

Names, People and Places

(Written for The Oakland California Maple Leaf by L. U. Fowler.)

In the thirty-seven years that I lived in Prince Edward Island I spent at least one half of my time, for one cause or another, in traveling over the province. I knew most of the places and hundreds of people, but what made me most curious was the unbecoming names possessed by certain places. I was always asking why. Very frequently the authorities consulted did not agree. For example, that pretty village known as Morell, on the railway line between Mt. Stewart and St. Peter's, the home of my old friend, Harvey D. McEwen. It has a nice name, but why? One historian says that a man by the name of Charles Morell was the first settler in that part and owned all of the township (number forty). He was a large ship builder, a man of much importance and well liked, hence the name. Another historian says that one Charles Worrell, a native of England, was one of the first settlers and a leading citizen and became so popular that he was elected to the Legislative Council and became president of that body. A certain Captain College (after whom the Hon. James College Pope was named) was a great admirer of Worrell and named the place after him, but in some way the letter "M" was written for "W" and the name appeared on the map as Morell.

Another writer claims that the place was named after one Jean Francois Morel, a native of St. Malo, where he was born in 1697. He married Marie Josepha LaGarenne, at North St. Peter's, near Morell river. Be that as it may, Morell is a nice name and that "floating bridge" was a curiosity that brought many visitors to Morell.

The names of the places on the Island are not as a rule difficult to spell or hard to pronounce, and I am grateful to the moving spirits that I am not writing about places in Nova Scotia, such as Sogmagun River, East Chesetook, Eksson Chapel, Baracho's Harbor, Gabochois, Grandique Ferry, Kedgemkooge, Kiltarity, Lower Saunleville, Malagawatch, Middle Mosquodobit, Merigomish, Petite-de-Grat Bridge, Petpeswick Harbor, Pottapique Mountains, Whyoccomagh Bay and a lot more outlandish names in the land of Evangeline—for how could I pronounce them? I am astonished however, when looking up all the names of places that there are none to recall the men who discovered the Island, cut down the trees and made the first improvements—Jacques Cartier, John Cabot, Jerre de Poma, who spent three years making large improvements at Three Rivers, now known as Cardigan, Brudenell, and Roseneath) or Samuel Holland, who spent two years surveying the Island in lot 28, where many of his lots or townships (Mark Twain would say this was an oversight). It is true that there is Holland Cove, written into history thirty-three years ago by the late Judge Fitzgerald in his story of "The Smugglers of Holland's Cove," but although Holland was given all the land in lot 28, where many of his descendants are to be found at this date, no one thought to have any city, town, village or municipality named for this grand old man. He, however, remembered the man who gave him the work of surveying the Island, Governor Montague Wilnot. The river Montague and later the town at the head of that beautiful stream will always remind one of that Nova Scotia governor who ruled there from 1762 to 1766 and was always interested in Isle St. Jean.

Then there was that romantic fellow, Thomas Pichon (alias Thomas Tyrell) who spent two years coasting around the Island in 1751-1753. He says he discovered a river and named it the "River of Toads." I have met men who declared that at certain times and places they have seen "snakes," but as to this "river of toads" I "hae me doots." Notwithstanding that this man was a scholar, had studied medicine, was secretary for Count de Raymond (when the count was governor of Louisiana) wrote a book and did many other things, there is no place in the province that bears the name of Pichon or Tyrell.

Another man whose memory has my sympathy is Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, who brought out over 800 people—the very best—from the Isle of Skye, Rosshire, Inverness, Argyleshire and the Isle of Uist, in the good ship Fanny and two others, and in all that Belfast district has no place named for him. There is Uigg, P. nette, Orwell, and many other names, but with the exception of a short road, only found on old maps, and Orwell Cove, once named "Selkirk Bay," there is nothing to remind us of Lord Selkirk.

There are a number of "old time" names in the West

who are remembered in the geography of the country, notwithstanding the foregoing. Rollo Bay is named for Lord Rollo, who put up a great front with his 300 little vessels to show his authority from the King of England, who commissioned him to drive the French out of the country. St. Peter's Bay is to remind all and sundry of Count de St. Pierre, who was a man of importance among the first settlers. Names seemed to have been scarce when the survey was first made for the numbers of the lots were used for years, and at this day we have settlements known as Lot 16, Lot 8, Lot 11, Lot 40, and so on.

