

Old Times Recalled

RECORD OF 104TH REGIMENT

(By Brigadier-General Cruikshank, Chairman Historic Sites and Monuments Board).

(Continued)

During the early part of the winter the regiment was frequently exercised on snowshoes in anticipation of this march, and on the 5th February, 1813, a regimental order gave notice of the proposed movement. It was carefully planned. Every officer and soldier was provided with a pair of moccasins and a pair of snowshoes, and two warm blankets. A toboggan was issued to every two soldiers on which they were instructed to convey their knapsacks, blankets, muskets, and provisions for fourteen days. The daily ration has been considered scarcely adequate being only one pound of pork, including bone, and ten ounces of bread.

A majority of the men being natives of the province, they were described by one of their officers as generally "good axemen and able to build huts with the axe alone, expert as an Indian in a canoe, and alert as hunters upon snowshoes." The earlier stages of their march were much facilitated by the good will of the farmers. A news item appeared at Saint John on February 22, and reprinted in a newspaper at Philadelphia on April 14 stated:

"It is with satisfaction we are informed that the inhabitants of Sunbury and York stimulated with the same zeal to promote His Majesty's service as the Counties of Saint John, King's and Queen's, to accelerate the movements of the 104th Regiment through those several counties into Canada for the defence of that Province turned out with their sleighs, sleds, and horses to convey that corps with its baggage from stage to stage."

In addition to the usual regimental stores, they were required to take with them in charge of a party of Royal Artillery several three-pounder field guns, mounted on sledges, drawn with ropes.

On the first day of March the leading company arrived at the "great falls" of the Saint John river, where the last settlement in New Brunswick was then situated. The passable road ended there and the plunge into the wilderness began. From that point the frozen surface of the Saint John and Madawaska rivers and Lake Temiscouata formed a nearly level road for almost two hundred miles. The march was made in single file and each officer and soldier took his turn in leading the way and breaking a path, and then fell to the rear. While one man hauled each toboggan his comrade pushed it from behind. A greater quantity of snow had fallen than had been known during the preceding nine years, and it lay from seven to nine inches deep on the level. In many places drifts were several feet in

depth. The day's march began at five o'clock in the afternoon. An encampment was then formed in the woods in a sheltered situation.

"The best axemen were set felling pine trees to form rafters for the huts; these were trimmed of all lateral branches and cut to fifteen feet. Others trimmed branches and thatched the roof, or threw back the snow with their snowshoes till they came to the soil four or five feet below, and formed a high wall around the huts to shelter them from the cutting wind. The thermometer constantly stood at from fifteen degrees to twenty degrees below zero, and water was immediately frozen inside the huts while the fires were burning."

"On the 4th of March," writes the officer whose narrative has been quoted, "the cold was increasing, and an incessant snow storm filling our tracks rapidly. We had to leave the Madawaska River owing to the rapids, and the thickness of the drift and the forest made the march tedious. On the 5th the cold had greatly augmented, and a heavy gale blowing in our faces hardly left us power to breathe. About midday the company halted, and hastening forward I discovered that every man was more or less frostbitten."

At Lake Temiscouata

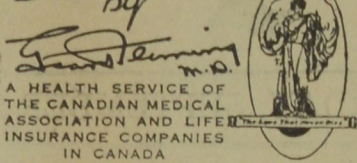
On arriving at Lake Temiscouata and attempting to proceed upon the ice Armstrong's company was finally forced to turn back by the fury of the storm and sought shelter in huts they had left that morning, and where Captain Shore's company arrived that evening. Their stock of provisions was found to be almost exhausted and some of the men would have been without food next day had not Lieut. Andrew Rainsford with two privates, whose names are given as Patroit and Gay, volunteered to push forward to the nearest French Canadian settlement and return with a supply. This they successfully accomplished, having made a fatiguing march of about forty miles in twenty-four hours, without sleep and with very little rest.

The leading company had moved out of Fredericton on the 16th of February, followed by another each successive day until the 21st. Twenty-four days later they arrived at Quebec in the same order, and the whole six companies were formally inspected in a body on March 25 by the Governor General. They then numbered about 540 effective men.

