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Gibson's Monthly.

VOL. 1. No. 2.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

COWANSVILLE, QUE., JULY, 1899.

W. N. GIBSON
Publisher

A Brome Octogendrian.

By ERNEST M. TAYLOR.

Lester Ball was born 28th of September, 1815, on the 6th lot of the 6th Range of the Township of Brome. The farm is now owned by Levi Shufelt, of Brome.

Mr. Ball's grandfather, Jacob Ball, came from Dunham into Brome in 1800, having lived in Dunham six or seven years. He was born in Newfane, Vermont, in 1764, but settled in early manhood on South Hero Island, in Lake Champlain. Here his son, afterwards known as Capt. James Ball and the father of Lester Ball, was born in 1787.

The wife of the grandfather of Mr. Ball was a daughter of Capt. Ephraim Stone, who settled in Brome where R. Edmund Miller now lives.

Capt. Ephraim Stone was not a United Empire Loyalist, but was a Revolutionary soldier, and was a lieutenant at Lexington and Bunker Hill. He was also at Ticonderoga. [See New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls.] He was born at Keene, New Hampshire. His son-in-law, Jacob Ball, was of the U. E. L. family, as were the Knowltons, who early settled in Brome.

Captain James Ball, father of Lester Ball, married his cousin Abigail Stone, daughter of Daniel Stone, who was also a Revolutionary soldier, and a corporal in Capt. Cole's Company.

This Daniel Stone settled in Brome in 1799 on the farm now owned by Jerry Jackson.

On the 2nd of September, 1830, now nearly sixty years ago, Lester Ball married Mary Ann Gilman.

They have had seven children, and after nearly sixty years both parents are living and each child also.

CHILDREN.

1. Alexander Lester, born June, 1840, lives in Dublin, N.H.
2. Newton S., born February 1st, 1842, lives in Springfield, Mass.
3. Alzina Mary, born March 8th, 1845, married C. H. Smith, of Moncton, Vt.
4. Edgar Adolphus, born March 8th, 1847, lives in Springfield, Mass.
5. Martha Dorinda, born July 10th, 1854, married Casper H. Dean, Moncton, Vt.
6. Ernest Selby, born August 10th, 1856, lives now in New York.

7. Forest Eugene, born January, 1859, lives in East Deerfield, Mass.

Mr. Lester Ball has, with the single exception of one year, until last Autumn, lived in Brome Township. Last autumn he and his wife went to live with their son Ernest in New York City.

On the occasion of their departure their friends gave them a banquet at Eldridge's Hotel, Brome. Hon. Judge Lynch, President of the Brome County Historical Society, presided.

Several ministers were present and other



LESTER BALL, AGE 84.

professional men took part in the formal leave taking of the esteemed friends.

Mr. Ball has been a farmer all his life. This did not prevent him from emulating the example of his father and other relatives when the Canadian Rebellion broke out. He served in 1837 as a sergeant in the infantry. The next year, 1838, he joined the cavalry as private under Capt. Alonzo Wood. He still holds his discharge. He holds a Lieutenant's commission in a special company commanded by Capt. Ballard.

Mr. Ball served as School Commissioner for twelve years, and was Chairman of the Board for eight years of the time.

He is one of the Charter members of the first Good Templars' Lodge formed in Brome.

He also joined the Sons of Temperance.

He has been a teetotaler throughout his long life.

Mr. Ball served his township as Bridge Inspector for two terms.

He is identified with the Church of England.

On his marriage day he made three vows: 1st. That his wife should never see him come home drunk.

2nd. That she should never hear him use profane language.

3rd. That neither she, nor his children should they have any, would ever see him working on Sunday in any unnecessary way. These he has been able to keep.

BOLTON PASS.

Mr. Lester Ball, when a young man setting up sable traps, discovered the Bolton Pass as a suitable place through which to construct a road. He came over and told Col. Paul H. Knowlton, who, with him, took it in hand. Col. Knowlton sent for Lindel Corey, land surveyor, living in Stanbridge. Col. Knowlton

employed some men who, with the surveyor, all of whom were friends of Mr. Ball, went over to the old Magog road enters the Bolton Pass at the Isman Coon place, and began the survey through the forest.

The first day they surveyed through as far as the Tub Factory, just above Knowlton Village. Mr. Ball was then near his own home, as he then lived on the highland farm near where the Knowlton Reservoir is now situated. This place is the 11th lot of the 11th range of Brome.

His father, Capt. James Ball, then lived on the north side of Cold Brook, opposite the factory. The farm is now owned by Israel England & Sons.

Capt. James Ball settled on that farm in 1817, when the subject of our sketch was two years old.

The second day the surveying party started out from the point of the termination of the previous day, and that night they camped beside a spring near the place on which Mr. Edward Owens' house now stands.

The third day the party completed the necessary survey, and reached Parker Gilman's place, now called Gilman Corner, where they again struck the old Magog Road, which had been constructed many years before, and which had been followed by the waggons from Stanstead via Copp's Ferry, Georgeville, to and from Montreal, these processions of waggons doing the

work now done by the railway freight trains. On the evening of that day Mr. Ball remembers walking over to Knowlton, via Brome Corner, and reporting all to Col. Knowlton, with whom he took supper that night.

The surveyor, Mr. Corey, soon after made out his process verbal and placed it in the hands of Col. Knowlton.

Col. Knowlton was then member of the Legislative Council of the Province, then of Lower Canada, and he succeeded in getting a grant from the Government for the construction of the road. This was about sixty years ago. A few years passed, however, after the survey before the work of construction was begun.

Mr. Brooks, who in later years married the widow of the well-known Seneca Page, was the contractor.

Capt. James Ball was the superintendent of the work.

As an instance of the conditions of life and energy of early days in this country Mr. Ball states that when he was young one of the neighboring women died, leaving a newborn infant of the name of Anna Johnson, and when the child was ten days' old, Mrs. Ball, the mother of Mr. Lester Ball, took the baby on horseback, and following "spotted or blazed" trees, went through to Shefford and thence through Granby Township to Yamaska Mountain, now called *Mont St. Jacques*. This was accomplished in one day, for many streams on the mountain were unknown to the early settlers. The distance travelled was above thirty miles. She safely delivered the child that night to the tender care of a Mrs. Crossfield, of Yamaska Mountain. A goodly number of the name of Crossfield are now residing there.

Mr. Ball is as active on his feet now as the average man of thirty years of age. He is visiting friends in and about Brome for a few weeks this summer. His cheerful face and buoyant disposition make him an ever-welcome guest.

The Chiltons.

John R. Chilton came to America from England when he was but 13 years old, and located in Skeensborough, now known as White Hall, N.Y., and there he married Alexander Young's daughter, and when the Revolutionary war broke out in the year of 1775, rather than take up arms against Great Britain, he and Young left for Canada, leaving everything they had, their cattle in the fields, and their household effects, and in fact all they had, not bringing away anything but the clothes on their backs; and, taking a row boat, they rowed by night down Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River, and hid in the bushes during the day, until they reached St. Johns, and remained there until the war was over. A grant of land was given to Col. Caldwell, and they came and took up farms on what is now known as Caldwell's Manor.

T.

District Items of Interest.

The population of the District of Bedford is 56,400, divided thus: Brome, 14,050; Missisquoi, 1,070; Shefford, 23,280.

In 1897 the births totalled 1,562, Brome having 281, Missisquoi 405 and Shefford 876.

In the same year there were 303 marriages, 60 in Brome, 94 in Missisquoi, and 149 in Shefford.

The total death rate in 1897 was 725. Shefford led with 352, Missisquoi had 210, and Brome county had 163.

The death rate per 1,000 of population was: Brome, 11.60; Missisquoi, 11.01; Shefford, 15.12.

The birth rate per thousand of population was: Brome 20.00; Missisquoi, 21.23; Shefford, 37.62.

There is about three hundred thousand dollars of District of Bedford capital invested in the stocks of Canadian chartered banks.

More than half of this sum is in Eastern Township bank stock, the exact amount being \$155,600.

The balance is divided among other banks as follows: Bank of Montreal, \$62,600; Merchants' Bank of Canada, \$19,500; Ontario Bank, \$14,300; Molsons Bank, \$12,650; La Banque du Peuple, \$8,900; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$5,800; Banque du St. Jean, \$4,650; Quebec Bank, \$4,600; Bank of British North America, \$4,200; Union Bank of Canada, \$3,660; Banque de Hyacinthe, \$2,430; Banque Jacques Cartier, \$350; Banque Ville-Marie, \$200.

Waterloo people hold \$65,000 worth of the stock; Dunham has \$46,000; Stanbridge East, \$28,000; Granby, \$22,000; Bedford and Phillipsburg, \$20,000 each; Knowlton, \$18,000; Fralightsburg, \$17,000; Roxton Falls, \$15,600.

Other places, represented by smaller amounts are: Brome, Sutton, Brigham, Cowansville, Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Mansonville Station, St. Armand, East and West; Adamsville, Farnham, East Farnham, Sweetsburg, Abbott's Corners, West Shefford, South Stukely, Foster, Warden, Notre Dame, des Anges de Stanbridge, St. Valerien de Milton, Stanbridge Station.

There are twenty-six accounting post-offices in the district. The revenue derived from each and the amounts paid each, in salaries and allowances are given below, arranged in alphabetical order. The returns are for the year ending the 30th June, 1898.

Postoffice.	Revenue.	Salaries and Allowances.
Abercorn	\$ 346 87	\$ 140 89
Bedford	1,530 73	599 55
Bolton Centre	254 55	153 26
Brome	453 37	169 45
Clarenceville	722 69	294 03
Cowansville	2,611 03	854 48
Dunham	754 02	303 24
East Farnham	237 88	87 48
Eastman	694 60	299 67
Farnham	2,753 51	896 89
Frelightsburg	741 95	315 36
Granby	4,103 50	1,097 25
Knowlton	1,812 26	708 77
Mansonville	693 09	267 73
Notre Dame de Stan- bridge	281 71	148 50
Roxton Falls	816 46	389 50
Roxton Pond	34 11	136 45
Stanbridge East	551 05	236 88
Sutton	1,233 10	488 63
Sutton Junction	387 59	136 58
Sweetsburg	688 88	298 44
Upper Bedford	262 97	120 61
Warden	354 13	152 00
Waterloo	2,836 35	964 90
West Brome	467 84	204 68
West Shefford	464 35	182 45

There have been thirty-three sessions of the Provincial Legislature since Confederation. The district of Bedford, during that time, has been represented five times among

the movers and seconders of the address in the Legislative Assembly in reply to the speech from the throne. In 1871 W. W. Lynch, member for Brome, now Hon. Mr. Justice Lynch, seconded the address. In 1879 the address was moved by Ernest Racicot, member for Missisquoi. Dr. de Grosbois, member for Shefford, was the seconder in 1889, and the same office was performed in 1897 by Mr. (now Hon.) J. C. McCorkill, then member for Missisquoi, whose successor in the Assembly, Dr. C. L. Colton, seconded the address in the session of 1898.

An Historic Inscription.

By request we print a copy of the inscription on the monument of the late Samuel Gale, at the foot of Gale Mountain.

Here Rest

Samuel Gale, Esquire, formerly acting deputy paymaster-general of His Majesty's forces in the Southern Provinces, now the United States of America, subsequently Secretary to His Excellency the Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Dominions in North America.

Author of Essays on Public Credit and other works.

Born at Kingstons, Hants, England, Oct. 14th, 1735; died at Farnham, June 27th, 1826.

And

Rebecca Wells, his wife, born at Deerfield in Massachusetts, June 23rd, 1752, O.S., died at Farnham, January 23rd, 1826.

They were married June 25th, 1773 and during a union which Providence was pleased to extend to a period of nearly 53 years, they lived together with mutual affection.

The Canadian Year Book.

The Canadian Year Book of 1899, published by Alfred Hewett, of Toronto, has made its appearance. It has been brought up to date in all departments, and is replete with information in regard to Canada and Canadians. The frontispiece is a splendid presentation of the features of Lord Minto, the Governor-General. A vast amount of interesting and useful statistics is given. The conditions of trade are dealt with. There is much useful information regarding immigration to Canada, and altogether the book is such a one as should be in the possession of everyone who takes an interest in watching the material progress of Canada.

Who is the oldest Freemason in the district of Bedford?

◆ ◆ ◆

It was two hundred and seventy years ago this month when Sir David Kirke captured Quebec.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Is life worth living?" asked the cynic. "Not if you worry over your debts," replied the philosopher.

◆ ◆ ◆

A boy excused himself for his frequent use of the word *d--n* by explaining that it was the only way he knew of to put what he said in italics.

◆ ◆ ◆

The most unsatisfactory kind of recommendation to give on behalf of some people is to say that they work for others just as hard as they do for themselves.

◆ ◆ ◆

The man who commends the honesty of his fellow by saying that his word is as good as his bond, is, nevertheless, in business matters, very careful to take the bond.

◆ ◆ ◆

The undertaker's new message boy was sent on an errand to a house where a death had just occurred. He was a stranger to the place, and had forgotten the name of the family, so his inquiry of the person who answered his timid knock was: "Please, is this where the dead man lives?"

