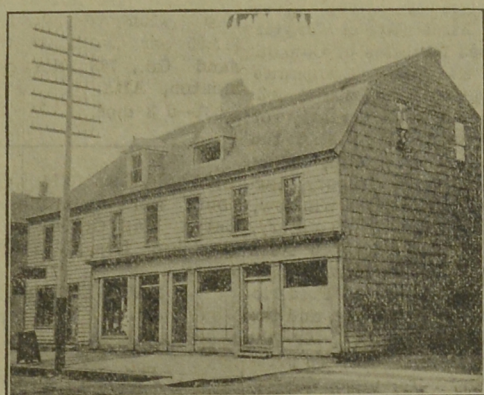


Story of a Loyalist of the Early Days

C. H. L. in Victoria Colonist.
The illustration published herewith is taken from the special number of Echoes, the organ of the Daughters of the Empire. The story of the building and the man who built it may not be wholly lacking in interest.

When the Thirteen Colonies declared their independence of the Mother Country, Colonel Richard Lawrence was a prosperous ship-builder, whose home was on Staten Island, near New York, where he had a fine estate. His sympathies were wholly with the British government and he raised a squadron of horse, which he equipped at his own expense and commanded, until he was wounded and taken prisoner. Paroled, he went to England, where he died. He had one daughter, Frances, and she fell in love with a young cornet in her father's squadron, Cornelius Ackerman by name. When the war was over, young Ackerman was one of those who determined to remain under the British flag and he joined one of the parties of Loyalists who was bound for what was then known as Nova Scotia. When Frances Lawrence learned of his intention, she resolved to follow him in company with her brother, who was also one of the exiles. Her father being dead, there was no one to say her nay, for her step-mother was only too glad to have her go so that she might retain the family estates for her own children. And so these two young people, Cornelius and Frances, left their homes of affluence for the hardships of life in a new land.



BUILDING WHERE PARLIAMENT FIRST ASSEMBLED IN 1788, FREDERICTON, N.B.

The privations which they endured in the new land need not be told here. The test was severe but their courage was equal to it. In two years' time Ackerman felt able to offer a home to the girl who loved him so well, and they were married.

At this time it was deemed advisable to divide Nova Scotia into two provinces and the Vickersmans lived at what is now Fredericton, and here they built a large dwelling, which later was used as a barracks by the first regiment of the Imperial Army to be quartered in the new province. In 1787 Ackerman was asked by the lieutenant governor if he would not build a house which the Legislative Assembly and the Court might occupy temporarily, for he had decided to

remove the capital from St. John, where it was then, to Fredericton, because he thought it advisable to have the Assembly meet at a point remote from a commercial centre. The house shown in the picture was erected in compliance with that request. The lower storey was occupied as an Assembly Room and the Court sat in the second storey. The members of the Bar and their friends were accustomed to dine in one of the upper rooms and there is a story of a quarrel between two persons present at one of these dinners, which ended in a duel with pistols across the dining table, one of the duelists being killed.

The writer of this sketch is a great grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman.

TOBACCO CULTURE ON PACIFIC COAST

Splendid Results Achieved by Irrigation Methods in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia

That tobacco culture is fast assuming the importance of a national Canadian enterprise is a fact appreciated by but a small proportion of the citizens of this country. For many years when Canadian tobacco was spoken of one immediately thought of the crudely cured French Canadian Twist, one pipe full of which was liable to leave lifelong impressions, but to-day not only has Quebec-grown tobacco been brought to superior quality but the counties of Essex and Kent in Ontario produce annually in the neighborhood of 15,000,000 pounds of tobacco, which find a ready market in a popular brand of cigars, pipe and chewing tobacco.

But now British Columbia looms upon the horizon as a producer of tobacco of a most superior quality. Fifteen years ago in the Okanagan Valley it was first attempted but with varying success. Seven years ago a local company formed at Kelowna putting in 50 to 70 acres, and so successful was this company in growing a superior leaf that it has given impetus to a new commercial product which will in a short time become one of vital importance to the Rocky Mountain Province.

