

# The NEWFOUNDLAND QUARTERLY



Autumn Number, 1934

JOHN J. EVANS, SR., PRINTER AND PROPRIETOR,  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.



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Photo by F. V. Chesman.



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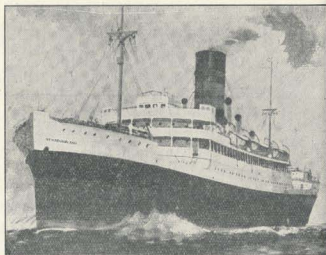
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# The Newfoundland Quarterly

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 2.

OCTOBER, 1934.

80 cents per year.

## The City of One Hundred Lakes.

By John Maclay Byrnes.

**B**EFORE I begin my description of the truly beautiful section of Florida as indicated in the above title, I would like to mention in a brief review a few of the outstanding features of this great State which are not less known, if known at all, to a large majority, even of those who at one time or another have paid us a more or less protracted visit.

To begin with, except Georgia, Florida is the largest State in the Union east of the Mississippi River. It has a coast line double in length of any other State, being 2,276 miles from Fernandina on the Atlantic to Pensacola on the Gulf of Mexico. It is in the same latitude as Cairo, Egypt, and its northern boundary is many miles farther south than the most southern edge of California.

Not a single case of sunstroke has ever occurred in its history. This present summer, while the entire country to the north, east, and west have been suffering from temperatures ranging up to 114 degrees in the shade, and while at the date of this writing 1,470 have been reported as dying of heat prostration, Florida temperature has ranged from 67 to 96 degrees, and not a single death is recorded. So much for the truth of popular belief that the climate

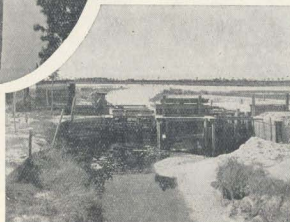
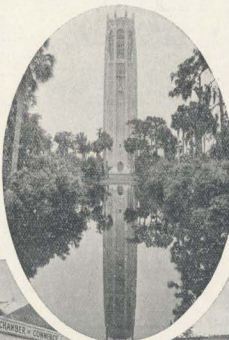
of Florida is unfit for summer habitation with any degree of comfort.

Citrus cultivation began in Florida about two hundred years ago, but did not reach a commercial scale until about 1870. Since then its growth has been phenomenal, and it now produces over 90 per cent. of the world's grapefruit. United States Agricultural Reports for 1927 and 1928 estimates the citrus crop at \$51,000,000.

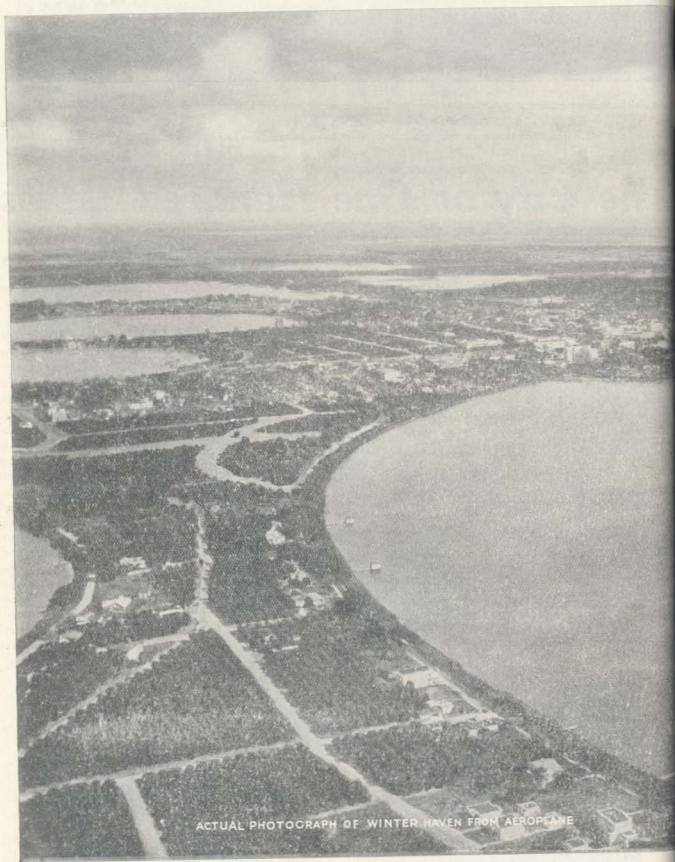
It may interest Newfoundlanders to know that two per cent. of all the world's fishing industry is in Florida, and that in

normal times the state employs 11,000 people in this business, operates 8,000 boats and has a payroll of \$1,000,000 annually and an investment of \$10,000,000. There are over 600 different species of fish in Florida waters.

In a recent report which I have received from the International Paper and Paper Co., it states that this company has shipped to Florida from Corner Brook, Newfoundland, 14,500 tons of newsprint per year for the past five years. Unfortunately to offset this, a recent report in our newspapers mentions a new industrial development here, for the making of white newsprint from young slash pine, and esti-



SCENES AT WINTER HAVEN.



ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF WINTER HAVEN FROM AEROPLANE



*Winter Haven*  
THE  
CITY OF  
100 LAKES  
THE  
CITRUS CAPITAL  
OF FLORIDA

*Winter Haven*  
THE  
CITY OF  
100 LAKES  
THE  
CITRUS CAPITAL  
OF FLORIDA



ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF  
SUNSET ON A WINTER HAVEN LAKE

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUARTERLY.—8.

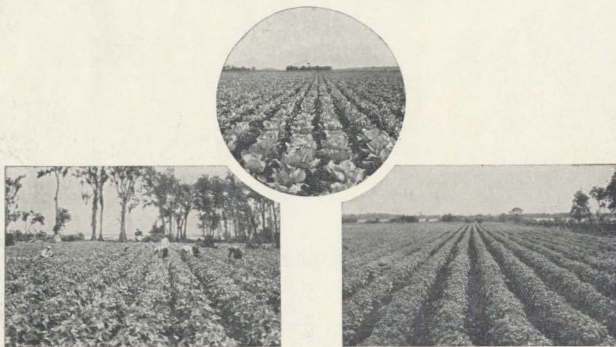
mates that the timber stand in thirty-seven North Florida counties could supply raw material for sixteen 200 ton pulp mills for thirty years.

The Florida boom, while it brought financial disaster to many thoughtless investors in that mad get-rich-quick period of unwise speculation, had its no less bright side, from which the state has since greatly benefited. It advertised its glorious climate and picturesque natural beauties, as never before, and materially increased its population. Many of those who recklessly speculated in "lots" in the hopes of unwarranted rise in values, on calmer reflection, philosophically pocketed their loss, and retained these lots, realizing the great advantage of living in Florida, healthfully and economically, and have since built homes for themselves, and left the cold bleak northern climes and are now satisfied and happy in this land of eternal sunshine, and perpetual summer. So much for the state as a whole, now for this particular garden spot, which is the main subject of this little sketch.

grant citrus groves replete with potential wealth, and health giving qualities, one must visit that glorious section of the scenic highlands or ridge running through the geographical centre of the State, in Imperial Polk County, in the heart of which is located the emerald gem of Florida, Winter Haven, universally known as the city of 100 lakes.

A writer says "no flowery rhetoric can do adequate justice in attempting to describe its beauty, its multicolored sunsets which baffle the painter in his attempt to transfer their glory to canvas, its everchanging panorama of exquisite hues across the crystal spring fed lakes."

How many of my readers have seen an orange tree in full bloom, and at the same time laden with huge clusters of luscious fruit? Here in this God given region where one is overpowered with the beauty of it all the delicate perfume from the innumerable sprays of wax like blossoms, symbolical of happy wedlock, coming from the many thousand acres of citrus groves, permeates the balmy air of winter for miles in every direction.



CITRUS GROVES, ETC., WINTER HAVEN.

Last year it was estimated by actual count of automobiles and railroad and steamer passengers, that there were over 1,500,000 persons from various parts of the United States and Canada who visited Florida, some of them to remain a few days or weeks according to the time at their disposal, and others for the entire season. At least 70 per cent. of those visited only Jacksonville, Palm Beach or Miami on the East Coast or Sarasota, Tampa and St. Petersburg on the West Coast, and no doubt these people will tell you that they know Florida. I say they do not. Beautiful as these cities and resorts undoubtedly are they are no more Florida than New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco are the United States. Those people know no more of the real Florida than a stranger spending a few days at St. John's and Harbour Grace can claim to know the real Newfoundland.

In order to know the true Florida, to appreciate its unrivalled scenic beauties, its palm fringed lakes of sparkling crystal, its exotic flowers and tropical shrubs, its miles upon miles of fra-

Winter Haven has 16,500 acres of such groves, and it is a fact that some orange trees attain an age of one hundred years and still bear fruit. Pliny, the Roman naturalist, named the fruit citrus, while the word "orange" comes from the Sanskrit "narranga." (In the streets of Jerusalem I have heard the vendors of oranges crying their wares "narranges, narranges.")

Greek mythology mentions a certain Garden of the Gods where grew golden apples symbolic of youth and fruitfulness and believed these blessings were bestowed on those who possessed the fruit. With modern medicine emphasizing the wonderful therapeutic value of these "golden apples" who will say that this mythological belief was without its essence of truth?

Winter Haven is 205 feet above sea level, and is about 3 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and an equal distance from the Atlantic. Owing to the frequent summer rains, which are never of long duration during the day, and the proximity of so many lakes, the evenings are always delightfully cool.

Within a radius of seven miles of the city, there are one hundred

dred lakes all spring fed, and with sandy bottoms. Twenty-seven of these are within the city limits, and fifteen are connected by navigable canals, affording nearly 100 miles of boating without leaving the corporate limits.

Regattas are held here at frequent intervals, and are participated in by kayaks, canoes, sail, and racing motor boats. Pictures of these races are taken by moving picture representatives and are afterwards shown in the various theatres of the country.

The lakes teem with schools of gamey large mouth black bass which are keenly alive to the attractions of fly, plug and other artificial lures. These lakes are stocked annually from the largest fish hatchery in the world which is situated about 3 miles from the city.

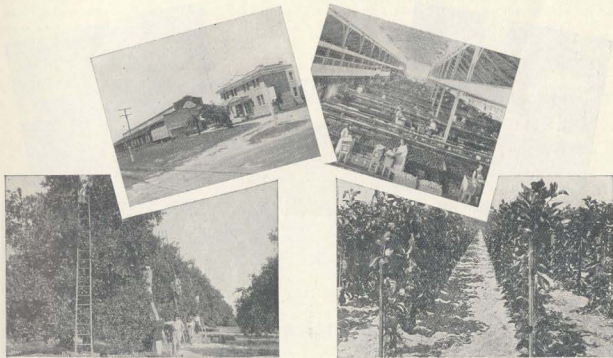
I have seen on exhibition in one of our sporting goods stores, frozen in a cake of ice, a large mouth bass caught in one of our smaller lakes within the city, weighing twenty-two and one-half pounds. A fish story but a true one.

during moonlight, and while the blossoms are closed and odorless during the day, when dusk falls they open wide, and scent the air with their exquisite perfume.

Winter Haven is a thriving community and has much of comfort, convenience and entertainment to offer its guests and citizens. It has ten hotels, 156 apartment houses, and 106 miles of paved streets. It boasts of ten churches, two theatres, public library, high school and six grade schools, besides two private schools, two National banks, two railroads, Federal post office and a modern hospital.

Among some of its civic and fraternal organizations are the Woman's Civic League with its beautiful club house, Aggressive Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Kiwanis, and Exchange Club, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Knights of Columbus and several others on the same order.

Outdoor amusements consist of shuffle board, horseshoe pitching, diamond or soft ball, basket ball, tennis, professional



HARVESTING AND PACKING FRUIT, ETC., WINTER HAVEN.

In the lake which is less than one hundred yards from my front door, I have landed while casting with a plug, in less than half an hour two bass, one weighing nine and one half pounds and the other eight and three quarter pounds. In fact any fish under about four pounds is scarcely considered worth the effort of landing. Ponder on this fellow waltonians!

Almost every home is either on, or within a few hundred yards of some sparkling lake, and has within its grounds a number of orange, grapefruit, tangerine and kumquat trees, from which hang in golden clusters the beginning of your daily breakfast, and within reach of your hand for the effort of plucking.

Nor are you obliged to have a separate tree for each kind of fruit. I have in my garden, what is termed a "fruit basket." It is a grapefruit tree on which has been grafted sixteen different kinds of fruit: several species of oranges, grapefruit, one of which is pink in color, tangerines, kumquat, limes, lemons, etc.

Surely here nature is generous with her gifts! Outside my window is a night-blooming jessamine. It blooms every month

base ball during the spring by the Philadelphia Nationals, and of course lake bathing at all times.

The outstanding event of the year is the Orange Festival which brought 79,000 visitors in 1933. It opens on January 23, and runs for five days. It is opened by the Governor, has a beautifully colored pageant at which the Queen is crowned, and several operas of Gilbert & Sullivan are given on a stage built out on the lake. A variety of free shows, and unique entertainments are furnished by a nationally known Carnival Company, while nearly 200 gaily decorated booths in the main buildings show a bewildering display of citrus and other Florida products. This alone is well worth the visitor's attention.

Within a half hours ride is the world's largest strawberry market. About 1750 acres are under cultivation, and have produced in one season 4,500,000 quarts of berries valued at more than \$1,000,000. These berries appear in our market about January, when the Northern States are generally buried under a blanket of snow, and they last until March. The aver-



age price is twenty five cents a quart, which towards the end of the season drops to ten cents.

About twelve miles from here, on Iron Mountain, the highest point in Florida, is located the famous Bok Singing Tower, with its carillon of 71 bells ranging in weight from 12 pounds to 22,000 pounds. The Carillonneur is the world renowned Anton Brees of Antwerp, and public recitals are given each week through the season—on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, as well as on special holidays. They are attended by thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada, and the sweet, dulcet notes of the bells wafted on the gentle Florida breeze from the mountain top into the valley below, once heard is never forgotten. The tower is 205 feet in height, elaborately carved in marble with richly colored birds, beasts, under sea forms and all of the various flora and fauna of the State. Under an emerald mound at its base is the last resting place of its donor—Edward W. Bok—who loyally followed out the injunction of his revered grandparents, "Make

natures cornucopia spilling its prodigal gifts to satisfy the heart of man.

