

APPEARS ON THREE CHARGES

21

A case of considerable interest will be heard in the Magistrate's Court in the Marmora town hall on Friday, June 15th, when a son of Henry Clemenger, of Cordova, appears on three charges, viz: creating a disturbance on the Sabbath day, assaulting Edward Johnson and of assaulting and striking Nellie Johnson.

June 14, 1917

The way of the drug fiend leads inevitably to shame, and in extreme cases to the scrap heap of moral and physical wrecks. Minnie Burns, of Marmora, presented a pitiful example of the ravaging effects of this habit as she admitted to judge Huycke this morning that she had used morphine for twenty five years. A jury had declared her guilty of forging the name of Mrs. M. Arnold, a soldier's wife to a registered mail receipt book by which she had obtained a registered letter containing Mrs. Arnold's military allowance.

Mr. Joseph Wearing, who appeared for Miss Burns, stated that she had apparently been abandoned by her relatives and friends who had not shown the slightest interest in her fate. She had three brothers in Marmora, but neither they or any other relatives had appeared to assist her. From the outset, he continued, he was convinced that she was guilty, and had urged her to make that plea. But she had refused, and Mr. Wearing stated that he had done the best he could for her.

He requested Judge Huycke to consider the fact that this woman was a "dope fiend." "She had been a dope fiend for years" said Mr. Wearing, offering an explanation of her crime, " and to a graver extent than is found among that class of persons. She can take eight one-quarter grains of morphine at once, while a small piece of one tablet would kill a man. She drinks a two ounce bottle of laudanum as readily as one would take lemonade. Her moral fibre has been undermined, with the result that she was not responsible for what she said or did. What she needs most is a medical treatment where she can be cured of this habit."

Judge Huycke heard Dr. Morgan, who gave expert information of the demoralizing effects of morphine and laudanum. He also stated that at the Mercer Reformatory a drug patient would receive decreasing allowances as a method of restoring him to the condition in which the craving ceased and a permanent cure was made possible. His Honour then sentenced Miss Burns to twenty months in the Reformatory, and stated that he would recommend that if she were cured before that time had elapsed that she be given her freedom. He was moved by the sole desire to help her shake off the influence and appeal of habit to which she had become enslaved.

June 21, 1917

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

23

Yesterday afternoon J. Wesley Brown appeared before Magistrates Hubbell and Bonter on a charge of desertion. The defendant, who formerly resided in the Village of Marmora but recently in the City of Toronto, was arrested at the latter city and brought to Marmora by County Constable O.R. Jones, to face a charge of having deserted his wife and family and of neglecting to support them.

The marriage was proven and it appeared from the evidence that the family had received nothing from the defendant for the last three years, and had it not been for the charity of the neighbors and others they would have suffered severely and perhaps perished. It was a sad case. The Court committed the Defendant to the jail at Belleville to await trial. A.A. McDonald, Solicitor for the Village and for the Complainant. Mr. Callaghan, of the firm of Douglas, Gibson & Callaghan for the defendant.

September 6, 1917

TRIAL OF J. WESLEY BROWN

The prisoner was arraigned before His Honor Judge Wills on Monday at the Court House, Belleville, on a charge of non support and desertion of his family, who reside here. The charge was laid under the Criminal Code and not under the provisions of the Ontario Act.

The Judge, after hearing the evidence, convicted the prisoner but consented to let him go under suspended sentence, provided, and on the condition that the prisoner would, for a period of one year, pay the sum of one dollar a day or seven dollars a week to the support of his family and four dollars per week to reimburse the Village of Marmora for the monies advanced to the support of the family. The prisoner entered into his personal recognizances in \$500., with one surety (Mr. Horton) for the sum of \$250. On failure of these conditions the prisoner will be arrested and receive the full sentence of the Court.

September 13, 1917

Devine vs. Callery - S.B. Wright and Deloro Smelting and Refining Co. Limited.

In this case Mrs. Devine, who owns lot 9, in the 8th concession of Marmora township, claimed \$500.00 damages from the defendants, being the value of a dwelling house and other buildings moved off her land by Callery and for trespass. The house was erected some years ago by Mr. Deremo, under the terms of a lease which provided that by the 19th of March, 1917, the buildings might be removed. Deremo sold his rights under the lease to the Doyle Bros., who in turn sold to P. J. Gillen. After the store was burned down the latter sold to Callery, who this spring moved the buildings off the premises. The other defendants were charged with aiding their co-defendant, Callery, who placed the said buildings on part of the Company's property.

The action was dismissed with costs.
Porter & Carnew for Plaintiff.
A.A. McDonald and A. Abbott for defendants.

APPEAL WAS DISMISSED

The judgment of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court of Ontario in the case of Mrs. Margaret Devine v. Barney Callery, S.B. Wright and the Deloro Smelting and Refining Co. Limited was delivered on October 26th.

Chief Justice Meredith, Judge Riddell, Judge Lennox and Judge Rose were on the bench and all concurred in dismissing the appeal from the County Court with costs. Three of them went very fully into the case citing numerous precedents to show that Callery was within his rights in moving the house from the land of the Plaintiff. The action against the other defendants was also dismissed.

November 8, 1917

ST. PAULS CHURCH SHED BURNS

25

On Monday night the village was roused by a fire alarm, and it was found that the Anglican church shed was in flames. Just how the fire started will probably remain a mystery, but it is just possible that it was caused by a spark which smouldered in a pile of ashes in the west end of the building, and was fanned by the high wind. The flames spread rapidly and by the time a crowd had gathered the whole shed was in flames.

A line of hose was stretched from the hydrant on Matthew street, but it was found that that one was frozen up, and the hose had to be changed to the hydrant on corner of Forsythe and Madoc street. This took considerable time, and before the water was turned on the fire, the building was destroyed completely.

During the latter part of the winter the chemical engines had been empty, owing to the cost of heating the hall and the danger of their freezing up and being seriously damaged.

The shed contained a number of tables, benches, etc., belonging to the church, and a considerable supply of wood for next season's use as well as this winter. At the present price of lumber the loss of the material stored in the shed makes it more serious for the members of St. Paul's church.

Note - Since writing the above we have been informed that no ashes had been emptied in the shed for over a week previous to the fire, so that the fire could not have started from the pile of ashes. The cause remains a mystery.

February 28, 1918

In view of the fact that some person or persons are apparently spreading reports with malicious intent regarding the nationality of Miss Menges, the eminent English Violinist, it becomes necessary for the ridiculous rumors that have been circulated in this district to be definitely stopped.