Dunham Ladies' College Closing Exercises

THE BISHOP'S SERMON

The closing exercises of Dunham Ladies' College, on Tuesday, 20th June, were very successfully carried out.

It has been the policy of the college executive to secure for this function the presence of one or more educationalists of note, and it did not fall short this year in that respect.

The addresses of Principal Hackett and Miss Derick were of a high character and the fact that such people are willing to come and lend their valuable and valued services at such a time is an indication of the importance of this educational establishment, which is a pride to the district of Bedford.

The venerable Bishop, the president of the college corporation, was in exceedingly good form,

That is the longing of God, and He has placed that child in your bosom that you may train the child for Him.

That is a special seed time, and the harvest surely comes.

Father! God looks to you also to sow, there, the seed of eternal life.

Teachers! You pray for your work and your class, and when you meet the class, surely the longing is: "O that I may win these souls for Christ." That again is the seed time, and the harvest must come.

But here is the ground of your hope.

The great husbandman waiting and watching and interceding for you, as you intercede for dear ones.

church and bring into the garner of Christ at home and abroad many souls for whom Christ died.

Beloved, there goes up before God from city and country a cry of condemnation that is startling in its agony and intensity; a cry that should make us tremble, as we watch and pray and toil for the children of the church.

Do you wonder at this? You will cease to wonder, and be deeply troubled, when you consider that parents who cannot plead the temptation of poverty; parents who are not pressed by necessity, will economize in that which should be the last and most reluctant act of economy, the education of their children. Will save their money from the education of their children, that they may spend it upon the passing and the perishing. Will save it at the cost of the immortal spirit. Will save it at the cost of an imperfectly formed, undying soul. Will save their money at the cost of having a being, formed to take the impress and image of God, distorted and deformed through superstition and error, if not destroyed.

Beloved, there are gathered into your college the young from many sections of our community.



DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.

notwithstanding his very advanced age. We are pleased to be able to present in this number of Gibson's Monthly the sermon delivered by him to the pupils on the day of the closing.

The reference of Principal Hackett to his predecessor, the late Rev. Canon Henderson, was particularly pleasing to the older people present, who have an affectionate remembrance of him when he was the rector of Dunham. To Canon Henderson's work in earlier years is due in a large measure the success which attends the college to-day.

THE BISHOP'S SERMON.

Seed Time and Harvest.

Our blessed Lord and the sacred writers have transferred the promise, "Seed time and harvest shall not cease" to spiritual things.

They shall not cease.

When is the spiritual seed time?

Mother! When you look upon the little soul, first placed in your arms by God, what is the earnest, deep longing of your heart for that child?

Surely with strong emotion, it is: "O that it might be saved!"

Jesus Himself prays for you and the dear ones also.

And "Him the Father heareth always."

The great seed time then is the early spring of life, when the ground of the heart is soft and ready to receive the seed into its bosom.

When the first dawns of life warn us to bring dear ones under the influence of covenanted blessing.

I can scarcely imagine Christian parents, especially a Christian mother, beginning too early to avail herself of spiritual seed time; striving too early to prepare for the harvest of holiness and joy, and I scarcely imagine that the Christian mother withholds her hand as she is cheered by the untailing promise, that even when tongue and eye fail, her life's toil shall still be to salvation and to the praise and glory of God.

If the true principles of our church, as set forth in our Scriptural baptism service, and followed up by our confirmation, were acted upon by parents and sponsors; if the prayer of faith and the Scriptural teaching, there and then required, were conscientiously observed, there would be an amount of spiritual life, a depth of piety manifested in the fresh attractive vigor of our youth that would make us far more a missionary

There are committed to your charge the young from Christian families, where every influence is Godward; and I may assume from families where the thought is only to promote the temporal interests of the children. However it may be, the responsibility—the heavy responsibility—and the grand opportunity is laid upon you each day to occupy the ground of the heart with the good seed, so to occupy it that there shall be no room found for the tares to take root.

Beloved, it is a sowing time replete with rich promise; a sowing time that if you are faithful in sowing the good seed of the kingdom, must issue in a glorious harvest of peace and joy for time and eternity.

Beloved, I appeal to you who are connected with the college. I appeal to you by the preciousness of the undying souls placed under your care. I appeal to you by your love of the church to which you belong; by your love for Jesus, who has purchased those souls with His own blood; by your desire to keep yourselves clean from the blood of souls. I appeal to you Christian parents who desire to have your home teaching sustained by the teaching of the college; to you Christian men and women who are rightly regarded as amongst the pillars and sup-

port of the church of Christ. And I especially appeal to you teachers in the college, see, O see, that the college lacks not anything—prayer, example, anything—that will make it a more successful instrument for sowing the good seed of the Word of God. But permit me to be a little more general; to speak to the congregation; to speak that which will nevertheless have a bearing upon the interests of the college.

There are those here who are looked up to in the various relations of life. Beloved, if you live ungodly lives, if you speak ungodly words, if you do ungodly deeds, you are sowing all around the seeds of evil. If an employer be guilty of an act of doubtful morality, if he disregard any one of the laws of God, ought he to be surprised if he perceived in those under his control the germinating of the same seed?

these thorns in church and college go far to choke the good seed, so that little is brought to perfection?

Well beloved in this college, our aim is to sow, broadcast, the seed of the kingdom; and we have a right to expect a glorious result. Consider the wondrous things that are spoken of this Word of God, which is the foundation of our instruction. The "new birth" is one of the mightiest works of God. The instrumentality for effecting the new birth is the incorruptible seed, the Word of God. The human heart resists "conviction of sin" with strange success, but the "living Word" prevails, for conviction is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword. The soul yields very slowly to the work of sanctification, but Jesus prays "sanctify them through Thy truth; Thy Word is truth." In

There is, no doubt, life-giving power in single texts used by the spirit of God. Still we are taught that it is the "Word of God," the whole circle of divine truth, which builds up (to vary the figure) and edifies and forms the perfect man in Christ Jesus.

And thus it is that we strive and labor, with watchfulness and prayer, to secure to those who seek the training of our college no isolated teaching—the whole truth as it is in Jesus.

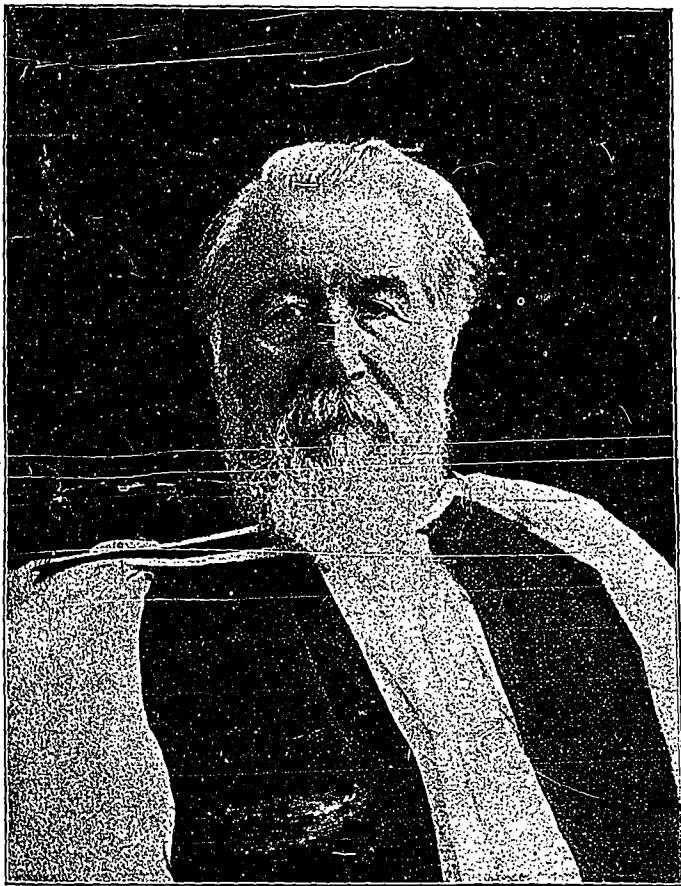
Beloved, in closing, I solemnly charge you pray for our college. Pray for the teachers, that life and example may ever teach and confirm the lesson. Pray for the taught, that, whatever the lesson, there may be received therein and thereby that which is the power of God unto salvation. Be sure that your family prayer contains a petition for the true efficiency of the college. Be sure that you strengthen the link which unites church and college. Be sure that you watch jealously that the strength of the links which have ever united college and congregation be not impaired. Be sure to remember that the well-being of the congregation, as much depends upon the Gospel teaching in the college as the well-being of the college depends on the Gospel teaching in the congregation.

And when is the harvest? All through life. Go into our homes—the harvest is there. Seek in our churches—the harvest is there. There is a witness everywhere; and this is the witness: "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Parents and friends, you have seen in childhood the first fruits of the harvest. You and I in daily life, year after year, have seen and felt. "Verily, there is a God that giveth the increase." I will not at this time touch upon the harvest for those who sow to the flesh. God Himself will one day vindicate His doings.

There is a harvest for those who sow to the spirit. There will be vicissitudes in the spiritual growth. There will be toil and tears. But there will be growth, and the very vicissitudes will promote the progress and the ripening unto the full corn in the ear.

And the harvest will be, must be, the fruit of the spirit. There may be scanty fruit in some hearts. There may be abundant fruit in other hearts, but there will be fruit, fruit of the spirit—love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, and the everlasting arms will enfold the ingathered harvest.

All that I can add would be but a faint foreshadowing of the "grand harvest." That grand harvest when Jesus shall say to the reaper: "Gather the wheat into my barn, into my heavenly garner, amidst the joy of the eternal world."



FREDERICK PRIMMERMAN.

Has he not sown the seed? Ought he to be astonished if he be made a victim? Is not that the harvest he sought to reap? And if he aspires to be a religious man, has he not thereby more carefully planted the seed of his evil action?

And if the heads of a household are earthly or indolent, or neglectors of the Lord's Day, or of the sacred ordinances, or if they speak slightly of the Word of God, or of ministers, or teachers, are they not sowing these principles around them? Is not the young, natural heart peculiarly adapted to bring such seed to perfection? What wonder, if these spring up in such households, not only the Sabbath-breaker, but the breaker of fathers' and mothers' hearts.

And if teachers are of the world worldly; if they are found in full pursuit of the pleasures of sense; if they go as near as they can to the customs of the frivolous and the foolish, what avails that they profess to sow the Word of God? Who does not know that the ground of the heart readily received the one, while it is prone to reject the other? Who does not know that

short, the Word makes wise unto salvation. It is able to save the soul. It is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.

Beloved, with this power in our hands, on our lips, coming from the heart with dependence on the teaching of the Holy Spirit, have we not reason to expect, year by year, a glorious harvest of saved souls? Is it not a cause for a sure hope to the college and its friends, that those who come under our care are regularly and systematically plied with that Word? Have we not a right to expect that there will be a rich harvest?

Well, there are many in this Dominion (in the years of the existence of the college) who have come seeking fruit. And I am bold to say (because I know) that amongst the most goodly of the fruitful boughs around us are those who have grown up into Christ under the fostering care of this college.

And one reason why this college has been so blessed of God is that under the guidance of the prayer book it strives to sow the whole Gospel.

The Canadian Militian.

This is the name of a new semi-annual published at Toronto as a supplement to the militia list of Canada. It is a veritable edition de luxe, notwithstanding the small price asked—thirty-five cents. The June number is profusely illustrated, containing portraits of the Queen, H. H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Lord Minto, General Hutton, Hon. F. W. Borden, the Marquis of Lorne and other celebrities. There is a portrait of the pioneer Wimbledon team, sent from Canada in 1871. There are also portraits of many of the commanding officers of Canadian corps, and among them we notice that of Lieut.-Col. Amyrauld, late commander of the Shefford Field Battery.

The initial article is entitled "The Militia of Yesterday and To-day," and is by C. F. Hamilton. It gives a brief history of the militia in Canada. Other articles of interest are "Me and the Militia," by Robert Barr; "The Royal Military College," "The Public School Cadets," by J. L. Hughes; "Civic Judgment, a story of the 22nd," by Theodore Roberts; "How Finley Mc Gillis held the Pier," by Robert Barr, and "The 111th Battalion," by T. E. Hamilton.

The second number will be issued in December.

ERRATA.

Through an error on the part of the printer, the name of
FREDERICK PRÄMMERMAN appears beneath portrait on this page.
It should read as follows:—

RIGHT REV. BISHOP BOND,
President of the Corporation of Dunham Ladies' College.

Gossip From The Classics.

SNAP-SHOTS OF A GREAT ROMAN.

By JAS. A. ELLIOTT.

"Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves."
—Cassius.

