

planted as roadside shade trees are Honey-Locust, Norway Spruce, Blue Spruce, Tulip Tree, Cut-Leaved Birch, Norway Maple, Ash-leaved Maple, Shwerdler's Maple and Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

During the eighteenth century this neighborhood must have been the hunting ground of the Indian of the Iroquois nation. Game must have been plentiful, for early in the nineteenth century when the English first came to this place there was game of many kinds—Bear, Wolf, Moose, Caribou, Deer, Beaver, (there is a Beaver dam at the Little Lake on the mountain as well as a Beaver meadow a little to the east of the lake) Red and Silver Fox, Wild Cat, Mink, Muskrat, Porcupine, Raccoon, Skunk, Woodchuck, Grey and Black Squirrel, Wild Geese, Duck, Partridge. The Wild Pigeon was very plentiful until 1850, and almost wholly disappeared by 1855. The Wolf, Wild Cat and Bear and Beaver have not been seen on the mountain for many years.

The highest point on the mountain is about 1360 feet above sea-level and in early days was known as the "Telegraph," owing to a Government signal station being there.

There are two lakes on Yamaska Mountain, the outlet of the largest being on the east side, another brook commencing some little distance N.W. of this lake and passing near the present steam saw mill and old granite quarry. Near the latter is said to be an Indian burying place, which information was given by a half-breed (French-Indian) named Joseph Viziard dit Labonte, an old trapper and hunter, who claimed to have come here from Lake St. Francis, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He said that the burying ground was in two lots, one for adults and one for children, and that he was present at the last burial of an Indian who died of small-pox. No clearing of the soil is allowed on the mountain, all timber being reserved for the owners for lumber, fuel and sugar making.

Amongst the earliest English-speaking settlers are the names of Fraser, Fowler, Blinn, Collins, Comstock, Bullock, O'Dwyer, Fisk, Whitney, Durrell, Eaton, Evans, Buzzell and others, who were most likely the descendants of the U.E. Loyalists who emigrated to Canada after the close of the Revolutionary War of 1777.

ABBOTSFORD

As a Business Centre there are in the Village a cheese and butter factory, 3 general stores, grocery and confectionary store, bank, Post Office, hotel, municipal hall, French school, dressmaker, 2 milliners, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 carriage repair shops, 2 tin shops, bakery, flour and feed store, general carpenter's shop, house furnishing, sash, door and box factory, harness and shoe shop, barber's shop, cider mills and press for manufacturing cider and vinegar, agricultural implements stand, butcher's shop, platform scales, 2 railway stations, with service of 12 daily passenger trains, besides freight trains.

Abbotsford was not named from Sir Walter Scott's home on the Tweed, but received its name in 1830 from the union of the names of its older families, Abbott and Bradford. Archdeacon Mountain (afterwards Bishop of Quebec), in a manuscript report written in