

THE KINGS COUNTY RECORD

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PART OF KINGS CO. ONCE WESTMORLAND

Westmorland County Once Embraced All Albert County, Part of Kings County, and a Very Large Section of What is Now Saint John County.—Boundaries Defined in 1786.

Westmorland County, according to the statute defining its boundaries passed in 1786 at the City of St. John, that being the first time that the legislative assembly of New Brunswick had met, once embraced all Albert County, a part of Kings County and a large section of what is now St. John County. At that time it was mapped as having for one border the Nova Scotia boundary, as another the Northumberland Straits (Gulf of St. Lawrence), the third a line drawn north-west by the due west from the northernmost point of the large island in "Chediac" Bay. The fourth line ran from Quaco Head, near what is now St. Martins, in St. John County, due north until it met the line running in from "Chediac" Bay.

Westmorland County was at that time several sizes larger than it is at present but it could not compare with Northumberland which extended from the northern boundary of Westmorland to the Bay Chaleur and Quebec. Incidentally the size of Westmorland may be judged from the parishes—there were only a few—Westmorland, Sackville, Hopewell, Hillsborough and Moncton.

It had four members—even then, and in the statute book which was printed in Fredericton in 1838, the owner being Thomas S. Sayre, of Dorchester, and the man who revised them, George F. S. Berton, someone had figured out that the province as a whole had a House of Assembly consisting of 24 members. A number of the northern counties at that time had not been thought of.

As for Westmorland County there appears to be no mention of the shire-town in that particular statute book until 1801 when Dorchester was named. There had been five, apparently, in the "Town of Westmorland"—the word town is used interchangeably with parish in many places which was not in a "centrifical location," and this latter probably had something to do with the move. As to where, previously, the buildings were located in which the County was administered there is considerable dispute. It has been contended that one of them attached to

the military establishment in what is now Westmorland Parish were utilized but this is contested and other locations are urged. Where the building was stationed in Dorchester, which was originally used for county offices is also doubted by some. It has been suggested by some that the so-called "Judge's House," which once stood just outside Dorchester and the foundations of which are still visible, was the scene, but opinion again is divided. Extensive research into the early history of the County has been undertaken by interested private individuals and by the Archives department at Ottawa and it is likely that some agreement as to the scene of all activities which are disputed at present, may be reached.

Dorchester is said by some to have been originally a station for the dispersal of Imperial troops, the centre being known as Botsford's Island, now Dorchester Island.

The first court house proper, it is agreed, was erected in 1821 on land the deed for which was given to the County by John Keillor. It was a brick structure and served until destroyed by fire fifty years later. The present wooden building was erected in 1876 on the same site.

Governing the province, even in those days of sparse settlements, was no joke apparently, for when people refused to turn out in Fredericton to quell a fire a special act of the legislature was passed giving the "fire wards" special powers to remedy the deficiency in the supply of buckets. That act was passed in 1826 and in the same year an act subsidizing farmers who planted wheat on new land was brought into effect. It lapsed five or six years later, according to a note made by some reading on the margin.

The problem of game and game fisheries had also arisen that early in the history of the province. Just one hundred years ago a law was passed which affected the fisheries in the Petitcodiac River. No one was allowed to net fish or to use "ears" for catching them above the bend in that river known as "Dunack's Landings," somewhere, it is believed, in the vicinity of what is now Moncton.

John Friars—Barber.
Hilda Friars—Danish Dancer.
Mrs. G. H. Dryden—May 24th.
Muriel Bowers—Dutch Girl.
Elizabeth Bayley—Starlight.
Ralph Bowers—Soldier.
Willis Perry—Radio.
Eva Kelso—Bolivia Woman.
May Campbell—Ghost.
Gertrude Day—Martha Washington.
Walter Freeze, Sherman Parlee, Harvey Friars, Clinton Cogson—The Midnight Poker Club.
Edith Brown—Red Cross Nurse.
Katherine Brown, Mary Knox—Hard Times.
Dorothy Cripps—Snowshoe Girl.
Helen Floyd—Snowshoe Girl.
Dolly Johnson—Hockey Girl.
Jeannette Campbell—Gentleman.
Edna Dysart, Gladys Cunningham—Sailor Maids.
Harry Givan—Doctor.
Viola Radcliffe, Mrs. Alward King—Red Rose Coffee, Red Rose Tea.
Lorrie Vickers—Queen of the West.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bunnell—Pierrot & Pierrette.
Ethel Parlee—Kiltie.

