

INDSUTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
MAKING PROGRESS IN ENGLAND,
MANY CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT

(New York Sun)
Worstead, England.—With southern England now well in the industrial picture through the development of new factory belts in and around the once rural areas bordering on the Thomas valley, tiny villages of a few decades ago have in a short time become humming centers of industry. Yet in East Anglia, the earliest industrial district in these isles and the home of British Textile manufactures in the Middle Ages, towns once famous through out Europe for the fine cloths they produced are now little more than ghosts of their former selves and half forgotten.

One of these, however, the present-day village of Worstead, in Norfolk has perpetuated itself in the name of the yarn and cloth which have taken its name, a survival from the days when the towns of Worstead was the greatest center for the manufacture of worsted goods in Europe. This place was at the zenith of its prosperity a century before Columbus sailed for the New World, and had already begun to feel the pinch of slumping business when the New England colonies were first being settled. Yet the word "worstead" (worsted) is in use the world over, though few people are aware of the existence of the now tiny village in the cornlands of Norfolk that gave it its name.

The only visible evidence nowadays that Worstead was ever a place of real consequence is the huge fourteenth

century church erected by the men of Worstead to match the wealth and position of their town at a time when its cloth products were being marketed from one end of Europe to the other, and when Manchester and other great textile cities of today were unknown villages. Built for a town whose population ran into thousands this magnificent church, regarded as one of the grandest in Norfolk, has all the appearance of being oversize in a village whose present population is less than 700.

Now Almost Forgotten

Worstead is not the only cloth-town that gave its name to a material. Kersley, in Suffolk, now an obscure village but like Worstead once a "big noise" in the textile trade of the Middle Ages, was the origin of a rough cloth, once well-known, called "kersey-mere," and another woollen cloth known as "Linsey" or "Hilsey" was named after the village of Lindsey in the same county. Cambric took its name from the town of Cambrai, in France and Arras, another French weaving town, was the origin of the word "arras," meaning a tapestry curtain. Calico came from Calcutta and shantung from Shantung in China.

This almost forgotten backwater of industry is about thirteen miles north of the cathedral city of Norwich, which flched the cloth trade from Worstead in the fifteenth century, only to lose most of it in turn some 300 years later, when Yorkshire be-

came the center of woolen goods manufacture in Great Britain. The village is also about twelve miles from Cromer, one of Britain's favorite seaside play grounds and the lineal descendant of a sister town of Worstead in the Middle Ages, the wealthy seaport of Shipden, which was engulfed by the ocean in the middle of the fifteenth century and now lies under the water half a mile from the present coast line.

Worstead's huge church is a dominating feature of the whole village and forms one side of a little square once the scene of a market every Friday in the far-off days of the town's prosperity. The 109-foot tower of the church can be seen for miles in every direction, rearing its head over the undulating cornlands of Norwalk, one of the richest agricultural counties of England. The tiny square forms the converging point of half a dozen country lanes, but there is little traffic to disturb this sleepy-headed village or the dogs which take what appears to be a permanent siesta in the middle of the main street. The nearest big road is about two miles distant.

Station a Mile Away.

A couple of "pubs," a butcher, a baker and two lilliputian general stores, one of which is also the post office, comprise the whole of the "downtown" business area of Worstead. The village also possesses a station on the main railroad line between London and Cromer, but it is a mile away from the hub of things in this community and only about eight slow trains a day stop there.

Most of the cottages in the village are of red brick though some are constructed of a crazy-looking mixture of bricks, stones from the seashore,

rough uncut flints and mortar, which is quite common in villages near the Norfolk coast. Many of them are thatched. There is no electricity or gas in Worstead and no movie. Film fans here have to make an excursion to the neighboring town of North Walsham, five miles away, where they can see pictures that were shown on Broadway more than a year ago. For anything more up to date they have to go to one of the movies in Norwich.

The cloth industry that brought Worstead to the fore in the middle ages is believed to have been introduced here by Dutch weavers in the middle of the thirteenth century who fled to Norfolk after an inundation in their own country. It was carried on here for more than two centuries by Dutch and Flemish workmen who later migrated to Norwich. The prosperity of the town was given an impetus by a law passed in 1337 which forbade the export of wool and compelled everyone in this country with the sole exception of royalty to wear only clothes of English manufacture. Partly as a result of this very drastic measure of protectionism Worstead became one of the wealthiest towns in Norfolk.

