



Imperial Life policyholders tell

"How I measure my Life Assurance Company"



"By the service it gives," says the skilled worker.
A very important point, all of us will agree. And the 51st Annual Report of The Imperial Life Assurance Company shows in a very real way the measure of the Company's service. During 1947 The Imperial Life paid to policyholders and beneficiaries \$8,052,000. Over the past fifty years benefit payments of \$172,000,000 have been made.

"By the safety it offers," say wives and mothers.
To women in particular the security of the family's life assurance is of first importance. It means not just money when needed, but a guarantee that children will be brought up as planned in the warmth and peace of the home. In safekeeping now with The Imperial Life are assets amounting to \$116,559,000 held in trust for the future care and protection of over 100,000 policyholders and their loved ones. These assets have been increased during the past year by \$8,783,000—an indication of the continuing confidence held by thousands in the security of The Imperial Life.



"By the type of man who calls on me," says the professional man.
Qualified, competent service is a tradition of Imperial Life co-workers, now numbering more than 1,200. Agents and office staffs undergo a thorough course of training. Many representatives hold the degree of Chartered Life Underwriter (C.L.U.). One hundred and twenty-five members have been with the Company a quarter-century or more.

"By the progress the Company is making," say office workers.
An all-time record of \$69,553,000 of assurance was purchased through The Imperial Life in 1947. Policyholders take pride in the fact that the assurance now in force in their Company—\$486,279,000—is 1½ times the total that existed in the whole of Canada in all companies at the time The Imperial Life was founded 50 years ago!

Would you like to learn more about "the measurement" of The Imperial Life? The figures quoted were taken from the Annual Report of the Company for 1947. A copy of the complete report will be furnished on request.

IMPERIAL LIFE

Established 1897

Head Office—Toronto, Canada

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Imperial Life Has Record Year in Business Production

Entering its second half-century of service, The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada reports a record year in new business production and gain in insurance in force. Insurance paid for in the year, as announced by John G. Parker, President of The Company at its Annual Meeting, amounted to \$69,553,000. Insurance in force was increased by \$48,939,000 and now stands at \$486,279,000. A measure of the Company's service is seen in its benefit payments. Policy proceeds distributed in the year to policyholders and beneficiaries amounted to \$8,057,000. Since it commenced operations in 1879, Mr. Parker pointed out, the Company has distributed in policy benefits more than \$172,000,000. The Company's revenue showed an increase during the year in keeping with the growth of business. The income from premiums was \$15,612,000 and from interest \$4,748,000, making total income \$20,360,000. The income not required to meet current claims, taxes, expenses, etc., must be invested and held to meet future obligations to policyholders and their dependents. Assets held for this purpose were increased during 1947 by \$8,783,000, bringing the total assets of the Company to \$146,559,000. The growth of life insurance operations in The Imperial Life and other life insurance companies currently reporting is a reflection of public confidence. The economic role of life insurance under today's inflationary conditions is one of stabilization. Every time a renewal premium is paid, every time a new policy is sold, money is diverted from the spending stream in competition for consumer goods to be laid aside for the days when it will be most needed.

KOSHER-SAUUSAGE SUIT

VANCOUVER — (CP) — Western Canada Steamships Ltd. is worried about 375 cases of kosher sausage shipped to Shanghai by U.N.R.R.A. The Vancouver firm is being sued in Seattle for \$3046 by the United Nations agency which alleges the sausage was damaged in transit.

PRACTISES AT 93

IPSWICH, England — (CP) — Frank Williams has retired after 50 years' county court service, but his 93-year-old father is still an active solicitor.

\$600,000 Fire In Quebec Town

(By The Canadian Press)
ST. MARGUERITE STATION, Que., Jan. 23—Three chimneys standing in the middle of still smouldering rubble were all that remained today of the \$600,000 Roney Terrace resort development which was destroyed by a flash fire last night at this Laurentian Mountain village located 60 miles north of Montreal. Sixty-five workmen, many of them barefooted, were forced to flee the blazing five-storey wooden structure in scanty night attire. Cliff Butler, manager of the resort and well known Montreal sportsman, described the development as a "total loss." He said the blaze originated in one of the bedrooms from a cigarette butt and that within 20 minutes the entire structure and five adjoining cottages were engulfed in a "solid sheet of flames that at times reached four times the height of the building." The development, started last November, was scheduled to open within two weeks and the workers were just completing construction of the project, planned to cater to ski enthusiasts.

Sore Knees Didn't Ache After First Treatment

"My knees ached day and night—they were full of rheumatic pains. My family all know how I got free from rheumatic pain — I applied Nerviline to the painful area — its analgesic powers seemed to go to the core of the pain and brought me freedom from the soreness that had made life a misery. For a family liniment to assist in rubbing away the pains of lumbago, neuralgia and rheumatic distress, I strongly recommend Nerviline," so writes a satisfied user of Nerviline. It may help to prevent and overcome a hundred minor ills in the home if used in time. Get a 35-cent bottle today.

