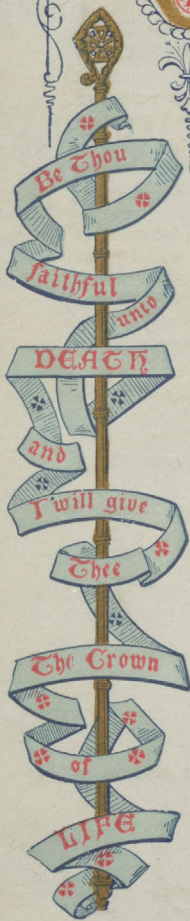


# SCRAP BOOK



Certificate  
of **C**onfirmation



**T**his is to Certify

That *Edward St. Winstow*  
received **C**onfirmation at the  
hands of the Right Rev. Father in  
God *Arthur* Lord Bishop  
of *Down*  
at *Christ Church, Deer Park*  
on *Friday, May 17<sup>th</sup> 1901*

Received First Communion

On *May 19<sup>th</sup> 1901*

*J. W. Paterson*  
Rector.



THE LOCAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.—Mr. C. B. Grier, at the finish of his drive.



THE LOCAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.—Mr. Alex. Wilson, jr., of Royal Montreal, holder of the Canadian amateur championship.



ter Molson, of Montreal, who is considered to be the finest Wing layer in the Quebec Union.

### SANTOS-DUMONT REAPPEARS.

Is Attracting Attention by Experiments With Diminutive Monoplane.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Paris, April 13.—Santos Dumont, who has been "lying low" for some time as far as aeronautics are concerned, has during the last eight days attracted considerable attention by experiments he is making with his diminutive monoplane flying machine at Saint Cyr.

This monoplane, which is named "Mademoiselle," probable to indicate its slight build, can easily be carried on an automobile.

The apparatus is less than twenty feet long and fifteen feet broad. Its total weight, when Santos Dumont is on board, is only 330 pounds. The twenty-four horsepower motor with which it is fitted is sufficient to give a speed of seventy kilometres per hour. "Mademoiselle," is built of canvas and bamboo. Santos Dumont believes that there is a great future for his monoplane.

### FOR GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

Anglicans Will Try to Get it for Manitoba.

Western Associated Press.

Winnipeg, June 14.—At the Synod of the diocese of Rupert's Land, which opens here to-morrow Canon Murray will move, seconded by Mr. E. D. Martin, President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, that the house put itself on record in favor of municipal ownership of the liquor traffic in the Province of Manitoba, along the lines of the Gothenburg system. The Provincial Legislature will be asked to deal with the matter and to pass an Act so that, on a vote in that direction by a municipality, it can then acquire all the licenses within its jurisdiction by compulsory purchase. It is likely that the temperance interests will support the proposal.

Scrapbook of  
E. S. Winslow later  
known as  
Edward Winslow-Spragge

Faculty of Applied Science.



Montreal.

March 30th. 1906.

The Treasurer,  
McGill Rugby Football Club.

Dear Sir,

I beg to request that you will send me a cheque in favour of Mr. W. Vaughan, Bursar, McGill University, for \$203.03, being the cash balance to your credit for the current year, as per your statement.

Yours very truly

Sec'y., "G. and A." Committee.

McGILL RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

SEASON 1905

*year before  
I was treasurer  
I was treas in 1906  
Wm. St. John*

RECEIPTS

<u>Grounds Committee:</u>			
Annual Grant	(portion of)		250 00
<u>Gate Receipts:</u>			
Toronto Match		475 25	
Ottawa Match		769 15	
Queen's "		190 05	1434 45
<u>Interest:</u>			
Molsons Bank			1 33
			<u>1685 78</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

<u>Travelling Expenses etc.</u>			
Ottawa Trip	105.20		
Lennoxville Trip	88.10		
Toronto Trip	314.85		
Kingston Trip, 1st Team	166.90		
do do 2nd Team	142.65		
Delegates Expenses to Toronto	50.00	867 70	
<u>Matches in Montreal:</u>			
Toronto Game	47.05		
Ottawa "	17.75		
Queen's "	15.75	80 55	
<u>General Expenses:</u>			
Theatre Tickets (Toronto Club)	28.50		
R. & W. Kerr	127.10		
Banquet (Historical Football Club)	128.10		
Sweaters	80.00		
Advertising & Printing	79.80		
Dr. F. G. Henry	33.00		
Fees to Union	25.00		
Sundries	83.00	584 50	1532 75
<u>Surplus</u>			153 03
<u>Balance from last Season</u>			50 00
<u>In Molsons Bank</u>			<u>\$203 03</u>

E. & O. E. Montreal, 19th March, 1906

Treasurer.

*Macintosh Hyde*

Accountants

at breakfast on Wednesday morning  
in the Union at 9.30 A.M.

Yours truly,

*Henry T. Bovey*

Faculty of Applied Science.



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0 02  
3 72  
2 82

GRADUATES IN APPLIED SCIENCE. 103

\$20 00

1908.—Continued.

McFee, Malcolm Charles Coll. . . . . Ch. B.Sc., B.A. 164 Hutchison Street, Montreal, Que.	
McGuire, Gordon . . . . . Ry. B.Sc.	
Melhuish, Paul . . . . . Ci. B.Sc. c/o The Warren Construction Co., 317 Beck Building, Portland, Oregon. (Home, 27 Beverley Road, Barnes, Eng.)	
Mohan, Richard Thomas . . . . . Ch. B.Sc. Lincoln Park, N.Y.	
Montgomery, Edgar Gordon . . . . . Mi. B.Sc. New Richmond, Que.	
Moore, William John . . . . . Me. B.Sc. 40 Lorne Avenue, Montreal, Que.	
Morrin, Arthur David . . . . . El. B.Sc. Beech Ridge, Argenteuil Co., Que.	
Morrow, Hugh Mervin . . . . . Ci. B.Sc. Thetford Mines West, Que.	
Mulligan, William Hugh . . . . . El. B.Sc. M. L. H. & P. Building, Montreal, Que.	
Murphy, William Hunt . . . . . Me. B.Sc. P. O. Box 748, Rochester, N.Y.	
Nicolls, Jasper Hervey Hume . . . . . Ch. B.Sc. ( $\frac{1}{2}B$ ). Graham, Que. (7 Gladstone Ave., Westmount, Que.)	
Norton, Thos. James . . . . . Me. B.Sc., B.A. (Laval). 806 Craig Street East, Montreal, Que.	
Paré, Alphonse Arthur . . . . . Mi. B.Sc. c/o Δ K.E. McTavish Street, Montreal, Que.	
Parham, John Bright . . . . . El. B.Sc. 10 Bellingham Road, Outremont, Que.	
Pease, Edson Raymond . . . . . El. B.Sc. c/o Western Canada Power Co., Stave Falls, Ruskin, B.C.	
Perry, Kenneth Meikle . . . . . El. B.Sc. Montreal Engineering Co., Montreal, Que.	
Pitts, Gordon McLeod . . . . . Ci. B.Sc., M.Sc. 323 Somerset Street, Ottawa, Ont.	
Pratt, Austin Craig . . . . . Ry. B.Sc. 105 Vittoria Street, Ottawa, Ont.	

*Handwritten notes:*  
0 02  
3 72  
2 82  
\$20 00  
1533 75  
153 03  
50 00  
\$203 03

34 50	1532 75
	153 03
	50 00
	<u>\$203 03</u>

For explanation of marks, etc., see page 37.

Faculty of Applied Science.



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Sec'y., "G. and A." Committee.



*McGill*

0 02  
3 72  
12 82

1429 42  
  
320 00

1908.—Continued.

- Raphael, Gordon Stewart.....El.  
B.Sc.  
Barnet, B.C.
- Read, Herbert William.....El.  
B.Sc. (†B), B.A. (Mt. Allison).  
Stonehaven, N.B.
- Richards, Edward Lorenzo.....El.  
B.Sc.  
Port Antonio, Jamaica, B.W.I.
- Ross, Cecil Middleton.....Mi.  
B.Sc.  
Crown Reserve Mine, Jerome Lake, Cobalt, Ont.
- Ross, Donald.....El.  
B.Sc.  
402 2nd Street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Ruttan, Francis Norlande.....Ar.  
B.Arch.  
142 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont.
- Scott, George Edward.....Ci.  
B.Sc.
- Scott, William Gordon.....El.  
B.Sc.  
Valleyfield, Que.
- Sheen, Herbert Llewellyn.....El.  
B.Sc.  
218 Wolfe Street, Peterborough, Ont.
- Spencer, Walter Hutchins.....El.  
B.Sc.  
28 Bishop Street, Montreal, Que.
- Sproule, Gordon St. George.....Mi.  
B.Sc. (†), M.Sc.  
55 St. Mark Street, Montreal, Que.
- Stitt, Ormond Montgomery.....Ci.  
B.Sc.  
550 McLaren Street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Trimingham, James Harvey.....El.  
B.Sc.  
McGill University, Montreal, Que.
- Turnbull, Kenneth.....Me.  
B.Sc.  
With Mond Nickel Co., Montreal, Que.
- Vipond, William Stanley.....El.  
B.Sc., M.Sc.  
645 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.
- White, Herbert Barclay.....El.  
B.Sc.
- Whitton, Corbett Francis.....Me.  
B.Sc.
- Wilson, William Seath.....Ci.  
B.Sc.
- Winslow, Edward Spragge.....Me.  
B.Sc.  
c/o Canadian Rand Co., Ltd., Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

*Handwritten notes:*  
1901  
1899  
1898  
1897  
1896

84	50	1532	75
		153	03
		50	00
		<b>\$203</b>	<b>03</b>

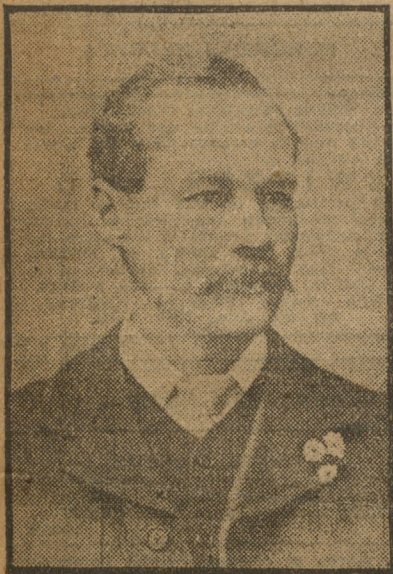
For explanation of marks, etc., see page 37.

# DR. GRENFELL AND HIS WORK AMONG DEEP SEA FISHERS

## Career of Exceptional Usefulness—Life's Story of Noted Lecturer

Dr. Grenfell, "Grenfell of Labrador," something more than a national figure for word of his work has gone abroad through many lands and has won him distinction wherever courage and devotion are held at their true value.

With a "parish" that extends from Ungava Bay in the Arctic, south to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, covering thou-



Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, C.M.G., who will lecture at St. James Methodist Church on Friday, April 23rd.

sands of miles of bleak coast line, Dr. Grenfell has found opportunity for a wonderful work that has brought not only health, but a measure of prosperity to settlers and fisher folk. His readiness to obey the call of duty, and his passion for his chosen work have enabled him to surmount all difficulties that stood in his way, and the story of his life since he devoted it to deep sea missions, reads like a romance.

Dr. Grenfell, who is an Oxford man, and whose work has been recognized by the bestowal of a C. M. G., was born on February 28, 1865, at Mostyn House School, Parkgate-by-Chester, England, and was named William Thomason. He is the second son of the Rev. Algernon Sidney Grenfell, and his mother prior to her marriage was Jane Georgina Hutchinson. His ancestry on both

sides is distinguished, his paternal grandfather, also a clergyman, was the second of three brothers, both of whom became Admirals. Their mother was a Sidney of Penshurst Castle. The eldest of these brothers was John Pascoe Grenfell (1800-1869), who with Admiral Cochrane cut out the Spanish Admiral's ship the Esmeralda, from under the Castle of Callao, from the midst of a squadron of armed vessels. The youngest brother, Sidney, won his promotion largely by hand to hand fighting, especially in South America. The second brother, who was Dr. Grenfell's grandfather, was a house master at Rugby in Arnold's time. The fighting blood of the Grenfells is still in evidence, and among Dr. Grenfell's relatives with a love of adventure is General Lord Francis Grenfell.

On his mother's side also Dr. Grenfell has relatives distinguished for having accomplished something. Her four brothers all attained high military rank in India, the eldest winning distinction during the Mutiny, fighting all through the defence of Lucknow. It is from this source that Dr. Grenfell probably gets his physical endurance which stands him in such good stead in his life in Labrador. A relative by marriage of Dr. Grenfell's, was Charles Kingsley, who married a Grenfell, and is said on one occasion when visiting the Doctor's father, to have taken the future "Grenfell of Labrador"

on his knee, and half in a joke to have pronounced a phrenological forecast of his life and temperament, which has been largely verified by time.

When Dr. Grenfell and his brother were boys of ten and eleven the railway had just reached Parkgate, and their great delight was to take lessons in driving the engine for a short distance. Another amusement was to frequent the banks of mud where the tide came up deeply and made the fishing for shrimps and mussels and cockles a huge delight. The banks also attracted legions of seabirds and the boys, borrowing muzzle loading guns, would spend glorious days stalking their prey. In their old night nursery they constructed a flat bottomed boat, in which they later carried out their plans for wonderful excursions, in which all sorts of boyish adventures happened.

The future Dr. Grenfell soon developed a scientific interest in the midst of his amusements and he learned to stuff and set birds. In his old home these cases of birds exist and beside them are many trophies sent from the frozen North. Surely in Dr. Grenfell's case the boy was father to the man, and his childish interest in fishermen and things of the sea became instrumental in deciding his life work, while his interest in anatomy awakened by his skinning and stuffing of birds easily led to his undertaking medical and surgical studies.

After his school days at Parkgate, of which his father was headmaster, Dr. Grenfell spent three years at Marlborough College, where he won a scholarship. Matriculating later at the University of London, he entered the London Hospital, and while studying there became deeply interested in the unfortunate of the great city. He was one of the founders of the Lads' Brigades and occupied himself with other philanthropic interests, but found time to distinguish himself as a football player. Later he spent a couple of term

at Queen's College, Oxford, where he won his "blue" for Rugby football.

When Dr. Grenfell decided to start his missionary career he obtained a Sunday school class of boys, who were typical East Londoners and in order to obtain an influence over them he and some of his medical student friends used to clear the furniture out of their dining room and replace it with a horizontal bar and some boxing gloves. In this way the friendship of the boys was won.

When his medical course was finished Dr. Grenfell, at the suggestion of Sir Frederick Treves, decided to try work among the deep sea fishermen on one of the vessels of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. In this way Dr. Grenfell's future course was first mapped out. He equipped himself by several years of cruising among deep sea fishermen in European waters, and established the medical mission to the fishermen of the North Sea.

In the spring of 1892 he set sail with a well selected crew from Great Yarmouth Harbor for Labrador, his vessel being a 97-ton steamer. His object was to see if he could benefit the English-speaking fishermen around the coast of Labrador and the best answer to the problem is the fact that within the first three months of his sojourn he had 900 patients. In 1893 the Battle Harbor Hospital was presented by friends in St. John's, Newfoundland, and a doctor and nurse put in charge. The same year the launch, "Princess May" was obtained. In 1894 Indian Harbor Hospital was opened for the summer, and Battle Harbor Hospital was kept open all winter. In this year Canadian friends began to help the mission. In 1895 the sailing hospital was replaced by the steamer Sir Donald, the gift of Lord Strathcona, and 1,900 people received treatment. Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, at this time presented a sailing boat, Urella McKinnon, to the mission. In 1896 a small co-operative store was opened at Red Bay in the Straits of Belle Isle, to help the settlers escape the "truck" system of trade. There are now five of these stores, and they have been of benefit to the very poorest. In 1897, the Julian Sheridan, given by a lady in Toronto, replaced the Sir Donald, which was sold. A large mission hall was attached to the Indian Harbor Hospital; and 2,000 patients were treated. In 1899 a steel steam hospital ship was built and fitted out in England, and in 1900, reached Labrador. The hospital at St. Anthony was started in that year, and a grant of £300 was received from the Newfoundland Government. A co-operative lumber mill was started to help the poorest settlers get remunerative work in winter. The schooner, Co-operator, was purchased by the people to assist the co-operative store efforts.

A new wing was added to the Battle Harbor Hospital in 1902 with a convalescent room and operating room. Indian Harbor Hospital was also enlarged; 2,774 patients receiving treatment. Co-operative stores to encourage cash dealing and thrift were opened in 1903 at West St. Modiste and at Flower's Cove. The following year an orphanage was built at St. Anthony's Hospital to accommodate 15 children; and a building was erected for teaching loom work and gen-

eral carpentering and lathe work. In 1905 a doctor was appointed at the request of the people on the Canadian Labrador with headquarters at Harrington, and the following year a new hospital and doctor's house were built at Harrington, thanks to the efforts of friends in Montreal and Toronto, the nurse and matron being furnished by the Victorian Order of Nurses.

In spite of the many demands upon his time Dr. Grenfell manages to do a good deal of literary work, and as a lecturer he makes a deep impression with his simple direct manner and habit of going straight to the point. Dr. Grenfell has met with much appreciation since his work became known, and the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of medicine, honoris causa, this being the first honorary M.D. degree conferred by Oxford. Later he was received in audience by the King, who after hearing of his work among the fisher folk of Labrador, personally invested Dr. Grenfell with the Order of C.M.G., which had been conferred upon him in the previous birthday honor list.

The scope of Dr. Grenfell's work may be gauged by the fact that he is a master mariner, justice of the peace, agent for Lloyd's, superintendent in Labrador of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, as well as author, lecturer, organizer, social worker, and physician—a tolerably good record for one man's life.

#### DR. GRENFELL TO WED.

Well Known Medical Missionary Has Fallen Victim to Cupid.

Chicago, July 12.—The engagement of Miss Anna MacClanahan, daughter of Mrs. E. B. MacClanahan, of Lake Forest, to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, of Labrador, which was announced yesterday, will interest many. Dr. Grenfell is one of the best known of British medical missionaries. He visited Chicago a year ago in the interest of his work, and was a frequent visitor at the home of Miss MacClanahan, whom he had met in Europe.

Dr. Grenfell is at the head of the Newfoundland and Labrador work of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, a British organization. Some two years ago King Edward created him a companion of St. Michael and St. George, and Oxford conferred upon him the only M. D. it ever bestowed.

He began his work in Labrador by feeding the hungry and looking after the wants of the needy in general. A recent writer said of him: "Dr. Grenfell is physician, preacher, teacher, magistrate, policeman, cartographer, master mariner, lifesaver, investigator of wrecks, and salvage captain for the whole region. Last season alone, with the Strathcona, he pulled not less than forty fishing boats off the rocks."

The Chicago girl he will take to his far off home is deeply interested in his work. She never has taken an active part in society. She is a great traveler, and has recently returned from Europe, where she travelled with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stirling and Miss Dorothy Stirling. She is a Bryn Mawr graduate. No date is set for the wedding.

# GREETINGS FOR THE REINDEER SHIP

## GLAD NEWS REACHED ST. ANTHONY ON A SUNDAY AFTER CHURCH

### Dr. Grenfell's Settlement to a Man Turned Out to Welcome the Herd, Which Was Three Hundred Strong—Excitement of Landing the Madded Animals on the Ice

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

ST. ANTHONY, January 20.—"D' reindeer's come." This official announcement was made by Rube, one of the local mainstays of the mission, to a group of volunteer workers who had just returned from church, Sunday, January 9. We all hustled outdoors to confirm the glad tidings, and saw a steamship's smoke behind a neck of land which shuts in the harbor. As we knew that she must have picked up our pilot, and would be some time coming in, we hurriedly ate dinner amid considerable excitement, before we put on our "racquets" or snow shoes.

Then the men watching on the hill came down with the news that the vessel, after coming to the edge of the ice and delaying a short time to send out a boat, had turned south, evidently intending to put into the next harbor, about two miles distant by land. It is a very bad harbor, and seldom used, if ever, by shipping, while St. Anthony is the best on the coast.

Following this announcement, which spread like wildfire, the whole population turned toward the little settlement of Cremelière, travelling over high hills by a poor and little used path. Obstacles like this, however, had no deterring effect on the crowd, for, driven on by wild excitement and enthusiasm, they made record-breaking time.

The ship had pushed through the ice for some distance, and, as we watched, she drew off and bucked the harbor ice at full speed. She made little progress, however, and gave it up after only one more attempt. The procession filed down the hill, out over the ice, and aboard the steamship. She was a Norwegian vessel, the Anita, 2,000 tons. According to the captain, she had been unable to break through the ice at St. Anthony, and had made for Cremelière, which was more open. The people here, however, declared she could with the greatest ease have gotten through if her captain had had the smallest ice experience.

English, Italian, Dutch, French  
and Spanish Schools  
"Old Masters"  
Paris: 41 Boulevard des Capucines.  
London: 175 New Bond Street.

below decks in temporary pens. The does, of which there are 250, seemed small, about the size of yearling red deer, as nearly as one could judge in the poor light. There are twenty-five bucks from four to ten years, broken to harness. The latter are about the size of an average horse, but not as high. Besides these are twenty-five oxen, or unbroken young bucks of three years old, for breeding later or breaking. All had their horns cut off before starting, to prevent fighting on the crowded ship.

In the hold beneath the deer was the reindeer moss, of which about a week's supply remained. We were overjoyed to confirm with our own eyes the statement that it is practically identical with the moss which covers the surface of Newfoundland and Labrador, called *cladonia rangiferina*.

The Lapps, of whom there are ten in all, three couples and a fourth couple with two boys, were, after the deer, the centre of interest. They are very short, about shoulder high to the average man, and have small, wizened faces, especially the women. The men wear moustaches, and brush them straight up, which adds to their queer appearance.

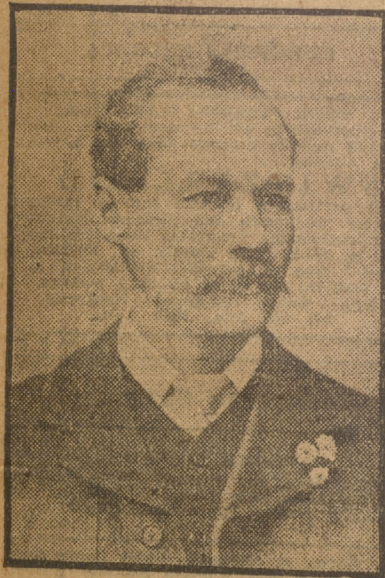
Both sexes wear deer skin breeches and knee-length coats, with the hair outside. The only difference in costume is the cap, the women wearing a close-fitting hood, and the men a cap with four stuffed cloth horns. Their clothes seem to be made of innumerable scraps sewn together; some have red cloth strips sewn into the seams. A murderous sheath knife and a tobacco pouch hung from the belt complete each costume. All the men chew, and both men and women smoke.

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When Dr. Grenfell decided to start his missionary career he obtained a Sunday school class of boys, who were typical East Londoners and in order to obtain an influence over them he and some of his medical student friends used to clear the furniture out of their dining room and replace it with a horizontal bar and some boxing gloves. In this way the friendship of the boys was won.

When his medical course was finished Dr. Grenfell, at the suggestion of Sir Frederick Treves, decided to try work among the deep sea fishermen on one of the vessels of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. In this way Dr. Grenfell's future course was first mapped out. He equipped himself by several years of cruising among deep sea fishermen in European waters, and established the medical mission to the fishermen of the North Sea.

In the spring of 1892 he set sail with a well selected crew from Great Yarmouth Harbor for Labrador, his vessel being a 97-ton steamer. His object was to see if he could benefit the English-speaking fishermen around the coast of Labrador and the best answer to the problem is the fact that within the first three months of his sojourn he had 900 patients. In 1893 the Battle Harbor Hospital was presented by friends in St. John's, Newfoundland, and a doctor and nurse put in charge. The same year the launch, "Princess May" was obtained. In 1894 Indian Harbor Hospital was opened for the summer, and Battle Harbor Hospital was kept open all winter. In this year Canadian friends began to help the mission. In 1895 the sailing hospital was replaced by the steamer Sir Donald, the gift of Lord Strathcona, and 1,900 people received treatment. Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, at this time presented a sailing boat, Urelia McKinnon, to the mission. In 1896 a small co-operative store was opened at Red Bay in the Straits of Belle Isle, to help the settlers escape the "truck" system of trade. There are now five of these stores, and they have been of benefit to the very poorest. In 1897, the Julian Sheridan, given by a lady in Toronto, replaced the Sir Donald, which was sold. A large mission hall was attached to the Indian Harbor Hospital; and 2,000 patients were treated. In 1899 a steel steam hospital ship was built and fitted out in England, and in 1900, reached Labrador. The hospital at St. Anthony was started in that year, and a grant of £300 was received from the Newfoundland Government. A co-operative lumber mill was started to help the poorest settlers get remunerative work in winter. The schooner, Co-operator, was purchased by the people to assist the co-operative store efforts.

A new wing was added to the Battle Harbor Hospital in 1902 with a convalescent room and operating room. Indian Harbor Hospital was also enlarged; 2,774 patients receiving treatment. Co-operative stores to encourage cash dealing and thrift were opened in 1903 at West St. Modiste and at Flower's Cove. The following year an orphanage was built at St. Anthony's Hospital to accommodate 15 children; and a building was erected for teaching loom work and gen-

# GREETINGS FOR THE REINDEER SHIP

## GLAD NEWS REACHED ST. ANTHONY ON A SUNDAY AFTER CHURCH

### Dr. Grenfell's Settlement to a Man Turned Out to Welcome the Herd, Which Was Three Hundred Strong—Excitement of Lapps Who Speak Norwegian.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

ST. ANTHONY, January 20.—"D' reindeer's come." This official announcement was made by Rube, one of the local mainstays of the mission, to a group of volunteer workers who had just returned from church, Sunday, January 6. We all hustled outdoors to confirm the glad tidings, and saw a steamship's smoke behind a neck of land which shut in the harbor. As we knew that she must have picked up our pilot, and would be some time coming in, we hurriedly ate dinner amid considerable excitement before we put on our "racquets" or snow shoes.

Then the men watching on the hill came down with the news that the vessel, after coming to the edge of the ice and delaying a short time to send out a boat, had turned south, evidently intending to put into the next harbor, about two miles distant by land. It is a very bad harbor, and seldom used, if ever, by shipping, while St. Anthony is the best on the coast.

Following this announcement, which spread like wildfire, the whole population turned toward the little settlement of Cremelière, travelling over high hills by a poor and little used path. Obstacles like this, however, had no deterring effect on the crowd, for, driven on by wild excitement and enthusiasm, they made record-breaking time.

The ship had pushed through the ice for some distance, and, as we watched, she drew off and bucked the harbor ice at full speed. She made little progress, however, and gave it up after only one more attempt. The procession filed down the hill, out over the ice, and aboard the steamship. She was a Norwegian vessel, the Anita, 2,000 tons. According to the captain, she had been unable to break through the ice at St. Anthony, and had made for Cremelière, which was more open. The people here, however, declared she could with the greatest ease have gotten through if her captain had had the smallest ice experience.

Mr. Cole, who is to be in charge of the fifty reindeer for the Harmsworth Pulp Mills, and Mr. Lindsay, who had volunteered to do this work for Dr. Grenfell, held a conference with the chief Lapps, through the interpreter. Three of these speak Norwegian, a language which they learned at the trading posts in their country. These three do the necessary talking for all, through the interpreter, as the others speak only Lapp, which even the interpreter doesn't understand.

The deer were stowed fore and aft just below decks in temporary pens. The does, of which there are 250, seemed small, about the size of yearling red deer, as nearly as one could judge in the poor light. There are twenty-five bucks from four to ten years old, for breeding later or breaking. All had their horns cut off before starting, to prevent fighting on the crowded ship.

In the hold beneath the deer was the reindeer moss, of which about a week's supply remained. We were overjoyed to confirm with our own eyes the statement that it is practically identical with the moss which covers the surface of Newfoundland and Labrador, called *cladonia rangiferina*.

The Lapps, of whom there are ten in all, three couples and a fourth couple with two boys, were, after the deer, the centre of interest. They are very short, about shoulder high to the average man, and have small, wizened faces, especially the women. The men wear moustaches, and brush them straight up, which adds to their queer appearance.

Both sexes wear deer skin breeches and knee-length coats, with the hair outside. The only difference in costume is the cap, the women wearing a close-fitting hood, and the men a cap with four stuffed cloth horns. Their clothes seem to be made of innumerable scraps sewn together; some have red cloth strips sewn into the seams. A murderous sheath knife and a tobacco pouch hung from the belt complete each costume. All the men chew, and both men and women smoke.

eral carpentering and lathe work. In 1905 a doctor was appointed at the request of the people on the Canadian Labrador with headquarters at Harrington, and the following year a new hospital and doctor's house were built at Harrington, thanks to the efforts of friends in Montreal and Toronto, the nurse and matron being furnished by the Victorian Order of Nurses.

In spite of the many demands upon his time Dr. Grenfell manages to do a good deal of literary work, and as a lecturer he makes a deep impression with his simple direct manner and habit of going straight to the point. Dr. Grenfell has met with much appreciation since his work became known, and the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of medicine, honoris causa, this being the first honorary M.D. degree conferred by Oxford. Later he was received in audience by the King, who after hearing of his work among the fisher folk of Labrador, personally invested Dr. Grenfell with the Order of C.M.G., which had been conferred upon him in the previous birthday honor list.

The scope of Dr. Grenfell's work may be gauged by the fact that he is a master mariner, justice of the peace, agent for Lloyd's, superintendent in Labrador of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, as well as author, lecturer, organizer, social worker, and physician—a tolerably good record for one man's life.

#### DR. GRENFELL TO WED.

##### Well Known Medical Missionary Has Fallen Victim to Cupid.

Chicago, July 12.—The engagement of Miss Anna MacClanahan, daughter of Mrs. E. B. MacClanahan, of Lake Forest, to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, of Labrador, which was announced yesterday, will interest many. Dr. Grenfell is one of the best known of British medical missionaries. He visited Chicago a year ago in the interest of his work, and was a frequent visitor at the home of Miss MacClanahan, whom he had met in Europe.

Dr. Grenfell is at the head of the Newfoundland and Labrador work of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, a British organization. Some two years ago King Edward created him a companion of St. Michael and St. George, and Oxford conferred upon him the only M. D. it ever bestowed.

He began his work in Labrador by feeding the hungry and looking after the wants of the needy in general. A recent writer said of him: "Dr. Grenfell is physician, preacher, teacher, magistrate, policeman, cartographer, master mariner, lifesaver, investigator of wrecks, and salvage captain for the whole region. Last season alone, with the Strathcona, he pulled not less than forty fishing boats off the rocks."

The Chicago girl he will take to his far off home is deeply interested in his work. She never has taken an active part in society. She is a great traveler, and has recently returned from Europe, where she travelled with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stirling and Miss Dorothy Stirling. She is a Bryn Mawr graduate. No date is set for the wedding.

#### ANIMALS IN GOOD CONDITION.

The captain told us that the Lapps had given the deer constant care during the voyage, even when both Lapps and deer were so seasick that they could hardly stand up. The excellent condition of the animals, in spite of the twenty-two days' voyage, confirmed his testimony.

With the Lapps were ten Lapland dogs to help herd the deer. These are mostly black, and much like the huskies, or Eskimo dogs, as regards heavy fur, short, pointed ears, and tails curved over the back, but are smaller and less fierce. After the necessary business had been settled it was decided to begin landing the deer early the next morning. The captain put up Mr. Lindsay on board, and, as it began to get dark about four o'clock, the rest of us started for St. Anthony.

Before light next morning, about eight o'clock, the path was alive with men on komatiks drawn by dog-teams ranging from three mongrel pups to the doctor's ten big Newfoundland and Eskimo dogs, on their way to help unload the reindeer.

We found the cove full of broken ice, and the steamship lying close inshore. The captain told us that during the night the wind had risen, causing a heavy sea in the open water, which had welled under the ice, raising and breaking it in spots, and driving the vessel toward the shore in spite of all efforts. About two o'clock she ran hard and fast on a rock, and lay bump-

ing and banging. A consultation of officers was held, steam was raised, and the ship finally worked off the rock. Although badly dented she was still seaworthy. The wind then took her further inshore, and the ice packed in around her.

When the Lapps had gone up on the hills to take the lay of the land, and examine the moss, though it was covered with ice and snow, they pronounced it identical with that in their own country, and fairly easy for the deer to get at, so a start was made. A gangplank was built of the ship's hatches and battens, and run from the big forward port-hole to the ice. The pens were then taken down and the deer run out through the port-hole to the ice. This was an arduous task. Each deer had to be caught, and forcibly hauled from the mass of bucking, charging animals to the opening, where two men, one on each side, pushed it on the gangplank. Often a deer would balk and have to be led or pushed all the way down the plank.

The Lapps did this trick very well by putting their arms around the deer's body just back of the shoulder, lifting its fore-legs just clear of the ground, and thus Spanish-walking it to the ice without resistance. One man tried to ride a big buck, but an inconvenient beam knocked him off, sprawling.

Once on the ice, the majority of the deer made for the shore, and followed their predecessors to the hills. A great many, however, seemed to have an irresistible desire to run around the ship's stern, and make off across the bay in exactly the opposite di-

rection from St. Anthony. Any number of men had come from all the little coves for miles up and down the coast to see the landing, and render any assistance which was needed; so we strung them out in a long line from the ship to the shore to act as a barrier to the reindeer.

In spite of shouting and waving of coats and arms, several of the deer (they are very fleet, even on the "nobbly" ice), managed to dodge through between the men, after which it was impossible to head them off, as several of the men found out by experiment. For the animals, frightened by the rough voyage, and strange conditions, seemed demoralized, and charged right at them.

#### DOGS UNUSED TO ICE.

The Lapps, however, manifested no concern about this scattering, and seemed confident that the deer would either drift back again to the main herd, if the wind was right; or be easily collected. Their dogs were unused to the ice, and consequently of no use to round them up in this case. The only mistake made was caused by the eagerness of the men, who knocked down too many of the pens at once, leaving a lot of deer plunging around. This was corrected in unloading the after hold, when one pen was taken down at a time.

One of the Lapps went up on the hills with the leader, a buck chosen from among the whole herd for his age, sagacity, and size, to gather in the stragglers. Every two or three minutes until he was out of sight, the Lapp women on the deck would shout in a shrill voice, "Schlug du bel-lu!" The Lapp responded by ringing the bell, which hung from the deer's neck. In spite of this, however, four of the frightened animals no sooner reached the ice than they turned and raced madly out of the harbor straight toward the sea. The ice in this direction was more open, and the sea still hove in under it with tremendous force, so that it rose and fell with the waves, although the whole space were open water.

For a long time the deer were seen to flounder over this heaving floor. Suddenly one disappeared, then the others vanished, and we thought they had gone down between chunks of ice. In a minute, however, all reappeared, scrambling up to another block. They are good swimmers, but we feared that they would be crushed by the pounding ice. One was seen to land on a long point, but the others kept out to sea and eventually reached an island about a mile and a half out. Half a mile of this distance they had to swim through a furious sea, and against the wind. We thought we had lost four in this way.

One of the Lapp women had fallen during the voyage from the ladder leading to the hold and broken her knee-cap; and as she was rather heavy she had been made comfortable right there on and under a pile of deer-skins and shawls, instead of being taken back to her second-class stateroom.

We explained through the interpreter that she had now come to a place where there was a hospital in which she would be kindly cared for and treated. She seem-

ed willing to go, and so was strapped to a little boat-shaped sled, hoisted up on deck, and lowered over the side, where she was dragged ashore and put upon a waiting komatik, which carried her to the hospital. The doctor thought her knee would best be helped by an operation, but her husband strenuously objected to this, saying: "O, well, she's a pretty old woman and doesn't need a very good leg any more." As she is fortunately only thirty-five, the doctor thinks that careful treatment will mend her leg nearly, though not quite as well as an operation would do.

#### HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS LANDED.

The personal and household effects of the Lapps were landed next, consisting mainly of sleds filled with deerskins, etc., and a couple of bales of "senegraes," done up in nets, the sedge which the Lapps stuff into their deerskin boots and mitts, instead of socks, which they do not wear at all. This was piled on the shore and hauled over to St. Anthony next day by dog teams, for the Lapps decided not to use the deer for any purpose until they had recovered from the excitement of landing and been assembled in one herd.

A busy and interesting day was ended by landing part of the remaining reindeer moss on the ice, after which we all adjourned to St. Anthony with all the Lapps, except one who stayed behind a while to rustle up some of the stray animals.

As the captain refused to risk his ship any longer in the region of ice by going to Loispport to fulfil his contract and land the deer for the Harmsworth Company, they had been landed with ours, with the intention of driving them up the two hundred miles in March over the land, which the Lapps said was a mere trifle. On our way back the wind freshened, and soon it was blowing a gale, as it had the previous night. At eight o'clock the Lapp who was collecting the stray deer had not yet returned, and as one of the men said, it was "wonderful dirty in on dem hills," snowing and pitch dark, so that one could hardly see a thing; and as he was unfamiliar with the country we began to be much worried for fear he should lose his way, go on and on until exhausted, and then sink down and freeze to death.

A rescue party followed the path back to the ship. They found that a good deal of the ice around the ship had been blown out, taking with it the portion of the moss, and they could not get aboard. They could get within shouting distance, however, by jumping from one piece to another, and learned that the Lapp had not returned to the ship.

They returned by another path, calling continually, but failed to find him. It occurred to us that the other Lapps did not seem at all disturbed because the man had not come back, and we asked them about him, but they seemed to think that he would be all right, even if he had to sleep sheltered, for they were accustomed to that sort of thing.

Next morning he turned up and reported twenty-odd deer added to the main herd. He seemed to think nothing of having spent the night collecting deer. He had been ten miles down the coast, and early in the morning had stopped at a fisherman's house to get something to eat.

This man is one of the Lapps who was hired by the American government to introduce domestic reindeer into Alaska and train the Eskimos as herders. The others had never before left their native land, on the border between Norway and Sweden, where they herd the deer on the hills in winter and fish in the valleys in summer. The Lapps were quartered temporarily in a small house, in which all their paraphernalia was stored. Here they stayed for a week, unpacking their stuff and loading their polkas, or sleds, with everything they needed in the country.

Every day some of the Lapps went out to round up more deer, and the main herd gradually grew in size. The deer were collected either by approaching them with the leader, whom they followed as he was led toward the main herd; or, if they refused to follow in this way the whole herd was led to the stray deer, and the latter were absorbed.

#### THE HERD NOW COMPLETE.

By the middle of the week the Lapps had assembled 285 deer, and the next day reported the whole 300 safe and sound in one herd. Needless to say, this remarkable record of braving the voyage and facing new conditions without the loss of a single deer pleased us exceedingly.

It was a great surprise, because with the necessarily rough handling during the landing, when men and deer were thrown down and trampled upon; the change of temperature from the ship to the open; the cold plunges of many of the deer who fell through the ice; the numerous slight accidents which in the importation to Alaska resulted in broken legs; the risk to those which swam to the island, but swam back safely in spite of the extreme cold and the floating ice; and the possibility of the deer that strayed near neighboring settlements being shot for wild caribou—with all these dangers and drawbacks the Lapps and deer had contended successfully, and we felt justly proud and thankful.

The deer were kept near the shore this side of Cremeliere, between two komatik paths, which was obviously an unsafe position on account of the dog teams which would soon be passing daily. It was therefore decided to move the herd further back into the country, to what are called the White Hills.

Mr. Lindsay went in to show the Lapps the land, taking a guide and the interpreter. At first they seemed dissatisfied, and said that the deer could never live there on account of the ice on the moss, which is thicker than usual this year, owing to several periods of thaw with rain, which froze as soon as it fell. The trip did not produce any results. For some

reason the Lapps grumbled continually. One cause of their discontent was that the sugar which we furnished them was granulated, whereas they wanted lump or loaf sugar. It seems that their method of using it with coffee, their steady drink, is to dip the lump of sugar in the coffee, and then suck the sugar until it dissolves.

Their diet is quite civilized, consisting of coffee, sugar, cheese, black bread made of rye flour, oleomargarine, canned meat, and canned milk till the does fawn, supplemented with a little venison which they brought with them, raw, smoked, or boiled.

Within a day or two they had become used to the situation, and were as cheerful as could be. They quickly became acquainted with the people round about, who visited them a great deal. I happened in one day and found the dog driver teaching one of the Lapp boys to spell out "Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen" on his sweater. They have now been to church several Sundays, and although they can take very little part in the service, they seem to enjoy it.

#### CIVILIZED HOUSES TOO DRAUGHTY.

The day following the first expedition, a second was made further into the country, where moss was found in less exposed places, and the Lapps were perfectly satisfied to move the deer, in fact, they were anxious to get into the country to camp. They said that a civilized house was too draughty for them. Accordingly, the next Monday, a week after the landing, they lassoed five deer, hitched them to their loaded polkas, and started inland. One of the women went ahead and led a deer, and the other teams were tied in a long line, one behind the other. As soon as they were a little way from the houses, a Lapp jumped on each polka, shouted to

the deer, and away they went at lightning speed, although it was such bad going, and the snow was so soft, that the dogs could hardly haul a komatik on the level.

All the women, except one, and the two boys were left here until the camp was settled. The tent, made of blanketing, was pitched about eight miles inland. It is wigwam-shape, with a fire in the centre, and just room enough for a Lapp to lie down with his feet at the fire and his head against the side of the tent. In four or five places the bottom of the tent is raised up to make a draught for the fire, so that as one sits there he freezes his back and burns his face; and yet they spoke of draughts! Their tent is always full of smoke, and, after living in it for five minutes, I knew why their eyes look so blood-shot.

Mr. Lindsay has moved in near them, with the interpreter, to study the deer and the Lapp language. With them is one of the fifteen-year-old orphans, who is to be an apprenticed herder, and an energetic young Newfoundlander who has been hired to learn the business from the ground up, and eventually take charge of the deer.

Preparations for this second camp were more or less absorbing. The camp itself consists of two canvas tents, one for cooking, and a larger wall tent to sleep in. Each is equipped with a folding sheet-iron stove. In one are kept the provisions, hard tack, flour, salt pork and beef, condensed milk, tea, etc., and other things are cooked here and carried out to the camp each week, such as beans, bread, etc.

The four men were provided with waterproof canvas sleeping bags, lined with blankets and dogskins; under and on top of the sleeping bags are placed caribou skins, Dr. Grenfell having purchased a bale of them on the Labrador on the Strathcona's last trip north. The wild caribou inhabiting Labrador and Newfoundland in large herds are practically identical with the reindeer.

Another consideration was that of clothing and personal outfit. Besides the necessary woollen clothes, underclothes, sweaters, stockings, skins, boots, and mitts, three of the party wore sealskin cossacks, and the boy a sheepskin coat. The other indispensables were snowshoes, which are rapidly giving place to the skis ("skees") of the Lapps; axes, guns, etc.

The deer have found plenty of moss and are doing nicely, and, as they have safely passed through a spell of the worst weather this country is able to produce, and as their greatest enemy, the wolf, is practically extinct in Newfoundland, we have hopes for the future.

WILFRED GRENFELL.



MG 10



# Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

HEAD OFFICE: BRIDGE HOUSE, 181 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Patron:

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Treasurer and Chairman of Council:

W. F. A. ARCHIBALD, Esq.

Chairman of Spiritual Work Committee:

LT.-COLONEL PHAYRE.

Chairman of Hospital Committee:

JOHN LANGTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Chairman of Finance Committee:

COLONEL W. N. WROUGHTON.



Hon. Consulting Surgeon:

SIR FREDERICK TREVES, BART, F.R.C.S.,  
K.C.V.O., C.B.

Superintendent:

WILFRED T. GRENFELL, Esq., C.M.G., M.D.

Bankers:

LLOYD'S BANK, LIMITED,  
72 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Secretary:

FRANCIS H. WOOD, Esq.

(POSTAGE FROM AMERICA 5 CENTS.)

Reply to

S.S. "Strathcona,"

LABRADOR,

Via St. John's, Newfoundland.

July 15, 1908.

My dear Winslow:

It seems from what Cushing tells me that I have been remiss enough not to write and thank you for the work you did last year. I sent, or thought I did, a gold brooch with the insignia of the Mission on it, and a note of gratitude signed by His Excellency the Governor.

If you will accept this somewhat tardy acknowledgement of the gratitude I feel for the good work you did, my conscience will feel relieved.

Faithfully yours,

*W. F. A. Archibald*

Mr. Edward Winslow,  
704 Pine Avenue,  
Montreal.



MG 10

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*W. F. A. Archibald*

Mr. Edward Winslow,  
704 Pine Avenue,  
Montreal.

see letter from  
Sir Wilfred.

E.W.S spent

a summer in

Labrador working

with Sir Wilfred.

He saw a request

for volunteers on

a bulletin board

at McGill and signed

up. He was so

fascinated by the

work he almost

changed from being

an engineer to

being a doctor.

A. Byers



*Mr. Winslow*

The pleasure of your company is requested  
at a

### St. Valentine's Dance

at the Assembly Hall

on

Friday, February 12th, 1909

at 8.30 o'clock

MISS M. BLACK, HON. SECY

MISS BEEMAN  
" BLACK  
" BROWN

MISS COSLETT  
" DEACON  
" KNOWLTON  
MISS MUIRHEAD



St. Valentine's Dance

Feb. 12th, 1909



Bank Clerks

*E. Winslow*

Fort William, January twenty-first  
nineteen hundred and nine

Important matters will be discussed  
*Morning Herald* Ft. William

### ATHLETE GOES EAST

Oct 20<sup>th</sup> 1909

Mr. Winslow, wheel inspector of  
the Canadian Iron & Foundry Com-  
pany, left yesterday for Montreal,  
where he will reside during the win-  
ter. Mr. Winslow has been a resi-  
dent of the city for a year, during  
which time he made a host of friends.  
He was associated with the Rowing  
Club, the Rugby Football club, and  
took an active part in other branches  
of athletics.

The Bachelors of Port Arthur

Request the Pleasure of

*McKinslow's*

Company at their

First Annual Ball at the Orpheum

Tuesday, February Twenty Third, 1909

at Nine O'clock

Patronesses

Mrs. McKibbin  
Mrs. Carrick

Mrs. Brown  
Mrs. Whalen

Mrs. Strathy  
Mrs. Roberts

An answer is requested to

S. M. Connolly  
Hon. Secre

Bachelors  
Ball



Port Arthur, Ontario  
February Twenty-third  
1909



*E.S.W*

Programme

- 1—Waltz .....
- 2—Two Step *Miss Dowley*
- 3—Waltz *Miss Phill N*
- 4—Lancers *Mrs Squire*
- 5—Two Step *Miss Telfer*
- 6—Waltz *Mrs Jarvis*
- 7—Three Step *Miss Mitchell*
- 8—Two Step *Mrs Stevenson*
- 9—Waltz *Miss Nelson*
- 10—Two Step *Miss Black*  
*Miss P*

The plea

St

Fr

Programme

- 11—Waltz *Miss Thompson*
- 12—Two Step *Mrs Heyland*
- 13—Waltz *Keighley*
- 14—Three Step *Miss O'Seary*
- 15—Waltz *Miss O'Seary*
- 16—Two Step *Miss Matheson*
- 17—Waltz .....
- 18—Two Step .....
- 19—Waltz *Miss Walton*
- 20—Two Step *Miss Thompson*

Programme

- Extra Waltz . . . . . Sounds from the Valley
- 1. Waltz . . . . . Path to Heaven
- 2. Two-Step . . . . . Rainbow
- 3. Waltz . . . . . Midnight Dreams
- 4. Two-Step . . . . . Zenith
- 5. Waltz . . . . . Southern Roses
- 6. Three-Step . . . . . Moon Winks
- 7. Two-Step . . . . . Dill Pickles
- 8. Waltz . . . . . Southern Dreams
- 9. Two-Step. I'm afraid to come home in the dark.
- 10. Waltz. She Meant You

SUPPER

- EXTRAS 1 *Miss Baily*
- 2 *Miss As*
- 3

Programme

- 11. Lancers . . . . . Step Lively
- 12. Waltz . . . . . Rajah
- 13. Two-Step . . . . . Don't forget the Date
- 14. Waltz . . . . . Loveland
- 15. Two-Step . . . . . White Rats
- 16. Waltz . . . . . Lion Hunters
- 17. Two-Step . . . . . Policy King
- 18. Waltz . . . . . Nuptial
- 19. Two-Step . . . . . Old Faithful
- 20. Waltz . . . . . Cecilia

MISS

Waltz

Mr  
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Club  
took  
of at

# The Bachelors

Request the

*M. W. C.*

Company

First Annual Ball

Tuesday, February

at Nine

Patrol

Mrs. McKibbin  
Mrs. Carrick

Mrs.  
Mrs.

- Extra.....
- 1 Lancers.....  
    'Neath the Pines of Vermont
- 2 Two Step.....  
    Old Faithful
- 3 Waltz.....  
    *Miss Brown*  
    Path to Heaven
- 4 Two Step.....  
    Rainbow
- 5 Waltz.....  
    Loveland
- 6 Three Step.....  
    *Miss Mitchell*  
    Heather Bells
- 7 Two Step.....  
    White Rats
- 8 Waltz.....  
    *Miss O'Leary*  
    Midnight Dreams
- 9 Two Step.....  
    Zenith
- 10 Waltz.....  
    *Miss Bl*  
    Charity Ball

- 1 Extra.....
- 2 Extra.....
- 3 Extra.....
- 11 Waltz.....  
    *Miss Nelson*  
    Southern Dream
- 12 Two Step.....  
    Daughters of the Nation
- 13 Waltz.....  
    *Miss Mitchell Bl*  
    Witch Whirl
- 14 Two Step.....  
    Songs from the Orient *Bl*
- 15 Waltz.....  
    *Miss Hammond*  
    One Sweet Dream
- 16 Two Step.....  
    *Miss Stoney*  
    Old Husky
- 17 Waltz.....  
    *Miss O'Leary*  
    Nuptial
- 18 Two Step.....  
    *Miss Nelson Bl*  
    Don't Forget the Date
- 19 Waltz.....  
    *Miss O'Leary*  
    Rajah
- 20 Sir Roger de Coverley *Miss Bl*



E. S. W.

# "YEOMAN OF THE GUARD" MADE A DECIDED

## Splendid Performance of Gilbert and Sullivan at Auditorium Last Evening

Last night the Fort William Operatic Society opened their season in "The Yeoman of the Guard," and the Auditorium was crowded to its utmost seating capacity. The opera that the Society has selected this season is one of the heaviest of all the Gilbert and Sullivan works, and considering the short time in which the performance was rehearsed, the result is well-nigh perfection, or as near to it as amateurs can reasonably expect to arrive. The choruses were splendidly balanced and sung with precision and power.

As a rule amateur choruses are superior to professional, as the voices are more fresh and clear, and so it was last night. In the stage "business" the chorus was perfect, and there was not one "stick" amongst them. The costumes were handsome and when the full chorus appeared on the stage the scene was a pretty one indeed.

Of the lady principals too much cannot be said in praise. All were distinctly good, some were simply splendid. Miss Maybelle Brown as "Dame Carruthers" was in the latter class; so was Mrs. Dan King as "Phoebe Meryll," and also Mrs. Wayland as "Elsie Maynard," who was charming, and made a decided hit.

It is a pity that the Society could not have arranged for a small orchestra, as for a large chorus to sing with a piano alone is a most trying test, for the instrument is drowned in the volume of sound.

In spite of this handicap, the chorus kept up to pitch splendidly in all the parts.

The merry mischief of "Jack Point" kept the audience in continuous roars of laughter, and the blood-curdling savagery of "Wilfrid Shadbolt" was most realistic. The duet of these two worthies in the second act was one of the hits of the evening. Another great hit was the strong scene between "Sergeant Meryll" and "Dame Carruthers," when the gallant sergeant surrendered his hand to the house-keeper. Their duet was rendered per-

fectly and their actual scene simply splendid well within the Gilbert and Sullivan.

Among the gems from a musical "Phoebe's" solo "V" in the first act and which "Kate," "D" "Fairfax" and "S" appeared in in "Strange Adventure to a Groom She's

All of the difficulties were handled excellently. The society certainly gave themselves off their first night.

Tonight the performance is certain to be even better, as is always the case, and another bumper house is a certainty.

Following are the names of those who took part in the opera:—

Sir Richard Cholmondeley (Lieutenant of the Tower)—Mr. Joe Huxtable.

Colonel Fairfax (under sentence of death)—Mr. C. G. Davis.

Sergeant Meryll (of the Tower)—Mr. Milton Francis.

Leonard Meryll (His Son)—Mr. T. F. Smith.

Jack Point (A strolling jester)—Mr. Lawrence Orchard.

M. Smith.  
E. Sweet.  
M. Black.  
A. Watson.

Messrs.—

E. L. Winslow.  
E. H. North.  
A. Ensworth.  
V. J. Burton.  
W. R. Hughes.  
C. H. E. Rounthwaite.  
S. Bushell.  
A. S. Williamson.  
John Ross.  
B. Ostrander.

Musical Director—Mr. Frank Holley.

Accompanist—Mrs. W. J. Rapsey, A.L.C.M.

Opera produced under the direction of Mr. Dan King.

*Mrs. Wayland  
6 PM. Sunday.  
rehearsal*

*Mrs. Wayland  
Call up No 15  
7:15 PM*





STREET IN PLYMOUTH, SHOWING PILGRIM SPRING.

### The Forefathers' Monument

The National monument to the pilgrim forefathers stands on a high hill with only the arched vault of heaven as a background. This octagonal monument was designed by Hammat Billings of Boston and Joseph Archie was the sculptor. It is said to have cost \$30,000. It is the finest piece of granite statuary in this country. The total height of the monument is 81 feet, while the impressive statue of Faith which crowns the top is 40 feet in height. The four figures on the sides of the main pedestal represent morality, Law, Freedom, and Education, emblematic of the principles on which the pilgrims founded their Commonwealth. On the faces of the large pedestal are panels with the records inscribed, also the names of those who came over on the Mayflower. On the faces of the projections are alto-reliefs which represent the scenes in history of the pilgrims, the departure, signing of the social compact, landing at Plymouth and the first treaty with the Indians. From the hill on which the monument stands can be had a fine view of the surrounding country, the harbor and Myles Standish's monument at Duxbury.

On Burial hill are many interesting stones and epitaphs. Governor Bradford's monument is the most conspicuous, while that of Robert and Thomas Cushman is shown with great pride by the old sexton, Mr. Edgar Raymond, who guards the graves carefully from all unprincipled curio-seekers. Just to the left of the Cushman monument stands the tablet which marks the location of the old fort. The oldest stone in Burial hill is that of Edward Gray, one of the wealthiest men of the colony, and was erected in 1681. Four other tombs said to be the originals are those of Thomas Clark, the mate of the Mayflower; Mrs. Thomas Clark, 1687; John Cotton, 1699, and William Crowe, 1683-4. In another part of the grounds is the Seamen's monument, erected by Stephen Gale of Portland, Me., in memory of 72 seamen who perished in



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In spite of this handicap, the chorus kept up to pitch splendidly in all the parts.

The merry mischief of "Jack Point" kept the audience in continuous roars of laughter, and the blood-curdling savagery of "Wilfrid Shadbolt" was most realistic. The duet of these two worthies in the second act was one of the hits of the evening. Another great hit was the strong scene between "Sergeant Meryll" and "Dame Carruthers," when the gallant sergeant surrendered his hand to the house-keeper. Their duet was rendered per-

fectly and their acting in the comical scene simply splendid, being kept well within the Gilbertian bounds.

Among the gems of the evening from a musical standpoint were "Phoebe's" solo "Were I Thy Bride" in the first act and the quartette in which "Kate," "Dame Carruthers," "Fairfax" and "Sergeant Meryll" appeared in the second act, "Strange Adventure: Maiden Wedded to a Groom She's Never Seen."

All of the difficult solos were rendered excellently by the principals. The society certainly can congratulate themselves on the success of their first night.

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Following are the names of those who took part in the opera:—

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Colonel Fairfax (under sentence of death)—Mr. C. G. Davis.

Sergeant Meryll (of the Tower)—Mr. Milton Francis.

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Jack Point (A strolling jester)—Mr. Lawrence Orchard.

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Musical Director—Mr. Frank Holley.

Accompanist—Mrs. W. J. Rapsey, A.L.C.M.  
Opera produced under the direction of Mr. Dan King.

BUTTON

*Mrs. Truvelors*

REAL, P. O.

Laundry Co., Ltd.



### The Forefathers' Monument

The National monument to the pilgrim forefathers stands on a high hill with only the arched vault of heaven as a background. This octagonal monument was designed by Hammat Billings of Boston and Joseph Archie was the sculptor. It is said to have cost \$30,000. It is the finest piece of granite statuary in this country. The total height of the monument is 81 feet, while the impressive statue of Faith which crowns the top is 40 feet in height. The four figures on the sides of the main pedestal represent morality, Law, Freedom, and Education, emblematic of the principles on which the pilgrims founded their Commonwealth. On the faces of the large pedestal are panels with the records inscribed, also the names of those who came over on the Mayflower. On the faces of the projections are alto-reliefs which represent the scenes in history of the pilgrims, the departure, signing of the social compact, landing at Plymouth and the first treaty with the Indians. From the hill on which the monument stands can be had a fine view of the surrounding country, the harbor and Myles Standish's monument at Duxbury.

On Burial hill are many interesting stones and epitaphs. Governor Bradford's monument is the most conspicuous, while that of Robert and Thomas Cushman is shown with great pride by the old sexton, Mr. Edgar Raymond, who guards the graves carefully from all unprincipled curiosity-seekers. Just to the left of the Cushman monument stands the tablet which marks the location of the old fort. The oldest stone in Burial hill is that of Edward Gray, one of the wealthiest men of the colony, and was erected in 1681. Four other tombs said to be the originals are those of Thomas Clark, the mate of the Mayflower; Mrs. Thomas Clark, 1687; John Cotton, 1699, and William Crowe, 1683-4. In another part of the grounds is the Seamen's monument, erected by Stephen Gale of Portland, Me., in memory of 72 seamen who perished in

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VIEW IN PLYMOUTH, SHOWING PILGRIM SPRING.



NATIONAL MONUMENT  
TO THE FOREFATHERS.

Of the male principals, Mr. Lawrence Orchard as "Jack Point," and Mr. Dan King as "Wilfrid Shadbolt" were in a class all by themselves. They were the life of the piece from start to finish. Mr. C. G. Davis as "Col. Fairfax" was evidently somewhat nervous and his love passages were somewhat lacking in "ginger," but he improved as the piece went on. Mr. Joe Huxtable as "Sir Richard Cholmondeley" was a model of stern austerity. Mr. Milton Francis "Sergeant Meryll," was splendid in both his singing and acting. Mr. T. F. Smith as "Leonard Meryll" carried his part splendidly. The quartette of "Beekeepers" were on hand with the goods in tip top style. Messrs. J. Davis, W. Mannell, M. Dupont and F. LeGassick all looking, as well as doing and singing, their parts to perfection.

The scenery was well looked after, though one could hardly recognize the old tower in the grey pile at the background, with a beautiful garden under its walls, in the place of the more familiar Billingsgate Fish Market. Still there are few who will not agree that the garden is distinctly preferable.

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Wilfred Shadbolt (head jailer of the tower and assistant tormentor)—Mr. Dan King.  
 The Headsman—Mr. Harry Lumby.  
 First Yeoman—Mr. J. Davis.  
 Second Yeoman—Mr. W. Mannell.  
 Third Yeoman—Mr. M. Dupont.  
 Fourth Yeoman—Mr. F. LeGassick.  
 First Citizen—Dr. A. B. Cunningham.  
 Elsie Maynard (a strolling singer)—Mrs. E. R. Wayland.  
 Phoebe Meryll (Sergeant Meryll's daughter)—Mrs. Dan King.  
 Dame Carruthers (housekeeper to the tower)—Miss Mabelle Brown.  
 Kate (her niece)—Miss Edith Sellers.  
 Citizens, etc.

#### CHORUS.

##### Mesdames—

A. J. Borcham.  
 W. Shiveley.  
 K. Harper.  
 J. Sherman.  
 J. E. Daley.

##### Misses—

G. Knowlton.  
 B. Loney.  
 L. Muirhead.  
 G. Sutherland.  
 B. Fryer.  
 M. Smith.  
 E. Sweet.  
 M. Black.  
 A. Watson.

##### Messrs.—

E. L. Winslow.  
 E. H. North.  
 A. Ensworth.  
 V. J. Burton.  
 W. R. Hughes.  
 C. H. E. Rounthwaite.  
 S. Bushell.  
 A. S. Williamson.  
 John Ross.  
 B. Ostrander.

Musical Director—Mr. Frank Holley.

Accompanist—Mrs. W. J. Rapsey, A.L.C.M.

Opera produced under the direction of Mr. Dan King.

The Season's Very Latest

CURRIE CO.

BUTTON

*Mr. Truvelors*

REAL, P. O.

Laundry Co., Ltd.

MG 1



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VIEW IN PLYMOUTH, SHOWING PILGRIM SPRING.



NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS.

## Pilgrims' Spring

From Burial hill a path leads down to the site of the first church of the pilgrims. Of that church little is known to-day excepting that it was erected in 1638—the forefather's previous to this worshiped in the old fort on the hill. A comparatively modern church known as the "Congregationalist Church of the Pilgrimage" stands on the site of the first one. On this same street, to the left in the picture, can be seen the original spring of the pilgrims and over the rocks from which the clear cold water flows is a wooden arch bearing this inscription:

"Drink here and quench your thirst  
From this spring Pilgrims drank first."

The traveler soon reaches the steps which lead down to the most interesting historic relic in this country—Plymouth rock. Since 1859 the rock has been protected by an iron canopy, but it is visible from all sides through the openings in the grates.

With a parting look at the interesting old rock, we go to our ship and soon we steam out of the harbor, passing the twin lights of Gurnet, the United States Life Saving station, Clark's island, where the pilgrims spent their first Sunday, and other places equally as interesting before we land in Boston harbor.

Written for Grit by Lillian L. Harris.

LIFE rolls on in the quaint old town of Plymouth, with its narrow, winding streets and beautiful shade trees, apparently forgetful of the suffering endured by our forefathers. The ships and pleasure launches, with every modern improvement, steam into the almost land-locked harbor and the bells in the steeples continue to call the faithful to prayers, while visitors flock to this historic place, which Longfellow made immortal, year in and year out.

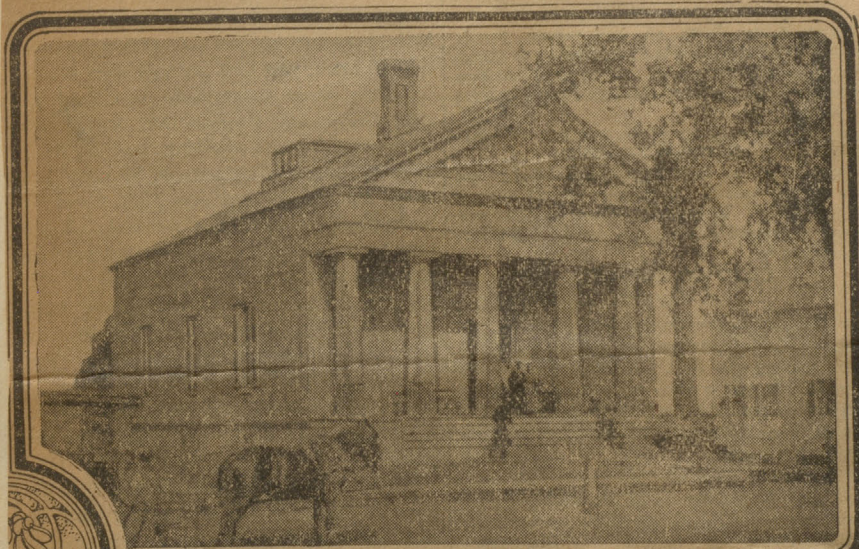
The first point of interest on leaving the dock is the large granite building, whose doric columns and portico present the appearance of a Greek temple—this is Pilgrim hall. Here we find the relics of colonial days and some of the most noted paintings of the country, with a portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh and also one of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut; a parchment commission from Oliver Cromwell, lord protector of England, to Governor Edward Winslow, as one of the arbitrators between Great Britain and the United Provinces of Holland; the large painting of the "Landing," by Sargent, so well known, and valued at \$3,000; Weir's "Embarkation," the original of which hangs in the Capitol at Washington; Luey's picture of the "Embarkation," from Delft Haven, Holland, which won the British government prize of one thousand pounds at Westminster hall, London, in

1848. Among the relics brought over in the Mayflower are Myles Standish's sword with the Arabic inscriptions on the blade and to which Longfellow refers in his "Courtship" when he says:

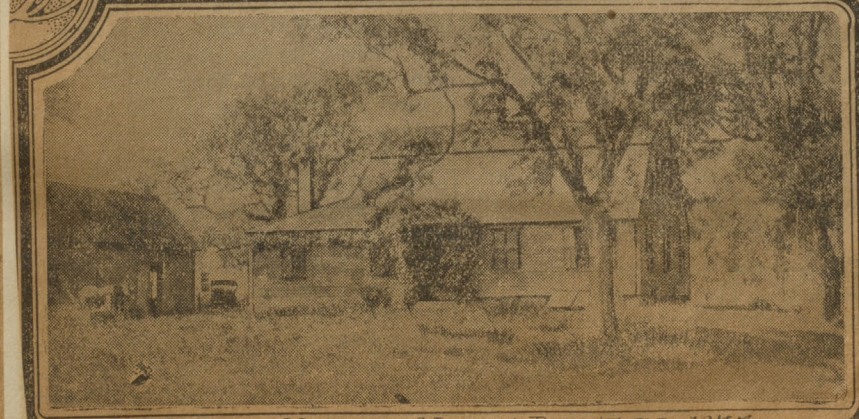
Suddenly breaking the silence, the diligent scribe interrupting,  
Spake, in the pride of his heart, Myles Standish, the captain of Plymouth.  
"Look at these arms," he said: "the war like weapons that hang there,  
Burnished and bright and clean, as if for parade or inspection,  
This is the sword of Damascus I fought with in Flanders!"

These inscriptions remained untranslated to us until 1871 when Professor Rosedale, a native of Palestine and a noted linguist, stated that the inscriptions were of two kinds: one in Cufic Arabic and the other Mediaeval Arabic. The latter he translated as follows: "With peace God rules His slaves, and with the judgment of His arm, He troubled the mighty of the wicked." By "slaves" he means creatures. Professor Rosedale asserts with no hesitancy that the sword dates back from 200 to 300 years before the Christian era. John Alden's Bible, Governor Carver's chair, and the cradle in which was rocked the first child born in the colony, and many of the relics said to have belonged to Priscilla, are seen here.

The Court house across the street, standing back in the yard, is an old fashioned



PILGRIM HALL.



WILLIAM HARLOW HOUSE, BUILT IN 1677.

## Quaint Epitaphs

A sightseer never leaves the old burial ground without some of the quaint old epitaphs lingering in his memory, such as:

"To the memory of Miss Hannah Howland who died of a Languishment, January ye 25th, 1780 Aetatis 26."

"In memory of Ezra Thayer Jackso son of Mr. Thomas Jackson 2nd & Mrs Luey his wife who died Novr 23rd 1783 Aged 25 days.

What did the Little hasty Sojourner find so forbidding & disgustful in our upper World to occasion its percipitant exist."

"F. W. Jackson Obiit March 23, 1790 Aged One year 7 days.

Heaven knows What man  
He might have made, But ye,  
He died a most rare boy."

"Fanny Crombie daughter of Mr Calvin Crombie & Mrs Naomi his wife departed this life June 2 5th, 1804 in the 8th year of her age.

As young as beautiful! as soft as young!  
And gay as soft! and innocent as gay."

"In memory of Elizabeth Savery, wife of Lemuel Savery who died August 1, 1831 Aged 71.

Remember me as you pass by,  
As you are now so once was I;  
As I am now so you must be,  
Prepare for death and follow me."

Here lies Interred  
The Body of Mrs  
SARAH SPOON-  
ER who decea-  
sed January  
ye 25th A.D. 1767  
In ye 72d year of  
her age. She was

widow to

The hand points to the adjoining grave where lies the body of her husband.

The William Harlow house, which was built of timbers from the old fort on Burial hill, attracts many visitors. The home is now occupied by an aged couple who will gladly show you the quaint old relic of architecture.



Building, while in the rear is the sheriff's home and the jail. In the Court house are the interesting records of the Plymouth colony, Myles Standish's will and the original patent granted the Plymouth colony by the Earl of Warwick in 1621.



OLD BURIAL GROUND, SHOWING GOVERNOR BRADFORD'S MONUMENT.



so we can see that it all...

### Historian Edward Winslow's Quaint Description of Thanksgiving.

**I**T may be the part of wisdom, while we are feasting on good things on Thanksgiving day, to read the following brief account of the first Thanksgiving written by Edward Winslow, historian of the Plymouth colony:

"You shall understand that in this little time that few of us have been here we have built seven dwelling houses and four for the use of the plantation, and have made preparations for 11 others. We set the last spring some 20 acres of corn and sowed some six acres of barley and peas. Our corn did prove well, God be praised, and our barley indifferent good, but our peas not worth harvesting. Our harvest being gotten in our governor sent four men out fowling so that we might, after a spe-

cial manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labors. They four in one day killed as much fowl as, with a little help beside, served the whole company almost a week, at which time, among other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians arriving amongst us, and among the rest their great king, Massasoit, with 90 men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted. And, although it be not always so plentiful as it was at this time with us, yet, by the goodness of God, we are so far from want that we wish you partakers of our plenty."

Governor Bradford completes the picture by enumerating the blessings which induced the thanksgiving ceremony:

"They began now to gather in ye small

harvest they had and to fitte up their homes and dwellings against winter, being all well recovered in health and strength, and had all things in good plenty; for as some were thus employed in affairs abroad, others were exercised in fishing about codd, and bass and other fish of which they took good store, of which every family had their portion. All ye somer there was no waste and now began to come in store of foule, as winter approached, of which this place did abound when they came first (but afterwards decreased by degrees) and beside water foule ther was great store of wild turkies of which they took many, beside venison, etc. Beside they had about a peck of meal a weeke to a person, or now, since harvest, Indian corn to ye proportion."









E. Winslow



MG 10

MONTREAL  
 65 VICTORIA ST.  
*Anglin's Limited*  
*Building Construction*  
 Montreal  
 TORONTO  
 LUMSDEN BLDG.

*Presented by the winning you the Champion of the Season*

*Winslow*

To the Manufacturers who have so loyally supported  
the Committee in the development of the varied  
ammunition industries, I wish to extend my thanks  
for their untiring efforts in making the quality  
of Canadian Amunitions equal to the  
highest standard of the Imperial  
Service.

With best wishes to all for a happy and  
prosperous New Year.

Alex. Bertram.

January 1st, 1916  
4217 Western Avenue  
Westmount, Que.