The private as well as the public acts and utterances of great men possess an especial interest. When glimpses of what is going on behind the scenes throw light upon the public career they are not only interesting but instructive. It is said that no one is a hero to his valet de chambre, but the more accurate version runs thus; it is only to a valet that a truly great man can appear less than a hero. While modern journalism and even more serious biography have in some instances shown a tendency to play the valet by lingering upon the private and pultry, as though such were the full measure of the man, there is, nevertheless, a place in history for sketches of public men when off duty. To Plutarch, Cicero, Suetonius, and a few other writers, we are indebted for many interesting snap-shots of Julius Caesar—probably the greatest of Roman citizens. The life of this distinguished personage was full of stirring incidents and romance. He figured in an age when heroic methods were unhesitatingly adopted to reach the desired end. Each man held the view that he that was not with him was against him, and acted accordingly. If we listen to the enemies of Caesar we imagine that he must have been a demon. If, on the other hand, we put our trust in the panegyrics of admirers, we know that he could not have fallen short of a deity. There are not wanting, however, indications that he had some at least of the limitations of the inhabitants of this planet. He led his legions from victory to victory against Gaul and Britain; he routed the Germans in their own forests, and overthrew the mighty Pompey, but he fell an easy victim to the feminine charms of Cleopatra. That distinguished lady seems to have first impressed Caesar by a clever and successful ruse to gain admittance to his presence. She rolled herself up in a bale of goods and was carried past the unsuspecting guards of Alexandria. The conquest was completed by her beauty, repartee, and strange philosophical lore. It was whispered that this friendship was responsible for the modification of the Egyptian campaign, and it is certain that the famous Alexandrian library was destroyed by fire which originated in Caesar's ships lying in the harbor. From youth he was what might be called a society man. He frequented the baths, the trysting places of Rome's fashionable set, and paid special attention to his hair. He dressed in a negligé fashion, but always with an eye to the effect upon society. In later years, when the affairs of state were resting heavily upon his shoulders, this dandified airs were not completely laid aside. Cicero, who was among the first to recognize his powers, remarked: "When I see him adjusting his hair and scratching his head with one finger; I can hardly imagine such a man conceiving so vast and fatal a design as the destruction of the Roman Commonwealth." That there was courage and character behind this dilettanteism was abundantly shown when, at the age of seventeen, he flatly refused to obey the command of the omnipotent Sylla, to put away his wife. For this presumptuous act he was proscribed and Cornelia's dowry confiscated. While eluding the officers of the Dictator he was captured near the island of Pharos by pirates, then the lords of the Mediterranean, who set twenty talents, or nearly twenty thousand dollars, as his ransom. He laughed at the ignorance of these men, for had they known their captive they might have had fifty talents. With three attendants he remained for several weeks a prisoner among these law-

less brigands, to whom murder was a trifle, conducting himself more like master than captive. He would write poems and orations and rehearse them to the pirates, who, if unappreciative of his efforts, were roundly abused for their stupidity. If they disturbed him while resting or sleeping he would send and order them to be quiet, and when they especially exasperated him, he threatened to crucify them. This latter threat he made good shortly after he regained his liberty.

He was early marked as a man of extravagant expenditure. Before he succeeded in obtaining any public employment he is said to have been in debt to the extent of 1,300 talents. He was famous for the magnificence of his public entertainments, which far outshone any that had gone before. We may gauge his prodigality as well as the quality of the public morals of Rome from the fact that he gained immense popularity by exhibiting three hundred and twenty pairs of gladiators. Beneath this display and expenditure there lay the far-seeing ambition of the man. If he were to reach the highest place in his country's gift he must receive it at the hands of the people, and experience had shown that public spectacles were among the readiest means of reaching the popular heart. He took no pleasure in these bloody exhibitions himself, and seemed to inculcate a higher thought by reading or writing while the butcheries were in progress.

It does not appear that Caesar made any attempt to conceal his ambition, as a few incidents will illustrate. On his way to assume the governorship of Spain, a friend jokingly said to him as they passed through a little town nestling among the Alps: "Can there be any contentions and rivalry for office and precedence here such as we find at Rome?" He at once replied: "I had rather be the first man here than the second man in Rome." When in Spain he occupied some leisure hours reading a history of Alexander the Great. His friends noticed that he became very pensive, and at length completely broke down. To his wondering companions he said: "Do you not think I have sufficient reason for concern when Alexander at my age reigned over so many conquered countries, and I have not one glorious achievement to boast?" When a candidate for the office of Pontifex Maximus his last words to his mother on the morning of the election were: "Mother, you will see me this day either a victor or an exile." When he had outstripped all his rivals, and become the first man in the commonwealth, his restless ambition urged him on to fresh achievements. It became almost a mania with him to surpass his own previous record.

The claims of Caesar to greatness rest upon a variety of talents, each one of which is sufficient to give him a permanent place in history. His oratory was praised in unmeasured terms by the master of public utterance. His writings are before us, and their merits cannot be mistaken. His opportunities for statesmanship were limited, but he left his impress upon the state that had given him its highest office, and his achievements in the field have been the inspiration of soldiers ever since.

He studied oratory at Rhodes under Appellennus Molo, who was also Cicero's instructor. The latter said of Caesar that he surpassed in oratory those who had practised no other art. He was pronounced the second orator in Rome, and he might have been the first had he not chosen arms as a profession. Most of his writings have been lost, but his commentaries still remain. Of these Cicero has said: "Fools might think to improve them, but no wise man would try it." His style is eloquent and forceful in its simplicity and directness. There is no attempt at ornament, but every line retains that subtle

power which seems to bring reader and author face to face.

He achieved his greatest fame as a soldier and general. He was quick to decide, cool in action, infallible in his judgment of men, resourceful, ready to expose himself to the greatest danger. His most brilliant military feat was probably the taking of the town of Alesia. Gaul was supposed to have been conquered, when suddenly an uprising of almost all the tribes took place under the young and clever Vercingetorix. The town of Alesia was occupied by about 76,000 Gallic troops, and Caesar gave battle with about half that number. To the dismay of the Romans they were soon surrounded by about 300,000 Gauls. Caesar divided his forces, part carried on the assault and part fought the reinforcements. So effectively was the work done that the town was taken before the garrison knew of the presence of their friends.

There was grim humor in that order from Caesar to strike at the faces of the gayly equipped cavalry of Pompey. He hoped that these young cavaliers, who had no experience of war or wounds, and valued highly their beauty, would avoid, if possible, the pain and disfigurement of wounds in the face. The result was as expected. They turned their faces from the spears and swords levelled at them and soon fell into inextricable confusion. In another engagement, when the enemy had a temporary advantage, Caesar caught an ensign by the neck as he was running away, and, turning him round, told him to look that way for the enemy.

The personal affection and fidelity shown by some of Caesar's soldiers are quite touching. In Britain some of the advanced guard got entangled in a morass, and were attacked by the enemy, when a private soldier, in the sight of Caesar, threw himself into the midst of the assailants, and, by prodigious exertions, beat off the barbarians, and rescued the men. After this, with much difficulty, partly by swimming, partly by wading, he passed the morass, but in passing lost his shield. Caesar and those about him, astonished at the action, ran to meet him with demonstrations of joy, but the soldier, in great distress, threw himself at Caesar's feet, and with tears in his eyes, begged pardon for the loss of the shield. It was only by this mutual confidence between soldier and general that Caesar's achievements were possible. On one occasion there was slight tension. The Gallic war had been brought to a successful issue, and the soldiers began to murmur because they thought they were not receiving rewards commensurate with their services. They went so far as to ask for their discharge, not dreaming that Caesar would part with them. Much to their astonishment he granted their request at once. In addressing them, he called them "fellow-citizens"—no longer "fellow-soldiers," "comrades-in-arms," as of old. This cut them to the quick. They begged to be reinstated. They would do anything he asked, and they would follow him to Africa or the world's end if only he would accept their services. He hesitated for some time before receiving them back, and then only on the understanding that he would have no one serve him unwillingly. The amazing nature of Caesar's military undertakings is thus summarized by Plutarch, who says that "in less than ten years' war in Gaul he took eight hundred cities by assault, conquered three hundred nations and fought pitched battles at different times with three million men, one million of whom he cut to pieces, and made another million prisoners.

His career as a statesman, if measured by his advancement in public offices, must have been satisfactory to himself and his friends. He held the offices of chief pontiff, aedile, questor, tribune, praetor, governor, consul, dictator, and, according to Mark Antony "he was three presented a kingly crown, which he did thrice refuse." His sympathies were with the popular party, and his influence was cast on the side of law and order—at least as far as that was possible for a practical politician of those days. The Julian laws, the publication of the proceedings of the Senate, the correction of the

calendar, and the admission of Gallic chiefs to the Senate, are among the most important reforms that mark his political career. He rebuilt Corinth, planted a colony in Carthage, and had outlined a vast system of public works which would doubtlessly have been completed had not his untimely death interrupted his plans. His energy and activity were remarkable. When he slept it was usually on the march, either in a chariot or on a litter, so that the least possible time might be lost from business. He was accustomed to dictate letters to two or more secretaries as they rode beside him. All this energy and activity were displayed by a man of anything but robust constitution. He was slightly built, subject to headaches and epileptic fits. His remedy for his ailments was hard work.

There is an interesting story told of him which illustrates his refined sense of politeness. Happening to sup with a friend, there was sweet ointment poured on the asparagus instead of oil. Caesar ate it freely, and afterwards rebuked his friends for expressing their dislike of it. "It was enough," he said, "to forbear eating if it was disagreeable to you. He who finds fault with any rusticity is himself a rustic." His unselfish thoughtfulness is thus shown. He sought shelter from a severe storm in a poor man's hut, which could accommodate but one person. Turning to his friends, he said: "Honors for the great and necessities for the inferior," and immediately gave up the bed to Oppius and slept with the others in a shed.

Concerning his purely private life, a great variety of opinions exist. The busy tongues of Roman gossips wagged freely over his reported debauches. It was said that he was among the foremost of the dissipated worldlings of the capital, and to this some attributed his delicate constitution. His intimacy with Cleopatra and the mother of Brutus gave rise to grave scandals of the day. He has had, however, vigorous defenders from these charges, and it is possible that fear and jealousy were accountable for many of them. It would, however, be strange if the Rome of Caesar's day produced a man free from the vices then so prevalent and shameless. He put away his second wife, Pompeia, because of a scandal arising from the attentions of a young reprobate named Clodius. There was no proof of her infidelity, but he justified his action by the famous saying: "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion." It was certainly not to Caesar's credit that he should afterwards have assisted this same Clodius to a tribuneship. But the reputation of Caesar rests upon his public achievements, and, judged by these, he ranks high among the world's great men. He was a familiar and potent figure in the forum. His speeches in the Senate were among the most powerful delivered in that venerable body. His presence on the field electrified his soldiers. He seemed perfectly at home when solving engineering and mechanical problems; and the products of his pen are models of historical narrative. He rose amid the storm and stress of a turbulent political era to the first place in the Roman Commonwealth, and the lustre of his achievements is undimmed by the flight of nineteen centuries.

The Trickster Tricked.

A horse-trader bet a tall farmer that the latter couldn't reach up to the height of a certain horse, which he, the trader owned. The farmer took the bet and the other thereupon led out a diminutive Shetland pony. "There!" said he, "you can't reach up to the back of that animal. You'll have to reach down to it."

"Oh I don't know," calmly replied the long-limbed hayseed, as he lay down on the ground beside the pony, and, reaching up, placed his hand on its back. "You see," he continued as he pocketed the stakes, "I was stuck on that trick once, and I've been studying a way to get even."

Some Statistics.

In 1897 the births totalled 1,562, Brome having 281, Missisquoi 405, and Shefford 876.

The death rate per 1,000 of population was:—Brome, 11.60; Missisquoi, 11.01; Shefford, 15.12.

The birth rate per thousand of population was: Brome, 20.00; Missisquoi, 21.23; Shefford, 37.62.

In the same year there were 303 marriages—60 in Brome, 94 in Missisquoi, and 149 in Shefford.

More than half of this sum is in Eastern Townships Bank stock, the exact amount being \$153,600.

The population of the district of Bedford is 56,400, divided thus: Brome, 14,050; Missisquoi, 19,070; Shefford, 23,280.

The total death rate in 1897 was 725. Shefford led with 352, Missisquoi had 210, and Brome County had 163.

There is about three hundred thousand dollars of district of Bedford capital invested in the stocks of Canadian chartered banks.

The balance is divided among other banks as follows:—Bank of Montreal, \$62,000; Merchants Bank of Canada, \$19,500; Ontario Bank, \$14,300; Molsons Bank, \$12,650; La Banque du Peuple, \$8,900; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$5,800; Banque de St. Jean, \$4,650; Quebec Bank, \$4,000; Bank of British North America, \$4,200; Union Bank of Canada, \$3,000; Banque de St. Hyacinthe, \$2,430; Banque Jacques Cartier, \$850; Banque Ville Marie, \$200.

Waterloo people hold \$65,000 worth of the stock. Dunham has \$46,000; Stanbridge East, \$28,000; Granby, \$22,000; Bedford and Philipsburg, \$20,000 each; Knowlton, \$18,000; Frelighsburg, \$17,000; Roxton Falls, \$15,600.

Other places, represented by smaller amounts, are: Brome, Sutton, Brigham, Cowansville, Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Mansonville Station, St. Armand East and West, Adamsville, Farnham, East Farnham, Sweetsburg, Abbott's Corner, West Shefford, South Stakely, Foster, Warden, Notre Dame des Anges de Stanbridge, St. Valerien de Milton, Stanbridge Station.