Leaf for cigar purposes constitutes the principal crop, the varieties being Cuban or Havana, Comstock Spanish, Wisconsin and Sumatra.

There is money in growing tobacco. A good average crop of Havana runs to about a thousand pounds per acre, worth say 25 cents a pound to the producer. Wisconsin and Comstock Spanish yield heavier, fourteen to eighteen hundred pounds per acre, and bring the producer from 15 cents to 20 cents a pound. This would make a range of profits average from \$125 to \$175 an acre.

No fertilizer is yet required in the growing of tobacco in British Columbia, but irrigation plays an important part. This irrigation is of the simplest kind, however, and presents few difficulties. One irrigation has proved to be sufficient, and is generally done at a season when water is most plentiful. The field is thoroughly soaked before planting begins, and with careful cultivation there is then sufficient moisture stored in the soil to last the tobacco plants during their growing season.

PECULIAR NAMES

In the Somerset House Registers is evidence that Mineral Waters, Frosty Winter and Alfred Day Weeks once walked on English soil. A father in Hampshire County of the United States named his sons Primus, Secundus, Tertius and Quartus, but it was a Canadian, one Cumber, that was named Quintus, and newspapers in good faith often printed his name Q. Cumber.

There are fathers who, at their wit's end, give the name of a place to a child. Was Boston the real name of the nickname of the man that shot Lincoln's assassin? Was not Rudyard Kipling named after a place? And drew Lang in one of his books mentions the children of a courier, who named them after places where he happened to be when he heard of their births. The names were St. Petersburg, Naples, Kattagat and Skagerrak (twins), and the only daughter was named Vienna.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HOUSING

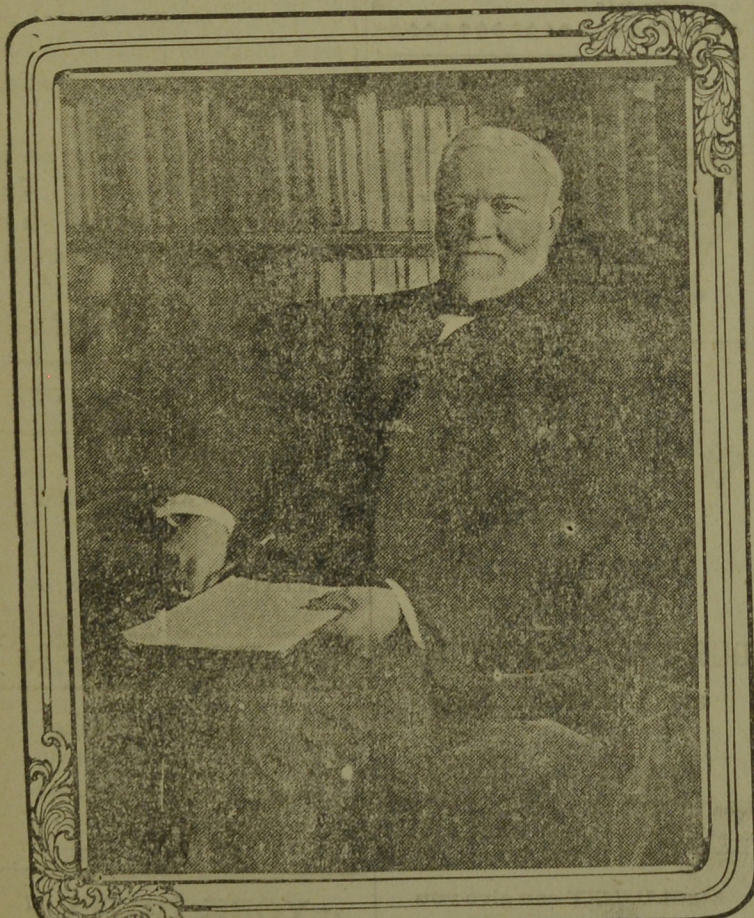
Cincinnati, O., Nov. 28.—When the third National Conference on Housing is called to order here next Wednesday by President W. deForest, it will be the first time that one of these conferences meets in the Middle West. All preparations for the gathering have been completed and it is expected that the conference will surpass all its predecessors in interest,