URNEY

Feb. 1—Miss Wealthy Law has gone to Hammond, where she will spend some time.
D. Carleton and J. Alward spent Sunday at their homes in Sussex.
Robert Shannon and daughter Evelyn spent Sunday afternoon in this place, guests of Mrs. Samuel Shannon.
Miss Ivy Law is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. B. Allan.
Russell and Murray Linden, of Sherbrooke, spent the week end at their home here.
Miss Tressa McManus spent last week in Sussex.

NORTON ANGLICANS ELECT OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Parish of Christ Church, Norton, was held last week, the rector, Rev. Thomas Parker, in the chair. The vestry clerk's report showed the finances to be in a prosperous condition, having started in the year with about \$90 of a deficit and having a balance of \$50 on hand at the end of the year.
The election of officers resulted as follows: John Raymond and J. E. Hoyt, wardens; George Raymond, O. A. Wetmore, B. A. Wetmore, E. R. Raymond, M. K. Raymond, L. M. Fairweather, F. E. Hoyt, George Ketchum, L. B. Seely, A. A. Dixon, H. N. Raymond and W. H. Huggard, vestrymen; M. K. Raymond, vestry clerk; B. A. Wetmore and A. T. Perkins, auditors; secretary for Christ Church, E. R. Raymond; secretary for Church of Ascension, F. E. Hoyt; secretary for St. Luke's church, H. N. Raymond; delegates to synod, L. M. Fairweather and B. A. Wetmore; substitutes, M. K. Raymond and Albert Fairweather.

CONDITIONS IN CANADA IMPROVED IN 1925

Monthly Letter of Royal Bank of Canada Shows That Figures of Foreign Trade, Bank Debits, Railway Loadings and Earnings All Show Increase Over Previous Year.

The conclusion that the year 1925 marked a decided improvement in the economic condition of Canada can now be supported by a variety of statistical evidence, the figures of foreign trade, bank debits, railway loadings and earnings all show an increase over those of the previous year.

The chief source of improvement is to be found in the increased productivity of the primary industries of agriculture, mining and fishing. The total yield of wheat, provisionally estimated at 429,327,000 bushels, is the second largest crop in our history and compares with 262,000,000 bushels last year. There were substantial increases also in the coarser grains. The preliminary official estimate places the total value of the field crops of 1925 at \$1,112,691,000 as compared with the final estimates for 1924 and 1923 of \$995,235,900 and \$899,236,200 respectively. The increase is largely accounted for by the value of the wheat crop \$466,755,000, which is the largest on record. The crop was exceptionally well distributed and with more balanced relations between agriculture and the other industries, the farming community is in a better position to support general trade activity than it has been in several years.

A change for the better has come over the livestock industry. Cattle receipts at the leading markets were heavier and stockyard returns show a substantial increase. There was a keener foreign demand for Canadian cattle and the export of animals and animal products both in volume and value exceeded those of the previous year.

Dairying continues to make gratifying progress, especially in the middle west. The production of creamery butter and cheese was larger and is estimated in the aggregate to have returned the largest revenue in the history of the industry. Exports of butter from Canada for the twelve months ended 31st October 1925 were 30,343,735 pounds against 21,315,324 pounds in 1924, and 12,214,084 in 1923. The fishing industry in the Maritimes had an exceptionally good season. A large number of vessels were engaged and the total landed value of the catch was substantially in excess of the previous year. The total salmon pack of British Columbia was approximately 1,625,000 cases of all grades, a little less than in 1924 when a record was established. The sockeye pack was slightly larger than last year and export demand was stronger.