A veteran who returned from the South African war told a story about a good natured fellow by the name of Sandy McPherson. Everyone liked him. Sandy, sitting around the camp fire one night, the boys were telling where they came from. Tommy was from London, Donald from Glasgow, David from Wales, Peter from New Zealand, Sam from the United States, Patrick from Ireland. One of the boys turned to Sandy and asked him where he came from. "Lot Seven," was Sandy's answer.

Lucy Maude Montgomery (Mrs. McDonald), our popular author whom we all like, has manufactured a number of names in P. E. Island for her many books, from Anne of Green Gables to her latest one, Tangled Web. In this last one she has "Bay Silver," "Rose River," "Indian Springs," "Three Hills" and other coinings. It takes a person of imagination to write a novel, but Mrs. McDonald has drawn upon her resources to put "Three Hills" on P. E. Island. It is in the Province of Alberta, Section 31, Township 24, west of the fourth, and is called after three small hills running northwest to southeast. In the Cree language it is "Nis-to," but we shall let it go at that.

There are now 117 places in the province with post offices, many less than twenty years ago. Rural routes, to the number of 175 and a total mileage of 3000 miles, have been established and so post offices such as Linkletter Road, North Bedeque, Ross Corner, Middleton, Darnley, Baltic, Searltown and many many others of early days are not to be found now in the post office guide.

I need not say when and why the name of the Island was changed from St. John to Prince Edward, as I am sure every school boy knows that. There were two or more St. Johns in Canada, and in order to have no mixup in the mails it was agreed to make a change. Abegweit (in the Indian language, Misigo) and New Guernsey were suggested. Governor Patterson, who was an Irishman, and the whole government, said that he would name it "New Ireland," but the home, or colonial office disagreed and it was decided to name the new land, now known as Prince Edward Island, for the Duke of York. That would show our loyalty. By Holland's survey the province was divided into three counties and to clinch the matter and show the United Empire Loyalists that they would always be reminded of the Throne, the counties were named King's, Queen's and Prince. To keep up the stunt further the towns were named Georgetown, Charlottetown, Princeton, with Irish-town, Freetown, Searltown, Bridgetown and Newtown thrown in for good measure. Then the counties were divided into parishes, and they seem to have run out of royal names and the "saints" had to be brought into use. Hence we have in Queen's County, Charlotte, Hillsboro, Grenfield, Bedford and St. John parishes. In King's we have St. George, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick. In Prince we have Richmond, Halifax, St. David's, (I once lived in that parish,) Egmont and North Parish.

In many instances the settlers took their names from the places of their origin. The Scots had Breadalbane, Strathabane, Glenaladale, New Dumfries, Scotchfort, Heasterdale (once Brown's Creek), Caledonia, New Glasgow and Uigg. The English had Margate, Little York, Cornwall, Wiltshire and many other names to remind them of home. The Irish were constantly reminded of the Old Country by Emerald, Dromore, Fort Augustus, Kinkora, Iona, etc. The Irish claim the name of "Howlan," that growing village west of O'Leary, and well they might, for it is named for Ex-Governor George W. Howlan, who was born in Ireland and made a name for himself in a business and political ways in the land of his adoption.

A few names remind us of the Indians, the Micmacs tribe that was numerous at the beginning of the 18th century, but now very few in the West

oque is an Indian name as is Malpeque, while Savage Harbor is known in the Indian tongue as Quibou'din-que.