importance and attendance. The housing problem, which is particularly vexing in all the older and larger cities where in the course of many years large slum districts have developed and where, owing to the limitations of space, the introduction of corrective changes is connected with great difficulties. Cincinnati is confronted with this problem in a rather serious form and the question as to the proper handling of the problem will form one of the most interesting subjects of the roundtable discussions which are to form one of the most interesting features of the conference. Many experts in housing

matters, architecture, city planning and engineering from all parts of the United States and from Canada are expected to attend the conference and to take part in the discussions.

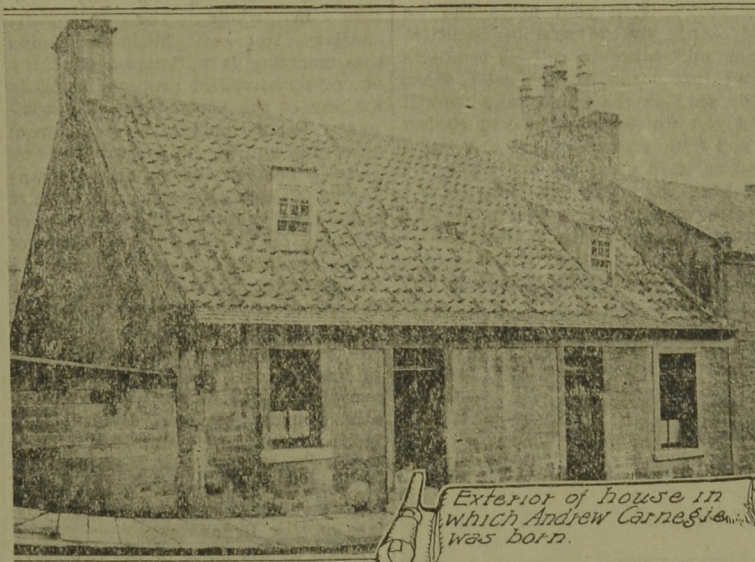
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ANDREW CARNEGIE IS SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD

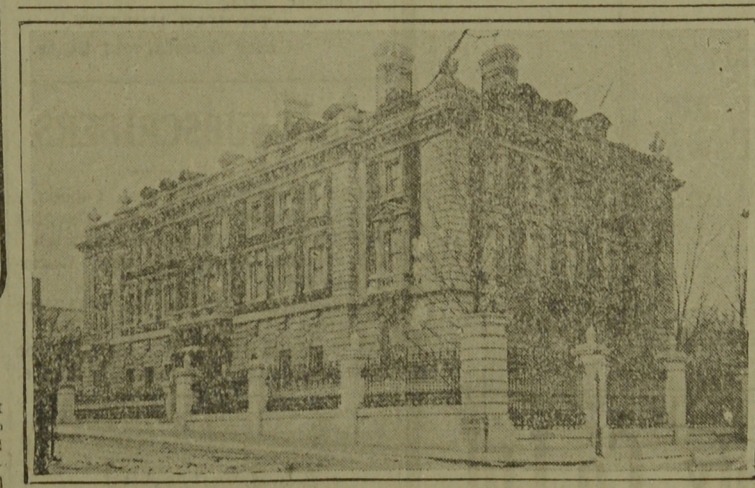


MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE
PHOTO. COPYRIGHT BY PAGE BROS.

Seventy-eight years ago, November 25, 1835, Andrew Carnegie was born at Dunfermline, Fife-shire, Scotland. In 1848 he emigrated with his family to America, locating at Pittsburg, Pa., where he learned telegraphy. He earned the nucleus of his great fortune in organizing the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company. Following the civil war he began the development of the iron and steel industries of Pittsburg. Upon the merging of the Carnegie Steel Company with the United States Steel Corporation in 1901, he retired from business to devote his time and means to educational and philanthropic work.



Exterior of house in which Andrew Carnegie was born.



ANDREW CARNEGIE'S NEW YORK HOME.

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