There have been thirty-three sessions of the Provincial Legislature since Confederation. The district of Bedford during that time has been represented five times among the movers and seconders of the address in the Legislative Assembly in reply to the speech from the throne. In 1871 W. W. Lynch, member from Brome (now Hon. Mr. Justice Lynch), seconded the address. In 1879 the address was moved by Ernest Racicot, member for Missisquoi. Dr. de Grosbois, member for Shefford, was the seconder in 1889, and the same office was performed by Mr. (now Hon.) J. C. McCorkill, then member for Missisquoi, whose successor in the Assembly, Dr. C. A. Cottin, seconded the address in the session of 1898.

There are twenty-six accounting postoffices in the district. The revenue derived from each and the amounts paid each in salaries and allowances are given below, arranged in alphabetical order. The returns are for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

Postoffice—	Revenue.	Salaries and Allowances.
Abercorn.....	\$ 346.87	\$140.89
Bedford	1,530.73	599.55
Bolton Centre.....	254.55	153.26
Brome	453.37	169.45

Clarenceville.....	722.60	294.03
Cowansville.....	2,611.03	854.48
Dunham.....	754.02	303.24
East Farnham.....	237.88	87.48
Eastman	604.60	299.67
Farnham.....	2,753.51	896.89
Frelighsburg.....	741.95	315.36
Granby.....	4,103.50	1,007.25
Knowlton.....	1,812.26	708.77
Mansonville.....	693.09	267.73
Notre Dame de Stanbridge	281.71	148.50
Roxton Falls.....	816.46	339.50
Roxton Pond.....	349.11	136.45
Stanbridge East.....	551.05	236.38
Sutton.....	1,233.10	488.63
Sutton Junction.....	387.59	136.58
Sweetsburg.....	688.88	298.44
Upper Bedford	262.97	120.61
Ware	354.13	152.00
Water	2,836.35	964.90
West Brome.....	467.84	204.68
West Shefford.....	464.35	182.45

The Vote in Brome.

In years to come you will frequently have occasion to refer to the Scott Act vote in Brome County, in the year 1899. You can then turn up your files of Gibson's Monthly and find it right here:—

	For repeal.	Against repeal.
Sutton Village.....	72	70
North Sutton.....	77	64
Olmstead's.....	32	38
Frary's.....	90	43
Abercorn.....	83	37
Glen Sutton.....	52	29
West Potton.....	37	52
Province Hill.....	19	33
Mansonville.....	86	50
East Potton.....	69	40
Eastman Village.....	68	38
St. Etienne de Bolton.....	85	18
Bolton Centre.....	62	62
Peasley's Corner.....	40	59
Brills.....	36	60
Ralston's.....	47	29
East Farnham.....	82	70
Adamsville.....	101	33
Brigham.....	79	41
Knowlton, No. 1.....	68	24
Knowlton, No. 2.....	58	17
West Brome.....	45	60
Iron Hill.....	57	39
Brome Corner.....	78	50
Fulford	101	47
Brome Centre.....	53	48
Total.....	1,683	1,151
Majority in favor of repeal.....		532

An Omission.

In our first issue we published a list of people of this District, sketches of whom appear in Morgan's "Canadian Men and Women of the Times." In that list we omitted the name of Rev. E. M. Taylor, of Knowlton. In the sketch concerning Mr. Taylor there is a typographical error. His appointment to the Principalship of the French Methodist Institute, Montreal, should be 1887, not 1877, as appears in the book.

The elections of School Commissioners were held on the first Monday in July. No one as yet has put forward a claim to having served as School Commissioner for a longer term than anyone else. Who is it?

Had Moss On It.

A Bolton and a Potton man were disputing as to which of their respective townships the snow remained in longest in the spring. The wordy contest waxed warm, but finally the Bolton man silenced his opponent by the statement that up in Bolton they had snow that had been there so long that it was overgrown with moss.

Frederick Primmerman.

Mr. Frederick Primmerman, of St. Armand West, is now regularly at work with erect form and brisk step, although he is eighty-two years of age. He has had a very active life for a farmer. He has served his parish as Mayor of the Council for about twenty years.

On the 12th of May, 1899, he made the following statements to the Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, who wrote them down at Mr. Primmerman's dictation:—

"My grandfather, Frederick Primmerman, was a Prussian and a soldier in General Burgoyne's army.

"After the surrender of that General my grandfather, who was a tailor by trade, married Elizabeth Bockus, of Hoosick, New York State.

"Her brother, Peter Bockus, was a royalist soldier, and was killed at the Battle of Bennington. Another brother of my grandmother, John Bockus, was in the battle of Bennington, but survived, and remained in the King's service throughout the entire Revolutionary war, when he, with other U. E. Loyalist friends and relatives, settled in St. Armand in 1785.

"Joseph Smith, whose wife was Catherine Bockus, was a British scout and wood runner, and during the war passed through this territory bearing messages. He first looked up the land and reported it to his relatives. But in 1784, before they came, he spent a season on the farm now owned by his grandson, Peter Smith, of St. Armand Station. Here that season, with the help of Asa Westover, he cleared land and raised a crop. The next year, 1785, there was a large influx of United Empire Loyalists from New York State, principally of Dutch origin. Among them were the Sixbys, Soruborgers, Bockus families, Primmermans, Rykerts or Rhicards, Tonars, Hanvers, McCutcheons, Rosenborgers, Katzbacks and others.

"The Ruiters had come to the Bay during the progress of the war, or immediately at its close, as did Frederick Streit.

"Asa Westover settled in Dunham about 1786.

"In 1785, four brothers-in-law settled in St. Armand; Joseph Smith, then bringing his wife, Catherine Bockus, with him; Frederick Primmerman, his wife, Elizabeth Bockus; Peter Rosenberg, his wife, Hannah Bockus, and John Bockus, the U. E. L. soldier, brother to the wives of the above. When I was 20 years of age the Canadian Rebellion broke out, and I entered the Tory service, and for two years remained in active service in the Eastern Townships until the rebellion was quelled and the troops disbanded.

"My grandfather lived on the farm now occupied by my brother and me for seven years before he was able to get a deed from the Honorable Thomas Dunn of Quebec.

"My grandfather received a grant of land in Sutton, on which a portion of the village

of Sutton now stands. It is the farm on which Eugene A. Dyer, ex-M.P. for Bromo County, now lives.

"This farm my grandfather sold to a Yankee for fifty dollars in money and a lumber waggon. This was the first double waggon owned here by the Primmerman family. This land was granted to him for his services in the British army, and consisted of 200 acres. He estimated that he sold it for fifty cents an acre, while he had to pay sixty cents or three Canadian shillings an acre for the land on which he had settled.

"He also received a grant of 200 acres of land in Stanbridge, where Mr. Edward Morgan now lives.

"He sold this lot of land to Captain Snyder, a U. E. L., for one hundred dollars, or fifty cents an acre.

"When Mr. Primmerman took refuge in the British woods he did not know where his own land would be, nor on what lot he had settled, as only a small portion of the lands of the country had then been surveyed."

THE BEAR STORY.

"My grandfather, Primmerman, was a tailor by trade, and worked making clothes for the early settlers for many miles around. Often these people would pay him back in work, clearing land and caring for the crops.

"One of these early settlers, a Mr. Burhart, arranged with him to make clothes for him, and he worked clearing land in return. One day when so working his wife came down to visit, and brought her baby along with her. She was accompanied by a small dog. When coming through the Beaver Meadow, where blackberries were growing, she saw an old bear and two cubs. The dog chased one of the cubs, and as it was climbing a tree the dog caught it by the hip and the cub cried out "mam," and "mam" came and cuffed the dog soundly and wounded it severely. The woman took up the wounded dog and carried it along with her baby. Mr. Burhart, when his day's work was done, carried the injured dog home in his arms. Mr. Burhart often killed a young fat bear for meat."

DIFFICULTIES AND EXPERIENCES.

"For a long time the people went to Burlington, Vt., to mill by boat. Then for many years after they went in a row boat, via Rouse's Point and the Richelieu to Chambly, to get their grain ground. Several of the neighbors would form together and make up a boat load. This journey would take a week of very hard work.

"In the early times the people would take their children to Montreal to be baptized. Montreal was then a walled city, and the people entering had to pass in through a gate. My grandmother, Primmerman, and her two sisters, Mrs. Peter Rosenberger and Mrs. Joseph Smith, went on a sled with their babies to Montreal to have them baptized. The names of these babies were Con-

rad Primmerman, Rowena Rosenberger and John Smith. This was in the winter of 1790 or 1791.

"Antoine Brisette was an early settler in the days of my father. I married his daughter Mary, and she only had one child, name, Charlotte Caroline. She married Byron Jenkins, and with their one child, Victor, lived with me on a part of the original land purchased in 1792 by my grandfather from the Hon. Thomas Dunn. My grandfather, having lived here for seven years before, purchased as above stated.

"My wife died when my daughter was a young girl. I never married again, and my daughter kept house for me."

Mr. F. Primmerman went with Mr. Taylor to call upon the younger brother, James Primmerman, on the date above stated, and the old deed was shown, and the following statements were copied from it:—

"Be it remembered that it is agreed upon this seventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, in the house of John Ruitter, on Missiskoui Bay, on Lake Champlain, between the Honorable Thomas Dunn, of the city of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, Esquire, proprietor of the Fief and Seignory of Saint Armand, near Missiskoui Bay, in Lake Champlain, of the one part, and Frederick Primmerman, residing in the said Seignory of Saint Armand, of the second part."

The amount sold was 210 acres, and the lot was marked Nos. 119 and 120. Thirty pounds was the payment to be made in 1799, and also two shillings quit rent a year. The witnesses to this deed were Patrick Conroy and Henry Ruitter. The notary was Mr. Lewis Crabboullier of Montreal.

At the house of Mr. James Primmerman this additional information was obtained:—

"After the Battle of Bennington the successful rebels went to the home of Mr. Bockus, whose son Peter had been killed in the battle, and compelled his wife and daughters to turn out and help them drive their cattle and horses off from the farm. One horse got away from the rebels and came back to its owners.

"John Clow, another United Empire Loyalist, came to Sorel and lived there for a time and then removed to Highgate, which was a part of the original Seignory of Saint Armand. But when the lines were drawn Highgate was included in Vermont, and was lost to the British. At this time he had made a home for himself with many comforts, and thought it best to remain, though members of the family are now found in considerable numbers in Granby Township."

Through marriage the Clows became connected with some branches of the Primmerman family.

The United Empire Loyalists and their friends poured into the territory around and near Missisquoi Bay very rapidly. An old ledger of 1796, containing the accounts of the early settlers who did business with Philip Luke, merchant, at Missisquoi Bay, shows a large number of names. A list of these names, with the spelling then used, may appear in a future number of the MONTHLY, as well as some information in regard to some of them. This ledger, as well as some interesting relics, are now the property of the Bromo County Historical Society, the gifts of Mr. Frederick Primmerman.

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THE MONTHLY circulates amongst the best people in the District, and will be found a high-class advertising medium.

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Education.

Why is it that so little interest is taken by the ratepayer generally in school matters? In the elections for School Commissioners throughout the district of Bedford it is probable that very few persons showed any interest. The election took place on Monday, July 3rd, and yet how many of the people either know, or care to know, what has been done. It is the common complaint that a special effort has to be taken by the Chairman of the Board, or the Secretary, Treasurer, to get enough men together to comply with the legal formalities in order to an election by acclamation.

The School Board is a very important and influential corporation.

Its powers are large. It has the right to levy taxes and collect the same. It is believed that the people of the district of Bedford are as wide awake to their educational interests as the people in other districts. But we are ambitious to see the people of this district leading, rather than lagging behind in all that is good and elevating.

It is hoped that next July may record a larger measure of interest taken in local educational matters than has been the case this year.

Editorial Comment.

The caterpillars have come and gone, but we are warned that a long spell of dry weather will cause the advent of the plague a second time.

In an article in a Toronto paper, written by a Collingwood, Ont., man, St. Johns is mentioned as a suburb of Montreal. Wouldn't it be well for the school teachers of Ontario to give their pupils a little better drilling in the geography of this province than the above would indicate to be the case at present?

It is astonishing to what an extent the people of Canada are interested in historical matters. Almost every newspaper one picks up has one or more articles relating to by-gone days. Historical exhibitions have also been held in Ottawa and Toronto, and have

proved wonderful successes. Evidently the people are keenly alive to the importance of preserving accurate records of the times of their forefathers.

A correspondent suggests that we start a series of articles, entitled "Men I Have Slept With." Our experience with bedfellows is that the other man always pre-empted the majority of the coverings in winter, and in summer time he heaped the blankets upon our unconscious form. To perpetuate such memories in cold type is a species of self-castigation that we do not feel called upon to inflict.

The latest device in agricultural machinery is a plowing machine which has been successfully tested on the Island of Montreal, and which, it is claimed, can be made of a capacity to plow fifteen acres of ground in a day. No horses are used, the machine being driven by a small engine on the top of it.

The first plowing match in the district of Bedford after the new machine has superseded the plow of the present day, with a pair of horses at one end and a man at the other, will be one of the important events to be recorded by the historian.

