec titles, after Frank Corrigan, of Hull, had opened a brilliant season by winning the Quebec spring amateur and open. The youngest champion of the year was sixteen-year-old Billie Bush, of Montreal, who accounted for the Canadian Intercollegiate title.

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For more than twenty-five years McLaughlin-Buick has been a leader. It invites you to compare its series 44 with any other straight eight near its price. Plenty of room, in both front and rear. It gives you a floating ride, achieved by Knee-Action front wheels, and has Fisher No Draft Ventilation. Visit the Buick dealer today; he will be pleased to give you a demonstration.

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Here is a car that widens your choice in the low price field. This year Pontiac offers you a car with or without Knee-Action in sixes or eights. The standard is a popular pleasure car. You can also get a six in De Lux models.

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Electric and Gas Welding of all metals.
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CARTOONS AND CARTOONISTS

A Brief History on Cartoons and Their Creators.

Richard Wilson.

Cartooning, like politics and religion, has its many branches, yet the art of cartooning is a much older one. In fact, this art extends back thousands of years. Even beyond the art of writing.

The original writings consisted of a series of drawings, not unlike the present-day "strip cartoon." To some people the cartoon is considered as being of recent vintage. Modern journalism has advanced the cartoon art owing to the system of reproduction from "cuts" or plates which have been obtained through photography.

To give the reader an idea as to the age of this art, a cartoon which was drawn on the wall of a Spanish cave some 43,000 years before the Garden of Eden, is reproduced in one of the editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica. When Pompeii was destroyed in 79 A.D., ever article in writing was destroyed with one exception—a recipe for catnip tea, but on the walls of barracks and other public buildings still remain cartoons and caricature drawings, the only authentic record of that ancient city when it was destroyed and lost when covered with lava. The ancient history of the world would be a blank without the cartoon record of these ancient cartoonists. Think of the symbols and small drawings carved on the Egyptian mummy-cases, and the symbols on the robes of ancient Assyria and Persia, all of which are a record of the most ancient of history.

H. G. Wells, in his "Outline of History," goes into great detail on the subject of picture-writing. The outstanding record of any age is the famous Rosetta stone, a cartoon comprising four thousand years of chronicled history. Hendrik Van Loon in his famous book, "The Story of Mankind," says "that owing to the Rosetta stone, the story of the valley of the Nile is better known to us than the story of the Mississippi River."

Coming closer home, our own Indians were cartoonists of no mean ability. The Totem Pole of the Canadian Indian is just another Rosetta stone—a cartoon record of the tribe, each carving or picture, like the modern cartoon, expressing a story.

Strange as it may seem, the cartoon of today has not changed since its original development, as like the cartoon on the wall of the Spanish cave of 45,000 years ago. The present day cartoon is drawn as a record of current news. In other words, a record of our times. At the commencement of this article I stated that cartooning consisted of many branches, each issue of the various newspapers and magazines containing cartoon ideas on every conceivable subject. This art is broken up into the following divisions: political, news, sport, education, comic-strip and caricature. The caricaturist, although allied to the cartoon art, has to express no record of daily events. His main efforts are confined to creating an exaggerated likeness of his victim. Personally, I enjoy studying the work of the various caricaturists. Their creations contain satire and sarcasm which would do credit to such masters of verbal sarcasm as Voltaire, Don Quixote, Swift, Ingersoll, Gorki and others.

The cartoons and cartoonists best known, and who have enjoyed a last audience are those of the last century. The outstanding one of the nineteenth century was Sir John Tenniel, whose cartoons were reproduced in that immitable publication, "Punch." The best known of the Tenniel cartoons is his "Dropping the Pilot." That idea has been used by every cartoonist of importance to put over an idea which suited his own local politics. I consider his best cartoon, "The British Lion's Vengeance on the Bengal Tiger," published in "Punch," at the time of the Massacre of Cawnpore, India, of the British women and children. Another famous "Punch" cartoonist of that period was John Leech. What I consider the best of the Leech cartoons was his "General Fevrier Turned Traitor," published in "Punch" during the Crimea War—to be exact, March 10, 1855.

Another cartoonist of that period who enjoyed a world-wide audience was Phil May. His were non-political and chiefly of the human interest or dry humor type. Some of his cartoons are used as examples in the largest of American schools of Cartooning.

I confine myself mainly to cartoonists whose works were reproduced in the English language, yet the work of the European cartoonist, in most cases, far surpass anything ever developed by the English-speaking cartoonist.

Before the arrival of "Madman Hitler' and his ideas, the German cartoonists developed a style all their own, and their work appeared in such publications as "Jugend" and "Illustrite Zeitung," which are similar to "Punch." Since the advent of this ruler, Germany is no place for a cartoonist, as his feeling towards him is akin to that of his hatred for the Jews.

The best of the nineteenth century American cartoonists were Nast, Davenport, Kempler, Gillian and Hamilton. The works of Nast are best known owing to his attacks on the "Tweed Gang"—a group of New York political grafters. His work appeared chiefly in Harpers Weekly, which was at that period the greatest of American magazine publications. It was he who created the now well-used animal symbols for the United States political parties—the donkey for the Democrats and the elephant for the Republicans. It was also Nast who created and attacked the policy of Tammany with his famous "Tammany Tiger."

Charles Sykes, the cartoonist of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, says, "The cartoon is essentially a weapon of attack. Nothing stimulates a cartoonist as much as a good fight." Nast was never happier than when it action attacking the most powerful groups in his day. I believe Thomas Nast to be the greatest cartoonist of all times in the United States. Before leaving the cartoonist of bye-gone days, I would comment on the greatest cartoonist of all times, regardless of nationality—Louis Raemaeker, born in Holland. Raemaeker's cartoons, reproduced during the war, were so damaging to Germans that the Kaiser placed a price upon his head, which caused him to flee from Holland and go to England. It was while in England, attached to the staff of allied propaganda department under the late Lord Northcliffe, that he produced his best work. When I say "best" I mean "terrible" for publication. Editorially, the New York Sun said, "A thousand pamphlets of Entente propaganda were less weight in moulding opinion than one of Louis Raemaeker's cartoons"—"To look at these cartoons was to see Germany's guilt as plain as fire on a hill."

The present day cartoonists have enjoyed tremendous scope. In fact, so many political changes have occurred all over the world that both the political and news cartoonists wander all over the globe seeking expression of their ideas. One day they express themselves on the Japanese naval attitude, the next on Roosevelt and his A.B.C., N.R.A., X.Y.Z.; south to Mexico and Calles, also the wars in South America, then across the Atlantic to "Hitler and Purge," south to Italy with "Muss and His Cabinet," across the Red Sea to "Persia and Oil," still going east to India to take a crack at "The Man Who Made the Bed Sheet Famous." If the cartoonist so desires, he ould pick a few ideas out of China. In fact, "The Puppet King of Manchukuo" always makes good cartoon "copy." And now we find him in the "God-sent" country to cartoonists—Russia. No country since the World War has offered so much to the present-day cartoonist. So unpopular are the political ideas of Russia that a cartoonist of today has the same freedom to use his abilities against Russia and her policies as the war-time cartoonist did against "The Hun." Each year a prize of $1,000, known as the Pulitizer Prize, is awarded to the cartoonist the Board decides has produced the best cartoon of the year. The last award was made to Edmund Duffey, of the Baltimore Sun, for his cartoon "California Points With Pride." That idea was based on the lynching of two naked men in the streets of a California town.

The American cartoonist whom I favor most is Charles Sykes, Philadelphia Public Ledger. Not only does he use an unusual technique, but he creates some very unusual ideas. Berryman, of the Washington Star, turns out some good work. He excels in his likeness of the many U.S. politicians whom he uses in his daily cartoon.

The dean, and without question the most outstanding of the present-day cartoonists in England, is Sir Bernard Patridge. Like the cartoons of Sir John Tenniel, the work of Sir Bernard appears in "Punch." To anyone interested in "black and whites" I suggest they obtain each issue of this publication. The Sir Bernard cartoons will prove a treat. Other English cartoonists who enjoy a large audience are Strube and Low. Low's cartoons are reproduced all over the world. In fact, it is quite safe to say that he is the most "quoted" cartoonist of the present time, although he is only an amateur as far as penmanship is concerned when comparing his work with that of Partridge. Low has created a style of his own, and as originality counts in the cartoon profession he has got "it."

The late Windsor McCay was the originator of the movie cartoon, and was for twenty years Cartoonist-in-Chief for the Hearst chain of newspapers, his daily cartoon appearing in all Hearst papers in conjunction with a special editorial. The experiments of Windsor McCay to make a cartoon move was a test of endurance. Unlike men who originated some idea, he failed to obtain the credit due him. The present movie cartoon "Mickey Mouse" was made possible through the undying efforts of Windsor McCay.

We come to the chapter which causes me great grief. On looking up the Editor and Publisher year book I discover that Canada has 102 newspapers that are published daily and enjoy a total circulation of 1,998,093. If one wishes to check up on the cartoon material used it will be discovered that the predominating cartoons are those expressing "Yankeeism." This, to my mind, is an insult, not only to the Canadian reading public, but to Canadian talent.

A weak and very poor alibi has been offered by Canadian editors to the effect that they are unable to obtain material of such nature from Canadians. That alibi and other such statements cause the writer to come out in a rash. To me, it means that "we Canadians" have become a nation of "artless dumbells," "untalented," and have to resort to American syndicates to supply us with our daily and weekly cartoon ideas.

At this point, as a student of cartooning, I defy anyone, editor or otherwise, to show me anything in the ways of "comics" to beat that of Jimmie Frise, who turns out a weekly cartoon that makes the work of our Yankee friends just so much trash. This is not intended as an advertisement, but if you enjoy a good laugh I strongly recommend the weekly cartoon reproduced in the Toronto Star Weekly from the pen of Jimmie Frise. In this you will not find the cheap trash and objectional language which predominates in the so-called funnies of the Yankee syndicates. He is, to my mind, the "Seth Parker of Cartoonists."

His characters are not the smart-Alex type as used by the Yankee cartoonists, but the plain country folk with whom one comes in contact in the rural sections of this Dominion.

We will now take the part of that most outstanding detective, our old friend Sherlock Holmes, and with the assistance of good Doc. Watson, we will start on the east coast and work our way to the Pacific and try to find over half-a-dozen daily Canadian cartoonists.

Starting at Halifax we find our first Canadian cartoonist in the person of D. McRitchie, who concocts daily cartoons for the "Halifax Herald." He turns out his best work when his cartoons are fighting in the cause of the Maritimes. The Maritimes require the assistance of all the McBrides they can find.

After leaving the home of the "Men Who Go to Sea," we travel west to Montreal, where we find in A. G. Racey, of the "Montreal Star," the best-known of Canadian cartoonists. Racey turns out a daily cartoon which is reproduced on the editorial page of that paper and also in other publications, especially those in the United States. Racey, by the way, is a native of the Eastern Townships. No other cartoonist of English extraction can be found in this city of Montreal of 1,265.00 souls. Not a proud record, of course, for any publisher to boast of.

The French press have many cartoonists on their staff, and the work of Alberic Boureois, who creates for La Press, is the most outstanding of the French cartoonists.

We leave the home of the "moneylenders" and proceed to Toronto, the City of Churches, not forgetting Tommie Church. The Toronto Daily Star carries a cartoon in each issue by Sam Hunter, and the "Telly" has a political cartoonist in one George Shields. Each has his own style. My idea of Hunter's work is that it is the much superior of the two.

We now leave the shores of Lac Ontario and "Go West, young Man," using whichever railway you may choose—there are two, The Canadian "Political" Railway and the C.P.R.. If the reader wishes any information as to differences of the two systems, make enquires from one Alfred Wood, or follow the editorial page of the Record.

While commenting on the railways, we now find ourselves in the Gateway of the Golden West—Winnipeg, It is in Winnipeg that we come in contact with what I consider Canada's best cartoonist—none other than Arch Dale, of the Free Press. This chap Dale, on January 21, 1935, turned out the prize cartoon of many years. I am sorry that the space at my disposal does not allow the reproduction of that cartoon, but if the reader is interested the cartoon was reproduced in the Free Press on the above date under the title "Plug Hat and All," showing Woodsworth in bed in a nightshirt and Richard B. Bennett fully dressed with high hat crawling in with "Woodie," R. B. saying "Move Over." To my knowledge this cartoon has been used by several other papers. As Winnipeg has no other daily cartoonist, we now find ourselves beyond the Rockies—Vancouver, the home of Bob Cromie—the Eastern Townships' greatest contribution to the field of journalism. Robert Cromie is publisher and guiding star of the most fearless of Canadian dailies, "The Vancouver Sun." No doubt you have heard about the so-called "freedom of the press"—well, no editor or publisher in Canada exercises so much "freedom" as does Bob Cromie, from Scotstown, Quebec.

When "Richard in Ottawa" took unto himself the privilege of imitating "Paperhanger Hitler" by censoring the press and forbidding them to publish the famous "Stevens Pamphlet," it was the Sun and Cromie alone who defied the "Big Bad Wolf." When Cromie pulled off that publishing act of his he not only displayed his rights as a publisher, but advanced his paper and himself to the top of the pile of Canadian publications and publishers. What a great country this would be if all Canadian editors and publishers possessed the same nerve as Robert Cromie! You may ask, "What has this to do with cartooning?" I hope you will pardon, but every time I think or comment on the "Sun," I have to give Cromie a big hand. He, by the way, obtained his first connections in journalism from none other than the Sherbrooke Daily Record, and takes pride in the fact that the first money he ever earned was by delivering the Record in and around Scotstown.

The cartoonist for the "Sun" is Canada's youngest, drawing daily cartoons, Les Callan. I have never come in contact with him, but I am led to believe that he is still in his early twenties. I envy Callan, who always gets well-deserved front page recognition, because the front page is, to my mind, the one where a good cartoon should be displayed.

When we left Halifax our intentions were to discover more than six cartoonists in daily action. Our friend Doctor Watson has just finished the check-up and "Six" is the number. No wonder Canadians with artistic talent have to go to China or some other country to obtain a little credit. This, of course, applies to various types of talent. The list of Canadians who have made a name in other countries in art, music, song-writing, acting, directing, poetry, writing, publishing, etc., would fill several columns of this edition of the Record.

If Canada intends to develop the idea of Canadianism, it will be necessary to encourage Canadian talent.

The Rt. Hon. Richard Beford Bennett found it necessary to put an embargo on coal from Russia to protect the interests of a few coal barons. I hope some day protection will be given the interests of Canadianism by putting an embargo on such trash as finds its way into the pages of the press of Canada through the so-called "picture service."

Small Boy, who has been scolded by his mother—I say, dad, we'd have had a fine time doing as we liked if you hadn't married mother.

SPRING SELLING
SUITS and COATS

Have you been debating between a Suit or a Coat for your first Spring Costume? If so study the New Spring Styles . . . . then come in and see our selection. You'll find every New Fashion right up in front—at prices that make buying a real joy. Sizes for all.

THE FANNIE SHOPPE
67 Wellington Street North. Sherbrooke, Que.

The Dominion Stores

A Canadian Institution for Grocery Service.

There are 525 Dominion Stores in Canada — and all are thriving and doing their level best to give service to Canadian Housekeepers

The first Dominion Store in Canada was started in Toronto by the late William James Pentland, who came to Canada in 1909 from Belfast, Ireland, where he had been apprenticed to the largest manufacturers of rope in the world. Arriving in America he started work with the A. & P. Stores at $10 a week, and in ten years that company was paying him $30,000 a year. He had a wonderful aptitude for organization and a natural talent for attracting to him a loyal and painstaking body of aids and helpers.

After several visits to Canada he organized a company in Toronto, and the Dominion Stores began an amazing growth from the year 1919.

It was in 1922 that the first Dominion Store was opened in Quebec, in the suburbs of Montreal. Each new store paid "from the grass roots," and within a few years there were Dominion Stores in every town worth while, from Kenora, Ontario, to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Behind these 525 stores there stands a wonderful system of close supervision, so that each manager is "on his toes" in attending to the wants and wishes of the customers.

Within the sixteen years since the incorporation of the Company in Canada, Mr. Pentland saw his organization grow to over 500 stores before his unfortunate death.

With this selling organization of 525 stores as at present there must of necessity be a competent buying staff and a systematic warehousing and storage plant.

The personnel of the Dominion Stores is a large one. At the head stands the President, Morley Smith, who has served as secretary, as treasurer, and as vice-president.

The vice-president and general manager of the Toronto division is William Frederick Stewart, who joined the company as store manager at Brockville the year of its inception.

J. C. Kemp, an alderman of Westmount, is general manager of the Montreal and Quebec divisions, which extend from Montreal to Quebec City and the Maritime Provinces. C. F. Hatton is assistant general manager and treasurer.

J. A. Jebson, who came to Canada from Dewsbury, England, is Chief Superintendent of the Montreal Division.

Frederick William Hepburn, whose native home was in Belfast, Ireland, is District Superintendent of all the stores in the Eastern Townships.

In the Dominion Store on King street, Sherbrooke, Gordon Bradford is manager, with Lorne McLean as assistant-manager.

Reginald Norton is manager of the Lennoxville Store of the Company.

Amongst the places on the circuit of the Sherbrooke Record in the Province of Quebec there are Dominion Stores in

Montreal, Sherbrooke, Thetford Mines, Cowansville, Bedford, Farnham, St. Johns, Beauharnois, Lennoxville, Huntingdon, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Joliette, Valleyfield.

Study each week the Store News from the Dominion Stores: in a year you may save much money.

5 Tube SPARTON No. 251. Now $45.00

SPARTON RADIO

"Radio's Richest Voice"

PLAYBOY Long & Short Wave. Table Model. $66.50

$156.50

THE ALL-WAVE "AIRMASTER"

Covers all distances and all wave-lengths, amateur, police, foreign, domestic—everything! Designed to work well on all types of antennae. A special Sparton-designed oscillator and convertor circuit makes it possible to combine high sensitivity with minimum background noise and hiss. Full automatic volume control. Continuously variable tone control. Noise suppressor. 10" auditorium speaker. Has Viso-glo tuning and special illuminated band switch indicator which shows by means of colored lights the particular wave band to which the set is tuned. Size 26½" x 42¾" x 14".

Listen to above model at the store entrance!

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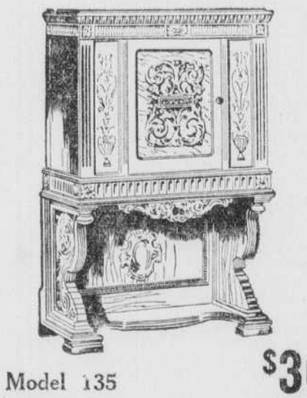

Model 135 $300.00

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wherein beauty of form is combined with beauty of tone in bringing music to homes where distinction is prized.

DEMONSTRATION IN YOUR HOME GLADLY ARRANGED AT ANY TIME.
DEFERRED PAYMENT PLAN TO SATISFY ANY CUSTOMER.

A complete line of quality electrical merchandise always in stock.

PHONE 3060.

Keeler & Cross LIMITED

We specialize in electric and radio repairs of all kinds

72 WELLINGTON ST. NORTH, SHERBROOKE.

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

BEDFORD RESIDENT PENS PICTURE OF DISTRICT IN ITS EARLY DAYS

Early Struggles of Pioneer Settlers Described—Numerous Interesting Events Have Added Color to Town's Long and Successful History—Today Many Stable Firms Add Life to Town's Industry and Business.

From a small and beautiful lake, located in the Town of Franklin, in the State of Vermont, there issues a small stream, which for twenty miles or so wanders among the hills, crossing many farms, through corn land and meadows. It gradually gains volume as the brooks and rivulets from every hillside pour their miniature floods into its ever-increasing dimension. It turns many wheels on its course and passes under many bridges, some of them the result of the labor of men now long counted among the blest, until it finally pours its turbulent flood over the ledges that would impede its course, then known as Stanbridge Falls, but now designated Bedford. The stream was called "La Riviere Aux Brochets" by the "Coureurs de Bois," but the newly-arrived English-speaking settler with the blunt directness of his language re-named it "Pike River."