"In consequence of the judicious arrangements of the Quartermaster General's department," he reported, "the march of the 104th had been effected with less inconvenience than was expected. The officers and men have arrived generally in good health, a few only have suffered from the effects of the frost."

(To be Continued)

HEALTH



TIME DECIDES

Notwithstanding what you may have thought to the contrary, cancer can be and is cured in many cases through proper treatment given in the early stages of the disease.

Time is the deciding factor as to the results which may be hoped for through treatment. If the cancer can be removed or destroyed, the condition can be cured; the chances for doing this depend upon whether or not the disease is localized in one place.

The millions of cells which go to make up the human body all come from one original cell, the fertilized ovum or egg. For some reason which is as yet unknown, a single cell may start to grow independently, apparently no longer under the control which regulates the normal growth of body cells. This one cell multiplies to form a growth which, if it be malignant, is called a cancer.

The important fact in this, and the one which everyone should understand is that cancer does begin in this way. It means that for a period of time, every cancer is a local growth. Later, every cancer spreads to distant parts of the body, but in the first place, it is limited to one part.

This is of significance as regards treatment. A local growth can be removed by surgery or destroyed by radium or X-rays. It is because cancer is, for a time, a local growth that cancer can be cured by proper treatment.

There are no serums, diets, salves or secret remedies which cure cancer. It depends upon the kind of cancer and its location as to what is the best treatment. For treatment, we have surgery, radium and X-rays, either alone or in combination.

Time decides the outcome. The delay of even one day in securing proper treatment lessens the chance of a favorable result. The day comes when the curable cancer becomes incurable because of delay, neglect or ignorance.

Cancer is cured when the right treatment is used early enough. To experiment with self-prescribed or advertised remedies is to waste the time when proper treatment can help. Time lost during the early stages can never be regained. It never pays to wait and see; it is always profitable to find out and act.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

It pays to advertise in The Daily Mail.

FIVE YEARS AGO

If you want to see how fast and furiously the world has been moving in these last few years, just look at the headlines. The New York Times has been making a somewhat detailed study of them and its conclusions are rather startling. Looking back in its files, The Times finds that just five years ago this month, in the last part of August, 1930, the United States Government was saying that the worst of the depression was over, that business had taken the upward turn. The new Smoot-Hawley tariff was counted on to restore prosperity. President Roosevelt was governor of New York and some of the more reckless prophets were saying he might be presidential timber. Mr. Huey Long was known only as the governor of Louisiana who received distinguished visitors in green silk pyjamas. Father Coughlin was unknown to most Americans. Mr. Townsend had yet to discover his panacea and our own, Mr. Aberhart had not been blinded by the

overwhelming light of his revelation. In August, a mere five years ago, Hitler was regarded as a mad fellow who would soon be forgotten. A large part of the western world had no definite

idea of where Ethiopia was posted on the map. The Labor government of Ramsay MacDonald was still staggering along and no one had suggested a National Government to save the pound.—Victoria Times.

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SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed and issued out of the Supreme Court whereby I am commanded to seize the lands and tenements of ALFRED O'NEILL, I will sell in front of the COUNTY COURT HOUSE, FREDERICTON, N. B. at 12.30 o'clock, on MONDAY the 30th day of SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1935, the within described lands and tenements:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Fredericton aforesaid, fronting on the north westerly side of the lane or alley running from Queen Street to King Street called Chancery Lane having a frontage of thirty-five feet on the said lane or alley, and described as follows:—Beginning at a point on the easterly boundary line of lot of land conveyed to Hugh Shannon by deed recorded in the York County Records in Book T-4, pages 376, intersects the said land, thence in a northwesterly direction along said line sixty-six feet or until it meets the lot of land known as the Queen Hotel lot, thence at right angles in a northeasterly direction sixty-five feet, thence at right angles in a southeasterly direction sixteen feet, thence at right angles in a south westerly direction thirty feet, thence at right angles in a southeasterly direction parallel to said Shannon line fifty feet to the lane above mentioned and thence along the said lane thirty-five feet to place of beginning."

ROY W. SMITH,
High Sheriff of York Co.

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