I yield to no one in my great love for the dear land of my childhood, and

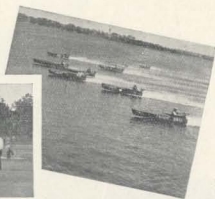
"When sun rays crown thy pine-clad hills,  
And Summer spreads her hand."

she has a picturesque beauty and heart melting charm which is all her own, and never fails to impart sweet and hunting memories, but

"When blinding storm gusts fret thy shore,  
And wild waves lash thy strand;  
Though spin-drift swirl and tempest roar,"

then I am fain to confess I am grateful that my lot has fallen into pleasant places.

So when you my reader take your next trip from the rigors of winter to a more congenial clime let it be to Florida, and above all to Winter Haven. You will find a hearty welcome here in our sun-drenched city, and its generous hospitality and unrivaled scenic beauties will linger long in your grateful memory, and you will find it hard to forget the City of One Hundred Lakes.



SPORTING ATTRACTIONS AT WINTER HAVEN.

you the world a bit more beautiful and better because you have lived in it." The tower is surrounded by a sanctuary for wild birds and tropic flowers, and its keynote at the entrance to one of the winding footpaths, is a quotation from the late John Burroughs, "I come here to find myself, it is easy to get lost in the world." So much of rare beauty is to be seen in or near Winter Haven, that no visitor to Florida can afford to pass it by.

St. John's is only 546 miles from Port aux Basques, yet it takes 28 hours for the trip, while it only requires the same time in luxurious air conditioned trains to reach Winter Haven from New York, a distance of 1266 miles.

In winter when you are breasting the bitter north easter, and ploughing through blinding snow, and drift covered streets, we here in our winter paradise of blessed sunshine, look out from our verandas upon mirror like lakes, in which are reflected the shadowy fronds of the waving palms, with the sky above a riot of complex, baffling colors, purple and scarlet boughanvillea, golden bignonia, yellow alamar, flaming hibiscus, and clusters of pink and white oleander, growing in rich profusion,

## Sharing.

By Eugenie du Maurier Meredith.

HOMESICK . . . heart sick . . . lonely . . .

For the friends he has not . . .

For the home he never had—

An innate yearning

For sympathy . . . a something

Of understanding.

Of kindly feeling—

The kinship of universal

Human brotherhood . . .

A love that shares . . .

And really cares . . .

He is alive.



# General Simcoe's Friends---American Loyalists Ideal.

## Devon's Association with Canadian Celebrations.

By Rev. Alexander Sharpe, M.A.

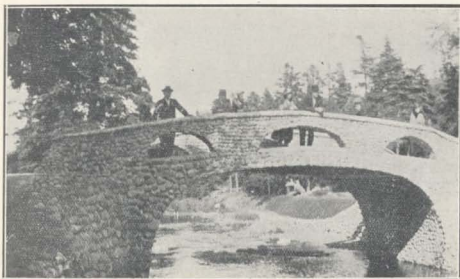
**C**ANADA is now celebrating the 150th anniversary of the arrival there of those imperial patriots, the American Loyalists. They deserve to be gratefully remembered; they were a people with a great ideal—United Empire.

Devon has a particular association with them, for the first Governor of the present Ontario, which they founded, was Gen. Simcoe, of Woford, near Honiton, whose burial-place there was purchased by The Western Morning News some years ago. And, next to the King, Simcoe was their best friend.

His story has been told, but the story of the Loyalists, a gallant corps of whom, the Queen's Rangers, he so brilliantly led in the rebellion, is not known as it deserves to be.

Army. From 1776 that army dwindled year by year until in 1782 it was only about a third of what it had been, although compulsion was resorted to. Washington could not even pay the men he had.

It is not true that the Loyalists were foes of liberty. They were generally strongly opposed to the Ministerial measures, but they did not think they warranted the rending of their great Empire. They felt, and they were right in feeling, that all would come right. They were truer friends of sane freedom than the sons of Liberty dancing around Liberty poles, of whom an American historian writes that they and the Ku Klux were "as much alike as two peas." The Loyalists loved their Colonies no less than did the Secessionists.



NEW BRIDGE NEAR SWIMMING POOL, BOWRING PARK.

Photo by A. G. Williams.

The secession of 13 of the 17 North American Colonies was the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the British Empire and the English-speaking world. But few events are more misrepresented, and none, as Dean Inge believes, "so grotesquely and perversely distorted." And no people are more ungratefully forgotten than the Americans who opposed the secession.

### No Majority For Secession.

It is not true that the majority of Americans desired secession. An American historian estimates that when the war began about 35 per cent. were in favour of it, 25 per cent. too timid to take sides, and 40 per cent. furiously against it. It is absurd to think that the timid would have voted for secession. Had a ballot been taken there would have been no Declaration of Independence. Moreover, the desire for secession did not grow generally.

That Declaration made hosts of Loyalists, and the French alliance made more, even among the officers of the Continental

However impolitic and regrettable its measures, it is not true that the Mother Country wished to oppress the Colonies. Still another American historian says that no British statesmen thought of doing so. Troops were sent to Boston because ruthless mobs had established a reign of terror. And a good American testifies to "the good behaviour of the soldiers under trying circumstances."

### Savages And Foreigners.

In the deplorable business of employing savages and foreigners, it must be remembered that the Congress party enrolled Indians before the British did, and sought the aid of French soldiers at the same time that the Ministry sought that of Germans.

All through the conflict the Loyalists claimed to be in a majority in the Colonies, and with good reason. When the war began, even in New England at least half of the educated classes were loyal. Most of the old leading families of Boston

were. More than 1,100 New England refugees left that city in one day. Amongst Loyalist names we find such typical New England ones as Hutchinson, Oliver, Winslow, Winthrop, Peperell, Quincy, Putnam, Faneuil, Bancroft, Stark, Longfellow, Dana. The wife and a daughter of Otis himself took the King's side.

New York, City and Province, was mostly loyal. Such leading families as the De Lanceys, Beverley Robinsons, and Philipps were actively so. The mother and sister of Gouverneur Morris were, and fled to England. Most of the chief Dutch families took the Royal side—many Van Burens, Van Buskirks, Van Cortlandts, Van Alstyns, Van Nordens, Van Dykes.

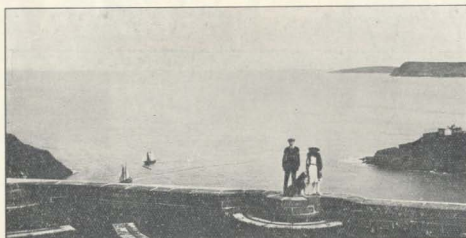
New Jersey had "no great stomach for the war." Washington wrote:—"The conduct of the Jerseys has been most infamous." Prominent families all over were Loyalists—Skinners, Bordens, Ryersons, Lippincotts, Ogdens. Franklin's only son was Loyalist Governor there.

In May, 1781, Gen. Greene wrote of the South:—"The majority is greatly in favour of the enemy's interest now"—"I am much afraid that these States must fall never to rise again." The Scottish Americans all over were generally on the King's side, the American Methodists likewise, and many a Massachusetts Puritan fought in the royal ranks.

All the Provinces raised Loyalist corps. There were the Loyal New Englanders, King's New York Regiment, New Jersey Loyal Regiment, Pennsylvania Loyal Corps, Maryland Loyalist Corps, Virginia Loyal Cavalry, North Carolina Royal Regiment, South Carolina Royal Foresters, Georgia Rangers, and Florida Rangers. But at least 50 American corps were raised for the Crown, comprising 300 companies.

#### 50,000 Americans.

Fully 50,000 Americans joined the King's colours together. In 1782 they outnumbered the British-born, and were more than Washington's whole army. That army was far from being all American-born, as Washington himself is witness. Greene said



THE QUEEN'S BATTERY—THE NARROWS, ST. JOHN'S.

Photo by G. R. Williams.

#### Pennsylvania's Loyalty.

Pennsylvania was notably loyal. The Quakers and the German settlers—"Pennsylvania Dutch"—were. Leading men like Galloway, Chew, and the Allens eventually took the King's side, as did Shippens, Whartons, Biddles, Deanes, Speakmans, Cunards. Washington declared the counties near Philadelphia "disaffected to a man," and Pickering, a leading rebel, called Pennsylvania "the enemy's country." Maryland was "less than half-hearted in the Revolution," and so was Delaware. Maryland's great man, Dulany, finally went over to the King.

Virginia had lots of Loyalists, and we find among them members of such great families as the Fairfaxes, Randolphs, Wormeloys, Corbins. with Byrd of Westover, the "first gentleman of Virginia." Numbers of Virginian gentlemen fought under the King's banners. Many of Washington's near connections were engaged on the British side.

In 1780 North Carolina was "full of Loyalists." Alan MacDonald, husband of the famous Flora, a settler, had raised there the Loyal North Carolina Regiment of Highlanders. South Carolina was mainly loyal. It is surprising the number of prominent families in both Carolinas which were for the King. But the south generally was "full of Loyalists. Georgia teeming with them," an American historian writes.

that at the close of the war he had "fought the enemy with British soldiers, and the British had fought him with Americans." But how little all this is known!

The Loyalists, then, heard of the granting of independence with amazement and indignation. It was not only not necessary, they said, it was a disgraceful surrender. Then came the Great Secession, which rent a splendid Empire and marred the destiny of a race.

So tens of thousands of the cream of Americans, leaving their homes and confiscated property worth £20,000,000, crossed over into the northern forests to found a new British America.

Van Tyne, the American historian, says:—"The banishment or death of over 100,000 of the most conservative and respectable Americans is a tragedy rarely paralleled in the history of the world."

#### FRIEND.

My fields are not too rich in grain,  
My orchard trees are lean and few;  
But, friend of mine, come once again;  
Ever their yield belongs to you!  
The rooms within my house are small,  
Their furnishings are not the best;  
But, friend of mine, my home and all  
It holds is yours—come you and rest!

—Bert Cooksley.

# In Praise of Our Land.

## II.—ST. JOHN'S AND ENVIRONS.

By W. J. Browne.

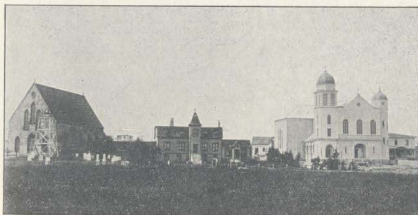
**T**HE present population must be in the neighbourhood of fifty thousand souls, of whom nearly half are of Irish and half English descent. There is to be found here as everywhere a leavening of Scottish extraction, who notwithstanding their small numbers take a very prominent share in the life of the community. The Irish accent is very pronounced, and many of the expressions in use have a decidedly Irish flavour; for example one hears "I am feeling better, thank God," and very commonly the Irish idiom "I am *after* forgetting something." This is more conspicuous amongst the older residents, some of whom use a brogue as if they had just arrived from Cork and possesses a flow of blarney, which could have its origin only in Erin.

As a whole the people are industrious, law abiding, friendly, witty, hospitable and very sociable. They are eager for learning and fond of reading, although handicapped hitherto by the

some productions would do credit to professional performers; it is therefore to be regretted that no permanent dramatic society has yet been formed, and the general public look to the talking picture and the radio for such entertainment.

The people are deeply religious; as is evident from the crowds attending the various services on Sundays, at the Catholic, Anglican and United Churches, as well as other minor bodies.

At the top of the educational tree is the Memorial University College, which provides a two or three years course in the higher branches of Learning. Its students have done remarkably well in the Canadian Universities to which they usually go to take their degrees. The college was very fortunate in having a distinguished Englishman—Mr. J. L. Paton—as President for a number of years. His mantle has now fallen on the shoulders of a Newfoundlander, Mr. Hatcher, a very clever and witty man, whose mathematical training is likely to direct more students to Scientific pursuits. The College has received sub-



THE OLD STONE CHURCH, CONVENT, NEW CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY AT TORBAY.

absence of a public library. This need is now being supplied by the Commission Government, who have decided to establish one in the upper portion of the Museum Building on Duckworth Street. There is a large number of clubs and societies, which were founded with some charitable or religious or fraternal object in view, but which have since that time made provision for the amusement and entertainment of their members. Swimming in Summer and skating in Winter are the most popular pastimes, but athletic organizations for many other sports exist. The love of the open air is in their blood, and fishing and shooting are the most popular for a large number of devotees.

Glimpses of old practices in St. John's may be seen at Xmas time, when raffish for Turkeys, Geese and Chicken are held with much ringing of bells. These are only permitted when held for charitable purposes. The wheel of fortune may be seen at the Annual Regatta and the Garden Parties, which form a regular feature of the summer holidays. People are very charitable and every worthy cause finds a quick response.

There is much dramatic and musical talent in the city, and

stantial benefactions towards the cost of its operation from the Carnegie Foundation.

Next come the large colleges and academies, which are conducted on the denominational system. Amongst these is St. Bonaventure's College (Catholic) taught by the Irish Christian Brothers, Bishop Field College (Anglican) taught by lay teachers, and the Prince of Wales College (United Church) for girls and boys taught also by lay teachers. The latter two are newly built and are constructed on most modern plans. Passage from grade to grade is by public examination set on a syllabus of subjects decided by a body called the Council of Higher Education. All these colleges give as fine an academic training as can be had in any city of the same size or larger in Canada.

Amongst the girls schools should be mentioned Spencer College with Spencer Lodge for boarding students: its Headmistress is Miss Cherrington, an English lady; the Mercy Convent, where the Sisters of Mercy teach, as at St. Brice's Academy, Litledale, which is a boarding school situated very prettily in the Waterford River valley. These schools teach

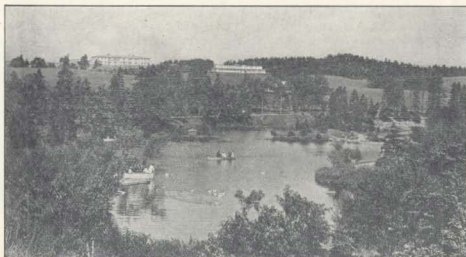
all grades up to Matriculation standard. The Presentation Convent is a very large school for girls and it is worth noting that the nuns of this order were the first introduced here, over one hundred years ago. St. Patrick's Hall and Holy Cross Schools are also taught by the Christian Brothers, and about 1500 students attend these two schools. Besides these are other elementary schools teaching hundreds of children.