A great advance has been made in the mining industry, both in the development of established fields and the discovery of new mineral areas. Gold production for 1925 reached a record value of \$35,768,000. Lead and zinc show large increases and the market for these two metals has been strong. A marked improvement is also noted in the production totals of nickel, copper and cobalt. Asbestos production increased, but coal, owing to a protracted labor troubles, showed a loss in tonnage from the previous year. The total value of Canadian mineral output in 1925 has been officially estimated at \$223,440,000, an increase of \$17,857,000 over the figures of 1924.

The lumber industry experienced a rather difficult year owing to over production and keen competition, which resulted in price concessions. Shipments from Eastern Canada exports fell off, but British Columbia exports were larger and the domestic demand reported to be well about that of last year.

The pulp and paper industry had a fairly satisfactory year despite a tendency to lower prices. Newsprint production was well maintained, and for the first time on record the output of the Canadian mills exceeded that of the United States. The total output for the first eleven months was 1,313,121 tons, an increase of 142,469 tons over the corresponding months of last year. The expansion of the pulp and paper industry in Canada has been remarkably rapid. From 1919 to 1924, the capital investment increased from \$275,767,000 to \$459,457,000, while in the same period the total value of the output advanced from \$140,186,457 to \$223,719,645.

The improvement in the business and industrial situation became more pronounced in the Fall and was fortified by the general increase in agricultural purchasing power which gave a stimulus to all activity. The number of freight cars loaded, which is the best general index to the volume of commodities moving in trade, began to improve in the second half of the year and the loadings for 1925 exceeded those of the previous year both for merchandise and in the aggregate.

The farm machinery industry has emerged from the depression of recent years and both domestic sales and exports have been in substantially larger volume. The cotton mills have been operating at a higher rate in recent months and the industry is in a much more favorable position with cheaper raw material. The situation in the woollen goods industry however, continues unsatisfactory, owing to foreign competition, aggravated by depreciated exchanges. Other lines of textiles,

including knitted goods and clothing, have experienced a revival, and reports as to the prospects for trade are almost everywhere better.

Buying generally, however, continues on a conservative basis, although here and there are indications of future commitments being made on a more extensive scale. Commercial failures for the year, both in number and extent of liabilities, show a considerable falling off. There has been a movement toward consolidation in the wholesale trade and generally speaking the business of the country is in stronger hands; inventories are low and merchants are depending less than formerly upon borrowed capital.

Construction work has played an important part in the increased business activity. Building operations have been going forward on an enlarged scale and the total value of contracts awarded for the year is estimated at \$297,973,000, an increase of 7.8% over the final figures of 1924.

The automobile industry continues to expand. The production figures of cars and trucks in Canada for the ten months ended October 1925, exceeded by 8,357 the total production of 132,580 for the entire year of 1924. The industry has been benefited by the restoration of the McKenna duties in Great Britain and export business has increased over the previous year, as well as domestic sales.

During the year considerable progress has been made in the removal of obstacles which since the war have blocked the way to the development of international commerce and the general trend of world trade has been towards recovery.

For the twelve months ended 31st October 1925, exports from Canada had a total value of \$1,190,546,000, against \$1,076,000,000 in 1924. Imports showed a gain of \$47,000,000, and the favourable trade balance for the period has risen from \$258,000,000 to \$315,000,000.

Next to the United States, Great Britain is our best customer, and total trade between Canada and the Mother Country has grown from \$535,939,000 in 1924 to \$618,706,000 in 1925. It is noteworthy that our exports to Germany, France and Belgium show substantial gains, while the visible debit balance of our trade with the United States has been reduced. Tourist expenditures are an increasing item of national income, which are not reflected in the custom house figures.

The total assets of the Chartered Banks on the 31st October were \$2,832,720,000, as compared with \$2,808,850,000 a year ago. During the year savings deposits have increased \$88,000,000, or about 7%, and commercial loans have continued to decline. The credit situation remains easy and favorable to business expansion, and the market has had a pronounced rise on the strength of the improved outlook.

4,000 PACKAGES OF SEEDS TO BE FREE—SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE URGED TO ENROLL—PUPIL TELLS HIS EXPERIENCES

There will be ten thousand packages of free seed for distribution to schools this spring, according to the Rural Education Monthly, published by the Elementary Agricultural Education Division of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

"Make your plans now and send for enrollment cards early" the publication urges and continues: "These projects are really worthwhile and boys and girls are becoming more deeply interested each year."

