

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1924

WELCOME VISITORS

The Guardian extends a cordial welcome to the Scottish Journalists who arrived last night and who, we regret to say, are leaving this afternoon. In this brief visit it will be impossible for them to do much more than get a whiff of our island atmosphere, see a few miles of our garden farms and meet a few of the natives. The province and its possibilities and its promises they must take our word for. It is the intention this morning to show them a few of the farms adjoining the city and, if time permits, to show them a fox farm and tell them the rest. It is but a "welcome and farewell," the one as cordial as the other is regrettable.

THE SEED POTATO CROP

The acreage under seed potatoes this season in this province is approximately three times that of last year, there being now 9,000 acres under government inspection. With the exception of a comparatively small portion, the varieties grown in this acreage are Green Mountains and Irish Cobblers. The first inspection is now about completed and we understand the result has been very satisfactory although, unfortunately, a few portions of some fields have been turned down because of mosaic or under development owing to late planting. One more field inspection and another after the tubers have been dug will complete the government inspection. The Potato Growers' Association will give the final inspection when the crop is being shipped. The Potato Growers' Association are insisting upon a very rigid and thorough inspection and we understand the ten inspectors now engaged in the work are taking every precaution in order that no diseased potatoes shall "get by." This is most commendable as the future of the Seed Potato business will depend from year to year on the quality of the product. One faulty shipment would do incalculable injury to the whole province and the aim of the Association is that no such shipment shall go forward. Preparations are already in progress for the transportation of this season's crop. The Canadian National Railways have promised to supply the necessary cars and an early movement will be made to have them on hand in time. The railway is also building an additional 125 feet to the present freight shed here and our shippers do not anticipate any difficulty in taking care of the greatly increased crop. From present appearances this season's yield will be exceptionally large per acre. The weather has been very favorable with the exception of some sections in the extreme west and east where the rainfall was not as abundant as could be wished. Still there was no actual damage from draught and the crop all round is expected to be considerably over the average per acre. In the centre sections of the province many of the fields are of unusual promise and beauty. A 20-acre field on the farm of Mr. Alexander MacBeth Marshfield which we recently had the pleasure of visiting promises to eclipse even its own previous records. Last year Mr. MacBeth harvested 321 bushels certified No. 1 Green Mountains and over 200 bushels Irish Cobblers and there is every indication that this will be exceeded this year. This farm was visited last summer by the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Federal Minister of Agriculture while the crop was being harvested and he declared it the finest field of potatoes he had seen. He should see it this year. This is but one sample of many some of them.

to be seen throughout the province. If prices are as they are expected to be this season's potato crop will go over the two million dollar mark.

GOING TO

For what we are about to receive from our Liberal and Progressive representatives we shall be duly prepared during the weeks or the months between us and the general election, the date of which is as yet in the indefinite future. This information is, we understand, being poured forth at present with fervid and labored eloquence to all tenanted political congregations in some of the country districts in Prince and Queens Counties. What our Liberal representatives are "going to do" will necessarily occupy more time than a recital of what they have done, yet the electors will naturally look backward over the past three years and ask something about what has been done. The missionary educators will probably be asked why they sold the country to the Progressives. They will be asked why the Laurier and Fielding fiscal policy has been abandoned at the dictation of the Progressives, for all good Liberals have heretofore sworn by these two great Liberal leaders. Probably the most difficult task before our Liberal representatives in this missionary undertaking will be to remove, if they can, the now general opinion that the Mackenzie King government, and they with it, have from the outset deliberately attempted to deceive and to hoodwink the public. This is a serious charge against a government and against representatives. The charge has much to substantiate it. Without going minutely into details, the government is accused of misrepresenting the public accounts. They claim to have balanced the budget while they admitted that they excluded \$30,000,000 from the liabilities of the country on the ground that this amount is chargeable to the Canadian National Railways and the government only endorsed the note! They claim that the Robb budget is an instrument of the Liberal government while everyone knows that it was prepared at the point of the Progressive revolver and as an alternative to going out. In presenting his budget Mr. Robb estimated that the tariff reduction would amount to only \$25,000,000. During the first four months of the year it has amounted to \$20,000,000. At this rate the revenue loss for the year will be \$60,000,000, not \$25,000,000 as predicted by Mr. Robb. Was this a deliberate attempt to deceive or was it plain ignorance? Mr. Robb estimated the reduction in Customs duties alone would be only one and a quarter billions for the whole fiscal year. During the first four months it has amounted to four and three quarter million. It will be nearer \$15,000,000 at the end of the year. Was this fraud or was it ordinary ignorance? The estimate put through during the session and openly discussed showed a reduction of \$46,000,000 as compared with that for the previous year and the country was asked to consider this great economy. During the last moments of the session when there was no time to discuss or to think, supplementary estimates to the amount of \$44,000,000 were rushed through making the estimated expenditure for the year practically what it was last year and it will exceed this amount before the year ends. This farm was visited last summer by the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Federal Minister of Agriculture while the crop was being harvested and he declared it the finest field of potatoes he had seen. He should see it this year. This is but one sample of many some of them.