Rev. Mr. Taylor's suggestion to hold a historical picnic to celebrate the Centennial of the first settlement of the Township of East Farnham is one that might be carried out, if there is time between now and September to make the necessary arrangements. The event should take place before the dates for the different county fairs. Much useful historical material could be collected from the old folks who would attend such a gathering, but who otherwise would escape the attention of the gatherer of historical data.

In this district the beginning of our history dates back scarcely more than a hundred years, and yet we are busily engaged in collecting and preserving the records. With this thought in our minds it is interesting to read that during his recent visit to the Saalburg, near Hamburg, in the Taunus Mountains, the Emperor William sanctioned the final arrangements for converting the building into a museum for the preservation of Roman antiquities found on or near the Lime, the huge wall erected by the Romans to guard against inroads from Germany.

Our antiquities must seem refreshingly modern to the people of historic Europe.

The summer tourist to Maine brings annually into that State millions and millions of dollars. The time is coming when the Province of Quebec will derive oceans of money from the same sources. We could easily accommodate a thousand times as many tourists as come to us at present. What we need is better advertising of the inducements we have to offer. We must let

it become known all over the States and in Great Britain that we have in some sections of this Province scenery and hunting and fishing equal and superior to nearly every other place that is known.

There are mountainous parts of this district that will never be valuable for purely agricultural purposes, but which, if converted into parks and fish and game preserves, could be made to yield a revenue greater than that derived from a dozen of the best farms.

Members of the District of Bedford Association of Protestant Teachers who remember the interest that has been aroused in the two recent meetings of the Association over the subject of the proper amount of Latin and Greek to be taught in our academies will be interested in the speech made at Oxford in June by the Right Honorable Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Government in the British House of Commons, in which he made a forcible appeal for a much larger substitution of the subjects of modern languages and natural science for Latin and Greek.

Mr. Moore, Principal of the Knowlton Academy, first introduced the subject in the Teachers' meeting at Cowansville last winter. Mr. Moore took the stand that the amount of the ancient languages required for the examinations should be reduced and more English taught. A committee was appointed to investigate and report, but at the Bedford meeting were not able to bring in a final report. Mr. Moore some time ago published in the columns of the *Montreal Herald* a lengthy letter ably upholding the position taken by him.

Patriotism.

BY GERTRUDE M. CHILTON.

Missisquoi County was first settled by the U. E. Loyalists under many difficulties. Men left their cows in the pasture, their pigs in the pen, their crops in the field, and travelled by night down Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River till they reached St. Johns, obliged by day to conceal themselves in the bushes along their banks. Surely their descendants will be no less loyal to that Mother Country for whose sake their fathers broke the forests, braved wolf and bear, and suffered the hardships of early colonial life; the prosperous villages, numerous churches, schools, fine homes, handsome horses and well-stocked farms of the present day, obtained in less than a century, must encourage us to follow their example. That it will do so we have every reason to hope when we consider the promptitude with which our fathers answered the summons to arms in 1812 and 1837 in defence of the good old flag. We cannot honor our country with too deep a reverence; we cannot love her with an affection too pure and fervent; we cannot serve her too steadfastly and ardently.

her hills and her valleys, her countless sails and rocky ramparts; not the north, with her thousand villages, with her frontiers of river and ocean; not the west, with her forest sea of grass and her luxuriant vegetation, her fertile prairies and golden wheat fields. These are but the sister families of one greater, better, holier family, Our Country. I come not here to speak the language of the patriot statesman; but I come as a patriot scholar to vindicate the rights and to plead for the interests of Canada. Now be assured that we cannot, as patriotic scholars, think too highly of our country, or sacrifice too much for her. Let us never forget, let us rather remember, with a consistent loyalty, that the union of these provinces is indispensable to our national independence, our civil liberties, our prosperity, happiness and improvement. If, indeed, we desire to possess a literature like that which has sculptured with such energy of expression, which has painted so faithfully and vividly the crimes, the vices, the follies of ancient and modern Europe; if we desire that our land should furnish for the orator and the novelist, for the painter and the poet, age after age, the wild and romantic scenery of war; the glittering march of armies and the revelry of the camp; the shrieks and blasphemies, and all the horrors of the battlefield; the desolation of the harvest and the burning cottage; the storm, the sack, and the ruin of cities; the loves and friendships, the home life and pleasures of all nations, by all means let us remain one nation with the Mother Country. If we desire to unchain the furious passions of jealousy and selfishness, hatred, revenge and ambition that now lie asleep and harmless; if we desire that the lake, the river, the ocean, should blush with the blood of brothers; that the winds should waft from the land to the sea, from the sea to the land, the roar and the smoke of battle; that the very mountain tops should become altars for the sacrifice of brothers; if we desire that these, and such as these, the elements to an incredible extent of the literature of the Old World, should be the elements of our literature, then, but then only, let us hurl from its pedestal the majestic statue of our Union, and scatter its fragments over all our land. But if we covet for our country the noblest, purest, loveliest literature the world has ever seen, such a literature as shall honor God and bless mankind; a literature whose smiles might play upon an angel's face, whose tears "would not stain an angel's cheek," then let us cling to the union of these Provinces with a patriotic love, with a scholar's enthusiasm, with a Christian's hope in her beneficent kindness, at the height of her glory; let us hold with love the character of her free, educated, peaceful Christian people.

Every household should have GIBSON'S MONTHLY.

Frelighsburg.

This village, situated on Pike River, amid clustering hills, above which towers the St. Armand Pinnacle, was in early times called "Slab City."

In February, 1801, Doctor Abram Freligh, came to Slab City and purchased the mills which were then in operation. He died in July following, leaving a family of twelve children. Among them was one son, who was married at the time the family moved into Canada. He was in partnership with his father, and after the father's death he carried on the business. The children of Doctor Freligh grew up and scattered. The last of the Freligh family residing in Canada, and the latest survivors of the family of Doctor Freligh was Galloway Freligh, and he died in 1874, aged 76 years. He was but three years of age at the time of the death of his father. The only one to bear the name of Freligh in the Province of Quebec is the widow of the above mentioned Galloway Freligh. She resides in Bedford, and is one of the officers of the Missisquoi County Historical Society. Her maiden name was Lucy A. Comstock, daughter of William Comstock, who settled in Stanbridge in 1822, from Williamstown, Vermont. On this old Comstock farm, in Williamstown, Vermont, a stream is divided by a sharp rock, and thus making two streams, one becoming the White River and the other the Winoski River. [See Morse's Geography.]

The Whitneys.

The Whitneys were among the early settlers of the Eastern Townships. John E. M. Whitney, of Montreal, says: "I am a straight descendant of U. E. Loyalists, and my name is in the genealogical book of John Whitney, which is to be found in the public libraries in the United States.

"My grandfather was John Whitney, who came from Watertown, Mass., and settled on an 180 acre farm one mile from the hills and near Frelighsburg." The following may be of interest to students of family history:

The Ancestry of John Whitney.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of March 26, 1896.

John Whitney, with his wife, Elinor, and sons, John, Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas and Jonathan, emigrated from London, England, in the year 1632, and settled in Watertown, Mass. He was the first of the name in America, and the one from whom a majority of the Whitneys now living in the United States are descended. Mr. Henry Melville, a well-known New York lawyer of the firm of Melville & Stevens, has just published a most exhaustive and comprehensive genealogical work relative to the ancestry of this first American Whitney. Nearly all genealogical works which have been published in this country have been devoted to the descendants of the first emigrants, while little attention has been paid to ancestry. For this very reason Mr. Melville's work is all the more valuable, and may in its scope and comprehensiveness be regarded as almost unique among the American publications.

Among its features are an account of Sir Tuston, one of the Conqueror's knights at the battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, whose son or grandson was the first Whitney, with facsimile extracts from Domesday Book; a description of the fa-

mous "Marches of Wales," where the early Lords of Whitney established and maintained themselves by the sword of "Freowaren," by King Edward I. to Sir Justace de Whyteneyr, A. D. 1284; an account of the journey of Sir Robert Whitney to Milan, in the retinue of the Duke of Clarence, A. D. 1368; the history of the life of Sir Robert Whitney, who negotiated a treaty in Flanders in 1388, was in Parliament in 1391, went to France as royal commissioner in 1393, to Ireland as Knight Marshal in 1394; the story of the Knights from whom the Whitneys can trace descent, who fought at Agincourt in 1415; a list of the nine manors of which the Whitneys of Whitney were lords, with information as to the way in which they were acquired; particulars as to the life of a Whitney who was made Knight of Bath by Henry VIII. on the occasion of the coronation of Anne Boleyn; a complete map of the Whitney estate and its surroundings, and copies in full of the principal Whitney pedigrees in the College of Arms, and of the numerous ones among the Harleugh manuscripts in the British Museum. The volume is finely illustrated. There are no less than thirty full page reproductions from photographs, and there are two fine colored plates, one of the Whitney arms and crest, and the other, from a manuscript in the British Museum, showing the arms of Whitney quartered with those of Melbourne, Eynesford, Furnival, Verdon, Lovelot, Baskerville, Betelar, Rees, Lenthall, Le Gros, Bredwardine, Sollens, Brugge and Blackett.

It is to be doubted if any American family has a more distinguished ancestry than have the Whitneys. They go back through John Whitney, as Mr. Melville shows, to Edmund Ironside, the last of the West Saxon Kings, William the Conqueror, the first three Henrys, John, the first three Edwards, and barons, earls, and many others whose names are great in English history. Mr. Melville's book has a great historical value in that it leaves off where the others begin. It is a notable contribution to our colonial history, and the author has set an example which other American genealogists may well follow.

Missisquoi Historical Society.

Organized at Bedford, Que., March 7th, 1899.

Officers.

Honorary Presidents—Hon. Geo. B. Baker, Hon. J. C. McCorkill.
President—Dr. C. L. Cotton.
Vice-Presidents—W. M. Pattison, Esq., Mrs. S. L. Claves, E. L. Watson, Esq.
Secretary—Dr. N. A. Smith.
Treasurer—Mrs. Theodore Moore.

Directors for Townships.

Clarenceville and St. Thomas—John Hawley, A. H. Derick, Thos. Hunter, B. V. Naylor.
Dunham—Geo. D. Baker, M. O. Hart, J. P. Noyes, David Westover.
Stanbridge—Mrs. Freligh, E. W. Morgan, Rev. H. W. Nye, Henry Ross.
St. Armand East—Rev. J. B. Davidson, A. H. Holden, Thos. Shepard, E. E. Spence.
St. Armand West—Loftus Smith, Peter Smith, Hiram Street, Chas. Littenore.
West Farnham—Dr. J. B. Comeau, Dr. R. McCorkill, Edwin Welch.

Spoiled His Millenium.

At a clerical meeting held once at Philipsburg, a very able and interesting paper was read by a minister who took the ground that we are in the midst of the millenium at the present time. After the paper was finished, a clergyman got up and expressed the delight he had experienced in listening to the paper. He would like to make one observation. If the devil is chained now, and we still have the vast amount of sin and misery in the world, as we know exists at present, then the good Lord deliver us when he gets loose.

Haldimand and the ... Loyalists ...

*Troubles Connected with the
Settlement of Missisquoi Bay,
as Set Forth in Letters
Written by the Governor.*

So much has been said and written as to whether or not the first settlers on Missisquoi Bay were really loyalists that the following correspondence culled from the Haldimand collection cannot fail to be read with interest.

It will be seen that Governor Haldimand was very determined that the loyalists who came into Canada in 1783 and 1784 should not settle in that part of the country, he being of the opinion that there would be danger of friction between them and the people on the other side of the line.

On October 24, 1873, Haldimand wrote to Lord North concerning the representations of the people of Vermont that they were desirous of being annexed to Canada. They were setting New York at defiance and settling down to line 45 degrees. The settlements by New York were dangerous to this province. He spoke of the bad effect of allowing settlements of Canadians, encouraged by the State of New York, to settle near the boundary, as these would form an asylum for the discontented.

In a second letter to Lord North on November 6th, General Haldimand wrote concerning the proposed settlements of loyalists in different places, and the advantage of such a population. He mentions that there are petitions for a House of Assembly and for the repeal of the Quebec Act, one of the grounds for the petitions being the expected settlement of the loyalists. In another letter on November 18th, he states that he is making arrangements for settling loyalists at Catarqui (Kingston). Ten days later he writes again, and in this letter he gives it as his opinion that Canada will not be of much use as a commercial country, and that expense should not be incurred in defending it.

FOR FRENCH-CANADIANS.

The frontier east of the St. Lawrence should be left unsettled for some time and then the settlement should be made by French-Canadians as an antidote to the restless New England population. The settling of loyalists who could not agree with the Americans would, he thinks, be dangerous. He will settle the loyalists on the St. Lawrence, towards the Ottawa and on the Bay of Chaleur.

On January 15th, 1784, Mathews, a secretary of Governor Haldimand, wrote to one Meyer that His Excellency had declined to settle the lands in the neighborhood of Missisquoi Bay on account of the inconvenience of settling so near the Americans. Many valuable tracts have been discovered elsewhere. Their situation will be made known, and arrangements made during the winter for the settlement of the loyalists.