The first report was to the effect that Miss Menges is a German. In refutation of this let me say that I am in a position to state positively that Miss Menges was born in England of British parents who are well known in musical circles there. I would add incidentally that Miss Menges' eldest brother is a Lieutenant in the British army and has been for some time past doing his bit "somewhere in France." The latest rumor to the effect that Miss Menges was arrested as a German spy in Belleville (and in Peterboro the same day) a short time ago, has apparently been embellished with all kinds of circumstantial evidence by the ignorant (if not malicious) persons who have circulated these reports. As an absolute contradiction of this absurd rumour I have the permission of the Manager of the Standard Bank of Canada at Belleville, Mr. Elliott, to make the statement for him that the whole thing is absolutely without foundation, that no such affair has ever been thought of in Belleville, and that such reports are too ridiculous to be taken seriously by any sane person.

The fact remains however that in the Marmora district some ignorant person or persons are responsible for the circulation of these rumours, and as I for one propose to protect my personal friends from slander to the best of my ability, particularly when the party concerned is a lady, and is not present to defend herself, I wish to give the slanderers concerned notice by means of this letter that I intend to take any steps that may be necessary to bring them to account for their offences. I must apologize Mr. Editor for the length of this letter but in view of the fact that if such rumours were allowed to be circulated indefinitely they might effect Miss Menges seriously in her tours in this country, you will I know agree that some action should be taken.

I am, Yours very truly,
S.B. Wright, Deloro, Ontario

April 25, 1918

FIVE LIQUOR CASES

27

On Tuesday evening Magistrates B. C. Hubbell and Wm. Bonter presided at a Court held for the purposes of hearing five charges for the infraction of the Ontario Temperance Act. The five against whom the complaints had been laid were Ernest Horton, Chas. McInroy, Wm. McFaul, Donald McInroy and Francis Terrion. The three latter were young boys.

The charges were laid by Constable Gillen, who was specially appointed by the Village Council as a constable under the Ontario Temperance Act. All five pleaded guilty to the charge of being under the influence of liquor, contrary to the Act. An effort was also made to discover where the liquor had come from, but that was not so easy. Horton claimed he found a bottle and Chas. McInroy swore Horton gave him a drink. Two of the boys claimed they were given the whiskey to take home for persons who were ill and for whom it had been prescribed by a physician, but instead of taking it home they drank it. There was about four or five ounces in each case.

E. Horton was fined \$50.00 and costs. Chas. McInroy \$25.00 and costs, and each of the others \$10.00 and costs - a total of \$105.00 in fines, which were paid forthwith. As a result of the action of the Council in appointing Mr. Gillen a constable under the Act. and the fact Mr. Gillen acted independently of the License Inspector the whole amount of the fines goes into the village treasury instead of to the government.

The Council chamber was crowded by spectators, who followed the proceedings with considerable interest.

May 8, 1919

BABY LEFT AT BONARLAW

28

On Monday afternoon an infant a few weeks old was left in the ladies' lavatory at the Bonarlaw station. A comparatively young woman, alleged to be the mother of the child, came to Bell View hotel last Friday with the baby and remained there until Monday. Apparently she wrapped up the child and placed it in the lavatory sometime just before the arrival of the noon train from Toronto and returned to the hotel. Just as the train arrived she hurried over and got on it without a hat, and without purchasing a ticket.

Some time after the train going west pulled out the baby was discovered as a result of its crying. It was badly chilled but as soon as it was warmed and cared for it was all right. A description of the mother was wired to different points and the Children's Shelter in Belleville was notified. The agent of the shelter came out and took possession of the child.

Yesterday the woman was found at Kaladar and taken into custody. The conductor of the train she left Bonarlaw on thought she got off at Ivanhoe, but apparently he was mistaken. The accused was brought to Bell View yesterday and identified at the hotel as the woman who had stopped there with the baby. It is claimed her name is Grace Wood and that she taught school at Kaladar a few years ago. She gave a different name when arrested. After being identified at Bell View, the accused was taken to Madoc for trial.

The young woman, who was arrested on the charge of abandoning her infant at Bonarlaw station, appeared before Judge Wills last week and pleaded guilty. She had been in jail over a week and was allowed to go under the care of a social worker, after a warning from the Judge. The infant was made a ward of the Children's Aid Society. Crown Attorney Carnew represented the Crown and C.A. Payne the accused.

October 23, 1919

On Saturday Patrick Joseph Quinn, son of Mr. John Quinn, a former proprietor of the St. James Hotel, appeared before Magistrates B.C. Hubbell and Wm. Bonter on a charge of desertion from Military service.

Constable H. Gillen gave evidence that he had met Quinn on the street on Tuesday evening previous and the latter had come up to him and said "I guess I am Yours". He had then explained that he rested under a charge of desertion and wished to stand his trial and have the matter cleared up. Mr. Gillen then notified the Military authorities by registered letter and also gave notice that the trial would be held on Saturday.

In giving evidence on his own behalf Quinn produced a certificate from a physician to the effect that he was physically unfit for military service. He also produced an exemption paper given him some time previous to his call to Kingston, granting exemption on the ground that he was physically unfit for service. He stated that when he went to Kingston he came up before a medical examination board of seven. Six had given the opinion that he was physically unfit, but the other had said "We'll shove him through." On leaving the examination board he had quietly returned home and had never taken the oath as a soldier and had never been in uniform. His father also gave evidence that he had been examined by another physician, who stated that he was suffering from leakage of the heart.

After hearing the evidence the Magistrates imposed the minimum fine of \$250.00 and costs, which was paid forthwith.

November 27, 1919

The work of reconstructing Marmora Electric Light System is now well under way. As soon as the sub-station is completed, part of the village, at least will be changed to the Hydro and the remainder of the village as soon as the various sections can be completed. Owing to the recent heavy rains and the releasing of part of the water held back in the upper part of Trent Valley water shed, the Hydro now has sufficient power for its requirements in this district.

Whether Hydro is to prove a success or failure and the cost of lights in Marmora will depend largely on the citizens of the village. If the use of the new power for the lighting of houses becomes general and any considerable amount is used for domestic purposes, such as irons, heaters, toasters, washing machines etc., and also for industrial purposes, the cost of lighting in many cases will not be much higher than at present. The cost of each light, if they were left on continuously as at present, would probably be three or four times as much, but with the meters those who wish to economize will turn off the lights they do not require at any time. On the other hand there will be the immense advantage of being able to turn on any light at any hour of the day or night and the nights will be very much brighter than at present.