Notes By The Way

The vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, it is announced from Ottawa, is bringing many bids, also that the appointment will be made in September. There have always been two judges from Ontario, two from Quebec and one from the Maritime Provinces. And since there has been representation from the West, a British Columbia man—Mr. Justice Duff—has been on the Bench. An Ottawa despatch to the Montreal Star tells that Saskatchewan is now putting up a claim for Mr. Justice Lamont, while Chief Justice Mathew of Manitoba has long been mentioned in the same connection.

The Maritimes will not willingly relinquish their claim as the existing vacancy was caused by the death of a man from the East in the person of Sir Louis Davies. An Ottawa despatch states that Justice Riddell, of Ontario, wants to be Chief Justice, although no special grounds are stated or authority quoted. "But the political pull of three Prairie Provinces side by side and containing twice as many people as the three Maritimes is admittedly very strong in these days. Besides the Progressives have grown accustomed to get what they ask for and the Maritimes have learned by sad experience that their influence at Ottawa has rapidly fallen from little to less.

Now the demise of F. B. Carvell has again brought forth conflicting claims to the succession from the east and the west. The position of Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board demands qualifications equal to those called for in the higher courts of the Dominion, its important and urgent duties will not admit of it remaining long unfilled. Hitherto it has been held by able men from different provinces. The first was Hon. A. G. Blair of New Brunswick, who was succeeded by Judge Killum, of Winnipeg, and he by Judge Mabee. When he died Sir Henry Drayton took his place and he was succeeded by Mr. Carvell.

The position calls for a lawyer of ten years' standing. The only western man now on the Board is Hon. Frank Oliver. In the past Judges have more than once been appointed to the chairmanship. Already the names of Chief Justice McKeown, of New Brunswick, and a prominent King's Counsel from Halifax, have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy, but pressing for a man on the Board and may probably get one now. Four provinces west of the Lakes have only to unite in their demand and the thing is as good as done.

That smuggling has become a major industry in Canada is frankly admitted by the Toronto Globe. It is indeed a fact, a painful fact. But it was not true under any previous administration, Conservative or Liberal. It is under the weak and inefficient rule of the King Government that smuggling has been raised to that bad eminence. It is in full operation all along the border line from St. John to Vancouver. The same vehicles, vessels on the coastal waters, rivers and the lakes, and motor cars on land, carry the contraband whiskey from Canada to the States and bring back, scatheless of customs duty, silks as well as tobacco, cigarettes and other more harmful drugs into Canada.

Nothing approaching the present prevalence of smuggling has been known in Canada for ages. Where honest trading and merchandising formerly prevailed it has largely given place to smuggling and bootlegging. Lawful trade has been supplanted by lawless traffic. Few of the illicit traffickers are caught and fewer still are punished. The law of the land is broken and brought into disrepute, the public revenue is robbed and the honest importers of Canada, who pay the lawful duties upon the goods they import are forced to compete at ruinous cost with goods and merchandise that pay no duties.

Loud complaints have been made to the Government by importers in Toronto, Montreal and other cities that the customs laws are flagrantly violated, and the suspicion has even been suggested that there must be collusion between the officials appointed to enforce the law and those who violate it. The Minister of Customs, Hon. Mr. Bureau has promised to take measures to guard the public interests. Quite naturally he has confidence in the integrity of his subordinates, but the impression grows that there must be a lack of efficiency in the customs protective service, otherwise the smuggling trade could not have made such alarming headway as it has within the past few years.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not assume responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

THE ISLAND AS A VISITOR SEES IT.