All the schools have been built by public subscription, but part of the cost of maintenance comes from the Government. The educational grants are not high, however, which gives all the more reason to wonder at the splendid school buildings and the high standards they have maintained. Domestic science has been taught for many years now; so that in the matter of cooking the St. John's girls can do extremely well.

Because of its geographical position, with its fine harbour and being the seat of the Government, St. John's has naturally been the centre from which all the business of the country radiated for generations. It was the centre for foreign and local trade. Commercial interests were strong enough to exercise a great influence in the determining of Government policies, which

Bank, carrying less than 5 per cent. of the total savings of the people, banking institutions are Canadian. The Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have branches, the first named being one of the largest branches belonging to that Bank. Most of the staff are Newfoundlanders, but the management is Canadian. The Government issues copper, silver and paper currency, but only in the smaller denominations, and formerly circulated one and two dollar gold pieces. For practical purposes, Canadian notes and local silver and copper coins are in general use. It will be seen that, although the Canadian Banks are the soundest in the world, the situation is a very peculiar one, which has generally been overlooked. Now that the memory of the failure of the ill-fated Union and Commercial Banks in 1894 is fading, the time would seem opportune for a careful study of the present financial methods with the object of discovering if it were possible to keep within the land the profits that come from financial operations.

Some of the goods manufactured at St. John's are tobacco, cigarettes, butter, biscuits, bread, rope, lines, twines, clothing,



THE LAKE, BOWRING PARK.

Photos by T. B. Hayward.

benefitted St. John's, until the advent to power of the great organization known as the F. P. U. or Fisherman's Protective Union in the North. To-day the shipping is done by steamers, almost entirely, and one misses the beautiful sailing vessels that made the harbour so picturesque and interesting. If the shipping trade has been reduced, the mercantile businesses have not declined and the four largest firms of Ayres, Bowrings, Bairds and Royal Stores must carry a stock of merchandise of universal variety. Literally speaking, one can buy anything from a needle to an anchor. The clerks in these Water Street "stores," (as they are called generally throughout the country,) are very courteous and gracious. So friendly are they to the customer, that he or she very often gets into the habit of dealing with one particular clerk. On Water Street may be seen the latest creations of London and New York, local manufactures, and occasionally the fine furs of Northern Labrador. The Newfoundland Board of Trade takes a very active interest in the promotion of trade, but having no official standing, can only advise and recommend.

With the exception of the Newfoundland Government Savings

banks, shoes, nail, stoves and wood-works. But there is a number of other minor industries operated successfully with local capital. The terminus of the Government owned trans insular railway is situated in the West End of the city, and associated with it are freight sheds, machine shops and a first class modern graving dock, which is 575 feet long, with 27 feet of water over the blocks and 70 feet wide on the blocks. Some of the mechanics in these works are highly skilled, as resourceful and clever as can be found anywhere in the world. It is highly praised but such is the opinion of competent judges.

At one time, the workers in all trades were well organized and unions in most occupations still exist. The Longshoremen's Union is the largest body. Labour troubles are rare, and the time lost due to strikes is very small. Generally, it is true to say that the relations existing between capital and labour are good. Some discontent is inevitable in any industry, but when the conditions for the successful operation of local industries are considered, it is surprising how few are the complaints. Society is very democratic, and class distinctions cannot be said to exist here. This is not to say that all have an equal standard of living





PETER PAN STATUE AT BOWRING PARK.

There are a few very rich people, and, of course, "The poor we have always with us." The present times cannot be considered normal, and yet the percentage of unemployment is not exceptionally high. Rents are higher, taxes are higher, prices are higher than the average man can meet and have something left over for the rainy day. But everyone seems to have accepted the philosophy of Tommy Atkins to "Pick all your troubles in your old kit bag and smile! smile! smile!"

Whatever may be the true state of affairs in this regard, there can be no doubt that there has been of late a growing civic consciousness. Great progress has been made since Dr. Howlett, a dentist by profession and a fine amateur actor, became Mayor five years ago. He had studied conditions in other cities and applied his great knowledge to civic problems at home. Had he been spared there is no saying what he might have accomplished, for he was sanguine in temperament, persistent and determined in his efforts to make of St. John's a "City Beautiful." The fine paved streets of New Gower and Duckworth are veritable monuments of him, and those who remember the alternating blinding dust and destroying mud, will breathe a prayer for his soul. The present Mayor and his Councillors, since 1933, have worked hard to carry on the improvements he visualized, so that to day St. John's can boast many fine streets—one, Le Marchant Road—being particularly so.

It cannot be denied that in some older portions of the city near the centre, there are dilapidated homes and narrow streets; this is all the more to be regretted, since part of it is a good business location, and from the higher portion to the north there is a really good view over the lower part of the city and the harbour. Few people know this view, but it deserves notice.

Some years ago, the firm of Bowring Brothers purchased a piece of property situated about three miles outside the city in the parish of Kilbride. It had been known as Rae Island. The Railway ran through it, but did not mar its fresh and charming prospect. The luxuriant trees were pruned and others planted. Ornamental walks were laid out, a lake was made where white swans gracefully moved, and rustic seats, fences and bridges were placed about the grounds. The little streams, that meandered avoid the island were diverted here and there to

become a silvery Waterfall or placid pools to reflect the noble trees.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever;  
Its loveliness increases."

It has been so with Bowring Park, and when Sir Edgar Bowring induced Sir George Frampton to make a statue of Peter Pan, a brother of that other Peter in Kensington Gardens, he dedicated this beautiful park to the children of the land. Peter Pan blows his trumpet above the olive colored waters of the lake, and not only the little ones, but the great are led over the gently sloping green swards to find peace and contentment in the leafy glades and along the sweet scented walks.

One of the finest views over the city and surrounding country may be had from the top of Signal Hill. To the East is the Atlantic Ocean, and South the rocky shore is seen to where Cape Spear stretches out into the ocean.

The harbour is at one's feet, like a small lake, the city encircling it, but far beyond the city can be seen west and north for many miles over wood and vale. It is a view that stirs the imagination—grand, inspiring, and unique. For a very pretty picture the view from Pennywell Road West over Freshwater Valley should be seen. The road runs along the slope of a wooded hill and in the valley, which is about three quarters of a mile wide at this spot, lie sleepy farms, with the white cottages, a glittering river, and beyond are the woods of Nagle's Hill.

All around St. John's are picturesque settlements, some of historic interest. To the East is Quidi Vidi, or 'Kitty Vitty'; as it is best known, a tiny little harbour, whose entrance is very narrow. From here troops once went to the attack of Signal Hill. It was, not so long ago, a flourishing fishing village. Now it is almost deserted, but the road from the city around Quidi Vidi Lake dips down to the village and passes through it. Cuckold's Cove lies to the South, and here the Commercial Cable Company landed their cable about twenty-five years ago. Sugar Loaf lies to the North, a high hill near Logy Bay, under which many a trap has been set to catch the unwary codfish.

The Road to Logy Bay is the beginning of what is known as the Marine Drive, which connects with the Bulwain Line to Portugal Cove encircling all that territory immediately north of the city. Part of it goes through a thick forest, where the young trees are growing underneath the old ones. The car swings to



THE VILLAGE OF QUIDI VIDÍ.

the left and one cannot see the platforms, one above the other by means of which the fishermen raise their catches, laboriously from their boats to their stages.

The Bridge at Outer Cove goes over the top of the houses and the road rises swiftly along the edge of a high cliff and curves around it, just clear of the deep chasms cut into its sides. The Catholic Church, built by the people is a very striking edifice. Inside it is extremely beautiful. It is a little gem of parochial architecture, sparkling, comforting and serene. Then down into Middle Cove, noting the various colourings of the rocky slope on its northern side.

Near here is one of those freaks of nature, an Arch of Rock worn by the restless sea, where the waves roar with thrilling thunderous sound. Torbay is the next settlement, where some folks fish and some farm. It is a rough place for the fishermen, and although the sea outside is very fruitful, the rocky nature of the shoreline makes handling very difficult. The people are very industrious, and the farmers go to the city eight miles away, winter and summer to sell their produce. The Catholic Church is a very imposing one, and looks like a Cathedral. Near it is the old stone Church, rapidly falling to ruin, built by the saintly Father Troy, who was buried under its roof. The Anglican Church on the North Side, is also a fine building and nestles charmingly amongst the homes of its congregation.

Flat Rock is the next settlement of any size. It is approached through "Wind Gap"—a common name in Ireland. Flat Rock deserves its appellation, for the rock stretches right out to the seashore. The inhospitable coastline caused the residents to make several efforts at constructing some sort of harbour for the fishing boats, but so far without success.

All along this coast, fishermen fight hard against nature for their living, yet, Pouch Cove is a prosperous village, with the little harbour filled with fishing boats. Bauline, (where did this name come from?), is the last settlement for at the end of the road is Cape St. Francis, the nearest land to Europe. Bauline lies right under a hill and the road descending to it has huge boulders strewn along its sides. Patience and industry conquer

all obstacles, and the people here manage, with the aid of their native wit, to eke out a good living in normal times.

From Bauline, the road runs across to Juniper Stump a cross road where one road leads back to Torbay and another carries on to Portugal Cove. It is a fine inspiring drive, partly over stretches of high land with wooded, well watered vales and purple hills in the distance; but one sees no houses until Portugal Cove is reached on the west side of this large promontory.

Names like this suggest the old days when European fishermen resorted the country, or when European explorers touched here as they sought the elusive western route to the Indies. Portugal Cove is a fishing village more rocky than the ones just mentioned; for only here and there are seen vegetables growing in small patches reclaimed with great labour from the rock strewn hill sides. From here one can take the steamer that plies back and forth to Bell Island—three miles distant—in what is known as Conception Bay. The steamer brings passengers and freight, and there are several taxis here which carry both to the City past Twenty Mile Pond—the source of the City's fine water supply. Several roads lead southerly to Beachy Cove—a pretty summer haunt,—to Broad Cove; or to give it its official name St. Phillips. There are rocky boundary walls and pretty cottages telling of old settlements along these roads. The view at sunset on a summer evening from the northern hill with the little "Church Spire" rising above the trees that lie in shadow on the hill, opposite over the calm waters of the Cove, is one of the many glorious sights to be had in this neighbourhood. Broad Cove is an extraordinary place; it has several hundreds of population, but the names of the people are confined to two or three families, the principal ones being Tucker and Squires. They are most industrious and economical, making spits, ladders, rinds and hoops, which with fresh fish, vegetables and flowers they sell from door to door along the streets of the City. They speak a most picturesque language and they dress in such quaint, old, well kept clothes—they are so simple and frank in their conversation that they are a race unto themselves. They are the only true peasants in the country. They love their land and would die to defend it.

## — A WELCOME —

To The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Premier of Great Britain,

.... and ....

His Daughter Miss Ishbel MacDonald, M.P.

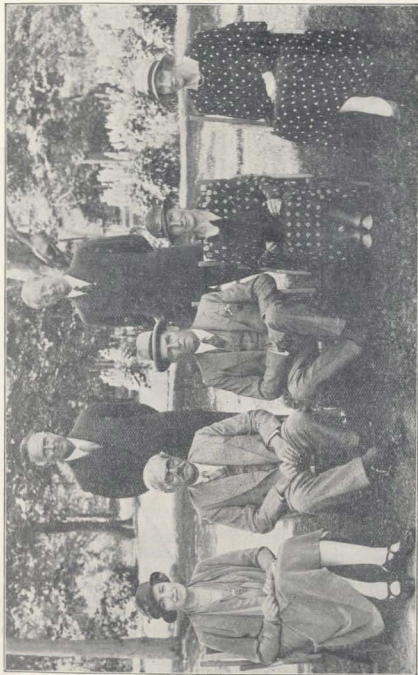
By Robert Gear MacDonald.

I.

HAIL to thee, Chief! That day when skies were fair,  
While sunset burned on harbour and on hill  
We watched thee land, bowed with an Empire's care,  
In pompless dignity, unaltered still:  
To this stern Land, yet gentle in her heart,  
We welcome thee, and pray that genial sun  
And summer's calm and beauty, play their part,  
Bringing full health to thee, thy voyage done.  
And thee, fair Daughter of the North, we hail,  
In filial deep devotion to thy Sire  
Coming amongst us; my thy care avail,  
And bring the strength we all so fain desire.  
Avalon's bays, her hills, her lakes, her streams,  
Greet you, from out the Country of our Dreams!

II.

For we are Britons yet—from Orkney's rocks,  
From the fair Devon land and Dorset coasts,  
And where the shores of Erin bear the shocks  
Of vast Atlantic's billows in their hosts,  
Our fathers came, and dotted round the bays  
Laborious formed each straggling settlement,  
And gained scant living on the waterways;  
And on the seal-sprint flocks adventuring went forth;  
Till, when the Empire fell, their sons went forth  
To Freedom's battle, and, on Monchy's plain,  
And red Beaumont Hamel; and south and north  
Helped man the mighty Champions of the Main:  
Your Land, your King is ours; though wide apart  
By ocean Sundered, ever one in heart.



## The Prime Minister at Government House.

Top Row—Captain H. B. Robinson, R.N.; Lieut.-Commander J. A. Dicks, R.N.

Bottom Row—Lady Anderson; The Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald; H. E. The Governor; Miss Isabel MacDonald;

Lady Hastings Anderson.

Photo by S. H. Parsons & Sons.

# Progress in Health and Welfare Matters.

**W**HEN the Commission of Government assumed control of the administration of the public affairs of Newfoundland, the management of health and welfare matters lacked consolidation and central control. During the few months that have since elapsed revolutionary and beneficial changes have been effected in this connection. A new Department of Public Health and Welfare has been created. Administration has been consolidated under a single commissioner. Several staffs of officials, formerly widely separated both as to location and discharge of allied duties, have been welded into a single efficient organization. Duplication of effort and of expenditure has disappeared. Facilities for serving the public and for transaction of public business have been greatly increased. Every one of the many phases of

public positions, always with credit to himself and with satisfaction to those whom he has served. His long connection with the district of Bay de Verde, which he represented in the legislature, is evidence of the lasting respect and esteem he inspired in those with whom he came in intimate contact. His phenomenal victory at the polls in the last general election in the enlarged district of Carbonear-Bay de Verde, proved an enhanced standing in the hearts and the judgment of his fellow countrymen. The seal of an even more outstanding approval was placed on his public career by his choice as one of the Newfoundlanders to share in the new form of Government.