From a sparkling spring on a hillside a short half mile from the lakelet from which Pike River issues there flows a stream which has to make quite a long journey ere it joins its sister stream from the lake. At first it tumbles tumultuously down the hillside and through the quiet little hamlet of Franklin. Evidently sobered by association with the decorum of the little town it assumes a more seemly demeanor through the fertile lands of Vermont. It did not proceed very far before it was harnessed and made to do the will of man. This dam has long since disappeared and the sparkling stream is welcomed to wander at will through the flats and among the hills. In due course it crosses the "line" into the Parish of St. Armand and continuing its carefree way, indifferent to symmetry and convenience, it glides across the lower lying lands of the Township of Bedford, finally falling into Pike River just above what was called "The Falls" and the two united meander through the fertile farmlands of Bedford and Notre Dame until another descent is made at a place originally called Stanbridge Lower Falls, but now designated Pike River. Here those of other days have related how barges were often seen awaiting loads of lumber, leather and other products of the young community, not the least of which were pot and pearl ash, products that supplied the family needs many a time when other means failed. The goods were carried in the flat-bottomed boats to Whitehall, N.Y., where they were re-shipped and forwarded to New York. From Pike River it is a short distance to the mouth of the river where it mingels its flood with the waters of Lake Champlain at Missisquoi Bay.

Just below where the smaller of the streams, called Groat's Creek after an old-time surveyor who was long a resident on its banks, converges with its more important consort, at Stanbridge Falls, now Bedford, Bedford's first industrialist, Abram Lampman, built a dam and made the unwilling river serve the needs of the community. He neither asked or received any municipal aid, not even exemption from taxes. Industry and thrift were all that he relied upon to promote the development of the enterprise. Mr. Lampman had entered the country by the way of Caldwell's Manor, where he is mentioned as being a resident in 1798. He appeared in Stanbridge about the year 1800. Stanbridge then was a dense forest of large trees of great height and of limitless extent. Settlers had begun to locate in widely-scattered places but they were living under the disability of having no means of sawing their lumber or of grinding their grain. Mr. Lampman realized all this and he decided to erect a saw mill, which he soon completed. The demand for milling facilities was such that he soon installed a run of mill stones to grind the grain of the rapidly increasing number of settlers. These stones were of the rudest description, made from granite, salvaged from the adjacent lands. This mill functioned for only a short time. In the year 1812 a spring freshet destroyed the mill, which was not rebuilt for two or three years, but when rebuilt, a rather crude wooden bridge was erected, the first to be built in this locality.

Prior to the year 1810 there arrived at Missisquoi Bay a mechanic named Martin Rice, his wife and three children, from Leicester, Mass. For a few years he continued at the Bay and vicinity. In 1814 he removed to Bedford and secured power rights on the Lampman water privilege, where he built a shop and equipped it with the necessary machinery to work iron. All sorts of iron work was undertaken. Much of the old "up and down" saw mill equipment was manufactured here, not only for use in this district but for many miles about. This establishment flourished for several years but was finally sold to Hon. Robert Jones, who replaced the iron-working plant with a grist mill. This mill did the grinding of the grain for the farmers for many years until shortly before the year 1900 when in turn the power was acquired by the Bedford Manufacturing Company, who rebuilt the mill into a handle factory.

Few Bedford people have a proper conception of the dense growth of the timber at the advent of the settlers. The forest stretched for miles in every direction and was composed of all kinds of timber native to this soil. Great hemlocks supplied quantities af tan bark. This supply of material at once called many tanneries into existence. A Boston firm, Burke and Hobart, erected a large tannery which was in operation for twenty years or so, but was burned to the ground together with a thousand cords of tan bark in the spring of 1832. The product of the plant had been shipped to New York by water, the boats being loaded at Pike River.

The place had grown to be quite a hamlet, but as yet was without either schools or churches. The writer has at hand a very interesting document, the minutes of a public meeting in Robert Jones' store in January, 1829, held with a view to building a school house. The meeting war well attended and the list of subscribers to the building fund was quite considerable, some fifty names being appended. The first was the name of Mr. Jones, who boldly became responsible for the sum of five pounds sterling. Many of the gifts were in the form of work or material. The school was built in the above manner and so well built that the building still stands and is used by the United Church of Canada as a church hall.

It is interesting to note in passing that three members of this Jones family were members of Parliament representing this division, viz.: John Jones, 1809, John Jones, Jr., 1820, and Robert Jones, 1841. It is also interesting to note that William Arthur, father of Chester Allan Arthur, the seventeenth President of the United States, at one time taught school in the building referred to above as being erected in 1829.

In the year 1829 the county of Bedford was sub-divided into the three counties of Missisquoi, Brome and Shefford and the town of Bedford became the chef lieu of Missisquoi County. Consequently the registry office was located at Bedford. It will be noted that the territory set off as the County of Missisquoi had a population of 7,766 people. There were three Episcopal churches one Methodist, five villages, 166 houses, ten grist mills, twenty saw mills, three carding and spinning mills, three distilleries, three breweries, eight tanneries, one hat factory, two potteries, seven pot and pearl ash establishments, twenty-three storekeepers, fifteen taverns and ninety mechanics. One might doubt these figures so far as the number of houses is concerned in the new county of Missisquoi. There must have been many more houses than in the number mentioned, as Bourchette in his "Topographical Survey," in 1801, says that Missisquoi Bay alone had sixty houses at that time. There were also the villages of Frelighsburg and Dunham.

Robert Jones opened the first store in the place in 1826. Some of the books are still existing and the first entry is dated May 16, 1826. Before this date St. Johns and Missisquoi Bay had been the source from which the settler secured his requirements. This business was continued under the management of Mr. Jones for twenty years or so, when it was sold to George Clayes, the elder, who in turn sold it to Abel I. Taylor. George Clayes, the younger, bought the store and its contents and for some years he conducted the business, but about 1870 he in turn sold it to Edward Coslett, who carried on for about thirty years and then sold it to the present owner. There are very few businesses in the townships that can show an unbroken continuity of over one hundred years, as is the case with this store.

Some time during the early forties Zeno Taber, from Massachusetts, began the manufacture of scythes and axes here. This industry under the management of different persons gradually developed into the Rixford Manufacturing Company, and finally became the Bedford Manufacturing Company. About the same time a man named Tisdale established a small foundry here. This gradually grew and prospered under different managers until it became a matter of considerable magnitude, known as The Bedford Stove Company.

In the year 1840 a son was born to Hiram Corey, farmer and land surveyor of Stanbridge Ridge, who was destined to become an important factor in the development of the town. In due time he was properly christened and given the surname of William. At an early age he went to the United States, where he secured employment with a firm manufacturing latch needles. Here he worked for some years. The though was in his mind to return to Bedford and commence the manufacture of needles here. Some time early in the "70's" he returned and began operations. The venture did not prosper and he shortly found himself in financial difficulties. The business was in very serious difficulties and it was liquidated. It is reported that the obligations were not all adjusted at the time. William returned to the United States and was not heard from for a time, but in a few years he returned and paid every man his due. Again he returned to his work in the United States. In the year 1885 he returned to Bedford and again commenced the manufacture of latch needles. This time, with his wider experience and more adequate resources, the business was a success. The factory building was very neat and compact and everything about it was pleasing to the eye. The concern employed about fifty hands when Mr. Corey died in 1912, at the age

Continued on page 45

BEDFORD HOLDS IMPORTANT PLACE AS SEAT OF MISSISQUOI COUNTY

History of Bedford Goes Back to Year 1801, when Stephen Lampman Built First Dam in the River and a Saw Mill on North Bank—Arrival of Robert Jones in 1826 Brought Renewed Activity to the Struggling Settlement—Today Bedford Is Enjoying Benefits of Present-Day Industry and Is a Flourishing Town.

The Town of Bedford today holds an important position as seat of the County of Missisquoi. Bedford is another of those progressive towns of the Eastern Townships which is enjoying the benefits of present day industry and looking confidently to the future with courage and optimism.

Up to within a comparatively few years ago terms of the Circuit Court were held in the county building which have since been transferred to Sweetsburg. In Bedford is also held the annual fair of the Missisquoi County Agricultural Society, which some years ago celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its foundation. Bedford possesses good rail facilities, being on the St. Guillaum-Stanbridge Station division of the Canadian Pacific, while the Canadian National is located two miles away at Stanbridge Station.

The town is divided into Upper and Lower Bedford and has a population of 1,700. It is the centre of an excellent farming community, dairy farming being carried on extensively.

The history of Bedford goes back to the year 1801, when Stephen Lampman built the first dam in the river and erected a saw mill on the north bank. This river is known as the Pike river. It is plainly marked on a map made in 1731 and was called by the French "La Riviere Du Brochet," but with the advent of the English the name was changed.

The Indian trail from the St. Francis Country to Missisquoi Bay crossed this river about ten miles from its entry into Lake Champlain, and at this intersection of trail and river the Town of Bedford was built. These rapids were at first called Stanbridge Falls, while Stanbridge East was known as Stanbridge Upper Falls and Pike River was given the designation of Stanbridge Lower Falls.

In the year 1826 Robert Jones, who was of English descent, came to Bedford, bought out the Lampman mills and enlarged them. Mr. Jones was owner of many hundreds of acres of land in the vicinity and by his energy and progressiveness added greatly to the life of the young community. He was at various times a Captain of Militia, a Justice of the Peace, a member of Parliament and supervisor of roads. Many of the roads of the new community were laid out under his supervision. Mr. Jones sold out his holdings to the elder George Clayes in the year 1846 and went to St. Johns to live. George

Continued on Page 48.

F. E. BEST

Groceries, Hardware, Paints and Crockery.

BEDFORD, QUE.

1826 — 1935

Bedford's Oldest Store

Any business that has been in operation continuously for 109 years must have something to commend in its policy.

When the Hon. Robert Jones founded this business in 1826, little did he know how well he builded.

From generation to generation his principles have been carried along and today our knowledge of your requirements is augmented by a youthful and energetic service

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

Paints, Oils, Glass.

We have much to offer you.

C. O. JONES

BEDFORD, QUE.

BEDFORD HAS A

VICTORIA INDEPENDENT STORE

That means efficient service, the choicest of groceries, and prices that fear no competition.

GROCERIES—FRUIT—CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO—CIGARETTES, ETC.

R. A. PALMER

Upper Bedford—Opposite the Torrington Factory.
Telephone 85-W.

HONEY BEES WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU

In times like these, every farmer should keep bees. Merely provide them with a home and they'll work for you as long as the sun is in the sky.... bring you honey every day.... ease your financial problems.

Bees are easy to keep, they feed themselves, and there is always a good demand for their honey. It's as good as money in the bank.

Ask us about it. We are equipped to provide you with young queens and swarms as well as with all necessary equipment.

We want to help every farmer in the Eastern Townships to keep bees in the profitable way.

Write for our Catalogue No. 35-E.

JONES' BEE KEEPERS SUPPLIES

The Jones' Guarantee

We guarantee our goods to properly perform the service for which they are designed. If not found perfectly satisfactory we stand ready to take back the goods and return your money together with all transportation charges.

F. W. JONES & SON

BEDFORD, QUE.

J. O. MOREAU

I do not issue expensive catalogues, but I do sell at lower-than-catalogue prices. That is why people from fifteen miles around come to Bedford for their hardware. They find it saves them money.

Complete Stocks of

HARDWARE, PAINT, GLASS, WALLPAPER, BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES, ROOFING.

MAIN STREET. -:- BEDFORD, QUE.

Agricultural Limestone

Our Finely Ground Limestone from Bedford Quarry is an excellent soil sweetener and has been used with success by many Eastern Townships farmers .... Supplied in Bulk or Paper Bags holding 75 lbs. net.

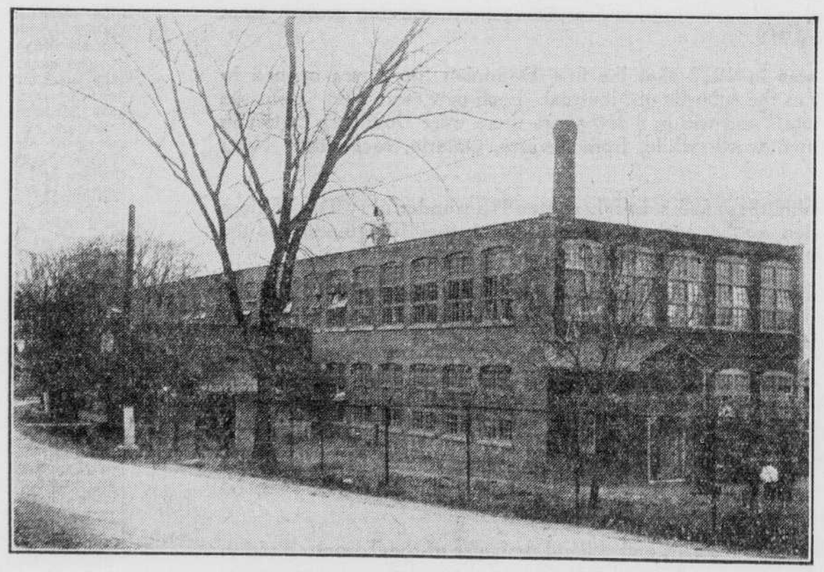
Reduced Transportation Charges in the Province of Quebec may be obtained by getting a permit from your County Agronomist.

Calcium Carbide

"Canadian Carbide" is known the world over for its purity and uniformity. It is particularly well known in the mining field, for the miner's carbide lamp is widely used. These lamps are light in weight, economical to operate, and give an intense white light.

SHAWINIGAN CHEMICALS LIMITED

QUARRY, Bedford, Que. SALES OFFICE, Power Bldg., Montreal.



THE TORRINGTON PLANT, UPPER BEDFORD, QUEBEC.

We are proud of our factory in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Its steady progress, especially during the past year, is largely due to our local officers and workers and to the spirit of loyalty and co-operation that has always existed among them. We are one happy family with a host of good neighbors in Bedford.

The Torrington Company Established in 1866.
Branches in: Philadelphia; New York; Chicago; Boston; Buenos Aires; Aachen, Germany; and Coventry, England.

The Canadian Silk Products, Ltd., Sherbrooke, use Torrington needles in their full-fashioned machines to make fine hosiery for women. They are well made. One reason .... the Torrington equipment.

A sample of the work done by Torrington Needles.

The Torrington Company, Limited

UPPER BEDFORD, QUEBEC.

DOMINION CONSUMES EIGHTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF ITS FARM PRODUCTS

Province of Quebec Adapted Essentially for Mixed Farming, with Large Regions Specializing in Dairying—Export Trade in Wheat Has Greatly Increased in Past Half-Century, Although Actual Amounts Exported in Recent Years Vary Widely with Growing Conditions in Canada and State of Markets Abroad.

The climate, soil and acquired capital facilities of Canada are such as to produce a wide variety of farm and forest products common to the temperate zone. This outstanding feature will be evident from a brief consideration of the prevailing regional types of farming in the Dominion.

The Maritime Provinces show a considerable regional difference in crop production, although fruit and potatoes are the most important cash crops, with especially favoured conditions for their production. Hay and clover command the largest proportion of the field-crop area, while oats has the largest acreage among the grain crops, followed by mixed grains and buckwheat, with small areas sown to wheat.

The Province of Quebec is adapted essentially for mixed farming, with large regions specializing in dairying. The forage and coarse grains crops comprise over ninety per cent. of the total field-crop area, potatoes and buckwheat having the largest acreages among the strictly cash crops. The farming population lives "off the farm" to the greatest possible extent, and revenues from such items as maple-sugar, cordwood, and domestic work are very important. The boundaries of the farming area are gradually being pushed further north and west.

Canada has about 350 million acres of land suitable for farming purposes and, of this total 163½ million acres are in occupied farms, of which nearly eighty-six million acres are improved land. Even at the very low valuations existing in 1933, farmland was valued at $2,032,769,000. Buildings on farms represent a further investment of $1,342,924,000 according to the Census of 1931.

Although Canada has a relatively small non-agricultural population for the absorption of surplus production, approximately 85 per cent. of the total agricultural production is consumed in Canada, with the remaining fifteen per cent. finding markets abroad. Agriculture, however, provides roughly forty per cent. of Canada's total national export trade, the most important items being grain and grain products, cheese, live stock and live-stock products—principally meats and hides—potatoes and apples.

Again, agriculture is so diversified that imports of agricultural products form a small proportion of the country's total imports. Imported agricultural commodities consist chiefly of tropical fruits and spices and processed products from other countries, particularly the United Kingdom, with temperate climates. Over one-half of the agricultural imports are practicaly incapable of production in Canada, consisting of such items as tropical friuts, rubber, tea, vegetable oils, coffee, chicory and nuts. Among the processed products of agricultural origin, cotton and silk manufactures form the largest proportion.

Agricultural progress in Canada is typified and measured not only by the expansion of crop acreages and production and by the increase in live stock, but by the improvement in methods of production, by the production of higher quality commodities, and by the careful supervision of grading to meet the standards and requirements of both domestic and export markets. In these important fields the Canadian farmer reaps many advantages from governmental and institutional assistance.

Outstanding among these activities is the work of the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, begun in 1896 with five farms of 3,472 acres and at the present time including twenty-nine experimental farms and stations with a total area of 16,257 acres.

The experimental farms and stations work in unity through central direction from Ottawa, but are engaged in experimental and practical work designed to improve agricultural methods in their respective districts. Their success in this main endeavor becomes more evident annually and their officers are widely recognized as authorities on agricultural matters. In addition, a chain of Dominion Illustration Stations has been organized throughout Canada for the general purpose of demonstrating precisely and practically the effective and economical methods of husbandry which are suited to their districts. Railway and land companies have also been prominent in disseminating agricultural advice.

The work of the Dominion Departments of Trade and Commerce, and Agriculture, in the standardization and grading of the important agricultural products, has also been a significant factor in building up export markets.

The natural disadvantage involved in the wide separation of the prairie grain fields from the markets of Europe have been considerably lessened by continued efforts to improve the marketing and transportation facilities. The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river have been used to good advantages since the inception of the movement of grain to the Eastern Canadian and United States' seaboard. The quantity exported through the St. Lawrence ports of Montreal, Sorel and Quebec for 1933-34 was 70,198,567 bushels, while the Canadian seaboard ports of Saint John and Halifax show exports of 8,312,555 bushels. The exports routed via United States were shown as 44,803,301 bushels. No account has been taken of re-routed grain which should be added to the Canadian port movement and deducted from exports via United States ports.

The strictest supervision of grading is maintained in order to establish the high quality of Canadian grain aboard. Cleaning and drying facilities are available at both interior and terminal elevators, and grading is superintended by the Board of Grain Commissioners, established in 1912 for the management and control of the grain trade of Canada.

The export trade in Canadian wheat has greatly increased in the past half-century, although the actual amounts exported in recent years vary widely with growing conditions on Canada and the state of markets broad. Record levels of wheat and wheat flour exports were reached following the bumper crop of 1928, and in the crop years 1928-29, 407,564,187 bushels of wheat and wheat flour, expressed as wheat, were exported from Canada. Although Canada stands third to the United States and Russia among the wheat-producing countries of the world, she is normally first among the wheat-exporting nations. Even with the relatively short crops of the past few years, this position has been well maintained. During the past crop year 1933-34, the exports amounted to 194,779,875 bushels, while the production of wheat was 269,729,000 bushels.

Co-operative organization forms an integral part of the economic fabric of Canadian agriculture. The activities of the larger organizations such as the wheat pools, live-stock and fruit co-operatives have reached a high stage of development, and have received world-wide recognition. In addition to these are hundreds of comparatively small organizations which are working quietly and effectively to serve local areas.

Available statistics show 795 farmers' co-operative associations which together with their 2,706 local branches make a total of 3,501 places of business actively engaged in marketing of farm products and the purchase of supplies for farmers. The shareholders and members financially interested number 379,687. Combined assets total $70,226,288 with plant and equipment valued at $45,607,366. The total investment of shareholders and members in paid-up capital stock, membership fees and deductions, amounts to $38,643,598 and reserves total $7,732,027. Sales of farm products for the year under review amounted to $134,611,154. The sales value of supplies handled totalled $10,665,503 and other receipts $27,297 which combined means a total business of $145,303,954.

Available records indicate that the most important early activity of farmers in the field of co-operation in Canada was directed toward the marketing of farm products. Such bodies today outnumber farmers' purchasing associations by ten to one. In comparing the volume of business, marketing associations transact twenty times the business handled by purchasing agencies. Membership in the co-operative marketing associations is given as 318,597 persons compared with 30,546 members in purchasing organizations.