Sir,—Before leaving your city for further journeys on "The Island" I am moved to write as briefly as I can my impressions. For years I have felt it both a duty and a pleasure to spend what leisure my occupation affords, in travelling either and you within the borders of Canada. And now at last I reach your Island.

If I were to be asked the chief characteristics of its people, I would without hesitation name their well nigh boundless hospitality, their friendliness and their unflinching courtesy. I asked to describe Prince Edward Island I would say that it is a bit of rural England at its best, set down, as if by magic in the western world. Its well tilled fields, its colorings in these bright August days. Its hedges, the neat, well kept farm buildings and the hills, all dates glimpsed as one travels over the red soil are things that the traveler is not likely to forget. Complaint is made on occasions that Prince Edward Island is so separated from the remainder of Canada that it suffers serious disadvantages. Let me say that while these disadvantages undoubtedly do exist in a material sense there are compensations that are apparent to even the casual observer.

They tell me there are few if any needy people on this Island, which is well; and that there are no rich, which is better. You are further compensated by the fact that immigrants from Continental Europe have not come your way. Thus it is your jails are all but empty, and in place of a turbulent foreign element, given to all sorts of excesses, you are a people, living in peace and contentment. In my humble opinion Canada is ripe for a back-to-the-land movement. Our large centres all show an excess of population. That is to say they now contain great numbers of people that cannot be profitably employed. When I think of Toronto there were upwards of six thousand people reported by the authorities as being in want of work, and this at a time of year when their door employments are at their height. One who hardly dwell upon the employment is all together lacking.

The Great War left us the legacy of an industry in nearly all branches very much over developed and it will be years before the country can get back to its normal absorption of the surplus that has gathered in. That if these people are to work, and work they must, if they will live, profitable employment is all together lacking. The writer of the above letter is the managing editor of the Toronto Saturday Night who has spent the past fortnight in our midst.—Ed. G.

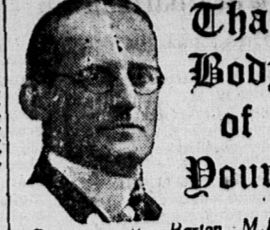
A SUGGESTION

Sir,—As public meetings to deal with general political problems are to be held throughout Queen's County, I beg respectfully to suggest that the following resolution—or one like it—be discussed and adopted at each of them:—"Resolved as the opinion of this meeting that the prosperity and permanence of the Dominion of Canada and of the British Government at large, will be promoted by the adoption of a fiscal policy in which there will be the freest possible trade between all the various parts of the Empire and tariffs sufficiently high to protect all the great interests and industries of the Dominion, every Dominion and every Crown Colony within the Empire a substantial advantage to the prosecution of the industries and the sale of the products for which it is adapted, and to carry on a world-wide imperial trade on mutually profitable terms. (2) That the Dominion of the United States and other foreign nations maintain tariffs that are in many respects prohibitive of British trade and so long as foreign nations in which wages and materials of manufacture are unduly reduced amounts to "dump" their products upon British markets at prices against which British industries cannot compete it will be necessary to safeguard British interests. (3) That as the natural tendency is for the stronger to control the less strong and the richer to attract the less rich, so the tendency of Canada will be towards dependence upon and incorporation with the United States, unless Canadian men and women, who are also British, unite to adopt the policy of intimate trade relations with the Mother Country, the West Indies and other parts of the British Empire, and so become as independent of Republican influence as it is possible to be. Other reasons for the adoption of the proposed resolution might be given; but these should be sufficient.

THE SOUTH WIND

There are things we see, you know. When the south wind softly blows Daisies underneath the snow, Fields where dandelions grow, Tinted butterflies a-wing, Wrens that mate and nest and sing, Brooks that gurgle with the Springs, Bees that home the honey bring. There are sounds that meet our ears— Signs along the solemn years, Hope contending with our tears, Softening melody of tears. There are things in other lands— (Far away where mother stands) Chords that sing by Jasper strands, Harps on string at rested hands, South Winds, South Winds, softly blow; Daffodils, like sunlight glow; Clovers, cluster where we go; Softly, South Winds softly blow. —By W. A. Thomson.