HON. JOHN C. PUDDESTER,  
Commissioner for Public Health and Welfare,  
Labour and Pensions.



DR. H. M. MOSDELL,  
Secretary for Public Health and Welfare.

public affairs, formerly conducted in half a dozen buildings in various parts of the city, can now be transacted at the headquarters of the department, centrally and conveniently situated. Waste of time, money and effort has been eliminated. Oldtime public health and welfare functions are being performed at less cost and with greater satisfaction than ever to all concerned, while notable progress is to be recorded in the initiation and organization of undertakings, common enough abroad, but novel to this country.

The Department of Public Health and Welfare is headed by a Newfoundland commissioner, Hon. John C. Puddester. A son of the people, he has risen from the ranks through ability, energy and persevering effort. A prodigious worker, he has attained his present eminent position through consistently meritorious public service. Few Newfoundland public men have a longer, greater or more intimate knowledge of our country and people; few are more qualified to judge what will best serve the highest interests of the people or the means best calculated to ensure the greatest good to the greatest number of Newfoundlanders. During his public career he has filled many important

During his active career, Hon. Mr. Puddester had a long association with the railway affairs of this country, an association that fitted him eminently to serve for some time as chairman of the Railway Commission. A sound and logical debater, he took a prominent part in legislative proceedings. He was for several sessions Deputy Speaker of the House. During the term of the last Government he held the very important portfolio of Secretary of State, exercising ministerial control of public health and public welfare matters, military pensions administration, hospital services and other undertakings, all cognate to the affairs of the new department which has now welded them all into a single businesslike organization with the intimate details of which he is fully acquainted and closely associated.

The Commissioner is ably advised and assisted in his departmental duties and undertakings by Dr. H. M. Mosdell, the Secretary for Public Health and Welfare. An honors graduate of Toronto University in public health and hygiene, Dr. Mosdell is listed on the Newfoundland Medical Register, and has his practical experience in the administration of the numerous and countrywide activities of the department since 1929. He travels

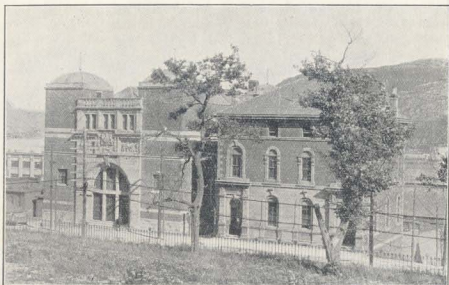


led extensively in the United States and Canada, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York, making an extensive and intensive study of health institutions and policies and the methods in vogue on the American continent in dealing with public health and welfare problems. He is a member of both the American and Canadian Public Health Association.

Dr. Mosdell is particularly interested in securing the inauguration in Newfoundland of an efficient and up-to-date policy of preventive medicine, striking at the causes of disease and maintaining the people in good health. The set up at present operated by the department as a clinic could not have been carried out were it not for the knowledge, experience and driving force of the secretary of the department, who is continually "on the job," seeking to improve health conditions throughout Newfoundland. With the commissioner and his deputy devoted to their public service duties, displaying notable team-work in their

to the arrangement of the staff and the facilities provided for the transaction of business by members of the general public.

The suite of offices formerly occupied by the Department of Agriculture and Mines is now occupied by the Public Health Clinic. Members of the clinic staff include Dr. J. St. P. Knight, Dr. L. Miller and Dr. L. O'N. Conroy. They give professional direction and attention to all activities within the clinic and to services to sick poor in their homes throughout the city and its environs. Supplementing their professional activities, both at headquarters and in the field, are staff nurses and nurses in training—Newfoundlanders for the most part. The clinic is fortunate also in having two experienced specialists on its staff—Dr. G. N. Murphy, who renders eye, ear, nose and throat services, and Dr. Chas. Ryall, who attends to the dental treatments required by patients. Countrywide nursing services are directed from this department. Local nurses are trained under its auspices



MUSEUM BUILDING, DUCKWORTH STREET,  
Headquarters of Public Health and Welfare Department.

GOVERNMENTAL BUILDING,  
Offices of Departments of Home Affairs and of Justice.

associations and both possessed of a wide and intimate range of knowledge of the people and their problems, steady and satisfactory progress can be anticipated in the development of departmental policy.

The headquarters of the Public Health and Welfare department are located on the ground floor of the Museum Building, with entrance off Duckworth Street, St. John's. Spacious though these quarters are, they are fully occupied by the executive officers and clerks who attend to the multitudinous undertakings and responsibilities of the department. The expenditures in all public health and welfare connections total in the neighborhood of three million dollars per year. The large staff of accountants necessary to the handling of this huge volume of business are under control of Mr. Lewis Crumme as chief accountant. Business management of institutional affairs is entrusted to Mr. Ray Manning. The statistical section is in charge of Mr. Wallace Halfyard. Mr. Alex. Rooney directs Vital Statistics matters. The war pensions section of the floor is managed by Mr. C. C. Oke, Secretary to the Board of Pensions Commissioners for Newfoundland. The floor is well organized, both as

for district work throughout Newfoundland. Child Welfare has headquarters there. The whole setup has wide ramifications, discharges multitudinous functions and serves the public efficiently and assiduously in numerous ways.

The beneficial effects of the new organization have already manifested themselves in numerous ways, all of outstanding importance to the public. Close and efficient supervision is being exercised over the source of supply and manner of handling of articles of food. This branch of departmental affairs is conducted by Dr. Alex. Bishop, who is also assiduous in his efforts to inaugurate real preventive efforts in St. John's and surroundings against infectious diseases. During the past season, the teachers in the Summer School were given a course in public health and first aid methods under departmental auspices. This progressive undertaking is being supplemented by a correspondence course by mail on the same subjects and others allied thereto. A group of Rotarians is co-operating actively with the department in the gathering of statistics as to prevalent disabilities, the expectation being that the department, acting on this information, will undertake the necessary remediable measure,

where indicated and as finances permit. Readjustments at the General Hospital ensure accommodation at that institution for twenty-five patients additional. Administration of the Sanatorium and direction of antituberculosis activities throughout the country generally are to be reorganized under Dr. R. E. Bennett, at present abroad making a special study of modern methods in these connections. Dr. E. Leo Sharpe is to assume charge of the General Hospital after next June and in the meantime will take a special course of hospital administration. The department is securing for active association with its staff the services of the best of the younger membership of the medical profession in Newfoundland.

It is true that a beginning of reorganization has only fairly recently been made in connection with the many and exceed-

ingly important services of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, but already so much substantial progress has been made and in so many directions that it is safe to predict that the near future will witness not only revolutionary improvement in all such phases of public services but the assurance to Newfoundlanders generally of material benefits such as they have not hitherto received. And, so admirably are these services being reorganized and amplified, the ultimate cost to the taxpayer will not be in excess of that involved before the re-order of administration came into being.

Certainly the slogan in the connections mentioned, as well as in others under control of the Commission of Government, Floreat Terra Nova. Long may it continue to be so.



GENERAL HOSPITAL, ST. JOHN'S—WINTER SCENE.

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# History of Harbor Grace.

## Chapter Four.—Pirates and Buccaneers.

By W. A. Munn.

**S**OME true stories about Pirates who frequented Newfoundland will help us to understand the many traditions of Harbor Grace.

These facts come from authentic records, and will give our readers some idea of the great difficulties that real settlements had to encounter in the early colonization of our Country. With such correct information, and such large amounts of plunder, there can be no doubt that Harbor Grace must have been an important place for treasure trove.

During the Elizabethan and early Stuart periods men of all stations took to piracy for the very love of adventure. After the death of Elizabeth there was peace with all nations, but so many naval officers were out of employment that piracy became rampant.

I will not attempt to describe such stories of booty as we are told of Captain Avery's capture of the East Indian treasure-ship with its beautiful princesses. The heap of jewels which he sold by the handful to a Bristol merchant, or how Sir Francis Drake captured the Spanish treasure-ship, and divided such a quantity of booty with his crew that it had to be measured in quart bowls, being too considerable to be counted.

I will give a few actual facts with a bare outline of the names and movements of these Ishmaelites of the ocean, who battled with civilization in their lust for wealth.

### The Arch Pirate, Capt. Peter Easton.

1610.—In this year we first meet the name of Peter Easton, who was then called a "Notorious Pirate." With a fleet of forty ships stationed near Bristol at the mouth of the River Avon, he held up all the traffic of the British Channel. His incessant plundering drove the Bristol merchants to seek the aid of the Lord Admiral, Earl of Nottingham.

1611.—Easton turned up in Newfoundland in command of 10 ships-of-war, well furnished and very rich, to replenish his crews and ships. From John Guy's Diary we learn he was in Harbor Grace careening his vessels. At this time there was no force, civil or military, to keep order among 15,000 to 20,000 turbulent fishermen, and there was real fighting in those days. While at Newfoundland, he stole from the English settlers five ships and 100 pieces of ordnance, also various goods to the value of £10,400. He took with him 500 English sailors to join in piracy. He robbed one great Flemish ship of £1,000. Plundered 15 French ships engaged in fishing of £6,000. Plundered 12 Portuguese ships that were fishing of £3,000.

From Sir Richard Whitbourne's book published in 1620, we learn that Easton kept him an unwilling guest or rather a prisoner for eleven weeks, and made him many golden promises, and would put much wealth in his hand, if he would only join with him. To all of which he refused, but endeavored to persuade him much to desist from his evil course. Easton entreated him to go to England and support a petition to King James to grant him a pardon. Whitbourne requested him to release the ship belonging to Captain Rashly of Foy, Cornwall, that he had captured on the coast of Guinea.

"He gave her to me; and I provided men and vitals for the

ship, and sent her home; but I never so much as got thanks for my kindness from her owner. I came to England, and gave notice to the authorities of Easton's intentions. I let pass my intended voyage to Naples, and lost my labor and charges, for before my arrival a pardon had been granted and sent him, but he lost the hope of this pardon with too much delay."

The penitent pirate, Easton, when leaving Newfoundland, decided to have one more fling before giving up this infernal occupation, and sailed to the Azores to intercept the Spanish fleet that were making for home. In all probability he met them, and was successful, for we next find him with fourteen ships now heavily laden with plunder off the coast of Barbary. He remained there for some time, still hoping for the British pardon, but despairing of it, he went to Ville Franche in Savoy,



OFF THE "NARROWS"—ST. JOHN'S.

the favorite haunt for retired pirates. Here he purchased a Palace and stored his booty, which was said to be worth two million pounds in gold, and lived in luxury till his death. Ville Franche is quite near the Castle of Monaco. In that locality we have Monte Carlo, where the famous gambling tables have attracted great attention during the past eighty years, and the well known Reveira. Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas fame in Virginia, mentions in the history of his life, published in 1629, that Captain Easton was so wealthy that he had the title of Marquis of Savoy.

### Sir Henry Mainwarring.

In the British Museum Library a small book has been found, the "Life and Works of Sir Henry Mainwarring," written by himself. He was born in Shropshire of an old county family, and educated at Brasenose College, where he matriculated 1602 at the early age of 15 with the degree of B.A.

After having a trial as a lawyer, soldier, and sailor, he decided



to turn pirate and bought the ship "Resistance," of 160 tons, a beautifully built craft, fast and hardy, well armed and manned by a first class crew. They left England ostensibly for the West Indies, but when near Gibraltar the young Captain announced his intention of fighting any Spanish ship they met. Since every pirate must have a base for operations, he decided on Marmora, on the Barbary coast. From here he met with great success taking ship after ship from the Spaniards until he found himself master of a strong fleet, but he never molested an English one. He became so powerful that he was able to forbid his fellow pirates at Marmora from pillaging any ship of that nation. His fame spread far and wide, particularly in the South of Ireland, where his wealth and generosity became almost legendary. He had much to say about Ireland, which was called the Nursery and Storehouse of Pirates.

The Dey of Tunis invited him to adjure Christianity, and become joint ruler with him, but he refused.

In 1614 Mainwarring visited Newfoundland with eight ships to recruit his crew, and did damage to the extent of £5,400, and left the hulls of two ships, which he had plundered. From

meet with Mainwarring with only three ships, and a fierce fight ensued until night fall when the Spaniards were glad to escape, battered and broken to Lisbon. Finding force of no avail, the Spanish King offered Mainwarring a free pardon and 20,000 Ducats a year if he would take command of a Spanish squadron for him, but he again refused.

The Spanish and French Ambassadors now threatened King James of England, that extreme measures would be taken against him, unless Mainwarring was called off. King James who desired peace above all things, sent an envoy to Mainwarring with the choice of a free pardon if he promised to give up piracy, or if he would not he would send a fleet strong enough to crush him and his ally, the Emperor of Morocco. Mainwarring accepted the offer of a free pardon for himself and crews, and sailed with two ships for Dover. To show his gratitude and sincere atonement, he at once went to sea to capture any pirates. One of his best deeds was the rescue of the Newfoundland fleet, the whole of which had been captured near Gibraltar by Turkish pirates. Mainwarring now became a courtier, and was very intimate with King James, who enjoyed his conversation.

In 1623 he was elected M.P., for Dover. In his book he described the Pirate's strongholds, and their methods of capturing ships. He admired Newfoundland as being the best of all places for an honest pirate to refit.

#### Several Experiences.

In 1616.—This year Whitbourne had a ship of his own laden with codfish on the way to Lisbon, which was captured by a French pirate of Rochelle, who caused him loss of £860, and cruelly harried her master and crew.

1618.—Whitbourne had a ship laden with provisions, and while on the way to Newfoundland was intercepted by an English erring captain in the employ of Sir Walter Raleigh, whereby his voyage and plantation were greatly hindered.

About this year the famous Captain Jacobs, a Flemish pirate with Captain Ellis, an Englishman, came to Newfoundland, where they took a Portuguese ship, also a French ship in Carbonear, doing damage to the extent of £1,000. They took from a Bristol ship and a Guernsey ship ordnance to the value of £200. Fifty men they took away, and did damage to the fishing fleet of £3,000.

1618.—Sir Walter Raleigh's fleet of two ships and one carve returning from Orinoco under command of Captains Woolstos Collins and Whitney took four ships at Newfoundland laden with codfish, and sold same at Leghorn for £3,000, and three ships they sold at Leghorn to the value of £2,400. Further wrong to the extent of £1,000. They taxed all the fishermen of Newfoundland for powder, shot and other necessities to £2,000 besides taking 130 fishermen with them.