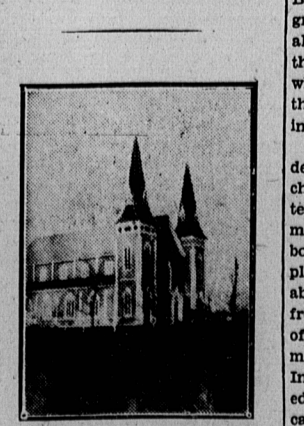
I need not mention the many names used in early years for Charlottetown, Port La Jolie, with its blockhouse, Fort Amherst, etc. as every writer for the last hundred years has gone over and over this. There is a place known as "no man's land" between Freetown and Tryon that gets its name from the fact that when the surveying from the north and south was done there was a piece left that could not be included in either lot, so it was just left as "no man's land." This piece is owned by thrifty people at this date, and it is "somebody's land" between Lots 27 and 28. That narrow part of the province between Bedeque and Richmond bays was to be Sunny-side on the south and Winter-side on the north, was changed from Green's Shore to Summer-side, and as Winter-side was too cold a name, it was not used at all, and the location is now known as "North" or "Look's" Shore. When "The Tunnel" through that two and one half mile strip from Summer-side to the north shore—now being considered—is completed, I am persuaded that there will be chosen a very suitable name, equal to Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast or Churchill on the Hudson Bay.

There are many other places that I am acquainted with—"The Garden of the Gulf," but I know that my space is limited in The Maple Leaf. The story would not be complete unless I mentioned Tea Hill on the road from Southport to Pownal. All women know, and men too, that a lady once upon a time had been purchasing in Charlottetown and returning home by way of the old ferry boat Elfin, was going down the hill, east of Southport with her arms full of parcels. She stumbled and in the fall the package of tea was broken and spilled. She was unable to gather it all up from the sand and clay and some of the tea remained for a long time. Hence the name, "Tea Hill." I have traveled up and down that hill, but I have never seen any tea, but I have seen millions of ox-eyed daisies (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum) growing on both sides of the road making the land look as if a light snow had fallen. They are beautiful flowers—but too plentiful.

There is, however, one locality with two names that I must write about before closing this story—Brimstone Hollow or the Devil's Punch Bowl. It has a history that all P. E. Islanders should know about. This celebrated place is on the road between Summerside, and Charlottetown, directly north of Emerald. I have been there many a time. Leaving my carriage at the top of the hill I would crawl down thirty feet or more to get a drink of the purest water to be found in all the land, bubbling out of the rocks at the bottom. I never drank from the gurgling stream without thinking of John B. Gough's eulogy on water. I quote from memory a brief part of that sublime oration: "But upon the tall mountain tops where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, the storm clouds brew, and the thunder storms crash, and down, low down, in the deepest valleys where fountains murmur and the rills sing, there He brewed it, that beverage of life and that health-giving water."

The story is this: A man named Williams was hauling a puncheon of rum from Charlottetown on what was known as a drag, the shafts and runners being in one piece. The conveyance slid and the puncheon tipped over and rolled down the hill to the bottom. He swore so bad that it was said the brimstone could be seen arising to the top and he declared it could go to the devil, bowl and all. But after he cooled off he thought of how many good drinks there were in that 120 gallons and so he cut a road around the hill, reloaded the puncheon and went to his destination, Darnley. It is easy to see how the place got its name, but if any readers of the Maple Leaf go to spend a vacation there they will have to have their mail directed to Granville as that is the nearest post office.

Among these fundamental aspects deserve to be mentioned the mechanization and standardization of test milling and baking. The estimating of the quality of wheat, both of new varieties produced by plant breeders or introduced from abroad, and of the crop produced from year to year in various parts of the country depends upon experimental millings and baking tests. In these tests as originally practiced, many of the operations were carried out by hand. It later became apparent that if the tests were to be reliable, and to give the



ST. JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH, MISCOUCHE

Science To Aid Farmers In New Research Work

Laboratories Will Have Best Men and Equipment Available

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—(By The Canadian Press)—Formal opening of the new national research laboratories in Ottawa will mark the launching of an elaborate programme in the division of biology and agriculture. This division was organized informally in 1928 under the part-time direction of Dr. Robert Newton, professor of field crops and head of the department of plant biochemistry, University of Alberta. Dr. Newton will now come to Ottawa and devote his whole time to the administration of this division.

The division is a development from investigational work the national research council has been fostering for some time by grants in aid of research in various universities and by promoting large co-ordinated researches in which several institutions have participated.