NERVILINE Quick Relief for Pain

Bedeque United Church

The History of a Methodist Circuit in Prince Edward Island

Tracing its Roots in the Cultural, Educational and Commercial Fields of the Community.

By E. S. D.

CHAPTER TWO

The Island of Saint John which became Prince Edward Island in 1799 had but little organized religion in the 18th century. The parish of St. Paul's in Charlottetown had for some time the only clergy of any denomination on the Island, whose natives were described by a pious visitor as being for the most part "profane and unsave." In Bedeque the state of religion among the early settlers was probably but little different from anywhere else. One authentic note comes from the account book of William Schurman, Bedeque's first merchant, who on April 1, 1786, sold William Wright, one cow for four pounds (\$16.00), and one "Bible" for one pound three shillings (\$4.60), which in present day cattle values would be around \$25.00 for a Bible. The price suggests not only a high value placed on the Word of God by storekeeper and purchaser alike but also a big Book for public worship.

William Wright was a Quaker, but, having married a Presbyterian and having fought in the Revolutionary War, he would no longer be considered a member of the Society of Friends. Bedeque's early settlers, excluding a sprinkling of Quakers and Anglicans and two Roman Catholic MacDonald families, were Presbyterian, so it was to be expected that the first sermon preached in the community would be Presbyterian. Dr. James MacGregor of Pictou, N.S., the most famous Presbyterian Divine in the Maritime colonies, came to the Island in the summer of 1794 on a missionary visit and supplied "several new places" including Bedeque and Tryon River with services.

The older community of Princetown in 1794 erected a log building, which, serving as church and school, was the first Presbyterian establishment on the Island. Bedeque Church may easily have been the second though no date of its erection has been preserved. Most accounts of the present North Bedeque United Church, successor to Bedeque Presbyterian church, fail to mention the earliest church of all, built on land owned by William Wright's son-in-law, Jesse Strang, of which the present cemetery marks the site, and which as a guess was built in the closing years of the eighteenth century, or the opening ones of the next.

The Wright Family

Of William Wright's family the oldest son Nathaniel, while taking his Loyalist grant in Lot 36, and perhaps even making some improvements on his property as his lease demanded, in 1788 married Nancy Lord of Tryon River and settled on a farm in the older community near her father's, where some land was cleared and the comfortable farm home had a large room left without partitions for frolics and dances. To this Tryon house in 1792 came Rev'd. William Grandin, an itinerant Methodist missionary from Nova Scotia, who for several weeks spoke powerful, stirring words to the assembled Tryon folk about sin and repentance, justification and adoption, until many were uneasy; and a few at last ready to adopt a new way of life. This first revival on the Island left a marked impress on the minds and souls of the young couple, Nattie and Nancy Wright. Their conversion marked the beginning of the Methodist churches in Tryon and Bedeque.

After Grandin's departure other preachers came to the frolic room at Wright's with doctrines that troubled the newly-won Methodists; doctrines of predestination and election which seemed to say that lives of virtue and good works were not necessary for the Christian life. Being but slightly grounded in his new faith, Nathaniel Wright with one of his relatives went to Nova Scotia in 1794 and brought back the saintly William Black, bishop of Methodism in the Atlantic colonies, who strengthened the wavering Wesleyan forces with convincing sermons



Rev. William Black, who baptized Nathaniel Wright (1765-1825) and his children in 1794.

and talks, formed eight or ten into a society (really a church in the sense of it being a body of believers) who thereafter met regularly in class, and baptized Nathaniel Wright and his three oldest sons, John (later to be known as "Squire John" of Serlestown), William, (later of Chelton) and Nathaniel of Bedeque. Following the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the newly formed church and with Nathaniel Wright's earnest pleas in his ear for a minister to work on the Island, Bishop Black returned to Nova Scotia where regretably there were not even enough preachers for that colony.

When Rev. F. A. Wightman, pastor of Bedeque in 1901, wrote in a short historical sketch that William Black preached in Bedeque in 1794 he evidently thought that Nathaniel Wright had always lived there. 1794 Bedeque was still solidly Presbyterian and there is nothing to show that they shared with Tryon the benefit of Bishop Black's visit, though he may not have been a total stranger to them. Most of the Bedeque Loyalists had spent their first exile winter in Shelburne—that Nova Scotia centre which grew into a Loyalist city over night and faded away to a village almost as quickly) where William Black preached his first sermon from a table among the stumps, June 6, 1873, and where during their ten months stay the Wrights and others likely heard the famous preacher.

First Press Notice

Bedeque quickly demonstrated the richness of its soil and the enterprise of its farmers. The first mention of this district in an Island newspaper, The Royal Gazette and Miscellany of Island of St. John (Nov. 5, 1791), reads:

"Arrived from Bedeque and Tryon boats with wheat flour, etc., etc. the produce of those very industrious and flourishing settlements."

Another crop which also flourished had an undated notice in the same issue entitled Births:

"Mrs. Robins, of Bedeque, of a son."
Wheat flour from a community which according to some author-

Doyle Children, Tignish Celebrate Same Birthday



The fine-looking children of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Doyle, of Tignish, pictured above, all were born on January 19th. They are Howard (Jr.) 6 years, Helen Marie, 4 years, and Leonard, 5 years.