Within the marketing group the grain and seed co-operatives which include the wheat pools of Western Canada have the largest membership and investment and exceed all other commodity groups in volume of business which is estimated at $91,257,433 for the year under review. A membership of 190,372 grain growers contributed to this business through 2,143 co-operative marketing agencies. Mainly through deductions from the selling price of their grain these members have invested a sum of $29,410,190 in their business and in addition have paid up $3,396,657 in share capital. Combined assets total $54,746,759 and over a period of years a reserve fund of $5,526,635 has been built up.

One hundred and thirteen dairy co-operatives in Canada reported a membership of 27,524 who own assets valued at $3,898,060. Paid-up share capital amounts to $1,403,299 with reserves of $244,205. Sales of dairy products totalled $15,303,028 for the year under review.

The preliminary estimate of the gross agricultural wealth of Canada, 1933, is $5,232,512,000 as compared with $5,209,760,000, the revised estimate for 1932 and $6,056,951,000, the revised estimate for 1931. The gross value of the agricultural production was $762,302,000 in 1933, a reduction of $4,492,000 from 1932.

Ontario had about 28 per cent. of the total wealth, Saskatchewan 22 per cent. and Quebec 17 per cent. in 1933.

Estimates of the net agricultural revenue of Canada are made by deduction from the gross field-crop revenue such items as feed for farm animals and poultry, seed and unmerchantable grain, and by deducting vegetables produced on farms for home use from other gross revenue from fruits and vegetables. A preliminary estimate of the net agricultural revenue of Canada in 1933 is given as $464,499,000 compared with a revised estimate of $475,511,000 for 1932.

At this date, it is believed that the farm revenue for 1934 may show some increase compared with that of 1933, despite the continued depression in some of the important branches of agriculture. Total grain production is slightly greater than in 1933 and prices are averaging considerably higher. Cattle and sheep numbers at June 1, 1934, were higher than at the same date of 1933, the large increases in the west offsetting decreases in the east. Horses continued to decline in number, while hogs showed a decline which is probably due to excessive liquidation at the high prices. Hog prices continue at a high level. Butter production has increased slightly compared with the 1933 level, but cheese production shows a further decline to the lowest level in many years. The poultry industry has benefited from relatively high prices, with the output perhaps slightly reduced. Wool production and prices have been rather disappointing. Fruit production was sharply reduced by winter injury and drought in Eastern Canada and the Maritimes, but results were more satisfactory in British Columbia. Apple prices were very low in the early harvest season. Despite the severe crop losses in some districts, the general position of the Canadian farmer has improved somewhat, but conditions are not yet satisfactory.

According to the census of 1891, the area of field crops in 1890 amounted to 15.6 million acres. This grew to about 58.5 million acres in 1933, an increase of 275 per cent. during the forty-three years. Two main factors were responsible for this extensive growth in sown acreage, firstly the opening of the Prairie Provinces, and secondly, the Great War, for, during 1913-19 alone, the area under field crops increased about 50 per cent.

A remarkable growth in the production of wheat is evident. Prior to 1905 the amount of wheat produced was less than 100 million bushels. For six years it remained steadily over this figure until 231 million bushels was reached in 1911. In only three of the next twenty years was wheat production less than 200 million bushels, viz., 1914, '18, and '19. At that time the abnormally high 1915 crop of 393 million bushels set a record for a number of years until 1922, when nearly 400 million bushels were produced New high records were attained in 1923, 474 million bushels, in 1927, 480 million bushels; and in 1928, 567 million bushels. The years 1929 to 1931 were marked by less propitious climatic conditions for wheat growth, but an average crop was reaped in 1932. The 1933 crop was the lowest since 1924, amounting to only $269,729,000 bushels, while according to the provisional estimate the 1934 crop amounted to 275,252,000 bushels.

A feature of Canadian agriculture is the number of crops which are grown in localities specially suited for their production. Some of the more important of these are tobacco, sugar beets, maple syrup and sugar, and flax and hemp for fibre.

The various types of tobacco are grown in different regions of Quebec and Ontario and in increasing amounts, having practically tripled since 1900. The production for 1933 was 44,873,160 pounds from 46,898 acres. About 38,120,000 pounds were harvested in 1934. Prices have improved.

The production of maple syrup and sugar in 1934 was valued at $3,046,650, about two-thirds of which came from Quebec.

Sugar beets are grown in the neighbourhood of sugar beet factories at Chatham and Wallaceburg in Ontario, and Raymond in Alberta, and there are other areas sown to this crop in Quebec and Manitoba. The production has made its most significant increase since the early war years. In 1933, the latest year for which factory statistics are available, the output of refined beet-root sugar amounted to 131,392,501 pounds valued at $5,713,181. The production in 1934 was again high.

Mother was worried. Her daughter did not seem to be making much progress in bringing her young man to the proposing point.

"Jane," she said one day, "has that young man of yours ever mentioned the subject of marriage to you?"

Jane yawned.

"Oh, yes," she said offhandedly, "he did mention it once, but I told him dad was so broke he couldn't even afford a new set of tires for the car, let alone a husband for me."

Teacher—to boys: "If you were to have another eye, where would you like to have it?"

"On my finger end," replied one of the boys.

"Why?" asked the teacher.

"So that I could stick it through the fence and see the football match."

Bride stealing has been outlawed by the Government of Yugoslavia.

THE
E.M. STORE
MAGOG, QUE.
77 Main St. Tel. 363

The Choicest of
Fresh Meats, Groceries, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER OF OUR SUGAR CURED BACON.
Send or bring this coupon to our store. It is good for 15c on the price of one pound of bacon.
NAME .....

MAGOG HOLDS IMPORTANT PLACE AS THRIVING INDUSTRIAL TOWN

Territory which Now Constitutes Township of Magog Was Originally Part of Bolton and Hatley—Name of Ralph Merry Associated with Early History of Present Town, which Was Then Known as "The Outlet"—Today Magog Is in Enviable Position from General Standpoint.

"Forest and Clearings," compiled by B. F. Hubbard and published in 1874, gives the following description of the early days of Magog and the immediate vicinity. In those early days the present prosperous town was know as "The Outlet."

"The territory which now constitutes the Township of Magog was set off in 1847 by an Act of the Provincial Parliament from the eastern part of Bolton and the western part of Hatley, and was organized into a municipality in 1855. More than half a century has passed and since that time a flourishing village has arisen. The present village of Magog, the northern part of which formerly belonged to the Township of Bolton, is built mostly on the street that crosses the river and another that crosses this street and runs along the northern side of the river. The river where it runs through the village is about fifteen rods wide and in the first half mile from the lake has a fall of about twenty-five feet, thus affording a waterpower amply sufficient for the operation of the mills and factories upon a large scale. Mills and woollen factories were built early, and in process of time the outlet had become a place of importance, particularly in the lumber trade, and in woollen, iron and other manufactures. The village still continues to increase in prosperity, and numbers among its inhabitants several enterprising and wealthy men.

"The present village of Magog comprises about one hundred buildings, including two churches, an academy, five stores and two hotels. Besides these there are two new mills with circular saws and planing machines, one grist mill with three runs, a door, sash and window shop, a rake and snath factory, two cabinet shops, a carriage, sleigh, washing machine and churn shop, two blacksmith shops, one wool carding and cloth dressing shop, three boot and shoe shops, and tailors, jewellers, and milliners' shops.

"During the past few years the natural scenery around the village and along the eastern shore of the lake has been receiving artificial embellishment by families of wealth from the cities, who have made purchases of summer residences and have done much in the erection of elegant buildings and in adorning these pleasure grounds."

It was in 1798 that Ralph Merry settled at what is now Magog. He was known as Ralph Merry, 3rd, and was born in Lynn, Mass., a son of Ralph Merry, 2nd, whose father, the original Ralph Merry, came to Massachusetts from London, England, in the closing years of the seventeenth century. Ralph Merry, 3rd, built the first grist and saw mill at "The Outlet," as Magog was then called, and for many years after known, and started an iron foundry, as well as owning and operating a farm. At one time he also owned all the land comprising the site of the Town of Magog.

The family has always been prominently identified with the town and its progress. The fifth Ralph Merry, born in 1809, the son of John S. Merry, was one of Magog's successful merchants and prominent citizens, and one of his daughters, Julia A. Merry, married the late A. H. Moore, successful merchant and onetime member of Parliament for Stanstead County, to whose energy and activities the present town owes much for its growth and prosperity.

Magog was incorporated as a town on April 2, 1890. It has all the attributes of a desirable residential town. It is high, dry and healthy, and surrounded on all sides by beautiful scenery. In summer it affords the recreations of golf, tennis, baseball, water sports and fishing; in winter, skiing, snowshoeing and skating. The shores of Lake Memphremagog have become very popular summer resorts, and just south of the town is located the Hermitage Country Club, one of the finest and most attractive golf clubs in Southern Quebec.

Today Magog is forging ahead and its citizens are co-operating in a spirit of civic advancement which has as its goal the development of this picturesque and prosperous town which stretches along the banks of historic Lake Memphremagog.

Magog is a delightful place to visit in summer. It is ideal for a summer holiday, but in the winter as well it has much to offer the visitor.

As a town in which to reside permanently Magog has much to offer. It is an important industrial centre and in addition is a busy town with numerous stores, public buildings and a charming residential district. There is among its people a friendly manner which makes one feel at home, while its businessmen are noted for their keen integrity and progressiveness.

There are many social and fraternal organizations existing in the town, while impressive churches care for the spiritual life of the community.

From an all-round point of view, Magog is a thriving town, a pleasant place and one which is well worth a visit. The people of Magog know that they have something interesting to offer and they are always glad of the opportunity to exhibit their wares to whoever sojourns within their borders.

Hostess, at children's party to small boy—Well, my little man, how are you?

John, aged four—Quite well, thank you, except for a bit of whooping cough.

An American judge was trying a case in which a negro witness was to play an important part.

To impress upon him the solemnity of the oath the judge warned the witness—"Now, Zachary, you know what happens if you don't speak the truth?"

"Yeah, suh,' replied the negro, "I go to hell and burn for a long time."

"And you know what happens if you do speak the truth?"

"Yeah, suh, we lose de case."

Why Magog is Proud of its Biggest Store

It is modern— Cash System only—no credit losses. Result—buyers get the benefit of very lowest prices.

It is reliable— Thirty-four years in personal contact with our customers have built up that mutual confidence we so zealously guard.

It is obliging— Twelve members on staff—all trained to help you wherever possible.

It is growing— A proof that our methods are best suited to our district.

GROCERIES—MEATS—DRY GOODS.

Satisfactory Terms May Be Arranged on FURNITURE.

Jos. P. Gosselin.
Established 1901.
MAGOG, QUE.

$1800 ADDED TO THE VALUE OF THIS HOUSE!

But . . . all it cost was $500

We can do the same for your home.

It Costs You Nothing to use Our Planning and Estimating Service.

REMODELLING will not only increase the resale value of your home, but you'll have the satisfaction of knowing that your home is equal to the best. Our workmanship and our materials have proved again and again that it will pay YOU to remodel.

COLIN C. McPHERSON
LUMBER — MILLWORK — CEMENT — ROOFING
MAGOG, QUE.

Keeping Pace with Magog

Our big new store is well stocked with School and Office Supplies — Sheet Music — Warwick Gifts — Stationery.

Specializing in
JOB PRINTING

Now at Main and Merry Streets — The prominent corner.

Magog Enterprise Print
MAGOG, QUE. G. D. GUILBERT, Proprietor.

Francombe, Reg'd.
Licensed Grocer, MAGOG, Que.

Wholesale and Retail Tobaccos.

For your favorite ALE, STOUT or PORTER
Telephone 27

Courtesy and Service our Motto.

'Twas a Happy Choice That Brought This Industry To Magog.

TIMBER limits. Farmers with logs to sell. Skilled woodsmen and loggers, saw-mill and wood-turning operators. All these were needed and all were found in the district of Magog. And by harmoniously working in concert with the founders of this industry, there has been built up one of the most modern plants on this continent for the making of bobbins and spools.

As this company has benefited through the loyal co-operation of its workers, so have the people of this town and district drawn great benefits through the sale of their products and through the opportunities for steady employment afforded throughout the years.

An industry such as this is of particular advantage to a community where everything from the raw materials to the finished article is available.

Its products are used by Textile Mills from coast to coast. Twenty million units are constantly carried in drying sheds and in kiln dried stock, ensuring prompt deliveries of all orders, be they large or small.

INDUSTRIAL SPECIALTY M'F'G. CO., LIMITED
MAGOG, QUEBEC.

FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE ARTICLES MANUFACTURED:

SILK BOBBINS
Art Silk
Automatic Loom
Bakelite Head
Fibre Head
Dogwood Head
5 B Spinning
Hubs and Swifts
Lease Rods
Box Fronts
Loom Sheaves
Reed Caps
Dogwood Quills
Coning Spools
Metal Head Spools.

COTTON BOBBINS
Weft, Warp,
Tubes, Spools,
Skewers, Twisters,
Quillers, Filling,
Loom Swells.

WORSTED BOBBINS
Axminsters
Brussels
Condensers
Cap Spinning
Filling
Jack.

GENERAL
Filling Boxes
Picker Sticks
Sweep Sticks
Lug Sticks
Braiders
Shipping Spools
Bull Spools
Dye Sticks
Cloth Boards
Cloth Rolls
Harness Frames
Winder Spindles
One Piece Shell Rolls.

AGENTS FOR:
Canvas Lug Straps, Cotton Loom Reeds, Woollen Loom Reeds, Mill Trucks.

SERVING CANADA'S MINERAL INDUSTRY

Unexcelled Facilities for Research and Investigative Work are at the Disposal of the Industry.

THE INDUSTRY IN REVIEW

NEW WEALTH is being created at the rate of $5,000,000 a week.
SALARIES AND WAGES are in excess of $1,400,000 a week.
DIVIDEND DISBURSEMENTS approximate $1,000,000 a week.
EXPORTS of the principal minerals exceed $4,000,000 a week.
300,000 people are being provided a means of support.

THE DEPARTMENT'S SERVICE

From the discovery of new sources of mineral wealth to the finding of new uses for the products of our mines and quarries, scientific research is an ever-present and vital factor in our mineral development. The DEPARTMENT OF MINES AT OTTAWA and its predecessor organization, the Geological Survey, has been associated with promoting the cause of the industry in the field of research and investigative work for nearly a century. Out of this long experience, there have been gradually built up at Ottawa facilities for such work as are unexcelled by any other mineral producing country.

The Department maintains modernly equipped FUEL RESEARCH, ORE DRESSING, METALLURGICAL, CERAMICS, ROAD MATERIALS, CHEMICAL, BORINGS AND PETROGRAPHICAL LABORATORIES with facilities for carrying out practically any type of research or investigative work that may be of benefit to any branch of the industry. Facilities of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY for conducting geological explorations and investigations have been reorganized to accelerate the publication of maps and reports, and to give a more practical character to, and, generally to intensify, the services of the Department to the industry.

The urgent need for economy in recent years has not deterred the Government from providing essential research and investigative services to the industry.

Maps and Reports on Request.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

OTTAWA, CANADA

HON. W. A. GORDON,
Minister.

CHARLES CAMSEL,
Deputy Minister

INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL SHOWN IN HISTORY OF "THREE VILLAGES"

Stanstead, Rock Island and Derby Line Enjoy Unique Existence which Portrays Close Relationship Existing Between Canada and the United States—History of Stanstead Boasts of Many Stirring Incidents—Rock Island Has Long Been Important Industrial Centre.

Three villages stand side by side. They are bound together by ties of friendship and mutual understanding, yet their people do not owe allegiance to the same flag.

These three villages, nestling so serenly in one of the most picturesque sections of this district, are Stanstead and Rock Island, in the Province of Quebec, and Derby Line, in the State of Vermont.

The careers of these three separate villages are so closely interwoven that they have come to be referred to as "The Three Villages."

"The Three Villages" truly exemplify the bond of friendship which exists between the peoples of Canada and the United States. About each village centers an interesting history.

The first settler at Stanstead Plain was Johnson Taplin. The upper part of Vermont was then a wilderness and two or three families had made their way through this wilderness and settled near the west end of the pond at Derby Centre. Among these was the family of the Hon. Timothy Hinman, whose log cabin afterwards became a stopping place for the pioneers of the Eastern Townships. Mr. Taplin and his family arrived at Mr. Hinman's on March 5, 1796, after spending fifteen days travelling from their former home in Newbury, Vt. The next day he made a snowshoe path from Derby Centre to Stanstead, and on the following day he drew his children on a handsled and crossed the ice on the river. Mr. Taplin went with him and carried some of the family possessions. They set to work clearing away the snow, which was four feet deep, and put up a temporary shelter of poles and hemlock boughs in which they passed the night. They brought the remainder of their belongings on a hand-sled the next day and improved their cabin. The cabin was located on the bank of a ravine which passes through the centre of the village from east to west, where there was a spring of excellent water. The Taplins occupied this cabin until the fall, when they built a log house on the south side of this ravine. Mr. Taplin partially cleared three acres in the spring and summer of 1790. He afterwards built a small frame house, which was frequently visited by emigrants from the south.

In 1797 Capt. Israel Wood settled on No. 4, 10th Range adjoining Mr. Taplin. He afterwards received a grant of this lot as an associate. The building lots comprising the north part of the village were taken from this farm.

Among the other settlers of that time were Jacob Goodwin, 1797; Reuben Bangs, 1797, who sold out to Phineas Hubbard; Selah Pomeroy, 1798; James Bangs, who sold out to Hazen Pomroy; Andrew Young and Samuel Pomroy, 1797, who started a clothiers shop.

Those who came in after the beginning of the nineteenth century included Jonathan Morrill, who sold out to Agustine Hibbard, Charles Kilborn, Phineas Hubbard and Jonathan Gordon. Levi Bigelow began trade at Derby Line in 1805, and soon his business had expanded to include the present limits of Stanstead County. Other early traders were Heman Bangs and William Salisbury.

The charter for Stanstead was made in 1800. The grant, amounting to about 20,000 acres, was made to Isaac Ogden, Charles Kilborn, Johnson Taplin, Israel Wood, Andrew Young, Abraham Frjolt and others. Several families had come in from the States and made beginnings on unclaimed lots, which were afterwards given to Sir Robert Shore Milnes and others by the authorities at Quebec, who were ignorant of the fact that anyone had settled on them.

In the meantime the settlement of the village progressed slowly, for until 1807 there were but three houses within its present limits. In 1808 the road was cut through the forest where the main street now runs. Before this time a crooked path considerably to the west served as a road. In 1808 a temporary bridge leading from Stanstead to Derby was built across the river. Previous to that time the only crossing place had been a ford some forty or fifty rods above the Falls.

In 1803 Col. Chas. Kilborn, who had previously drawn lots 1 and 2, 9th Range of Stanstead, came on with his brother-in-law, Andrew Young, cleared two acres on the north side of the river, put up a grist mill, built a dam and cut a canal across a curve of the river which took in an area of some four or five acres. These mills were the first started in the southeast quarter of Stanstead. Col. Kilborn moved his family in 1804, and for a few years they were the only occupants of "the Island." In the meantime they had extended their clearing to some fifty acres, and Jedediah Lee on the east side of the river had cleared the same amount. These clearings took in the south part of Stanstead Plain.

Wright Chamberlain opened a store in 1809, and was soon followed by Zabdiel Thayer and Henry Elijah Curtis. In 1813 Ichabod Smith and Wilder Pierce opened a store, but later parted and built separate stores. That of Mr. Pierce later was occupied by the Custom House and the Eastern Townships Bank.

The first missionary of the Church of England was the Hon. Rev. Chas. Stewart, D.D., who came from England in 1807 and established churches in Stanstead, Hatley, Lennoxville and other places. In 1819 Rev. Richard Knagg was sent to Stanstead as a missionary, but his work was not successful, and until 1845 the work was discontinued. From 1845 until 1849 there were visiting missionaries. In 1849 Rev. Henry G. Burrage, of Hatley, divided his time between the two places, holding services in an upper room of the brick store owned by Francis Judd. In 1857 there was a student missionary, Rev. W. L. Thompson, during whose term of service the present Episcopal Church was built.