*Polson Iron Works Limited*  
*Toronto*

*requests the pleasure of your company at 12 o'clock noon*  
*Saturday, 16<sup>th</sup> of June, 1917*  
*at the launching of*

*Four Fishery Protection Vessels*  
*Built for the Naval Branch of the Department of*  
*Marine and Fisheries, Canada.*

*Length 135' Breadth 23' 6" Depth Moulded 13' 6"*

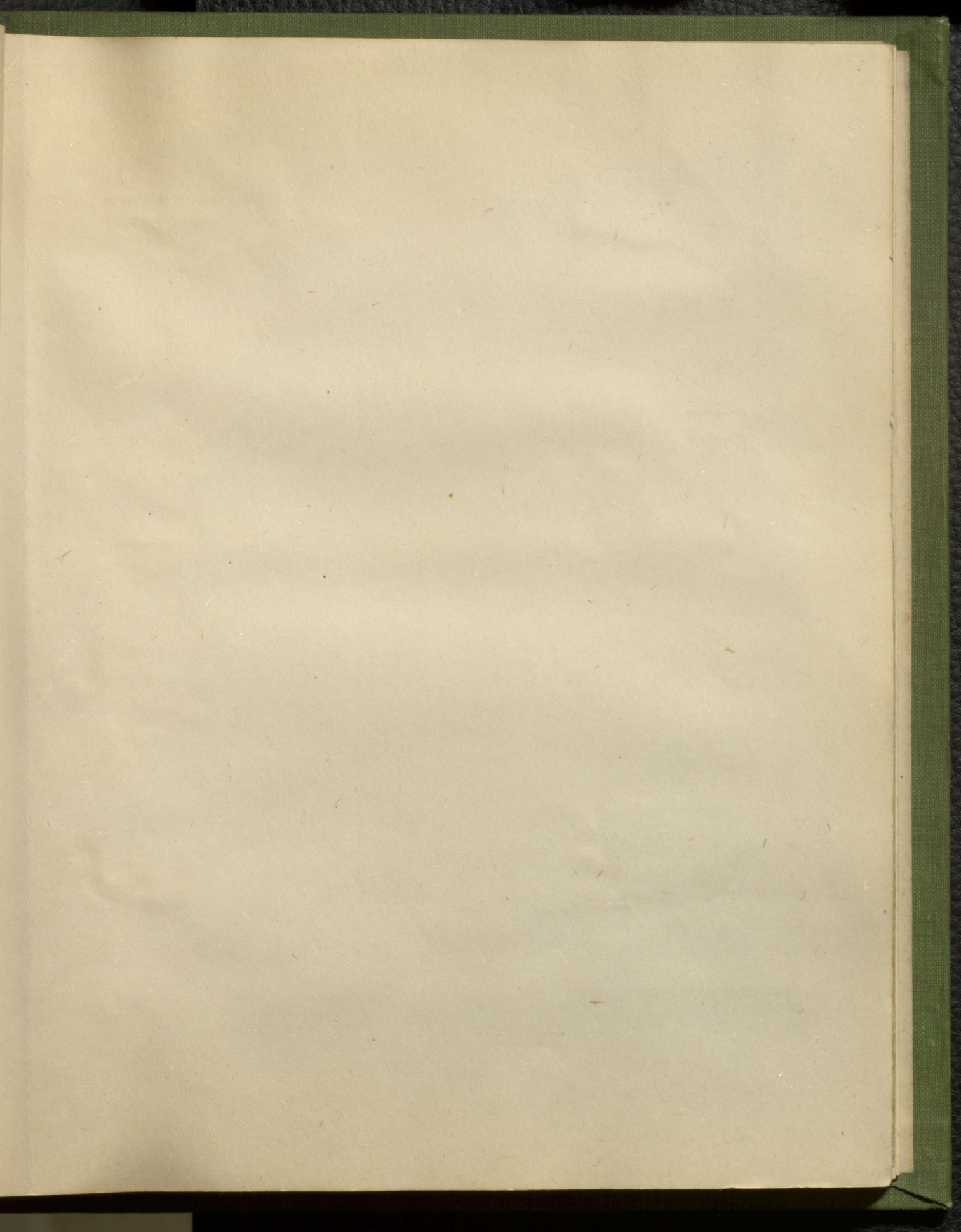
*Please present this card at gate.*



At the request of  
Mr. L. Col J. D. Lafferty  
The President & Committee of the  
Quebec Garrison Club,  
have the honour to extend to  
Mr. Winslow  
the courtesies of the Club for the  
period of 1 Day from this date

W. Perry  
Secretary  
O. D. S.

Quebec Decr 14<sup>th</sup> 1914



Letter to E. S. Winslow later known as E. Winslow Sprague

163 CÔTE DES NEIGES ROAD.

Montreal January 5<sup>th</sup> 1916

Dear Mr. Winslow,

Many thanks to you and Mrs. Winslow for your kind congratulations.

I am sure that the honors conferred upon me as well as that upon Sir Collingwood Schreiber are to be taken as intended for Canadian Engineers in general, as well as for ourselves, and as such I appreciate it all the more.

My wife and Jean unite with me in best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of you and Mrs. Winslow, during 1916 and the coming year.

Yours sincerely

Ed. S. Winslow

Ed. S. Winslow Esq  
Cherbrooke Que



The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba

and  
Lady Cameron

request the pleasure of the company of

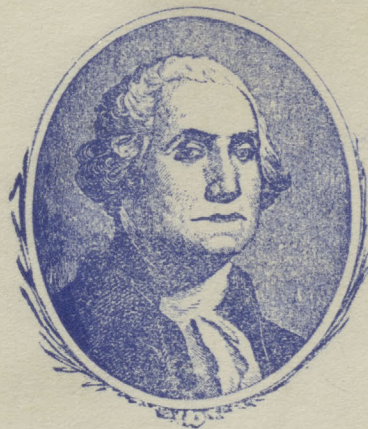
Mr + Mrs Winstow &

at dinner on Thursday

the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June at 7/45 o'clock

Government House  
Winnipeg

An answer is requested to the Aide de Camp



## Country Club of Augusta

### THE LAKE COURSE

#### LOCAL RULES

Woods are not Hazards.

All ditches are water hazards.

Otherwise the rules of the United States Golf Association Apply.

Caddies Fees: Nine holes, 20c;  
Eighteen holes, 35c.

Members exceeding these figures render themselves liable to suspension.

Quarry to left of 3rd Hole is Out of Bounds.



Compliments of

Canadian Iron & Laundry Co. Ltd.

**ST. FRANCIS GOLF CLUB**  
SHERBROOKE, Que.

Date ..... 191

Self .....

Opponent .....

Self.	Opp.	No.	HOLES	Bogey	Yds	Self	Opp.
5	6	1	Hill Crest	3	165	4	
7	6	2	River View	4	350	7	
4	8	3	Maple Cove	4	235	5	
5	8	4	Sunnyside	5	345	6	
4	6	5	The Plateau	4	160	4	
6	8	6	The Brook	4	175	5	
5	8	7	Beaver Meadow	3	140	4	
4	8	8	Punch Bowl	4	200	5	
6	8	9	Home	4	290	6	
			Total			46	
46							

Attest .....

HOTEL BON AIR  
AUGUSTA, GA.

My dear Mr. Winslow  
I can't believe these  
exquisite roses are  
really intended for  
me. They seem for  
a Debutante, instead  
of a quiet old lady.  
But I am sure you



PROGRAMME

BON AIR MARCH	ROGOVOY	
AMERICAN FANTASIE	HERBERT	
ONE STEP	STEP WITH PEP	KAUFMAN
ONE STEP	VANDERBILT WHIP	URIEL
FOX TROT	PRETTY BABY	GAMBLE
WALTZ	IRRESISTIBLE	McKEE
ONE STEP	UNCLE TOM	FREY
ONE STEP	MY SKATING GIRL	HUBBELL
FOX TROT	EVERY GOOD LITTLE GIRL	CLARK
WALTZ	PAULINE	ROGOVOY
ONE STEP	GO GET "EM	MANHOLZ
ONE STEP	HARLEQUIN	ROBERTS

STAR SPANGLED BANNER

8:30 P. M.                      GEORGE ROGOVOY, DIRECTOR

FORMERLY WITH NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

FEBRUARY, TWENTY-SECOND

Country Club of Augusta

THE LAKE COURSE

LOCAL RULES

Woods are not Hazards.

All ditches are water hazards.

Otherwise the rules of the United States Golf Association Apply.

Caddies Fees: Nine holes, 20c; Eighteen holes, 35c.

Members exceeding these figures render themselves liable to suspension.

Quarry to left of 3rd Hole is Out of Bounds.

Compliments of

Canadian Iron & Foundry Co. Ltd.



The Undergraduates of the Faculty  
of  
Applied Science

at Home

The Union

Thursday evening, 31<sup>st</sup> January 1907  
at half past eight o'clock.

Patronesses

Mrs. Bovey.	Mrs. Hurlbatt.
Mrs. Harrington.	Mrs. Moyses.
Mrs. McLeod.	Mrs. Walton.
Mrs. Roddick.	

Dancing

Attest.....

quite sure, if she ever  
meets Elizabeth, she  
will not disapprove of  
your kindness to her  
this evening

With many thanks  
I am

Very cordially yours

Elizabeth S. French

Saturday Evening before dinner

never sent flowers to  
any one who was more  
surprised or more  
pleased or more ap-  
preciative. I wish I

might share them  
with your wife, whom

I hear is so charming  
I hope some day to  
meet her and I am

Self E. W. G.

HOLE	Yards	Par	Bogey	SELF	OPONENT
1	311	4	4	6	8
2	298	4	4	6	8
3	317	4	4	6	8
4	543	5	6	9	11
5	427	5	5	10	
6	183	3	3	4	8
7	319	4	5	5	
8	198	3	3	3	5
9	414	5	5	10	12
Out	3010	37	39	59	

Do not add up your score on the  
putting green.

Attested  
March 13-1917

THE WIDTH OF THIS

Opponent B. O. D.

HOLE	Yards	Par	Bogey	SELF	OPONENT
10	238	4	4	5	6
11	235	4	4		
12	402	4	5	6	
13	508	5	6		Pen
14	116	3	3		
15	283	4	4	6	
16	342	4	5		
17	344	4	4		
18	355	4	4		
In	2823	36	40		
Out	3010	37	39		
Total	5833	73	79		

Handicap

Net Score Hot on links  
76° to 80°  
in shade

CARD IS SIX INCHES

MG 10

Compliments of

Canadian Iron Foundry Co. Ltd

**ST. FRANCIS GOLF CLUB**  
SHERBROOKE, Que.

Date ..... 191

Self .....

Opponent .....

Self.	Opp.	No.	HOLE	Bogey	Yds	Self	Opp
5	6	1	Hill Crest	3	165	4	
7	6	2	River View	4	350	7	
4	8	3	Maple Cove	4	235	5	
5	8	4	Sunnyside	5	345	6	
4	6	5	The Plateau	4	160	4	
6	8	6	The Brook	4	175	5	
5	8	7	Beaver Meadow	3	140	4	
4	8	8	Punch Bowl	4	200	5	
6	8	9	Home	4	290	6	
			Total			46	

Attest .....

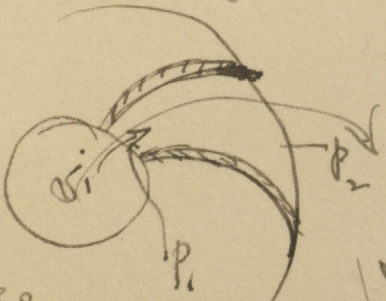
Can't see how,

the expression

$$V_2 = V_1^2 + 2gh_2$$

for the Borda Turbine is deduced from the general equation.

$$h_1 - h_2 = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2g} + \frac{u_1^2 - u_2^2}{2g}$$



Can't see why I.F. & O.F. turbines are made the size

the are  $\frac{u_1}{u_2} = 2$   
 $\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{4}{3}$

$$vel^2 = 2g \left( H - \frac{p_1 - p_2}{w} \right)$$

$$\frac{v_1^2}{2g} = H - \frac{p_1 - p_2}{w}$$

$$\frac{p_1 - p_2}{w} = \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + H$$



B.

MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA 21st April, 1915.

Personal.

E. S. Winslow:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., and, in the event of my being in Sherbrooke in the near future, shall avail myself of the pleasure of a visit to your works.

Let me congratulate you on the splendid showing made by your firm.

Faithfully,

*Saml. Hughes.*

E. S. Winslow, Esq.,  
Chief Inspector,  
Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co., L'td,  
Sherbrooke, Que.

Introducing Mr. E. S. Winslow.

7299 Wall

Miss Lyla Baulard

Co. Abdel Ahad Haber & Co.

133 Wool Exchange  
London E. C.



Edward S. Winslow Esq  
Canadian Ingersoll - Rand Co Bldg  
165 Queen Victoria Street

Angleterre.

London E. C. 4

MG 1

V





MG 1

You suggest that advice from me is useful. I would advise "one thing at a time," you cannot expect any great success or at least without the loss of health unless you acquire method. I read the other day an appreciation of Foch - it was said he never lost one minute. I wonder how many minutes, days or years you and I have lost to our own great discomfort and that of others. We are busy because we lose every day so much time.

*Winnipeg.*

14th January, 1919.

Did it ever occur to you that a man's life is full of crosses and temptations? He comes into the world without his consent and goes out of it against his will, and the trip between is exceedingly rocky. The rule of contraries is one of the features of the trip.

When he is little the big girls kiss him; when he is big the little girls kiss him. If he is poor he is a poor manager; if he is rich he is dishonest. If he needs credit he can't get it; if he is prosperous everyone wants to do him a favor.

If he is in politics it is for graft; if he is out of politics he is no good to his country. If he doesn't give to charity he is a stingy cuss; if he does it is for show. If he is actively religious he is a hypocrite; if he takes no interest in religion he is a hardened sinner. If he gives affection he is a soft specimen; if he cares for no one he is cold blooded. If he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to an old age he missed his calling.

If you save money, you're a grouch,

If you spend it, you're a loafer;

If you get it, you're a grafter;

If you can't get it, you're a bum----

So what the hell's the use?

MG 1



**GREAT NORTH WESTERN  
TELEGRAM**

GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVERS NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK
DAY MESSAGE	DAY LETTER	NIGHT MESSAGE
		NIGHT LETTER

SEND the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

12<sup>th</sup> Sept 1919

To Mrs & Mrs C S Manslow

Friends present are a case of  
ethers wish to entertain you at  
a dance at the Nuyog house  
this evening.

Christmas  
Greeting



4 ra c 9 paid Chaleau Ont Aug 19-17

E S winalow 19 Montreal Q

Sherbrooke Que.

Expect pass through Sunday evening bring two fourth

section.

B G Harrington

MG 1



HOLIDAY GREETING

**GREAT NORTH WESTERN**  
**TELEGRAM**  
 G. O. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

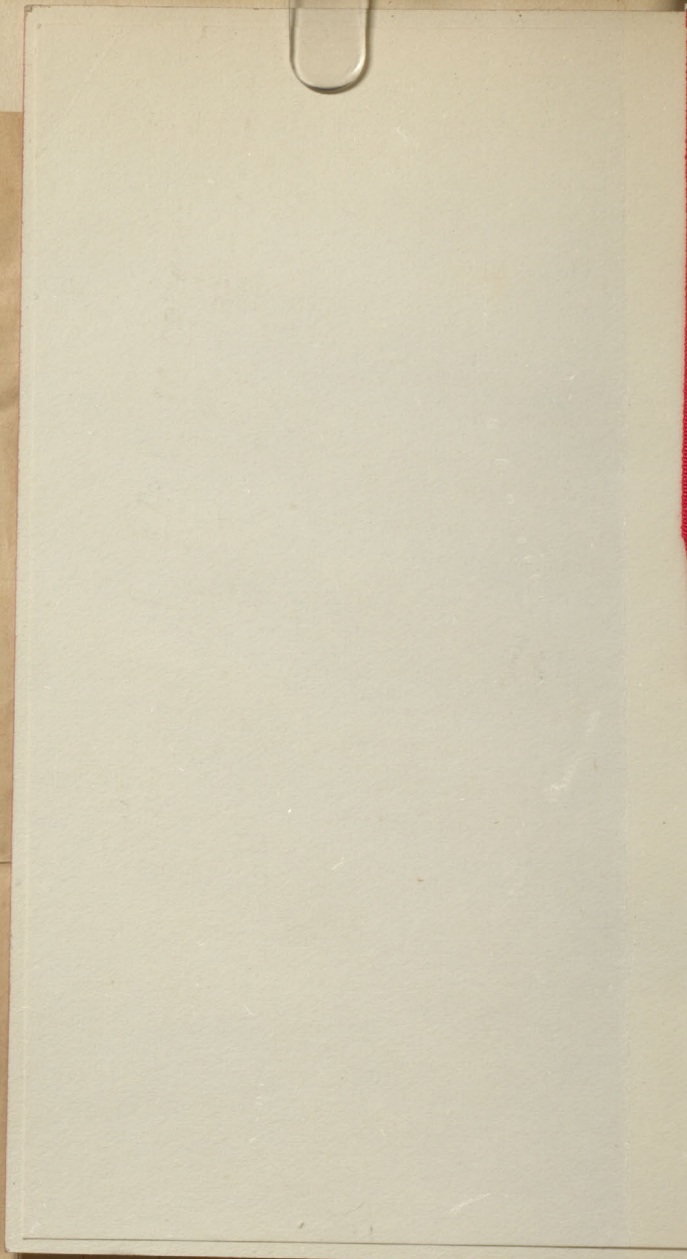
RECEIVERS NO.	TIME FILED
DAY MESSAGE	DAY LETTER

CHECK
NIGHT MESSAGE
NIGHT LETTER

SEND the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Mr & Mrs E S Manslow 12<sup>th</sup> Sept 1919

*Friends*  
*where*  
*a dn*  
*the*



To my Edward.

I love you  
when you're laughing,  
I love you  
when you're sad,  
I love you  
when you're teasing,  
I love you  
when you're glad,  
I love you  
when you're fooling,  
I love you  
when you're true,  
And the reason  
why I love you,  
Is just because  
you're you

from one who has  
many reasons for loving  
him. His little  
"Honey Bird"  
(Lois).

4 1a c

9 paid

Chapleau Ont Aug 19-17

E S Winslow

19 Montreal Q

Sherbrooke Que.

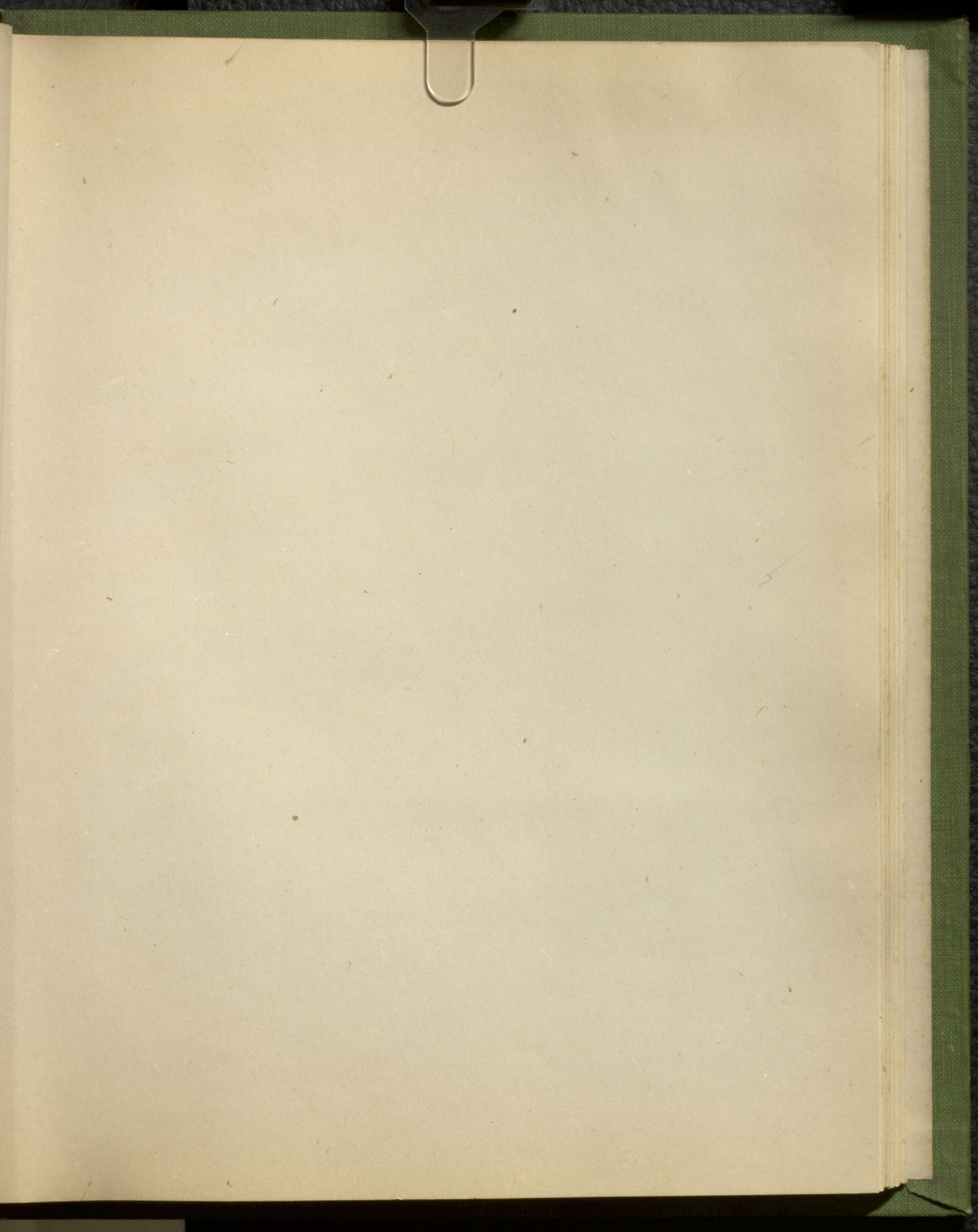
Expect pass through Sunday evening bring two fourth

section.

B G Harrington

MG 1





MG 1



St James Church  
July 18<sup>th</sup> /18

MG 1



Margaret W. Tarrant

*The Morning Carol*

*Margaret W. Tarrant*

MG 1

To my dearest Edward  
with much love

With All Good Wishes  
for your  
Happiness this Eastertide

May the joys and happiness  
of this Easter surround  
you, and make you  
Happy.

Lois  
April 25<sup>th</sup>/43.

MG



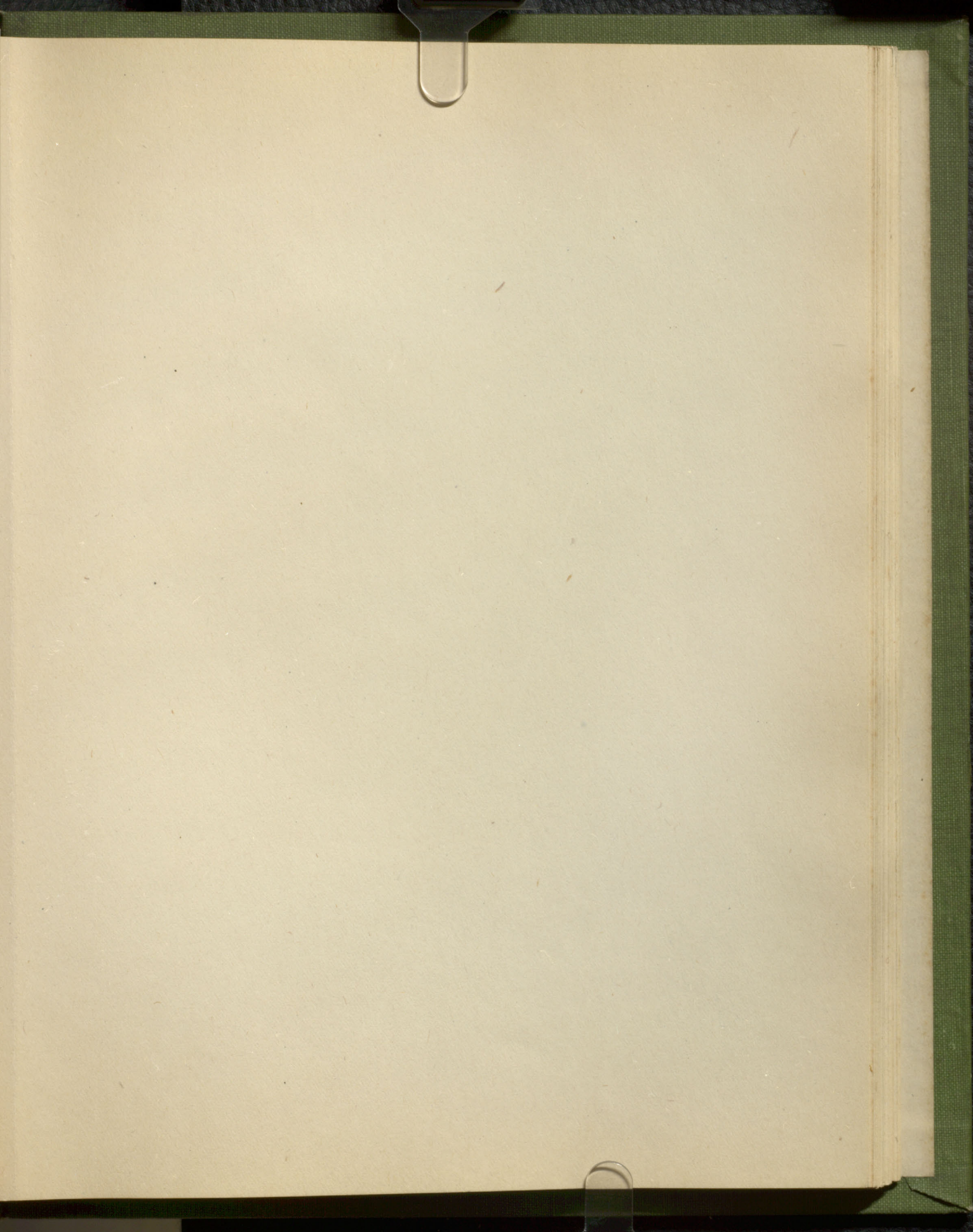


By Appointment

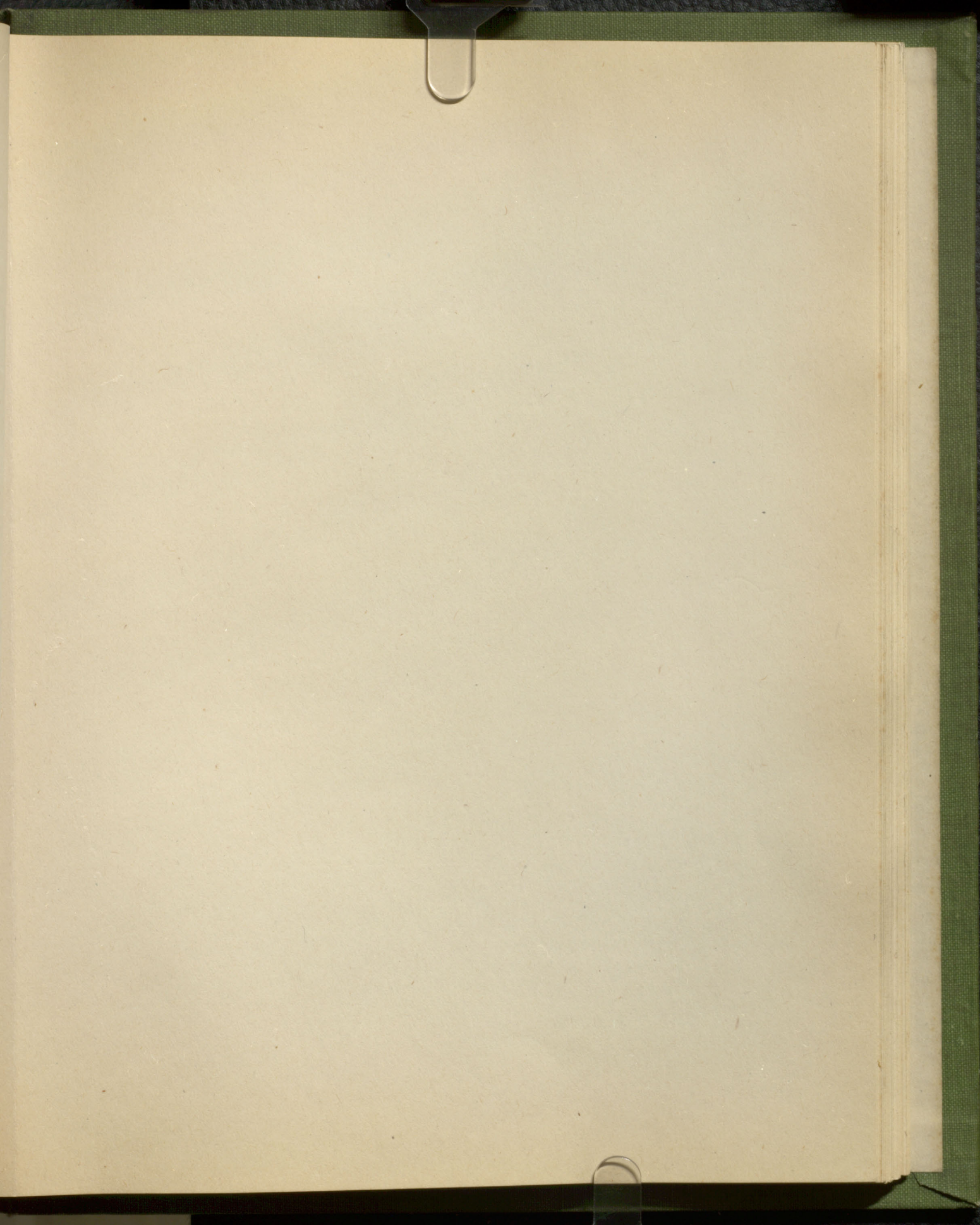


Engraved and Printed in England  
7 GRAFTON ST., LONDON, W.1  
AND BOSTON, U.S.A.  
EA 12/3825

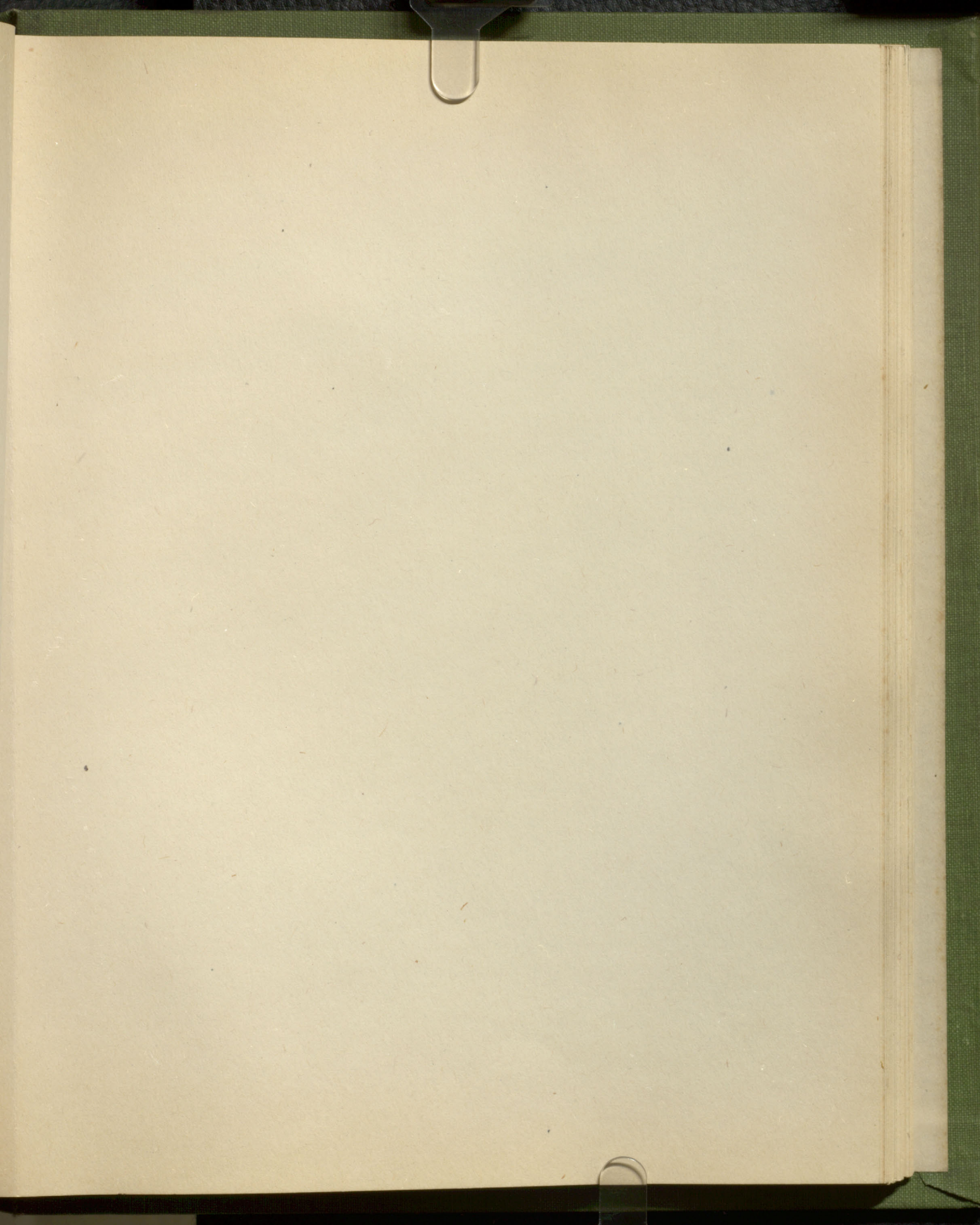
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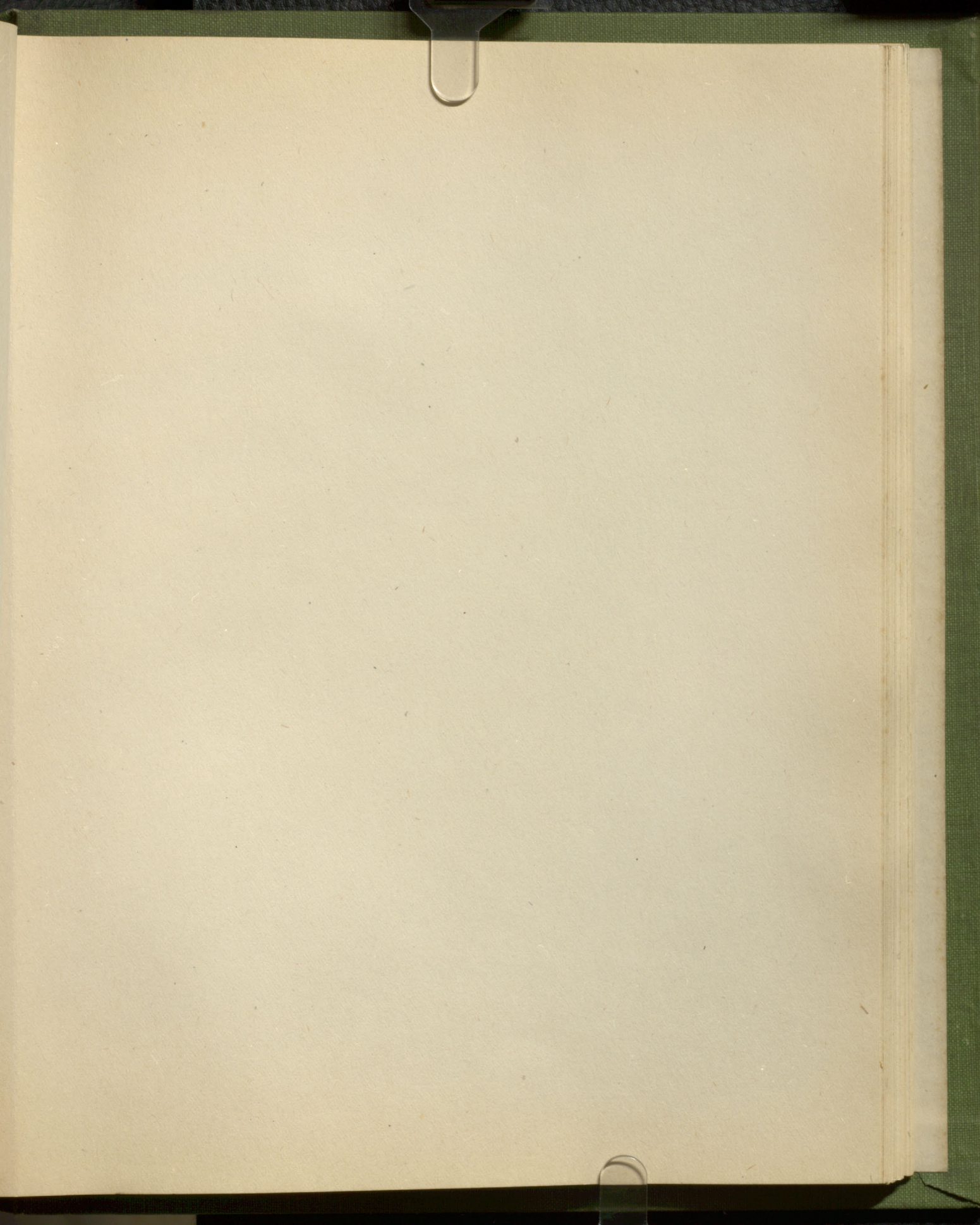