In the new laboratories, opened officially on Aug. 10, accommodation has been reserved for biological and agricultural research. Though the financial condition of the country makes any large expansion impossible at the present time, steps are being taken to establish immediately in the new building a nucleus of the staff of the Division of Biology and Agriculture, so that this branch of the work, so important in a predominantly agricultural country like Canada, may go forward from the outset in proper relation to the work in physics and chemistry.

The Division will maintain the close relationships already established with various universities and other institutions and will develop new contacts as the need arises and financial resources permit. This is in accordance with the general policy of the National Research Council, to utilize to the fullest extent the resources of existing laboratories, while keeping in step with progressive nations the world over in establishing central laboratories where research on problems of national importance may be pursued with the best trained men and the best equipment available.

Work which depends primarily on field contacts (like that of the Grain Research Committee, which collects large numbers of samples from special areas) will, it is expected, be continued in local centres as at present. The programme in the new laboratories at Ottawa will so far as possible be confined to fundamental phases amenable only to closely controlled conditions.

The first project on the tentative programme is the development of apparatus and methods for plant growth under completely controlled conditions. With apparatus for completely controlling conditions it will be possible to study the effect of light, temperature and other climatic factors separately, not only on the total yield of the crop, but on its chemical composition and nutritive value, including the content of vitamins. Here the animal houses on the roof of the new laboratories will come into play, and the plant material grown under controlled conditions will form the starting point for a series of fundamental studies in animal nutrition, with small animals.

Closely related to this will be a study of the decomposition of plant residues in the soil, and of the effect of the decomposition products on the growth both of crop plants and of the micro-organisms which are so important in the soil. Many of these organisms are beneficial, bringing about the decomposition of crop residues and ensuring a supply of soluble nitrogen to the growing crop. Others are parasitic on crop plants, sometimes doing serious injury to the roots and other parts of the plants.

Another group of problems listed for further attention concerns wheat. The Associate Committee on Grain Research has done, through the co-operation of the universities in the prairie provinces and the Board of Grain Commissioners, a great deal of work on such practical problems as the drying of wheat, the quality and grading of frosted wheat, and the relative quality of the principal wheat varieties grown in Western Canada.

Among these fundamental aspects deserve to be mentioned the mechanization and standardization of test milling and baking. The estimating of the quality of wheat, both of new varieties produced by plant breeders or introduced from abroad, and of the crop produced from year to year in various parts of the country depends upon experimental millings and baking tests. In these tests as originally practiced, many of the operations were carried out by hand. It later became apparent that if the tests were to be reliable, and to give the

same results when carried out in different laboratories, it would be necessary to rule out the personal factor. The procedure must be reduced to a series of fully standardized operations, carried out in exactly the same way every time. Such an ideal could only be reached by completely mechanizing the process from start to finish. This ideal has not yet been fully attained, and further efforts to that end will be put forth in the new laboratories. Already considerable progress has been made with some of the remaining difficulties, such as substituting an electrical appliance for a human eye in scoring the color of the bread.

Another matter which calls urgently for attention is a further investigation of methods for estimating wheat quality with very small samples.

To round out the wheat studies, it is proposed to continue chemical investigations of the growth of the wheat plant, from germination to maturity. Many problems relating both to the yield of wheat varieties and to the nature and quality of the grain cannot be fully understood until further investigation of the way in which plant food elements are absorbed from the soil, transported within the plant, and laid down as starch or protein in the kernels. Already these investigations have thrown considerable light on such problems as the frost injury to maturing grain.

A refrigerating plant is being installed in the new laboratories, which will accord the necessary facilities for further work on frost resistance, or for any other problem requiring low temperatures. The cold storage of food products is being investigated for the Empire at Cambridge and other places in England, with the financial support of the Empire Marketing Board.

Another type of work which is under way, and which it is expected to continue, is the statistical investigation of agricultural problems. It is intended to maintain on the staff of the Division of Biology and Agriculture an expert statistician who will not only assist in planning experiments and analysing results obtained in the laboratories of the division and co-operating institutions, but will be available also for consultation by any research workers throughout the country who may desire to avail themselves of such a service.

