

### The Eastern Townships.

The Eastern Townships, a name which for years has been applied to the territory comprising the counties of Brome, Compton, Missisquoi, Richmond and Wolfe, Shefford, Sherbrooke and Stanstead, Drummond, Arthabaska and Megantic, form the south-east corner of the Province of Quebec. They lie between the forty-fifth and forty-sixth parallels of latitude, and on the south and east are bounded by the United States. In area this district, one of the most fertile of the Dominion of Canada, comprises 4,444,868 acres.

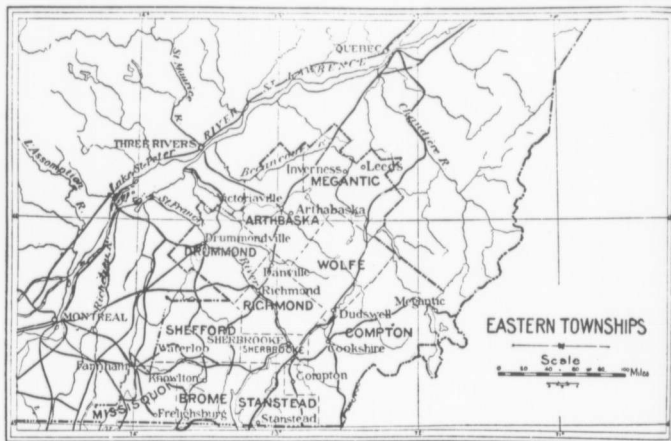
At the outset in connection with this brief

and other evidences of activity and prosperity are to be found here.

4. Mining is an important industry in the Eastern Townships, the asbestos deposits being the richest in the world, and copper, gold, iron and other minerals abounding.

5. The Eastern Townships is the native home of the maple tree, nearly every farmer having his sugar orchard, and the output of the season just closed is estimated at not less than ten million pounds.

6. The Eastern Townships is especially noted for its picturesque scenery, hill and valley, lake and river, meadow and woodland combining to form a landscape of unrivalled attractiveness.



article, may be enumerated certain striking facts referring to this section of the country.

1. By the census of 1901 its population is given as 221,633 persons, English and French, who it may be said form a remarkable example of the union of races in Canada, as they dwell together in peace and harmony, both proud of their respective nationalities, but both placing their common Canadian citizenship above and before all else.

2. Agriculture, the backbone of the country, is the great industry of the Eastern Townships which, because of the fertility of the soil, has gained the name of the "Garden of Canadian Agriculture."

3. A city, several towns and many villages, attractive and progressive, with busy factories

### A Bit of Tradition.

In the St. Francis River, at the city of Sherbrooke, is the famous Pine Tree, shown in our engravings, regarding which there has been handed down an interesting tradition. The story is that hostile bands of Abeniquis and Iroquois met here, in about 1692, to contend for the hunting grounds of the upper St. Francis. It was finally decided that the matter should be settled without fighting. Two warriors were chosen and directed to run around the tree on the small island in the river until one should fall from exhaustion, which would be accepted as defeat by his party. The Iroquois' strength gave out first, his scalp was taken by his pursuer and the Abeniquis were left in possession of their hunting grounds. A limb of the tree