1618.—A Flemish pirate from the West Indies robbed ship ping and ordnance to the extent of £1,300. This same year the Newfoundland Governor, probably Captain John Mason, rescued five Portuguese ships of Averro. One of Rochelle was retaken and returned to her right owner, and two other Portuguese preserved.

The records state that Newfoundland suffered total damage in seven years of over £41,460 and 1090 men carried away from their lawful occupation, besides damage done to many others.

We find that Captain Whitbourne was given command to put down piracy by the British Admiralty, but he had little or no power, and as we have pointed out was captured himself by these pirates.



FERRYLAND—THE SITE OF LORD BALTIMORE'S  
EARLY COLONY.

one French ship in Harbor Grace he took 10,000 fish, and captured another French ship in Carbonear. In all probability these were both Jerseymen, frequenting Conception Bay, the proof of which will appear later on. He remained for over three months in Newfoundland commandeering from all ships, carpenters, mariners, victuals, munition, one mariner from every six. From the Portuguese he took all their wine leaving them only their bread, and eventually sailed with 400 recruits, many volunteers but some compelled.

Captain Whitbourne tells us in his book that Sir Henry Mainwarring caused him to spend much good time in his company. Having got all he wanted from the Newfoundland fishing fleet, he returned to Marmora, only to find that during his absence, this port had been captured by the Spaniards, and was held firmly in their possession. He now made his resort at Ville Franche in Savoy, where Peter Easton was one of the grantees. He was joined by another aristocratic English pirate, Walsingham. He was again most successful, capturing prize after prize and 500,000 crowns of Spanish money within six weeks. The King of Spain driven to desperation issued licenses to all who would go privateering against him, and sent a squadron of five Royal warships to finish him. They happened to



**Captain John Mason.**

In 1620 Captain John Mason, the second Governor, was given a similar commission to put down piracy. From the records the pirates appear to have left the Pirate's Fort at Harbor Grace, and resorted to Ferryland and Renews, where they did much harm. Many requests and petitions were sent to the British Government by those carrying on business that war-ships be sent to Conception Bay. No doubt they did, as traditions in Harbor Grace state, they finally demolished the Pirate's Fort after a fight. It is quite possible that Captain John Mason started the British Fort in Harbor Grace at this date.

These are by no means all the traditions we have about Pirates in Newfoundland, but we give these reliable facts. These were rough old times, but will show what risks the Adventurers had to encounter in building up this country of ours.

Captain Mainwarring tells us that there were at least ten pirates in the easy reign of King James compared with the number of pirates in the rigorous time of Queen Elizabeth. We give one good instance that is well worth remembering.

It happened in the year 1588. Captain Flemming was a notorious pirate and much sought after, yet such was his love

the great attack by D'Iberville (called the first great Canadian Commander) acting for France in its endeavour to capture the whole of Newfoundland from their Capital at Placentia.

Admiral Pointis in an aggressive attack by France had captured and plundered the City of Cartagena, the capital of Columbia, on the Carabian Coast of South America, was now on his way home to France with over one million pounds sterling on his ship. By a mis-reckoning, as he himself confessed, he found himself (probably in the fog) to the North East of Newfoundland instead of well off the coast as he expected. His first sight of Newfoundland was the mouth of Conception Bay, and he put in there to obtain fresh water.

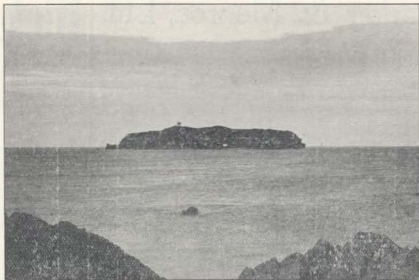
His ships were foul and in bad condition. His men were sick and not half of them fit for action.

The news of their arrival, and these circumstances, were carried at once to Admiral Norris by one of his own officers—Captain Charles Desborow.

Admiral Norris was then at St. John's, having arrived there June 7th with a fleet of ten ships and fifteen hundred men to rebuild Fort William and the fortifications destroyed by D'Iberville the previous year.

In spite of all Admiral Norris refused to leave St. John's, or to attack Admiral Pointis, with these disabled five ships.

CARBONEAR ISLAND, WHERE  
THE FRENCH SUFFERED DEFEAT.



for England, that when by chance he discovered the Spanish Armada he voluntarily went to Plymouth with the first news. He gave himself up freely to the Lord Admiral. This warning came so fortunately and unexpectedly that he got his pardon and a good reward.

**Captain Jacob Everson.**

In 1673 Captain Jacob Everson alias Captain Jacobs, a notorious Dutch buccaneer attacked St. John's with four pirate ships. He was driven off by a local Devonshire skipper, Christopher Martin, the Vice Admiral, who, with thirty men, manned the fort at the Narrows which had been erected by him in 1665 to defend St. John's.

This same Dutch pirate, Captain Jacob Everson, attacked Jamaica with two ships, to the astonishment of Sir Henry Morgan (a former pirate) but who had been pardoned by the British Government and made Governor of Jamaica. He at once selected 50 men who surprised this pirate, captured Everson's sloop, but the Dutchman escaped by swimming ashore.

**Carbonear Island Attacked by the French.**

Here is a story which happened at Carbonear Island and should never be forgotten.

It occurred in the year 1697 which was the year following

Another officer, Captain Littleton, was cruising around in a small frigate. He made a direct attack on this French fleet, and drove one of them on the rocks at Carbonear Island and captured twenty French prisoners, which he took to St. John's, which all confirmed the reports given by Captain Desborow. The sounds of over one hundred cannon going off was distinctly heard in St. John's, and the officers of the fleet were eager for the fray, and excited by the prodigious wealth that was known to be aboard.

Admiral Norris was eventually censured for his over caution. The capture of that French fleet would have gone a long way to relieve the suffering of the pillaged inhabitants of French raids during the previous year.

Admiral Norris returned to England with his fleet in October leaving Major Handyside in charge for the winter with three hundred men.

Fort William was built to mount 16 guns, but it was not completed or fit for habitation. There was practically no provisions, and they were dependent wholly for food on a vessel expected from New England, which did not arrive. The death occurred of 214 of these soldiers, that winter from starvation, left here to guard this country.

There are many such stories to be related, but I am confining myself particularly to Conception Bay.

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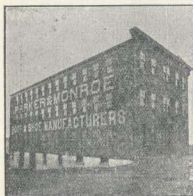
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# The Late Archbishop Howley's "Newfoundland Name-Lore."

Republished from "The Newfoundland Quarterly," Commencing October, 1901.

## ARTICLE XV.

**I**n my last contribution I promised to take up the name of

### Trinity.

the capital of the magnificent bay bearing the same name. Before entering upon the history of that name, I will here give a summary of a very interesting letter recently received by me from the Rev. W. R. Canon Smith, of Portugal Cove. This venerable and learned clergyman is one of the best authorities in the country on the Nomenclature of Trinity and its surroundings, having been born and spent the greater part of his life in the neighborhood.

Respecting the name

bor lies westward of the point of land of which Sherwink Head is the southern extremity," &c. . . . Again, "The English Pilot," published by W. & J. Mount, T. Page & Son, London Tower Hill, M,DCC,LV (1755), speaks of it as "Sherwick Point," stating that the Point is "bold." I find, however, on old maps such as The French Imperial Map (after T. Lane). 1792, as well as on the modern school map of Murray & Howley, 1891, that it is given, on the former, as "Skerwink" simply without the addition of Point, Head, or any such word, while on the latter (Howley) it appears as "Skerwink Hd."

"The derivation of the name," continues Canon Smith, "has been a puzzle to every etymologist, . . . the name is time-



TRINITY HARBOR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

### Sherwick, or Sherwink Point,

the bold headland which forms the northern entrance of Trinity Harbor, Rev. Dr. Smith writes:—

"It is a high bold cliff, and has always hitherto been dignified by the title of a 'Headland,' and never spoken of as being a mere point." "A point," he continues, "in Newfoundland nautical phraseology is always used to denote a piece of land jutting out into the sea of a much lower elevation than is (not Sherwink but)

### Sherwink Head."

Not having any personal knowledge of the place myself, I gladly accept this correction. I took my information both as to the contour of the land and the spelling of the name from, what I considered an authentic source, viz., "The Sailing Directions for the East Coast of North America," London, Jas. Imray & Sons, 1898. This is how it is there mentioned: "Trinity Har-

bour. When a boy I took much interest in the name. Very old people told me that their grandfathers never knew it by any other name than Skerwink. . . . I often heard the fishermen call it 'Skerwink O.' At the time I thought the final O was a facetious or playful addition, . . . but lately I am inclined to think that 'there was method in their mirth.' The early frequenters of Trinity were not likely to have any knowledge of Botany: they probably confounded our Indian pipe (or cup) with a plant in their own country to which it bore some resemblance, namely, the win-co-pipe or *anagallis arvensis*. The Indian cup is found in abundance in a marsh on the summit of Skerwink. Robin Hood Bay, lying within a few miles of this Headland, induces me to think that some at least of the first visitors to Trinity were Yorkshire men." There is a Robin Hood Bay in Yorkshire between Scarborough and Whitby. "The natives of the East Coast of Yorkshire are largely of

Danish descent. Sker is Danish for a headland. Hence Scarborough, Skerborough. The borough lying under the Head, and defended by its castle, hence also Sker-win-co—the Head where grows the win-co-pipe." The learned Canon writes that this solution is entirely original, and he being himself of Yorkshire descent ought to be considered as an authority, and I am fully convinced of the truth of his conclusion.

I may here say that there is an island rock at the entrance to Acquaforte Harbor which is called by the people

#### Spurawinkle.

I had thought this a corruption of Periwinkle. But it is not improbable that it may be another corruption of Sker-win-co.

Other names to be found in the neighborhood of Trinity are mentioned by Canon Smith, but they are mostly names which are found in various places about our Cape, as for instance "Nudduck," which means a small hill, or tolt. "Ryder's, or Gun, Hill holds the same relation to Trinity that Castle Hill does to Placentia. Its summit was covered with earth-works still to be seen"; some of the old cannon still remain.

on his third voyage (May 30, 1498), set out "En el nombre de Santissima Trinidad"—In the name of the most Holy Trinity, and made a vow to give that name to the first land he should see. By a coincidence which he considered a supernatural approval of his design, the first land he saw presented the appearance of three mountains united at the base.

Whether there is any such appearance in the land about Trinity, or whether the division of the waters of the Harbour into three arms may not have suggested the name, I am not prepared to say.—July, 1906.

† M. F. H.

## ARTICLE XVI.

### Salvage.

THE southern, or western, side of the entrance to Trinity formed by an island or peninsula, (for I find it represented both ways on different maps), called Salvage Hill. The name is Spanish (pronounced Sal-vah-hay) hence at present it is pronounced by the people not Sal-vege, but Sal-vage, with the accent on the second syllable and the long sound of a, as



FORT REXTON, NEXT HARBOUR NORTH OF TRINITY.

Now to come to the name of

### Trinity.

In the year 1615 Sir Richard Whitbourne came out to Newfoundland empowered to hold Court, empanel juries, and so forth. There had been disputes between the fishermen and settlers of Guy's plantation at Cupids, and those of Mosquito. Whitbourne writes as follows (page 65. Discourse): "I did then arrive . . . in the Bay of Trinity upon Trinitie Sunday, being the 4th of June," from which one would suppose he there and then gave the name of Trinity. That is not, however, the fact, for in speaking of this place as far back as 1579, on his first voyage to Newfoundland, he mentions it as even then having had the name of Trinity. He says, "In my first voyage about 40 years ago we were bound to Grand Bay (see Nos. I.-IV. of this Series) on the North, we bear with Trinity Harbor." This is written in his Preface about the year 1616. Forty years before that date would be about 1579 or '78. We find the name of Trinity also mentioned in Guy's letters dated 1611. I am inclined to believe that the name was given by Cortereal. It was a favorite one with the Spanish and Portuguese. Columbus,

in his third voyage (May 30, 1498), set out "En el nombre de Santissima Trinidad"—In the name of the most Holy Trinity, and made a vow to give that name to the first land he should see. By a coincidence which he considered a supernatural approval of his design, the first land he saw presented the appearance of three mountains united at the base.

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### Trouty.

Concerning this name Canon Smith says: "Trouty a pure English name unique because none other of the same name in Newfoundland. It is so named because a river runs into the harbour once celebrated for the abundance of trout it contained but the name under a slight change is not unique. There is a 'Trout River,' a small cove near Bonne Bay. Then

### Cuckhold's Cove.

This name is also repeated, thus we have it again between John's and Kitty Vitty.

It is difficult to understand why this name in its ordinary meaning should be applied to any place on our coast. It has been remarked, however, that there is a species of fish called



Cuckhold. It is a southern ocean fish, otherwise called the Cow fish (*Ostracion Camellinus*). It is somewhat like the Bream, a fish common in our waters, and which has given its name to some places as, Point Bream, in Placentia Bay. We next come to

#### Spaniard's Bay.

This name and varieties of it, such as Spanish Room, Spaniard's Harbour, &c., are found repeated on our coast. The best known is the harbour bearing this name near Harbour Grace in Conception Bay. Our early planters did not always distinguish between Portuguese and Spaniards, but called them all indiscriminately—Spaniards. This was owing to their similarity of national characteristics, language and appearance; also to the fact that Portugal was subject to the Crown of Spain from 1580 to 1640. It is certain that the Spaniards frequented our coasts in those days. As Hayes in his account of Sir Humphry Gilbert's enterprise (1583) mentions distinctly both Spaniards and Portuguese ships as being in St. John's Harbour. But the Portuguese have left their impress in a more marked manner. In fact they completely ousted Spain from any claim to, or

It appears on the earliest dated maps which we possess such as Majollo's A.D. 1527,—and was no doubt given by Cortereal.

A little to the S. W. of Bonaventure is a harbour called, on the Maps

#### British Harbour.

"The old name for this place," I am informed by Canon Smith, was

#### "Shut-in Harbour,

a most appropriate name, as the harbour is surrounded by high hills which completely shut it in, on every side except the entrance thereto. Our fishermen with their general aptitude to mispronounce," corrupted the name in a manner which may be imagined but cannot be written. As a sort of compromise it received the name of Filthy Harbour! "a most inappropriate name and one conferring an altogether unwarranted stigma upon the inhabitants of the place who are and have always been noted for cleanliness in their persons and surroundings." It is evident that the services of the "Nomenclature Committee" are necessary here.