On January 16 there is a letter from Mathews to Maurer, who may or may not be identical with the Meyer of the previous letter, to the effect that provisions will be issued to the disbanded loyalists in the district of Montreal. Returns of the families of loyalists are to be sent to DeLancy to be included in his returns.

On December 29, in the previous year, 1783, Mathews had written to Stephen DeLancy that no distinction was to be made between the loyalists who came last from New York and those who had been longer in the Province.

On January 22, Mathews wrote to DeLancy that arrangements were to be made that the

loyalists might proceed to their lands as early as the season will permit. Returns were to be sent of loyalists not incorporated into crops and their previous condition was to be stated. On the same date Mathews wrote to Lieuts. French, Jessup and Rogers to hasten the returns, in order that the loyalist settlements might be made as early as possible. On the same day Haldimand wrote to Sir John Johnson concerning the preparations for settling the loyalists.

SOME OTHER REASONS.

That there were other reasons than loyalty credited to those who came into the province from the American colonies at this time is indicated in a letter written on January 29 by Mathews to Major Campbell, saying that he is to wink at the desertion of loyalists, as the province is well rid of those who do not remain out of choice.

On February 5, Mathews writes to Lieut. French that rations are to be continued to certain loyalists (named) for their usefulness in the secret service. Here we have a hint that some of those who came in brought valuable information to the authorities, in return for which they were willing to do something to relieve the distress of those who furnished it.

On the same day (February 5), Mathews writes to Sir John Johnson that His Excellency regrets to find that ill-disposed persons are vitiating the minds of the credulous among the loyalists. All instructions relating to them have been made known, but he has no instructions as to provisions. In that and everything else he will, however, grant all the indulgence possible. He cannot hold out a promise of all the privileges granted to those in Nova Scotia, the King's order being explicit, but he will recommend their case to the Ministry. Those who prefer settling on the Seigniories may do so, but those who settle on the King's lands are better entitled to indulgence and will receive the preference. He is to undeceive the ignorant and counteract the designs of those who have prejudiced them.

In another letter of the same date, Mathews wrote to Taylor in answer to a memorial from loyalists at St. John's, that His Excellency has determined not to settle the lands asked for, but to grant lands elsewhere equally good. That this refers to the Missisquoi Bay lands is evident by a previous letter and by one which Mathews wrote on February 16 to Meyers that the application for leave to settle on Missisquoi Bay cannot be complied with, for reasons already given and now repeated.

INDEPENDENCE OF SETTLERS.

The impertunity, not to say impudence, of some of the new settlers is exposed in a letter dated March 2 from Mathews to DeLancy, acknowledging the receipt of a memorial signed Grass, on account of the loyalists, which cannot be complied with, as the stocking of farms, etc., is utterly impossible. There can be no change in the form of government, and if it does not suit the views of Mr. Grass and the others, a passage will be provided for them to Nova Scotia should they prefer it.

But the newcomers are persistent, for we find that on March 8 Mathews writes to one

Wear that His Excellency is surprised at his (Wear's) persistence in the request to settle on Missisquoi Bay. Reasons against it which have been given still exist. His Excellency is most anxious to satisfy the loyalists, but cannot give an acre to gratify individuals at the expense of the public good.

On March 8, Mathews wrote to Sherwood that a Mr. Case is referred to him as to the advantage of a settlement at Catarqui. Representations as to the difficulties proceed from ignorance and misinformation. Arrangements are made for the transport of the loyalists. They will have lands and provisions, but not stock. The writer is very doubtful if the statement that seigniors or private individuals will, as stated, give the latter. The refusal to allow the Loyalists to settle on Missisquoi Bay was arrived at after mature deliberation, but His Excellency desires to have a full and detailed account of any loyalists that may be there, their situation, etc. His Excellency does not believe any of them would venture to settle contrary to express commands.

CONTRARY TO COMMANDS.

It is possible to believe, however, that this latter must have been the case, for we find on March 22 Mathews wrote to Sherwood, and in the letter the fact is mentioned that Major Campbell is ordered to have the settlement making by Capt. Meyers visited, to ascertain if the settlers are within the line; if within the American lines, all provisions are to be withdrawn, and the principals to be ordered to headquarters. On the same date there is a letter to Major Campbell containing the instructions referred to in the letter to Sherwood, to visit settlements made by Meyers, Pritchard and others on Missisquoi Bay.

If the loyalists, as our school histories of Canada have always led us to believe, gave up everything they possessed in order to come to Canada to prove their allegiance to the King, there is not wanting evidence to prove that some of them at least expected to be fully reimbursed for their supposed self-sacrifice, for Mathews' letter to Major Ross on March 29 refers to the extravagance of the demand for tools by some of the loyalists. Then, again, many who came in were not, even at that time, looked upon as loyalists, though, no doubt, their descendants of the present would have no hesitation in boasting that they came of U.E.L. stock. On April 5 there is a letter from Mathews to Sherwood, in which a Mr. Sumner is to be informed that there will be no objection to grant lands on the same terms as to the loyalists, but it must be in the situations assigned. Missisquoi is precluded, and no provision will be given to his settlers as has been done to the loyalists who took part in the war and have become destitute.

Here, again, we see that permission to settle on Missisquoi Bay is expressly refused. Those who had already settled there were not allowed to remain, if we believe a letter written on April 8 by Mathews to Major Campbell, stating that the families settled on Missisquoi Bay may remain there till the season admits of them being removed with convenience.

NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

On April 15 Mathews wrote to DeLancy and mentions the extraordinary nature of the letter from Grass. He and his associates are to get no special privileges, the most of them who came into the province with him being, in fact, mechanics, only removed from one situation to practice their trade in another. Mr. Grass

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 the 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 1836 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 Cataract, 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 Sheek, 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 Phillipsburg 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.

♦ ♦ ♦

CANADIAN HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

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

♦ ♦ ♦

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.

♦ ♦ ♦

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.

♦ ♦ ♦

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.

♦ ♦ ♦

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.

♦ ♦ ♦

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.

♦ ♦ ♦

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

♦ ♦ ♦

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.

♦ ♦ ♦

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.

The District of Bedford Good Roads ... Association ...

President, Hon. W. W. Lynch; Vice-Presidents for Counties, John C. Draper, Esq., Brome;
J. J. Mullin, Esq., Missisquoi; J. Eruce Payne, Esq., Shefford.

It is enough, when visiting the rural districts, to observe a little of what goes on before our eyes to be convinced that a radical change is called for in the mode of making roads. Nearly everywhere there is a total absence of system, and people seem to take pains to select the least desirable materials. Uniformity is something unknown, and it is unusual to see a road so formed as to permit surface waters to run off; the drainage alongside the road is also defective.

I am of opinion that we shall arrive at perfection in the matter of road construction and repairing only when we shall have rid our municipal code of the clauses which permit the construction of roads by all persons possessing property in a municipality. The tax should be collected in money, and municipal councils should have direct control of the expenditures of this money. Everywhere that this latter system has been adopted it has given so much satisfaction that under no consideration would the old system be re-established.—J. A. Camirand.

The average weight of a load of crops drawn to market in this country is from one to two tons. In Europe, on the splendid roads which cost us three times as much to draw a ton a mile in this country as in those countries of Europe where they have learned that good roads are cheap roads. General Sizer, chief of the road enquiry office of the United States, has ascertained that if all the road improvement was made in his country that could be made profitably, the saving in the cost of wagon transportation would be five hundred million dollars per year.

All the money collected for road work should not be expended on merely repairing the roads. A portion should go towards constructing permanent work that could afterwards be easily and cheaply maintained in good condition.

The Boston & Maine Railway has been experimenting in the use of oil on its roadbeds for the purpose of laying the dust. The experiments are said to have resulted satisfactorily, and the New York Central will also try the same method. It is claimed for this method that it results in a saving of wear on the running parts of locomotives and cars, saving of contents of passenger and freight cars from the damage caused by dust, the elimination of vegetation from roadbeds, thus saving labor; and fewer hot boxes. There is also greater comfort to travellers and increased safety, as washouts are less likely and frost is kept out of the ground, thus preventing heaving tracks. The cost of using oil is placed at \$18 to \$77 per mile of single track for the first sprinkling, the quantity of oil used being about two hundred gallons. An additional annual expenditure of \$18 to \$22 per mile, it is claimed, will maintain the improved conditions.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, road commissioner for Ontario, in his report to Hon. Sydney Fisher, after holding a number of meetings in this district last spring, said:

"I find that the difficulties in your section are very largely the same as that now to be faced in this province at the launching of the agitation. People feared that the object of the campaign was to have ideal roads constructed, and that this would mean additional and possibly burdensome, taxation. But in reviewing the expenditure and studying the question closely, we discovered that bad roads were costing us in labor and money as much as good roads should if that expenditure was systematically and properly made."

The village of Sweetsburg is noted for the excellent roads it possesses. The road work there in June consisted of shaping the roads with a road machine and then covering them with several inches of good river gravel.

A good deal of gravel has also been used on the roads in the Township of Brome this year.

The coming of the automobile will do much to hasten the day of good roads. Not only will the users of the horseless carriages demand better highways, but the use of them upon the roads will be vastly less destructive than the narrow tires of wagons and the hoofs of horses. The pneumatic tire hates ruts and roughness, and never causes them.

The village of Gramby is going ahead this summer with the macadamizing of its streets. Shefford is the only county in the district that has purchased a stone crusher. Unless the other counties follow suit very soon Shefford will completely outstrip them in roadmaking.

In Philadelphia, where crude petroleum is plentiful and inexpensive, it is largely used to make dirt roads smooth and dustless.

Stone and board fences along public roads should be prohibited. They are serious and costly obstacles to winter traffic.

First proper drainage, then the proper material, properly put on. These are the requisites of good roadmaking.

Cricket.

The league cricket matches for this season have all passed off very pleasantly. There have been no disputes and no jarrings. Every match up to the 1st of July had been played promptly on the scheduled dates. Perhaps the most exciting contest was that between the Jubilee C. C. and the Stanbridge East C. C. at Stanbridge East on June 10. The Jubilee team won by a very narrow margin. This team so far has four victories to its credit. The Stanbridge team has surprised the cricketers of the district by the good showing it has made so far. Mr. Walsh deserves credit for what he has done for cricket in his part of the district. He is taking the most practical method of perpetuating the game—that is, by breaking in boys who never had a bat in their hands before and making promising players of them.

Cricketers in this district will remember Dominion Day, 1898, for a long time to come. It was a happy idea to have all the best players in the league meet and play against each other. Localism received a severe blow on that occasion. Every man put up the best game of which he was capable, and that for the pure love of the game. It was not a contest of club against club, because every club was represented on either team.

The generosity of the honorary president of the league, Judge Lynch, in providing a banquet to the cricketers, had its reward, if the general friendly feeling that prevailed is any compensation to His Honor for the zeal with which he has promoted gentlemanly cricket in this district.

By the Publisher.

The publisher raises his hat and begs to extend his best and most sincere thanks for the gracious manner in which Gibson's Monthly has been received, and for the many flattering compliments paid it. We will do our best to deserve the many kind things said of us.

After getting out our first number, we are in a better position than before to estimate just what amount of support we will require in order to put our publication upon a self-supporting basis.

In order to follow the high standard we set for ourselves in our June issue, we will require the active financial support to the extent of one dollar per year each of only one thousand subscribers.

Are there one thousand people in the district of Bedford who will become interested to that extent in the publication of a historical magazine? We are assured that there are, and many more besides. One thousand subscribers would mean less than one in fifty of the population of the district. It will mean only three hundred and thirty-three subscribers for each county of the district. We will start a competition between the counties to see which one of them will first reach the desired mark. At present the order is as follows:—

Missisquoi.
Brome.
Shefford.

Practically no canvassing has been done yet in any of the counties, but readers need not wait until our representative calls upon them. They can send their names and their dollars direct to this office, and help their county to take first place. We have already inscribed upon our subscription books the names of the first subscribers in each county. Who will be the three hundred and thirty-third?

Preserve your copies of the Monthly. We hope soon to be able to provide subscribers with a convenient binder in which the issues can be safely filed away. The volume will be worth preserving.

One class of people who ought to be specially interested in this publication is that of the folks who were born and brought up in the district, but are now residing in the United States or out west. Almost every family has some members of it in this class. No present would be more acceptable to them than a subscription to this paper.

Would you like to receive Gibson's Monthly regularly each issue? If so, drop us a post card to that effect.

Some one has said that the best way to study history is to read biography. In this issue of Gibson's Monthly we present biographical sketches of some of the old men of the district, specially written for the Monthly. We anticipate that these will be read with keen interest. They will be followed by many others:

Farnham.

To the Editor of Gibson's Monthly:—

Sir—The earliest settlement in the Township of Farnham, a township which has, like many others, been divided, was in the east part of what is now known as East Farnham Township.

The first white child born in Farnham was Lorenzo Wells, born Sept. 10th, 1798. And the first death was that of a child of E. and E. Bennett. The name was Lucinda. Oliver Wells, the father of Lorenzo, was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1754. He was a son of Col. Samuel Wells, of the Royalist army, and Oliver received from the British Government in 1802 a grant of 1,200 acres of land, largely in recognition for losses sustained by the family in lieu of his father's services, and by way of commutation of the war.