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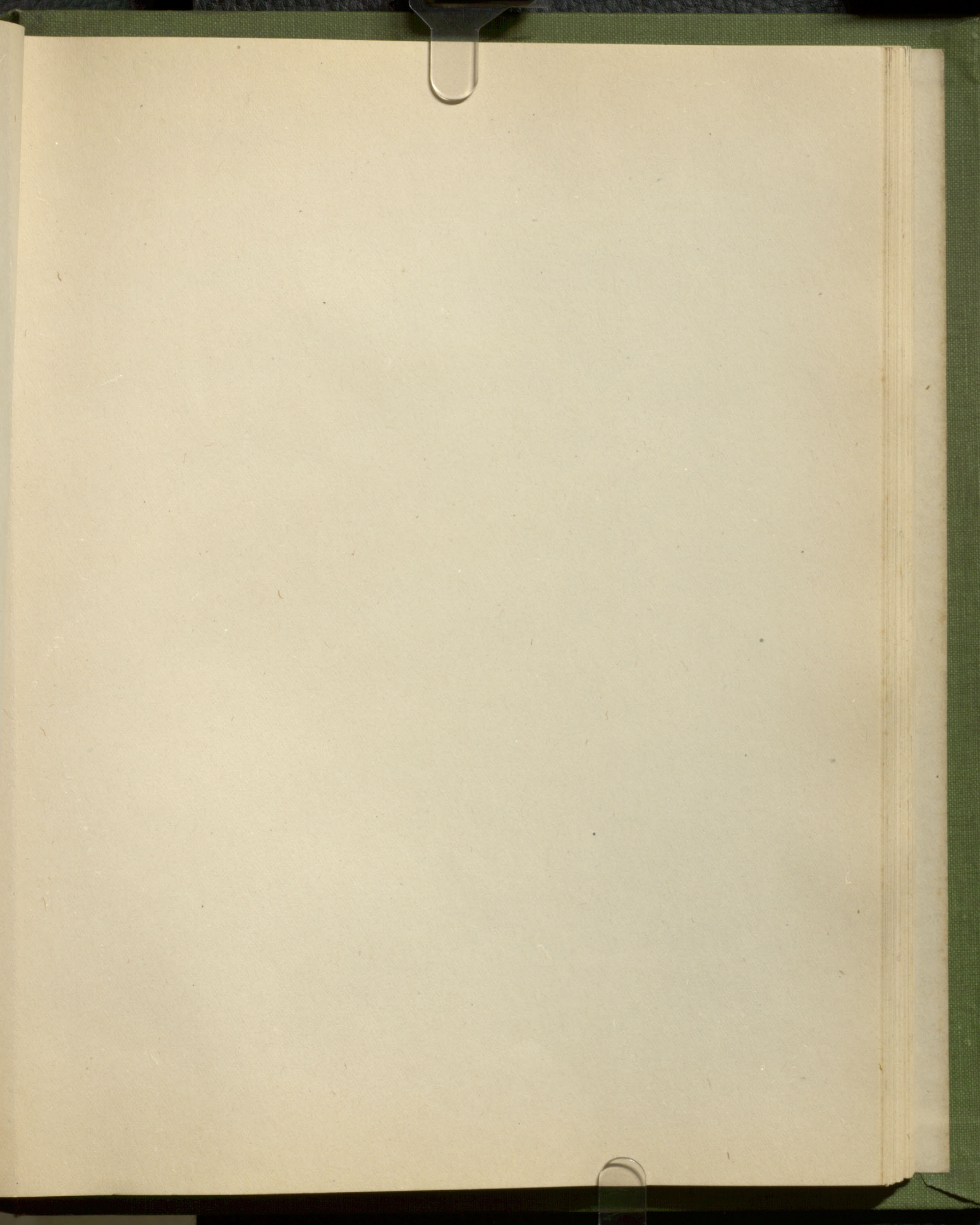


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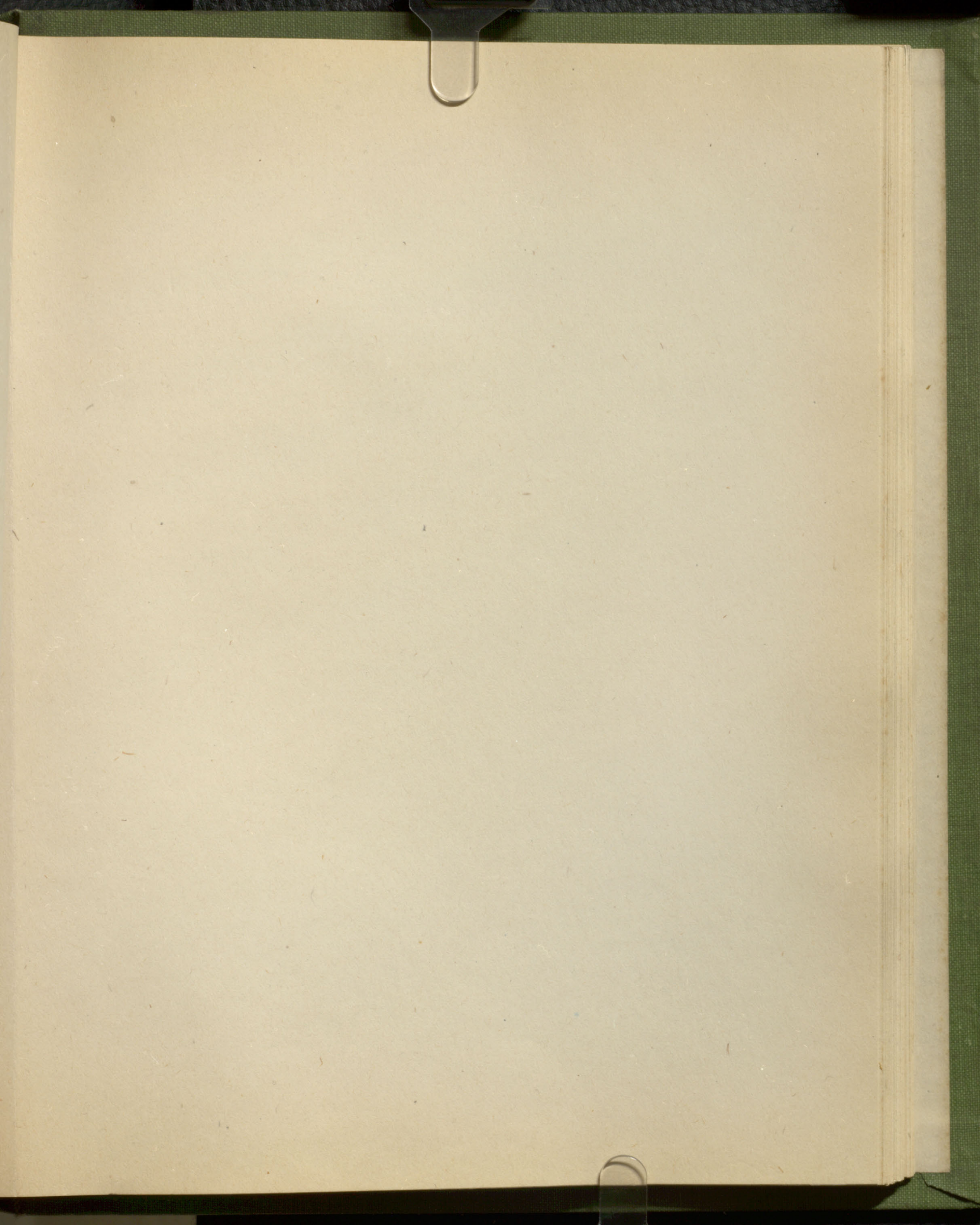




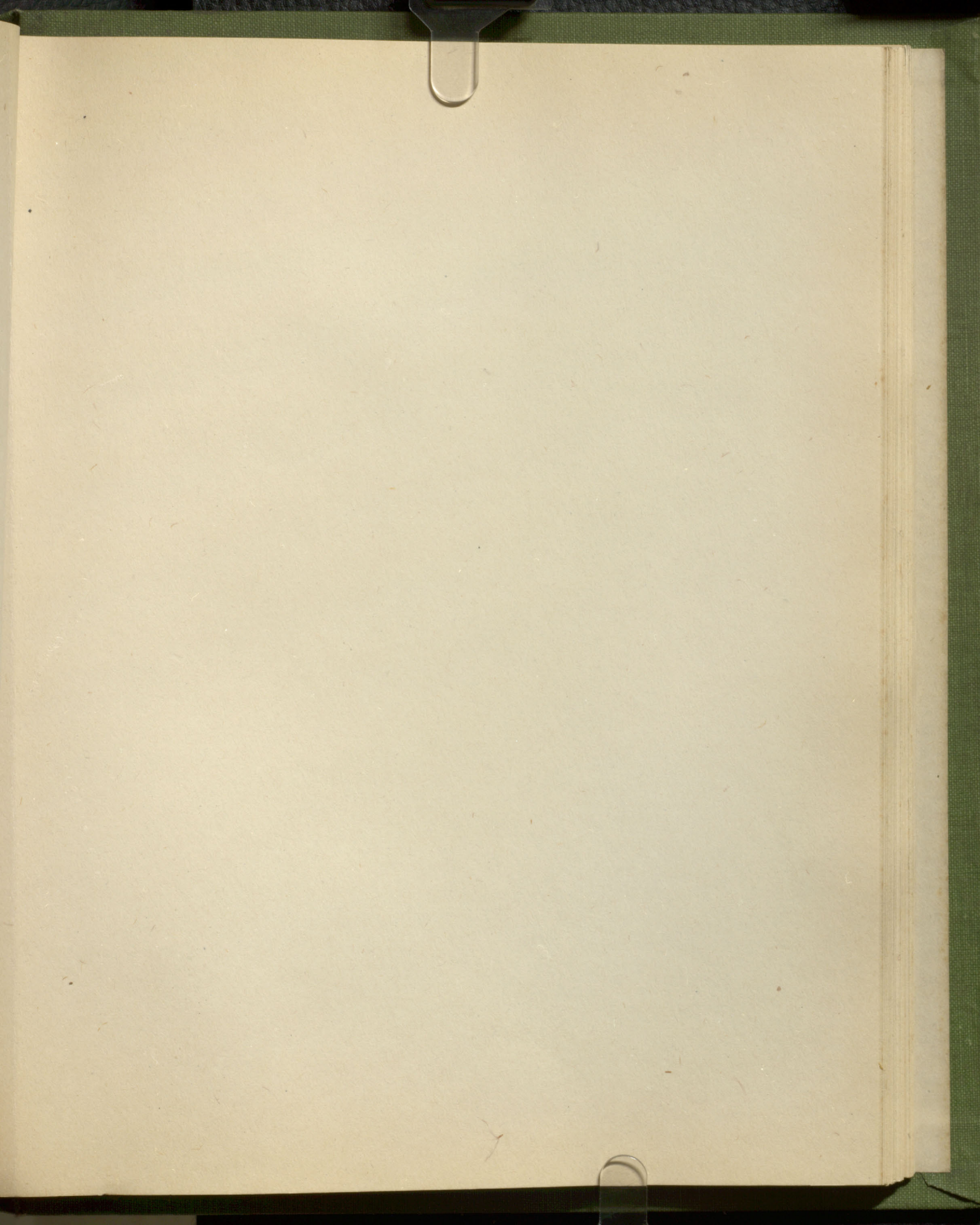
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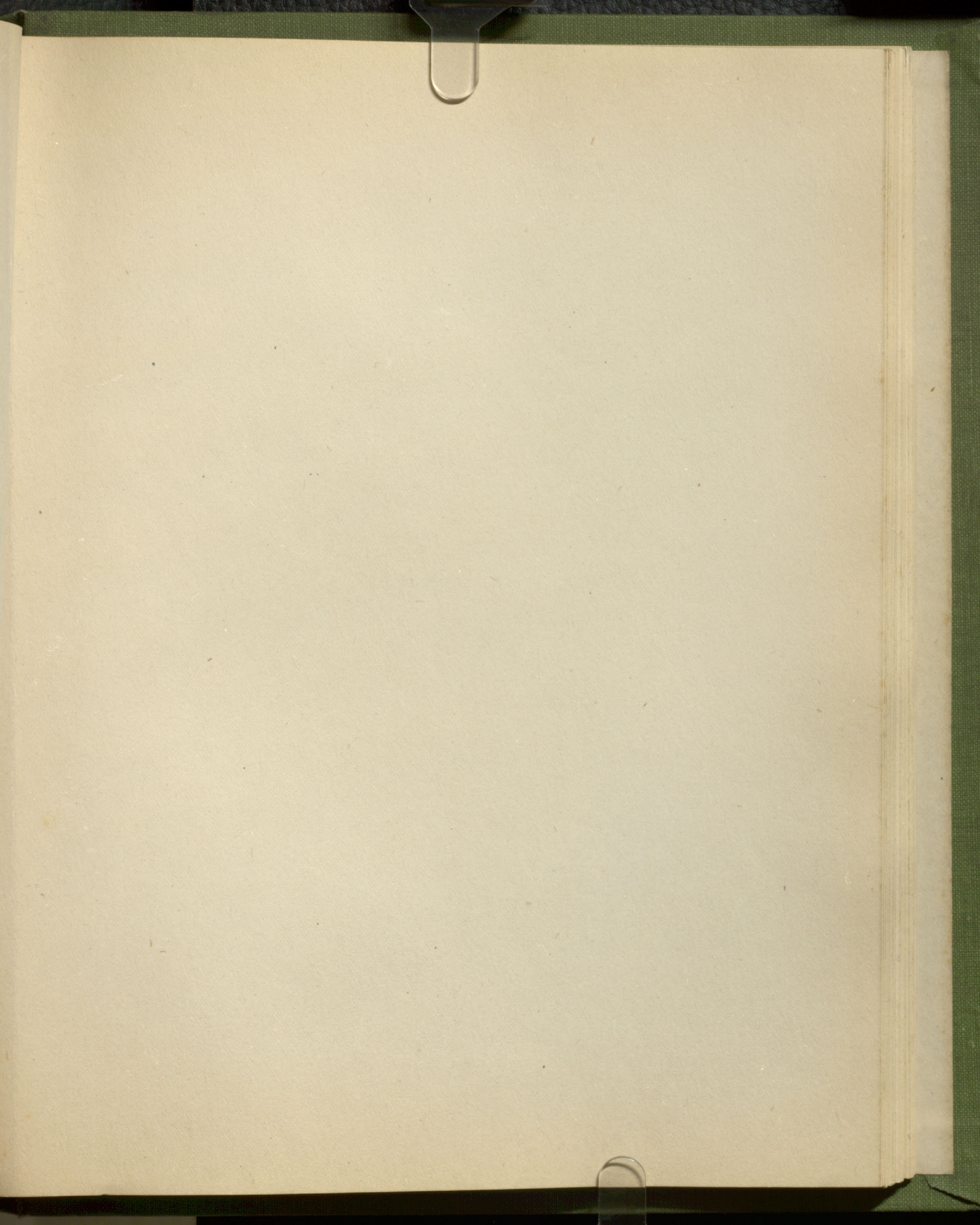


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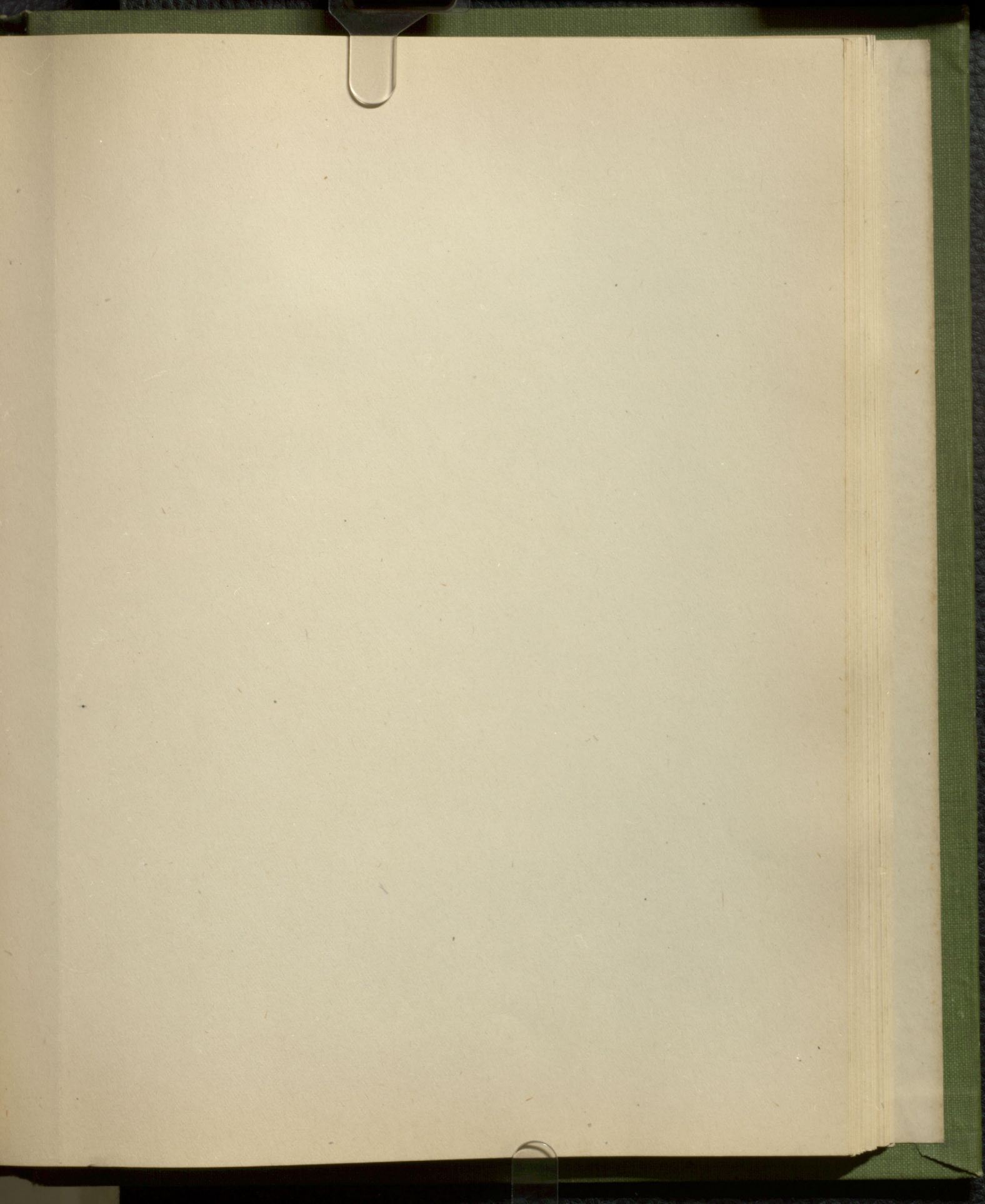


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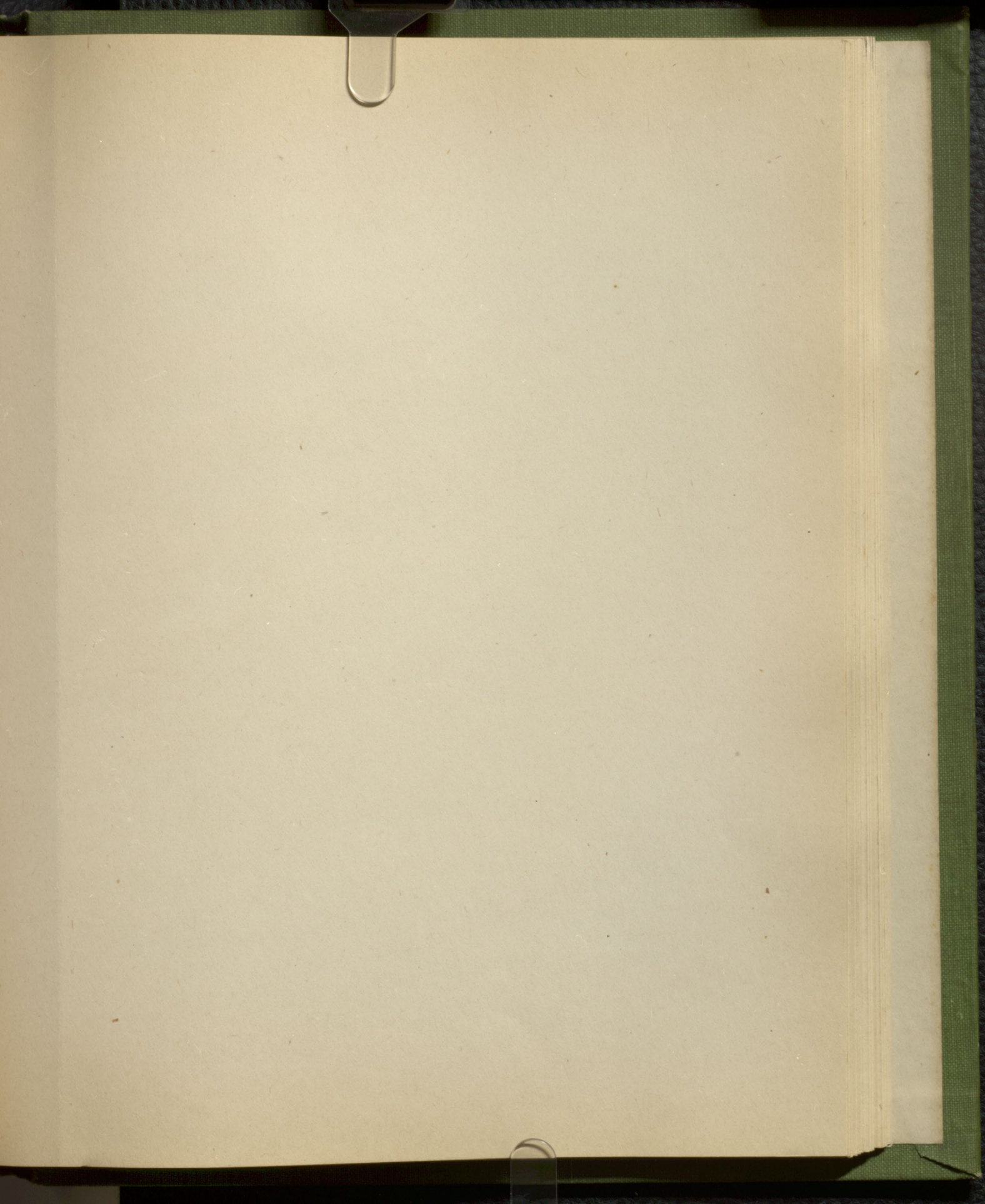




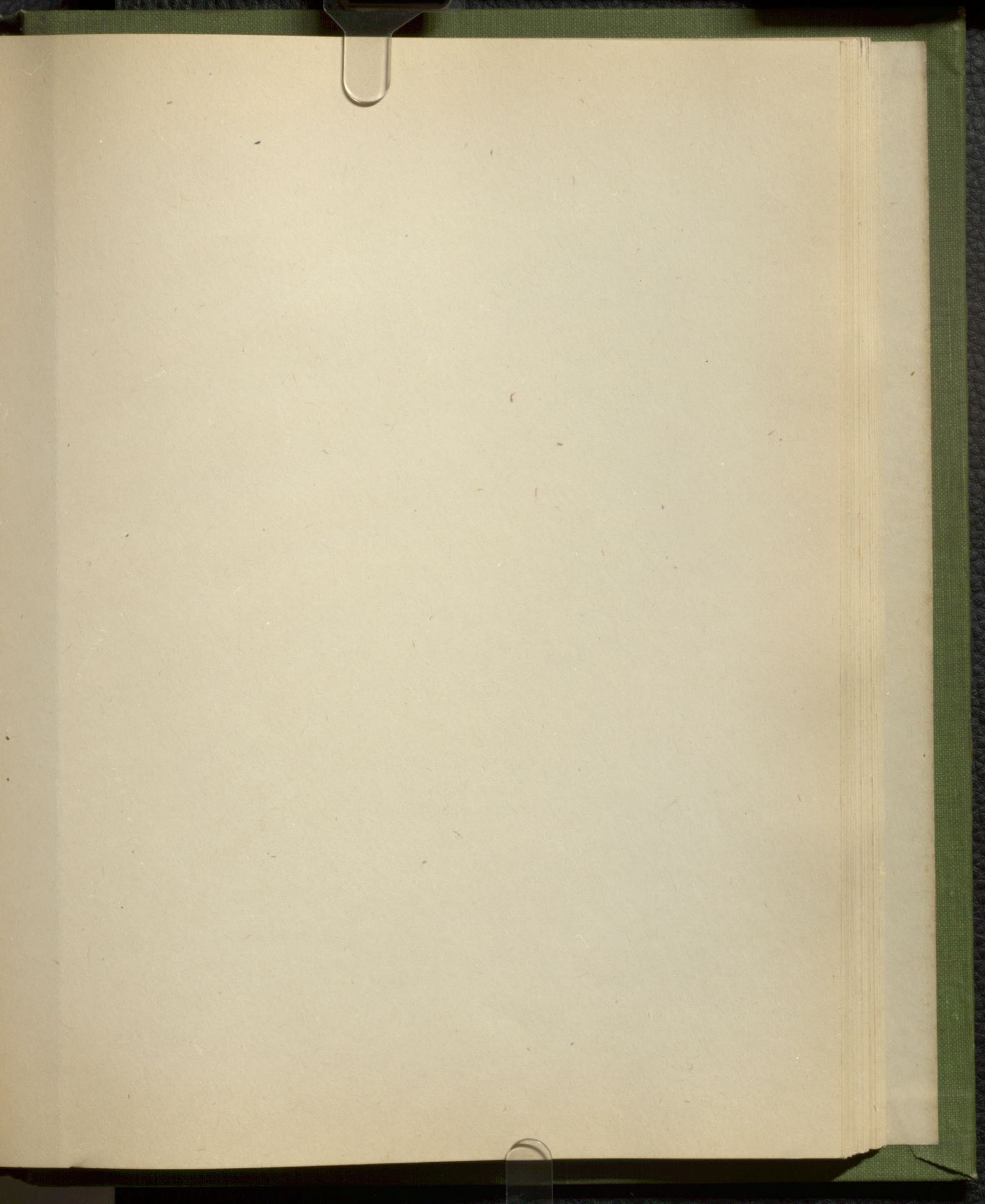
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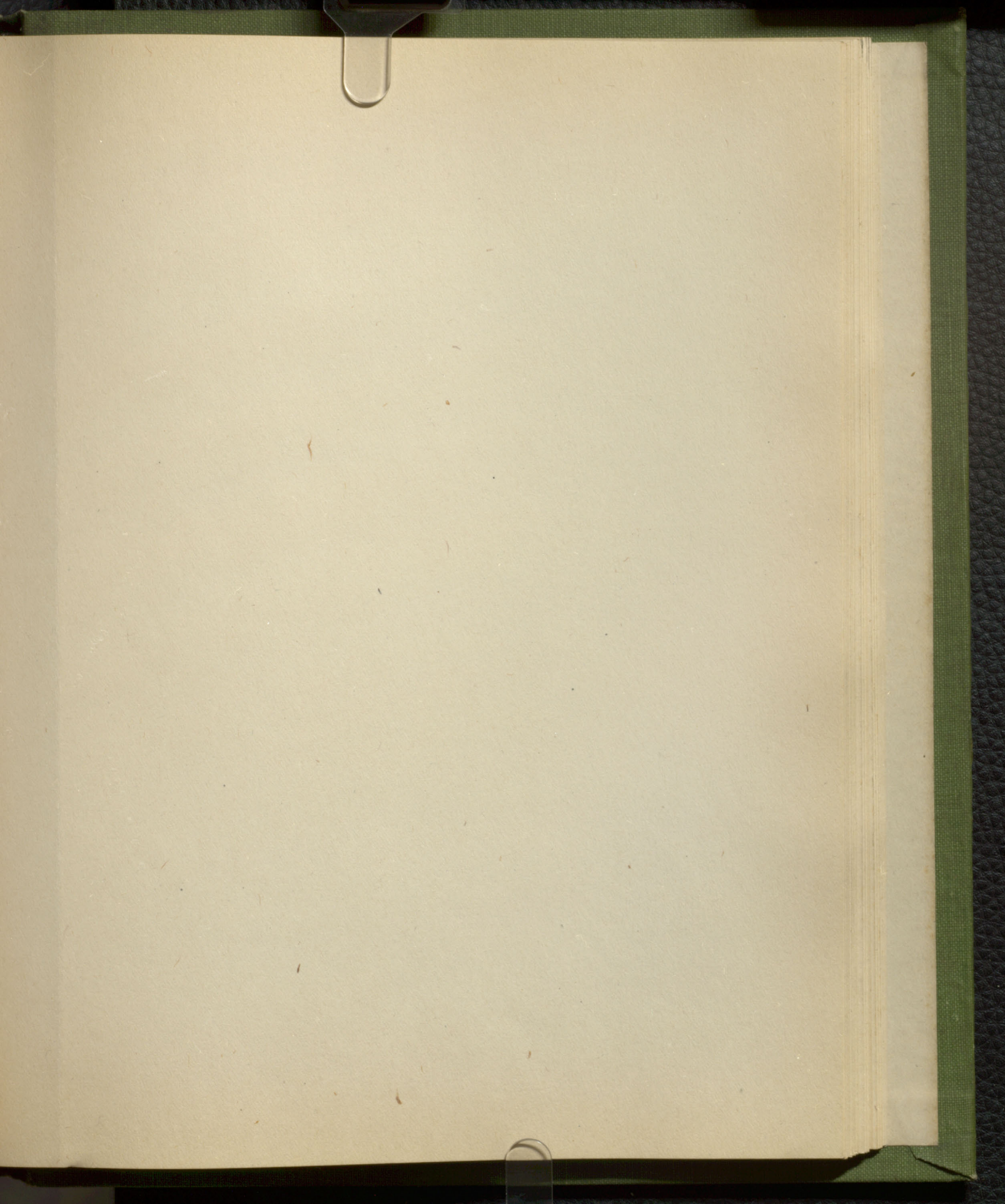


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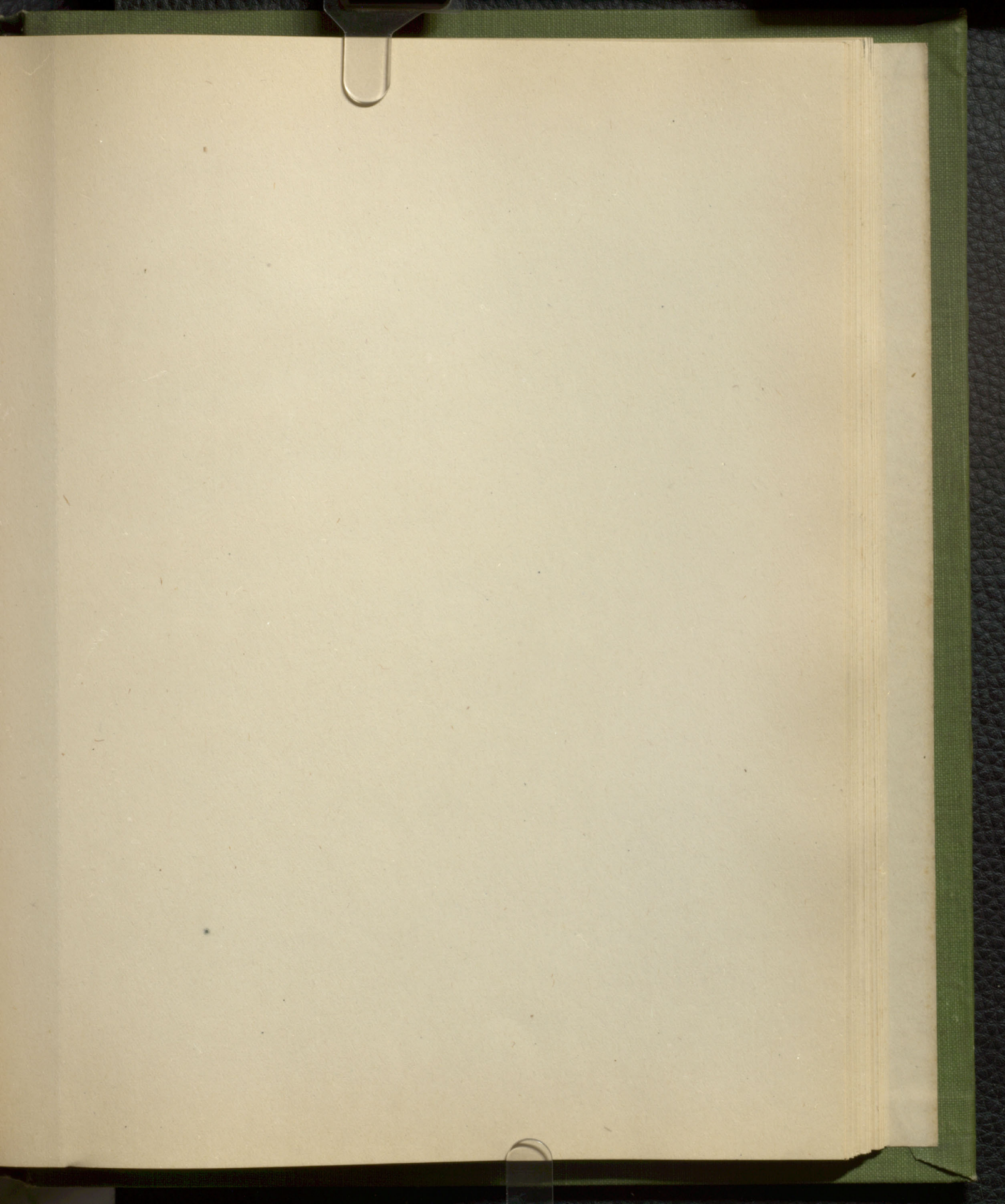


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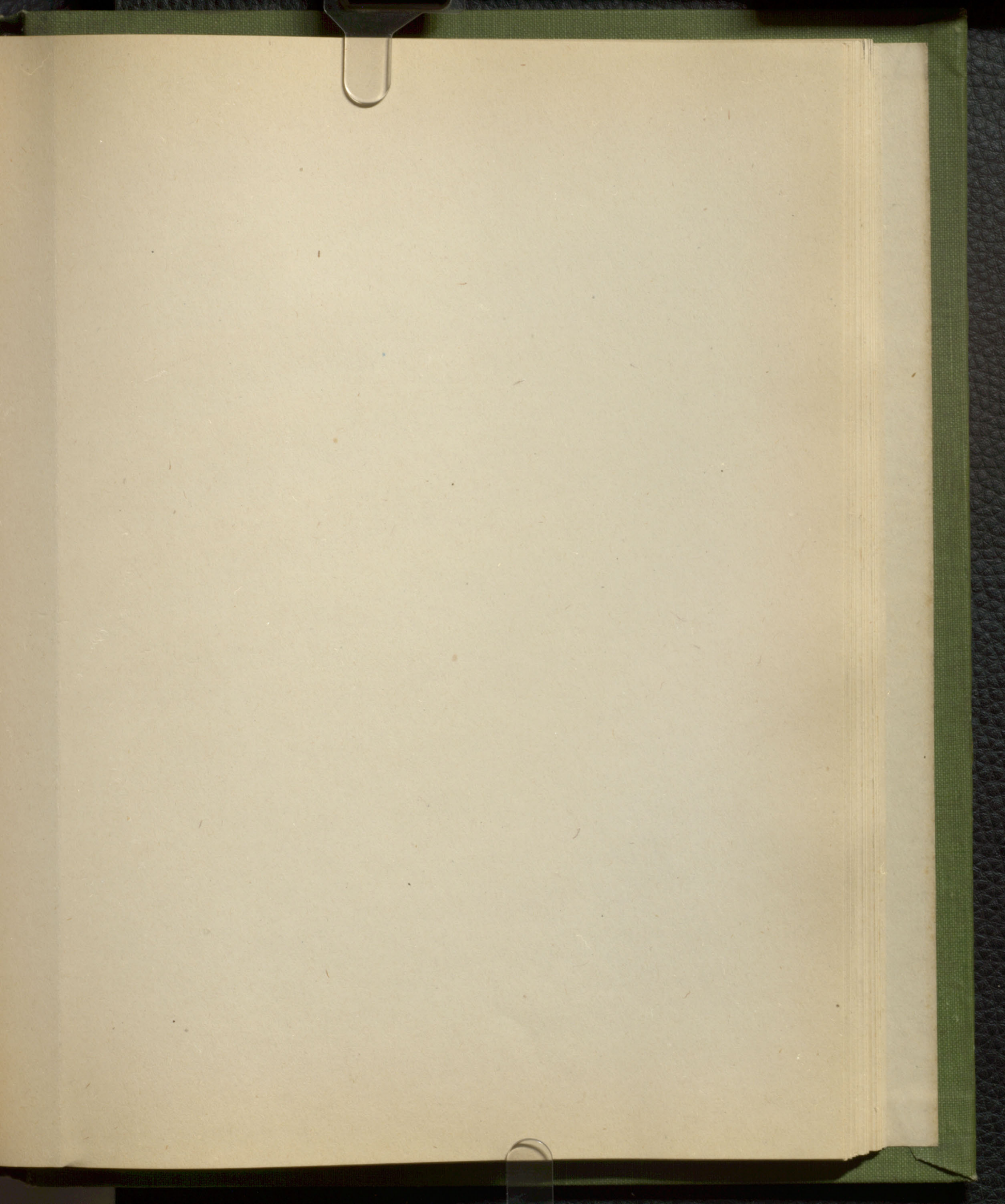