Between British Harbour and New Bonaventure is a small



REPAIRING CABLE AT CUCKHOLD'S COVE, NEAR ST. JOHN'S.

Photo by T. B. Hayward.

interest in Newfoundland. The wily monarch—King John II. —by a ruse having induced King Ferdinand of Spain to alter the Line of Demarcation laid down by Pope Alexander VI. and so secured the possession of the Island of Newfoundland to the Crown of Portugal. An old Spanish writer, Suza, says the Spanish made a settlement in Placentia in 1521 and no doubt they, and not the French, gave it the name as we shall see later on. They also founded the settlement of Spanish Room on the west side of Placentia Bay where some ruins of a Chapel are still shown. We also learn from the above author that they cruised along the South Coast of Newfoundland as far as Cape Ray, thence crossing to Cape Breton they founded the settlement of Spanish Bay the name borne, till quite recently, by Sydney.

A few miles to the South West of Spaniard's Bay\* is the harbour of

#### Bonaventure.

This was a favourite name with the Spaniards and Portuguese. It means "welcome" or "fortune" and the application is obvious.

\* Canon Smith says, this name was given on account of a wreck of a Spanish ship there many years ago.

place which the fishermen call

#### Careless Harbour.

This as appears from the maps should be

#### Kerley's Harbour

from a man of that name who first settled there.

Between this and the bottom of the Bay there is a large number of names of small places, not of any historical account and some of them not very euphonious such as "Old Tilt," "Gin Cove," "Bald Nap," "Hatchet Cove," "Butter Cove," "Tea Cove," &c. No doubt all of them have some local history, or point to some natural conformation of the land or water. The only one I wish to allude to particularly just now is

#### Random

Island and Sound. I have not heard any explanation of this name. It appears on Cook's maps as far back as 1784, and perhaps even more remotely. It is strange that on some old maps this Island is called

#### Ireland,

and at the present day a small island at the N.E. of Random is called Ireland's Eye. On the French Maps it is simply called

Oeil (eye). On Lotter's map, 1720, Ireland's Eye. "Forming a part of New Bonaventure," I quote from Canon Smith, "are White Point, George's Cove, and Cat's Cove. White Point is so named from the appearance of the head itself which is chiefly composed of white sand stone. George's Cove named after the George family of New Harbour, some of that name now lives at Bonaventure.

#### Cats' Cove

named after the wild cat, locally known as the wood-cat. "My firm belief is," continues Canon Smith, "that every place in Newfoundland known as Cat's Cove has been so named after the wood-martin. That little animal was far more common on the sea-coast, and that up to quite recent times within my own memory, than many suppose. When I was a boy the wood cats were frequently trapped in Smith's Sound in Trinity Bay. Cat Harbour on the north side of C. Freels may possibly have been named after the seal-cat, but even this is doubtful. There are sand-dunes there and in the spring of 1870 I found there

like bowls. But as these are common to many harbours it may be asked, why it should be especially applied to this harbour in particular. The same may be said of another suggested station, viz., that it is derived from the roaring of the water, which sounds like the bellowing of a bull. But this is heard in many other harbours, even more so than in Bay Bulls. The name is found as far back as 1622. In a letter of Captain Daniel Powells, written from Ferryland to Hon. Secretary Calvert, he writes of "the Bay of Bulls."

Coming around the Bottom of Trinity Bay we meet the name

#### Chapel Arm.

This name is found repeated in different parts of the Island. It probably has some connection with Lieutenant Chappell in 1813 made a cruise of the shores in H.M.S. Rosamond.

There is also the name

#### Rantem,

another mysterious and unexplained name (as far as I know). It looks like a corruption of Random, or perhaps vice versa.



SOUTH-WEST ARM AND GOOSE COVE, TRINITY.

stumps of large trees buried in the sand, so three hundred years ago the place may have been heavily timbered."

Coming Southwards towards the bottom of Trinity Bay we reach the inlet called

#### Bay Bulls' Arm.

This name became of world-wide fame about a half a century since, by the landing there of the shore end of the first Atlantic cable in 1858. The name is repeated in the well known and prosperous settlement of Bay Bulls—a few miles south of Saint John's. The origin of the name, however, is puzzling. Several suggestions are put forward, but they are not convincing. In the first place it is doubtful whether the word is originally English or corrupted from the French. Some of the French maps translate it from the English into Baye des Taureaux. Others, however, make a French word of it. Thus M. Baudouin, the military chaplain of D'Iberville's army, who, marching over the land from Placentia in 1697, captured Ferryland, Bay Bulls, Whittles Bay and St. John's, writes it Baye Bouille. The French word Boule means a ball or playing bowl, and it has been applied to the large sized beach stones (galets) which are rounded

Coming up the south side of Trinity Bay we have some very pretty names, such as, Heart's Desire, Heart's Ease, Heart's Content. The last is the best known as being the terminus of the Atlantic Cable. Bay Bulls Arm was found unsuitable. Chaplain Baudouin, in describing D'Iberville's adventure in 1697, gives this Harbour the name of Havre Content or Contentant or Content Harbour, or Counting Harbour, but I have no doubt that he had mistaken the sound of the English name for Heart's Content. He also calls it Heart's Ease, Arcisse!

October, 1906.

† M. F. H.

## BLINDNESS.

By Brother Justin, C.S.C.

Why do we seek strange miracles  
And battle with suspense,  
When the faintest odor of a rose  
Breathes God's omnipotence?

# LONDON-NEW YORK & PARIS ASSOCIATION OF FASHION, LTD.

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Twenty-Four Different Shades to choose from.

**HARRIS & HISCOCK, LTD.,**

Agents for Newfoundland.

# Schedule of Public Health Clinics.

The attention of all who propose attendance at the Clinics of the Department of Public Health and Welfare is called to the understated schedule of days and hours on which the services of doctors and nurses will be available for treatment or consultation.

Only cases of the types noted will be treated on the days and at the time stated.

The services stated are NOT offered free to all applicants. Those who attend are expected to pay for these services in so far as their means will permit. In any case of doubt as to the circumstances of an applicant who claims to be unable to pay for treatment in whole or in part, the City Welfare Office of the Department will be asked for its report and certificate.

This condition applies equally to those who apply for medical or nursing treatment at home. The need of free treatment must be fully established by all who make application therefor before it can be granted.

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
A. M.	Surgical	Dental	Surgical	Surgical	Surgical	Dental
9-11						
11-	General	General	General	General	General	General
12.30						
3 p.m.	Special	Child Welfare	Half Holiday	Child Welfare	Pre-Natal	Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat

Clinics are held in that portion of the building of the Department of Public Health and Welfare formerly occupied by the Department of Agriculture and Mines. Entrance, as indicated by the sign, is by the east door of the building.

A special invitation is extended to Pre-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics. This service is FREE to all who care to attend.

## Department of Public Health and Welfare.

October 2nd, 1934.

When writing to Advertisers kindly mention "The Newfoundland Quarterly."



## St. John's Municipal Council—Elected December, 1933.

Top Row—William P. Ryan, City Engineer ; Councillor Michael F. Caul ; Councillor James J. Spratt ; John J. Mahony, J.P., City Clerk ;  
 Bottom Row—Councillor Charles W. Ryan ; Councillor Philip E. Outebridge ; Andrew G. Carroll, Mayor ;  
 Councillor James R. Chalker, Deputy Mayor ; Councillor John P. Kelly.

Photo by S. H. Parsons & Sons.



# British Prime Minister Bids Newfoundland Good-Bye.

Address Broadcast to People of Newfoundland by The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald.

**I**MUST thank the broadcasting authorities of the Island for the opportunity they have given to me to say good-bye to the good people amongst whom I have been spending some weeks of an enforced leisure. The longest and most pleasant of holidays comes to an end, and to-morrow my daughter, who has been my companion, and I leave to resume work at home. I cannot go, however, without expressing to you our appreciation of the kindly and understanding way you have helped us to make the best of our stay with you; and should anyone be listening in from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I should like them to know that they have a place in my thoughts and that I include them in what I now say. I wish I could have seen more of you individually, but you understand that I have had to obey orders and keep quiet. When first I thought of Newfoundland as a place in which to spend my holiday your Governor was asked privately whether he thought I should be able to get the quiet and rest which was necessary for me. His Excellency immediately replied he was sure that everyone in Newfoundland would respect my privacy and would welcome a visit from me.

## His Excellency Knows You.

You have certainly shown us your kindness and good will not only by what you have done but by your reserve and restraint. Believe me I understand and I thank you. Maybe if Providence be kind, and it be my good fortune, I may return when my visit will be less of a rest and more of an active enjoyment. Then we shall see more of each other. For, I carry away with me to-morrow fine memories of the generosity of hosts, chief of whom has been His Excellency and Lady Anderson, whom I take to represent you all. I can say that not merely officially, but because I know that his patient and single minded concern for the welfare of the Island and its people, has made you regard him as one of the ablest and most acceptable representatives ever sent here to represent His Majesty The King. I also take away with me the happiest memories of your Island as a place where one can rest both eye and mind in scenery of coast and wood, lake and river. You must make your land better known. You are far away from us, but when I get home I can assure my friends that the journey is well worth while. The Newfoundland which I have as a memory is a place of sunshine, of wonderfully varied landscape and unrivalled seascapes. You know your Island home in other seasons, but I can speak of it as

## A Holiday Resort in its Summer Days.

The very few bad days we have had, when the mists and the drizzle came with the east winds, which I shall remember, with the remarkable fog horns of St. John's moaning in pain in my ear—even those days were but the varying lights and shades which are required to make perfect a picture of the Island scene and life. I know we have been fortunate, but pray, let me take away with me and give to my friends on the other side Newfoundland at its best as we have found it.

In passing through I have not been blind to the evidence of the hard struggle which you have had to endure. But I go home an optimist as regards your future, and you will, as you must, work it out for yourselves. At Markland I saw you showing your determination to do it. For some years now the whole

world has been in dire distress. No one knows that better than the Prime Minister of Great Britain; no section in the British Dominions has experienced it in its firesides and cupboards more than the fishermen and people of Newfoundland. There is no quick remedy for our economic troubles; no magician can by waving a wand or by shouting a slogan make a better world; honest work and detailed planning are required; and behind those responsible for government must be a well instructed opinion with good judgment. Such is the idea which has guided us at home, and we are beginning to reap our reward. It should make all the members of the British Commonwealth proud of what it is doing, of how it is handling its problems and of the honour and influence which are in consequence being given to it throughout the world. To help on that work I return to-morrow.

## Will Watch the Future.

Newfoundland will be much more than a name to me. I have heard much of those of you who went to Europe and rendered memorable service with brave devotion during the war, and now I can add my experience of those weeks when I have seen you at home working out with the same courage and dauntlessness the destinies of Newfoundland. And now I go back again. I shall remember your coves with their rugged cliffs and little fishing villages at their ends; your fine rivers and glittering lakes; your forests and forest clearings with the shacks and potato patches; your graceful hills so stiff to climb, but giving such inspiring views when one gets to the top; your "barrens" across which I shall wander in imagination when I stride again with zest over the moss hags which are their counter-parts in my own native Scotland; and from my place in Downing Street I shall watch for and welcome every bit of news relating to your welfare and prosperity.

My friends, my daughter and I thank you with all our hearts for your care and your kindness and bid you good-bye.

## Letter Received from The British Prime Minister.

[COPY.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,  
10th August, 1934.

PERSONAL.

Dear Sir,

I am much obliged by the copy of the "Newfoundland Quarterly" which you have been good enough to send to me and which I will look at with interest.

I also reciprocate the good wishes which you have been good enough to send to me.

Yours faithfully,

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

John J. Evans, Esq.,

"The Newfoundland Quarterly,"

Prescott Street, St. John's.

Precision-built  
**Atwater Kent**  
The Dependable  
**RADIO**  
**1935**

Allwave Electric & Allwave Battery

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*Newfoundland Distributors*

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**REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST,  
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**Kielley's Drug Store,**  
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Drugs, Chemicals, Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Toilet  
Articles, Perfumes, Garden Seeds.

Sunday Hours: 10.30 to 11.30 a.m.; 2 to 3.30 p.m.; 8 to 9 p.m.

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Telephone 201.

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**PAINTER and DECORATOR.**

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'Phone 2103 J.

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**"Victory" Brand Clothing  
FOR MEN AND BOYS.**

Also, Ladies' Fall Coats: Leather, Serge, etc.,  
American Style.

Overalls, Work Shirts, Pants, Breeks, Ragla

Latest designs in Suits, Fall Overcoats, etc.

Large stocks ready for the Fall trade.

Merchants, place your order now.

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**The Colonial Provision and Grocery Store**

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St. John's, Newfoundland

**M. F. CAUL, LIMITED**

... Importer of ...

Provisions and Groceries Produce, Feeds and Fruit

**NEW GALVANIZING PLANT**

United Nail & Foundry Company, Limited.

In the window of Ayre & Sons, Ltd., Hardware Store, was recently a striking display of Galvanized Ware by United Nail & Foundry Company, Limited.

This progressive firm has recently installed an up-to-date Galvanizing Plant, using the newest hot-dip process. This plant at the Nail Factory building on Hamilton Street is a credit to our industry, and one is struck with the resourcefulness and ability of our local workmen, who have learned this business thoroughly from the raw material to the finished product.

The Nail Plant is exceptionally well designed for rapid production. The nails are taken from the tumbling mills in 50 lb. lots, and run on an overhead carrier to the hoppers in the galvanizing shop, where they are fed into the pickling tanks, heaters, and galvanizing baths, after which they pass through a number of machines to become the bright, finished product. Thousands of galvanized nails are manufactured, from large roofing to wharf spikes, and all are put up in the same size bags as the common wire nails, but labelled with red or blue tags instead of white. Each tag bears the following unconditional guarantee: "We guarantee to replace this bag of nails found inferior."

One may also see an absolutely new departure in local industry in the manufacture of Water Buckets. These buckets are splendidly made and galvanized by the Company, also Light and Telephone Equipment, Cold Storage Plant Equipment, etc.