In 1799 Farnham was organized as a township, and letters patent issued by the Government.

Hence it will be in order to hold, in Farnham, this year, a centennial celebration. The date of Sutton was 1802.

The centennials of Bolton, Potton and Brome have already been held.

In relation to the centennial for Farnham, I would suggest that it be held in the last of August, or early in September, and be held in the vicinity of the Gale monument or Wells burying ground, as the first settlement was made in that locality. As a part of the original township is now in Missisquoi County, it is hoped that there may be united action on the part of the county societies representing East and West Farnham, to make this celebration the most successful yet held in the Eastern Townships. Yours truly,

ERNEST M. TAYLOR,
Secretary Brome County Historical Society.
Knowlton, July 1, 1899.

Jurymen of Forty-Two Years Ago.

Through the kindness of the sheriff of the district we are enabled to present our readers with a copy of the jury list of the year 1857, compiled before this judicial district was formed, and when these counties were comprised in the district of Montreal and circuit of Huntingdon.

One of our objects in printing this list is to call out personal reminiscences concerning some of the more prominent of the older men on the list who have long since vanished from the scene.

The list will also be of some personal interest to the descendants of those whose names appear therein.

We have chosen for the first instalment the list for the Township of Dunham. Those for the other townships will appear in following issues of the Monthly.

Among the names will be noticed a few of the men still living. Many others have passed away only recently.

Register, or list, comprising all the persons duly qualified to serve as jurors in the Circuit Court for the circuit of Huntingdon, in the district of Montreal, made under the provisions of the Provincial Act 10 and 11, Viet., ch. 13, and the amended laws 14 and 15 Viet., ch. 89 and the 16 Viet., ch. 197.

Montreal, 1st September, 1857.

(Signed) JOHN BOSTON,

Sheriff of the district of Montreal.
Township of Dunham.

Robert Hazard, farmer.
William Curley, farmer.
Jonathan Harvey, farmer.
Sir Walter Farham, farmer.
Alexander L. Brown, farmer.
Eugene Brown, farmer.
George A. Gayler, farmer.
Ambrose Buchanan, farmer.
Wells Bouch, farmer.
Edward Pallee, farmer.
Augustus Ford, farmer.
George Capron, farmer.
Hiram Gilbert, farmer.
John Gilbert, junior, farmer.
Jonathan Lynn, farmer.
William S. Baker, farmer.
Jacob Teal, farmer.
Christopher Teal, farmer.
George Bates, farmer.
John Bates, farmer.
Crawford Beattie, farmer.
James Beattie, farmer.
Johnson Worden, farmer.
Peter Laroway, farmer.
Peter Reid, farmer.
Richard Ellison, farmer.
Miner Fordice, farmer.
Washington Jennings, farmer.
Alexander Fuller, farmer.
Loyal Clement, farmer.
Charles England, farmer.
Daniel Westover, Esq., farmer.
Asa Westover, farmer.
John Worden, farmer.
Edward Richard, farmer.
Henry Ten Eyck, farmer.
Charles S. Gaylor, farmer.
George Ross, junior, farmer.
James G. Pell, farmer.
William Hall, farmer.
Joseph Selby, farmer.
Livius S. Stevens, farmer.
Samuel Sikes, farmer.
Joseph G. Golland, farmer.
Joseph Barns, farmer.
Artemus Ross, farmer.
Jonathan Ingles, farmer.
James Ingles, junior, farmer.
Archibald Miltimore, farmer.
Hiram Fuller, farmer.
Stephen S. Darling, farmer.
Jedediah Scott, farmer.
Richard Scott, farmer.

Benoni Darby, farmer.
John Mahannah, farmer.
Apt Clement, farmer.
Anson Sargent, farmer.
Oren Buck, farmer.
James Humphrey, farmer.
John Ruiter, farmer.
John Shufelt, farmer.
Philip Ruiter, farmer.
Nelson Ruiter, farmer.
Hiram Traver, foreman.
James Ruiter, innkeeper.
Freeman L. Eldridge, joiner.
E. Darwin Fuller, farmer.
Gilbert Wells, farmer.
William Kathan, merchant.
Earl W. Kathan, farmer.
George Shufelt, farmer.
Marvin C. Barnham, farmer.
Hiram Harvey, farmer.
Thomas Marshall, farmer.
John Wilson, farmer.
Levi Stevens, merchant.
J. Nyles Galer, trader, Dunham Flat.
George P. Ruiter, innkeeper, Nelsonville.
Richard Scott, junior, farmer.
Joseph G. Garrick, farmer.
Hiram Gleason, Esq., farmer.
G. Russell Cleveland, farmer.
Rodney Holden, near Dunham Flat.
Henry A. Church, foreman, Churchville.
Cyrus Shufelt, farmer.
Thomas Dryden, farmer, Freeport.
Anderson Shepherd, farmer, Freeport.
Asa Richard, farmer, Dunham Flat.
Henry H. Clark, farmer.
Thomas Selby, farmer.
S. B. Clement, farmer.
Joseph Baker, farmer.
Loren Wood, farmer.
David Brown, farmer.
Thomas Wood, junior, farmer.
Oren Dunning, farmer.
Edward Finlay, Clerk Common Court.
James Hope, farmer.
Amos Sweet, farmer.
James Hitchett, farmer.
Oslen Woodard, farmer.
Jesse W. Schofield, farmer.
William Lee, farmer.
John Lee, farmer.
Gilbert H. Worden, farmer.
Augustus W. Strong, farmer.
Edwin Strong, farmer.
Charles C. Fuller, farmer.
Andrew Ten Eyck, farmer.
Richard L. Gayler, farmer.
George K. Vanantwerp, farmer.
M. Rykart, farmer.
Art Clement, farmer.
Levi Traver, farmer.
James Legget, farmer.
Henry Sealey, Dunham Flat.
William Carty, near Dunham Flat.
Charles Carty, near Dunham Flat.
George H. Cotton, Churchville.
Robert O'Brien, near Dunham Flat.
Elier Hill, near Dunham Flat.
Warren H. Hill, near Dunham Flat.
Lyman Call, near Dunham Flat.
Jotham Bench, near Dunham Flat.
D. Truman Ford, near Dunham Flat.
Stevens Baker, secondly farmer, near Dunham Flat.
H. Nelson Clarke, farmer, near Dunham Flat.
William Jones, blacksmith, Dunham Flat.
Jonas Lavanaye, farmer, near Dunham Flat.
James Crandal, farmer, near Dunham Flat.
George Williams, farmer, Churchville.
Henry Harvey, farmer, Nelsonville.
C. Carter Kathan, farmer, Churchville.
Charles Coatsworth, farmer, near Dunham Flat.
Morey Scott, farmer, near Churchville.
John Johnson, farmer, near Dunham Flat.
Richard Johnson, farmer, near Dunham Flat.
Joseph Shufelt, farmer, near Churchville.
A. Russell Sweet, farmer, near Churchville.
Gardner H. Sweet, farmer, near Churchville.
Hiram Gilbert, farmer, near Dunham Flat.

Hall Gilbert, junior, farmer, near Dunham Flat.

William Beattie, farmer, near Dunham Flat.
Harry Ingalls, farmer, near Dunham Flat.
John Bates, farmer, near Dunham Flat.
George Bates, farmer, near Dunham Flat.

Ariel Stevens.

Ariel Stevens, father of Mr. Andrew J. Stevens, farmer, of Bedford, is one of the most remarkable old men of the district of Bedford.

He was born in Williston, Vt., on the 17th of August, 1802, hence he is nearly 97 years of age. His mind is clear and his memory remarkable. A few weeks ago he gave to the writer the following interesting statements:—

"I came here to Bedford in 1844 from Jericho, Chittenden County, Vt., to superintend a tannery for Brown & Sykes, at a salary of five hundred dollars a year. I can tell you the things I learned on coming to the country, things which were told to me by the earliest settlers, many of whom were then living.

A great many men, such as Primmerman, Beckus, Rosenberger, Ruiters, Streets and others came in at the close of the revolution and asked the Government to give them land for their loyalty, although only a few of them had actually taken up arms. Their request was granted, provided they would take it up in some unsurveyed township. Stanbridge was then unsurveyed. These early settlers were too poor to pay for the survey. They forced themselves into an association. They asked Montreal merchants, Messrs. Todd & McGill, to help them. This Todd & McGill agreed to do. Todd soon died, and the Hon. Mr. McGill went on with the work. He died, and willed the unalotted Stanbridge land to DesRivieres, who was a clerk of the firm. Charles Jones has a map of the land. DesRivieres left this to his sons, Francis and Henry. Francis never married. Finally this land was left to the son of Henry, F. G. DesRivieres, whose wife was a daughter of Judge Badgley.

"Many of these associates settled on what is called Dutch street.

"When I came to Bedford there were only two stores and two taverns.

"There was a district, or elementary, school. In addition to this, about 1847 or 1848 Dr. Nichols opened a select school.

"Dr. Nichols married a sister of the late A. S. Walbridge, of Mystic.

"For many years Dr. Nichols has been a resident of Plattsburg, New York State.

"I learned my trade with Bradley Bros., in my native town of Williston, Vt. In 1828 I went to work in Jericho, Vt., where I remained for sixteen years till I came to Bedford in 1844, as before stated. Brown, my employer, lived where Widow Cyr now resides. I left my wife and children in Jericho. After being in Bedford a short time one of my friends in Jericho came through to tell me of the illness of my wife. I went home immediately, and my wife died the night of my arrival, July 7th, 1844, leaving a daughter three days old.

"My only living son, Andrew, with whom I now reside, was then two years old.

"I hired friends there to take care of my children, which they did for three years, when I took them to my new home in Bedford.

"My wife's first name was Julia Martin."

Although Mr. Stevens has become blind, he goes to the barn, and daily lays his hand on the several cattle in the stable, and he is strong enough to work, which he would do if he could see.

T.

Density of Population in Canada,

The population per square mile in the different provinces of Canada is as follows: Prince Edward Island, 54.5; Nova Scotia, 21.8; New Brunswick, 11.3; Ontario, 9.5; Quebec, 6.5; Manitoba, 2.06; British Columbia, .266. The population per square mile, taking the whole country together, including provinces, territories and districts, is 1.4.

Current History of the District.

Mrs. C. Inglis died at Foster on June 23. She was seventy-seven years of age.

It has been decided that members of the Dunham Home Guard will not receive the medals.

The local papers announce the death at Knowlton of Mrs. Crowhurst, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Mr. Thos. Townsend, of Inverness, has been appointed principal of Granby Academy, vice H. A. Honeyman.

Mr. Ralph M. Noyes, of Cowansville, received the B.A. degree at the recent Bishop's College convocation.

Mr. W. L. Taylor, Waterloo, is among the successful students who have just passed second year examinations in medicine at McGill University.

The military corps of the district have all been out for their annual drill—the Brome and Shefford Battalions at Laprairie, and the Shefford Field Battery at Levis.

It is said that half of the farms in the Township of Dunham are occupied by tenants, and that as a consequence the properties are steadily decreasing in value.

At the general session of the County Council of Missisquoi, held at Bedford on Wednesday, June 14th, the Council gave its authorization and consent to the incorporation of the Missisquoi Historical Society.

The Montreal Star is publishing each day a few items taken from its files of thirty years ago. Among them is one mentioning the arrival of Mr. S. W. Foster, of Knowlton, at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

The Rev. J. M. Coffin, of Bristol, Que., has been appointed by His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, to the mission of Glen Sutton. Rev. Mr. Tackey late of the latter place, has been appointed to Hemmingford.

The district of Bedford welcomes two new doctors to its list of medical men. They are E. A. Dyer, B. A., of Sutton, and G. F. LeR. Fuller, of Sweetsburg, who recently passed their final examinations at McGill University and received their degrees.

The annual convention of the Brome County Women's Christian Temperance Union was held at Sutton Junction on June 15 and 16.

The Missisquoi County W. C. T. U. annual meeting was not held this summer owing to the illness of the President, Mrs. Cowie, of Cowansville.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's iced cars for the transportation of butter will run this season as usual. A car will leave Bedford each Wednesday morning, arriving in Montreal Thursday morning. A car will also leave Mansonville Thursday morning and arrive in Montreal Friday morning.

A new company is being formed in this district, to be called the Roxton Novelty Chair Company. The place of business will be Roxton Falls. The capital stock will be four thousand dollars, in eighty shares of fifty dollars each. The provisional directors are: Dr. T. B. DesGrosbois, Noel Beauregard, L. N. Levesque, Wilfrid Masse, J. Bte. Prevost, Joseph Pettit, Remond Leroux, J. H. Poirier, and Wilfrid Wood, all of Roxton Falls.

The Empire Tobacco Company, of Granby, Que., are erecting warehouses at Kingsville, Ont., for the receipt of Essex County tobacco. The

Empire Company have made arrangements for extensive purchases of this tobacco from the farmers of Essex. The leaf is said to be of excellent quality.