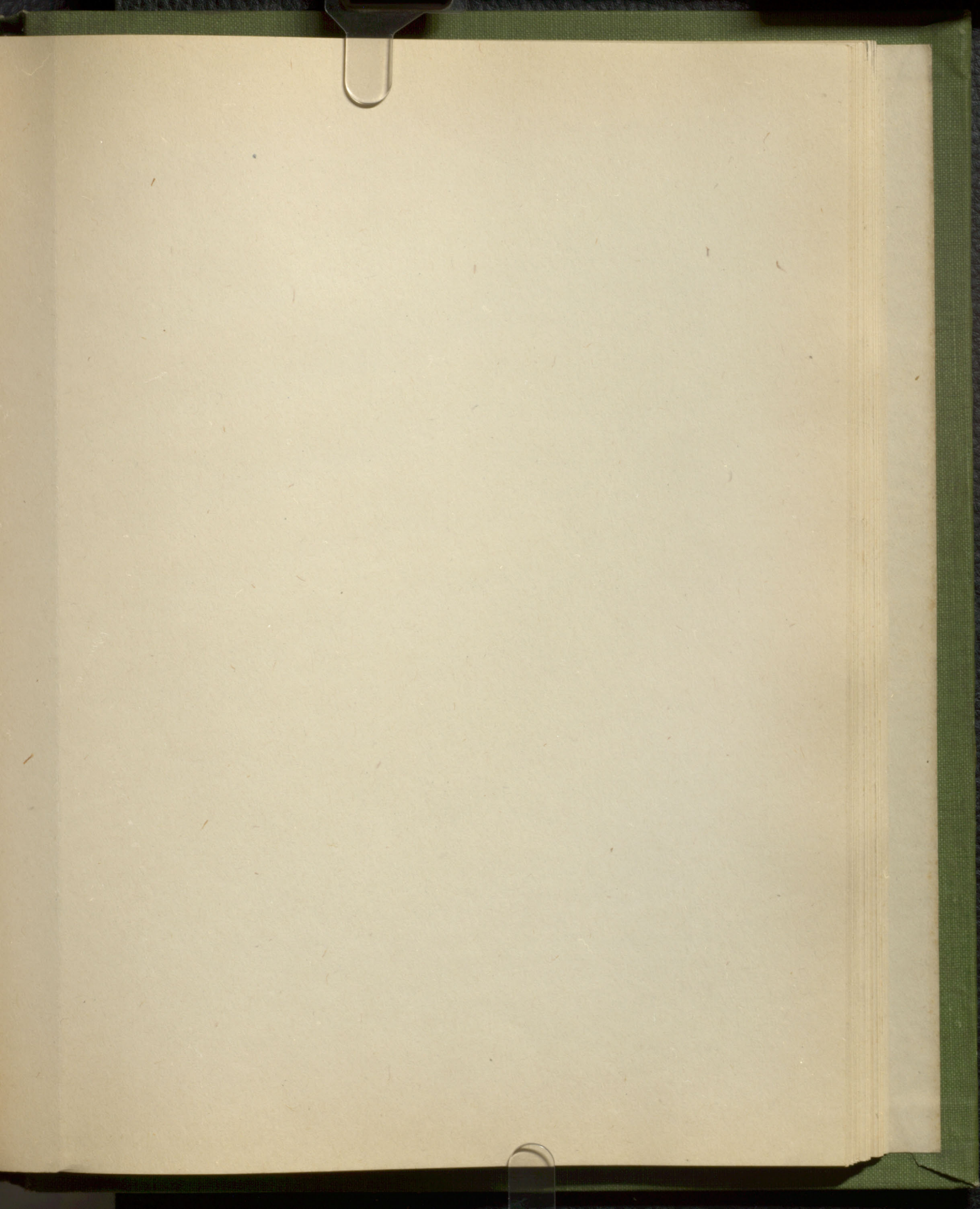
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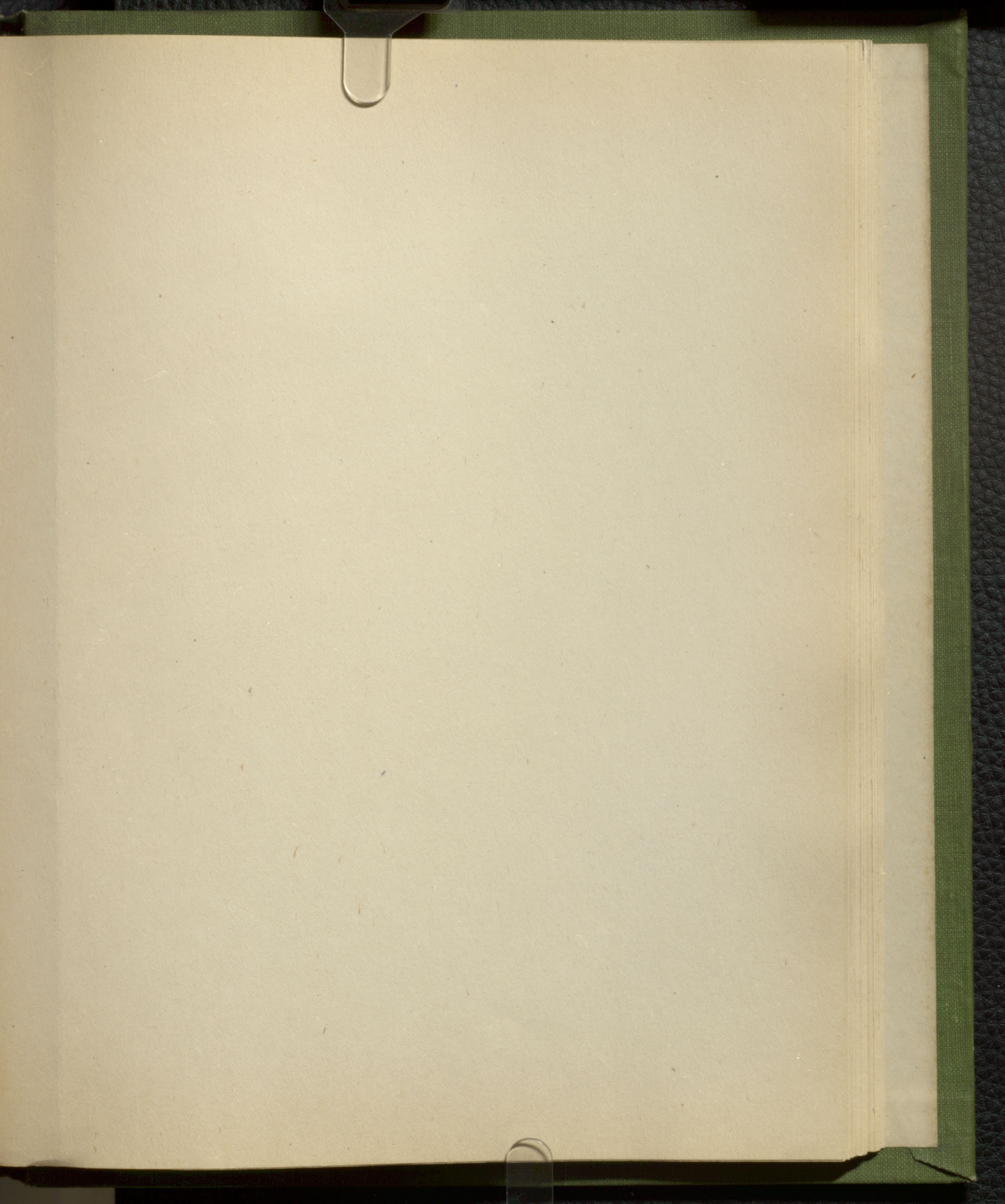


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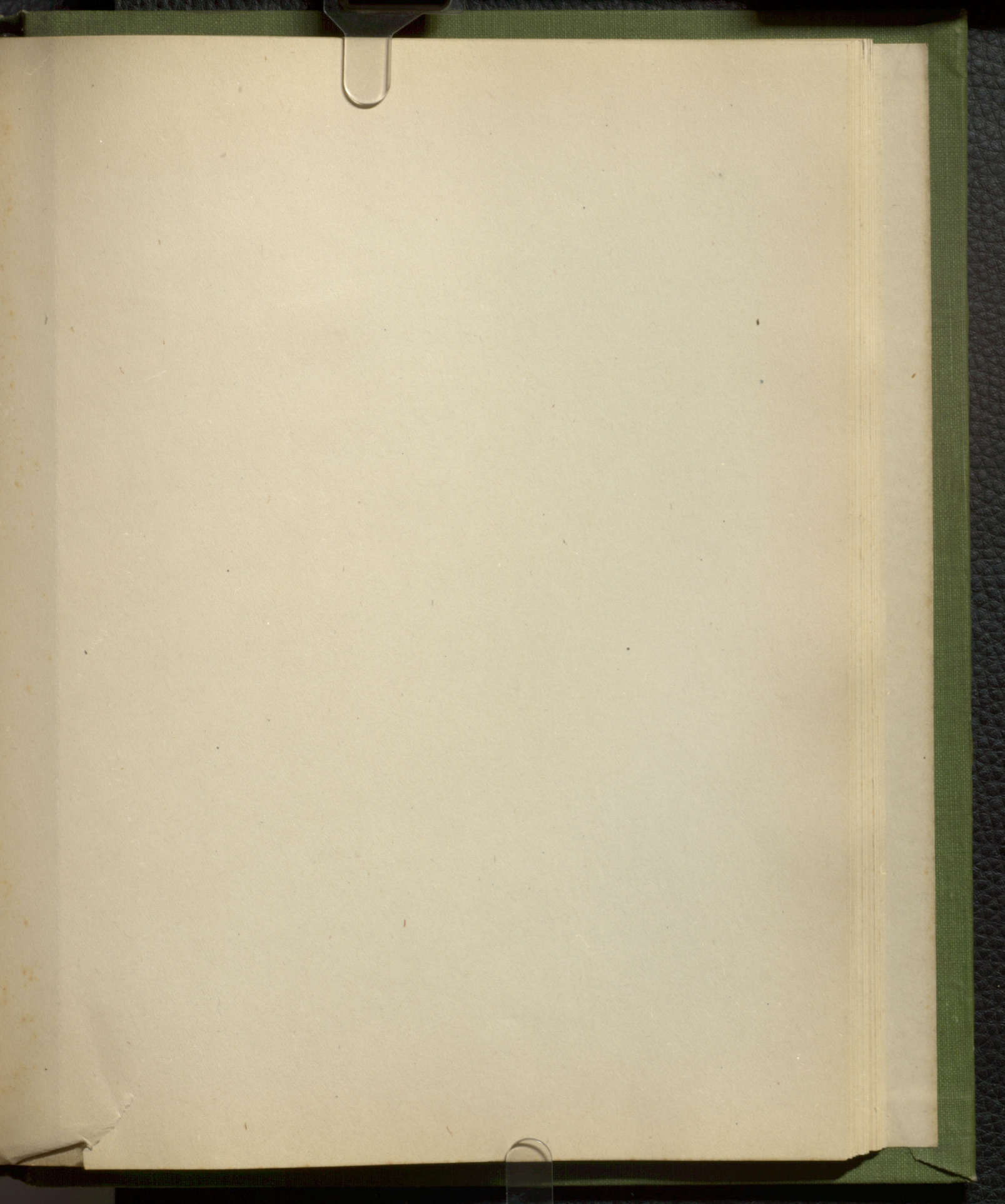


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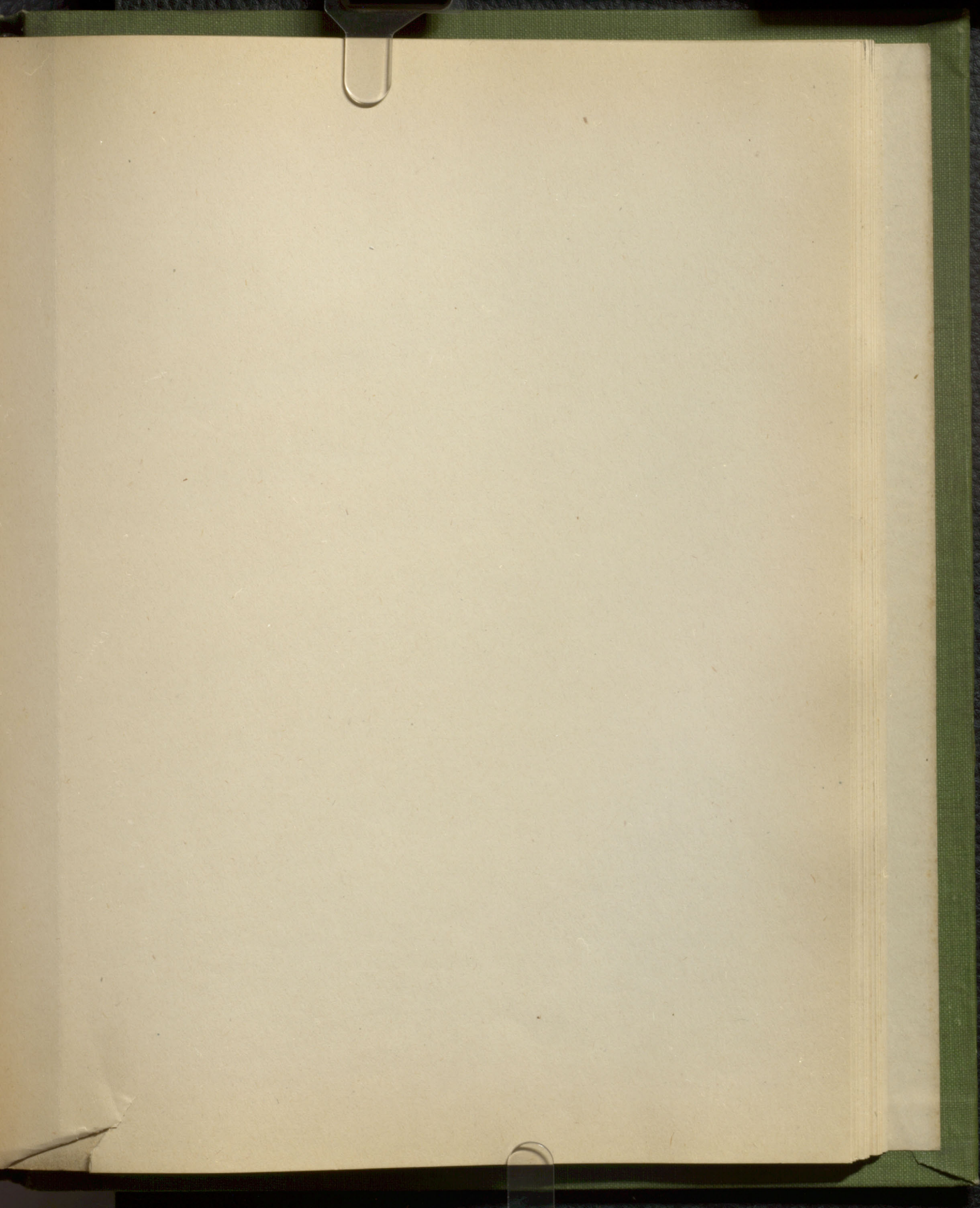




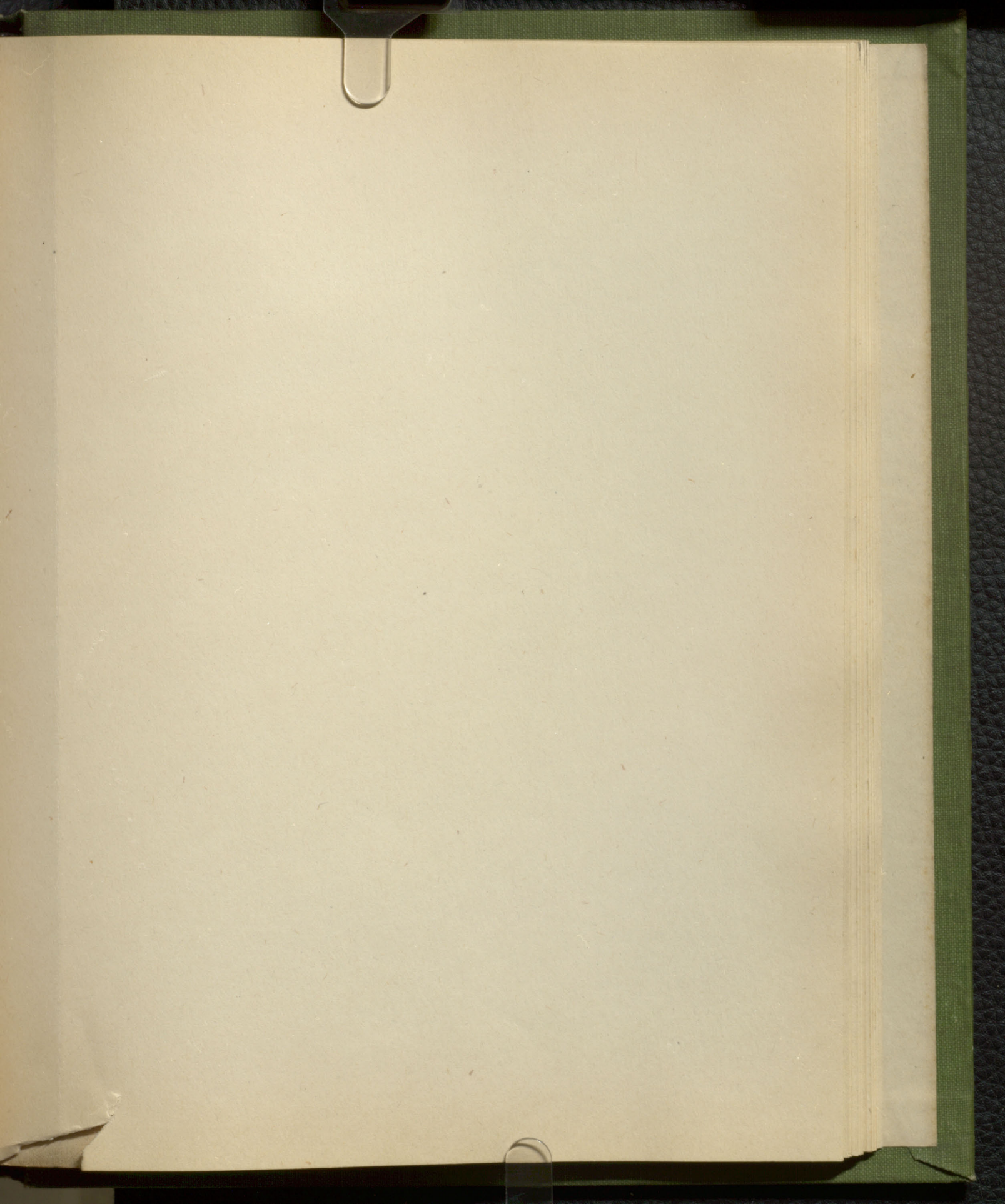
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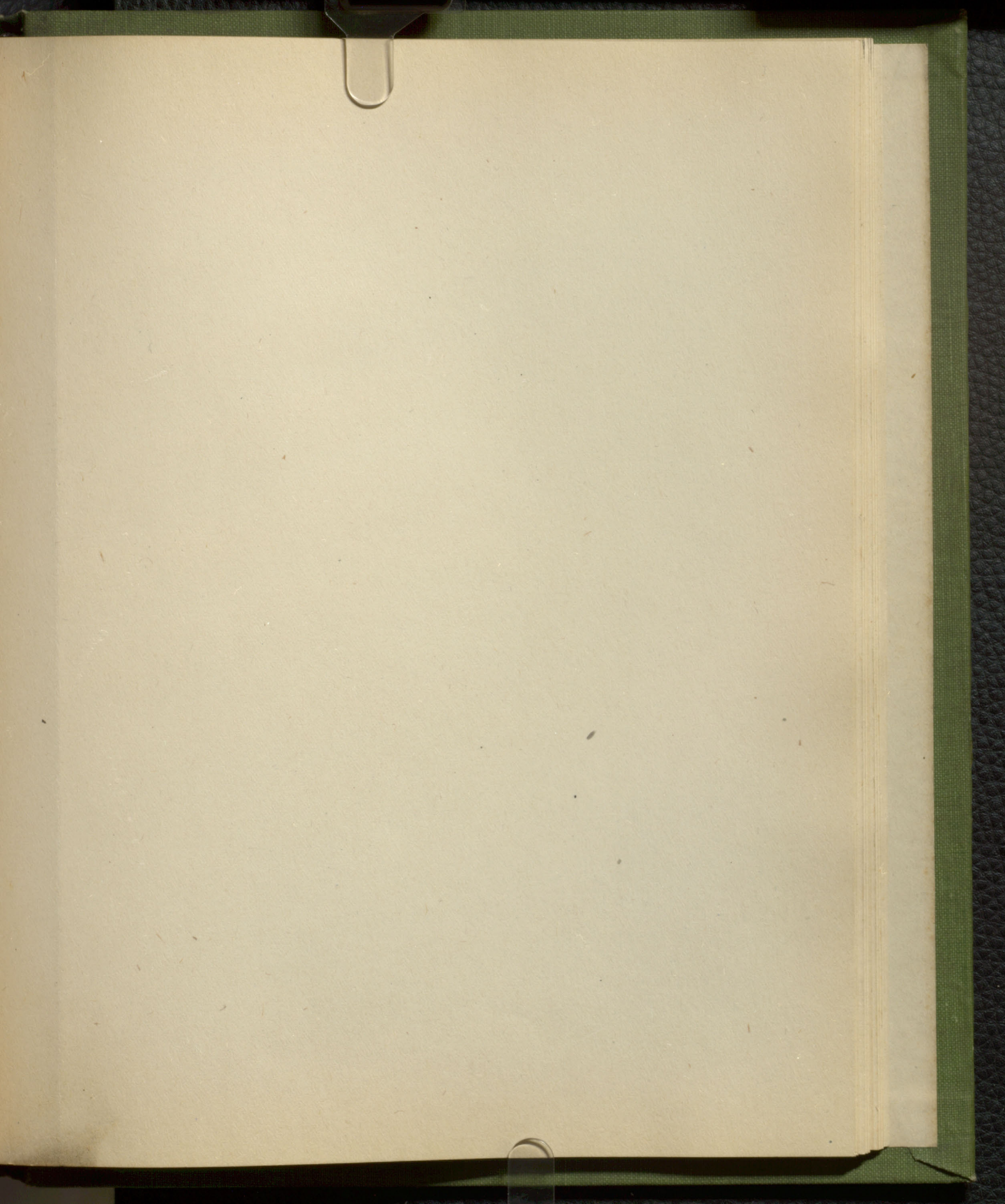


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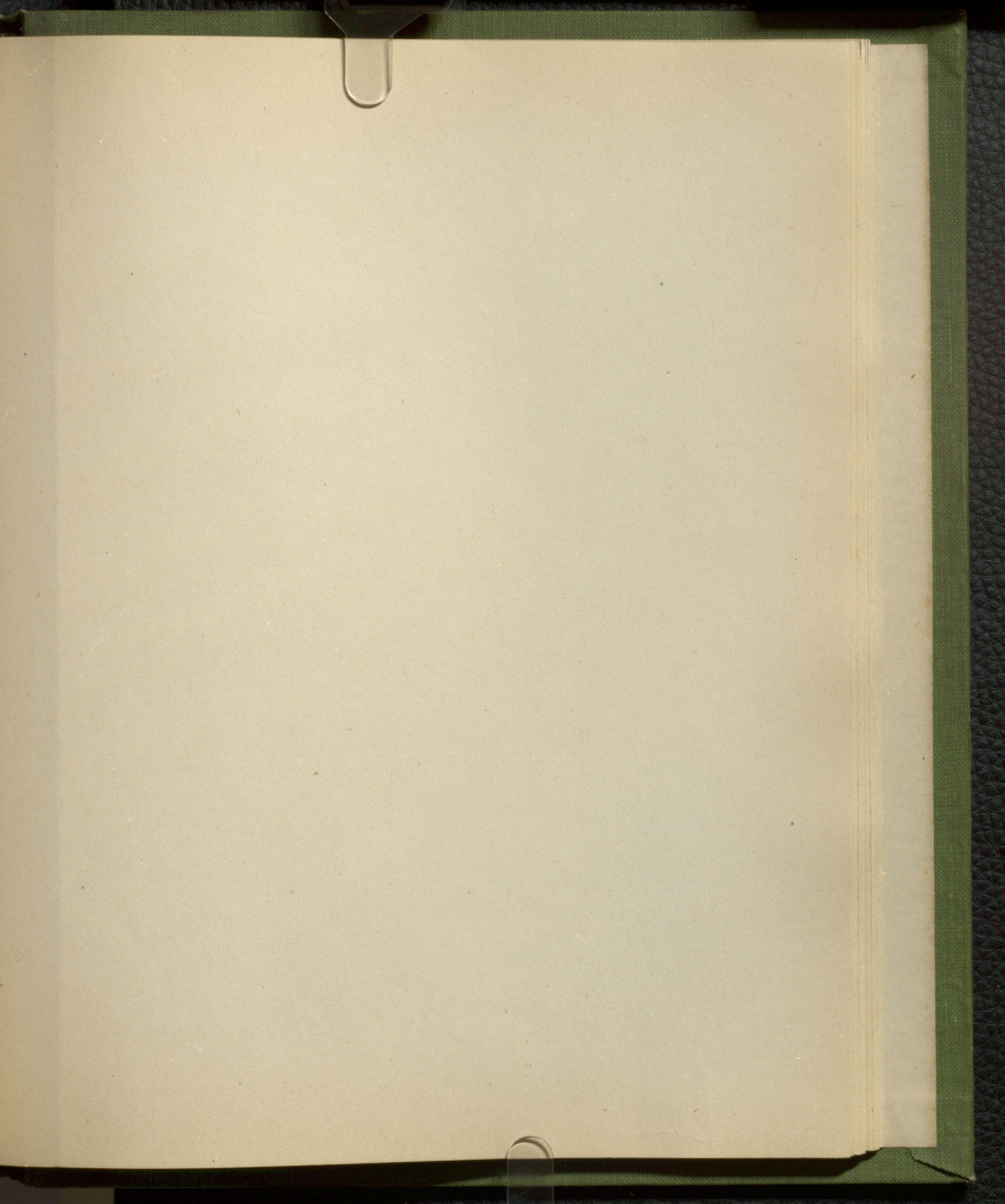


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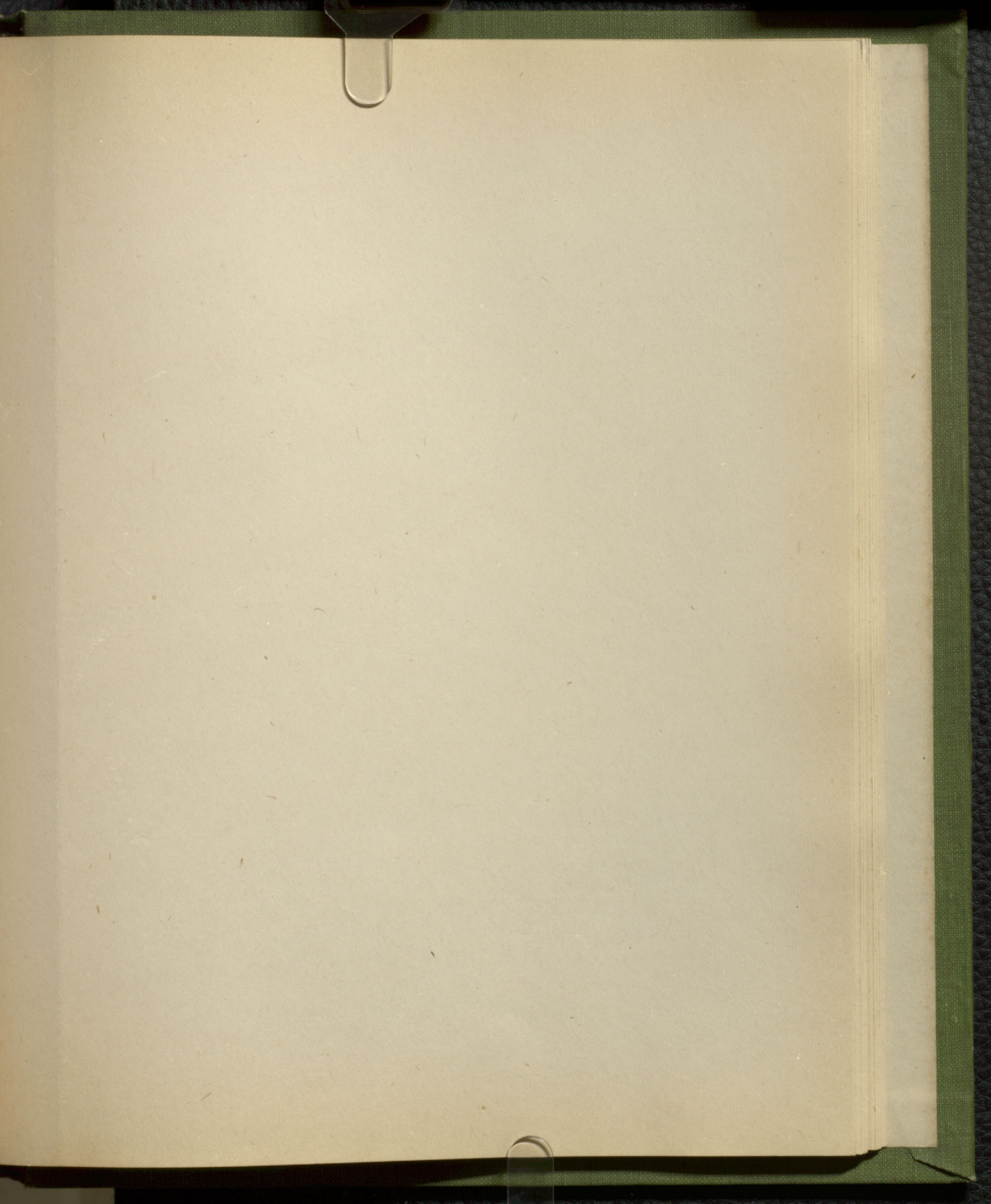




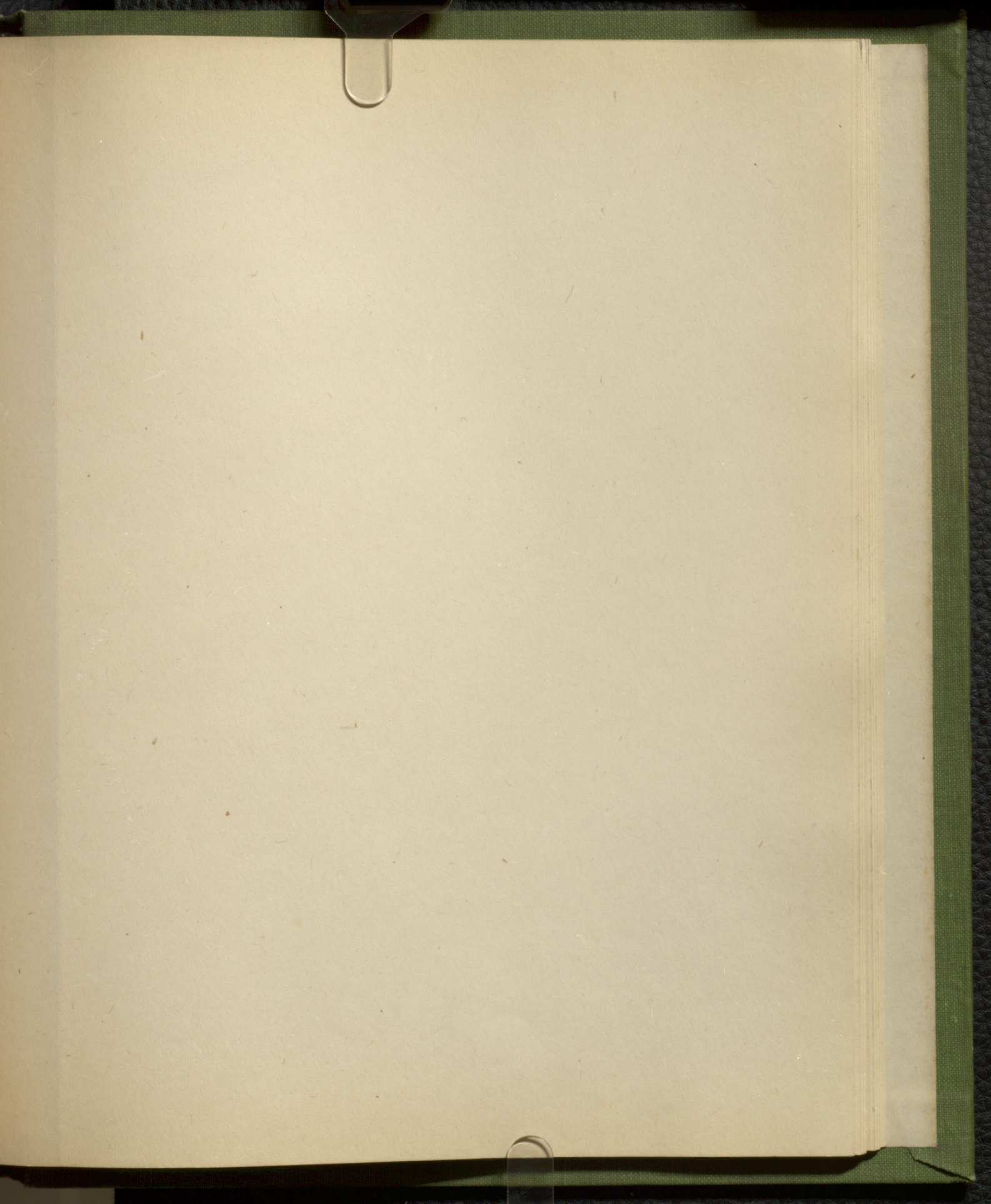
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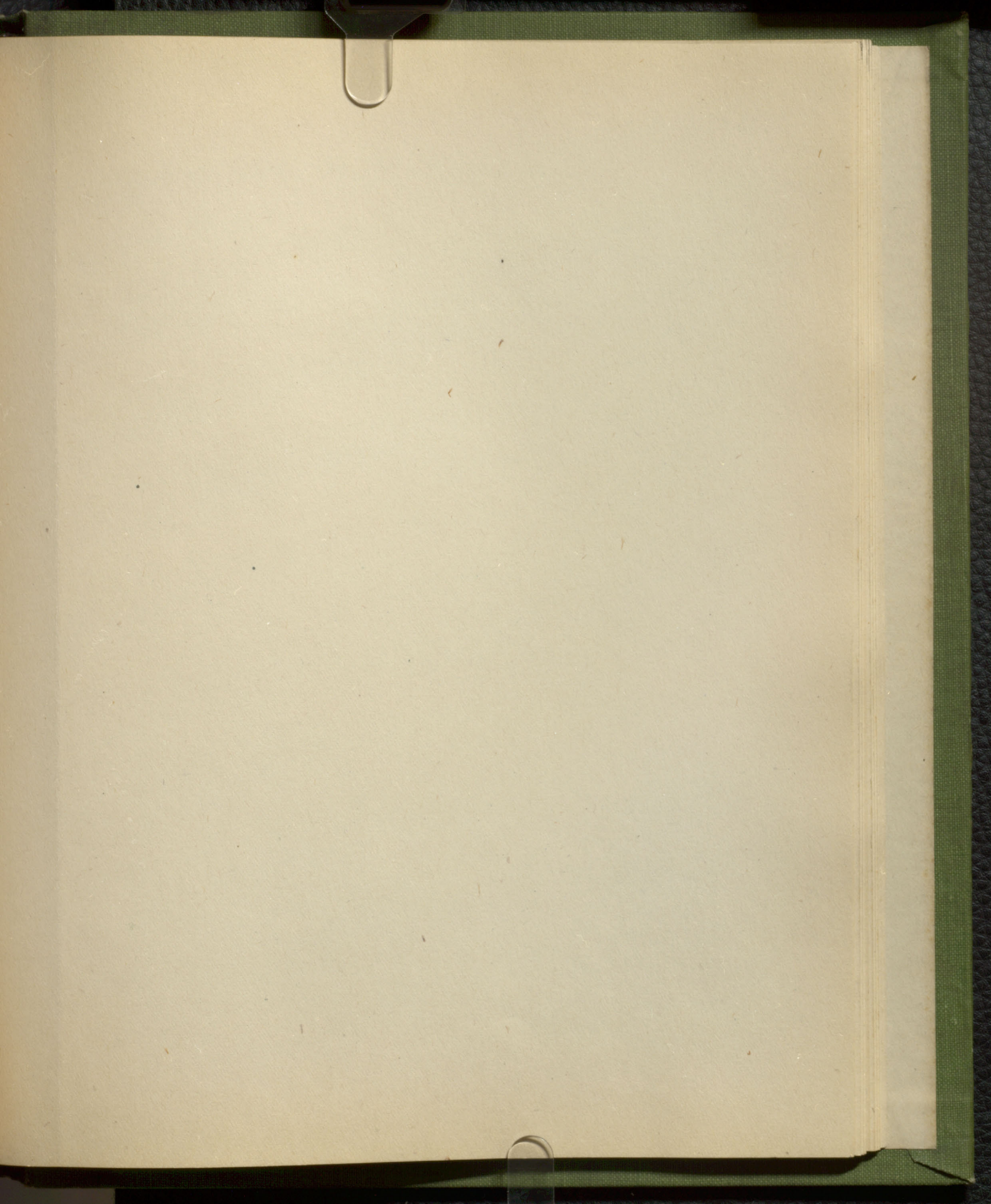