The first Methodist preachers came to Stanstead from the United States. The first appointment from the New England Conference on record was that of Rev. Joseph Fairbanks. In 1821 Rev. John Hicks was sent by the Missionary Committee of the British Wesleyans and ministered to several congregations in Stanstead, as well as to others in towns adjoining. In 1829, during the ministry of Rev. James Booth, the Wesleyan Brick Church of Stanstead Plain was erected. The planning and superintending of the work were carried on by him. The church built then served as a place of worship for more than thirty-five years. In 1866 during the term of service of Rev. John Tomkins, the project of the new Wesleyan Church was started. Subscriptions were obtained and preparations for building on a large scale were made. In 1866 Rev. W. R. Parker was appointed minister. The new church was begun. The ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed by Mrs. Carlos Pierce. The building was completed in 1868, when it was dedicated and ceded to the Canada Conference under the auspices of the Rev. W. M. Punshon, L.L.D., the exercises being conducted by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, superintendent of the circuit.

Among the early settlers were a few families from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, who were Congregationalists. From 1810 till 1816 meetings were held in the Old School House at the north end of the Plain, with the Rev. Luther Leland, of Derby, Vt., as acting clergyman. In 1816 a church was organized which was supplied with preaching by Rev. Leland and other ministers from the northern part of Vermont. In 1817 Rev. Thaddeus Osgood became their pastor and the Old Union Meeting House between the Plain and Cassville was used as a meeting place. For a time after this they worshipped with the Methodists, but later withdrew and again worshipped in the Old School House.

The early meetings of the Catholics were held in the dwelling houses of the different families. They decided to build at Stanstead Plain. They purchased eight acres of land in 1850 and a church edifice was soon erected. This church stood upon the site of the first frame house built in Stanstead. Rev. J. B. Champeaux was the parish priest from 1846 until 1851. The Ursuline Convent was begun in 1883 and dedicated in 1884.

Stanstead Seminary was built in 1829 on land given by J. Langdon, of Montpelier, Vt., and William Grannis, of Stanstead, at a cost of $2,500. The cost was met by dividing this amount into shares of $25 each, and a deficiency was met by donations from Ichabod Smith, Wilder Pierce and James Baxter. For many years this and the Academy at East Hatley were the only classical schools in the Eastern Townships. In 1830 the Seminary received a grant from the Provincial Legislature. The Directors of the Seminary in 1865 were Ichabod Smith, Wilder Pierce, Carlos Pierce, C. C. Colby, B. F. Hubbard, George Pomeroy and J. P. Lee. In 1865 the directors proposed erecting buildings and furnishing facilities for a college education, but were compelled to abandon the project on account of the building of the new Wesleyan Church.

In 1870 there was held in Sherbrooke a meeting of Wesleyan ministers to consider the desirability of building a college. A provisional committee was formed to determine the location. The choice fell upon Stanstead, the people having pledged themselves to raise $15,000. The Town of Compton had agreed to raise $10,000. Rev. William Hansford was stationed at Stanstead to help in the organization and raisings of funds. At a stockholders' meeting in December, 1871, the Stanstead Wesleyan College Association was organized, with William Hansford as president. By October, amount of $25,000 was raised. The cornerstone was laid by Rev. W. M. Punshon, L.L.D., president of Canada Wesleyan Conference. On December 24, 1872, the college was incorporated by act of Provincial Parliament. The first officers were: Rev. Wm. Hansford, president; Col. B. Pomeroy, vice-president; A. P. Ball, treasurer, and W. H. Lee, M. A., secretary. Rev. W. Hansford was governor of the college in 1873 and was re-appointed in 1874.

In October, 1915, Stanstead was the scene of a disastrous fire which destroyed the Catholic Church and practically all the houses from the church to the north end of the town and very nearly consumed the whole town. Among the building destroyed by the fire were: the home of Hon. Michael F. Hackett, the store, mill and residence of George Channell, the Stanstead hotel and the former Terrill mansion.

From the earliest days of settlement, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, Rock Island has been an important manufacturing centre as well as a place of attractive homes.

In 1903 Captain Kilborn, whose exploits figure prominently in the stirring history of the early days of the village and the township, came along and, perceiving the possibilities of power development, built a dam at the head of the falls and cut a canal across the neck of land from the foot of the Plain Hill" down the foot of the falls, a little below the present Bissonnet bridge.

Since those early days the water diverted through this canal has furnished power for manufacturing purposes. This, however, is supplemented by power supplied by the Southern Canada Power Company.

For the first thirty odd years the growth of the village was very slow. Less than a dozen buildings are said to have occupied the site of the island as late as 1835. Since then the growth has been steady, and in recent years the industrial development of the village has been marked.

Rock Island became a separate municipality in 1872. It is today one of the most important ports of entry along the provincial border. Rock Island, therefore, is one of New England's nearest industrial neighbors, with the result that from this point many products are shipped to all parts of Great Britain, the United States and other localities. This community is situated on one of the oldest and most used international highways between the industrial centres of Eastern Canada and New England.

On the Canadian side thoroughly efficient labor is available at prices very much below those paid in the industrial centres of New England. A splendid water supply is also available, with an abundance of electric power.

Two banks are located in Rock Island to look after the needs of the people, fine churches of different denominations grace the town and efficient schools cater to the needs of the younger portion of the population. In brief, Rock Island offers all the attractions and inducements which such an important and fast-growing town should have at its command. The town's fine golf course and its outstanding opera house are but two of the many added features of which the town can justly boast.

The people of Rock Island are proud of their town, take pride in its past achievements and look with confidence and optimism into the future years, which they feel will prove beneficial to the town, and that as time passes Rock Island will maintain its present upward climb and continue to be one of the towns "par excellence" of the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY FURNISHED SURPRISES IN GRIDIRON CIRCLES

Although Bereft of Ten Regulars by Graduation Last June, Lennoxville Collegians Captured Two Provincial Intermediate Rugby Championships—Purple-Clad Students Suffered Only Two Defeats in Nine Games and Reached Dominion Intermediate Intercollegiate Final—Sarnia Imperials Dominated Canadian Senior Gridiron Picture.

The Bishop's University rugby star brightened the Quebec intermediate horizon last fall. The team which started its season with little more than the old college spirit developed into a fighting aggregation which surprised and confounded the critics who had relegated the student pigskin warriors to the background when graduation last June took a toll of ten regulars.

Certainly when the first call for practice was answered there was little or nothing to show that the collegians would make much headway in the eastern intermediate division of the Quebec Rugby Football Union or in their branch of the Canadian Intercollegiate Union. A few of the regulars of the 1933 squad were among the available material and to fill the vacant positions were recruits whose slim amount of experience had been gleaned as substitutes on the senior team or at other schools.

There was one factor, however, which afforded a ray of hope. The backfield was intact with Mac Dunsmore, Ogden Glass, "Chic" Carson and Hutchison assured of their regular berths. Around this nucleus was formed an aggregation which was to provide one of the most brilliant chapters in the ninety-year-old history of the Lennoxville institution.

The University played in both Quebec intermediate circuits. In the Quebec Union group they were bracketed with their perennial rivals, the Sherbrooke Athletics, and with the Quebec Football Club, an entry formed by uniting the Ancient Capital's 57th Battery and the Quebec Swimmers Athletic Club. In the intercollegiate race they received their opposition from Loyola College and McGill University.

Before the schedule opened Bishop's had molded together a squad whose principal offensive assets were speed and a formidable aerial attack. The team was too light to adopt the old-fashioned line plunging system and the fine points of the aerial route were drilled into the youthful candidates. Behind the line of scrimmage was a quick-thinking backfield which schooled itself to take advantage of every opportunity and relied more on capitalizing on the mistakes of its opposition than on its own initiative. The contingent of freshmen candidates produced more promising material than was at first anticipated and contributed materially towards hurdling the seemingly insurmountable barriers and obstacles which their opponents placed in the path of the youthful Bishop's representatives.

The purple and white-clad athletes were confronted with a formidable double schedule. In an exhibition fixture which culminated their practice sessions Larry Griffiths' proteges humbled Bishop's College School to the tune of forty-nine to nothing. This victory was the beginning of a long string of triumphs which carried the McGreermen into the Dominion Intermediate Intercollegiate semi-final and earned for them the Quebec Union's intermediate championship.

In the provincial intermediate series the collegians scored only nineteen points against thirty-three for their opponents. But the difference in the point columns was the result of the lone defeat Bishop's suffered in the three-cornered race—a twenty-five to one setback from the Quebec Club in the Ancient Capital. They defeated the Athletics twice by scores of thirteen to seven and two to one, respectively, and blanked Quebec by three to nothing on the Lennoxville campus gridiron.

In the intercollegiate fight Bishop's experienced only one defeat. This reverse—a nineteen to nothing defeat by McGill's Redmen—came after the Griffithsmen had clinched a berth in the Canadian eliminations. On that occasion a scrub aggregation was given a chance to gain valuable experience and the regulars were kept on the sidelines in preparation for the play-offs. In the other encounter with McGill the Lennoxville boys emerged with a nine to nothing decision, while against Loyola they won twice by counts of nine to three and twenty-five to five, respectively. At the end of the season Bishop's had produced 106 points in nine games against sixty for their foes.

Rather than compete for Dominion intermediate honors Bishop's voted to tackle the intercollegiate route. They met the University of Toronto in a "sudden-death" semi-final fixture and were eliminated by a score of twenty-five to one.

The local Athletics, on the other hand, started the fall campaign with what appeared to be one of the strongest teams to wear the red and black jerseys in many years. There was a wealth of material but it was badly distributed in the different positions. A heavy aggregation, the Athletics were handicapped by weather conditions, the rain-soaked condition of the Parade Grounds on several schedule dates drowning all hopes of victory.

The Bishop's University Juniors, Stanstead College and the Sherbrooke High School experienced successful seasons in the interscholastic circuits and exhibition encounters, recording an impressive slate of victories against few defeats. Several individuals among the younger squads showed considerable promise and revealed that they were about ready to graduate into higher gridiron circles.

The Dominion's greatest aggregation unquestionably was Sarnia's Imperials, who annexed the Canadian senior championship after toiling six years to capture the major pennant. The Imperials, led by Hugh "Bummer' Stirling and Ormond Beach, considered two of the six outstanding individual performers of a colorful season, romped through their campaign with ten consecutive victories, no losses and no ties.

The Imperials were the only 1933 champions to retain their laurels. They maintained their hold on the Ontario Rugby Football Union flag which they have won four times in the last five years. The 1933 national title holders, the Toronto Argonauts, succumbed in a close interprovincial "Big Four" battle in which Hamilton's Tigers emerged winners on the last day of the schedule with the Argos and Montreal's Wheelers deadlocked in second place, a single point behind the Bengals.

Hamilton's bid for the Dominion throne was snuffed out by Sarnia, while Regina's Roughriders, who paraded through all western opposition and challenged in the intersectional final for the twelfth consecutive year, made a brave stand before losing by twenty to twelve to the Sarnians. On the west coast the Vancouver Meralomas won the British Columbia title and upset the University of Alberta, Alberta's contenders for the Canadian title, before being shoved off the play-off trail by Regina.

The outstanding achievement by a coach was accomplished by Ted Reeve, Toronto sports columnist and humorist. Reeve, mentor of the Queen's University gridiron representatives, had been favored to produce an intercollegiate champion until an anti-fraternity ruling cost him five regular players. He developed a champion anyway. Scarcely had the devastating blow been struck, leaving the Kingston Tricolor with only fifteen senior players, when the Reevemen defeated the University of Toronto. They lost to Varsity in the next fixture, but in the play-off were victorious by a single point.

The gallant rush of Queen's "lost battalion" that led to the last minute triumph in the Intercollegiate Football Union playdowns was recognized in a pool taken by Canadian sports writers to determine what classic topped the Dominion's sports battles in points of thrills. The newspapermen were almost unanimous in their balloting that they got the biggest kick out of the gameness of the Tricolor, not only in beating Varsity in the sudden-death play-off but in staying near the top at all.

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STANSTEAD COLLEGE

Achievement in Past Year

ACADEMIC

Last year was one of the best in recent years in academic achievement. The various class averages were all higher than usual and in the Government examinations in June all but one who wrote were successful. The leader of this class was awarded the Narcissa Farrand Scholarship, open to students of the Eastern Townships.

In the High School Inspector's report for last year the College was rated as "Very Good."

MUSIC

The Conservatory of Music presented six candidates for the McGill Junior Theory examinations last June when all six passed with distinction. One of these students took the highest mark in Canada.

BUGBEE COLLEGE

A larger number of "advanced course" students were graduated last June than in any previous year. Students writing Montreal Board of Trade examinations received high commendation from that institution.

FINANCIAL

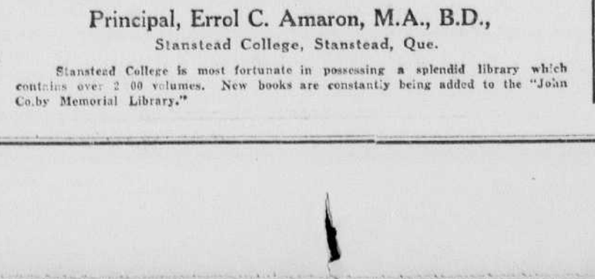
Last year the College closed its financial year with a small surplus, part of which was used by the trustees to re-imburse cuts in teachers' salaries.

HEALTH

The health of the college is usually excellent. Every student undergoes a thorough medical examination upon entering. The results of this examination determine the activities of the student during the year. In the past three and a half years there have been only two cases of infectious diseases in the residence. A small hospital is maintained on the grounds to take care of such cases. Good food, pure water, regular hours, plenty of sleep and regulated, supervised exercise combined with immediate attention to minor ailments tend to keep the school healthy.

ATHLETICS

The college has large fields both for boys and girls, and engages two physical instructors, one for boys and one for girls. All resident students are required to participate in the athletic programme of the school according to their strength and ability. There are four tennis courts on the grounds. the College rents the town covered rink five days a week. There is splendid skiing. Last fall the College won the Stanstead County track championship as well as the Eastern Townships Interscholastic Football championship. Both boys and girls also play against other schools both at home and away.



Business College Main College Gym Music School

Residential schools in all parts of this continent have during the past few years experienced very trying times. Scores and scores have closed their doors, many have piled up great deficits while others have seriously curtailed their activities. Stanstead College has not been immune from the ravages of the depression, and its registration has dropped accordingly. But, nevertheless, this old Eastern Townships institution has more than held its own. This has been due to a number of causes which can best be summed up by saying that a very large number of people convinced that the unique work done at Stanstead College should be kept going without interruption have seen to it that hard times should not seriously hinder the educational work of the college.

In addition to the above special features the College requires every student following Academic or Diploma courses to take the regular courses in Religious Education. Public Speaking is also stressed. Approximately twenty-five debates are held annually. Last year the College conducted a Model Assembly of the League of Nations in which 25 countries were represented by 65 students, many of which came from other schools, two being in the United States. The Model Assembly this year should be even more pretentious than last year's. Plays are also given, some indoors and some on the campus. The College conducts annually the Eastern Townships Spring Interscholastic Track Meet.

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For illustrated prospectus containing full particulars of Stanstead College and all its departments apply to:

Principal, Errol C. Amaron, M.A., B.D.,
Stanstead College, Stanstead, Que.

Stanstead College is most fortunate in possessing a splendid library which contains over 2 00 volumes. New books are constantly being added to the "John Cosby Memorial Library."

VARIETY OF COURSES

Stanstead College through its various departments offers a very wide range of courses of study.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The Elementary School with a staff of six qualified teachers is situated on the campus a few yards from the Main Building. Here instruction is given in the courses prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction. Grades I to VII are taught in this school. The school is assisted by various specialists from other departments of the College. Penmanship is taught by an expert from the Business College; Music is looked after by teachers from the Conservatory of Music; the students are allowed all the athletic facilities of the College, including the services of trained athletic instructors for both boys and girls; the health of the students is looked after by a resident trained nurse.

ACADEMY

The Academy which consists of all the High School grades plus Grade XII or Senior Matriculation has a staff of six teachers who are all specialists in their own subjects. In addition to the regular academic subjects, students receive instruction in Commercial subjects in the Business College, and in Music in the Conservatory. The College follows the regular Provincial curriculum, including Physics, Chemistry, Intermediate Mathematics, Drawing, Music and German. Special emphasis is given to French. A special French table is maintained in the College dining room at which only French may be spoken. All resident students are required to spend two and a half hours a day in supervised study.

BUGBEE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Bugbee Business College was established at Stanstead College many years ago through the bequest of the late Dr. Bugbee. In this department thorough courses are given in Commercial subjects as well as in Stenography. There is accommodation in this department for nearly 100 students. The typewriting room contains 20 typewriters. The college grants diplomas in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Advanced Bookkeeping, Stenography, and Secretarial Courses. Students may begin any course at any time and may graduate upon completion of the course irrespective of the time of year. The courses are planned to take the average students one year to complete successfully.

Eastern Townships Conservatory of Music

This department of the College has in its equipment some 20 pianos, including a Grand Piano for concert purposes, and a pipe organ. The ground floor and archway of the Music building contain several individual practice rooms, while the upper floor and gallery constitute the assembly hall, which on occasion has seated 300 people. The Conservatory grants diplomas, both soloist's and teacher's, in piano, organ, violin and voice. There are five full-time music teachers on the staff and a few student teachers. All resident students are entitled to tuition in music. This is included in the all-inclusive fee. The Conservatory conducts a Senior and a Junior Orchestra as well as a Choral Society.

What is Being Accomplished in Protestant Education in the Province of Quebec.

by W. P. Percival, M.A., Ph.D., Director of Protestant Education.

The Honourable
Walter G. Mitchell, K.C., D.C.L.

CHAIRMAN PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Address—Care of Mitchell, Ralston, Kearney and Duquette, Royal Bank Building, Montreal.

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DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY OF THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

By years of patient effort a general belief in the efficacy of education was gradually built up in this country. So thoroughly was the work done that it looked as though, in a short time, opposition to a good education for all would have died as calm a death as the former resistance to general taxation for education.

Never was a time as unsafe as the present to leave masses of men in ignorance or even half educated. The untrained mind is highly inflammable. Witness the savage to see how easily his spirits can be stirred. The cultured mind, on the other hand, is cool. It is restrained. It thinks. It weighs. It looks behind. It peers ahead. If education is to become the plaything of the few, the toy of the rich, its feet will be shown to be of clay.

Education is the biggest business in our country. Governments, school commissioners, philanthropists, armies of teachers in country, village, town and city are working partners in this gigantic enterprise. But not only is it the biggest business in the world. It is a business which has always ranked high in purity of purpose and of administration and it must be kept there. It is a business in which graft usually plays little part. If well conducted the dividends derived from education soon repay the capital expenditure in scores of ways. Most of the expenses involved are of salaries to teachers who must be duly qualified after giving years to preparation both academic and professional, and who are recognized by the award of diplomas by government departments of education. These teachers give regular hours of service, mostly expending themselves and their time far beyond the contracted amounts and bearing little proportion to whether they receive prosperity or depression pay.

When the present century dawned there was an enrolment of 36,000 in the Protestant schools. This compares with more than 78,000 today, and is an increase of over 110 per cent. Though there are two divisions in the educational system of this Province the numerical responsibility of the Protestants is over four times as great as that in all the government schools in Prince Edward Island, approximately ninety per cent. of the enrolment in the schools in New Brunswick and seventy per cent. of that in British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

To bring the course of study up to date as much as possible a process of revision was commenced four years ago and is still continuing. Much of the work has been accomplished and is at present in effect in most schools. A feature of the revision in the high school grades has been the provision made for those students who do not wish to enter college. Previously all the work of the school led towards matriculation and the pupil had little choice of subjects. Now few subjects are compulsory in the highest grades and the number of options has been considerably increased. These can doubtless be still further extended as facilities can be provided in the schools. An unfortunate stumbling block has sprung up, however, which is seriously restricting the use of the services afforded, namely, that the majority of parents and pupils are assuming that no course can be good which does not lead to entrance to a university. To chase a will o' the wisp of this kind can only lead to disillusionment and disappointment.