Hon. H. T. Duffy, Q.C., Commissioner of Public Works in the Provincial Cabinet, and member for Brome County in the Legislative Assembly, sailed early in the month for England, where, it is said, he is to argue an important case before the Privy Council on behalf of the Bank of Montreal.

In appearing before the highest court in the Empire to represent the greatest financial institution of the Dominion of Canada, Hon. Mr. Duffy reflects credit upon the district in which he began his distinguished career as a lawyer and statesman.

The Fenian raid medals have begun to arrive at Ottawa. The projected historical picnic at Eccles was postponed from Dominion Day in order that the medals would be available for the occasion, when the presentation would take place. At the rate of progress being made, the Missisquoi Historical Society would probably be quite safe in postponing the picnic to Dominion Day, 1900.

H. A. Honeyman, M.A., has retired from the principalship of Granby Academy. Mr. P. C. Duboyce, who has so acceptably filled the principal's chair of the Bedford Academy, will, we understand, enter upon the study of law. Mr. Charles McBurney has also retired from the principalship of the Clarenceville Academy. Mrs. W. A. Kingston, who has been on the staff of Granby Academy for twenty-three years, has vacated her position.

In the proclamation in the Quebec Official Gazette in connection with the voting on the petition to repeal the Scott Act in Brome, a mistake occurred. It is in the clause relating to the time when prospective scrutineers were to attend at the Court House in Knowlton to receive their appointments. The direction was for Tuesday, the 15th June. As a matter of fact the 15th fell upon a Thursday. The mistake was not in the French version also.

Rev. Canon Davidson, M.A., rector of Freleighsburg, and Rev. Canon Mussen, M.A., rector of Farnham, have been honored by having conferred upon them the D.C.L. degree by the University of Bishop's College. Both the reverend gentlemen are widely known in this district where they have resided so long. They have each held their present charge for many years and are held in high esteem by the people among whom they labor. We hope in another number to have something more to say about them.

At the recent session of the Montreal Methodist Conference, the Rev. Hugh Cairns, of Cornwall, was elected president. The new president is well known in this district, having labored for nearly a quarter of a century in the Eastern Townships, most of the time in the Waterloo district, which comprises practically the district of Bedford. Rev. Mr. Cairns was pastor at different times of Lawrenceville, Knowlton, Clarenceville, Bedford, Freleighsburg and Cowansville. In 1887, while stationed at Clarenceville, Rev. Mr. Cairns was elected the chairman of his district.

The Methodist ministers in this district for the following year, as decided upon by the conference, are as follows: Waterloo, Rev. G. S. Reynolds; South Stukely, Rev. Richard Eason; Knowlton, Rev. D. T. Cummings; Brome, Rev.

G. E. Bates; Sutton, Rev. W. B. Tucker; West Brome, Rev. Isaac Nelson; Cowansville, Rev. T. C. Cassidy; Dunham, Rev. A. E. Sanderson; Freleighsburg, Rev. J. W. Humphreys; Phillipsburg, Rev. Geo. H. Porter; Bedford, Rev. Geo. A. Williams; Farnham, Rev. Wm. Henderson; Granby, Rev. John E. Mavety; Shefford, Rev. Harry Hill; Lawrenceville, Rev. E. S. Howard; Roxton Falls, Rev. L. E. Roy; East Belton, Rev. B. Brill; Mansonville, Rev. Chas. A. Sykes. The two last-named places are in the Stanstead district, according to the Methodist division, while Actonville is in the Waterloo district.

Rev. J. E. Mavety, of Granby, has been re-appointed chairman of the Waterloo district, and Rev. A. E. Sanderson, of Dunham, financial secretary.

The Richelieu Steamboat Company has had built a new first-class propeller, capable of carrying five hundred passengers, which it will run as an excursion steamer between St. Johns and the Nogan-Clarenceville bridge on the Richelieu River. The company is fitting up one of the most interesting parts on the river. Isle-aux-Noix about eight miles south of St. Johns, has been leased for a term of years. A wharf has been built and pleasure grounds laid. The Island is a spot of historical interest and the evidences of long military occupation by both French and British troops are still to be seen everywhere. The enterprise of the company should result in a very large tourist business to this interesting spot.

Miss Brooks, of Westmount, and Miss Elizabeth W. Morley, of Toronto, have been appointed to positions on the staff of Dunham Ladies' College, and will succeed Miss Buman and Miss Emily Noyes, who have resigned. Miss Brooks holds a Model school diploma from McGill Normal School and an academy diploma. She was a student of McGill for three years, during two of which she took honors in the mathematical course and honors in the classical course one year. Miss Morley studied art and music in France and Germany for many years. She holds a first-class diploma for practical and theoretical music. She is a pupil of Orlando A. Mansfield, Mus. Doc., Fellow of the Royal College of Organists. Miss Morley also holds two silver medals for painting. She teaches free-hand and charcoal drawing and tapestry and oil painting.

The Shefford County Women's Christian Temperance Union held its annual convention at Waterloo on June 15 and 16. The following officers were elected:—County President, Mrs. W. Miner; Vice-President at large, Mrs. Mahon; Cor. Secretary, Mrs. E. Bradford; Rec. Secretary, Miss M. Whitcomb; Treasurer, Mrs. McLeod.

Superintendents of Departments are as follows:—Parliamentary usage, Mrs. Wm. Miner, Granby; Temperance grocery and drug stores, Mrs. M. Watson; Franchise, Mrs. A. Berry, Warden; Flower Mission, Mrs. Jas. McKeonnie, Granby; Health, Heredity and Narcotics, Mrs. Racicot, Waterloo; Juvenile Work, Mrs. Chadsey, Waterloo; Sunday Schools, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Granby; Evangelistic Work, Mrs. Alex. Purdy, Granby; Parlor Meetings, Mrs. C. Tower, Granby; Y Work, Mrs. D. L. Allen, Waterloo; Unfermented Wine, Mrs. J. Tompkins, Granby; Pairs, Mrs. L. Brown, Waterloo; Scientific Temperance Instruction, Miss L. Frost, Waterloo; Legislation and Petition, Mrs. Gardner Stevens, Waterloo; Factories, Mrs. Garndol, Granby; Work and Home Missionary Work, Mrs. N. O. Rockwell, Waterloo; Press and Literature, Mrs. C. A. Nutting, Waterloo; Lord's Day Observance, Mrs. Jas. D. Long, Granby; Systematic Giving, Mrs. H. Vaudry, Waterloo; Soldiers, Railways and Lumbermen, Mrs. W. N. Call, Waterloo; Sailors, Mrs. G. W. Gilmour, Waterloo; Social Purity, Mrs. Mavety, Granby.

THE HUB



Great Annual Discount Sale

Greatest Money Saver of the Year.



Sale opens Saturday, 1st July, ends Monday, 31st. Our prices are always the lowest. Now for July we allow you the following discounts:

	Per Cent
Fancy Colored Dress Goods.....	20
Plain Colored Dress Goods.....	15
All Black Dress Goods.....	10
Scotch and English Tweeds.....	15
Canadian Tweeds.....	10
Worsted Coatings and Serges.....	15
Ready-Made Clothing.....	10
Boots and Shoes.....	10
Carpets and Homefurnishings.....	10
Hats and Caps.....	15
Gents' Furnishings.....	10
Ladies' Blouses and Shirt Waists.....	15
Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries.....	10
Corsets and Ladies' Whitewear.....	10
Ladies' Parasols.....	15
Umbrellas and Waterproof Garments.....	10
Smallware of all kinds.....	10
All Staple Goods and lines not mentioned in this list.....	5

TERMS SALE—CASH.

THE HUB,

COWANSVILLE, P.Q.

July 1st, 1899.

COWANSVILLE ACADEMY

THIS INSTITUTION WILL RE-OPEN FOR ITS FALL SESSION ON

Monday, September 4th

1899, under more than usually favorable conditions.



During the summer vacation the several departments will be re-tinted and generally improved, and complete heating and ventilation secured.

Three of the old staff of teachers are re-engaged, and the usual facilities for securing rooms and board on favorable terms will be available for pupils from a distance, and on the whole the Board of Management look forward to a very successful year for all connected with the school. By order,

B. A. HASKELL

Sec'y Treas.

A Few Specialties Just Received

ROYAL SALAD DRESSING in pint and half pint bottles; call and get a sample with books that tell how to make salads.

CROCKERY, CROCKERY—Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Chamber Sets—reduced in price for the month of July to make room for large shipments coming for the fall trade.

PRESERVING JARS in pint, two quart, and one gallon sizes at low prices.

E. GOYETTE,

Fancy Grocer,

COWANSVILLE, - - QUE.

TRY OUR TEAS

Medical Hall

COWANSVILLE, QUE.

DRUGS AND STATIONERY

A COMPLETE STOCK

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

H. C. HARVEY

Dispensing Chemist.

Dunham Ladies' College

THE CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

President: The Right Rev. Wm. B. Bond, LL.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal.

Chairman of the Executive Committee: Jas. Mackinnon, Esq.

STAFF.

The educational staff consists of six resident teachers, holding professional certificates, qualified in every way for their work, assisted by the Rector of Dunham and Prof. G. W. Cornish.

ADVANCED COURSE.

An advanced course, consisting of selected subjects from the first and second year's work in Arts in McGill University, will form a feature of the work for the coming year.

FRENCH AND MUSIC.

FRENCH is taught by the NATURAL METHOD by ladies perfectly familiar with the language.

MUSIC is under the direction of G. W. Cornish, of Montreal, assisted by a resident teacher.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Drawing and Painting is taught by a well trained artist.

Pupils are prepared for entrance to the University, McGill Normal School, or the Dominion College of Music.

Board, washing and tuition (which includes French, German, Latin and Greek, and the usual English subjects), per annum, \$163.00.

The educational work of this College is thorough, the location healthy, and the building and surroundings home-like.

The scholastic year consists of three terms of twelve weeks each.

School re-opens Wednesday, September 13th, 1899.

Calendars and other information may be had on application to the Lady Principal, Dunham, Que.

The Ottawa Hotel

COWANSVILLE, QUE.

We have just completed our new dining room and made a number of other improvements for the comfort and convenience of guests.

The cuisine is unequalled by that of any other hotel in the district.

New sample rooms for commercial men have just been erected and are now available.

There is a first-class livery.

Bus to and from all trains. No charge.

SISCO BROTHERS, Proprietors

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THE MANSONVILLE HOUSE

Mansonville, Que.

B. C. SISCO, = = = Manager

RESTORATION LODGE, No. 32, I.O.O.F.

COWANSVILLE

Meets every Friday evening in the Oddfellows' Hall, Main Street, at eight o'clock.

T. FERGUSON,

W. N. GIBSON,

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ADVOCATE

COWANSVILLE, - - QUE.

Practices in the counties of Brnoe, Shefford and Missisquoi.

Eureka Clothing House

The
Great
Summer
Resort

John McQuillen's Store, Cowansville, Que.

Grand Clearing Sale of Dry Goods During the Next Six Weeks

Our Black Dress Goods leads all the other stores in this locality. Inspect them when you are in.

The balance of our stock of Shirt Waists have got to go now. The prices are down, nothing can keep them from going. If you want the material for making Shirt Waists we have it. In its simplest and severest form the shirt waist is certainly not difficult to manufacture. The popular Shirt Waist materials are Piques, Lawns, Flowered Dimities, Organdies and Ginghams, ranging in price from 8c. to 25c. a yard. There are many ways to give the Shirt Waist a dressy appearance. It may be tucked, corded, run with insertion, ruffled with lace, or trimmed with ribbon or velvet. It may boast fancy collars and girdles to match. It may make immense pretensions but still be only a Shirt Waist.

Ladies' Summer Underwear and Wrappers must go the same way during our clearing sale. We do honestly believe that we sell more Hosiery and Gloves than any other firm in the trade in this part of the country. The people find our values in these goods all correct.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Men's Suits, Youths' Suits, Boy's Suits, Ladies' and Gents' Mackintosh Coats. New lines in these goods. An inspection invited.

BOOTS AND SHOES

If you want to be well shod, buy your shoes at Eureka Block. Tailor-made Suits. Ordered clothing is our specialty. This department we shine on. Remember this and try us—others do.
The Dry Goods See-Side Resort.

J. McQUILLEN, Cowansville.

Brewer's Buggies

The Prices Alarm
Competitors
But Please
Buyers

Every one who owns a horse and believes in having a substantial and stylish rig should see my 1899 display of Concord Buggies.

THE PATTERNS are the latest
THE MATERIAL is the best obtainable
THE WORKMANSHIP is thorough

These three, combined with perfection in details, permit the manufacture of a Buggy that will be a source of pride and satisfaction to the purchaser.

Cheap labor is NOT employed. From start to finish only thorough competent workmen participate in the building of these buggies. This is a distinct advantage to the buyer.

A. BREWER, COWANSVILLE

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THE PRESS has recently been enlarged to eight pages, forty-eight columns.

It is the only paper published in the thriving town of Bedford.

It circulates among thrifty town-folk and prosperous farmers.

It gives all the news of the County.

It has a large circulation and is a consequence of great value to advertisers, who will be furnished with rates upon application.

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