With the installing of meters changes will have to be made in the wiring of most houses, but very few will have to be completely rewired and the cost in many cases will not be as great as is anticipated. If the present intention is carried out the Council will make arrangements whereby the cost of new wiring and also extensive alterations may be paid in monthly instalments together with the cost of the light.

One thing should be remembered, especially by property owners, the street lights will have to pay the actual share of the cost of installation and operation, in proportion to the amount of power used for other purposes, and if the number of lights used is not increased it will add considerably to the tax rate. The more power used the cheaper it will be for all.

November 4, 1920

MARMORA MOURNS ITS LOSS

31

There is mourning in several Marmora homes to-day.

One hundred and fifty boxes of whiskey, eleven of them containing case goods, and the rest one gallon jugs, were seized by Liquor License Inspectors Connor and Naphin and Provincial Constable Ward in the fair little marble village yesterday. It was the biggest haul that has been made in Hastings. Five residences are said to have contributed.

No charges have yet been made in the case.

Last night at 9:30 the precious cargo arrived by auto truck at Belleville Police Station and was locked in cell 4. It is there this minute!

While the truck was jogging on its way to Belleville two of the tires had "blow-outs".

The officers were reticent this morning as to the future of the case.

The plot thickens at Marmora.

Twenty more cases of whiskey were seized in the marble hamlet yesterday afternoon and were brought to Belleville to day by Inspectors Naphin and Connor and Officer Ward.

These cases are stated to have been found in a place visited the day before, but to which the officers were not admitted as they did not have a search warrant.

This time they had it.

January 13, 1921

Many of the users of electric light in marmora apparently believe that until the meters are installed it will not matter as far as the cost is concerned, whether they let all their lights burn all the time or not. That is a mistake. While the individual user may not pay by meter the amount actually used by the village will be shown by the meter at the sub-station and the Municipality will have to pay for the amount actually used. The more lights left burning the larger the amount that will have to be paid for power, and this amount, together with the other expenses of the system, will have to be charged to the individual users in proportion to the number of lights installed. If everyone would turn off the lights not actually required the bill for power would be reduced considerably.

By starting now it would be easier to remember to turn the lights off when the meters are installed in each building. Then too the time each lamp is expected to burn is limited and by turning off the lights when not required the cost of new lamps may be considerably lessened. If each one will help to make the local Hydro-Electric system a success there will be no doubt as to the result.

January 20, 1921

There is an average of 2 alcoholics for every 100 people in Ontario. In France, where there is a much freer sale of liquor there are 5 per 100, in the U.S.A. there are 4.

Do we want 4 or 5 alcoholics here per 100. **NO!**
The new ones would be our sons and daughters.

"VOTE NO FOR MY SAKE DAD"

1. Vote No for my sake, Dad
I am asking the question here,
Which do you value the highest
Your boy or your liquor and beer.
2. I am only a growing lad Dad,
And you are a man full grown
Your harvest is ready to gather
While mine remains to be sown.
3. I would like to be like you Dad,
When I am a man full grown,
And vote as you've always voted
And sow as you've always sown.
4. I know you're a swell guy, Dad
And so on election day,
I'm sure that for my sake and sister's
You'll vote **NO** and keep liquor dining lounges away.

PUT "X" IN THE NO SECTION ON BALLOT ON ELECTION DAY

Marmora Vote **NO** Committee

April 15, 1921

THE REFERENDUM VOTE

34

Marmora has the rather doubtful honor of being about the only municipality in this part of Ontario where a majority of the voters are friends of booze. The majorities in the various towns and villages around were as follows:

Marmora 26 wet majority
Stirling 275 dry majority
Madoc 260 dry majority
Tweed 136 dry majority
Bancroft 171 dry majority
Campbellford 461 dry majority
Norwood 282 dry majority
Havelock 240 dry majority
Warkworth 248 dry majority

While we have been unable to get the detailed vote for Marmora and Lake townships, the majority for prohibition was large, one poll showing 68 to 2. Rawdon township had a dry majority of 734 and Prince Edward County went dry by over 5000. Belleville and Peterboro also showed a dry majority. The returns to date show a dry majority for the Province of 160,000.

Deloro also went wet this time by a few votes, which was quite a change from the last Referendum.

April 28, 1921

PRISONER ESCAPED

35

Last Saturday, County Constables O. R. Jones and H. Gillen received a request from Frankford to arrest a man named Ed. Howard, who was wanted at that place on a very serious charge. They found the accused at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. John Cronkright, and after a brief resistance placed the handcuffs on him and brought him in an auto as far as the town hall with the intention of locking him up. Constable Gillen got out to unlock the hall door and while he was engaged in opening the inner one, the prisoner made a bolt for liberty.

He succeeded in reaching the woods south of the Catholic Church and evaded his pursuers. Howard is still at liberty and is reported to have got rid of the handcuffs and there is also a report that he secured food at a farm house not far from the Village. As the extreme penalty for the crime with which the accused is charged is life imprisonment, he will probably make strenuous efforts to escape. Some months ago a warrant was issued for the arrest of Howard on a charge of boot-legging and other offences, but he escaped to the States and just returned recently. It is also stated that a reward of \$100.00 has been offered for his capture.

July 28, 1921

FORD CAR STOLEN

36

Quite a sensation was caused in Marmora on Tuesday morning when it became known that during the preceeding night a couple of burglaries had occurred in town. The jewellery store of G.R. Hartley was entered and a phonograph, three alarm clocks, and a quantity of cheap jewellery was taken. Mr. Dorland Wright, who had just made his collections for watching the cows during July, had about \$45.00 taken out of the pockets of his trousers, which were afterwards dropped out of doors by the thief. A comparatively new Ford car belonging to Mr. Phillip Sopha was also taken. It was also discovered that Issac Sellyeh, who has a record, and another young lad had left town the same night. So far no trace has been found of the car or other articles or of Sellyeh and the other lad.

August 4, 1921

TAR AND FEATHER AFFAIR

37

A tar and feather scrape is arousing excitement in the vicinity of Bancroft. It is alleged that three citizens of that village seized a well known man and they spirited him away to a place nine miles out in the country, and that there, after the usual preparations, they administered tar and feathers and threatened him with more severe treatment should he return to Bancroft. He did return, and lodged a complaint before a Magistrate. When the day arrived for his appearance in Court to press the charge, and he did not come the case had to be adjourned. The Magistrate has got the Provincial authorities to work on the case. It is hinted in some quarters that the complainant was spirited away so that he could not appear against the accused.