Justices and trade by the adoption of countervailing duties adapted to the differing conditions that prevail in the different parts of the Empire. (4) That as the natural tendency is for the stronger to control the less strong and the richer to attract the less rich, so the tendency of Canada will be towards dependence upon and incorporation with the United States, unless Canadian men and women, who are also British, unite to adopt the policy of intimate trade relations with the Mother Country, the West Indies and other parts of the British Empire, and so become as independent of Republican influence as it is possible to be. Other reasons for the adoption of the proposed resolution might be given; but these should be sufficient. I am, Sir, etc. W. L. COTTON.



Be James W. Horton, M.D. PAIN IN APPENDIX

You are miles away from home, perhaps on a motor trip, or ten miles from any town, or you get the sudden pain down on the right side of the abdomen, a few inches above, and to the inner side of prominent point of your hip bone.

You know enough about that body of yours to realize that the pain is in the region of the appendix and that you may be really having an attack of appendicitis. If the pain is too severe, and you feel too weak to travel, try and get to the nearest house and to bed. This may mean a tremendous lot in the battle, should you really have appendicitis. The ordinary gas pain in the stomach is relieved by a little baking soda. If this pain is in the region of the appendix you might be tempted to use castor oil, or a dose of Epsom salts, calomel, or some other purgative. I've just one thing to advise. "Don't do it!"

Most cases where the appendix has been perforated, give a history of purging by the patient or his folks. Nothing should be given by the mouth either in the form of food or medicine. If you see if you take anything into the stomach, immediately movement of the whole canal begins. Just like the movement of a worm. If then you set up a simple movement by food or water, or a severe movement by a purgative, you can see the harm that may be done to a tender inflamed appendix. If you are very thirsty you can rinse out your mouth with water. Sometimes relief for the symptoms may be obtained by using small injections of warm water into the rectum, but they should be only a few ounces at a time. In fact in severe pain in any definite region of the abdomen it is not wise to take a purgative.

Of course in the gas pains, where you have a pain first in one region, then shooting over into another, and you get the gurgling of the gas, then an injection of a couple of plums of warm soapy water into the rectum will relieve the condition. However, my only thought just now is that where you have to wait for a physician, and you are just a little afraid that your pain is in appendix region, don't take any medicine whatever, nor food, nor water. If you do, you make things hard for yourself and the physician.

Your Birthday

AUGUST 13.—You are trust, worthy, energetic, and determined. You will succeed in anything you like to undertake. You possess considerable sentiment, are very loyal to your kindred, and love your family above everything. You are sympathetic and large-hearted, and are loved by all who know you. Cultivate cheerfulness, and never let jealousy enter your home. Your birthstone is the sardonyx which means a happy married life. Your lucky is the poppy. Your flower colors are orange and red.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

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That Body of Hours

Count not the cost of honor to the dead! The tribute that a mighty nation pays To those who loved her well in life Means more than gratitude for glory fled. For every noble man that she hath bred, Immortalized by art's immortal praise. Lives in the bronze and marble that we raise. —Henry Van Dyke.

Preserving Historic Shrines

Five years ago a national movement was inaugurated by the Dominion Government for the preservation of historic shrines in Canada. The necessity was pointed out to the Government by various organizations whose members had taken practical steps to preserve local historic remains, or had erected by private subscription monuments to the great dead, who have since died. It was pointed out that unless immediate action were taken many sites of historic significance would be obliterated before the march of industrial progress and that already stones hewn from the quarries of the old Atlantic to build fortifications for the defence of Canada had been carried away by the shipload for the construction of modern buildings. Entrenchments where great deeds were wrought, which should have been held sacred for all time, had been levelled by the plough and their valuable contributions to the history of the country lost beyond recovery. It is safe to say that few movements ever received more general approbation. The beautiful words of the poet, Howe, were accepted as the sentiment of the nation: "A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its there are no historic remains but its illustrious dead, repairs its great structures, and fosters national pride and love of country, by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past."