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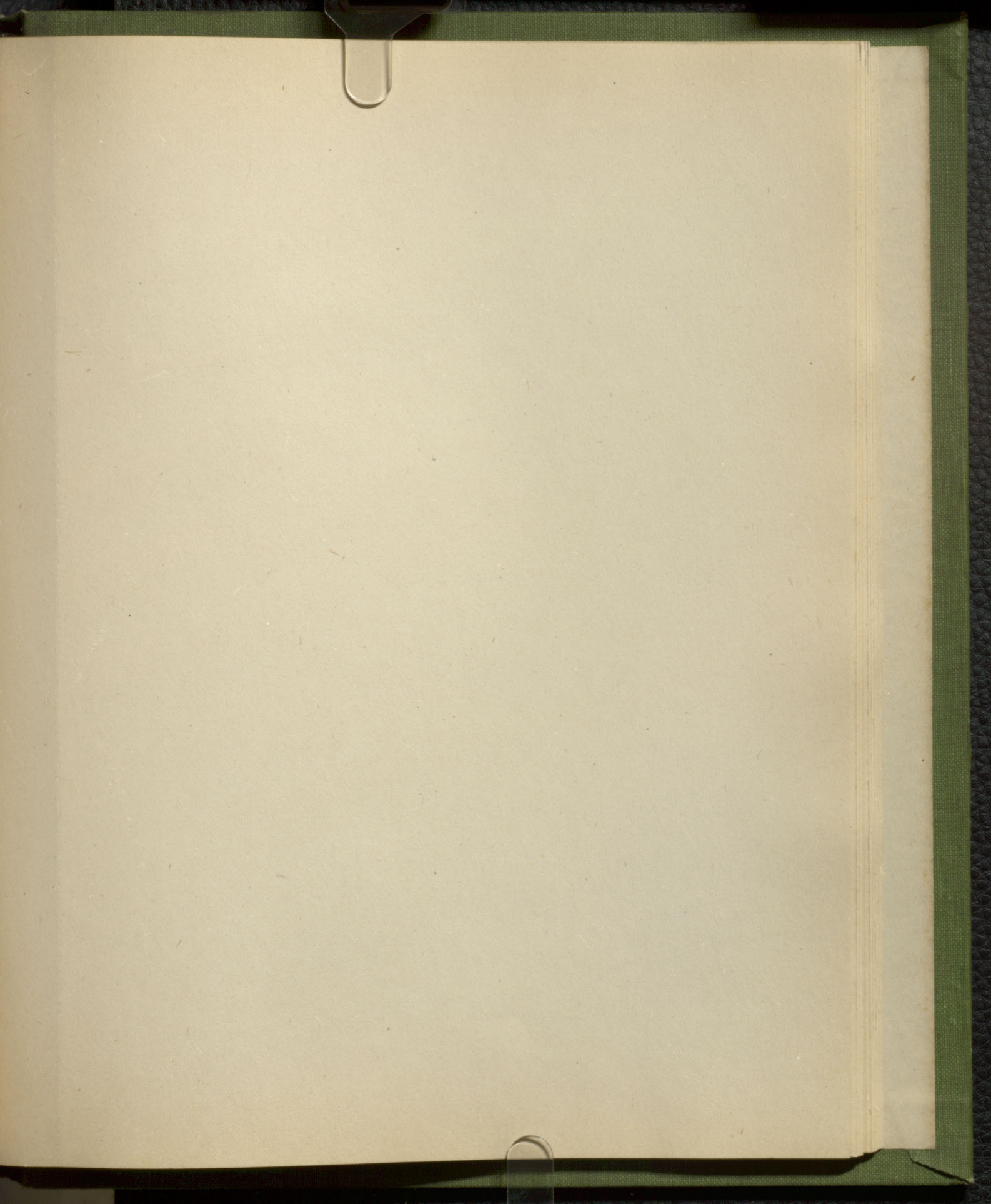


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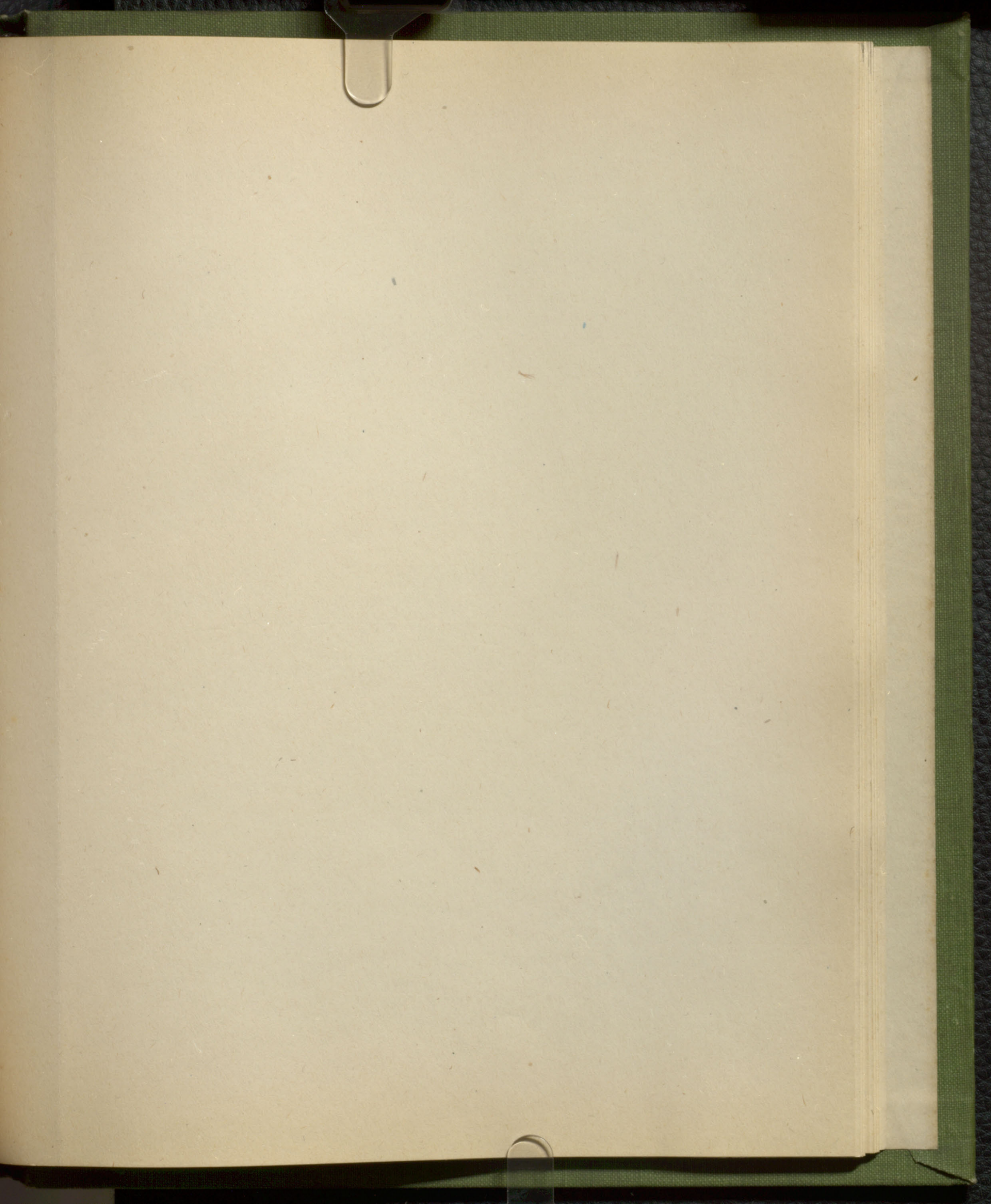




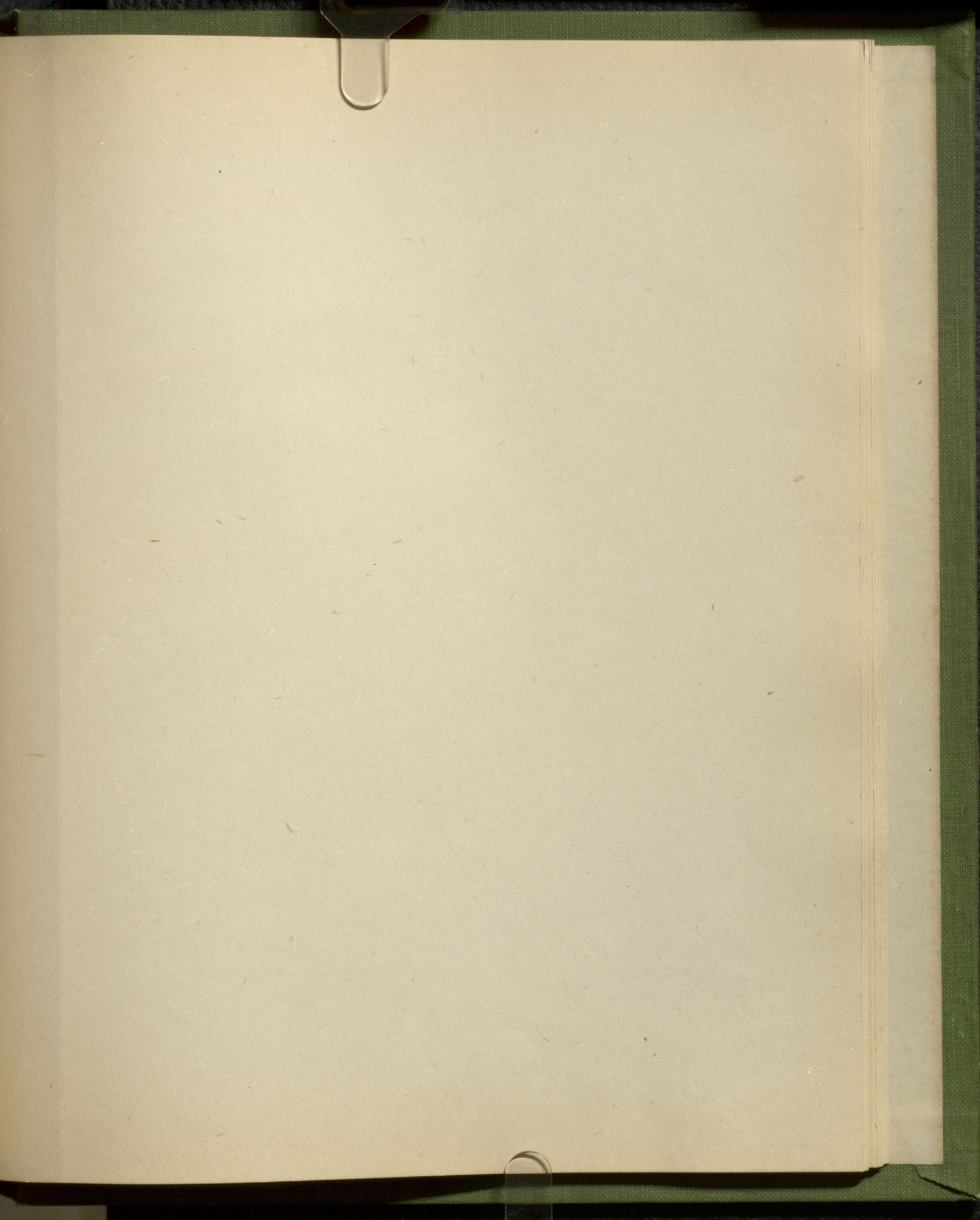
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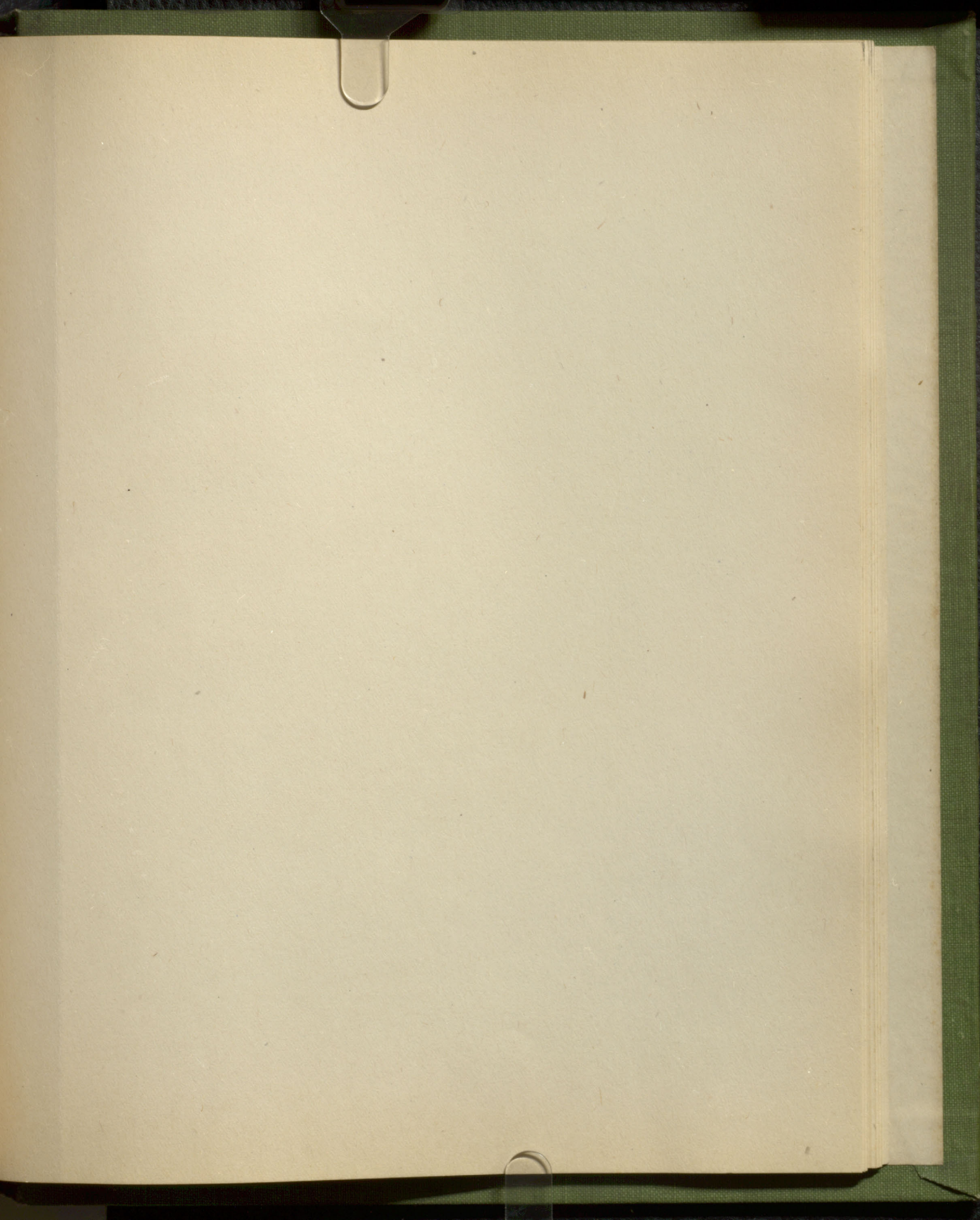


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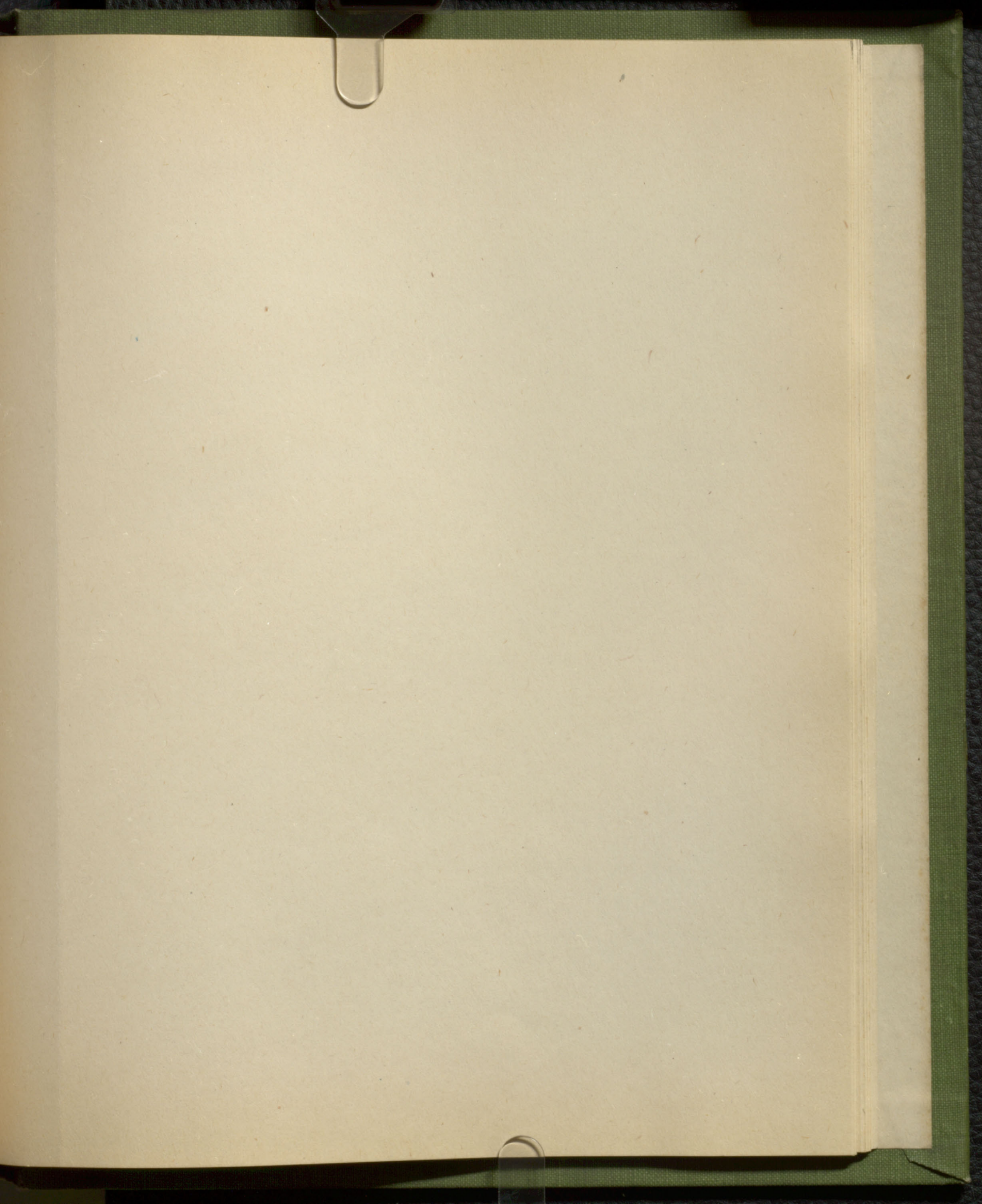


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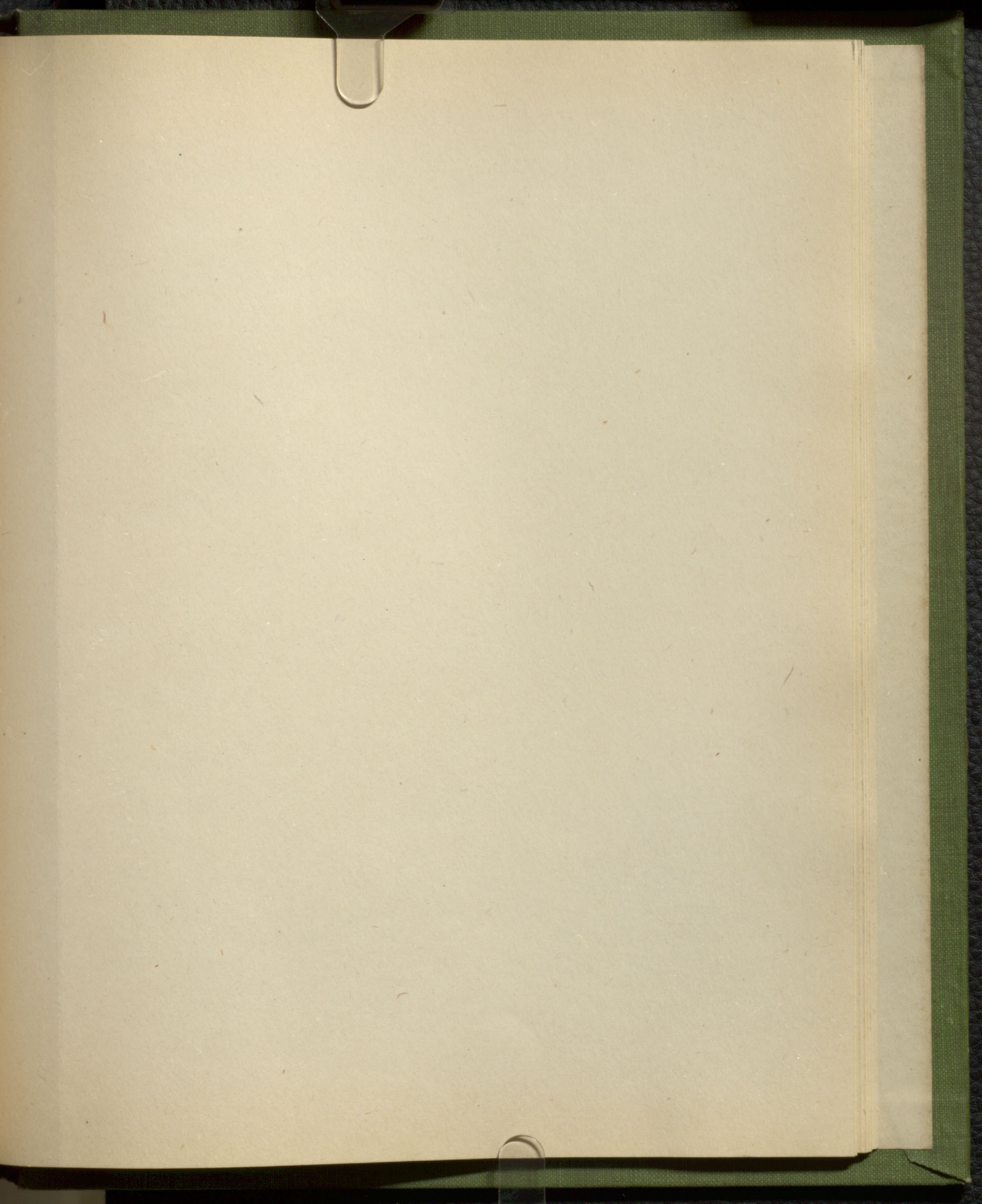




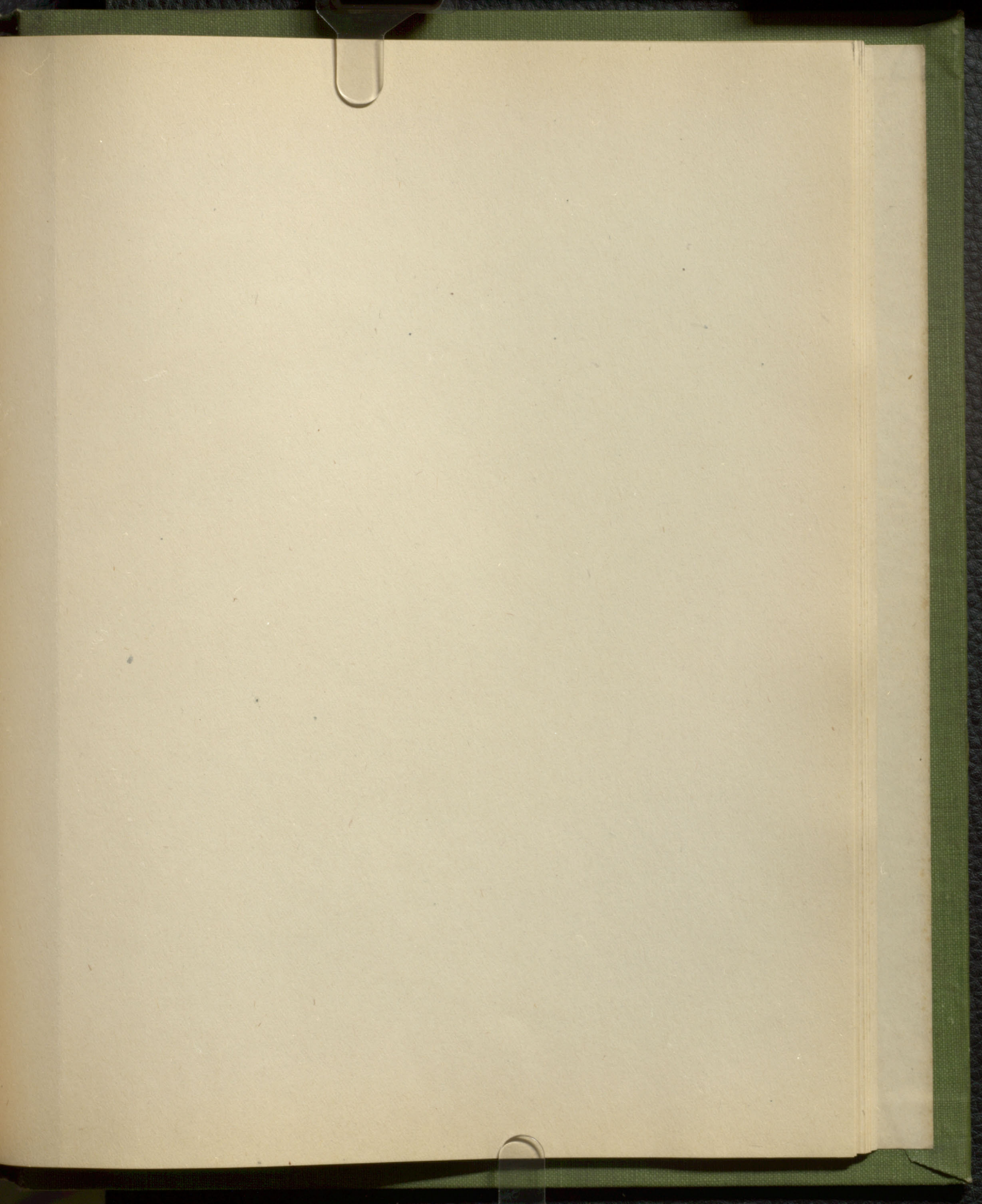
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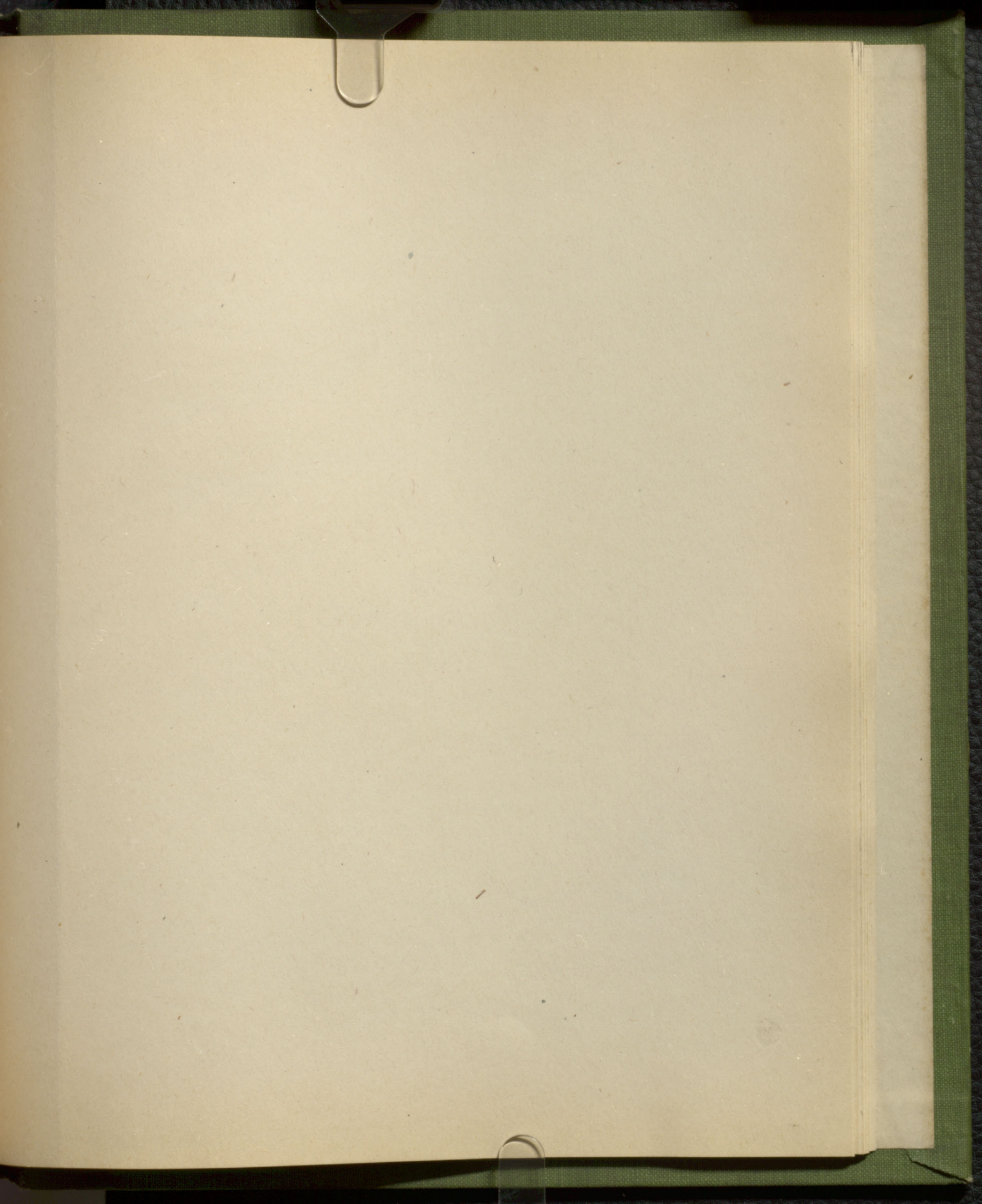


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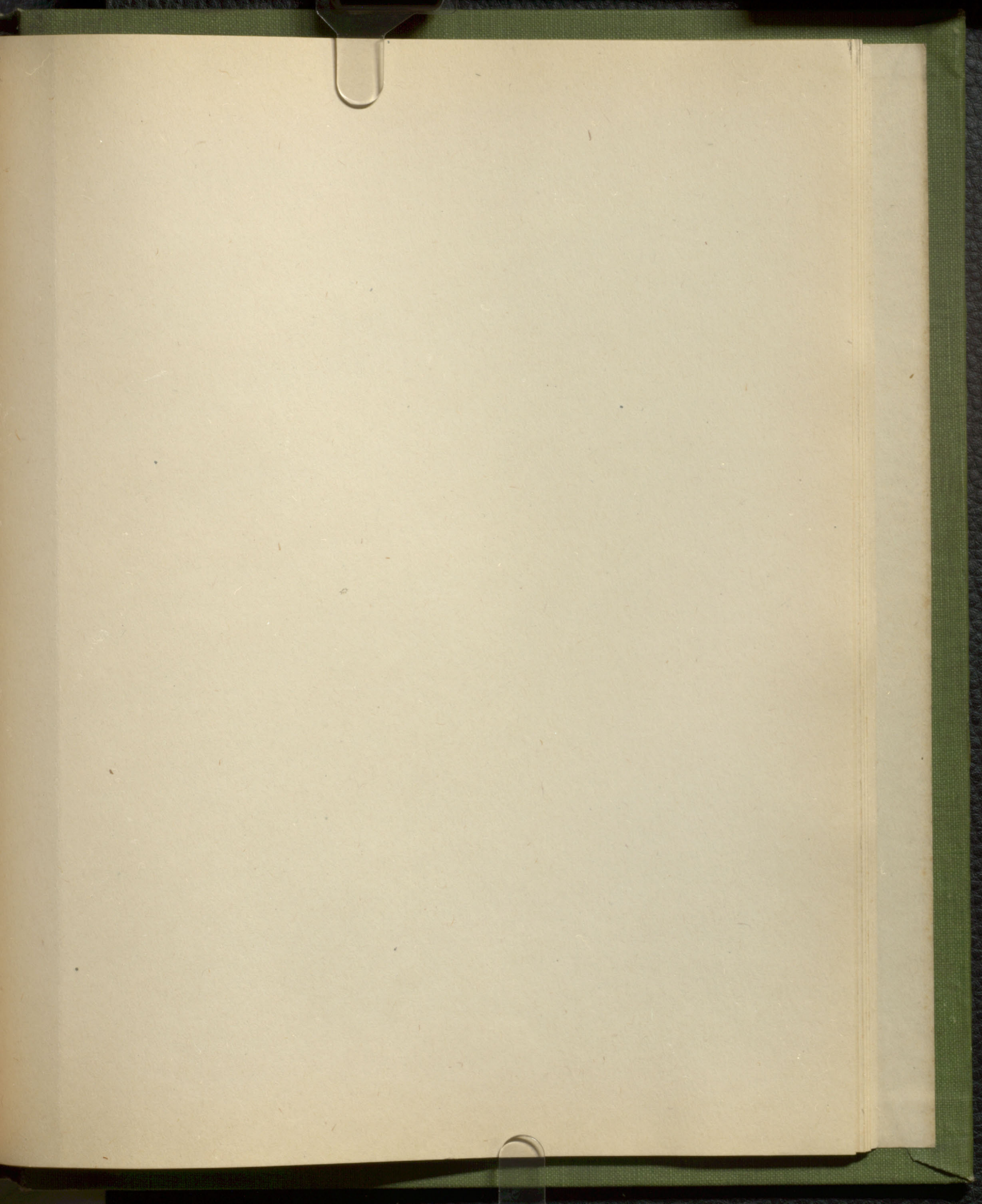