NOTE - It is rumoured that the victim was J. Wesley Brown, a former resident of the Village of Marmora. If the report is true he will have very little sympathy in this community, where his desented family have resided for years.

November 17, 1921

Who's who in a matrimonial tangle aired in Police Court to-day was quite difficult to arrive at.

Husbands came thick and fast in the life of Mrs. Dora Amanda Wannamaker, of Belleville, who, according to her statement in court on a bigamy charge, married first William Wannamaker, then Robert Francis Brown, and later a man named Bedore. The matrimonial tangle seemed to grow greater at every explanation she made.

On her plea of guilty on the charge of bigamy she was given three months in the county jail.

The charge was that of having in the city of Belleville on September 17th, 1917, being already married to one William Wannamaker, gone through with a form of marriage with another man, to wit, Robert Francis Brown, and to him, the said Robert Francis Brown, was then and there married, the said William Wannamaker, her, the said Dora Amanda Wannamaker's, said first husband being then alive.

Mr. E. J. Butler, appearing for the accused, stated that Wannamaker had left her and that it was acting under a belief that this would relieve her, she married the man Brown. The lawyer claimed that the surroundings had not been of the best and that the woman did not realize the gravity of the situation.

"She wants to realize it," declared the magistrate.

Crown Attorney Carnew stated that perhaps the only ground for taking a lighter view of the case was that the first man had been absent for a long time and that she might have thought this a sort of justification for marrying Brown and that the reappearance of Wannamaker made her think the second marriage illegal and that under the situation she might go through with the third marriage.

Mr. Masson told the woman that she was liable, if the two charges were pressed and proven, of a total of twenty-one years for the offences.

November 24, 1921

"My first man was away for over Seven years," Mrs. Wannamaker told the court, and added that she did not know whether Wannamaker was alive. "When you married number two?" asked Mr. Masson. "Yes"

"Who is number two?" it was the crown's turn to ask.

"Brown, sir."

"Who was number one?"

"Bill Wannamaker"

"Who is number three?"

"Harford Bedore"

"That's a new one." commented the crown, The information was volunteered that this last marriage took place in Marmora.

"When was it you married Bedore?" the court queried.

"It was over three years"

"Taking her story that her first man was away over seven years, instead of sendingn her to the penitentiary, I suppose that six months in the county jail would be sufficient," the court remarked.

"I think three months would do under all conditions" said Mr. carnew.

The magistrate told the woman about the illegality of the ceremony and advised her to beware of her conduct.

Mrs. Wannamaker declared, in answer to a question, that Wannamaker was married before he was married to her, but that she did not know it at the time of the marriage.

"It commences to look as if she were not married until she married Brown" said the crown.

However, at this juncture Mr. Masson reduced the sentence to three months.

November 24, 1921

SELLYEH RETURNS TO PETERBORO JAIL

40

Breaking the door from his cell, late Sunday afternoon, and stealing keys that gave him access to the store room, Isaac Mitchell Sellyeh, 28, made his escape from the Peterboro jail. He was serving a sentence of six months for fraud and theft, having passed bad cheques on two local merchants. He was also implicated in the theft of a car at Marmora, and other police were awaiting there turn when his sentence there was completed. Sellyeh obtained a rope from the storeroom, and broke out through the women's ward, throwing the rope over the wall. Despite his having a withered right foot and leg and being conspicuous by a limp, he has apparently made good his escape from the city. During his incarceration he grew a moustache. The alarm was raised at 5:30.

Sellyeh immediately upon his escape headed toward Marmora, and on Monday was discovered by Mr. Gordon Jones of Bancroft, who was motoroing to Marmora. Mr. Jones gave Sellyeh a ride as far as the bridge over the river. During the drive Sellyeh stated to Mr. Jones that he had been driving a car when someone ran into him, smashing his car.

Chief Gillen, having received a tip that Sellyeh was in town, started to investigate, with the aid of Officer Gordineer apprehended him on upper McGill Street, near the Pearce Company's lumber yards. The prisoner was placed in a cell in the Marmora lock-up until Monday afternoon when the officials came and removed him to the Peterborough jail.

May 21, 1925

Quite a sensation was caused in Marmora this week by a story that George Sellyeh, who was reported killed in action a couple of years ago, was a prisoner in Germany from that time to the signing of the Armistice and that he had since returned to Canada. The story was started by his son, Isaac Sellyeh, but appears to be without any foundation of any kind. Just what his object was in starting the yarn is a mystery.

February 20, 1919

FINED FOR PEDLING

41

On Friday Benjamin Roberts, who has been selling paring knives and other articles without a license, was taken into custody under the transient traders By-Law. He appeared before B.C. Hubbell, J.P. and Reeve Airhart, and after pleading guilty was fined \$10.00 and costs, on his promise to leave the village immediately. Roberts owed his trouble more to the fact he had been distributing Communist literature around the village and surrounding country than to any other cause. The articles and papers he was passing around was very, very strongly anti-British. Roberts is a Barnardo Home boy, and has apparently come under the influence of the radical socialist element. These extremists are not recognized by the great majority of the Labor Unions, and yet they always pose as the friends of the working man.

April 14, 1927

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

42

As a result of the preliminary hearing of the charges against Mr. James Gordineer last Friday, he was committed to stand his trial at the next Court of Competent Jurisdiction Police Magistrate Casement, of Madoc, presided by County Crown Attorney B. C. Donnan, of Belleville, in charge of the prosecution. Mr. E. D. O'Flynn, also of Belleville, represented the defendant. Mrs. Chadwick, official court stenographer, was present and took down the evidence.

The hearing was in camera and even the witnesses and relatives of the complainant and accused were excluded. Mrs. Donald McInroy was the only witness called. She told of the defendant coming to her home and telling her that her husband was drinking and that he had gone to Havelock with Clifford Scott. The accused also told her that Mr. Hill was after her husband and if he found him the latter would be arrested. Witness said she would get a car from the livery and go right after him, but accused, who is her brother-in-law, offered to take her. They started about 8 p.m. and when a few miles west of the village the defendant turned off the Havelock road on to a side road which was rough and apparently little traveled. As she did not know the Havelock road, she did not suspect anything until he stopped the car. After the assault they returned to Marmora.

Under cross-examination by Mr. O'Flynn she claimed that the reason she did not tell her husband was because she was afraid of what might happen. She knew there would be trouble between him and Gordineer and was afraid of what might happen to him. She was afraid he might be killed. She also admitted that she was afraid her husband might leave her.

