

# Showroom Display of 1938 AUTOMOBILES

DEALERS CO-OPERATE IN SPECIAL NEW CAR WEEK -- APRIL 25th. to 30th.  
SEE ALL THE NEW MODELS -- SHOWROOMS OPEN EVERY EVENING.

## DODGE & DESOTO CARS and TRUCKS

If unable to attend our show at our showroom

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CHARLOTTETOWN

Mail Coupon below, with Name and Address, to us and we will arrange with you for a Demonstration.

NAME -----  
 ADDRESS -----  
 MAKE OF TRADE-IN (IF ANY) -----  
 ARE YOU INTERESTED IN A NEW OR USED CAR -----

**BARBOUR & MacDONALD**  
DODGE & DESOTO DEALERS

Before You Buy  
A NEW CAR

You Owe It  
To Yourself

To Drive The New

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and

### CHRYSLER

AUTOMOBILES

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to-day.

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WE ARE SHOWING OUR FULL  
LINE OF 1938 MODELS

—IN—

Coupes, Tudors, Fordors  
DELUXE and STANDARD  
AUTOMOBILES

This is the finest low priced automobile ever shown by any manufacturer.

LET US DEMONSTRATE

A FORD  
BEFORE YOU BUY

**ALLISON MacLEOD**  
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General Motors Products have long led Canadian New Car Sales

Satisfied Customers the world over agree to

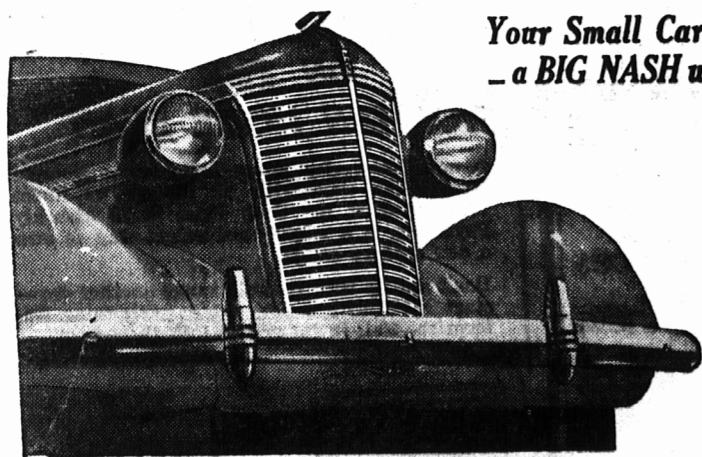
BUY GENERAL MOTORS

GENERAL MOTORS SAFETY  
SLOGAN CONTEST IS NOW  
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WRITE A SLOGAN —  
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**A. HORNE & CO.**  
OPEN EVENINGS



Your Small Car Dollar Now BUYS — and RUNS  
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SURE—the facts about Nash prices and Nash value are amazing! But wait till you DRIVE a NASH!

No car near Nash price has the terrific 6-cylinder owner-proved economy of this new "Super-Thrift" Engine! Actually, 10% more power on 12% less gas.

Plus Automatic Cruising Gear . . . Automatic Gear Shifting . . . "Dancing Sand" sound-proofing . . . amazing Controlled Air System . . . 75 other new features. Try to find them in any other low-priced car.

1938 X-RAY now ready. Gives you the inside story on all 1938 car values. Ask to see it. No obligation.

AS LOW AS  
**\$1090**

\*OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT;  
SLIGHT EXTRA COST.

## NASH MOTOR SALES CO.

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# PROVE

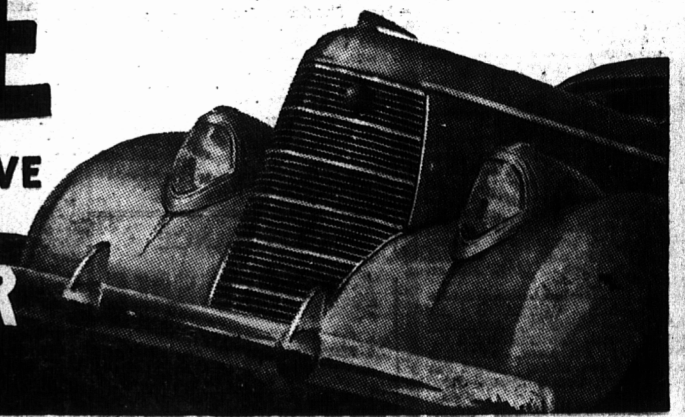
IN A 10-MILE TRIAL DRIVE

THAT

# STUDEBAKER

Runs more sweetly

STOPS MORE SURELY—STEERS MORE SAFELY  
HANDLES MORE EASILY—RIDES MORE RESTFULLY—ACCELERATES MORE BRILLIANTLY—  
CLIMBS HILLS MORE EFFORTLESSLY.



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**I'M BANKING ON SEMESAN BEL TO IMPROVE MY POTATO YIELD**

Reduces seed piece decay. Checks seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia. Generally increases stands and yields. Cut growing cost per bushel, and get more profit from potatoes. SEMESAN BEL quick dip seed treatment helps you do it! Costs only about 33¢ an acre. Reduces seed piece decay, seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia; has increased the average yield 13.6% in practical farm tests. Quick, easy, no soaking; safer to seed. Write for free Potato Pamphlet.