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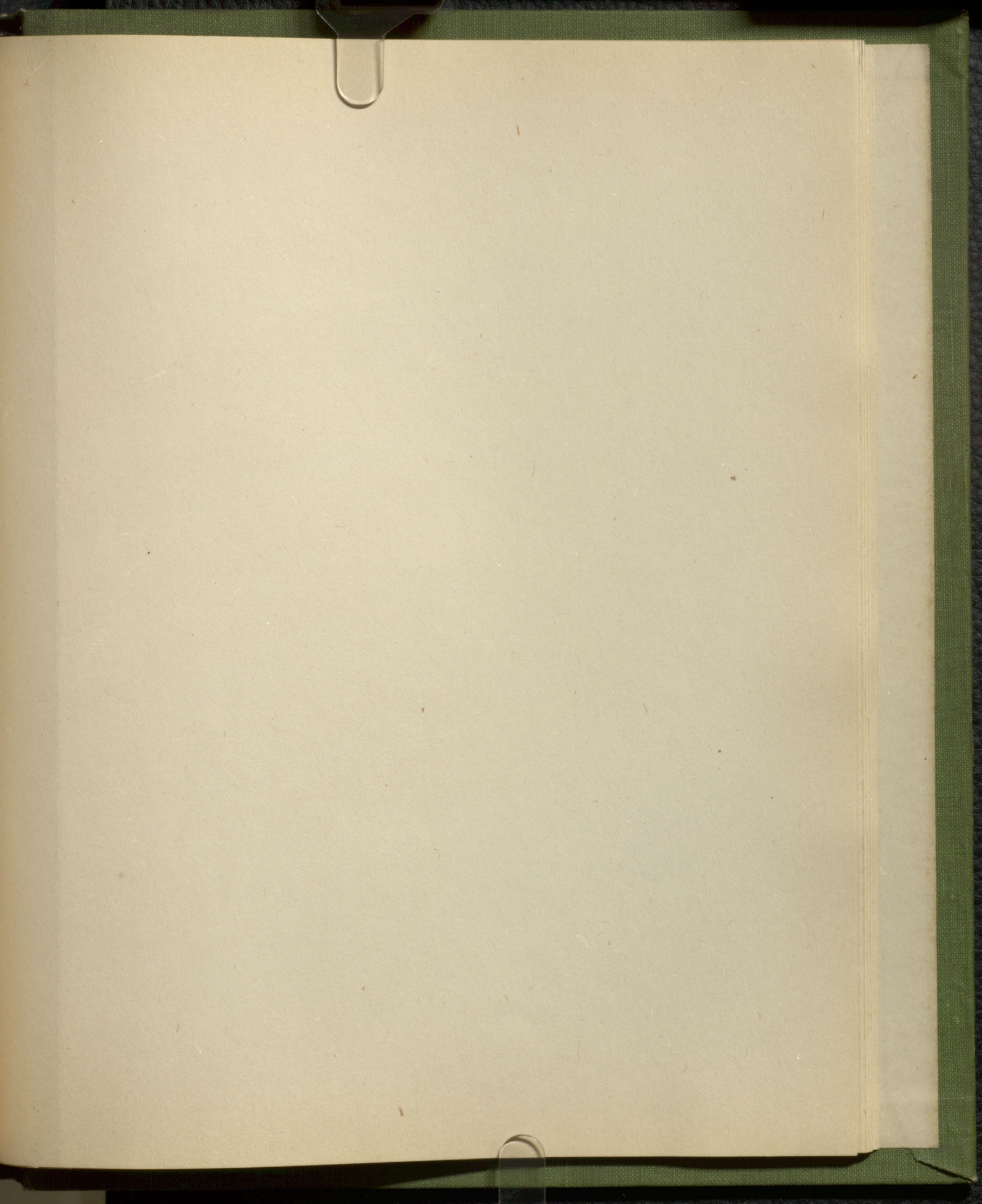




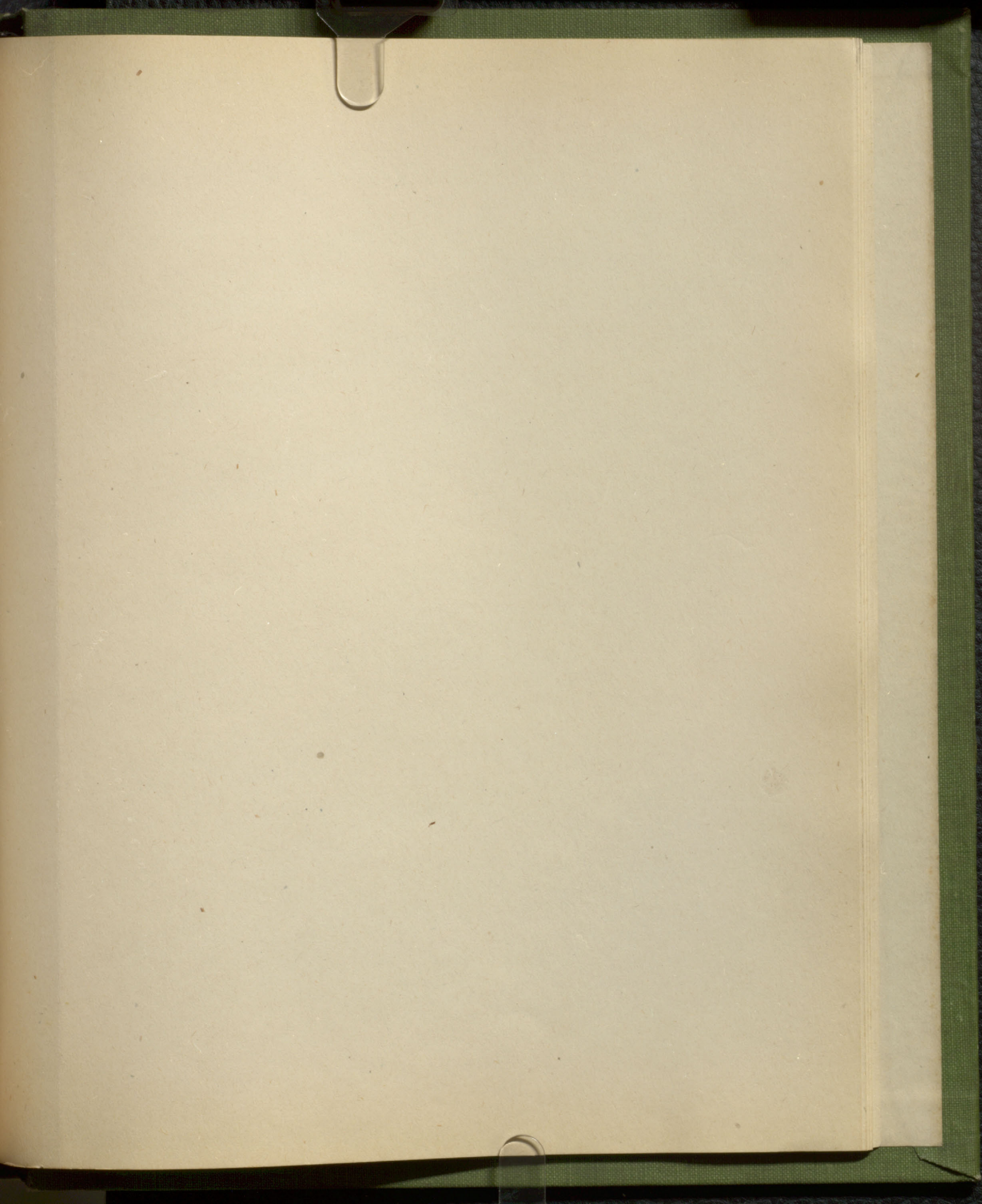
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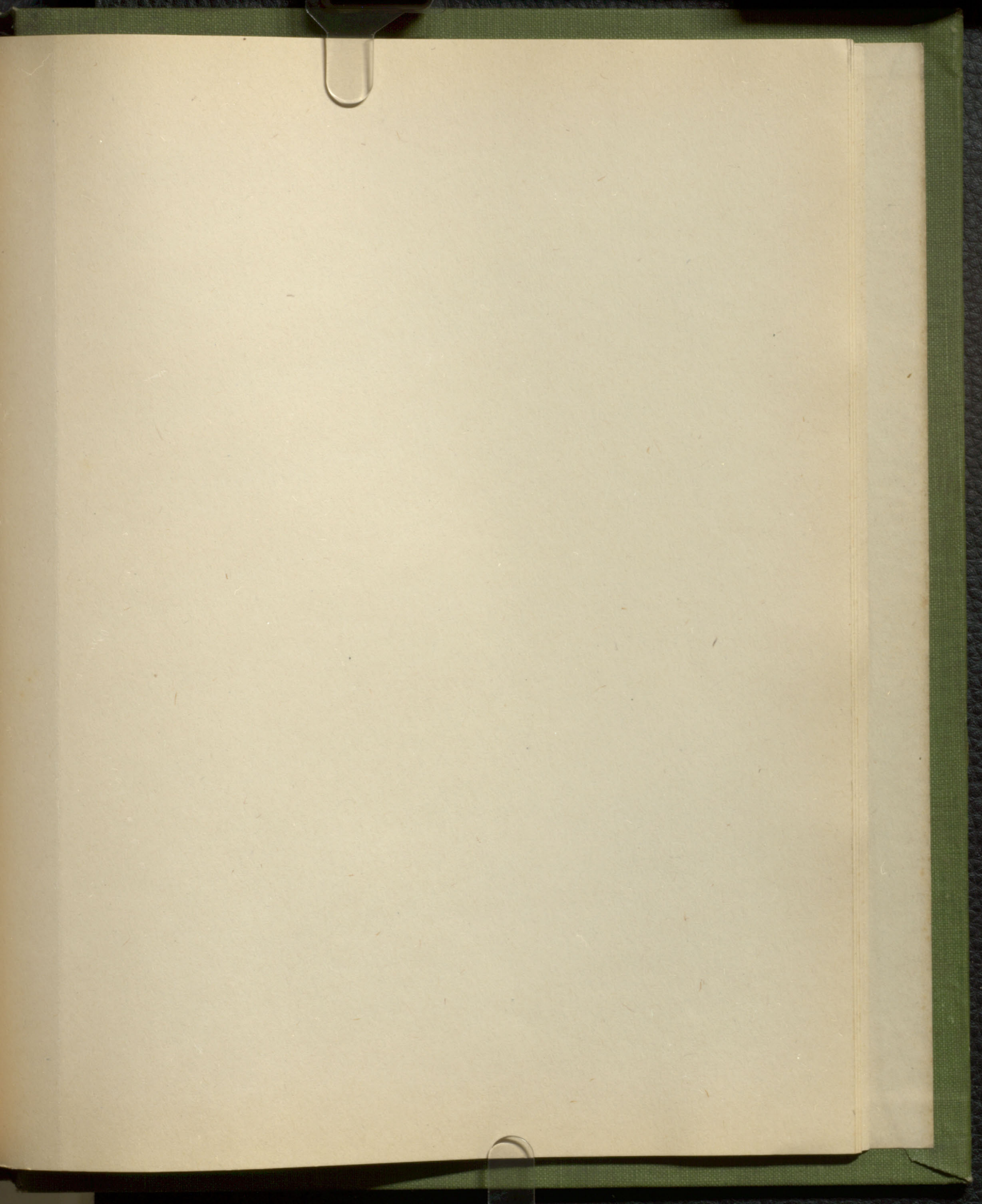


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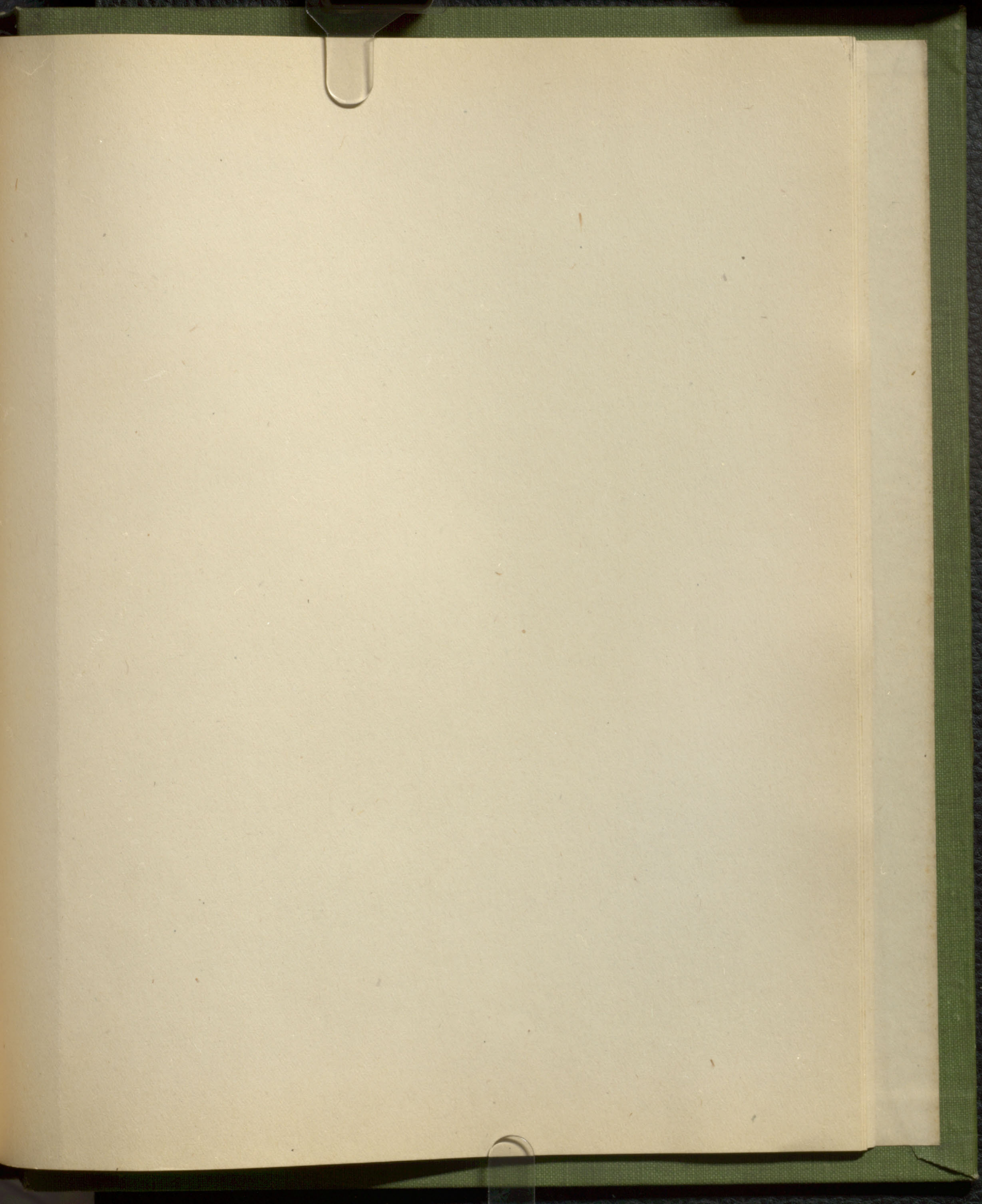


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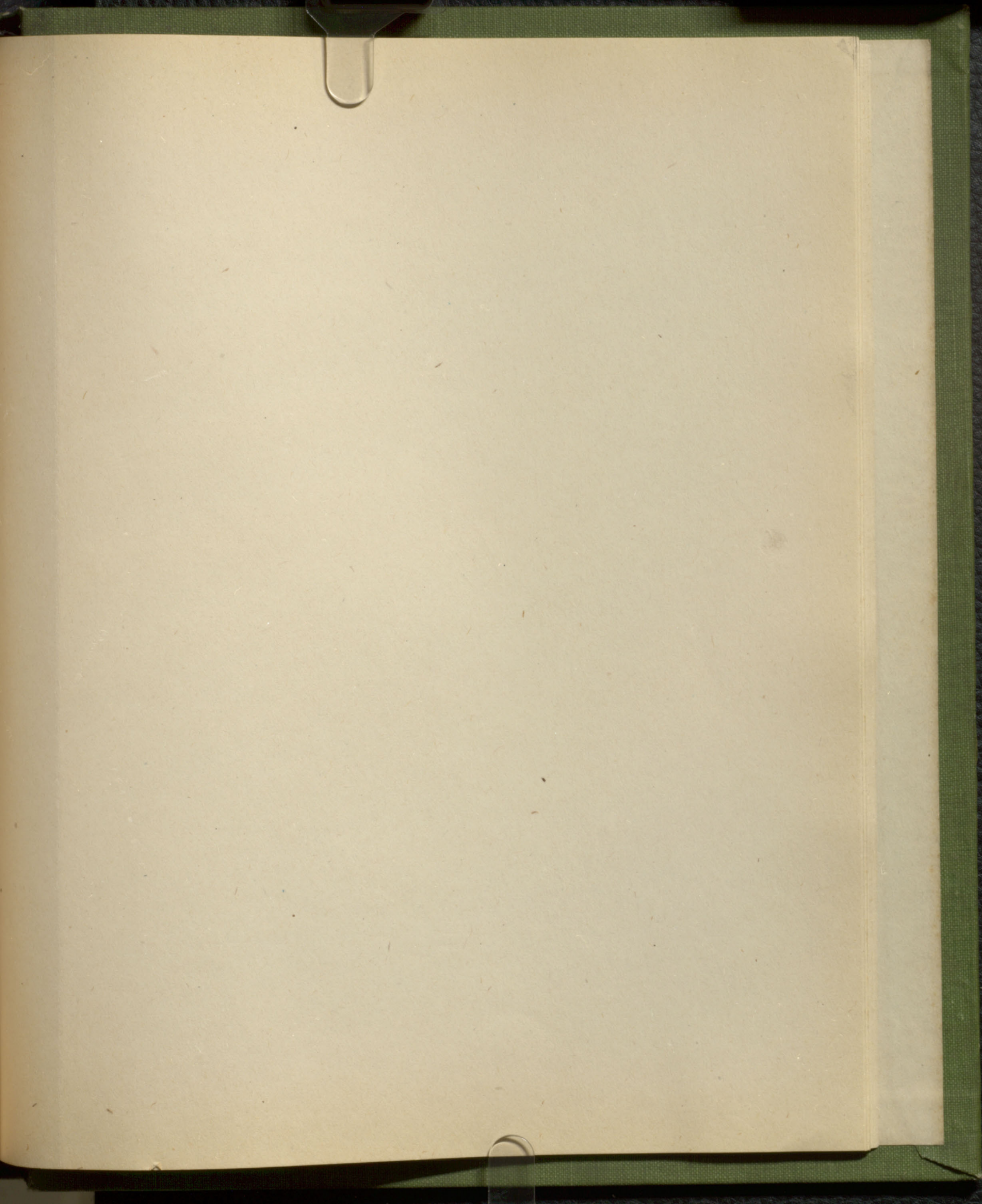




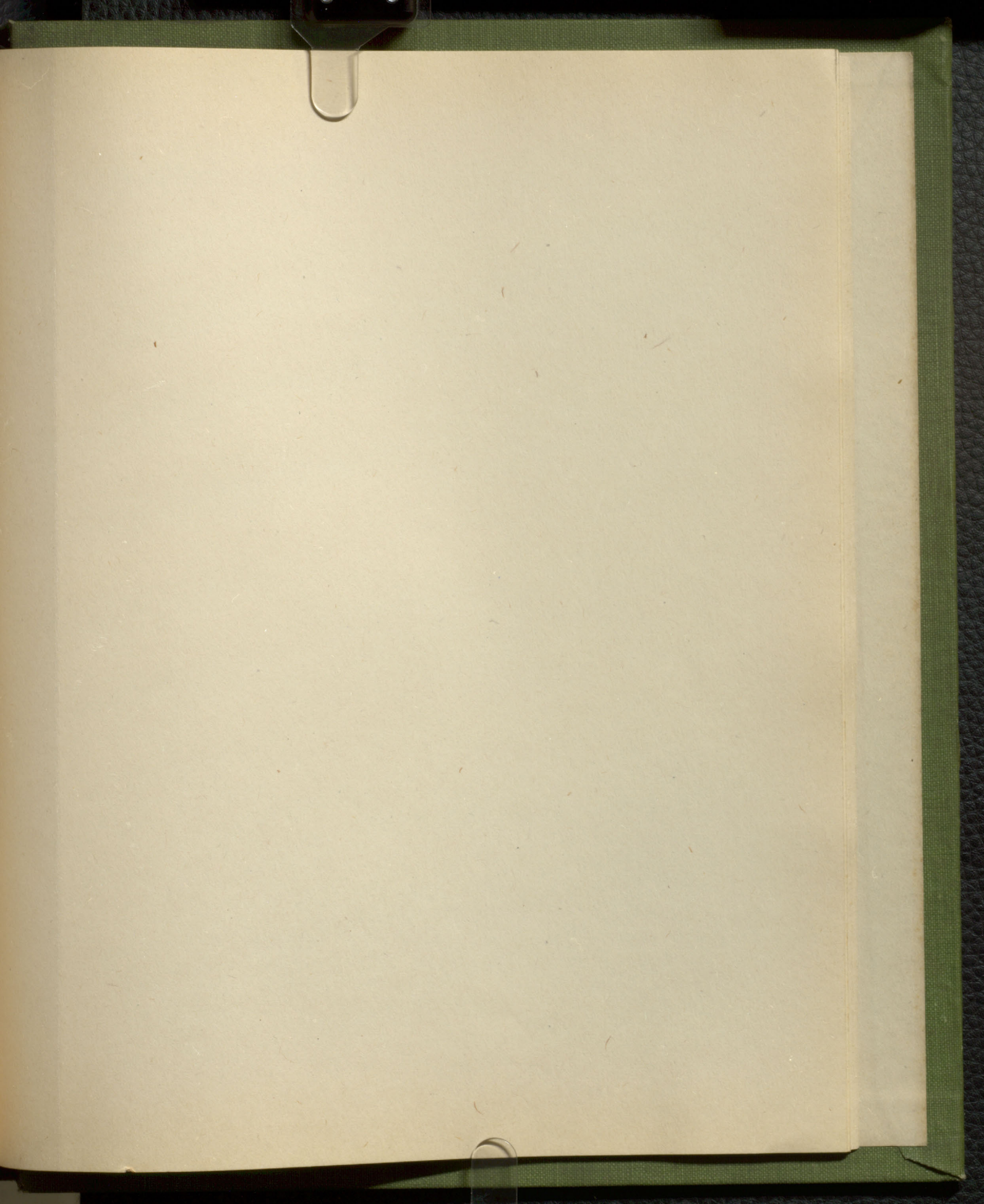
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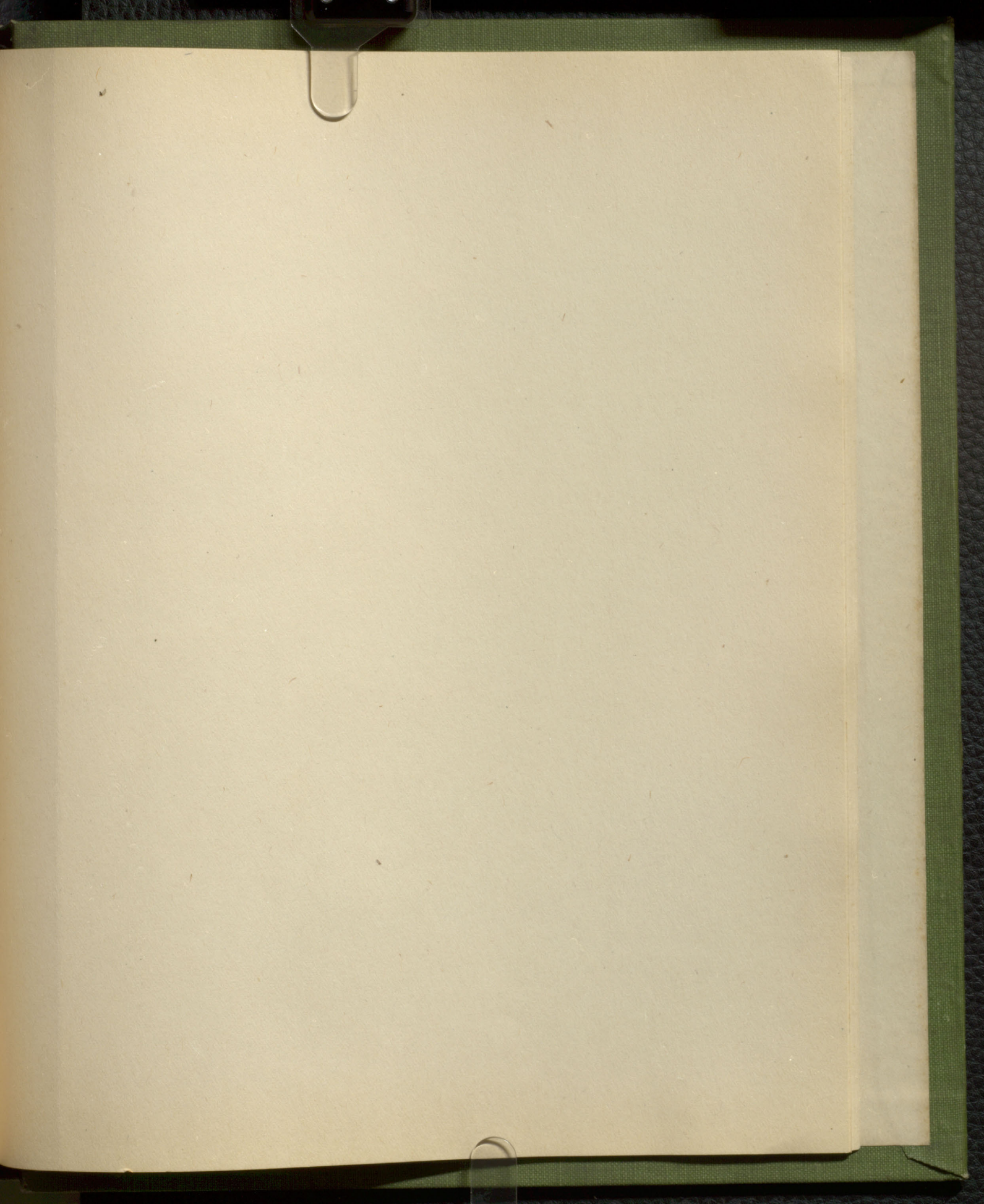


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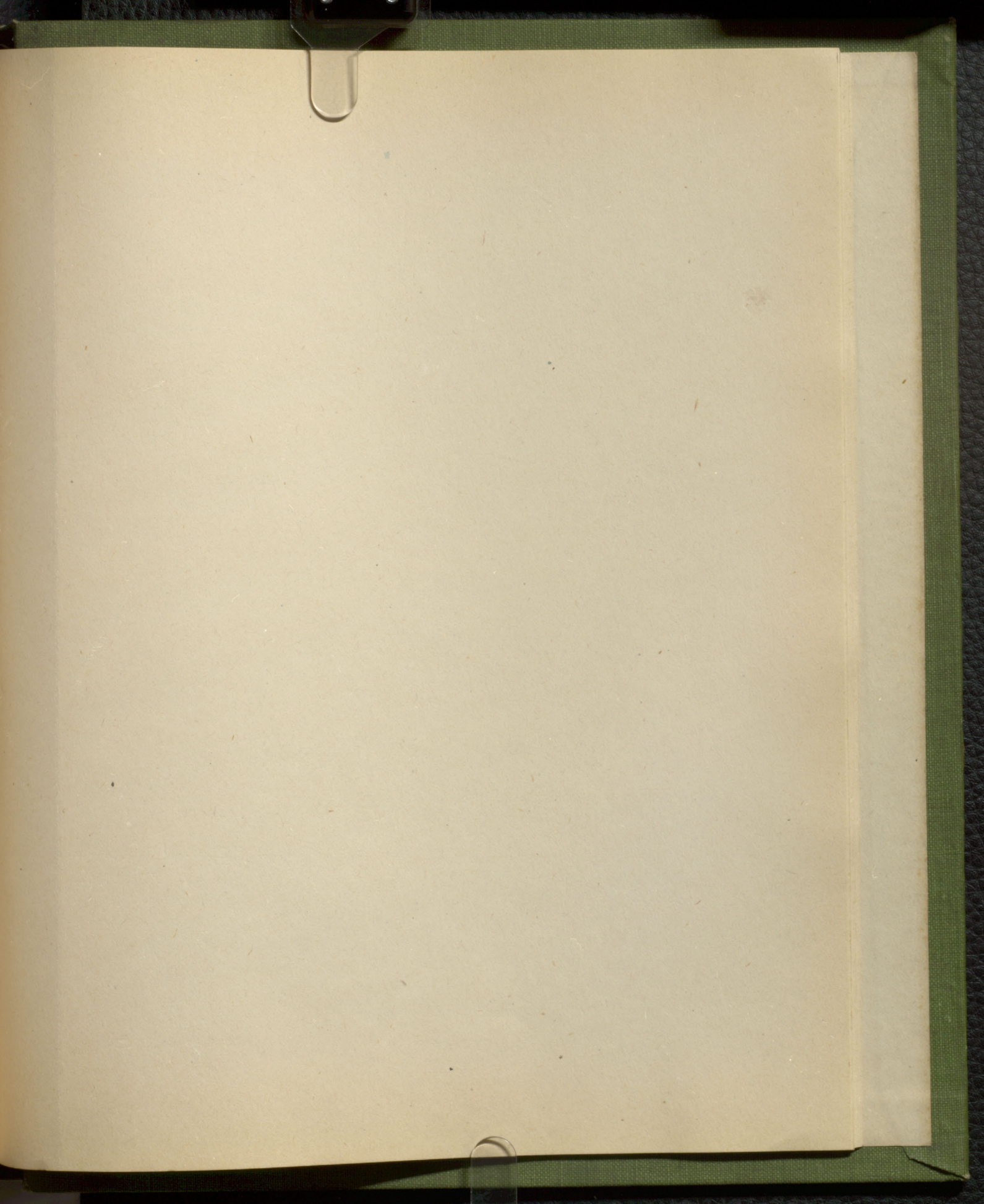


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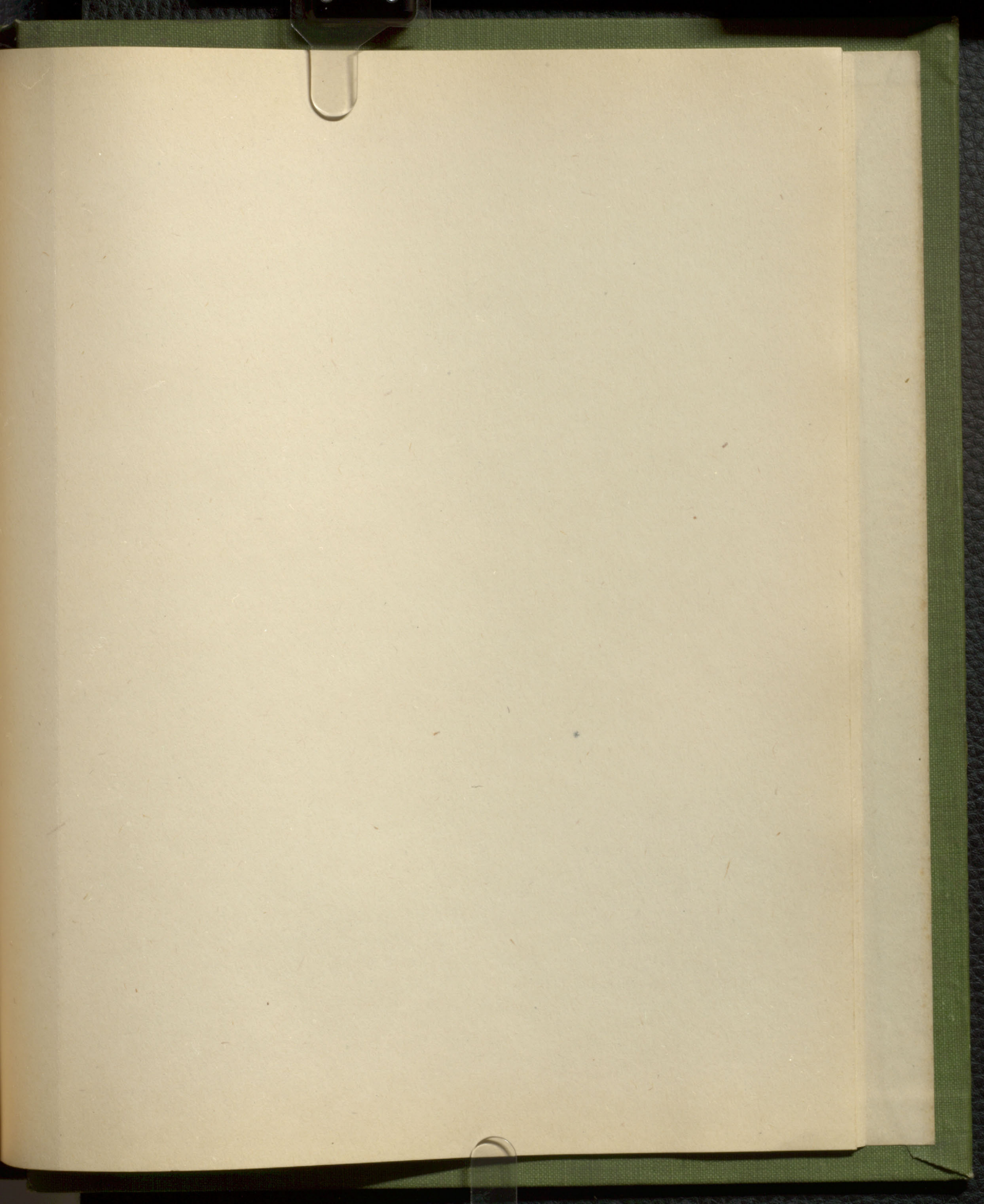