Progress of Women In India Described

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—Lady Chatterjee, of India, and Mrs. Walter Runciman, of England, addressed the members of the Ottawa University Women's Club recently when wives of delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference were their guests at the tea hour at the Country Club. Both ladies chatted informally, and their addresses were of a most interesting nature. They told of the great advances which had been made in the progress of Education for women in India, and in England.

The first speaker was Lady Chatterjee. She is a doctor of science and an authoress, as well as being widely informed on industrial and educational matters. The great advancement of education in India even since 1926, when the All-Indian Women's Social and Educational Conference was formed, was told of by Lady Chatterjee, who said that since that time the members had been doing great things. In some parts of India there is now compulsory education, and women are more and more demanding it for girls.

High praise was given the work of the Women's Institutes which originated in Ontario, and Lady Chatterjee said she felt certain that could they but spread throughout the whole of India, nothing but benefit could accrue from them.

Mrs. Walter Runciman told of her old college, Cambridge, saying she had passed all the examinations. In Cambridge they do not yet award diplomas to women who get through on the same percentage as men. She told of the struggle it was for her to go to college as at that time the arguments used were that "ladies did not go." She would never be a housekeeper and no man would ever marry her, it was threatened. Mrs. Runciman emphatically called this "unutterable rubbish."

The advantages of university education were emphasized by Mrs. Runciman, who thought that every girl who could do so should attend

SOLEMN SERVICES

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liven and Bishop Courchesne, at the Parochial House on Tuesday evening.

Closing Service

The closing service of the Congress was carried out with great reverence and dignity, and was honoured with the presence of His Honour Sir Charles Dalton, who marched in the procession. Thousands lined the streets and congregated in the churchyard to watch the public procession of the Blessed Sacrament, while others followed the procession as it followed the route through the village and back to the Convent grounds where the solemn consecration of the Sacred Eucharistic Heart of Jesus took place.

The rich vestments of the clergy, the stirring music by the bandsmen and women carrying banners and flags made an impressive scene and one which will live in the memories of the people for a long time to come. The order of the closing service was a procession of the Bishop and clergy from the Convent to the church, the Corpus Christi choir singing as they entered.

Eloquent Sermon

After the Rosary, the sermon was delivered by His Excellency Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Sullivan who took for his text "Jesus of Nazareth Passes By", St. Luke 18, 36-39. In his sermon His Lordship took the parable of the blind beggar, his sublime faith in the healing powers of Jesus, his trust, and confidence in those who brought him the message that Jesus of Nazareth was present, as a lesson all should learn. If we do not believe in the presence of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament and in his power to help us and answer our petitions, for our souls and for our earthly needs, we cannot receive them. We should also rejoice in the many blessings we have, which very often we do not recognize until they are taken from us. He went on to show the Catholic doctrine is based upon the plain word of Our Saviour, the foundation of our faith. This faith has come down through the ages for 1900 years and the unlimited power of God has never altered. It is an act of faith that we believe that He is still doing good and that we should go to Him for help in our daily needs and for success in our worldly enterprises. We should strive to live in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ that by our example we will cause others to seek after the same knowledge. His Excellency concluded his inspiring address with a few words in regard to the success of the Congress. He most heartily thanked the Pastor of the Parish, Rev. Dr. Monaghan and Rev. J. A. Sullivan of St. Dunstan's University for the way they had arranged the proceedings; also the Sisters and parishioners who had assisted in the work. He said we have been blessed with fine weather for the event. May the services we have taken part in help us and may our hearts be cleansed from all sin, so that we may live to the glory of God.

Public Procession of the Blessed Sacrament

Immediately after the sermon the public procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place. The order of the procession was as follows: Cross bearer and Acolytes, band of Miscouche, boys and men of the parishes of Prince County, Sanctuary boys, clergy with Knights of Columbus as body guards, flower girls, torch bearers, thurifers, canopy bearers with clergy bearing the Blessed Sacrament. Monsignor and Bishops Council with Guard of Honor of 4th degree Knights of Columbus, His Honor Lieutenant Governor Sir Charles Dalton, accompanied by Major W. J. McDonald, League of the Cross Band, Corpus Christi choir, Girls Sodality and religious Sisters, boy scouts of Summerside, women of the parish and visitors. The women of every parish in Prince County took part in the procession.