After hearing the evidence the magistrate said he had no alternative but to commit the accused to stand trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction, which will be the Fall Assizes. Owing to the seriousness of the charge it was necessary to apply to a High Court Judge for bail, which was granted.

August 4, 1927

Charles H. Blakely and Walter Francis have had a gorgeous week. They have succeeded in getting themselves arrested twice in the same week on liquor charges, which is no mean feat and have spent two nights in the lock-up, which is not so pleasant.

Yesterday afternoon the pair appeared before Magistrate Casement in Belleville police court after spending the preceding night the guests of Chief Kidd, although charges had been laid by the Provincial Police. Blakely was charged with intoxication and was assessed a fine of \$50. and \$21. costs; in lieu of payment he will spend thirty days in the county jail. A second offense charge of having liquor in a place other than his private residence was also laid against Blakely. On this offense Magistrate Casement had no alternative but to sentence the accused to three months in jail. There is no option of a fine for a second offense of this nature. If Blakely does not pay his \$50. fine for intoxication, he will have to serve four months in all, as Crown Attorney Donnan requested that the sentences should not run concurrently. Blakely was given until Monday morning to go home and straighten up his affairs, and will appear before Magistrate Casement in Tweed on Monday to be officially sentenced. Walter Francis got off slightly easier. He was fined \$20. and costs, which will amount to almost as much as the fine, on the charge of intoxication. He will have his liquor permit cancelled also. Francis is going to raise the money to pay his fine he said. He too will appear before the Magistrate on Monday. There is a woman said to be mixed up in the case, and Provincial Police have a warrant out for her arrest.

Blakely and Francis were arrested in Marmora a few days before they were arrested in Belleville and on practically the same charges. They appeared before Magistrate Casement, of Madoc, and were found guilty of offences under the L.C.A. Blakely was fined \$20. and costs on a charge of being intoxicated and \$100. and costs on a charge of having liquor in an illegal place. The charge on which Francis was tried in Belleville was laid by Officer Percy Gray in the Marmora case. He was put on probation in connection with the Belleville charge. A Mrs. Lake was with the two in Marmora, but she was assisted to escape and a warrant has been issued for her arrest. She lived in Marmora and had a very unsavory reputation.

Funeral directors from all parts of Ontario were urged to consider the limits of their customers' pocketbooks, and to remember that sincere service was more important than the sale of a casket, when Mayor Wm. J. Stewart of Toronto welcomed delegates to the 51st annual convention of the Ontario Funeral Services Assoc. in the Royal York Hotel, July 24, 25 and 26 last. Almost a million dollars worth of the finest caskets and embalming equipment were shown in a display which covered half of one floor of the huge hotel. This exhibition showed that bright colors for caskets are coming in to vogue, displacing the sombre hues popular in the past.

Non. Dr. J.A. Faulkner, Ontario's new minister of health, was another important speaker. His appearance was appropriate because all members of the Ontario Funeral Service Association are licensed and strictly regulated and inspected by the Ontario Department of Health. Dr. Faulkner urged the funeral directors to honor the dead by showing consideration for the living. The convention took a firm stand against unethical advertising by funeral directors, and expressed opposition to "bargain counter" methods employed by some, who try to make the public think they are offering "something for nothing" by means of deceptive pricecutting stunts.

SUNDAY FUNERALS

At the regular meeting of the Havelock and District Ministerial Association held in Havelock on Monday, February 8, 1932, which association is comprised of members from the district of Havelock, Norwood, Hastings, Marmora, Westwood, Warsaw and Roseneath, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That this Ministerial Association express itself as being opposed to the holding of funerals on the Lord's Day. Experience has shown that funerals on Sunday interfere with the usual attendance at all the Church services in the community.

We therefore as Ministers while deeply sympathising with the bereaved ones would greatly prefer that all funeral services be arranged for a week day as is the custom in all cities and towns of the Dominion and also to avoid inconvenience and sometimes disappointment that the respective Ministers be consulted first as to the hour when such services should be held."

March 3, 1932

Mr. Alex Fraser, of Renfrew, senior member of the firm of Fraser and Son, submits the following, from a Flat Lake, Alberta man as some of the prime causes of depression in Canada:

"Dear Mr. Editor - There seems to be so much talk about our so-called prosperity, I believe it is my duty to write my views on the same, and help analyse the situation so far as it is possible, so's we can make up our minds we had auto change our ways of living, and so forth.

I have taken my own case for instance. I see my mistakes and many others have acted likewise. I bought an auto instead of a farm and it is worn out, but the farm I figured on is still O.K. I invested in a radio instead of a cow, and the radio gives static instead of milk. I am feeding five nice hounds which answer to the names of Red, Red Wing, Slobber, Jake and Bayrum, instead of five pigs. I had our piano tuned instead of the well cleaned out. I spent all my cash in 1928 and used my credit in 1929 and traded up my future wages on instalments in 1930, so hard times caught me in bad shape last fall.

If I had spent my last ten dollars for flour and wheat instead of gas and oil, I'd have been O.K. I built a nice garage last year instead of covering my barn, and I loafed in a mountain two weeks instead of being in the pasture fixing it so's the cow won't get out, but she's dry and mortgaged to boot for two blankets my wife bought from an agent instead of paying the taxes. I'm on a cash basis now, but ain't got no cash. I am tied to the end of my rope and the man I'm working for is busted on account of nobody won't pay him. I had \$4 saved up for a rainy day; it turned dry and I spent the \$4 saved for two inner tubes.

I tried hard to make both ends meet with a turnip patch but when I go turnips ready to sell everybody was selling turnips for nothing, and the market was glutting. I'm worried plum to the bone and my wife's kinsfolk are coming over next Tuesday to spend two weeks.

Write or telephone if you hear of any relief from the Government coming down my way, and I'm willing to be either a Conservative, a Liberal, a U.F.A or a Communist for a few months; if that will help out.

September 1, 1932

Yesterday the Ontario Government brought in its amendments to the Liquor Control Act by which beer and wine will be on sale in hotels, certain restaurants, clubs, etc. Under the proposed amendments a hotel, club or authorized restaurant will be permitted to sell wine or beer by the glass with meals in the dining room. Hotels will also be allowed to establish a refreshment room where beer alone may be sold by the glass and where meals need not be served. The privilege would also be extended to Veterans' and labor union clubs.