I hope that large numbers of parents and friends of the Protestant schools of the Province of Quebec attended the educational meetings which were held in their community during the past few days. In this connection I would like to thank the clergy for their efforts on behalf of education at all times, both in the pulpit and out of it, but particularly during Education Week when many of them devoted much time and thought to the work of the young.

I trust that many persons in the Eastern Townships grasped the opportunity offered by many school boards and teachers to visit the schools during Education Week. The open school was one of its features. I should like to see that movement expanded very much in succeeding years. I have heard many expressions from delighted parents over the conditions that they have witnessed.

Every school is not perfect and every teacher is not a paragon. But taken as a whole those who are visiting our schools are rating them as distinctly good. Efforts are being made to infuse into every boy and girl in school a passionate hunger and thirst for the righteousness that comes from a recognition of the highest purposes for which they live. Children need to see in their teachers, their elders, their classmates and the materials of instruction ideals of truth, beauty and morality So they may incorporate them in their own beings. They must be taught that life is real, life is earnest. They must find that there is a difference between pursuit of a purpose and of a bauble. The school and the school subjects are not merely ends in themselves. They are also means to ends. They are the best means we know for teaching children how to live and how to prepare for future worthy living.

In the Protestant schools great efforts are made to have the children learn morality and religion in a manner that will reflect favourably upon their lives.

The aims of these courses may be stated as follows:

1. To impart a general knowledge of the contents of the Bible with particular reference to the incidents and passages which afford a basis for the moral and religious instruction of children.

2. To stimulate an interest in the Bible as one of the masterpieces of English literature.

3. To afford the teacher an opportunity of emphasizing the moral and religious foundations of our civilization and the importance of upright character in personal and national life.

The present course of study in Moral and Religious Instruction is arranged topically as far as possible. Thus the work of Grades I and II gathers about the duty of helpfulness; Grade III deals with thankfulness and its expression in action; Grade IV studies mainly the early days and early environment of Jesus; Grade V is concerned with service and the will of God; Grade VI studies the life of Jesus in outline; Grade VII is occupied with a study of the lives of the early Christian heroes.

The Scripture of Grades I, II and III is taught orally in the form of stories told to the pupils. The references given assist the teacher in finding the material for these stories. The stories should be so constructed and presented that the good, and not the evil will be emphasized. The teacher is instructed to make the right so pleasing that the child will feel impelled to imitate it. It is the object to be natural in telling the stories, to use simple language, make clear statements, delight in the story and the telling of it.

In Grades I and II the stories centre around outstanding characters in the Old and New Testaments. Abraham, Isaac, Moses, Jethro, David, Jonathan, The Good Smaritan, Peter and Dorcas are among those who are shown in helpful situations.

In Grade III children are taught reasons for thanking God; for the beautiful things of Nature, for friends and playmates, for rest and worship. They are taught ways of thanking God, illustrations of people thanking Him, and songs of thanksgiving. They are shown examples of people who do right.

Grade IV learns of the coming of Jesus. His experiences as a boy. Stories Jesus would hear from His mother and incidents in which He is shown going about doing good.

The work of Grade V consists of examples of trusting and serving God, ways of seeking to know God's will and how to put it into effect.

In the sixth and seventh grades the life of Jesus and the early Christian heroes, Peter and Paul, are dealt with in a thorough manner. Teaching by parables and miracles are illustrated; the events of Holy Week, the resurrection and ascension as expounded in Holy writ are inculcated.

Special assignments are made for Christmas, New Year, Thanksgiving and Armistice Day.

No examination is set in Religious Instruction. Pupils are asked to assimilate, appreciate and live worthily, rather than study for recitation and questioning.

The ordinary course of study in the Protestant schools of the Province of Quebec is completed in eleven grades or years.

Grades I to VII inclusive are Elementary; Grades VIII and IX are Intermediate; Grades X and XI and the continuation year are High School.

In graded elementary schools the first seven grades are taught.

Grade VIII cannot be taught in an elementary school nor Grade X in an intermediate school unless special permission to do so has been requested and obtained from the Director of Protestant Education. Such permission is valid for one year only.

In ungraded and rural elementary schools the seven grades are usually combined in four classes. The satisfactory completion of the work prescribed for these four classes will allow a pupil to enter the eighth grade of an intermediate or high school.

The intermediate and high schools are classed as Secondary Schools.

In the high school there are two courses, the Academic and the General. Both courses lead to a High School Leaving Certificate. The Academic course is followed by pupils intending to matriculate into the Arts faculty of a university. The General Course, besides qualifying for a High School Leaving Certificate, leads to entrance into the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, and to certain faculties, other than the Arts faculty, of a university, provided the pupil takes the prescribed subjects and the number of subjects necessary in each case.

The main difference between the courses is that those pupils who intend to enter a university must satisfy the admission requirements of that university; those who wish to enter the school for Teachers must satisfy the conditions demanded for entrance. Students who wish to prepare for entrance to other institutions and those who desire to stay in school simply to obtain cultural satisfaction may take certain compulsory subjects, and may exercise options in other subjects in accordance with the offerings in any school.

Transition from one course to another is rendered easy, with certain limitations, in accordance with the wishes and differing tastes of the students. It is to be expected that these transitions will be fairly frequent. Students of ability in one course who are able and willing to take up one or more subjects in the other course are allowed to do so. They must not, however, take more than a limited maximum for credit for competitive purposes.

In addition to the eleven grades, a twelfth grade or continuation year may be added to the school course under certain conditions which are stated by the Protestant Committee as follows:

The Department of Education may grant to High Schools permission to teach the subjects of the Continuation Year, provided that such schools comply with the following conditions to the satisfaction of the Director of Protestant Education:

1. Application must be made to the Director of Protestant Education preceding the school year for which permission is requested.
2. The school shall be adequately staffed and equipped for the work for which application is made.
3. The subjects of Grades VIII to XI must have been taught successfully for at least two years immediately preceding the filing of the application.
4. All other conditions governing High Schools must be fulfilled.

The purposes of the Continuation Year are as follows:

1. It affords students who may so desire an opportunity of furthering their cultural education by carrying on more extended work in subjects which have already interested them in their previous school course. Their success will be recognized by a continuation year certificate.

2. It enables students who have had an uneven high school course, that is, those who may have done well in certain subjects but poorly in others, to spend a session filling up gaps in their knowledge of fundamentals, and thus make their school course more complete, or strengthen their preparation for Junior Matriculation. Such students may take subjects which were not included in their personal programmes in previous years. This course allows the maximum of freedom to the student in the choice of subjects and stages in the subjects. The student is allowed to study the subject desired in the grade which dealt with that part of it in which he was deficient. Such a student might also be allowed to take one or two of the regular courses in the continuation year.

In June, 1934, a new book of instructions for the guidance of teachers was issued by the Department of Education. This contains much more explicit directions regarding the teaching of the school subjects than was formerly given. The guidance is not confined, however, to technical points. The teacher is encouraged to take broader views and to visualize the purposes of the instruction given. Before each section devoted to a particular subject is a statement of aims which a good teacher will use not only to give point to his own teaching, but which he will also discuss with his pupils in order that they may take a larger interest in their work through understanding its objectives.

The objectives are cited below in some subjects which have received particular attention in the school curriculum in the past few years.

Art:

1. To develop a sense of beauty, harmony, and order in life.
2. To cultivate good taste, particularly in colour and form.
3. To interest pupils in the improvement of their environment with a view to their own happiness and that of the community.
4. To create a sensitiveness to the beauty and wonder of nature and of the manual works of human genius.
5. To develop creative imagination.
6. To understand colour in its various uses and applications.
7. To train the pupils in the technique of drawing and of constructive work along artistic lines.

Music:

1. To use music as a means of developing the rhythmic instinct of the child, leading to the observance of order and proportion in life.
2. To stimulate the appreciation of music as one of the great interpretative arts.
3. To train the human voice as an instrument for expressing beauty of sound.
4. To develop, by means of music, the child's powers of perception, attention and imagination.
5. To afford a means for the pleasurable use of leisure.
6. To encourage, where possible, the development of skill in the use of some musical instrument.

English:

1. To stimulate an appreciation of fine expression in prose and verse.
2. To introduce pupils to the great literary heritage of the English-speaking peoples.
3. To establish contacts with the life and thought of others, in varying circumstances, through imaginative reconstruction of the experiences described by great writers.
4. To afford pupils a means of understanding and interpreting their own lives through the recorded life and experiences of others.

There are 341 Protestant school corporations in the Province of Quebec, 198 being boards of commissioners and 143 boards of trustees. These operate under the provisions of the Education Act and the Regulations of the Protestant Committee.

These corporations manage 532 elementary schools, 76 intermediate schools, and 66 high schools In the elementary schools there are 51,577 pupils, in the intermediate 6,407 and in the high schools 20,347, a total of 78, 331.

These pupils are in charge of 371 male teachers and 2,361 female teachers. The average salary paid to the former is $2,543 and to the latter $1,125. As these averages include the better salaries paid to teachers in the urban centres they do not give a true picture.

Among the textbooks in English and the new subjects of Extra English are some historical tales connected with the period covered by the syllabus in British history. Kipling's "Puck of Pook's Hill" gives a picture of England in the days of the Roman occupation. Yonge's "The Little Duke" deals with events in Normandy in the tenth century. Kingsley's "Hereward the Wake" is concerned with the time of the Norman conquest. Scott's "The Talisman" treats of the foreign adventures of Richard I. Stevenson's "The Black Arrow" describes England in the time of Henry VI. In Yonge's "A Book of Golden Deeds" the following stories relate to English history: The Keys of Calais, time of Edward III; The Carnival of Perth, James I of Scotland; Sir Thomas More's Daughter, time of Henry VIII. Scott's "The Flight of King Charles" deals with the time of the Commonwealth after the battle of Worcester. The scene of "Lorna Doone" is England in the days of James II. Henty's "With Wolfe in Canada" and Quiller-Couch's "Forty Amity" are concerned with the Seven Years War in America.

Teachers who desire to attain and maintain efficiency must keep themselves informed regarding the progress of education, current practice and the new methods of instruction which are being constantly developed. They have an opportnity of doing so through the Professional Library which has been established by the Department of Education.

The Library now contains two hundred and fifty volumes.

The summer school which has been in operation at Macdonald College since 1931 enables teachers to acquire greater professional skill and also to improve their status. Teachers with elementary diplomas may obtain advanced elementary diplomas after successful attendance at two sessions; teachers with intermediate diplomas may obtain advanced intermediate diplomas after successful attendance at three sessions; teachers holding elementary diplomas granted before June, 1934, who have fulfilled the entrance requirements for the intermediate class in the School for Teachers, may obtain intermediate diplomas after successful attendance at four sessions. If these teachers have received an elementary diploma after June, 1934, successful attendance at three sessions only will be required.

The course leading to the elementary diploma has been lengthened from four months to a full session at Macdonald College.

In addition to the lengthening of the time for training for elementary diplomas those who intend to enter the intermediate class will in future need higher academic preparation. Candidates for admission to this class next September must present ten units of Grade XI work instead of the eight that have been required hitherto. In addition, candidates for intermediate diplomas must look forward to returning to summer school to work for advanced intermediate diplomas if they wish to remain permanently in the teaching profession..

The course at Bishop's University has been for some years on a graduate basis. Those who wish to become high school teachers may no longer complete their training during three under-graduate years. They must return for a fourth year, after graduating with the B.A. degree, and devote their full time to effective preparation for the profession of teaching. At McGill University students may still complete their training for teaching during their third and fourth years. A large number, however, is now returning for a fifth year. It is probable that before long all candidates will be required to do so.

The regular grants distributed at present by the Department are as follows:

Public school funds	$275,000.00
Rural school funds	125,000.00
Grants to municipalities paying a minimum of $225.00	125,000.00
Grants to municipalities paying a minimum of $250.00	60,000.00
Grants to municipalities paying a minimum of $275.00	30,000.00
Grants to municipalities paying a minimum of $325.00	10,000.00
Total	$625,000.00

These sums would not be reduced under the new plan, but would be distributed as follows:

a. A sum of $200,000.00 divided among all school municipalities, according to the number of children enrolled, regardless of salaries paid to teachers;

b. A sum of $150,000.00 divided among all school municipalities, except cities and towns, paying an average salary of $200.00, provided there is no salary under $150.00.

c. A sum of $150,000.00 divided among all the school municipalities, except cities and towns, paying an average salary of $250.00, provided there is no salary under $200.00.

d. A sum of $65,000.00 divided among all the school municipalities, except cities and towns, paying an average salary of $275.00, provided there is no salary under $250.00;

e. A sum of $35,000.00 divided among all school municipalities paying an average salary of $300.00, provided there is no salary under $275;

f. A sum of $25,000.00 divided among all school municipalities paying an average salary of $325.00, provided there is no salary under $300.00.

In order that school property may be maintained, improved and extended, vigilance must be exercised and progressive ideals prevail. During the session 1933-34 a total of 185 school houses were built or repaired in the Protestant school municipalities of the Province—exclusive of the Island of Montreal—at a cost of $126,008. The expenses for ordinary repairs are the responsibility of the school boards, but the government usually assists in the cost of construction of new buildings.

The education of the child is the greatest responsibility of the parent and of the state. It is their most sacred trust. The thorough assumption of that duty is a test of the devotion of each generation to the succeeding one.

FARNHAM TODAY WELL ADVANCED ON ROAD OF MODERN PROGRESS

Located in One of Most Important Districts of Eastern Townships, Farnham Is Recognized Throughout Province as Important Industrial, Commercial and Railway Centre—History Dates Back to Year 1798, Although It Was Not Until Several Years Later that Township of Farnham Was Opened for Colonization.

The history of Farnham dates back to the year 1798. Like the history of other Eastern Townships villages and towns, it is replete with interesting features, with records of achievement and the strength of early pioneers.

Farnham is situated in the County of Missisquoi, a thriving centre on the banks of the Yamaska River, which is a contributory of the historic old Richelieu River. Located in one of the most important districts of the Eastern Townships, Farnham is recognized throughout the province as an important industrial, commercial and railway centre.

Although the history of Farnham goes back to 1798, it was not until several years later that the Township of Farnham was opened for colonization. The site was named "Farnham" after a little village in Surrey, England. It was in the latter village that Monseigneur of St. Vallier spent two years in captivity. In its early days the present town was known as West Farnham to distinguish it from the village of East Farnham.

With a population of over four thousand, the town comprises the western part of the Township of Farnham. Incorporated as a town on December 28, 1876, it is situated on the Marieville-Cowansville highway, thirty-nine miles from Montreal. It is a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is also served by the Canadian National Railway, which operates a line from Montreal through Farnham to Granby and Waterloo. From Farnham to Waterloo this railway operates over the old roadbed of the original Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, the first railroad to reach Farnham.

Farnham is noted for its exceptional location as an industrial centre on account of its railway facilities and its abundant supply of electric power. The land about Farnham is level and affords good factory sites adjacent to the railway lines.

According to Mrs. C. M. Day, whose history of the Eastern Townships was published in 1869, John Bowker, a young man from St. Armand, settled in Farnham Township in January, 1827. At that time only two other settlers were located there. Like so many other thriving villages, towns and cities of the Eastern Townships, water power was largely responsible for attracting settlers to this particular locality, and for several years also for the growth and development of the village. Then came railways to give added impetus to its growth.

Regarding the early settlement of the Township and of the village of Farnham, Mrs. Day's history of the Eastern Townships says: "The warrant of survey for Farnham was issued on August 27th, 1798, soon after which the tract was formed into a township, and part of it granted to the heirs of Col. Samuel Wells and thirteen additional associates. These grants were in the eastern part of the township and many openings were made there, while the tract now known as West Farnham remained an unbroken wilderness. An extensive grant of this wild land was made to George Allsop, Esq., for government service; but years elapsed before it was claimed by the heirs of the grantee; and in the meantime several families of settlers had located upon different parts of it, chiefly in the vicinity of the Yamaska River.

"William Cook, who came from Rhode Island, built a saw mill in 1817, and at nearly the same time Isaac Gibb located about one mile east of the present village. J. Higgins settled in what is now known as Higgins' Hill, and Captain Buck chose a location near the forks of the Yamaska River. The fact that these lands were owned by non-resident proprietors operated very unfavorably toward their permanent settlement and, in consequence of there being no one to look after the interests of the real owners, much timber was taken from the premises by irresponsible parties.

"These lands were first occupied by the heirs in the persons of three grandsons of George Allsop, namely: George Carlton Allsop, John Bonfield Allsop and John Charles Allsop. They did not locate here permanently, however, till after the year 1840, since which the land has been sold to other proprietors.

"In January, 1827, John Bowker, a young man from St. Armand, located upon the site of the present village, at which time there were but three log houses on the premises and few indications of settlement for a distance of seven miles toward St. Cesaire. Settlers were forced to carry their grain to Stanbridge for grinding until 1834, when a run of stones was placed in the saw mill for this purpose. The first grist mill was built about the year 1840.

"The first public road through the place was the continuation of the Stanstead line, which was finally carried past Mt. Johnson to the Chambly River, whence there were frequented routes to Montreal. For many years all the travel on this line was done in the winter for on account of the imperfectly constructed road, travel was particularly difficult, not to say dangerous or impracticable. In 1830, however, a government grant was obtained and expended in such improvements as made it more passable. In 1855 the township was separated into two municipalities."

The ecclesiastical history of Farnham is not without interest, for the spiritual growth of the town has not been allowed to take second place to the industrial or material development.

The first church mission was established by the Methodists, in 1842, by Rev. Mr. Hutchinson. Five years later an Anglican mission was opened by Rev. William Jones, and a parish shortly after was erected. The Roman Catholic parish was erected in 1851 by Bishop Ignace Bourget, and its first priest was Rev. Joseph Dallais.

Two names prominently identified with the early Anglican church in Farnham were those of Rev. T. Johnson and Rev. J. Jones. The latter undertook a very successful collecting tour in England, where he raised funds for the erection of a church and parsonage, and to inaugurate a partial endowment of about six hundred pounds. In January, 1847, the land on which the church and parsonage stood was deeded to the church by James Allsop, son of the original grantee.

In September, 1848, Hon. A. T. Galt, afterwards Sir A. T. Galt, representing the British American Land Company, presented fifty acres of land to the mission. The first minister, Rev. William Jones, who commenced his ministry in 1847, remained for ten years, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Searth, who remained but two years. In 1859 Rev. T. W. Mussen assumed his duties.

Today Farnham is well advanced on the road to modern progress. It is a town of which its people, composed chiefly of English and French stock, are justly proud. It is one of the more important towns in the Eastern Townships, and one whose rapid and healthy growth has added materially to the advancement which this important section of Quebec Province has enjoyed. Farnham, like the rest of the Eastern Townships, is preparing for still greater development, and progress which time is certain to bring to Canada's oldest province.

BEDFORD RESIDENT PENS PICTURE OF DISTRICT IN ITS EARLY DAYS

Continued from page 40

of seventy-two years. He had toiled, had faith in his idea and won. The Corey Needle Company was a success. In 1915 the plant and business was sold to the Torrington Company, of Torrington, Conn., and it became the nucleus of the present business here.

In 1846 Robert Jones, who had acquired the water powers and other interests from Abram Lampman, sold out to George Clayes, who came here from Burlington, Vt. For forty years the Clayes, both bearing the surname of George, owned the mills as well as large blocks of land here, but at the death of the last survivor there remained only a moiety of the land unsold. All of these men were progressive business men and did much to advance the interests of the town.

Some time early in the "70's" a machine shop was started here by two brothers by the name of Shaw, Nathanial and Winthrop. For many years they manufactured sewing machines and finally the business developed into Rapid Manufacturing Company and typewriters and some other lines of small machines were added to the output of the factory. The plant was finally destroyed by fire and the business was liquidated.

There are three church organizations in Bedford, the first to be built was the Episcopal Church. This church was built in 1832, largely through the influence of Hon. Robert Jones, who gave fifty acres of land for a glebe and extended other aid. Rev. James Jones was the first rector and a trip to England resulted in placing the newly-erected church on a firm financial basis. Both the United and Roman Catholic edifices were built during the early "70's," the Roman Catholic Church being destroyed by fire in 1908, but was re-built and greatly enlarged.