There is no record which shows exactly when the shifting of the cloth manufacture to Norwich left Worstead defunct or why it was that the weavers migrated to the county town. But the decay of this once affluent community set in gradually soon after the year 1400, and by the reign of Queen Elizabeth two centuries later the town whose products had attracted merchants from the chief countries of Europe had declined to its present status of a small village.

NEW CYCLE OF
SPOTS BEGINNING
ON THE SUN

Pasadena, California, Nov. 7.—The beginning of a new cycle of spots on the sun announced at the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory today. It promises:

Increased magnetic disturbances on the earth, with occasional disruption of telegraph and telephone services.

The aurora borealis will be visible farther south.

Mora ultra violet radiation for sun bathers.

Probably cooler weather, taking it the year round.

Possibly poorer wireless reception.

Dr. Seth B. Nicholson, who is observing the cycle change from Mount Wilson, said the disturbances within the sun, which is little more than a huge mass of gas, resembles tornadoes. Gas currents come swirling to the sun's surface and on into the atmosphere. Cooler currents apparently rush down in the center of the gaping hole the upward currents create.

SHERIFF'S SALE

The following property will be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, FREDERICTON, N. B., at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY of NOVEMBER, 1933, the Terrence Vincent Monahan and William Harry Allen Estate, as follows:

ALL that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the Parish of McAdam, County of York and Province of New Brunswick bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a marked cedar tree standing on the easterly shore of Palfrey Lake and from said cedar tree running by the magnet of the year 1914 south eighty-eight degrees east twenty chains of four poles each to a maple tree, thence at right angles south two degrees west twelve chains to a stake and beech tree, thence at right angles north eighty-eight degrees west to a birch tree on aforesaid easterly shore of Palfrey Lake thence following the said Lake northerly the place of beginning, containing twenty-four acres more or less.

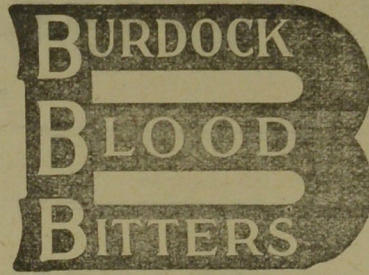
Deed dated June 10, 1927. Registered July 26, 1927. Number 79818, Book 202, Page 564, of the York County Records for the following taxes and costs:

Parish & County	Roads	School Taxes
1928 .. \$13.60	\$8.00	\$
1929 .. 15.48	7.20	
1930 .. 12.96	7.20	
1931 .. 12.60	7.20	27.00 to June 30/32
1932 .. 15.84	7.20	21.60 to June 30/33
1933 .. 18.00	7.20	21.60 to June 30/34
\$83.48	\$44.00	\$70.20
Total Parish and County		\$ 88.48
Total Roads		44.00
Total Schools		70.20

GRAND TOTAL

(Sgd) ROY W. SMITH,
High Sheriff for York.

Fredericton, N. B.,
November 6th, 1933.



Oh My Head!
How It Aches!

Headaches are one of the most aggravating troubles a person can be tormented with. Those dull throbbings indicate there must be something wrong with the system. However, whatever the cause, you will find in Burdock Blood Bitters a remedy to work in such a way that the headaches will eventually disappear and you will not be further troubled with them.

For sale at drug and general stores; put up for the past 55 years by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

EXTRACT

Since last I saw you I've been tearful,
You left me prey to pain.
Not since has my poor life been cheerful,
I'm weary, sad, forlorn and fearful,
I weep salt tears and vain

My nights are filled with throbbing sorrow,
My sleep is put to rout,
A moment's peace I cannot borrow.
I toss moan. And so, tomorrow,
Please—take the blamed tooth out
—F. A. D., in New York Sun.

UNROMANTIC

(Philadelphia Bulletin)

We turn away when poets call
Attention to the falling leaves,
We cannot see their point at all,
This one that droops, that one that grieves

What care we for a loaf or two,
When rough winds takes a grip on them;
But if the fall rain soaks them through,
We hope we do not slip on them.

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