It is also intimated that a permit will not be necessary for the purchase of beer or wine. The advertising of beer, wine and whickey in newspapers, magazines or by radio will be permitted. Since the O.T.A. first came into force in Ontario it has been illegal to advertise any alcoholic beverage in the province. The amendments to the Act are to come into force after the next election, provided the Government is returned to power.

At a joint conference of the opposition members of the Legislature it was decided to acquiesce in the Act and thus prevent it from being made an election issue. Opposition may be made to some details of the proposed legislation, but the principle of the bill will be accepted.

March 22, 1934

BEER NOW ON SALE HERE

Beer first went on sale in Marmora under the new Regulations on Tuesday afternoon. The former bar room and the sample room at the back have been made into one large beverage room at the Royal Hotel. Business was brisk, but there was no rush like there has been in some places. A few indulged in more than they were able to carry and walk and act naturally, but there was no serious disturbance. Law enforcement officers should see that the Regulations are strictly enforced and that drunkenness in public is not allowed. The law has not been changed in regard to persons being intoxicated in a public place and it should not be tolerated. Unfortunately the poison that is being sold now as beer causes intoxication much more quickly than beer or ale made from barley malt or hops, such as was sold years ago, and the after effects are much worse.

July 26, 1934

VISITED THE ROYAL HOTEL

47

While the Royal Hotel beverage room was visited by quite a number yesterday there was no disturbance and no drunken men were in evidence, which is very different to what is happening in many places. It is hoped that conditions of affairs will continue. In quite a number of places a strong public sentiment has been aroused against the new law, owing to the fact the regulations are not being obeyed and numerous drunks are appearing in public. A few consumed too much here on Tuesday, but yesterday were much improved.

August 2, 1934

BEER BY THE GLASS

Beer is now on sale in the beverage rooms of most standard hotels, except in municipalities which were under local option when the O.T.A. went into force. Stirling, Tweed, Havelock, Norwood and a number of other Villages in this part of the Province come under the local option restrictions and it will be necessary to repeal the by-laws in such places by a two thirds majority of the votes cast. There does not appear to be a great rush to the new beverage rooms in the hotels according to reliable reports.

The price of 10 cents per glass and the fact that any person served with beer must be seated at a table and remain seated until the beer is consumed, together with other regulations, are expected to have a restraining influence on the demand for the beverage.

On the other hand many claim the fact beer may be obtained by the glass will have considerable effect in cutting down the amount of hard liquor consumed. If the Government would make it illegal to use the so called chemicals in the manufacture of beer and allow only barley or other grains to be used the evils resulting from the drinking of beer would be greatly lessened.

August 7, 1934

Lightning, probably the best known dog in the village, nearly met a tragic death on Monday afternoon. Some place he got a dose of poison, but was able to reach home and staggered up the steps. Mr. Prentice happened to be in the Herald office when a telephone call for assistance was received and with the assistant editor rushed to the rescue. One held the dog's mouth open while two or three handfuls of ordinary table salt were thrown into it and the victim forced to swallow the salt. Even the poorest sailor on the ocean during the recent storms couldn't be any more sick than Lightning was for a few minutes, or lose a meal more completely but it proved to be an effective remedy. Even though he is a dog of uncertain parentage, homely and lazy, his unfailing good nature and love of children has won him a place unique amongst the dogs of Marmora. In a walk from one end of the village to the other he would probably be saluted by more people, especially children, than any member of the family to which he belongs. Many expressions of pleasure over his recovery have been received.

March 7, 1935

HORSE KILLED BY LIGHTNING

A single bolt of lightning at noon last Thursday killed a valuable horse tied in its owner's barn in the Vansickle Settlement.

Fred Cole had left work to have his dinner and left the horse tied in the stable adjoining a large frame silo. While he was eating a single lightning bolt struck, and when he went to get the horse he discovered it dead in the stall and badly burned. On closer examination he found the silo had been split by the bolt and the current had followed a steel bar into the stall in front of the horse.

Mr. Cole is probably the hardluck farmer of the district. He had bought the horse late in the spring for the summer farm work after he had lost a young horse. The one killed will be the fourth he has lost this year from various causes.

September 26, 1935

LOST THREE FINGERS

49

Bert Gray, four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Gray had the ends cut off three of his fingers last Friday. He undertook to cut some kindling. Don Smith, a year older than Bertie, wielded the axe while Bertie held the block upright. Unfortunately the axe came down on Bert's fingers cutting off the end of his mitt along with the three fingers.

March 12, 1936

The decision of Mr. Dymond who recently purchased what was formerly known as Marble Cliff Pavilion, Crowe Lake, to shut off the grounds and beach to the public has not proved at all popular. The beach, particularly, has been open to the public so many years that few ever thought of what it would mean if the privilege of using it was ended. It is the only part of the lake, which can be conveniently reached, that is safe for young children to bathe in and on hot Sundays hundreds used to flock to it. There were few evenings during the hot summer that quite a number did not visit the bathing beach at that point.

When it was first rumored the beach was to be closed to the general public many protests were heard, but it was felt the new owner had the right to reserve it for the use of his guests or those paying for the privilege of bathing if he so desired and also that it might make it more popular with summer visitors renting the cottages.

A new angle has developed in connection with the question. It is claimed that when Marmora and Lake Council consented to build and maintain the road in to Marble Cliff the municipality was granted a right of way to the water's edge. The shore line to high water mark is Government property so that it may mean that the southern end of the beach is a public highway and the lake itself is open to the public, so it may be possible to use the beach provided persons do not trespass on the part of the shore which is private property. The question should be decided very soon.

June 25, 1936

CROWE LAKE AND RIVER

51

Postmaster J.W. Hickey and a number of other postmasters in the District have received a communication from the Geographic Board of Canada proposing the changing of the name "Crow" lake and river, Hastings and Peterborough counties, to "Marmora" lake and river.

The communication follows:

"It has been brought to the attention of the Board that within a comparatively small area there are numerous geographic features which bear the name of "Crow"; there is a Crow lake in Peterborough and Hastings counties with a Crow river flowing out of it; in Seymour township there is a Crow bay and in Frontenac county there is a large Crow lake.

This similarity of names has no doubt been the cause of much confusion, not to the local residents, but to their visiting friends, to the tourists and others desirous of spending their holidays at the summer resorts in this area.

It has been suggested that the name of the lake and river in Hastings and Peterborough counties, now known by the name of "Crow", be changed to "Marmora"; before taking any definite action with the view to the adoption of the name "Marmora" it is desired to have an expression of the opinion of the local residents regarding the adoption of this name and I am therefore to ask you to advise me if this name will meet with their approval.