Bedford has an industry of which it is justly proud. It is the firm of F. W. Jones and Son, manufacturers of bee-keepers' supplies, in which they do a large business, their product being shipped to many foreign countries. The business was founded by Mr. Jones when a young man and he still is, and remains the moving force in the venture. This, like the case of William Corey and the Corey Needle Company, is a dream materialized.

GLIMPSE OF EARLY GRANBY FOUND IN OLD PERIODICAL

Farmer's Advocate of January 12, 1835, Described Granby as "An Excellent Township with as Little Waste Land as Any in the Country."

The "Farmer's Advocate" of January 12, 1835, gives the following glimpse of Granby in the early part of the last century: "Granby is an excellent township with as little waste land as any in the country. The first settlement was made in 1808. In 1810 there were fourteen or fifteen families. In 1821 Richard Frost purchased a site situated on a branch of the Yamaska River and laid out the village into half-acre lots. It contains eighteen dwelling houses, two of which are fitted up in good style for houses of entertainment, one large school house which also serves for a place of public worship, one saw mill, one grist mill, one fulling mill, three traders, two pearlasheries, one factory for manufacturing fanning mills, one tanner, currier and shoemaker, and would be an excellent place for a good blacksmith, a cabinet maker, and indeed almost any mechanic, as there is plenty of lumber of all kinds of the best quality.

"The stages from Montreal and Stanstead meet at Granby village every Tuesday and Friday, and leave Granby every Wednesday and Saturday at four in the morning. Five miles west of the village are two saw mills, employed in sawing lumber for Quebec and Montreal markets. Also, a grist mill erected by Stephen L. Hungerford, Esq., and far surpasses anything of the kind in the county. This mill went into operation on the first instant, and the average amount of work has been two hundred bushels per day.

"Granby Townships contains 150 families and 900 inhabitants, probably one-half American, the remainder English, Scotch and Irish. The society is generally good. There are three religious denominations—Congregationalists Episcopalians and Wesleyan Methodists. Six schools receive allowances from government. There have been eight new roads laid out this season and established by road commissioners, which will, when finished, enable farmers settling in different parts of the township to take their produce to market with as little expense as from any other township."

ORIGIN OF NAME OF GRANBY CITY IS MATTER OF MUCH SPECULATION

Township of Granby Was Named by King George the Third, Although Meaning of Name Remains Shrouded in Mystery—Believed King Wanted to Honor Some Nobleman with Title of Marquis of Granby—Granby Today Is a Modern City of Which the Eastern Townships Is Justly Proud.

Students of Eastern Townships' history have long tried to determine how the City of Granby derived its name. So far all attempts have been unsuccessful.

Granby is practically the only name throughout the Eastern Townships whose history cannot be traced directly to some early pioneer, some outstanding British statesman or to some place bearing a similar name in the Mother Country.

In the year 1801 King George the Third issued a copy of the order setting forth the boundaries of the Townships of Milton and Granby. The copy's concluding sentence reads as follows: "This township will forever hereafter continue and remain a township by the name of Granby, forever hereafter to be called, known and distinguished."

No reason is given for so naming the township, but in all the survey documents it is mentioned as being "commonly called Granby" and the King apparently resolved that the name of the place should not be changed. It is generally supposed that the King desired to honor a certain nobleman by the name and title of the "Marquis of Granby" and gave his name to the township.

History shows that a few locations had been made in Granby previous to the War of 1812. Roswell Spalding, son of John Spalding, one of the associates of Shefford, who had settled near the mountain, came to Granby in 1809 and settled his habitation two miles east from the site of the city. In 1818 Richard Frost, who had opened a store in Frost Village, received a grant of five hundred acres of land in Granby, and purchased from the agent of an absent proprietor named McWaters, the tract on which the city of Granby now stands. At the time of his purchase the only frame building on the premises was a barn, but in a very short time three log dwellings, also a saw and a grist mill, were added to the settlement. This included the extent of improvements within the limits of the present corporation.

In 1825 Mr. Frost came to reside in Granby, and in 1826 a post office was opened on the direct line of weekly mails sent from Chambly to Stanstead. Of course, by this time a few new families had settled in the district. Several from Vermont named Horner were of the pioneers. One find also, the names of John Wetherby, Peter McLean, J. Garotte and Harlow Miner. In 1829 there were only four suitable houses and a few temporary abodes, but the erection of another saw mill by John Horner supplied lumber for the building of more and better dwellings. It is on record that Peter McLean ground the first grist in 1829 in the old stone grist mill. The first storekeeper was Frances Gilmour, who also conducted a potash business. Harlow Miner is a name that together with that of his son and grandson, shall go down in history as the backbone of Granby's industrial expansion. In 1830 he established a tanning business, which, although run by hand, provided employment to many of the early settlers and created a market for tanbark. This was for several years the product that gave the people their chief existence. Harlow Miner's son, the late S. H. C. Miner later took over charge of the business and, under his control, it became very prosperous and produced a ready market for hemlock bark brought in from the local farming districts.

Wesleyan Methodism was introduced into Granby in 1822 by Rev. Thomas Catterick, who formed a small class. Up to the year 1857 it constituted a part of Shefford circuit, when, through the efforts of Rev. R. A. Flanders, a church edifice was erected.

The Congregational Church was organized in March 1833. The Rev. James Dougherty was the first minister.

The Church of England Mission was established in 1834, and the church erected about the same time. The first residential missionary was the Rev. G. Slack.

The Catholic Church, erected in 1842, was replaced by a most imposing structure of cut stone in 1905, Father Quinn was the first Catholic missionary.

Granby's first hotel was established by John Wetherby where the "Granby Hotel" now stands. It is on record that church services were held in a room of that hotel before the erection of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Thomas Johnson coming from Abbotsford to officiate.

Archdeacon Mountain in his report to the Bishop of Quebec in 1830 on returning from visiting the congregations of the Townships stated "In Granby I preached in a most diminutive school house where I stood in the corner in close contract with twenty-five persons, with a chair for a desk."

The first newspaper was printed in 1855 by Peter Savage and was called "The Shefford County Advocate."

Granby's expansion was very slow at first due to the lack of railway facilities. Freight between Montreal and Sherbrooke was carried by team, Granby being a halfway station. In 1860, when the Central Vermont Railway did reach the village, factories made their appearance and Granby began an era of prosperity that was to last to the present day.

In 1869 the citizens of the village enjoyed a prosperous life and boasted of their large population of 2,511 inhabitants, 996 of whom were French Canadians. The village also had many characteristics which the citizens were proud of. The principal streets were macadamized, a great improvement upon the country villages in general. Within the corporation were four churches, a post office, printing office which issued a weekly newspaper, ten or twelve stores, an academy, a hall for courts, lectures and public meeting, two grist mills, four saw mills, three tanneries, two carriage shops and smaller mechanical works, three public houses and some one hundred and twenty-five private dwellings. The assessable property was valued at 113,140. There were two common schools, one French and one English in the village.

Today Granby is a modern city in every sense and its citizens are determined that nothing is too good for their "home town."

Granby is a credit to the Eastern Townships. It is a city which is playing a vital part in the daily life of this district.

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA HAS HIS OWN IDEAS OF A GIFT

Visiting Diplomatic to Ethiopia Was Surprised when a Green Bull, Very Much Alive and Snorting, Presented Him with Emperor's Greetings.

Washington, Feb. 23.—A green bull, very much alive and snorting, was the gift Haile Selassie I conferred upon a visiting diplomat on Ethiopia's Christmas Day.

The story of how the Emperor of Ethiopia, King of Kings and Conquering Lion of Judah, played the role of Santa Claus has just reached here from Addis Ababa though the Ethiopian Yuletide is January 8.

W. Perry George, American charge d'affaires—who never saw a green bull in Gadsden, Alabama, his home town—was the happy recipient.

George was photographed with the bull at the doorway of the legation in Addis Ababa and then had it slaughtered and distributed among the legation staff.

Since there are no known green bulls—even in Abyssinia—it is assumed here that Haile Selassie had his court painter decorate the animal tastefully.

Customer—"These shoes I bought from you are too flimsy to walk in."

Manageress—"Our establishment, madam, does not pretend to cater for pedestrians."

The Golfer, fishing for compliments—"I suppose you think I'm a very moderate golfer?"

The Caddie—"No, mister, not yet I don't. But yer might be one later on if yer improve a bit."

The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907.

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Throughout the World

The United Maple Products, Limited, commenced business in Granby thirty-nine years ago and have provided an ever increasing outlet for the sugar makers of the Eastern Townships. Today exports are made to France, England and Scotland, to South Africa, Newfoundland and South America. A branch is maintained in the United States at Newport, Vermont.

There is an ever growing demand for Quebec Maple Sugar and Syrup.

United Maple Products
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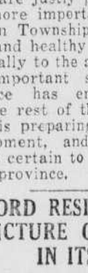
Charles McDonald
William McDonald
GRANBY, QUE.



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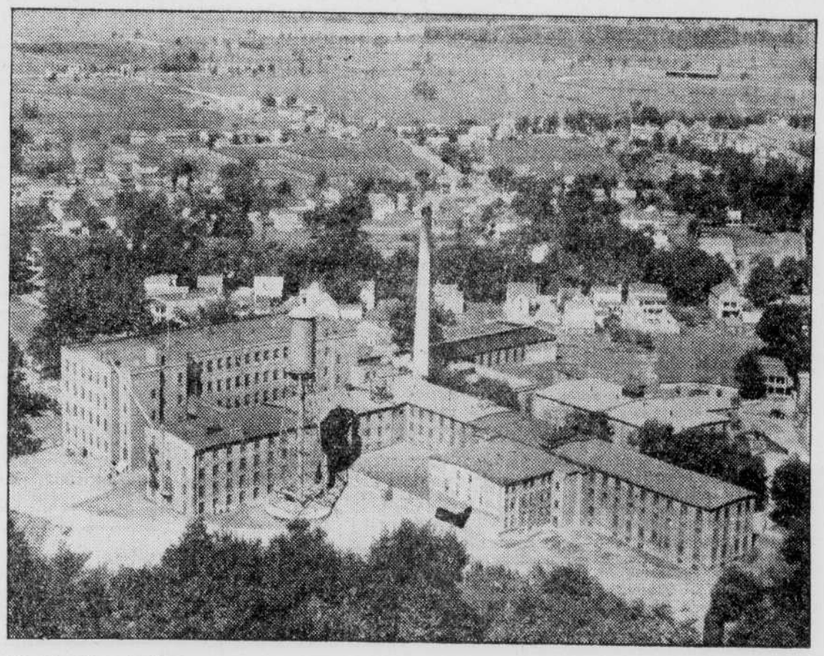

600 Happy Canadians Work in this Factory!

Granby — where the "Empire" Branch Factory of Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited is located — is a model Canadian town, situated in a beautiful country where game and fish are plentiful.

Employing approximately 600 Canadians, the "Empire" Branch covers six acres of land, with buildings totalling 240,000 square feet of floor space. Here are manufactured a number of Canada's most popular smoking and chewing tobaccos. Through this industry and regularity of employment thus created, the Company is a decided factor in the well-being of this Eastern Townships' Community.

The factory officials: W. O. Lewis, J. W. Halpin, George W. Jackman and A. Dickenson are well and favourably known and actively participate in the town's social and athletic life. Proud of the "Empire" Branch and its loyal and efficient staff, Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, feel that the citizens of Granby also share this enthusiasm to a very large extent.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

LOCAL TENNIS SEASON HEADLINED BY MISS F. BRADLEY'S TRIUMPHS

Sherbrooke Ace Captured Province of Quebec Junior Women's Singles Championship and Both Eastern Townships and Municipal Titles—Armand Ledoux and "Mac" Dunsmore Ruled Men's Singles Ranks—Marcel Rainville's Comeback Was Feature of Canada's 1934 Tennis History.

Sherbrooke's 1934 tennis history was headlined by the brilliant achievement of Miss Fredericka Bradley, who captured the Province of Quebec junior women's singles championship last summer in Montreal. Undaunted by her failure the previous year to become the first player to end Montreal monopoly on provincial titles, Miss Bradley crowned her second quest with success when she stroked her way to the junior women's throne without the loss of a single set.

Strengthened by the experience she had gained when she made her 1933 bid, Miss Bradley stamped herself as one of the most promising candidates for higher laurels. She lost but sixteen games in four two-set matches, and in only two sets was she extended to extra games before disposing of her adversary. Her performance not only earned her the admiration and esteem of the province, but also reflected considerable prestige on Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships.

An Eastern Townships youth also gave a good account of himself in the provincial tournament. Buddy MacKay, of Sutton, reached the final round in the boys' singles event and stamped himself as a future contender for more coveted crowns. MacKay, a protege of Willard Crocker, former Canadian Davis Cup ace, partnered the former Dominion singles title holder in the 1933 Eastern Townships men's doubles classic.

Armand Ledoux, stylish French-Canadian racket wielder, succeeded Crocker as Eastern Townships men's singles champion. Ledoux, after years of indifferent success, reached the peak of his form last summer to turn back Bob Dunsmore in the final round. He defeated Dunsmore in a gruelling five-set battle by scores of 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, 6-4 to become the proud possessor of the magnificent trophy offered by the Sherbrooke Record.

A new family partnership became rulers of the 1934 Eastern Townships men's doubles ranks. Ashley Hibbard and his younger brother, Johnny, prevented the Dunsmore brothers, Bob and Malcolm, from winning their third successive doubles championship and continued to the finals where they conquered Wilson "Bill" Beck and Connie Gregoire in one of the most thrilling matches witnessed on local courts. Fighting to the point of utter exhaustion, the Hibbard boys went sixty-one games before emerging with a 6-3, 6-8, 4-6, 9-7, 7-5 conquest over their more experienced opposition.

Miss Bradley added the Eastern Townships diadem to her provincial laurels when she dethroned the champion, Miss Aline Tremblay, and then paired with "Bill" Beck to annex the mixed doubles title for the third year in succession and permanently retire from competition the trophy emblematic of this event. Miss Bradley and Miss Helen Wolfe reached the final round in defence of their women's doubles title, where they succumbed by scores of 4-6, 6-2, 6-3 to the Misses Mariette Daigneault and Therese Boisvert. A. Reid retained his veterans' championship by turning back the challenge offered by Charles Brindamour.

Only one of the five City tournament titles changed hands. Miss Bradley captured her second municipal ladies' singles championship, defeating Miss Tremblay by 6-3, 6-0 in the finals, while Mac Dunsmore ascended the men's singles throne a second time, turning back the challenge made by Johnny Hibbard by scores of 6-0, 9-7, 6-2. Bob and Mac Dunsmore took the men's doubles trophy out of competition by winning this event for the third successive time. They defeated Armand Ledoux and Paul Biron in the final round to the tune of 6-4, 6-4, 7-5. The mixed doubles championship again went to Miss Bradley and Bob Dunsmore, while Mrs. Walter Buddell and Miss Ida Goyette emerged victorious from the ladies' doubles field, succeeding Miss Bradley and Miss Helen Wolfe, who were eliminated in an earlier round by the other pair in the finals, the Misses Daigneault and Boisvert.

The veteran Marcel Rainville's sensational comeback was the headliner of a successful Canadian season. Four years ago the Montreal French-Canadian was considered the Dominion's leading player when he surprised the international tennis world by defeating Sydney B. Wood, United States star, in a Davis Cup match. It was not until last year, however, that he established himself unquestionably as Canada's No. 1 player.

Rainville was eliminated in the Quebec title tournament by Henri Paul Emard, but thereafter clearly demonstrated his superiority over his fellow Canadians. He swept through three major tournaments to emerge with the Dominion, the Eastern Canada and the Ontario singles titles added to his long list of achievements.

Other Quebec players who showed promise of supplanting Rainville were Bobby Murray, Laird Watt, Roland Longtin and Emard. Murray, the country's most promising young player, captured the Quebec championship and succeded Watt as intercollegiate title holder, while Longtin's showing against Roderick Menzel Czechoslovakian Davis Cup star, in the United States championship play was one of the highlights to which Canadians pointed with pride.

The American victory in Davis Cup play was more than counterbalanced by the development revealed by native players, while the triumph of Laird Watt and his father, R. N. Watt, in the United States father and son tournament brought added renown to the Dominion.

Provincial titles changed hands nearly everywhere. George Leclerc, of Ottawa, won the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick crowns, unseating Commander J. C. I. Edwards, of Halifax, and Bevil Piers, of Halifax. Commander Edwards, however, retained his Prince Edward Island championship. In Manitoba the veteran Walter Gyles was dethroned by a southpaw, Eddie McKush, who was named the "find" of the year.

Alf. Bence, of Saskatoon, successfully defended his Saskatchewan title, and Harry Kinloch, of Edmonton, won the Alberta crown which Leclerc held in 1933. John Murio, of San Francisco, annexed the British Columbia championship.

Two youthful Quebec youngsters took the junior men's and junior boys' titles. George Robinson, winner of five junior major crowns, emerged victorious from the Canadian junior men's final, while Roger Durivage topped the junior boys' division.

Vancouver produced the two outstanding women players, Caroline Deacon and Eleanor Young. Miss Deacon defeated Miss Young in the Canadian singles final and they paired to win the doubles after Miss Young had accounted for the junior singles. The men's doubles championship evaded Canadian pairs as Hal Surface, of Texas, and Phil Castlen, of California, defeated Donald Leahong and Harry Dayes, of Jamaica, in the final.

MANY MATTERS OF INTEREST CAME BEFORE CITY COUNCIL FOR STUDY

Continued from Page 32.

tee on the market stone wall near the St. Francis river. The relief of the poor committee recommends that unemployment offices be removed from the municipal kitchen building to the third floor of the City Hall. The parks and real estate committee recommends that the park in front of the Civic Hospital be named Ste. Jeanne d'Arc, the park being situated in the parish of that name. Protests against the real estate valuation roll for 1934 are considered by the Council. By-law No. 544 fixing the real estate tax rate at 10.5 mills on the dollar for 1935 is adopted by the Council. Alderman Loranger submits to the Council a petition of property-owners of the East Ward asking the extension of First avenue north to Terrill street, and of First avenue south to Blouin Lane.

September 19: The Mayor welcomes the Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and his daughter, Ishbel, en route to Nova Scotia.

September 20: The project of establishing a park on the banks of the Magog river is discussed at a public meeting at the City Hall.

September 25: The Council rejects all protests made against the 1934 valuation roll and homologates the roll.

September 28: A delegation of the physician association of the city meets the relief of the poor committee to discuss the medical care to be given to the unemployed and destitute.

October 1: Hon. T. D. Bouchard, secretary to the Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec, invites the Council to send delegates to a meeting of the Provincial Electricity Commission to be held in Montreal on October 9th, 1934. Alderman Armitage, the Treasurer and the Superintendent are authorized to attend. The finance committee gives instructions to the city attorney to contest the action taken against the City by the Township of Ascot for municipal taxes due on the Drummond plant. A special committee composed of Aldermen Dubuc, Ross, Royer and Mailhot is appointed to study the project of the Magog river development. The road committee recommends the levelling of St. Thomas street. Hermengilde Rheaume is appointed road superintendent following the death of J. T. Martel. The relief of the poor committee appoints a delegation composed of the mayor, the chairman of the committee, Mgr. O. Z. Letendre and Father Armand Malouin to discuss with Hon. Irenee Vautrin, Minister of Colonization, the project of allotting a district in the Eastern Townships for the establishment of the Sherbrooke unemployed desirous of taking advantage of the Gordon plan. The Council adopts the City Clerk's report increasing the number of polling subdivisions in the city from thirty-two to forty-five. The Council adopts a resolution of sympathy to the family of the late J. T. Martel, road superintendent, who died at East Angus on September 26th, and also to Mr. Leonard Prefontaine, City Treasurer, whose mother passed away on September 30th.

October 9: The delegation appointed by the Council on October 1st, proceeds to Montreal to attend a meeting of the Provincial Electricity Commission. The waterworks committee authorizes the installation of two hydrants on Seventh and Twelfth avenues and one on Beckett street. The same committee recommends some repairs to the Drummond plant. The Council, upon recommendation by the relief of the poor committee, authorizes a loan of $6,000 for five years to defray the expenses of the back-to-the-land movement.

October 15: The Syndicat des Taxis de Sherbrooke petitions the Council to revise taxi rates. Alderman Sylvestre gives notice that at the next regular meeting of the Council he will present a by-law to amend by-law No. 514 concerning taxi rates.