It is gratifying to see our local factories making such strides as they have done in the past few years. Every article manufactured and locally means more wages, money in circulation, and better times.

# Labrador Answers.

(Through a Grenfell Worker.)

**L**ABRADOR and Northern Newfoundland are two of the most misunderstood places in the world. An old history book tersely states, "Labrador was discovered by the English. There is nothing in it of any value." The Pepsys of France, Jacques Cartier, informs us in his Journal, "There is not one carteloade of earte in the entire country. Verily it is a place fitte only for wilde beastes."

The word itself is derived from the Portuguese, and means "Labourer's Land." But it is possible that these early visitors, seeking their historic paths to a new world along these "wonderstrands," did not see through the fog which still so often

Come-By-Guess, etc., or small islands like Tumble-Down-Dick and Pick-Me-Up-Richard. During the short "open water," fishing schooners proudly sail through "Bites" and "Tickles" (the latter so-named because by their narrowness they tickle the ship's sides in passing). In Labrador in October, in North Newfoundland in December, this mail steamer breaks her way for the last time into snowbound bays already "catching over" with "young" ice. Her black wake soon freezes solid. From then until the following summer, nothing moves from those harbors except by dogteam.

A few Eskimo, and small nomadic bands of Montagnais and Nascoptic Indians still remain in the North; but far the most numerous "liveyers" of The Coast to-day are the descendants of the settlers who came from Great Britain, with a few from Ireland and France, beginning in the early 1600's. The Labrador fishery was then, as it still remains, one of the finest in the world. Although in the interior the people trap for valuable furs, the mainstay of the country is the fishery, which can be carried on only during the few brief months of "open water," when the ice reluctantly leaves the harbors. Incidentally, though salmon, herring or halibut may achieve the dignity of personal mention, should one hear the "fish are in," one knows the reference is to the fishery's real *raison d'être*, the obsequitous cod.

What of the attempts to "break the ice" for Labrador, and to pass her barrier of "bergs"? There is one element in those cold currents which constantly runs warm—the enthusiasm felt for those coasts by those who know them, and for the name that is synonymous with them—Sir Wilfred Grenfell. "Grenfell of Labrador" has become a significant title. In 1892, after his graduation from Oxford and the London Hospital, he sailed from England in a ninety-ton ketch the *Albert*, fitted amidstships with a hospital ward and dispensary, to investigate conditions among the Anglo-Saxon fishermen of Labrador and Northern Newfoundland. Previous to that time there had never been a resident doctor on these coasts, and the most minor injury or illness, such as a scratch from a fish hook, or a simple cold, had too often spelled blood poisoning, permanent disability or death.

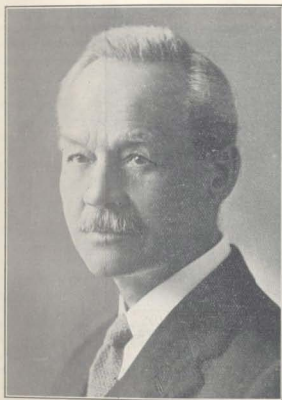
His greeting at his first port of call came from a schooner captain who asked, "Are you a *real* doctor, Sir?"

"That's what I call myself."

"Well," ventured the fisherman, "We haven't any money, but we've wonderful glad to see you just the same!"

One of his first patients crawled on board the hospital ship, dragging behind him a useless leg—the case of a dislocated hip from a fall from a roof, with no possible previous chance for surgical attention. Operations were performed on the beach, or in the cottages by the light of a kerosene lamp. That first summer alone the *Albert's* case records showed over eight hundred patients treated. The challenge of Labrador proved so insistent that the following year Sir Wilfred gave up all thoughts of a London practice, returned, and built his first hospital.

To-day, scattered along those coasts about one hundred and fifty miles apart, there are five Grenfell hospitals, six nursing stations, four combined orphanage-boarding schools, hospital ships, industrial stations, clothing distribution centers, agricultural efforts, and other means to induce a better civilization.



SIR WILFRED GRENFELL, K.C.M.G., M.D.

covers the Coast, and could not realize the beauties of her fjords, her northern lights, and her Grand Falls—twice the height of Niagara. The story may yet prove to be that of the "Ugly Duckling," for the world does not appreciate the commercial value of her fishery or her mineral assets. Labrador is still to-day a land of "ice and isolation."

This subarctic peninsular dependency of Great Britain's oldest colony, Newfoundland, has fifteen hundred miles of barren, rocky coastline. Groups of white cottages cling almost as if in self protection to cliffs so stern and forbidding that one feels their acquaintance must be worth cultivating. During the brief summer a mail boat calls spasmodically at communities with charming picturesque names, such as Ragged Islands, Seal Harbour, Ironbound Islands, Seldom-Come-By, Run-By-Chance,



Someone has tersely described this work as an "international, non-sectarian, humanitarian, medical mission." It has a permanent, all-year round staff of sixty—doctors, nurses, teachers and social workers; with a supplementary summer staff of approximately one hundred volunteers—young people helping in any way they can, entirely at their own expense. The Grenfell Alumni Association to-day numbers nearly two thousand.

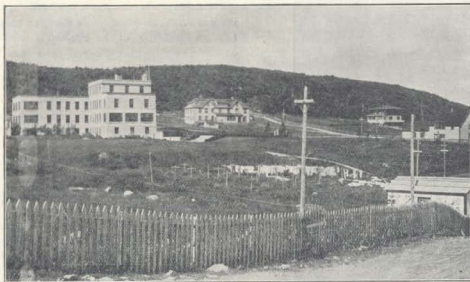
A Grenfell worker, on being asked if she had found Labrador a healthful climate, replied: "Yes, but there is one thing we all get—something incurable which gets into your system and keeps returning, but which is never fatal. It is called 'Grenfellitis,' and its most dangerous symptoms is a lasting enthusiasm for the North!"

The Grenfell Association work is divided into four districts, each in charge of a resident physician. Its headquarters are at St. Anthony, Northern Newfoundland, the location of its largest hospital, standardized by the American College of Surgeons with a rating of Grade A-1.

Interspersed between the hospitals are the nursing stations, where a trained nurse, in touch with the doctor whenever possi-

a bill of one thousand feet had to be descended. The dogs were unleashed. The nurse and the men shot down on the komatik. A rough spill caused the nurse a badly bruised arm. The patient proved to be a young boy, who had shot his arm nearly off and was completely exhausted from loss of blood. The only chance of saving his life lay in getting him to the hospital, fifty miles distant. Nineteen men and twenty-five dogs were required to negotiate the "steep ascent." They struggled through a biting blizzard in the darkness; but they reached the hospital just in time for the necessary operation to be performed. Six weeks later the boy, cured, returned home by open boat through the spring icefields.

The connecting links of the Grenfell Stations are the hospital ships, in which Sir Wilfred has every summer personally cruises the entire territory served by the Grenfell Mission. When the little boat enters a harbor, flying the International Grenfell Association flag, she blows her whistle and drops her anchor. In a few seconds the surrounding sea is black with dories, and the entire local population climbs over the side—some for clothing, some for legal advice (as Sir Wilfred is a magistrate



THE NEW GRENFELL HOSPITAL, AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, AT ST. ANTHONY, NFLD.

Photo by F. V. Chesman.

ble, cares for her communities' health. She has as a companion a social service worker. These two women carry the responsibility for the welfare of families within a radius of hundreds of miles.

Dogteams are winter ambulances. The wolf-like Labrador husky dog is a curious animal. Even his tail is a question mark. His bark is a howl. When one looks from a frosted window at the moon shining over a snow-covered frozen harbour, and listens to the husky band, the setting is true Grand Opera, with the orchestra slightly out of tune!

Yet it is by the help of these dogs and the komatik (sledge) that Grenfell doctors and nurses make their long winter medical "cruises." The recent fifty-mile-away sick call answered by a nurse is a common occurrence in the North. Though she had two men and six dogs to pull the komatik, it was found too dangerous to travel along the coast, as the sea ice had been broken in places by a heavy gale. The cliff route over the hills and barrens was the only alternative, a journey no dogteam had ever made before. Just before arriving at their destination,

as well as a surgeon), some because they are ill, some because they have been ill, and some because they think they may be before the hospital boat calls again!

Sir Wilfred is a master mariner, the "guiding light" of the ship. His crew is composed almost entirely of volunteers. Even the cook pays his own expenses, and although he is granted his honorary "Letter" for culinary achievement, Sir Wilfred once said that taking a volunteer cook was one of the greatest risks he ever made on the sea.

An important unit of the Grenfell Fleet is the supply schooner George B. Cluett, manned largely by a collegiate crew, which travels the Coast carrying materials, provisions and clothing to the stations.

One recent nautical addition is a repair dock for damaged vessels—a ship hospital at St. Anthony. The gift of an anonymous donor, it represents the only chance the fishermen have of mending vessels north of St. John's three hundred miles to the southward. Often the dock means the saving of the whole summer's fishery for a crew. Managed by the Grenfell Association.



ciation, there is a waiting list for its operating table all summer long.

Pioneer work was purely medical, but many years ago on entering a small harbor, Sir Wilfred was surprised to see no signs of welcome from one cottage. On landing he saw a flag at half mast. The father and mother had died the day before of pneumonia; and four small orphans were huddled abjectly on the fresh grave mound. This was the beginning of his Children's Home. Since then he has become, as he says, "residuary legatee" for all the waifs and strays on these northern coasts. These children attend the Grenfell Schools, where Latin and French classes are supplanted by Domestic Science and Manual Training, thus preparing them for life in the North.

In the hands of this rising generation lies the future of Labrador. When they show exceptional capability they are sent by the Grenfell Association to technical schools in the United States, Canada and England. They return to give the benefits of this supplementary education to their own people. These students are living examples that the handicaps of the North have been lack of opportunity and not lack of ability.

In addition to the four orphanage-boarding schools, in tiny, more remote villages volunteer Grenfell workers conduct summer classes. Often, in conjunction with the ABC's, public health instruction is given. At one of these schools, where gold stars were the reward for increased weight, a small boy, dressed in his Sunday best from the Mission clothing store, topped his shining appearance by a mop of tousled, yellow curly hair.

"Miss," explained his mother. "Such a time as I had with Jimmy! He wouldn't let me cut his hair, because he wanted one of those gold stars, and didn't want to lose any weight!"

In places where a bad fishery means increased poverty, substantial mid-day lunches are served to all school children. At the end of this course of instruction, even Jimmy dares to brave the barber's shears!

Troubles in the North are largely nutritional. The truth of the currently fashionable talk of vitamins is clearly shown in the intense suffering from beri-beri, scurvy, rickets and tuberculosis. Dietary deficiencies are largely due to the impossibility of raising vitamin-producing vegetables in the short growing season. During recent years, volunteer experts from American and English agricultural colleges have experimented with adapting the soil, and have taught these people who know so much of the sea harvest, pride in what the harvest of their own gardens can mean to them. Classes are held in the scientific preservation of native food products. The Garden Clubs of America have given greenhouses to each large Grenfell station, so that seedlings may be started under glass long before the subarctic climate would otherwise permit. To-day, the "blessing of turnips, cabbages, tomatoes, and what even might be termed the original "iceberg lettuce" has resulted in a marked decrease in nutritional diseases.

Live stock were practically impossible to maintain on the Coast. The Grenfell Mission now has its own cattle and poultry, with meat, milk and egg supply for hospitals and orphanages. A few years ago, adventurous volunteer helpers, realizing this need, were faced with the problem of transporting the barnyard through the icefields. In the New York Times appeared a picture entitled "The Labrador Goat Brigade" eight college girls each personally chaperoning a goat, for the benefit of the northern fisherfolk.

Incurable cases must exist in the North as elsewhere. Even twentieth century surgical miracles cannot prevent chronically

## Three Choices in Tea.

**1st—Common Teas, which have advanced more in price than any other Tea.**

**2nd—Good Tea, which has not gone up so much. "Red Rose Tea is Good Tea."**

**3rd—Fine Tea, which has gone up less than any other Tea. "Estabrooks Orange Pekoe is Top Quality Tea."**

disabled patients in any land. In a country where the chief occupation is the hazardous calling of the fishery, it is sheer tragedy to send the breadwinner home to an empty cupboard, his means of livelihood removed, and a wife and children to support. To provide for such contingencies, occupational therapy was introduced into the hospitals. Chronic patients were taught to carve toys from the native walrus and norwhale tusk ivory, and from locally found wood. Throughout the generations, also, the women have handed down the art of rug-hooking and weaving. Remunerative employment is now given to some twenty-five hundred people—women and disabled men. The Grenfell Association supplies the materials, supervises the work, and markets the products in the United States, England and Canada, through private sales and at Grenfell Labrador Industries shops at 370 Fourth Avenue (New York Life Insurance Building), New York, and 1632 Locust Street, Philadelphia. In the summer, the Labrador industrial goods are sold also at teahouses managed by volunteers who have worked on the Coast. These are the Dogteam Tavern, located on Route 7, Ferrisburg, Vermont, and the Connecticut Dogteam Tea House, Oxford, Connecticut, near New Haven. The sale of these handicrafts represents a chance to supplement incomes from the fishery. Very often it means adequate provisions for the family during the long subarctic winter.

Years ago, to avoid any possible pauperization of such a splendid Anglo-Saxon race, Sir Wilfred developed a policy in direct antithesis to the dole. In return for some form of labor-rug-hooking, land-development, etc., a slip is given entitling the recipient to payment in cash, or in food and clothing. Each of the stations has its own "clothing store," where the people may obtain warm wardrobes in return for work. Incidentally, any girl working on the Mission is considered by the people to be a nurse. While outfitting a "customer," one worker was asked:

"Are you a nurse, Sister?"

"No."

"Are you a school teacher then, Miss?"

Another "No."

"Well," ventured the woman, "God bless you anyhow!"

Clothing is also distributed on board the hospital ships. One case outfitting a few summers ago was that of a small boy, aged twelve. The previous winter his father had been a victim of

beri-beri, but each day he had set his traps, in an effort to make a living for his family. Finally, unable from sheer physical exhaustion to do so any longer, the one chance of their survival lay in reaching Spotted Islands, twenty miles out to sea. The twelve-year old son packed his father, mother and small brother in the komatik box, and with the help of the dogs, picked his way to the islands. Just as they reached their destination, his father died. Leaving his mother and brother to exist on mussels as best they could, the child returned to the mainland to bury his father's body. Then once more he made the journey to the island, to take up the responsibility of caring for his family.