It may perhaps be of interest to you and to the local residents to know that an original plan in the Patents Office, Toronto, the two features in question are shown as Marmora lake and Marmora river; it would therefore appear as though the name Marmora was the original name for these two features.

I would appreciate it very much if you would consider this matter as urgent and let me hear from you without any unnecessary delay."

January 7, 1937

In Marmora and district there is very strong objection to the changing of the name for a number of reasons. One is that hundreds of Dollars have been spent advertising "Crowe" lake and river in the United States and in Canada and last year the results of such advertising was clearly shown. There is reason to believe a still larger number of tourists will visit this district during the present year. To change the name now would cause endless confusion and mean the loss of nearly all the benefits to be derived from the advertising in recent years.

Then there is another small lake on the eastern boundary of Marmora township, which is known as Marmora lake and two lakes of the same name in one township would be even more confusing.

In order to help distinguish between the Crow lake in Hastings county and the one in Frontenac the name has been spelt "Crowe" in much of the advertising in recent years. If the name "Crow" cannot be changed in Frontenac the Government could help very much in distinguishing between the two lakes as far as mail matter and advertising is concerned by spelling the lake and river in Hastings county with an "e" added - "Crowe". While it is claimed the name was derived from the Crow Indians, which frequented this district, the name "Crowe" of white settlers is also found among the early records.

January 7, 1937

OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

Dear Editor:

Regarding your editorial of January 7, 1937, re the changing of the anme of Crowe Lake and River I was interested to read the way in which the Geographic Board has stated the case for the change - they omitted Crow Landing.

Your reasons for not changing the name were doubly interesting as they all seem to justify the proposed need of a change. Speaking of the strong objection in the district, I wonder on what grounds such a statement can be made. Were those most directly interested in any change for the clarification of the location of this tourist district consulted. Is there an old moth eaten idea still prevailing in this district that changes that may cause temporary or imaginary incon-

venience to those now living, should not be made?

53

May I be so humble as to suggest that when it comes to a decision of this kind that the broader aspect be taken. Consider the confusion in the district if the five places bearing the name "Crow" should all prosper as tourist locations. I personally believe that Number Seven Highway will do a lot to bring this desired condition about.

As for spending money on advertising a name, that does not exist officially, such as Crowe- the less said the better. Those interested in advertising the district might be well advised to follow the example of the more successful - so near at hand in this province.

Form a body that would advertise Marmora as a holiday centre, such a body similar to that exists in Midland.

Midland does not advertise Shallow Lake or Georgian Bay, but they talk Midland - a place where people can readily find on all maps. I am not overstating the case when I say the whole district benefits.

Huntsville - another example. They do not stress the Lake of Bays but they pull people to the centre of the district and they are not ashamed to have the district's activities linked with the town name.

Southampton, Port Elgin, Parry Sound, etc., etc., do likewise.

You mentioned losing the value of money already spent on advertising, I believe it has been stated by many recognized advertising authorities that the only time that advertising value is lost is when the product of service is other than represented. Last year's increased tourist business is solely the result of better business conditions throughout the world, Marmora district received less than it otherwise would have owing to the counter attractions of the Dionnes.

Regarding adding an "E" to Crow, I do not see how that would help in the least as the phonetic sound would be the same. Most tourist places are talked about rather than written. I certainly would like to hear how the objectionists would handle the word "Crow" and "Crowe" on a radio advertising programme.

I think the parties who blamed the Indians for this name should humbly apologize to them. The kind of Indians that still fly around there in the early hours of the morning with large black wings had more to do with the naming of the lake. The common English translation for the Indian tribe you speak of is certainly not at all flattering. I believe the correct English translation of the name is still used in the North, where some day there will be another flock of the name "Crow". 54

I sincerely regret that Marmora and district people for whom you speak as against a change, did not consider the name of Marmora as good enough for such a beautiful lake and prefer Crow. The Marmora Lake mentioned in your editorial apparently is not shown on any map that I can locate. Probably some local enthusiasm could be worked up in this regards to bring this township up to the standard of the township to the South - Rawdon. This is something that would not cost the taxpayer of Marmora a cent.

Some correspondence I have from Marmora District distinctly show a misunderstanding of what tourist business can mean to a district. My idea is that the more outside money that can be brought in the Marmora district, the better for those that have to live there throughout the year. How those in the district spend their holidays or money is up to them. It benefits the district no matter how or where they spend it. They can't help themselves in this regard.

I would be pleased to receive any letters supporting the above outlined views, especially from hotel keepers, garage men, restaurant proprietors and business men and those who rent cottages in the Marmora area.

W. C. Dymond,
144 Cowan Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

January 14, 1937

On the front page of this issue appears a letter from Mr. W. C. Dymond, proprietor of Marble Point Lodge, Crowe Lake, dealing with the proposed change of the name of the lake and river to Marmora Lake and River. All interested in the matter appear to agree on the one thing - that is the value of tourist business, but there is a wide difference of opinion in regard to the value of the name.

It is difficult to see the logic of Mr. Dymond's reference to Midland, Huntsville, Southampton, Port Elgin and other places as an argument in favor of changing the name. All of them are on waters of a different name to the town referred to and not one of them has made any effort to change the name of the lakes or river. For instance, if any one suggested in Huntsville that the name "Lake of Bays" be changed to "Huntsville" they would find it hard to get any support for the change. Or if anyone in Gravenhurst, Bracebridge or any other place in the Muskoka district suggested changing any of the names of lakes or rivers they would get little consideration.

The numerous Court actions over the right to use a trade name, or an action such as that in regard to "Crown Brand" and "Bee Hive" corn syrup at the present time, prove big advertisers believe that to a large extent the value of advertising centres round a name.

Since the discussion started the Herald has had numerous explanations of the reason for the name of Crowe Lake and Crowe River being used. Some of the explanations were from the descendants of early pioneers, who came into the district when there were more Indians than "pale-faces" and before there was any kind of a road between Marmora and Stirling.

The old cemetery west of the river was at one time used as an Indian burying ground. Some also claim the river and lake were named after a Crow Indian trapper and medicine man, whose name was Crowe. This Indian's grandson, known as Prof. Crowe, travelled for years with one of the early Indian Medicine Co's. His five daughters were gifted musicians and singers and quite a number of residents of the village can still remember their visits to Marmora. Prof. Crowe made the statement on numerous occasions that the lake and river was named after his grandfather and

apparently the statement was never disputed.