October 26: The Council, upon recommendation by the relief of the poor committee, decrees that bread furnished to the unemployed will be paid at the rate of thirteen cents for a loaf of three pounds. The city applies to Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, to further extend the agreement entered into with the provincial authorities which expired on July 31, 1934. The Council rents to Daly and Morin, of Montreal, the Peerless Jewelry Plant heretofore occupied by the Sherbrooke Carpet Mills Limited. The parks committee moves the Racine Park band stand to Pelletier Park and decides to convert Racine Park into a flower garden. The Council is advised by the Chief of Police that he has made the inspection of bread as regards weight and that it was found satisfactory. The Quebec Municipal Commission authorizes a loan of $6,000 towards the back-to-the-land movement.

November 5: Delegates of the Board of Directors of the E.T.A.A., petition the Council to grant the Winter Fair a sum of $1,000. The grant is awarded. Aldermen Dubuc and Thibault voting against. The Sherbrooke City Transit Company protests against the unfair competition of taxis. The special committees appointed to study the Magog river development recommends the purchase from C. B. Howard of the necessary land. This recommendation brings up a bitter debate. The Chamber of Commerce favors this project provided plans are carefully drawn up. The report is then referred back to the same committee for further consideration. By-law No. 545 governing the exterior installation of loud-speakers and radio apparatus is adopted after its first reading. By-law No. 546 concerning taxi rates is adopted by the Council and sent to the Public Service Commission for approval. Alderman Dubuc asks the Council to recommend the immediate construction of the Ascot Corner bridge in order to provide work for the employees of the MacKinnon Steel Corporation Company, and relieve unemployment. The Council concurs in this and adopts a resolution asking the provincial authorities to proceed with the erection of the bridge as soon as possible.

November 14: Alderman Fortier tenders his resignation to the city clerk as alderman to Seat No. 1, East Ward.

November 19: The Council accepts Mr. Fortier's resignation as alderman to the East Ward and the Mayor sets December 10, 1934, for the nomination of candidates to that office. The Council is petitioned by property owners and residents of the East Ward to open a lane for pedestrians at the East end of Norreys street, from Third avenue to Murray street. The Council grants an additional sum of $33.33 to every Sherbrooke settler established in Temiscamingue under the Gordon plan. The road committee, in order to provide work for the unemployed, recommends the levelling of the following streets, St. Pierre; St. Antoine; Gillespie, from Aberdeen to the C.P.R., right of way; Brooks, from Aberdeen to the C.P.R., right of way; St. Michael, as well as the construction of a stone dust sidewalk on Howard avenue. The Mayor is appointed temporary chairman of the finance committee pending the election of a new alderman for the East Ward.

December 3: Incorporation of la Societe St. Jean Baptiste de Sherbrooke is approved by the Council. The Chamber of Commerce recommends to the Council the appointment of L. N. Audet, architect, as supervisor of the Magog River development work. The Council accedes to the incorporation of La Ligue des Proprietaires de Sherbrooke. The Council instructs the city attorney to file a plea before the Public Service Commission stating that the city will abide by the commission's decision in the matter of the application of le Syndicat des Taxis de Sherbrooke. In order to proceed with the Magog river development the Council purchases a certain area of land alongside the Magog river from C. B. Howard. The relief of the poor committee is authorized by the electricity committee to cut cordwood on city land at Weedon. The Council adopts a resolution asking the Federal and Provincial Governments to carry the entire cost of unemployment relief from January 1, 1935. The parks committee orders the levelling of the Parade Grounds and Portland Square.

December 6: In virtue of a judgment rendered by Hon. Justice Charles D. White in the case of Adelard Beaudoin vs. Alderman Oreus Mailhot, the latter is disqualified as alderman for five years.

December 10: J. S. Bourque, lumber dealer, is elected by acclamation alderman to Seat No. 1, East Ward, to replace ex-Alderman E. H. Fortier, who resigned, and takes the oath of office before the city clerk.

December 17: The road committee authorizes the opening of Federal street to Galt street, through city land and also the widening of Bowen street south, near the city limits. The relief of the poor committee suggests the appointment of property owners in each ward to investigate applications for relief. The Council re-organizes its committees for 1934, until the March, 1935, elections.

December 27: The relief of the poor committee authorizes the Chief of Police to henceforth purchase cordwood subject to the approval of the chairman of the committee. The Council sits for the last time and His Worship the Mayor extends best wishes to the aldermen for the new year.

COUNTRY CLUB MADE SMASHING GOLF COMEBACK

Members of Sherbrooke Club Captured Principal Individual and Team Prizes in Eastern Townships Competitions — Eighteen-Year-Old Youth Won Major Title.

The remarkable comeback staged by the Sherbrooke Country Club was the outstanding feature of the Eastern Townships golf season. Not only did a member of the Country Club capture the highest Eastern Townships individual honors, but teams representing the Club brought back every worth-while trophy to the Prospect street clubhouse shelves.

Howard Simms became one of the youngest monarchs to ascend the Eastern Townships senior throne. The eighteen-year-old youth established a lead in the first day's play and withstood the challenges of older contenders to finish with a seventy-two-hole aggregate of 314. Simms' winning total was nine strokes better than the tournament record.

Second to the youthful title holder was John Chapman, of Dufferin Heights, whose two-day rounds were accomplished in 323 strokes. Simms succeeded to the championship undefended by Doug. Doak, of Cowansville, the 1933 winner.

A Country Club quartette composed of Simms, Philip Robins, Leonard O'Donnell and Eric Webster were successful in their quest after the coveted Sherbrooke Record Trophy, while later in the season a team which included Bartley Holtham, Gordon Miller, Harold and Earle Peabody brought back to Sherbrooke the Southern Canada Power Cup in a competition played under Lesley Cup rules.

S. Robert Newton ranked himself the peer of the veterans in the championship competition held in conjunction with the annual senior classic. Runners-up to the Country Club representative were A. C. Smith, of Granby, and F. A. Baldwin, of the Country Club. Gedeon Nadeau and his son, Jacques, brought further honors to the Country Club by winning the Eastern Townships "Father and Son" title.

The Eastern Townships ladies' championship remained in Thetford Mines for the second consecutive year. Mrs. Alfred Penhale, nee Edith McNaughton, succeeded her club mate, Miss Lucienne Lessard, as queen of this district's links. Mrs. Penhale finished the tournament play four strokes ahead of her nearest Rival, Miss Muriel MacDonald, of Granby, who also annexed the runner-up position to Miss Lessard the previous year.

Lewis Stockard, seventeen--year-old Granby youth, stamped himself as a promising youngster when he successfully defended his Eastern Townships junior title against a field of future stars. Stockard finished with a comfortable margin over his nearest rival, Raymond Brooks, of Lennoxville.

Among the Eastern Townships followers of the Royal and Ancient pastime who entered the much sought-after Hole-in-One Club were sixteen-year-old Wilson Bieber, of Richmond, Gordon Noble, of Windsor Mills, and Ernest M. Armitage, of the Sherbrooke Country Club.

During the exceptionally active season many field days and inter-club matches were sponsored by the different clubs affiliated with the two branches of the Eastern Townships union. The entry lists in these friendly competitions revealed that golf had made rapid strides and was well on the way towards bringing back the pre-depression popularity the game had realized a decade ago.

Youth bowed before age and experience in the Dominion's major tournaments. The veteran Tommy Armour, now of Chicago, annexed the Canadian open crown to share with Walter Hagen the distinction of being the only player to have held the British, United States and Canadian titles, while Mrs. W. G. Fraser, of Ottawa, and Mrs. C. B. Ford, of Vancouver, staged successful comebacks to capture the Canadian open and close championships, respectively.

In winning his third Canadian title, Armour overcame the handicap of blindness of one eye and waded through one of the most formidable fields in the history of the open classic. Mrs. Fraser, better known to Canadian golfdom as the former Alexa Stirling who won the Canadian and United States open diadems fifteen years ago, displaced Toronto's Ada Mackenzie, while Mrs. Ford ranked foremost among the close contenders by repeating her 1924 triumph.

Albert "Scotty" Campbell, twenty-year old Seattle shot maker, retained his Canadian amateur laurels, defeating Ross "Sandy" Somerville, of London, Ont., in a spectacular final, and W. Lawson Little, of San Francisco, was a double winner, capturing both the British and United States amateur titles. In the British final Little, an "unknown," defeated James Wallace, of Scotland, by fourteen and thirteen, the most overwhelming victory since 1896.

Henry Cotton's notable performance brought the British open back to England after a ten-year sojourn in the United States, while Olin Dutra won the American open by turning back a formidable array of stars.

A British squad kept possession of the international senior golf prize in a competition with Canada and the United States, and its leader, J. W. Beaumont-Pease, won the Founders' Cup, first triangular international-individual championship emblem.

Other highlights of the golf season included the victory of a British Columbia quartette in the inter-provincial team match for the Willingdon Trophy; the conquest of Ontario's representatives in the first ladies' inter-provincial team competition; the Dominion's gallant stand against Great Britain's ladies' Curtis Cup aggregation, and the outstanding achievement of Jules

Continued on page 38

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RITZ Beige Taupe, for wear with the latest renditions of Blue, Taupe, Beige and Brown

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Public education in Canada, except of the native Indian population, comes under the jurisdiction of provincial legislatures. Eight of the nine provinces have free public school systems covering the elementary and secondary stages, and attendance is compulsory for children at certain ages. In Quebec a fee is normally charged for all children of school age, though in practice no child is excluded through inability to pay the fee, and there is no compulsory attendance law. Only about five per cent. of the enrolment below university grade is in schools other than those of the provincial system. Six of the provinces have provincial universities, and the ther three have certain colleges of higher education.

In recent years attention has been directed to the disproportionate increase in attendance at institutions of secondary or higher education as compared with elementary schools. The point has now been reached in several of the provinces where the entire increase is attributable to the more advanced pupils, and elementary enrolment is declining,—a situation that appears likely to last for some time. The decennial census of 1931 was the first in the Dominion to show a smaller number of children under the age of five than in the second youngest five-year group. This situation was revealed in every province, and the record of births since 1931 indicates no change in the trend. Employment conditions, in considerable measure, will determine how long the increase in more advanced pupils will compensate for the decrease in elementary. Statistics for 1933 show that the increase is continuing in secondary schools, but has been halted in universities and colleges, the difference probably being attributable to the greater cost involved in attending the latter.

Expenditure on schools and colleges has dropped abruptly since 1931. The total in that year, corresponding to the $146,922,000 shown above for 1933, was $178,702,000. The records for the school year ended in 1934, though not yet complete, will show a further decline. Besides a reduction of capital expenditures to very small small proportions, there has been a decrease of about one-third in the average salaries paid to teachers in several provinces. Reductions have been decidedly more severe in rural schools than in towns and cities. Some communities have reduced the teaching year by a few weeks, by reason of a shortage of funds, but very few schools have been continuously closed for any considerable time. Teachers as a group, through reduced or delayed pay, have undoubtedly borne a heavy part of the sacrifice involved in keeping the schools open, but the complete or partial restoration of salary cuts, for the school year 1934-35 in some places, seems to indicate that their most difficult period is past.

Night classes in the provincial schools, which enjoyed a steady and substantial increase in patronage in the years since the War, have, since 1931, been abandoned or curtailed in many centres. Some municipalities have done this under the compulsion of economizing public funds, while others report a decline in interest among young people when out of employment. Whereas the enrolment was about 90,000 in 1931, in 1933 it had dropped to 66,500, and in 1934 much lower, but current reports indicate the beginning of an opposite tendency for the winter of 1934-35.

Courses in the ordinary day schools, except in French-speaking Quebec, extend over eleven or twelve grades, each requiring a year for the average child to complete, and include technical or vocational students as well as those preparing for university matriculation. The first eight grades are generally elementary, the remaining three or four secondary or high school, though there is a growing tendency in several provinces to have the elementary course proper end at sixth year, and to introduce at this point an intermediate school with a three-year course designed to reveal the kind of further education for which the individual child is suited. A few years ago it was the common practice to have a standard examination for all the pupils of each province at the end of each of the highest four or five grades, but the number of these has been rapidly reduced, placing greater responsibility for promotions on the teachers. It is now even possible in two provinces for a child to obtain university matriculation, or admission to a normal school, without sitting at a single provincial examination.

The organization of the school system of French-speaking Quebec bears more resemblance to those of Western European countries, and less likeness to those of the United States than do the other provincial school systems of Canada. The primary, secondary, and technical schools are separate and distinct groups of institutions, rather than stages or courses in a single institution, as in the other provinces. Nearly half of the female teachers, and more than two-thirds of the male, are in religious orders.

Apart from the ordinary day schools, the provincial departments conduct such special facilities as night schools for adults, special schools for blind, deaf, mentally-defective, and delinquent children. Six of them conduct correspondence courses in the regular school subjects, for children living out of reach of a school. Each department also conducts one or more schools for the training of teachers, where the course is generally—except in French-speaking Quebec, and Prince Edward Island—one of a year's duration, to which young people become eligible for admission on completion of the high school years.

Except in Quebec, where most of them receive government assistance, private schools do not claim as much as five per cent. of the school enrolment in any province. A majority of the academic private schools are conducted by religious bodies, though each province has a few undenominational boarding schools, some of which have a long and distinguished record.

The larger cities have proprietary schools of different kinds, preparing young people for business or the trades. The most numerous group are those giving office training. Their enrolments have been reduced very noticeably in the difficult years since 1929.

Scattered throughout the provinces and territories of the Dominion are eighty residential and 260 non-residential schools for the children of native Indians. They were attended, in 1933, by 17,425 pupils, almost half of whom were in residential schools, in the operation of which the Department of Indian Affairs works in close co-operation with the Roman Catholic, United and Presbyterian Churches. The school curriculum of the province in which the Indian school is situated is generally followed, but special emphasis is put on care of the health, language and vocational subjects. Girls are given training in domestic science, boys in agriculture and certain trades, in the residential schools. In 1919, school attendance of all physically fit Indian children between the ages of seven and fifteen was made compulsory and in 1931 the compulsory age limit was raised to sixteen years.

Canada has 152 institutions providing higher educational facilities. Over sixty of these offer only arts courses, a further thirty-five are theological colleges, and fifteen others confine their instruction to one line of professional training such as agriculture or engineering. Some of these grant degrees but the majority are affiliated to one of the eighteen universities which grant more than ninety-five per cent. of all degrees in the country. In many of the higher educational institutions French is the chief language of instruction.

There were 41,175 students of university standard in 1933, and a number more than half as great in the preparatory or high school courses conducted by many of the colleges, especially the Quebec classical colleges. The importance of a third class of work—extension activities—done by the universities is difficult to express numerically. Over 25,000 pupils attend evening and Saturday classes, summer schools, and other short courses, but such work extends beyond the walls of the universities to reach hundreds of thousands every year by lectures, travelling libraries, lantern slide sets, educative gramophone records, and regular sections in the daily or weekly press.

A MESSAGE

The Hon. W. A. Gordon, K.C., M.P., Minister of Mines, Ottawa.

Swiftly moving events of the past few weeks may be interpreted as favourable omens to the continued prosperity of Quebec's mineral industry. The ghost of the old gold standard that had been stalking through the industrial world, leaving confusion in its train, has been dispensed with. Copper sentiment is brighter following encouraging reports of progressive recessions in world stocks of the metal. Building activities are following an accelerated upward course. The efficiencies that have been effected in the asbestos industry has placed that industry in an excellent position to continue to meet foreign competition successfully.

Chief world source of asbestos output since 1878, the Province, within the past decade, has risen from ground-level to become Canada's second largest producer of copper and gold. Quebec is fortunate in her mineral heritage. Well-rounded and under capable development it has been a first rank contributor to the economic and social welfare of the province.

LAST OF RUSSIAN IMPERIAL TREASURES HAVE BEEN SOLD

London, Feb. 23.—The last of the Russian imperial treasurers, consisting of two thousand jewelled pieces once owned by the former Czar, were reported today to have been sold by the Soviet Government to a London house.

The articles were said to include diamond studded easter "eggs" designed by Fabrere, jewelled orders and other relics of the "Little Father."

BRAVE PRIEST PREPARED TO RETURN TO SOLDIERS

"Half of Our Men Died of Thirst or Went Insane," Priest Who Was Captured with Bolivian Soldiers Declares.

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 23.—After twenty-two months as a Bolivian army chaplain in "Green Hell," Rev. Father Luis Alberto Tapia is preparing to go back into the thick of it again.

Father Tapia was jerked bodily out of the front lines when, with 6,500 Bolivian soldiers, he was captured by the Paraguayans at Camp Villa at the battle of Alihuata. That Paraguayan victory, as he described it, "managed to cut off the road to our water.

"Water is the war.

"I believe half of our men died of thirst or went insane. I used to see soldiers jump up suddenly and start dancing. We tried to pull them down into trenches and safety. They only laughed. They were crazy."

Father Tapia was taken to Asuncion and placed in a monastery. Then he was conducted to a railroad station and sent by special pass to Buenos Aires. Now he intends to go back to his soldiers.

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THE STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

STOCK MUTUAL

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Balance Sheet December 31, 1934.

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
Cash on Hand and in Banks		$ 57,405.43	Provision for Unpaid Claims		$ 11,995.26
Agents' Balances and Premiums Uncollected (Net)		43,754.20	Expenses and Taxes Due and Accrued		4,828.06
Due by other Companies		4,480.55	Reinsurance Premiums Due and Unpaid		9,985.30
Due from Reinsurance Companies on Losses already paid		8,691.20	Reserve of Unearned Premiums at 100%		200,286.08
Interest and Rents due and accrued		13,176.54	Capital Stock:		
Bonds and Debentures at Book Value	$615,839.45		Authorized and Subscribed ($200,000.00)		
Less Deficiency of Market Value Under Book Value	80,180.07	535,659.38	Paid Up	$143,000.00	
Mortgages and Agreements for sale		214,401.21	Surplus in Profit and Loss Account	590,490.65	
Real Estate—Office Premises	28,994.06		Surplus for protection of Policyholders		733,490.65
Held for Sale	53,243.29	82,237.35			
Other Assets		779.51			
		$960,585.37			$960,585.37

JACOB NICOL, President. J. G. ARMITAGE, Secretary-Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, undersigned, the Auditor of the company, HEREBY CERTIFY that I have carefully examined the within Statement and compared the entries therein with the books and records of the Company and that the said entries are correct. I further certify that:

(a) I have audited the books of the Company and have verified the cash, bank balances and securities;
(b) I have checked the reserve of unearned premiums and that it is calculated as required by the Insurance Act;
(c) I have examined the reserve for unpaid claims and that in my opinion it is adequate;
(d) that the Balance Sheet does not show as assets unpaid balances owing by agents or other insurers whose accounts have not been verified within the next preceding ninety days;
(e) the Balance Sheet does not include as assets items prohibited by the Insurance Act from being shown in the Annual Statements required to be filed thereunder;
(f) after due consideration, I have formed an independent opinion as to the position of the Company and that, with my independent opinion so formed, and according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, I certify that in my opinion, the Balance Sheet sets forth fairly and truly the state of affairs of the Company; and that
(g) all transactions of the Company that have come within my notice have been within its powers.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. BRYCE, C.P.A.,
Auditor.

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS

Premium Income		Assets
$ 42,368.01	1900	$72,872.48
$90,933.84	1915	$254,250.79
$256,736.73	1925	$561,164.80
$411,583.84	1934	$960,585.37

TOTAL BUSINESS IN FORCE $56,457,188.00.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Hon. Jacob Nicol - - - President. Chas. B. Howard, M.P. - - Vice-President.
J. G. Armitage - - Secretary-Treasurer. W. L. McGannon - Superintendent of Agencies.
J. H. Bryce, C. P. A. - - - Auditor.

Caron, Amedee, M. P. P. - - - Rimouski, Que.
Curtis, A. E. - - - - Stanstead, Que.
Howard, Chas. B., M.P. - - Sherbrooke, Que.
Hunt, W. G. - - - - Montreal, Que.
McCrea, F. W. - - - - Sherbrooke, Que.
Mitchell, N. Roberts - - - - Granby, Que.
Nicol, Hon. Jacob - - - - Sherbrooke, Que.
Southwood, F. J. - - - - Sherbrooke, Que.
St. Germain, T. A. - - - St. Hyacinthe, Que.

