

by discharged British Soldiers, and together they carved their homes from the trees of the primordial forest, and laid the foundations of the present towns of Ontario as well of the Eastern townships of the Province of Quebec.

Many of these new settlers, being of different race, tongue, and religion, never unfortunately came into sympathetic contact with the kindly and loyal "New subjects" of the British crown who had for so long peopled the hills and dales of Old Quebec, and there began to grow up an unfortunate estrangement and mistrust, begotten of old world rivalries of racial, and religious prejudices, which certain hate breeders have striven to perpetuate for political and factious purposes. A growing knowledge of the common history and an appreciation of the common destiny of the two main stocks of Canada will produce a National Unity of wonderful permanence.

Sherbrooke's first settlers were also Empire loyalists, but the lesson of mutual tolerance has been well learnt in this bilingual city.

Its story recalls how in 1796 six brothers, United Empire Loyalists, crossed from the United States, and one of them built the first house within the present limits of the city.

In the first five years of the nineteenth century, the townships of Orford and Ascot were organized, and it is within these two sites that the city of Sherbrooke rests today.

But it was still known up to the year 1816, as the Hamlet of Grand Forks, and there were only seven log houses within the limits of the present city, when the name of Sherbrooke was given to it in honour of the Governor General of the period, Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, who visited the district at the above time.

The steps forward became thenceforward more rapid. The Judicial district of St. Francis was formed in 1822, and the first Court House was built in the same year, with the Honorable Judge Fletcher as the first judge. This progress was continued and finally Sherbrooke became an incorporated city in 1875. It is now the home of 23,000 inhabitants, with all the appurtenances of a modern well equipped and flourishing city. Of recent years it has endorsed the plan of municipal ownership of public utilities and the water, gas, electric and power departments have been operated successfully by the municipality.

It has many industries, such as metal and steel works, woolen and cotton mills etc., while it has electric power connected with four great transportation lines.

Sherbrooke boasts of a contented, industrious, prosperous and bilingual population, two-thirds speaking French and one third English, and its loyalty to the British flag is undoubted and has been tested. In addition, the good feeling and the spirit of harmonious cooperation which exist between its diverse racial elements are the subject of universal admiration and Sherbrooke may be considered as a bright example of the "Bonne Entente" and is an inspiration to the whole of the Dominion.

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