New Angle In Cancer Research

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Editor
AUBURN, Ala., Jan. 24 — (AP) — Discovery that diet alone can cause cancer in rats, made two years ago at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has brought on experiments with other animals.

This brings a new angle into cancer, the fact that the malignant growths can be caused by too little food as well as by too much. Too much is illustrated by more than 39 chemicals which cause cancer in animals. Always the cancers come from too much and too long use.

The rats got cancer from too little of a necessary food. These are the first and thus far only examples of too little.

The missing food was choline, sometimes called a B vitamin, but identified by the Alabama experts as an organic base. Lacking choline, rats got cancers in muscles, bladders, lungs and livers. This same deficiency now is being tried on

chickens and on dogs. Dogs eat much the same foods as men.

The Alabama discovery was not made by cancer researchers, but by a team of nutrition experts. They were not even looking for cancer. The malignant disease was something entirely unexpected. Choline was one of the last in a series of food studies that had been under way since 1922. Like its predecessor it took several years.

Choline regulates fat in living tissues. Without choline fat stores up in the liver instead of moving, as it should, to other parts of the body. Choline is necessary for man. It is common in egg yolk, liver, kidney, brains, glands and numerous other foods.

The experiment began with a diet completely lacking in choline, that killed rats of one strain in one to two weeks. Rats of a different strain lived longer, but all died.

With just a little choline the animals lived. Some of those living a year or more showed lumps in their livers. Dr. Copeland, who is the pathologist of the Alabama group looked at the lumps under a microscope and found they were cancers. A pathologist is an expert in tissue cells and his verdict is final in cancer.

ies did not have a mill till sixteen years later presents an interesting question as to when the first grist mill was started in Bedeque. L. U. Fowler, writing in the Prince Edward Island Magazine claims that William Taylor who came from Newfoundland in 1807 was the first miller in Bedeque. The Newspaper notice may not entirely refute this; the flour could be from Gouldrup's mill, Tryon, and the "etc." from Bedeque. However a map dated March 2, 1796 in Stewart's Account of Prince Edward Island in The Gulf of St. Lawrence, published in 1806, shows a saw-mill and corn-mill on a mill already built and in operation for a number of years on the west side of what would later be known as the old Mill Bridge; succeeding William Schurman who likely ran both saw and grist mill for the proprietors, and who in 1807 left his son Caleb on the Central Bedeque farm and moved to Wilcox Grove, where purchasing a mill site together with 6,500 acres of pine and mixed hardwoods from Sandy Rhutland Macdonald, he was able to make a small fortune in a few years.

During the same year (1807) Nathaniel Wright came back to Bedeque, and, settling on his hundred and fifty acres at Centreville through which ran the south creek of the Dunk, soon built a grist mill and died with William Taylor as the most popular Bedeque miller.

It is not surprising that Bedeque at this time could support two millers. Fourteen years earlier, before the community was ten years old, Governor Fanning, writing to Henry Dundas, the Secretary of State, made special mention of Bedeque's wheat crop, enclosing an item from the Island Gazette which told of three thousand bushels being gathered in the autumn of 1793 in this small community. Nathaniel Wright's reasons for returning to Bedeque are not very evident. He may have been in danger of losing his Loyalist grant by reason of non-settlement, and possibly the fact that his wife, Nancy Lord's sisters had gone to Bedeque to live—Fanny in 1791, as wife to his brother, Stephen Wright, and Alice in 1798, as bride of John Baker, Jr., may have influenced his decision to leave Tryon. The Lords were strong Methodists, but in the Presbyterian stronghold of Bedeque two lone women certainly needed re-enforcement.

First Methodist Sermon

Nathaniel Wright's move to Bedeque coincided with the first Methodist sermon by an ordained preacher in that district. Rev. James C. Bulpitt, who arrived on the Island in the summer of 1807, wrote shortly afterwards of his fifty Island Methodists scattered in different congregations from Murray Harbour to Bedeque. Other Methodist missionaries had visited the Island for a month or two, but we have no account of them being at Bedeque. A Methodist local preacher, Thomas Dawson (1762-1804), who came to the Island in 1801, settling in the Hillsborough, east of Charlottetown, is said to have preached in nearly every part of the Island. He visited Bedeque, as recorded in Chappell's diary:

"Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1802, Mr. Dawson goes with John Cambridge to Bedeque."

If he gave them a sermon it was not a Sunday one, as he preached the following Sabbath in Charlottetown. John Cambridge, Mr. Dawson's fellow traveller to Bedeque, wrote A Description of Prince Edward Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1805, wherein describing religion on the Island, he said, "there are a few persons who attend the established church once a week. The far greater part are dissenters of one description or another. But as they have few religious meetings and not any ministers their Sabbath days are generally filled up with looking over their past week's industry and in visiting their neighbors. When any dissenting minister has happened to visit the Island from the continent many of the inhabitants have attended with an apparent desire to be instructed."
(To Be Continued)



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