"Lawrence Sprague, of Coates Mills, Kent County, writes as follows: 'In the spring of 1924 my brother, Russell, and I each got a small lot of potatoes from your department. They were Irish Cobbler. We planted these and that fall had about one bushel and a peck of potatoes. We saved these until the spring of 1925 when we carefully picked them over for seed again. Together we had two bushels and planted them in one plot each to have half the crop. We planted and cultivated them taking all the care of them ourselves. 'When growing this summer they were a handsome little piece of potatoes. But as you know, this was an exceptionally poor potato year on account of the rot. We sold nine bushels for new potatoes last summer for which we realized \$3. or \$1 per bushel, and now have nine bushels in the cellar. Do you think that this was fairly good for the year? We are planning on having gardens again next season.'"

"Russell and Jean, our sister, had active corn last season and saved some ears for seed purposes next spring. They were extra good ones. I understand your department will buy some good ears. Do you need any?"

"Would be pleased to hear from you again. Probably you could offer some suggestions."

"This is an interesting letter and we have reports and letters showing that other boys and girls are carrying on in a similar manner."

What makes life dreary is the want of motive.—George Eliot.

"PRODUCED-IN-CANADA" IS AMENDED SLOGAN

Representative Committee, Backed by Numerous Organizations, and Farmers, Will Urge Purchase of Canadian Products.—What is Being Done Along These Lines in Province of Ontario.

Colonel Charles R. McCullough, the chairman of the recently formed Produced-in-Canada Committee, who presided at the first general meeting held in the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, last week, pointed out that it had been decided to adopt the new slogan "Produced-in-Canada" as being more comprehensive than the old "Made-in-Canada" slogan which had done duty for some time. Colonel McCullough, after referring feelingly to the passing of Adam Brown and his life-long support of the "Made-in-Canada" gospel, said:

"I am glad to know that the purchasing of Canadian products is not being urged by the thoughtful on the grounds of patriotism. It is felt that ample ground is found for the purpose in personal and national prudence. Anything that makes for the regular and profitable employment of the people of Canada is to be encouraged by all well-intentioned citizens. Any increase in home consumption of the things produced at home must be an important factor in relieving unemployment and in making living conditions better."

The means to be adopted by the committee for the carrying out of its work will include co-operation with educational authorities, arrangements for speakers at public meetings, donations of prizes for essays on Canadian products, dissemination of advertising matter, encouragement of exhibitions of natural and manufactured articles at strategic points throughout the province, use of moving and other pictures to illustrate factory operations, establishment of a "Produced-in-Canada" week in Ontario, and, ultimately, the formation and functioning of a national "Produced-in-Canada" body.

Among the organizations already registered as members are the Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, with 220,000 members; the United Farmers of Ontario, with 25,000 members; The

United Farmers Co-operative Company with 21,000 shareholders; the Trades and Labor Congress, with 120,000 members; The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, representing 2,200 manufacturers in Ontario alone, and women's organizations, with a total membership of over 200,000.

Ontario farmers were well represented at the meeting by President W. A. Amos and Secretary J. J. Morrison of the U.F.O., R. W. E. Burnaby, president of The Farmers' Sun, and George Bothwell and James Ross, representing The United Farmers Co-operative Company. Mr. Amos pointed out that Canada's population had not yet reached the stage where it could consume all the products grown in the country, and that it was necessary therefore, to cultivate foreign markets. He stressed the importance of the co-operative movement.

Mr. Burnaby, after an examination of himself, confessed that most of the clothes he was wearing were of foreign make. He challenged every member of the committee to appear at the next meeting clad from "the skin out" in Canadian clothing. He suggested, too, that it would be a good idea to substitute Canadian apples for imported grapefruit at Canadian breakfasts.

Mr. Bothwell found great satisfaction in the fact that men of widely differing interests could come together and work toward the solution of such a vital problem. He pointed out how only the previous day he had brought apples to Toronto dealers but had been unable to find a buyer, although dealers admitted his apples were superior to the Washington product they were handling. Mrs. Horace Parsons, who was the only woman present, drew attention to the position of housewives in a Produced-in-Canada campaign and felt confident of the response of Canadian women if they were properly approached in the matter.