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To elaborate mansion or modest dwelling, appropriate lighting equipment gives an air of distinction, a subtle element of smartness and good taste—and yet the price of these fixtures, exquisite as they are, is well within the means of the average home owner.

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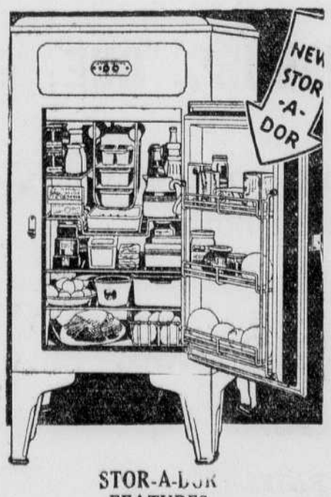

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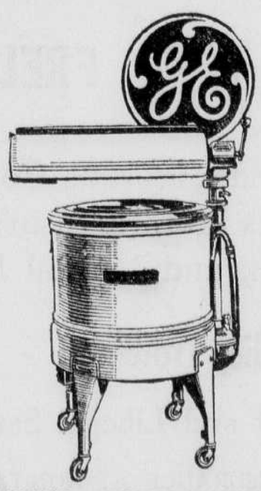

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SHERBROOKE REGIMENT HAD ITS ORIGIN BEFORE CONFEDERATION

Actually Organized on March 22, 1867, Under Lt.-Colonel George F. Bowen, Who Was Previously in Command of the Sherbrooke Garrison Artillery—First Called Out for Active Service in Second Fenian Raid in 1877—Proud Possessor of Many High Honors.

Older than the Dominion itself, the Sherbrooke Regiment had its origin at the time of the first Fenian Raid scares. It was in 1862-63 that it was decided to disband the old "Volunteer" companies in favour of the new Canadian Non-Permanent Militia, and authority was given in 1866 to form a rural regiment of six companies with headquarters at Sherbrooke. This regiment was actually organized on March 22nd, 1867, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel George F. Bowen, who was previously in command of the Sherbrooke Garrison Artillery. The new unit was at first designated the 54th "Sherbrooke" Battalion, but on February 10th, 1868, it became the "53rd," which number it kept until 1920, when all infantry units were given names instead of numbers.

The 53rd Regiment was first called out for active service in the Second Fenian Raid in 1877. In that year one company under Captain E. P. Felton was sent to Stanstead to oppose the raiders. On May 23rd, 1900, four officers and twenty-three other ranks received medals for service during the raids.

On July 12th, 1878, the "Orange Day Riots" took place in Montreal, and again the 53rd Regiment was called out under Lt.-Col. W. E. Ibbotson to assist in maintaining peace between the warring elements in the metropolis.

Although the unit was not called out for the North West Rebellion in 1885, Stretcher Bearer Norreys Worthington, served with distinction at the Battle of Batoche, for which he was mentioned in despatches.

During the South African War the Regiment sent a small detachment under Captain C. K. Fraser which served with the 2nd, Special Service, Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment and helped to maintain another outpost of the Empire. Surgeon-Major Norreys Worthington, M.P., of the 53rd, also went with this expedition, being appointed Officer Commanding the Canadian Medical Services in South Africa.

In 1900 a serious strike developed in the Town of Magog, and again the regiment was called upon to help maintain peace. In answer to this call two companies under Lt.-Col. E. B. Worthington and Major H. R. Fraser, were ordered out for duty for several days.

For some time the Regiment trained as a "rural" unit, but it later was changed to a "city" unit and gradually grew in importance and numbers. In 1890 there were about two hundred members, while in 1914, on the last public parade before the Great War, the 53rd Regiment turned out over four hundred men and a band of eighty. This was a proud day for Sherbrooke.

Although essentially an English-speaking unit, the regiment has always had a representation of French-speaking compatriots, and as the French population of Sherbrooke grew a French company was organized. However, it was finally decided that there was room for a French regiment in the city and so the "54th" was organized on April 1st, 1910. This unit is now known as Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke.

With the outbreak of the Great War in August, 1914, about one hundred men from the 53rd immediately answered the call and were sent as a detachment under Captain Harry Sampson to Valcartier camp, where they were absorbed into the 12th Battalion and proceeded overseas with the First Canadian Contingent.

The funds of the 53rd were freely spent in recruiting and organizing drafts for the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Kitchener's Own, the 65th Battalion and others, while additional members of the Regiment proceeded overseas with the 14th Westmount, 24th Victoria Rifles and 171st Quebec Battalions. The 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles and later the 117th Eastern Townships Battalion were both raised in and around Sherbrooke, and both drew heavily from the membership of the old 53rd.

Although the 53rd Regiment was not called upon to serve as a unit, it did its part in supplying men who, even though scattered among various units, won for the 53rd the following battle honours: "Arras, 1917, '18" "Hill 70," "Ypres, 1917," "Amiens."

Among the distinguished officers who were formerly in the 53rd may be listed the following:

Major-General, Sir F. O. W. Loomis, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Honorary Colonel, the Rev. Canon J. M. Almond, C.M.G., C.B.E., V.D., chaplain-general of the Canadian forces in the Great War, who also served as Protestant chaplain of the 2nd Battalion in the South African War.

Colonel E. B. Worthington, C.M.G., V.D., Officer Commanding the Canadian Base Depot at Harvre and Canadian General Base Depot at Etaples, France, through whose hands about one-third of the members of the Canadian Corps passed during the Great War For his splendid services Colonel Worthington was awarded the Medaille D'Honneur by the French Government and a diploma by the President of France.

Colonel J. J. Penhale, D.S.O., Officer Commanding the First Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column in the Great War.

The 117th Eastern Townships Battalion, authorized in December, 1915, was raised by Lieut.-Colonel Levy J. Gilbert with the object of contributing a distinctive Eastern Townships Battalion. The Honorary Colonel was J. N. Greenshields, K. C., of Montreal. In May, 1916, the battalion, after training at Sherbrooke, moved to St. Johns, Quebec, where it occupied the barracks vacated by the 87th Grenadier Guards. On August 14th, 1916, after completing training at Valcartier Camp, it sailed to England, on the Empress of Britain, 891 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Gilbert, and training was resumed at Bramshott Camp. The 117th was finally established at Seaforth, serving as a re-inforcing unit, as replacements were badly needed at that time. A number of these men were sent as re-inforcements to the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles and were able to join their comrades from the Eastern Townships. In January, 1917, the 117th, was merged with the 23rd Battalion as a reserve stationed at Shoreham, Sussex, nearly all of the originals having proceeded as re-inforcements to the front.

After the war it was obvious that confusion would result, as the numbering of the overseas battalions did not correspond with the numbering of the units at home. It was therefore decided to drop all numbers and to give names to all infantry regiments in Canada. The 53rd Regiment was re-organized with four companies as "The Sherbrooke Regiment" on September 15th, 1920, under Colonel E. B. Worthington, C.M.G., V.D.

The Sherbrooke Regiment, with authorized full dress uniform of scarlet, with blue facings, is composed of two battalions, the First Active Battalion and the Second Reserve Battalion. The First Battalion perpetuates the 117th Eastern Townships Overseas Battalion. Colonel Worthington is now the Honorary Colonel of the Regiment.

On Sunday, November 13th, 1927, the colors of the old 53rd were deposited for safe keeping in St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, on which occasion, Hon. Major the Rev. Canon H. R. Bigg, chaplain of the Regiment, officiated. These colours, which had been blessed by Rev. C. P. Reid, former rector of St. Peter's, were donated to the 53rd by the ladies of Sherbrooke and were presented by Lady Galt, wife of Sir Alexander Galt, member of Parliament for Sherbrooke and a Father of Confederation.

New colors have not as yet been presented to the Sherbrooke Regiment, but a fund has been raised for this purpose, and as soon as a few minor details have been settled they will be an accomplished fact.

Since the close of the war, and particularly in the last ten years, all Units of the Canadian Militia have been greatly handicapped owing to the lack of funds allotted for training. Training itself has never been restricted by the higher command, but the number of days of training per annum and the number of men for whom pay may be drawn has been reduced to a very low figure.

The officers of the Sherbrooke Regiment have, to a great extent, alleviated this situation by handing over to the Regimental funds all funds which have been allotted to them for pay and allowances. Each officer, whether he may be a company commander of many years service or a newly joined subaltern, is required to furnish his own equipment and the Officers' mess and all regimental and mess functions are maintained by an assessment on the officers. In this way the highest standard of voluntary service is obtained, and this is characteristic of the Canadian Militia as a whole. This turning over of all officers' pay and allowances is particularly beneficial as it permits a much wider scope of training, allowing more men to be enlisted in the Regiment and providing the means for a longer and more varied training than that allowed in the annual Militia estimates. With the exception of the annual pay referred to above all expenses in connection with the Sherbrooke Regiment are absorbed by the members of the unit, as, unfortunately, the Regiment has no friends who from time to time, of their own accord, see fit to make contributions to the Regimental funds.

Within recent years the Sherbrooke Regiment has been able to finance and provide for camps that were not authorized nor paid for by public funds. In 1927 and 1928 the unit, under Lt.-Col. M W. McA'Nulty, marched to Lake Park to camp for a week-end and, after a night tactical scheme, returned by road to their headquarters. In 1929 the units in No. 4 Military District took part in a four day camp and tactical scheme at St. Johns, Quebec in which the Sherbrooke Regiment took part, acting as advance guard for the attacking force during the tactical scheme which took place on July 1st of that year.

In 1930, under Regimental auspices, the unit proceeded to Wrights Beach camp for a two days' scheme. The Camps in 1932, 1933 and 1934 were held at Wright's Beach for longer periods as, at these camps, some financial help was received from the Militia authorities. These camps were Brigade camps, conducted under the command of Col. M. W. McA'Nulty and Col. V. Olivier, and both of the local infantry units, The Sherbrooke Regiment and Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke, took part, Lt.-Col. S. Echenberg commanding the former unit and Lt.-Col. L. Chevalier the latter. The 1932 camp lasted six days and the 1933 and 1934 camps were held for nine days.

Every detail for these camps was arranged for by members of the two units. They furnished their own advance parties, laid out their own lines and completed the many arrangements necessary for sanitation, cooking, supplies, training, etc.

The activities of the unit in recent years have by no means been confined to training at camps. Training at local headquarters has held a much more important place in the annual schedules, and parades are held at the William St. Armory regularly throughout the year. Particular attention is given to the training of specialists, although every man must first of all complete his recruit drill, which also includes instruction in the rifle and bayonet and lectures on the organization of the Canadian Militia, discipline, and the duty of each soldier to his country. The training in one of the companies is devoted to machine gunners. The members of the other companies are trained in the use of the Lewis Gun as well as the rifle and bayonet. An efficient signal section is maintained and this section has risen in the competitions held in the district until it now holds second place.

The Regiment maintains a brass band, which is equipped with pre-war scarlet uniforms, and a bugle band. Bandmaster R. Havard, W. O. 1, is in charge of the brass band, which turns out for regimental parades when required, and which also frequently plays at public functions and parades and, in the summer, gives a series of concerts in the local parks each year. Sgt. H. Symons is in charge of the bugle band.

The completion of the William street drill hall just prior to the outbreak of war was of great assistance to the 53rd Regiment, but it was shortly followed by the disappointing information, just after the re-organization took place in 1920, that the building which was to replace the old Court House and which was to contain all the offices, messes, recreation rooms, store rooms, shower baths, rifle range and bowling alleys, would not be constructed, although all plans had been drawn up. It would have been completed in 1914 except for the outbreak of war.

The quarters taken over by the Sherbrooke Regiment in 1920 were woefully inadequate, except for the fine drill floor. Through the unceasing efforts of the commanding officers since that time many alterations and improvements have been made. In 1920 there were no quarters for the Officers', Sergeants' and men's messes, no rooms for offices or stores, no shower bath arrangements. These have all been installed in recent years and an attractive room has just been completed which contains shower baths for the use of the men. Plans have been drawn up by Lt.-Col. Baker for the construction of a recreation room for the men and improved accommodation for the quarter-master stores. These plans are on schedule to be carried out as soon as funds are made available. The Regiment, which was faced with such inadequate quarters in 1920, is being repaid for its efforts in carrying on under such conditions and the improvements which have been effected and those which are planned will result in an armory which will in every way be suitable for one of the oldest infantry regiments in Canada.

Local units, though not altogether fortunate in the armory accommodation that they have had in post-war years, have been fortunate in the possession of a fine 1,000-yard rifle range in East Sherbrooke, just at the city limits. This has been increased from a six-target to a ten-target range in recent years, and the continual use made of the range has played a major part in the success obtained by the Sherbrooke Regiment in shooting competitions at Montreal, Ottawa and Bisley.

From its early days the Regiment has been noted as a shooting unit which has produced many champions and won numerous trophies. In recent years the unit has had from one to three members called for the Bisley team each year. Outstanding performers have been Lt.-Colonel R. J. Spearing, familiarly known as "Bisley Bob," who represented Canada at Bisley in the years 1893, 1895, 1896, 1902 and 1903, and Major J. W. Houlden, who holds the King's Silver Medal for winning the second stage of the King's Prize competition at Bisley in 1932 and who has been a member of the Bisley team no fewer than four times and has "made" the team seven times. Major Houlden also wears the Best Shot Badge of the Canadian Army, with bar, which he won in 1932 and 1934. Shooting teams from the Regiment have frequently achieved great success, winning many matches at Montreal and Ottawa. In 1932 and again in 1933 the Regiment team won the Dominion Small Bore Rifle Championship.

In addition to the other outstanding rifle shots whose names have already been mentioned, Private Glass has been selected for the Bisley team on three occasions and proceeded to England with two of the teams. Private Thompson went to Bisley with the 1933 team and Private Westman, though unable to join the team, was three times selected as a member. The Sherbrooke Regiment Lewis Gun team took part in the competition held last year at the Pointe-Aux-Trembles ranges, near Montreal, and carried off most of the honors.

In addition to the annual training, much attention is given to the obtaining of special qualifications and those necessary for promotion to higher ranks and appointments. Although a portion of all promotion qualifications may be obtained by attending courses which are held locally, it is necessary to complete the course by attending a two-week camp school which is usually held at St. Johns, Quebec, under the commandant of the Royal Canadian School of Infantry. All of the officers and most of the non-commissioned and warrant officers of the Sherbrooke Regiment have attended this school on one or more occasions. Special six-week courses are held at Ottawa each year for the training of selected officers and non-commissioned officers in machine-gun, Lewis gun, rifle, bayonet and revolver, and there are many members of the Unit who have obtained qualifications enabling them to instruct the men of the unit in these arms. The long course for signallers, held at Camp Borden, Ont., is available to selected signallers and the Signal-Sergeant has obtained his certificate from the school.

Outstanding amongst the courses of instruction which are available to officers in the militia throughout the British Empire is the Canadian Militia Staff Course. This is open to all officers of the rank of Captain or above, and those officers who succeed in passing the examinations for that portion of the course which is held locally then proceed to a two-week course which is held under the supervision of National Defence Headquarters and at which most of the permanent force staff officers attend as lecturing and examining officers. Officers of the non-permanent militia who succeed in passing this course are considered eligible to fill staff appointments in the Canadian Army. Four of the officers of the Sherbrooke Regiment have obtained this qualification and several others are at present attending the lectures, given locally each week, by the staff officer who is conducting this year's course.

The Sherbrooke Regiment has recently become allied with the Leicestershire Regiment by gracious permission of His Majesty the King. The Leicestershire Regiment is one of those fine, historic British regiments which has had a distinguished record of services for some two hundred and fifty years, as may be judged from their battle honors which include: Namur, 1695; Louisburg, Martinique, 1762; Havannah, Ghuznee, 1839; Khelat, Affghanistan, 1839; Sebastopol, Ali Masjid, Afghanistan, 1878-9; Defence of Ladysmith, South Africa, 1899-1902; Aisne, 1914-18; Neuve Chapelle, Somme, 1916-18; Ypres, 1917; Cambrai, 1917-18; Lys, St. Quentin Canal, France and Flanders, 1914-18; Palestine, 1918; Mesopotamia, 1914-18.

The Colonel of the Leicestershire Regiment is Major-General Sir Edward M. Woodward, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Thus, with this alliance, another link has been forged in the sentimental chain which holds together the great nations of the British Empire.

The following is a complete list of the Commanding Officers of the Sherbrooke Regiment:

Lt.-Col. G. F. Bowen.....	1867-70
Lt.-Col. W. E. Ibbotson...	1870-80
Lt.-Col. E. P. Felton.....	1880-90
Lt.-Col. W. A. Morehouse.	1890-96
Lt.-Col. E. B. Worthington,	1896-00
Lt.-Col. H. R. Fraser.....	1900-06
Lt.-Col. R. J. Spearing...	1906-10
Lt.-Col. T. S. Somers....	1910-14
Lt.-Col. F. C. Bowen,	1914— enlisted for Great War.
Lt.-Col. L. A. Bayley,	1915-17— retired, ill health.
Lt.-Col. J. H. Blue.....	1917-20
Col. E. B. Worthington..	1920-22
Lt.-Col. S. E. Francis....	1922-24
Lt.-Col. M. W. McA'Nulty.	1924-30
Lt.-Col. S. Echenberg....	1930-34
Lt.-Col. W. E. Baker....	1934-

HONORARY COLONEL OF SHERBROOKE REGIMENT

Colonel E. B. Worthington, C.M.G., V.D., Officer Commanding the Sherbrooke Regiment in 1896-1900 and again in 1920-1922, has long been a prominent figure in military circles throughout the Eastern Townships and was an outstanding Canadian officer during the World War.

BEDFORD HOLDS IMPORTANT PLACE AS SEAT OF MISSISQUOI COUNTY

Continued from Page 40.

Clayes the elder and George Clayes the younger, who was the Federal member at the time of his death, operated the mill and store and finally sold them out in 1870.

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

The first school was built here in the autumn of 1826 and the building is still standing and is in use by the United Church as a parish hall. Robert Jones, who had established the post office and opened a store here, was instrumental in the building of this school.

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

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

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

The Township of Stanbridge was surveyed in part by Jesse Pennoyer, and in 1792 an application was made by Isaac Morley and others for a grant in the Township. However, the request seems to have been delayed, and the excuse for the delay was that the survey was not as yet complete in the western portions of the Township. No further mention seems to have been made of the matter of a grant until the year 1801, when on December 26th, a grant was made to Soloman Dunham and others in the Township of Stanbridge. Dunham was of English extraction and came into the country from the vicinity of Albany, New York, by the way of Caldwell's Manor, now known as Clarenceville. He is the first known settler in the Town of Bedford and his holding was located immediately below the present town.

From the first settlement, early in the last century, Bedford has been a centre of commerce for the surrounding district. Situated as it is on a river, which leads to Lake Champlain, a natural highway for the transporting of goods, which was an important factor in those days, added much to Bedford's importance. The early settlers came for the most part from the older and more settled land to the south and also from New York State. The descendants of a Hessian regiment of troops disbanded in that state following the American Revolution came to this district and one of the streets of the town today bears the name of Dutch street.

Almost since its foundation Bedford has been closely connected with the manufacturing of axes and farming tools. As far back as the middle of the last century one Zeno Faber was engaged in this business, which was continued in the hands of Luther P. Rexford, who came to Bedford from Vermont and greatly enlarged and increased this business. After carrying on the business for some years, Mr. Rexford returned to Vermont, where he continued in the same business, which is today carried on by his descendants. The manufacturing of these articles was carried on in Bedford by two brothers, Edward and George Coslett, who about thirty-five years ago, sold their company.

Bedford was also closely associated with an historical event which stirred this part of the country a little over sixty years ago, on the occasion of the invasion of the district by the Fenians, who crossed the border a few miles south of here, where an engagement took place at Eccles Hill, the site of which is commemorated today by a monument. Volunteers from Bedford and the surrounding district rallied to the defence of their homes, and after a short engagement at Eccles Hill, the invaders were dispersed, several being taken prisoners. Many of the residents of the southern part of Dutch street on hearing of the approach of the Fenians collected their most treasured possessions, left their homes and took refuge on the banks of a little creek, known as Groat's Creek, situated about three quarters of a mile from the main highway, and on the banks of which at that time was a settlement of several houses.

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