The procession entered in Convent grounds and congregated round the altar where the solemn consecration of the Sacred Eucharistic Heart of Jesus was performed by His Excellency Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Sullivan. Assisting the Bishop at the altar were: Deacon, Rev. W. B. McDonald, Subdeacon, Rev. P. Walsh, Masters of Ceremonies, Rev. Dr. McMahon, Rev. Louis Dougan and Mr. Eric Robin. Following this service the procession returned to the church, for the final blessing. As they entered the church the priests carried lighted candles.

In the afternoon at 230 p. m.

recitation of Vespers and Compline by clergy before the Blessed Sacrament took place. At the conference for the clergy at 3 p. m. papers were read by Rev. Dr. Smith of Kinkora and Rev. F. K. Gallant of Egmont Bay. At the morning service of High Mass the sanctuary boys of Charlottetown assisted. The whole proceedings were carried out with much care as to details. Visitors were looked after and meals served by the ladies. Everything was very orderly and much credit is due to Rev. Dr. Monaghan and Rev. J. A. Sullivan and their committees for the manner in which the Congress was conducted.—S

Attended Conference

Clergy in attendance at the Eucharistic Congress were: Monsignor Jean Chailson, D. P., Rustico, Rev. Joseph McGreel, C. SS. R., Rev. Stephen Connolly, C. SS. R., Rev. W. Enright, C. SS. R., Rev. Gerald Murphy, C. SS. R., Rev. P. McMahon, D. D., of Charlottetown; Rev. G. J. McLellan, D. D., and Rev. Bennett McDonald, Summerside; Rev. J. S. Gallant, Rev. A. S. McIntyre, Rev. F. X. Gallant; Rev. J. A. McDonald, Rev. A. P. McLellan, Rev. A. A. McAulay, Rev. J. A. Blaquiere, V. F., Rev. I. R. A. McDonald, Rev. J. F. Johnson, Rev. A. L. Sinnott, Rev. P. D. MacGuligan, Rev. T. Campbell, Rev. F. L. Connolly, Rev. J. T. Gallant, Rev. E. C. MacPherson, Rt. Rev. M. McDonald, D. P., Rev. J. S. Gallant, Rev. J. A. Gaudet, Rev. J. P. McIntyre, Rev. M. J. Smith, Ph. D., D. C. L., Rev. D. P. Croken, Rev. R. J. McDonald, Rev. J. Arch. McDonald, Rev. B. Gillis, D. D., Rev. J. N. Poirier, Rev. P. H. Gallant, Rev. F. McQuaid, Rev. P. S. Duffy, Rev. P. F. Hughes, D. D., Rev. A. L. Herrell, Rev. O. Kiggins, Rev. C. J. McDonald, D. D., Rev. J. Rooney, Rev. W. V. McDonald, D. D., Rev. Alphonse Arsenault, Rev. J. A. Murphy, D. D., Rev. Francis McDonald, Rev. W. E. Monaghan, D. D., Rev. F. L. Mullaigh, Rev. E. Murray, Rev. R. F. McDonald, Rev. M. J. Rooney, Rev. F. Francis, Rev. P. Walsh, Rev. Andre Arsenault, Rev. J. D. McNell, Rev. G. A. McDonald, Rev. M. F. Monaghan, D. D., Rev. L. P. Callaghan, D. D., Rev. W. McCabe, Rev. J. Buote, Rev. W. McCulgan, Rev. Urban Gillis, Rev. C. Pitre, Rev. C. McCarthy, Rev. J. B. Croken, Rev. J. A. Sullivan, Rev. L. Dougan, Rev. George McDonald, Rev. J. Farrell, D. D., Rev. Ellsworth, D. D., all of the Diocese of Charlottetown; Rev. E. Savage, Moncton, Rev. Charles O'Hanley, Chatham, N. B. and Rev. Father Clair, C. SS. R., of Toronto were also in attendance. S.

