

should, therefore, think himself very well off to draw lots in common with the loyalists. If he expects more he will be disappointed.

But the applications to settle at Missisquoi continued to pour in. On April 29 Mathews wrote Major Jessop that His Excellency positively refuses to allow of the settlement of the Missisquoi lands. Those who persist and refuse to settle with the others will have all allowances stopped on the very day the rest depart. There are political reasons for the refusal. There is a second letter to Jessop on the same day, in which Mathews says that His Excellency has taken so much upon himself for the benefit of the loyalists that he cannot venture upon more with any degree of safety.

On April 30 Mathews wrote to one Mosely that the lands between Missisquoi Bay and the Connecticut River asked for by him and his associates from the colonies cannot be granted, but lands will be given in the same situation and on the same conditions as to loyalists, but without provisions, etc. One is inclined to think that stories must have been circulated in New England that refugees to Canada would not only be received with open arms, but would be provided with farms, provisions, tools and stock, all at the public expense, and that the feelings which inspired many of those who came over were pretty much the same as those of the deluded Fenians of 1866 and 1870, whose leaders promised them free homesteads, cleared and stocked, if they would but come in and possess the land.

DEVOTION TO THE KING.

That many were inspired by pure devotion to their King and his Government there is no room to doubt.

On May 6 Mathews writes to Weber that no part of the Indian lands east of Missisquoi are within the line. Positive refusal is again given to the request for license to settle on the lands at Missisquoi. This letter was enclosed with one to Major Campbell. Campbell is informed that if persons settle on lands mentioned their houses are to be destroyed. Notice is to be sent to the loyalists to hold themselves in readiness to embark for St. John.

Were these drastic measures ever carried out?

On May 10 Mathews wrote to DeLaney ordering an investigation into the authorship of a paper by Peters and Mosely, circulated among the loyalists to create dissension. Some, at least, of the immigrants evidently believed that in giving up their homes south of the line they did not at the same time give up the right of every free-born Briton to "kick."

The Governor must have had much tribulation in dealing with these people, and the writer is inclined to think that the rebuke contained in a letter written on July 10 by Mathews to Marsh is a well merited one. The writer says that His Excellency regrets to find how discouraging are the reports of the loyalists where he (Marsh) has been. They reflect great dishonor on a people who wish to gain credit and establish themselves with other nations. He hopes that policy may effect what principle has not. His Excellency has already more than once refused to allow loyalists to settle at Memphremagog.

The last part of the letter, referring, as it does, to the refusal to allow settlements at Memphremagog, is a very clear indication that the policy pursued by the Governor with respect to settlements at Missisquoi Bay was constantly applied to other parts of the border.

During the summer of 1874, the loyalists

were given transportation, some to Sorel, some to Cataragui, and some to the Bay of Chaleurs. They were given lands and provisions and were helped in other ways.

Current History of the District.

Mr. G. R. Small, of Dunham, has taken out a patent on a sap evaporator.

The valuation of the village of Granby is \$950,000, and the population is 3,824.

Mr. A. Lalleur, of Sutton, died early in the month. He had reached the remarkable age of ninety years. He came to Sutton from Clarenceville when he was a young man.

The Mutual Fire and Wind Insurance Company is the title of a new mutual company organized by some of the proprietors of the Parish of St. George de Clarenceville.

Among those admitted to the practice of the profession of Notary at the recent examinations of the Board of Notaries, is Joseph Edward Lebeau, of Notre Dame de Stanbridge.

Mr. N. A. Mansfield, of Adamsville, presented a few days ago a fine specimen of a gold bug to the Natural History Society of Montreal. The species is very rare, and it is said that this is the first specimen possessed by the Society.

At the examinations in Quebec this month for admission to practice law, the best examination papers were those of Mr. H. W. Lynch, son of Mr. W. Lynch, Customs Officer at Mansonville, and nephew of Hon. Judge Lynch. Mr. Lynch was this year's gold medallist at McGill.