## Old Times South Of The Hillsboro

By LUDLOW JENKINS

### THE FIRST SETTLERS IN MOUNT ALBION

The first settler in Mount Albion was a man by the name of Nicholas Robertson who located on the farm now owned by his grandson, Frederick Robertson. There were no roads except lumber roads and the only way he could get to his place from his old home in Birch Hill was through "slaughter". The next settler to come to the place was a man by the name of William Horton. He was an English man and settled about two miles east of Robertson, and after this the place quickly filled up. John Rankin, who came from what was called the Back Road, but whose people came from Scotland, obtained the place at the western end of Mount Albion in exchange for land at the Back Road. Some of his descendants lived on this farm until this last year.

William Chandler, who also came from the Back Road but formerly from England, was the next and obtained the next farm. Then came George Gay, a son of Howard Gay, one of the old settlers of Pownal. Mr. Gay only lived a short time and the place was acquired by Leonard Wood for his son John, who kept it until failing health forced him to sell it. The next settler was a man by the name of John Jenkins who only lived there a short time when he moved to what is now known as Alberty Plains. Next came Peter Ballen, son of Peter Ballen Sr., the first and only Ballen to come to the Province. Next came a farm belonging to James Jenkins. Then came Mr. John Wood. Next came John and Henry Jenkins, two brothers. Then came Thomas Robertson, the latter's wife being a

sister of John and Henry Jenkins. Thomas Robertson was a carpenter by trade and later on moved to Greek River where some of his descendants still reside. It was his house that was used for the first school in Mount Albion after he removed. Next came an Irishman by the name of O'Neill. O'Neill was persuaded to settle there by Thomas Murphy, his next neighbour on the east, who wished to have one of his own countrymen near him. O'Neill did not stay long, however, his farm being bought by William Jones of 48, who came James Weatherble whose people came from the North of Ireland some time before, and they

descendants still reside there. Mr. Murphy did not stay long either but moved with his wife, Susan Green, a daughter of Henry Green, one of the first settlers of Village Green, and who named the place after himself, along with his family to Lake Verde where he spent the remainder of his days. He cleared up his farm, and built up a nice homestead by hard honest work. He always favoured the old fashioned way of farming. Always cut his hay and grain with the scythe, raked it by hand and up until a little over forty years ago when he died, the noise of his fall could be heard every stormy winter's day. He had always a hanker after the old friends in Mount Albion and almost every Sunday afternoon in the summer he would come to knock at the door with his home made cane. His farm at Mount Albion was acquired by John Jenkins for his son Benjamin, who still resides there hale and hearty in his ninetieth year. After Murphy came James Weatherble whose people came from the North of Ireland some time before, and they

and their descendants settled principally in the adjoining district of Lot 40. They were mostly tradesmen, splendid blacksmiths, noted makers, some of their old bells being in use yet. One of them Eliza together with a helper William McLeod who died so recently at Bridgetown, used to make as high as twenty in one day, all ready to polish. He polished them on a large stone turned by water power on the stream crossing the Birch Hill road, and near the old school house. Mr. McLeod learned his trade with Weatherble who lived along side of the road to Pownal wharf and later on bought by Nicholas Ballen for his son Joseph, who lived there until his death. The next farm belonged to James Roberts, a cooper who married William Jenkins' oldest daughter Margaret, a sister of John and Henry's. The next farm belonged to John Stewart but he lived a little further east. The next place was taken up by Thomas Jenkins, who later on moved to Greek River, where some of his people still reside. He built a log house

on this farm and the first fall, one day when he was busy caulking between the logs with moss, his father drove up to see how he was getting along. He had a look at the work, said "It's a cold day, boy" turned around and went home without saying another word. Being a noted seaman himself and in demand wherever a particular job was to be done, perhaps he didn't wish to discourage the boy and thought the least said the soonest mended. Later on this farm was owned by people by the name of McDonald and later by George Myers. Next we come to the farm owned by William Sealey. If we mistake not they were of English descent and the old folk first settled near North Wilshire. Their first buildings were south of where the main road now runs, but later on moved north to higher ground. The story is told of a bear killing a sheep at the former location rolling up the skin and stuffing it into the end of the wood pile. Next we come to the farms of John and Charles Stewart, two young men, sons of Charles Stewart of French Fort, who was a son of

John Stewart of Glenfinnan, but who moved with his son Charles to the north side of the Hillsboro River where he built a large brick house and was a very progressive farmer. This is called the Brantford Farm and is now owned by Mr. Wallace Owen. John and Charles Stewart's mother was a Miss Fanny Sealey and doubtless those two young men were influenced in locating there by their relations the Sealey's on the next farm as well as by the prospects for getting good land on very easy terms. They both raised large families. John married Maria Drake from Pownal whose forebears came from Devon in England. Charles married a Miss Horton, a daughter of William Horton a near neighbour. James Jenkins owned the next place to his Stewart's but sold it to his brother Henry for Robert, but he never lived on it and it was later on sold to Charles Stewart.

The next farm belonged to James H. Douglas mentioned before as a teacher and preacher. His was a log house the second we know of in the district, although there were some log barns. I remember as a young boy seeing the initials J.H.D. 1872 cut into a poplar tree along a wood track which Mr. Douglas used to use going on his way from home to school in Bethel the last time I saw it it had fallen down and has long since passed out of sight. Next came William Horton, mentioned previously. Next came a farm belonging to a Mr. Hooper, an Englishman who lived there until his death. It fell into the hands of his sons, but now has passed to one of different name. We next come to a large tract of woodland owned in my young days by James Wood. Most of this seemed to have missed the fire that swept through that section over ninety years ago. This was a valuable piece of property and was carefully protected by its owner, he even buying wood in other places to save him own, but when he died and it was divided up between his boys, it was quickly used up. It was piled up and sold and it was quite an industry getting out wood and lumber for some years from this property.

By EDWINA

### "CAP" STUBBS AND TIPPIE