Trees From Bricks

The usual method of reforesting is to plant two or three-year-old seedlings or to transplant trees which are three or four years old. Seedlings have no chance against heavy brush, weeds, grass and other forms of undergrowth. Young trees are sturdy enough to hold their own in the struggle for existence, but they must be grown to the right size in nurseries, a procedure which involves care and expense.

Professor Svend O. Helberg of the New York State College of Forestry informs the editor of this department that a method has been developed in Norway which promises to overcome the difficulties hitherto encountered with both seedlings and saplings: The Norwegians have developed a machine which produces soil briquets, similar to ice cubes, but measuring 1.6 by 1.2 by 1.2 inches in size. The machine carefully dips each cube in paraffin so that five sides are covered. On the upper or sixth side of the cube two or three seeds are placed and covered with a thin layer of soil. Thereupon the briquet sare placed in a frame. Hundreds of frames can be transported without exercising special care. The briquets are set by means of a special tube at any season of the year, provided the ground is not frozen. The machine produces 2,000 briquets an hour and at a cost of about one-quarter of a cent for each briquet.

Experiments conducted by the New York College of Forestry indicate that more than 1,000 briquets a day can be planted by each member of a three-man crew. In specially tilled ground as many as 2,000 can be planted in an eight-hour day. The system is best adapted for clear fields. Its chief merit is that it does away with the dependence on nurseries.—New York Times.

PAROCHIAL HOUSE, MISCOUCHE

"Miss Bernadine McDonald, of Boston, is spending the summer at her home in Peakes.

"Mr. Albert J. Wood has returned to Rumford, Maine, after a pleasant visit to his home in Peakes. Mr. Wood was accompanied by his sisters, Mrs. Murphy of Rumford, Maine, also her son Claude, and Miss Irene of Brookline, Mass., and Miss Roache, of Rumford, Me. Mr. Wood motored here and considered the roads in fine condition.

"Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood, of Boston, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Milton and children, and his aunt, Mrs. Brown, motored to his home in Peakes, where they will spend a few weeks. Mr. Wood has not visited his home for fourteen years, and it is Mrs. Wood's first visit to the Island.



REV. THEODORE GALLANT, Organist, St. John Baptist Church.



REV. JOHN A. MACDONALD, Former pastor, St. John Baptist Church, Miscouche.

TO PRESERVE BEAUTY OF LAND

LONDON, Aug. 17.—(By The Canadian Press)—To buy and preserve from building some 34 acres of land in the famous East Lyn Valley of North Devon the Lynton Lynton and District Association for the Preservation of Local Natural Beauties are trying to raise \$42,500. It is proposed to hand over the land, when acquired, to the National Trust. The land to be bought includes 240 acres on the north bank of the East Lyn, from Woodside to Rockford, and 104 acres of Barton Wood on the south bank. Watersmeet House is situated on the property.

A colored plan has been made of the whole property and has been divided into 1,600 numbered plots of \$25 each, a plot representing about a quarter of an acre. A donor of \$25 becomes the giver of the plot bearing the number printed on the receipt. A donor of \$1 becomes the giver of one fifth part of a plot, and so on in proportion.

BLACK AND WHITE FIRST FAVORITES

PARIS, August 17.—Black and white, alone or together, are first favorites for fall millinery, as well as other modes. Then come Mod's dark plum, which she calls Corinth (it is more like eggplant than the Corinth of late seasons); Anger rubies, really American Beauty; Le Monnier's amethyst and her medium browns. Wine reds are good. Probably the dark plum browns will be more worn than anything else but black.

Self trimmings are smarter than superimposed decorations; ribbon bows are important. Flowers are few. Simulated quilts, really made of soft feathers, like aigrets, cross or ostrich tendrils, are new in the fantasia line.

Rastus — "I tells you, Sambo, I done found out de difference between men and de women at last."

Sambo — "What—what is it?"

Rastus—"Wal, a man'll gib \$1 fer a \$1 thing dat he wants an' a woman'll gib \$1 fer a \$2 thing wiah she doas want"