

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>	<u>1925</u>
<u>STE. ANNES</u>					
Property valuation	391,100	396,100	379,100	390,250	346,388
Children	122	98	99	103	99
<u>SENNEVILLE</u>					
Property valuation	374,150	461,100	466,300	491,600	510,700
Children	24	25	32	28	33
<u>STE. ANNES de BOUT de L'ISLE (BAIE d'URFE)</u>					
Property valuation	812,492	820,156	654,750	654,750	
Children	39	35	46	42	35

FIGURES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR THE TAX RATE BEING IN MILLS

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>	<u>1925</u>
<u>STE. ANNES</u>	* 7½	14	12½	11½	12
<u>SENNEVILLE</u>	3	5	5	5	5
<u>STE. A. de B de L'I</u>	3	4	4	4½	4½

Even these comparatively few figures may be confusing to some, who may really want to understand this situation and to place before the reader in graphic and hence dramatic form there follows a statement of a hypothetical or imaginary case of two Protestant property owning parents living across the road from each other, one in Senneville and the other in Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Assuming that they both live in houses which cost the same amount to build and have an equal sale value - \$10,000 - and that each family has four children aged 5, 8, 11 and 14.