A few weeks later the winter broke, and the Grenfell nurse at St. Mary's River filled an open boat with food and clothing, and threading her way north through the sea ice, arrived at other villages just in time to save other families from a similar fate.

This story has been written by Sir Wilfred for the Grenfell Juniors, a supporting organization composed of boys and girls in the United States, England and Canada who really wish to help the North. Sir Wilfred chose this as illustrative of the truth that the donors of that food and clothing, drugs, money and supplies, helped the Coast just as much as if they had actu-

ally done so.—it can all be summed up in the true story of "Uncle George Holley, of Fox Harbour.

One night, during the wild sort of storm which at times is "specialty of the Coast," a fisherman called at the hospital with an S.O.S. Sir Wilfred accompanied the man in his dory five miles through wind and waves until they reached his tiny cottage. Climbing a rickety ladder to the loft he found the patient. He was an old man, dying of an agonizing cancer of the throat. His last days were being made as bearable as possible by the loving ministrations of his blind wife, and by the family.

"Uncle" George Holley, the fisherman with whom they lived. After caring for the invalid, Sir Wilfred descended the ladder.

"Uncle George," he asked, "what relation are these people to you?"

"They're nary kith nor kin, Sir. They are just neighbors."

"How long have they been with you?"

"Just over a twelvemonth."

"Do they pay you anything?"

"No," replied the man in surprise. "They haven't anything."

"Uncle George," said Sir Wilfred, "you have barely enough food and clothing for yourself and for your own family for coming hard winter. Why ever did you take these complete strangers, and feed and care for them for over a year?"

"Well, Sir," replied Uncle George, looking up with an amazed smile, "What would you do?"



HOSPITAL SHIP "STRATHCONA" AT CONCHE, WHITE BAY.

ally been in that boat with the nurse. This work cannot go on without the help of our friends.

Although the Northland may seem very far away, the central office of the International Grenfell Association is at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. There are supporting offices in London, England, Ottawa, Boston, and St. John's, Newfoundland. The work is supported in part by a small endowment fund, but to a large extent by voluntary contributions. Invaluable \$3.00 memberships applied to the maintenance of the work on the Coast, bring with them a subscription to our quarterly, illustrated magazine, "Among the Deep Sea Fishers," containing articles by Sir Wilfred and other staff members, with news of the Coast—Laborator Current Events.

And so through the years Sir Wilfred Grenfell has found greater and greater joy in living, and achievement has brought its own reward. As he himself says, "The Lure of the Labrador is not in its finished civilization. It is in its eternal challenge to help others—the Chivalry of the Christ Service."

As to how he himself and his colleagues feel about the people among whom they have lived and worked—why hundreds have been glad to help him on those coasts—and why he has given what the title of his autobiography calls "Forty Years for Lab-

## New Watches.

A. Arnold & Co., of London, England, have just placed the market their New 30 hour Lever Stop Watch. This watch has an accurate lever movement, and a "Dial" which is graduated in 15 h seconds. This should prove very useful, as accurate reading tests within 15 h seconds can be taken with ease. There is also an improved side action whereby the watch can be stopped and started instantly. They intend marketing the watches at 10s. 6d. each with a 2 year's guarantee. Same wrist watches 15s. Guaranteed 3 years.

Another remarkable watch is Arnold Appointment Alarm Watch which will ring an alarm at any appointed time. It is ordinary size pocket watch, with an alarm bell ingeniously fitted guaranteed for 3 years at 25s. each, and also Arnold's model Independent "Flyback Recorder" Stop Watch with graduated in 15 h seconds 25s. each, guaranteed 3 years.

Agent and Representative wanted at once to introduce "Arnold's Stop Watches" and "Sports Watches."

Address A. Arnold & Co., (Arnold C. Spieler) 122, St. James Street, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1, England, and 17, Elm Avenue, Golders Green, N.W. 11, England.

# Poetry's Reward.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July, 1934.



UT of the experience of his threescore and ten years, John Milton Smither, writer and idealist of the Middle West, is convinced that most people are poets, wordless perhaps, but poets in the sense of love and appreciation for the lovely. He has observed those who sang fervently of nature's largesse, of the great, the small, the arresting, without knowledge of form and pattern. He has seen lofty thoughts stayed and silenced by improper and faulty expression.

His plan has rayed out in various cultural directions leading to the study of artists and their work and the general enrichment of the thinking of his students. Some individuals are receiving their instructions by mail, and the activity is spreading far afield through word of mouth of its grateful participants.

This gentle apostle of poetry now awakes to the prospect of a book of 52 lessons, his own outlined work, being offered and sold by one who has attended his classes, with an unexpected but welcome royalty for the teacher. Thus the love of poetry justifies itself in a fitting reward to its faithful devotee.

## GLADNESS.

By John Milton Smither.

(For The Newfoundland Quarterly.)

I SHALL not join in sorrowing  
Since I have found the God of gladness.  
I shall behold His smile at the flush of dawn,  
And in His solitaires that gem the night.  
Following Him through the seasons,  
I shall exult when the roses bloom,  
And the lilies hold aloft their chalices.  
When harvest is ripe, I shall have gratitude,  
Glorying in the fullness of His bounty;  
And when the breath of winter  
Shall cut myriad crystals  
With facets for reflecting rainbow gleams,  
Mine shall be unabated ecstasy,  
For I have found Omnipotence,  
The God of gladness.

Kansas City, Mo., July, 1934.



JOHN MILTON SMITHER, AUTHOR.

Because of this he decided upon a course which requires the unselfish giving of time to the betterment of verse writing. He proposed to teach versification in its correct form and terminology, without charge, to any who desired to learn. Many who responded to his offer find that they themselves possess the ability to sing joyously and freely of God's great universe.

He secured from the superintendent of schools of his city the privilege of holding a night class once each week in a high school building, and a large local daily publicized his project. He soon surrounded himself with a group of sincere workers who strove mightily for knowledge and ability. From those of tender years to at least one who, like her instructor, was threescore and ten, they toiled diligently and to a purpose.

To-day the much-beloved teacher is seeing fruits of his labor, for verses of his students are appearing in high-class daily papers.

## OH TREE!

By Charlotte M. Roberts.

(For The Newfoundland Quarterly.)

Oh tree!  
Upright you stand;  
You murmur not  
At storms that blow,  
But standing grow.  
You murmur not  
At summer's heat,  
But with your shadows  
Cool your feet.  
You murmur not  
At winter's blast,  
But store up vigor  
That will last.  
Your muted whispers  
Well I know,  
Through summer's heat  
And winter's snow,  
Are voiced with music  
Sweet and low.

Kansas City, Mo., July, 1934.



# VISIT America's Newest Playground NEWFOUNDLAND

## Land of Picturesque Beauty and Romantic Charm.



YEAR by year the trek of sportsmen and lovers of natural beauty to Newfoundland is gaining in numbers. The oldest of Britain's colonies has become the newest playground of North America. In this unspoiled vacation-land, the summer visitor finds his dreams fulfilled. There are the finest of fishing, especially for that king of the rivers, the salmon; rugged, natural beauty; a stimulating

climate; a bracing ocean voyage each way; comfortable and modern accommodation; interesting people to meet; improved roads to motor on; and freedom from irksome passport or customs regulations. If you have not seen Newfoundland, treat yourself this year to the finest vacation you have ever had. Come to the Ancient Colony and fill your storehouse of memories and your kitbag with health.

### Magnificent Scenery.

The appeal of Newfoundland is the appeal of Nature. Six thousand miles of rugged coastline have given the island the name of the Norway of the new world. Miles of flashing streams; stretches of silvery beaches; stands of noble conifers; interesting villages—these await the lover of beauty.

The weather is warm on summer days; the nights are cool. Sea breezes sweep the Island.

In and about the city of St. John's one finds notable contrasts between the metropolitan banking and business offices and the fine marine drive, beautiful Bowring Park, quaint Quidi Vidi, rolling Bally Haly golf course and fleets of fishing vessels.

### Easy to Get There.

It is easy to get to Newfoundland from anywhere in Canada, the United States or Great Britain. There are steamship services direct from New York, Boston, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Liverpool, Charlottetown and North Sydney.

Those who wish to take the overland route through the heart of this new land of scenic appeal will find the railway spanning the island, modern and efficient. It makes connections at Port aux Basques with its own steamers linking with the Canadian mainland at North Sydney.

One may choose a sea voyage or a combination of sea voyage and land route and find access to Newfoundland's vacationland as simple as it is interesting.

### Excellent Motoring.

Newfoundland is engaged in a programme of highway, improvement that has proceeded so far that excellent motoring is insured to those who bring their own cars or rent cars for their stay. Over 800 miles of improved highway exist, reaching out into all points in the beautiful Avalon and Burin Peninsulas and elsewhere in the island. High gulches are spanned by modern concrete bridges. The highways skirt, in many cases, the coastline, unreeling in turn scores of the most amazing views of high cliffs and low, far flung beaches. Motoring makes Newfoundland a vacationland for the whole family.

### Notable Fishing.

From coast to coast in Newfoundland the fisherman and the hunter find their paradise. One-third of the surface of the island is fresh water. In these lakes, rivers and ponds, salmon and trout abound in salmon that reach up to forty pounds, and trout of half a dozen varieties. Regulations for non-resident fishermen are simple and are designed to encourage visits from anglers from outside the country.

Fishermen's lodges and excellent inland hotels are scattered widely.

The best fishing locations are well chartered and the sportsman can obtain all necessary information from the Tourist Bureau, the hotels, the steamship companies, the Newfoundland Railway, etc.

**Commission of Government of Newfoundland, - Government Offices, St. John's**



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About 8 acres on Soldier's Path,

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# Customs Circular.

No. 15.

**WHEN TOURISTS, ANGLERS and SPORTSMEN** arriving in this Colony bring with them Cameras, Bicycles, Angler's Outfits, Troutng Gear, Fire-arms, and Ammunition, Tents, Canoes and Implements, they shall be admitted under the following conditions:—

A deposit equal to the duty shall be taken on such articles as Cameras, Bicycles, Troutng poles, Fire-arms, Tents, Canoes, and tent equipage. A receipt (No. 1) according to the form attached shall be given for the deposit and the particulars of the articles shall be noted in the receipt as well as in the marginal cheques. Receipt No. 2 if taken at an outport office shall be mailed at once directed to the Assistant Collector, St. John's, if taken in St. John's the Receipt No. 2 shall be sent to the Landing Surveyor.

Upon the departure from the Colony of the Tourist, Angler or Sportsman, he may obtain a refund of the deposit by presenting the articles at the Port of Exit and having them compared with the receipt. The Examining Officer shall initial on the receipt the result of his examination and upon its correctness being ascertained the refund may be made.

No groceries, canned goods, wines, spirits or provisions of any kind will be admitted free and no deposit for a refund may be taken upon such articles.

**H. V. HUTCHINGS, Deputy Minister of Customs.**

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. John's, Nfld., September, 1934.



## Prepayment of Import Duty by Customs Stamps on Advertising Matter, etc.

The Honourable the Minister of Finance and Customs, under the provisions of Item 306 (f) of the "Revenue Act, 1925," has been pleased to approve of the following regulations respecting prepayment of Import Duty by Customs Stamps on Advertising matter etc., viz:—

1.—Customs Duty Stamps, for the payment of import duties

on advertising matter, price lists and catalogues, can be obtained in one, three and five cents each on application to the Deputy Minister of Customs, St. John's, Newfoundland, or to the Secretary, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 53 Victoria Street, London, or to the Superintendent of the Newfoundland Post office, North Sydney, Cape Breton.

2.—The duty stamps are to be affixed on each package for the amounts of duty payable on the same, and should be affixed to the reverse side of the packages.

3.—Packets bearing Customs duty stamps on arrival at an port in Newfoundland, shall be transferred to the Customs, to be checked for proper payment of duty and to have the Customs duty Stamps thereon cancelled by marking same with the Customs dating stamp, or other cancellation stamp.

4.—Item 306 (f) of the Revenue Act, 1925, provides "that on the goods specified in the foregoing item and imported by mail on and after July 1st, 1925, duties may be paid by Customs Revenue Stamps, under regulations made by the Minister of Finance and Customs, at the rates specified in the said item except that on each separate package weighing not more than one ounce the duty shall be one cent."

5.—The articles specified in Item 306 (e) of the Revenue Act, are:—

"Advertising Pamphlets, Advertising Show Cards, Illustrations, Advertising Periodicals; Price Books, Catalogues and Price Lists; Advertising Almanacs and Calendars; Patent Medicines or other Advertising Circulars, Fly Sheets or Pamphlets; Advertising Chromos, Chromotypes, Olegographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing and having any advertising or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including Advertising Bills, Folders, and Posters or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertising purposes, N.O.P."

Packages weighing 1 oz and less shall pay.....	1c.
For weights over 1 oz and up to 2 oz.....	2c.
" " " 2 " " " 3 " .....	3c.
" " " 3 " " " 4 " .....	4c.
" " " 4 " " " 5 " .....	5c.
" " " 5 " " " 6 " .....	6c.
" " " 6 " " " 7 " .....	7c.
" " " 7 " " " 8 " .....	8c.
" " " 8 " " " 9 " .....	9c.
" " " 9 " " " 10 " .....	10c.
" " " 10 " " " 11 " .....	11c.
" " " 11 " " " 12 " .....	12c.
" " " 12 " " " 13 " .....	13c.
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**H. V. HUTCHINGS, Deputy Minister of Customs.**

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. John's, Nfld., September, 1934.

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CITY OF ST. JOHN'S



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## Public Notice.

All persons intending to buy or lease land for Building purposes are hereby notified before finalizing the purchase or lease to apply at the Office of the City Engineer, City Hall, for information as to whether or not permission will be given to erect houses or other buildings on the said land.

**J. J. MAHONY,**  
City Clerk.

City Hall, September, 1934.

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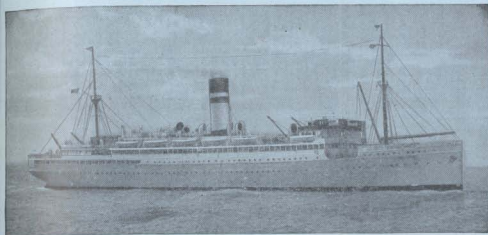
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