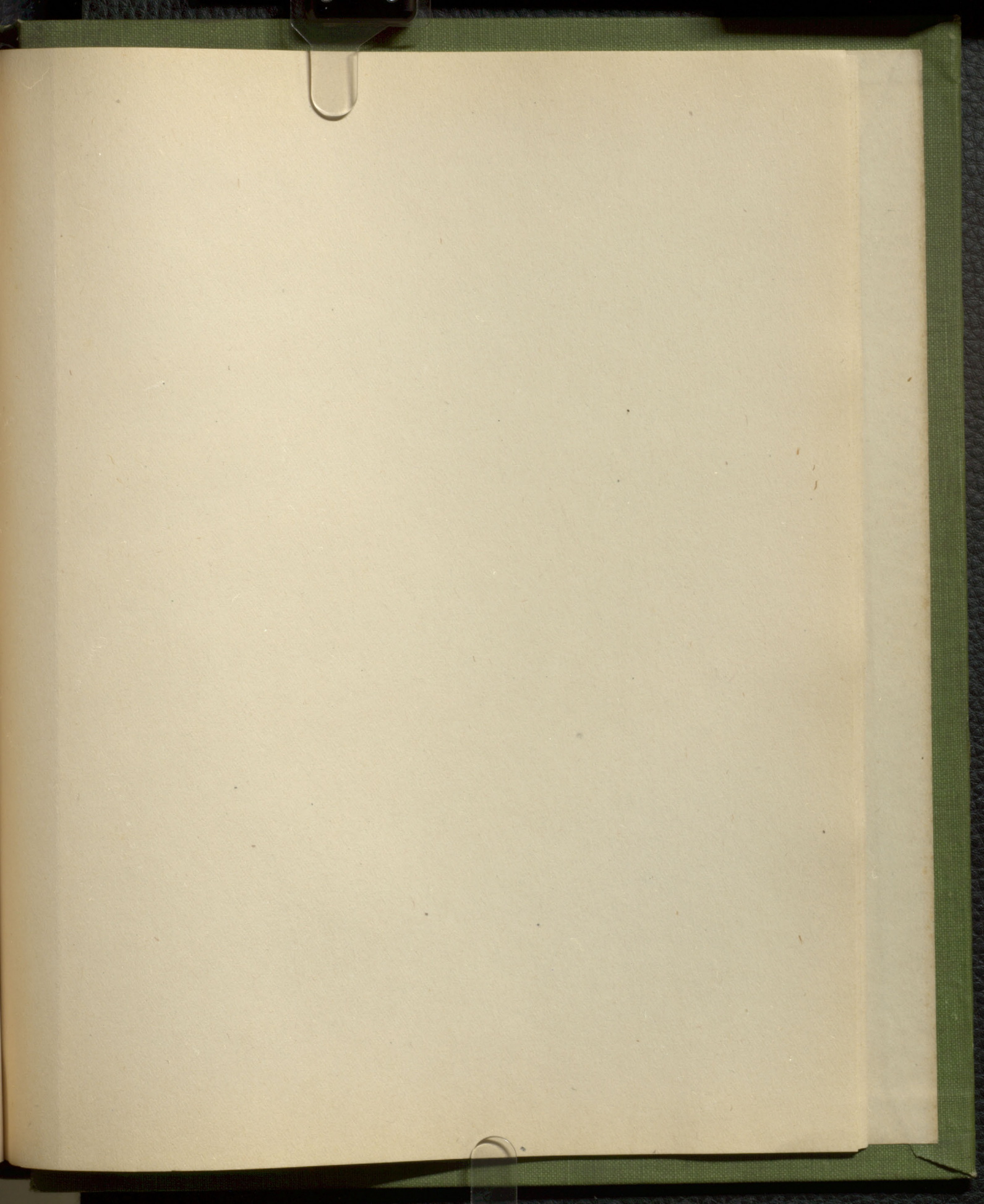
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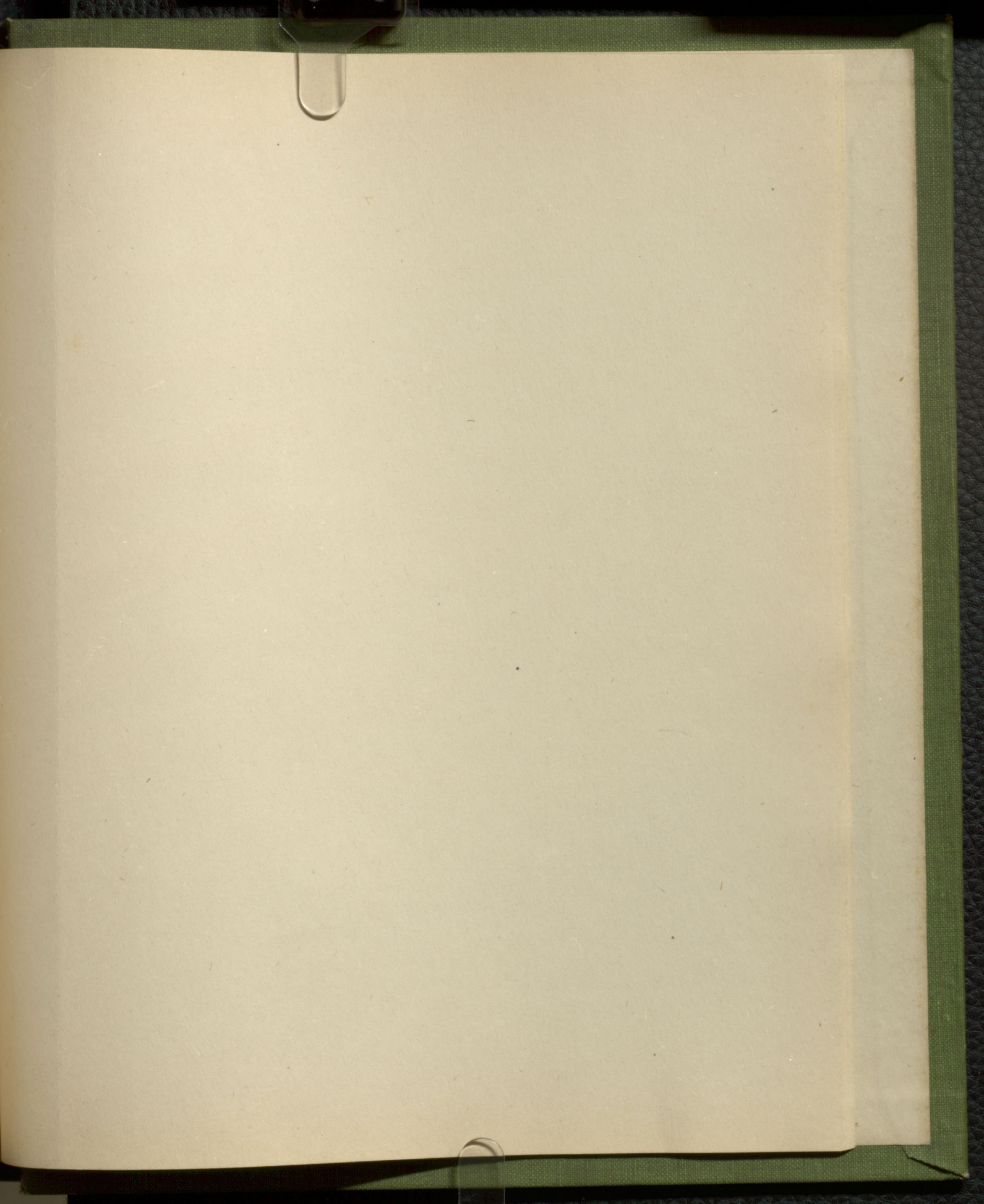


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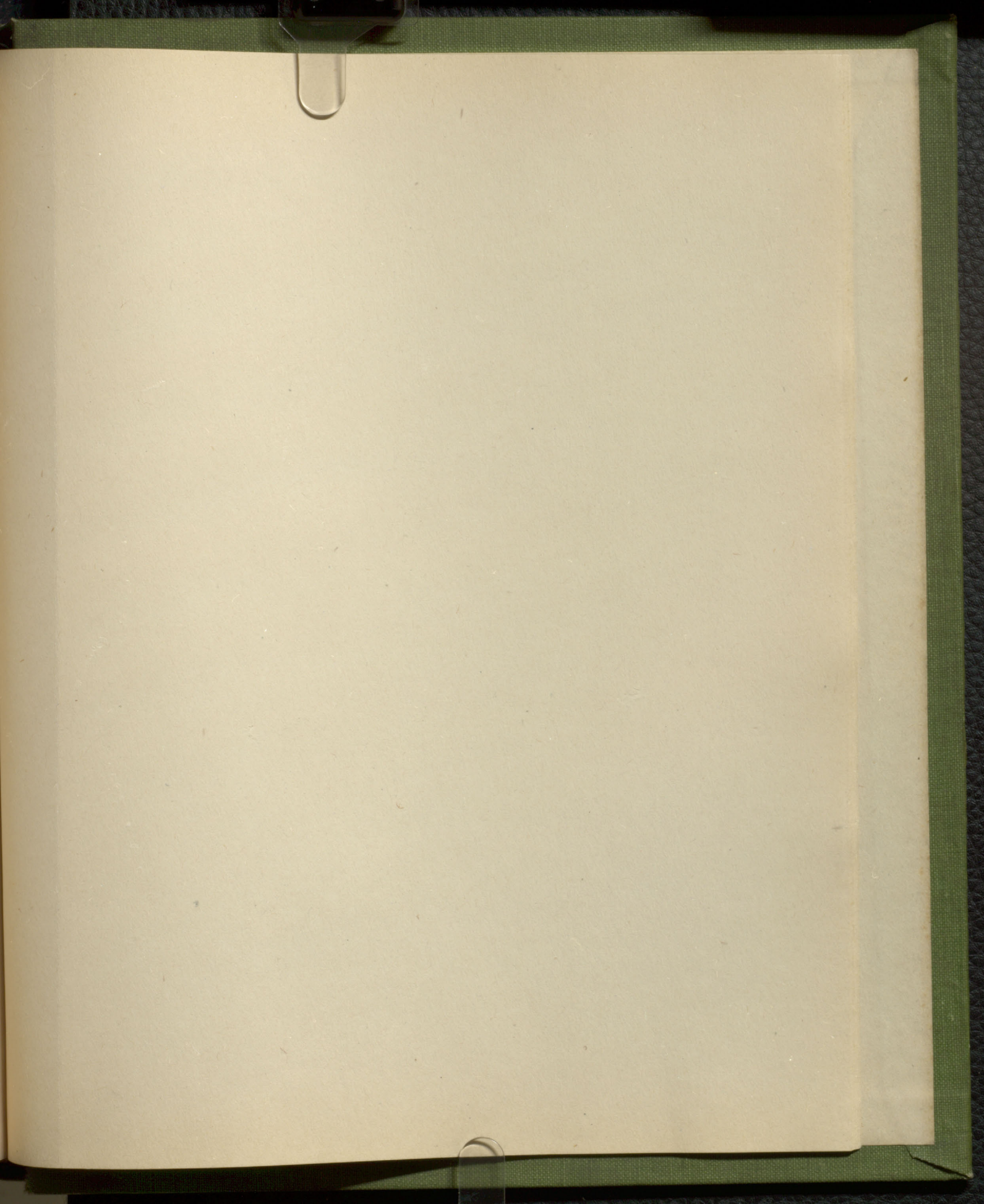


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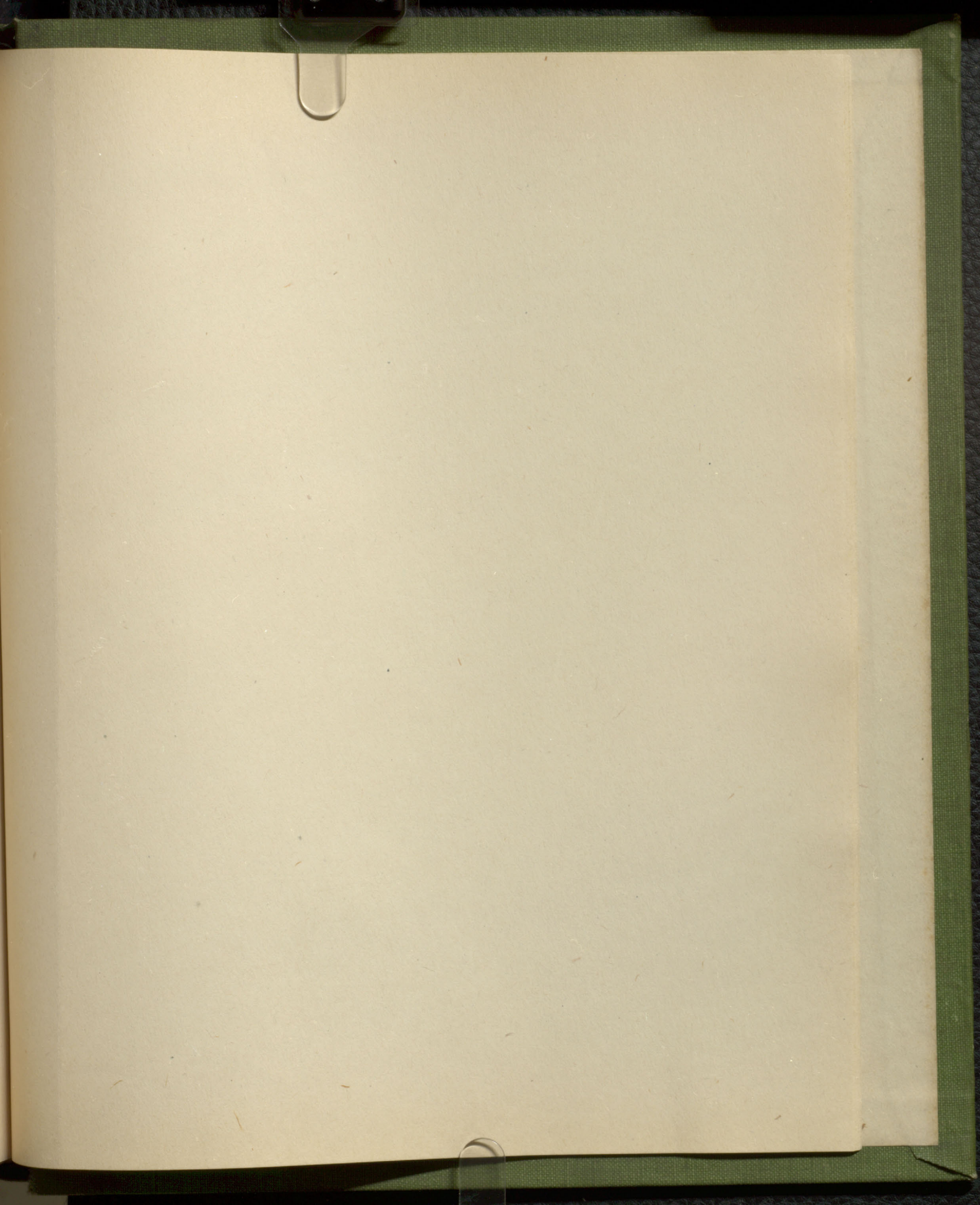




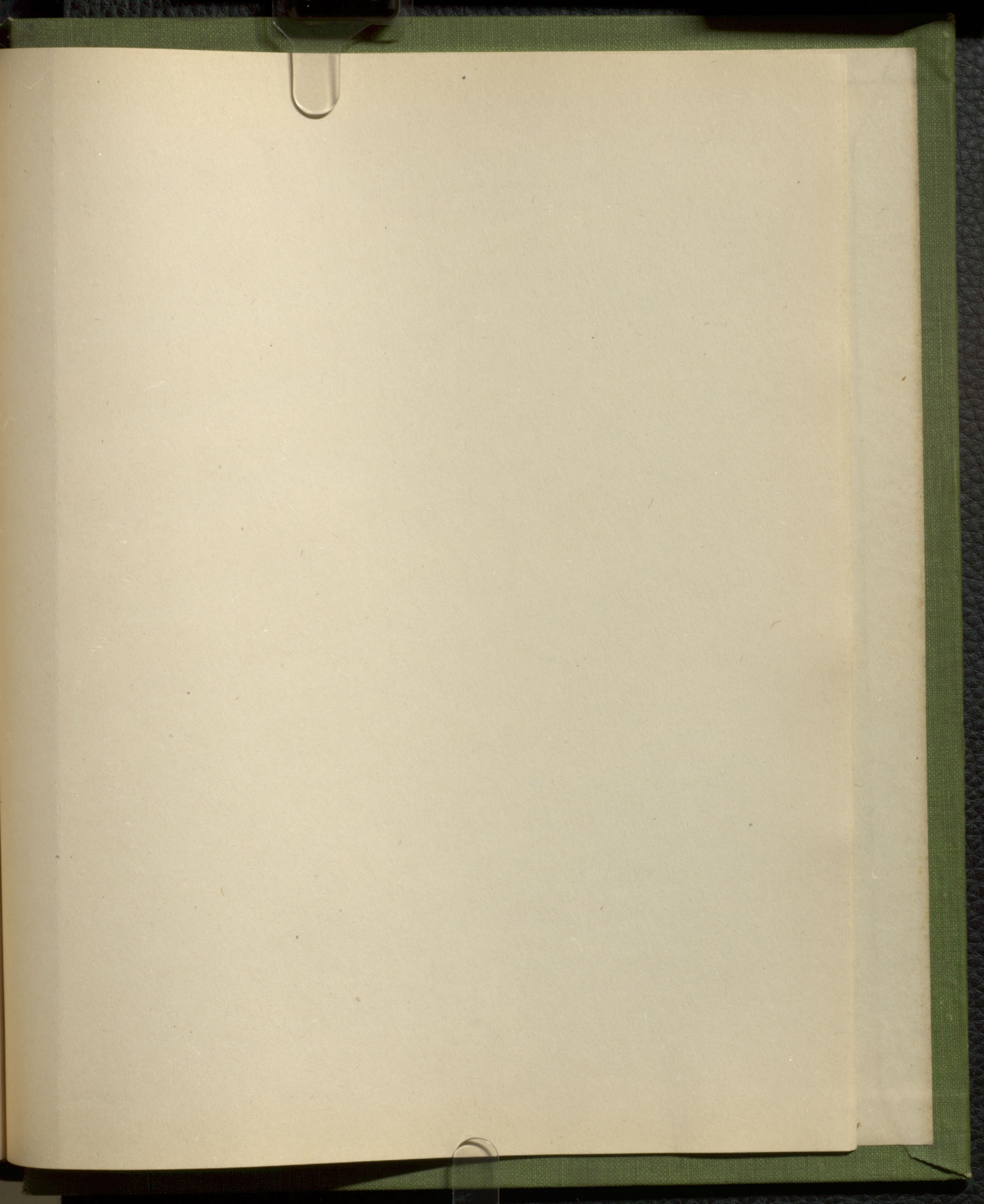
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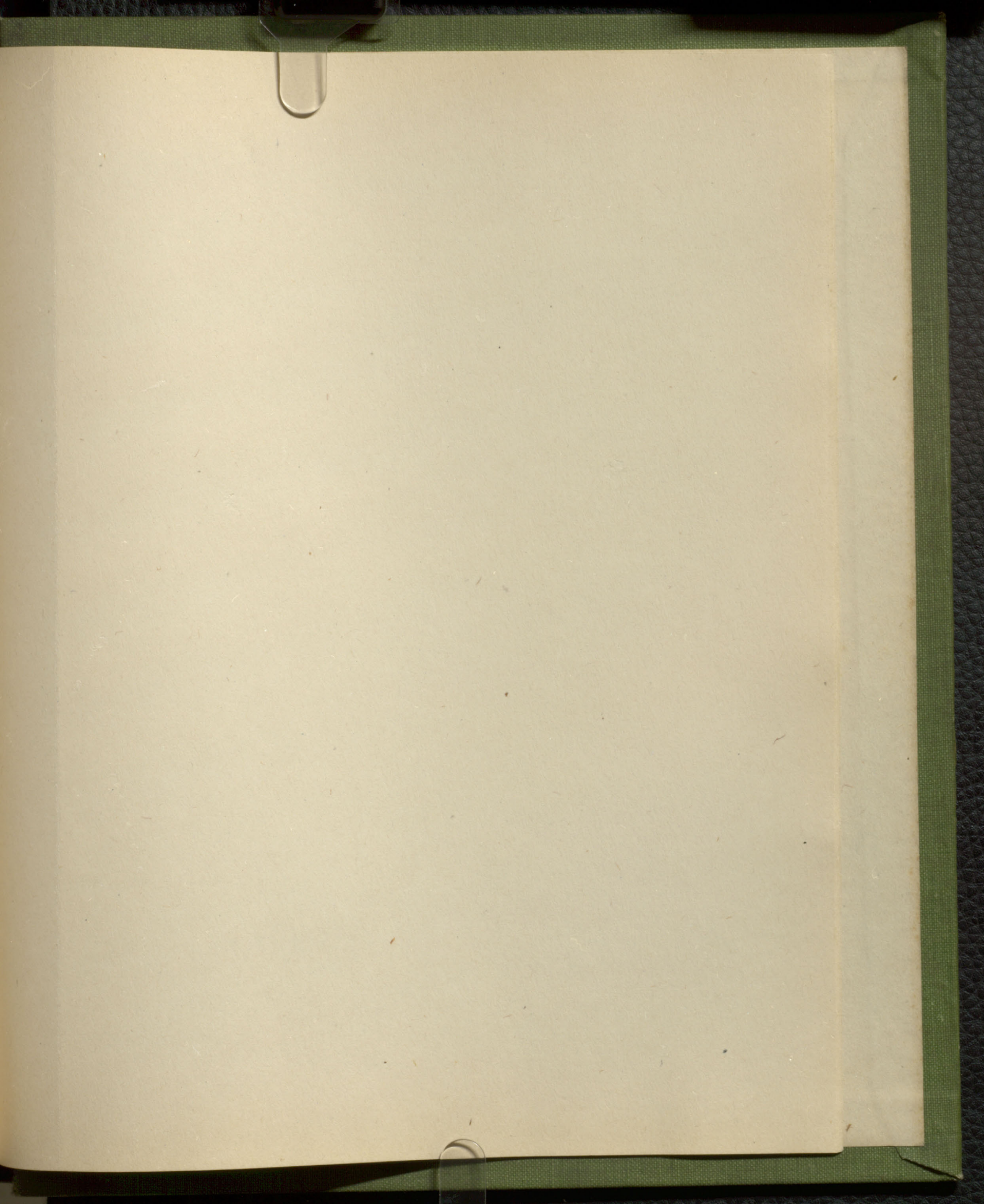


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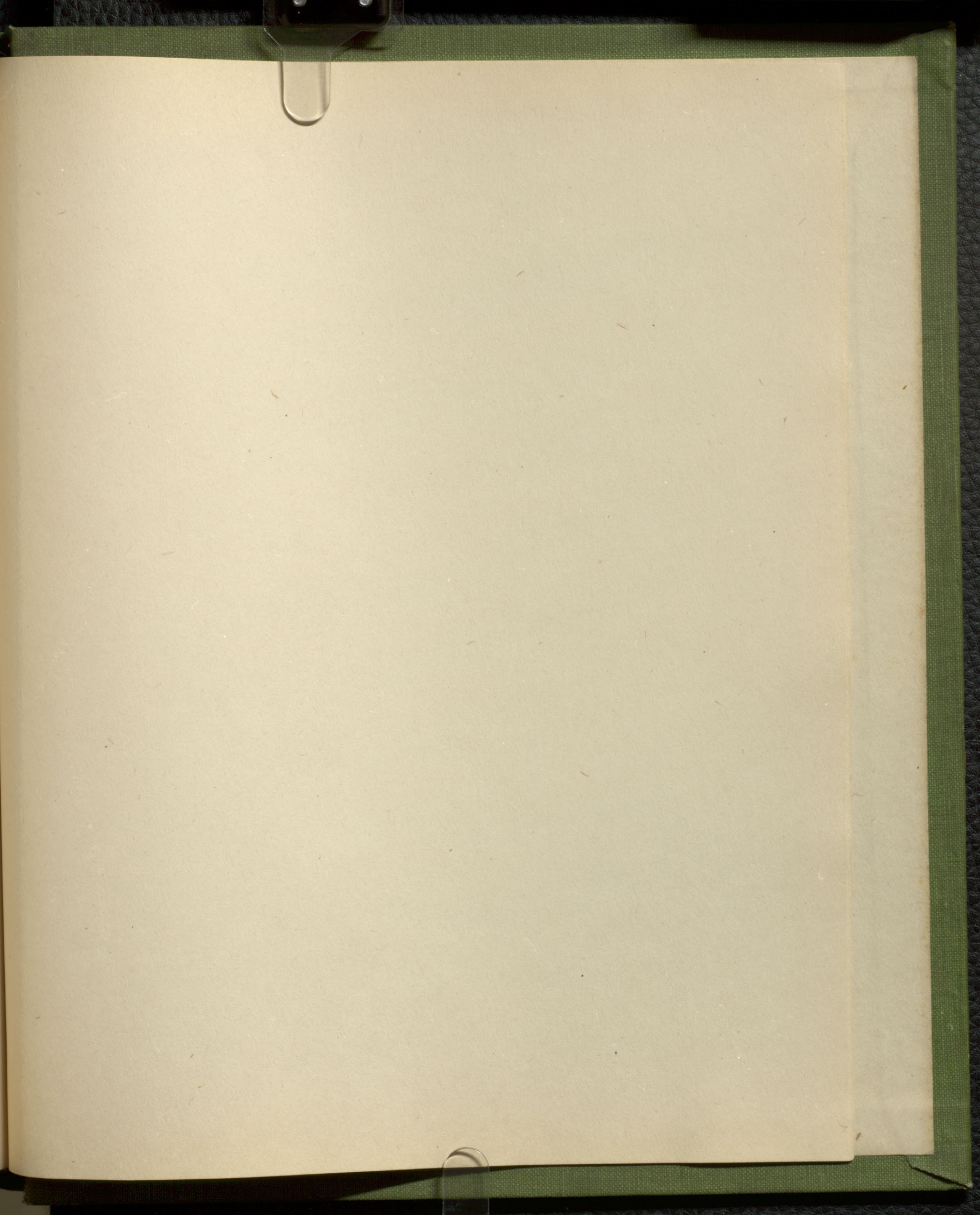


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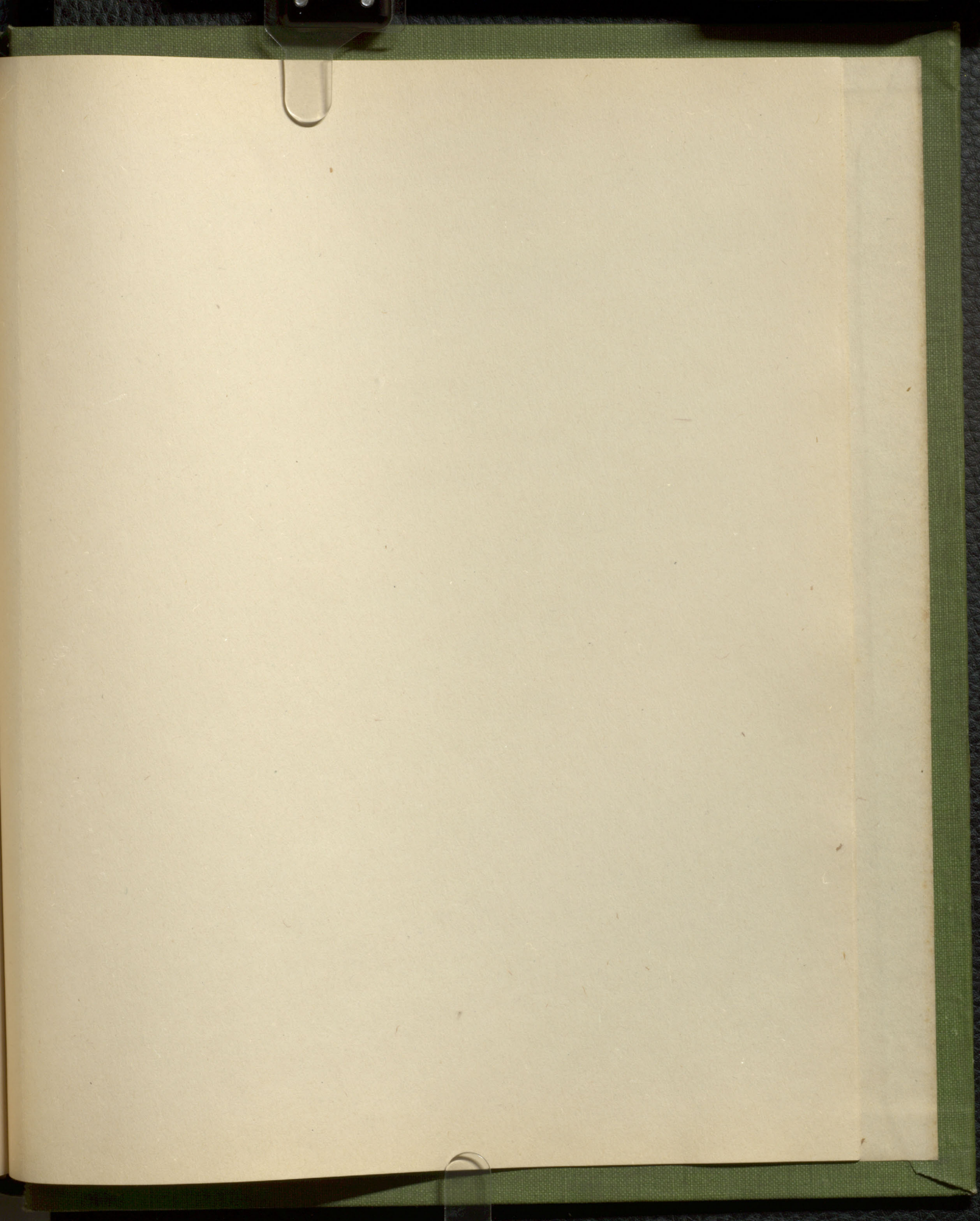




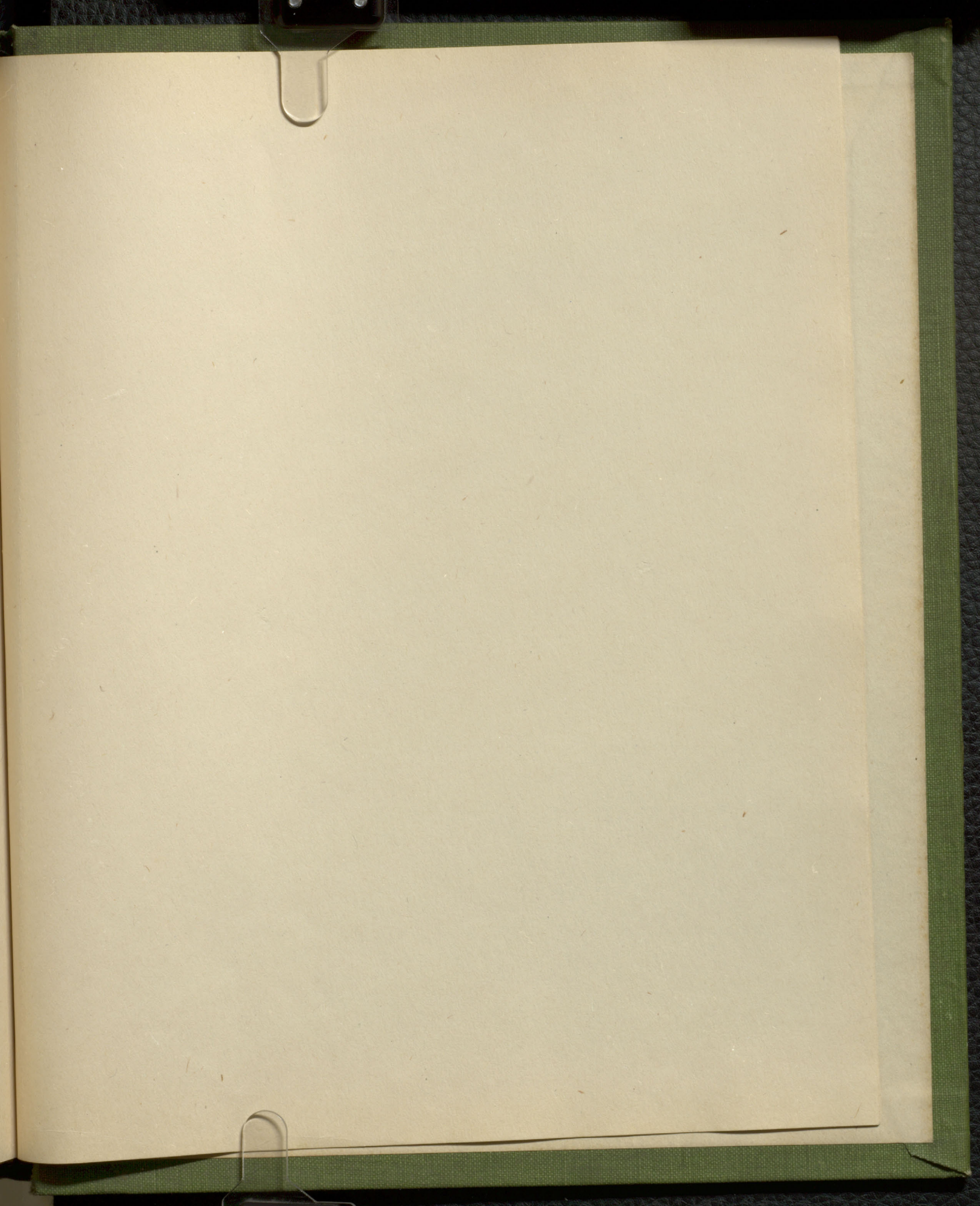
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MC

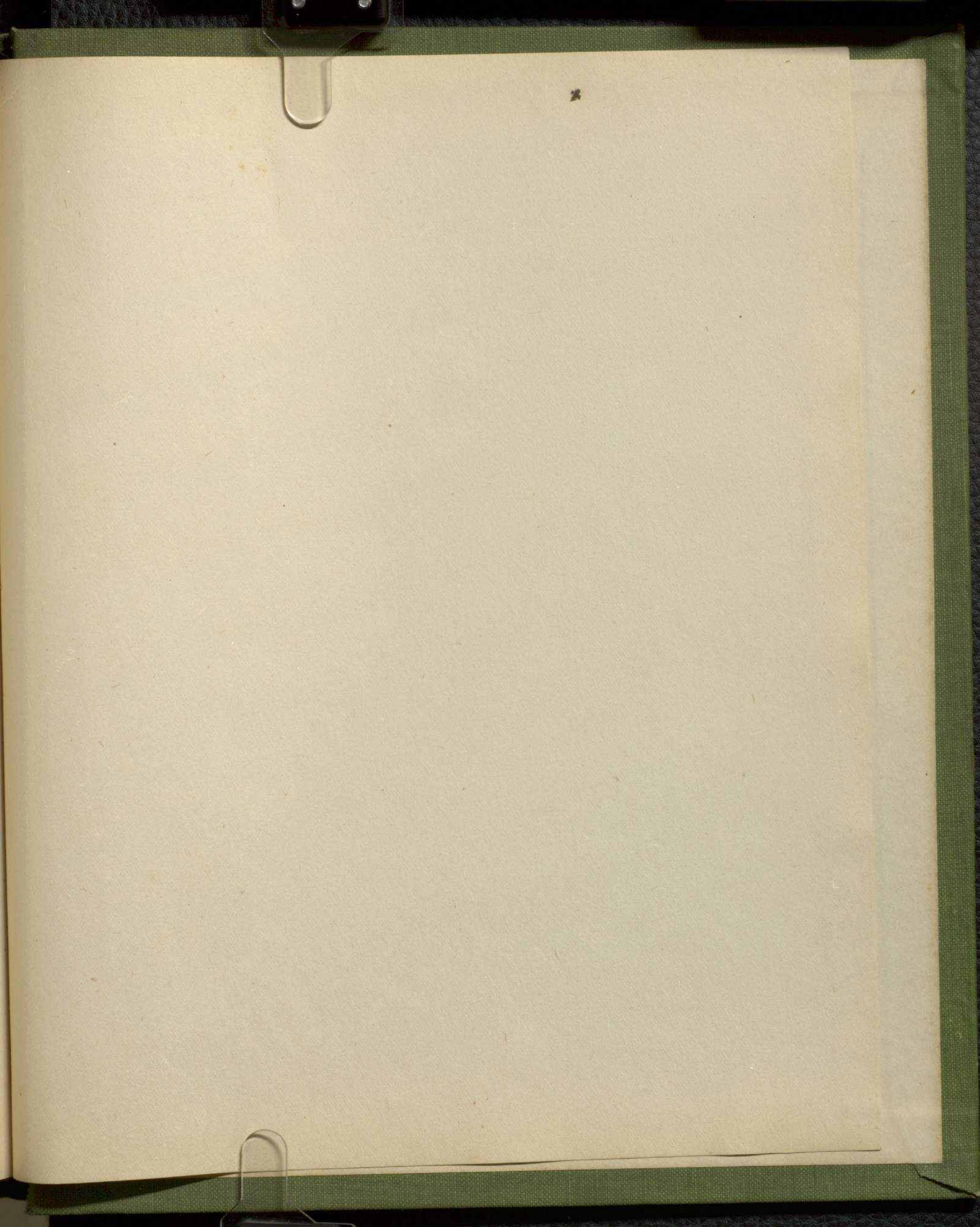


MC



MC





MC

*W. & A.* NO. 101

PAT'D. OCT. 17, 1897.