56

In any case the name Crowe lake and Crowe river were in common use when Marmora was known only as "The Works" It is also claimed that the original spelling of the name was "Crowe" which was changed to "Crow" on the Government maps simply because the persons preparing the maps did not know the origin of the name.

The Booster Club, which has done so much to advertise Marmora and Crowe Lake, has circulated a number of petitions against the changing of the name. In order to give both sides an opportunity to express an opinion The Herald is inserting a question form in this issue and would appreciate expressions of opinion either for or against a change.

January 14, 1937

COMMUNICATION

Belleville, January 16, 1937

The Herald Editor and Marmora Citizens

Dear Friends,

While in Marmora last weekend I could not help but note severe criticism as to the government's proposal to change the name of our lake and river.

I had the privilege, as no doubt several citizens did, of seeing the original letter which the government sent. This was a very nice letter stating that as there were three places named Crow or Crowe it was proposed to change the name of our locality to Marmora Lake and Marmora River and asking that an expression of feeling be procured. The letter was much different than some of our citizens would have us think, as they give the impression that the new names are being forced - this latter is not so.

We, as citizens of the village and township should be very pleased to get "Marmora" advertised. What tourist (who has ever been here) when he thinks of Crowe Lake doesn't think Marmora, and if he thinks of Crowe River, Marmora or Campbellford enters his mind. To the new tourist he has to learn an Marmora Lake should be easier for him to find than Crowe Lake, due to the Village and Township bearing the same name. How would we feel if the government should notify us that they are going to name these waters Hastings Lake and River which would be perfectly proper names as they lie mostly in Hastings County - or any similar name?

No doubt the argument will arise that the Booster Club has spent quite a little in advertising Crowe Lake and River. As one of the former officers I think I can say that we have spent little lately, and if we are to continue to derive the nice business which Marmora has had for years we will have to keep on advertising, and if so why not Marmora instead of Crowe?

Would it not be a good plan to get the combined councils or the Booster Club to call a meeting in the town hall and after discussions of not too many speakers take a vote from all present as to what they want. We as citizens want all the business we can get for Marmora and vicinity, and when our government offers to give us two very suitable names, the same as we have for our municipality - without charging us for them, why not consider this offer very seriously - instead of hanging onto the old idea - Crowe they are and Crowe they are going to stay.

As a Booster Club Member and a citizen I ask you, are we going to look back at the money we raised and spent to advertise this locality or are we going to get together again and try to figure just how much more "Marmora" we can get put on that map of Ontario?

Sincerely,
Clarence Gladney.

January 21, 1937

Deloro, Ontario
January 18, 1937

Editor,
Marmora Herald,
Marmora, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

While not vitally concerned in the subject, I have read with interest the letter of Mr. W.C. Dymond and your two leaders on changing the name of Crowe Lake and River to their original name Marmora.

As the Geographic Board, who are experts in matters of this kind, have made the suggestion, I do not think it should be turned down without proper consideration. Lakes particularly, seem so frequently to be named after birds, and Crow, Gull, Eagle and Loon are much

overworked, particularly in Ontario.

58

Whether Crowe Lake was named after a bird or an Indian is not to its credit for it is a beautiful body of water and is worthy of a much prettier name. The Crow bird is no beauty in appearance or habits and the Crow Indian was noted as a marauding horse thief.

Marmora obtains its name from the marble prevalent in the district and it is a matter of interest that it occurs three times only in an extensive atlas of the world. A small village in southern New Jersey bears the same name and then there is the famous sea of Marmora.

Until recently there was a Crowe Lake Post Office in Frontenac, other Crow Lakes may develop into popular summer resorts and it looks like a splendid opportunity to give this lovely body of water a name more in keeping with its beauty and location.

Yours very truly,
Deloro.

January 21, 1937

PREFER THE NAME "CROWE" LAKE

While the number of ballots returned does not show any great interest in the name of our beautiful lake and river, those returned are almost unanimously in favor of retaining the present name. Ballots returned are from Toronto, Hamilton, Peterborough and other places and also a number from residents of the township. Only one ballot returned to date voted in favor of changing the name. Doubtless there are arguments on both sides, but some different way of winning public sentiment in favor of a change should have been adopted by those suggesting a change if they wanted to get support for the proposed change.

January 28, 1937

SECOND OPEN LETTER REGARDING THE RENAMING OF CROW LAKE TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

Some authoritative facts well worth keeping in mind when considering the possible renaming of Crow Lake to end confusion regarding the many places named Crow.

That the suggested new name is far from being new as it is shown as the name of this Lake and River on the Crown Patent Map of 1843.

That the Canada Atlas of 1879 shows the Lake as named Marmora and the River named Crow.

59

That there is absolutely no foundation for the supposition locally that there is any historical or family significance to the name of Crow.

That the "Professor Crow" mentioned by the Editor last week apparently was recognized by the Dept. of Indian Affairs as an Ojibway (Chippawa) as the family was granted land on the Ojibway Reserve located on the Saugeen River at Southampton.

If the remarks attributed to this Indian were made by him it showed he had a highly developed sense of humour, apparently not reciprocated by his listeners in the district.

That it is the usual practice to name the largest Lake in a Township after that Township and it is a very good reason why Crow could be changed to Marmora in an endeavour to end confusion, with places of a similar name.

That the local history of the District certainly needs brushing up as the above authoritative information was easily obtained.

The important reason for changing the name seems to have been overlooked. That is the confusion existing outside of Marmora District owing to the multiplicity of places named Crow.

That the name Crowe is already in use and established officially and recognized by the Department responsible for this recognition as a name of another place in Ontario, and cannot be used again in Ontario to name a lake.

That the placing of an "E" on the end of the correct name of Crow Lake by those who do so in Marmora is a plain case of uninformed, misdirection and misrepresentation and a practice that should be discontinued immediately and something more sensible, of a constructive nature substituted, such as the opportunity put forward by the Geographic Board of Ottawa.

That if the broader view had been taken, the Ballot might well have been addressed; " To those of you who live away from us and are perplexed by the many places named Crow" THE QUESTION; "Would you like us to give our beautiful Crow Lake its old original and distinctive name "Marmora" - a name which so adequately links this water with the vacation centre of Marmora?"

YES or NO?

60

W. C. Dymond,
144 Cowan Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

P.S. My experience has been that Marmora Folks do not use the name "Crow" or "Crowe" locally at any time. The water is known to them as "The Lake".

January 21, 1937