In June, 1919, there was created an honorary Historic Sites and Monuments Board to advise the Government concerning such sites as might be considered of national importance and to be reconstituted by Order in Council on March 27, 1923, and now consists of the following personnel: Brig-General H. A. Cruikshank, LL.D., Ottawa; Dr. James H. Coyne, St. Thomas, representing Ontario; J. Pimmsell Edwards, Halifax, N.S., representing Nova Scotia; Dr. J. Clarence Webster, Shediac, N.B., representing New Brunswick; Judge F. J. Howay, New Westminister, B.C., representing Western Canada; Dr. Victor Morin, Montreal, P.Q., representing Quebec; J. B. Harkin, Commissioner Canadian National Parks, Department of the Interior, administration of the American National Parks Branch, Secretary.

The administration of the movement was placed under the control of the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. The Board, which serves without remuneration, is composed of some of the most distinguished historians in Canada and its personnel stretches from coast to coast. Each member of it is a specialist in some section of Canadian history, and brings to the service of Canada the ripe knowledge of many years extensive study. General Cruikshank, the chairman, has written extensively on historic matters for many years and the remaining members have all done original and authoritative work in their respective provinces. During the past five years more than 800 sites have been considered by the Board and out of these 126 have been judged to be of national importance and have been recommended as worthy of preservation by the Dominion Government. The survey work will under way and when completed an historic sites map of the Dominion will be published. Sixty-one sites, recommended by the Board, have been secured by the Department for the purpose of commemoration either by transfer from other departments, deed of gift, or lease of occupation. On sites where there are no historic remains but where it is desired to commemorate historic occurrences a shaft, cairn or boulder is erected to carry a standard inscription. The central panel of the tablet is occupied with a suitable inscription and historic data and around its border phases of Canadian history are symbolically represented.

The following twenty-one sites have been marked by the Dominion Government and the other departments, deed of gift, or lease of occupation. On sites where there are no historic remains but where it is desired to commemorate historic occurrences a shaft, cairn or boulder is erected to carry a standard inscription. The central panel of the tablet is occupied with a suitable inscription and historic data and around its border phases of Canadian history are symbolically represented.

New Brunswick: Fort Cumberland, about four miles from Amherst, formerly the old French Fort Beauséjour, captured in 1755 by the British and named Fort Cumberland, and Fort Monckton, about one and one-half miles from Fort Elgin, formerly old Fort Gasperaux, erected by the French in 1750. In command of the fortress the Isthmus of Chignecto and captured in 1755 by the British; Fort St. Lawrence, about three miles from Amherst, erected in 1750 at Misagouche by Major Charles Lawrence and the scene of fierce struggles between the French and British during the eighteenth century. At St. John a site was provided by the city authorities in Market Square and a large granite boulder, has been erected to commemorate the landing of the United Empire Loyalists on May 4, 1783, who left their homes and their possessions in the United States and migrated to Canada.

Nova Scotia: Shelburne, as the home of the first fleet of Loyalist settlers, who arrived on May 4, 1783, has been commemorated by the erection of a large boulder and tablet at the intersection of King and Dock streets, facing the harbor. Fort Edward, at Windsor, formerly the French Fort Plaquemine, which came into possession of the British soon after their establishment of Halifax in 1649, and was used for many years for defensive purposes against the Indians and Acadians, has also been set aside as a National Historic Site, and will be preserved. Fort Anne, at Annapolis Royal, one of the most notable castles on the North American continent, dating back to 1640, when de Monts, Champlain and kindred brave spirits were sent out from France to found a colony in New World, is now a historic park covering an area of 20 acres. From the time of its burning in 1758, the capitulation in 1710, Fort Royal was six times known, changed hands six times between the French and the English. In 1713 it was renamed Fort Anne.

Most of the sites comprising the National Historic Sites and Monuments, erected in 1920-40 at a cost of about six million dollars and the scene of great struggles between the English and French has been secured for memorial purposes. The final capture of Louisbourg, the last of the French in 1758, was the first of a series of events which culminated in the possession of Canada by the British Crown. The complete destruction of the noble fortress by the industrial progress and that already stones hewn from the quarries of the old Atlantic to build fortifications for the defence of Canada had been carried away by the shipload for the construction of modern buildings. Entrenchments where great deeds were wrought, which should have been held sacred for all time, had been levelled by the plough and their valuable contributions to the history of the country lost beyond recovery. It is safe to say that few movements ever received more general approbation. The beautiful words of the poet, Howe, were accepted as the sentiment of the nation: "A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its there are no historic remains but its illustrious dead, repairs its great structures, and fosters national pride and love of country, by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past."