PRIZE WINNERS

AWARDS MADE AT NEW BRUNSWICK DAIRYMEN CHEESE AND BUTTER SHOW RECENTLY HELD AT FREDERICTON

Summer Cheese Competition
One cheese made each month during June, July, August and September.

New Brunswick Department of Agriculture prizes to cheese makers whose cheese scores 92 points with 39 points or over for flavor.

JUNE CHEESE
1. George Harper, Newtown Cheese Factory.
2. J. A. Northrup, Berwick.
3. Wm. Smith, Mt. Middleton.
4. Arch Brown, Cornhill.
5. R. Forward, Collina.
6. Nelson McKenzie, Mannhurst.

JULY CHEESE
1. George Harper.
2. R. Forward.
3. J. A. Northrup.
4. Wm. Smith.
5. B. R. Kelt, Havelock.
6. Arch Brown.
7. Stanley Harper, Lewis Mt. Cheese Factory.

AUGUST CHEESE
1. Nelson McKenzie.
2. Arch Brown.
3. Geo. Harper.
4. Jos. Taylor, Hammond Vale.
5. Wm. Smith.
6. Dan McCormack, Head of Millstream.

SEPTEMBER CHEESE
1. Arch Brown.
2. J. A. Northrup.
3. Orin Northrup, Pearsonville.
4. Nelson McKenzie.
5. Jos. Taylor.
6. Geo. Harper.
7. R. Forward.

New Brunswick Dairymen United prizes to the eligible factories securing the highest average scores for the four months:
1. Cornhill, 93.025\$10.00
2. Collina, 92.45 9.00
3. Hammondvale, 91.6 8.00
4. Pearsonville, 90.8 7.00
5. Havelock, 89.525 6.00
DeLaval Company, Montreal, prizes, value on goods purchased during 1925, to the factories securing the highest average score for the four months:
1. Newtown Cheese Factory,\$8.00
2. Corn Hill Factory, 93.025 7.00
3. Mt. Middleton Factory, 92.7 6.00
4. Berwick Factory, 92.5 4.00
C. Richardson & Company, St. Marys, Ont., prizes, to the eligible factory securing the highest individual scores for cheese:
1. Corn Hill Cheese Factory, 93.6, Five Gallons Besset Extract.
2. Pearsonville Cheese Factory, 93.3, Two Gallons Cheese Color.
Harris Abattoir Company, St. John, \$10.00 cash, to the cheesemaker securing the highest individual score for cheese.—George Harper, Newtown, 93.7.

Summer Butter Competition
One 14-lb. box of Butter made during June, July, August and September.

AWARDS MADE AT NEW BRUNSWICK DAIRYMEN BUTTER SHOW RECENTLY HELD AT FREDERICTON

One 14-lb. box of Butter made during June, July, August and September.

June, July, August and September. New Brunswick Department of Agriculture prizes to the buttermakers whose butter scores 92 points with 39 points or over for flavor:

JUNE BUTTER
1. W. J. Fennell, Purity Ice Cream Co., St. John, 95.9\$6.00
2. A. L. Crosby, Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, Moncton, 94.4, 5.00
3. Geo. Ransom, Woodstock, 93.1, 4.00

JULY BUTTER
1. W. J. Fennell, 93.9\$6.00
2. A. L. Crosby, 92.0 5.00

AUGUST BUTTER
1. W. J. Fennell, 96.1\$6.00
2. J. A. Conrad, Sussex Cheese & Butter Co., 95.0 5.00
3. A. L. Crosby, 94.2 4.00
4. W. R. McNeil, Farmers' Coop. Dairy, Fredericton, 93.7 3.75

SEPTEMBER BUTTER
1. W. J. Fennell, 95.9\$6.00
2. J. A. Conrad, 94.1 5.00
3. A. L. Crosby, 93.4 4.00
4. W. R. McNeil, 93.3 3.75
New Brunswick Dairymen United to eligible creameries whose butter scores 92 points with 39 points or over for flavor:

JUNE BUTTER
1. Farmers Co-operative, Moncton, 94.4\$4.00

JULY BUTTER
1. Farmers Co-operative Creamery, Moncton, 92\$4.00

AUGUST BUTTER
1. Sussex Cheese & Butter Co., Sussex, 95.0\$4.00
2. Farmers Co-operative Creamery, Moncton, 94.2 3.00
3. Farmers Co-operative Dairy, Fredericton, 93.7 2.00

SEPTEMBER BUTTER
1. Sussex Cheese & Butter Co., Sussex, 94.1\$4.00
2. Farmers Co-operative Creamery, Moncton, 93.4 3.00
3. Farmers Co-op. Dairy, Fredericton, 93.3 2.00
DeLaval Company, Montreal, prizes, value on goods purchased during 1925, to creameries securing the highest average scores for the four months:

1. Purity Ice Cream Co., Saint John\$10.00
2. Farmers Co-op. Creamery, Moncton 8.00
3. Sussex Cheese & Butter Co., Canadian Salt Company, Windsor, Ont.:
1. Five barrels S. P. salt—Purity Ice Cream Co.\$8.00
2. Three barrels S. P. salt—Farmers Co-op. Creamery. 6.00
3. Two barrels S. P. salt—Sussex Cheese & Butter Co. 4.00
C. Richardson & Co., Saint Marys, Ont.: Five gallons "Alderney" butter color to the eligible creamery securing the highest individual score for butter—Sussex Cheese & Butter Co., 95.00.

The J. B. Ford Company, Wyandotte, Michigan, set silver knives and forks to the buttermaker securing the highest individual score for butter—W. J. Fennell, 96.1.

Moderate pleasure relaxes the spirit and moderates it.—Seneca.

MASQUERADE CARNIVAL

The masquerade carnival held at the Royal Arena on Friday evening, was fairly well attended, when the element state the weather is taken into consideration. Many from the outside districts were prevented from being present by the snow-blocked roads, and others in town remained indoors on account of the severe blizzard that was raging.

On account of the weather conditions being so bad, and thus preventing a number of persons who had costumes prepared, from attending Friday night, another masquerade carnival will be held in the near future.

The prize winners on Friday night were as follows:—
Gents Best, Everett Robinson, Clow
Ladies Best, Mrs. W. H. Pearce, Mah Jong.

Girls Best—Miss Elizabeth Bayley, Starlight.
Boys Best, Melbourne Ross, Indian Boy.

Best combination—Miss Viola Radcliffe, Mrs. Alward King—Red Rose Tea and Red Rose Coffee.
Most Original, Willis Perry, Radio.

The judges were Mrs. J. H. Forbes, Miss Laurie Walpert, George Coggon, E. A. Given.

The rink band was in attendance and furnished an excellent programme of fourteen bands.

The following is a list of the names of skaters and characters impersonated, of those who handed in slips at the box office window:
Cyril Wilcox—Junior Hockey Boy.
Oscar Wilcox, Otty Wilcox—Venetian Gondoliers.

Jean Wallace—Snowshoe Girl.
Philip Rouse—Clown.
Evan Ellison—Clown.
Geraldine Howard—King Cole Tea.
Nellie Freeze—Le Jeune Pierrot.
Helen Lockhart—Dominoe.
Helen Roach—Hockey Girl.
Mrs. Dr. Kennedy—Clown.
Danie Warren—Clown.

Mrs. W. H. Pearce—Mah Jong.
Melvin McKinley—Registered Guide.
Annie Geldart—High School Girl.
Elizabeth Murray—Gentleman.
Lena Young—Safety First.
Jennie Perry—Aviator.
Helen Givan—Gypsy Girl.
Gertrude Brooke—Clown.
Marjorie Rouse—Clown.
Walter Fairweather—Best Dressed Man.

Melbourne Ross—Indian Boy.
John Ross—Clown.
Everett Robinson—Clown.
Caroline Foohy—Skater's Friend (Hdkt.).
Doris Friars—Scotch Lassie.
Glennie McQuinn—Basketball Girl.
Jean McQuinn—Hockey Girl.
Ethel Ellison—High School Girl.
Nan Prescott—Hockey Girl.
Jessie Johnston—Hockey Girl.