The following changes in the 79th Shefford Battalion of Infantry, Highlanders, have been gazetted: to be Lieutenant, second Lieutenant H. C. Jamieson, vice J. A. Davidson, promoted; Quartermaster and Honorary Captain G. Davidson resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain honorary rank of Captain or Lieutenant. To be Quartermaster, with honorary rank of Captain, Quartermaster Sergeant M. C. Martin, vice G. Davidson, retired.

Following is a list of students from this District who have passed the McGill Matriculation Examinations this summer:

For course leading to Arts—Alice S. Newton, Waterloo.

For course leading to B. Sc.—Eva L. Allan, Granby; Alice Ball, Knowlton; Alvin Burton, Brigham; Helena Chalmers, Granby; Aline L. Charbonnell, Waterloo; Charlotte L. Crowther, Waterloo; Bessie H. Cook, Sutton; Ethel M. Cook, Waterloo; Florence H. Garland, Mansonville; Fenwick A. Newall, Waterloo; Amos S. Newton, Waterloo; David H. Parmelee, Laura A. Payan, Waterloo; William A. Saunders, Mansonville.

In Medicine—Malcolm Shack, Farnham.

The district of Bedford is a section of the country which does not make very heavy demands upon the Dominion Department of Public Works, or, if the demands are made, they evidently are not complied with, for we find that in the recently issued report of the department that the only expenditure that has been made in places in this district are a few hundred dollars on the harbor at Philipsburg and an item for springs to the doors of the Farnham Postoffice.

In our September number we hope to have portraits of the lucky winners of the trophies offered to the best batsman and bowler.

GREAT CHINESE WALL TO GO.

The famous Chinese wall is to be torn down by order of the Government of China.

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CANADIAN HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

A valuable addition to Canadian historical literature is "Famous Firesides of French Canada," by Mary Wilson Hallaway.

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BIBLE-KISSING BECOMING OBSOLETE.

Recently Judge Routhier, of Quebec, allowed a witness to take the oath without kissing the Bible. It seems probable that Bible-kissing by witnesses in courts of law will a hundred years from now be looked back upon as a historical curiosity.

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HISTORY OF NORTH HATLEY.

The Sherbrooke Record of Saturday, June 24th, issued an illustrated supplement giving views of North Hatley and containing among other things money. Everywhere that this latter system has a short history of that place.

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GENERAL SERVICE MEDALS.

Eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-eight applications have been received for the Canadian general service medal. Seven thousand two hundred and ninety-one have been passed upon, and one hundred and sixty-one decisions reserved pending the receipt of additional information.

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ROUGH ON THE MANAGER.

The manager of a factory, to abate a nuisance, advertised that in future no loafers would be allowed on the premises. The first morning after the appearance of the notice a wag called the manager up by telephone and asked him when he had sent in his resignation.

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AN HISTORICAL FLAG.

On the Queen's Birthday, above the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, floated in the breeze the first Dominion flag made in Canada. It dates back to the first year of the Confederation, and was presented to the Chateau by Ross & Company, ship chandlers. The flag is eight feet wide by thirteen feet in length. On it are represented a beaver on a shield surrounded by a wreath, surmounted by a crown.

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SOME COMPARISONS WITH 1893.

In the year 1893 an attempt was made to repeal the Scott Act. The following table shows how the figures of that year compare with those of June, 1899:

	1893.	1899.
Votes in favor of Scott Act.....	1,202	1,151
Votes against Scott Act.....	1,063	1,683
Total number of votes polled.....	2,270	2,834

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PERSONAL.

Miss Cairns, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Cairns, of Cornwall, formerly of this district, who has been taking the musical course at Whitby Ladies' College, has graduated with honors, carrying off the gold medal for proficiency on the pipe organ. Miss Cairns' success is the more praiseworthy from the fact that she has completed the full three years' course in two years.

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WHAT THEY ARE SAYING ABOUT US.

The number before us is well edited and printed.—Richmond Guardian.

A credit to the Eastern Townships.—Granby Mail.

One can scarcely give too much praise to Mr. Gibson's venture, and we hope the magazine will have a large circulation.—St. Johns News.

Will fill a hitherto vacant place in our local periodical literature.—Bedford Press.

A unique and classical publication.—Waterloo Advertiser.