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New Brunswick: Fort Cumberland, about four miles from Amherst, formerly the old French Fort Beauséjour, captured in 1755 by the British and named Fort Cumberland, and Fort Monckton, about one and one-half miles from Fort Elgin, formerly old Fort Gasperaux, erected by the French in 1750. In command of the fortress the Isthmus of Chignecto and captured in 1755 by the British; Fort St. Lawrence, about three miles from Amherst, erected in 1750 at Misagouche by Major Charles Lawrence and the scene of fierce struggles between the French and British during the eighteenth century. At St. John a site was provided by the city authorities in Market Square and a large granite boulder, has been erected to commemorate the landing of the United Empire Loyalists on May 4, 1783, who left their homes and their possessions in the United States and migrated to Canada.

Nova Scotia: Shelburne, as the home of the first fleet of Loyalist settlers, who arrived on May 4, 1783, has been commemorated by the erection of a large boulder and tablet at the intersection of King and Dock streets, facing the harbor. Fort Edward, at Windsor, formerly the French Fort Plaquemine, which came into possession of the British soon after their establishment of Halifax in 1649, and was used for many years for defensive purposes against the Indians and Acadians, has also been set aside as a National Historic Site, and will be preserved. Fort Anne, at Annapolis Royal, one of the most notable castles on the North American continent, dating back to 1640, when de Monts, Champlain and kindred brave spirits were sent out from France to found a colony in New World, is now a historic park covering an area of 20 acres. From the time of its burning in 1758, the capitulation in 1710, Fort Royal was six times known, changed hands six times between the French and the English. In 1713 it was renamed Fort Anne.

Most of the sites comprising the National Historic Sites and Monuments, erected in 1920-40 at a cost of about six million dollars and the scene of great struggles between the English and French has been secured for memorial purposes. The final capture of Louisbourg, the last of the French in 1758, was the first of a series of events which culminated in the possession of Canada by the British Crown. The complete destruction of the noble fortress by the industrial progress and that already stones hewn from the quarries of the old Atlantic to build fortifications for the defence of Canada had been carried away by the shipload for the construction of modern buildings. Entrenchments where great deeds were wrought, which should have been held sacred for all time, had been levelled by the plough and their valuable contributions to the history of the country lost beyond recovery. It is safe to say that few movements ever received more general approbation. The beautiful words of the poet, Howe, were accepted as the sentiment of the nation: "A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its there are no historic remains but its illustrious dead, repairs its great structures, and fosters national pride and love of country, by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past."

In June, 1919, there was created an honorary Historic Sites and Monuments Board to advise the Government concerning such sites as might be considered of national importance and to be reconstituted by Order in Council on March 27, 1923, and now consists of the following personnel: Brig-General H. A. Cruikshank, LL.D., Ottawa; Dr. James H. Coyne, St. Thomas, representing Ontario; J. Pimmsell Edwards, Halifax, N.S., representing Nova Scotia; Dr. J. Clarence Webster, Shediac, N.B., representing New Brunswick; Judge F. J. Howay, New Westminister, B.C., representing Western Canada; Dr. Victor Morin, Montreal, P.Q., representing Quebec; J. B. Harkin, Commissioner Canadian National Parks, Department of the Interior, administration of the American National Parks Branch, Secretary. The administration of the movement was placed under the control of the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. The Board, which serves without remuneration, is composed of some of the most distinguished historians in Canada and its personnel stretches from coast to coast. Each member of it is a specialist in some section of Canadian history, and brings to the service of Canada the ripe knowledge of many years extensive study. General Cruikshank, the chairman, has written extensively on historic matters for many years and the remaining members have all done original and authoritative work in their respective provinces. During the past five years more than 800 sites have been considered by the Board and out of these 126 have been judged to be of national importance and have been recommended as worthy of preservation by the Dominion Government. The survey work will under way and when completed an historic sites map of the Dominion will be published. Sixty-one sites, recommended by the Board, have been secured by the Department for the purpose of commemoration either by transfer from other departments, deed of gift, or lease of occupation. On sites where there are no historic remains but where it is desired to commemorate historic occurrences a shaft, cairn or boulder is erected to carry a standard inscription. The central panel of the tablet is occupied with a suitable inscription and historic data and around its border phases of Canadian history are symbolically represented.

(Continued on Page Six)



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