

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION

"Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew"

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN FRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1953

The Home Stretch

The attention of fairgoers Monday night will be divided between racing results and election returns.

We are fortunate in this Province that no untoward incidents have marred electioneering.

The individual voter has two sometimes conflicting questions to consider. He or she must decide on the merits of the parties as custodians of the powers of government for the next four or more years and at the same time there is the choice of individual candidates, the decision as to which will best represent the district and contribute most effectively to the functioning of Parliament.

Actually there is no real conflict. The party which puts the best candidates in the field will inevitably be able to give this country the best government.

Old Home Week

Everybody likes a fair and the Provincial Exhibition and Old Home Week is the outstanding fair of the season.

It has taken many years of effort to bring the show to its present high standard and the present management can be grateful to those who have gone before who laid sound foundations.

Amusement for its own sake is not forgotten, for after all people are in the mood during Old Home Week to enjoy themselves and the vaudeville, rides and midway contribute to fun for all the young at heart of all ages.

Islanders are traditionally lovers of horse racing and Old Home Week provides the opportunity to witness harness racing at its best.

An innovation that should prove popular is the square dancing in front of the grandstand.

Boom Times At The Mint

It is expected that the \$1,400,000 development program at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, will more than triple the country's coinage output.

The present mint buildings, erected in 1908, were designed with machinery to stamp out a maximum of 30,000,000 pieces of coinage yearly.

Since 1939, notes the Ottawa Citizen, Canada's population has increased by more than 2,000,000. There are more Canadians at work now; more change is in their pockets.

age of the seven-and-eight-cent variety. Bargain counters rarely price an item at a multiple of five any more; it is \$2.99, \$1.97, or perhaps 98 cents.

The projected new two-storey mint building, with space for heavy machinery in the basement and 12 presses instead of the present five, will mean that the staff can turn out 100,000,000 pieces annually on a one-shift basis.

Royal Visits To Scotland

Reviewing the recent Royal ceremonies in Edinburgh, the Manchester Guardian recalls earlier visits of Royalty to Scotland, and comments that "... the program in modern times for a Sovereign's first appearance in Scotland after the Coronation was standardized by Sir Walter Scott.

"It is interesting that George IV in 1821, went to Scotland by Comet. But the Comet of his day was a steam packet of that name which towed the royal yacht from the mouth of the Thames to Leith.

"In Edinburgh the King was delighted with his reception. 'They are a nation of gentlemen,' he said, and evidently he had expected to find something more primitive.

New Approach Required

The National Employment Service has recently issued the results of a survey of the employment situation in Canada, particularly among older workers.

The Age Old Story

And one of the scribes came, and having heard them reasoning together, and perceiving that he had answered them well, asked him, 'Which is the first commandment of all?'

In 1881, one Canadian in five was over forty; today the proportion is one in three. At that time, one adult in sixteen was over sixty-five; today the proportion is one in eight, and this will be one in six by 1971.

The question is raised by the National Employment Service as to whether or not "it is economically possible to maintain a high standard of living in the face of trends which see increasing numbers of older people rejected or withdrawing from the productive section of society, and reducing their ability to consume goods and services, while the burden of production, taxation, etc., must be borne by a decreasing percentage of the population."

There is no doubt that a start must be made in applying a policy under which physically fit workers will be retained in employment as long as they wish to work and are capable of producing.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Sir Granville Bantock, English musical composer, was born this date 1868. He edited the "New Quarterly Musical Review" from 1893-1896, toured America and Australia conducting for the Galety Theatre touring company.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

MONTAGUE AND BRUDENELL

Sir,—I have noticed of late years that a great many people call a certain portion of Montague, Brudenell. Now this is a bit misleading.

When I was a lad about ten years of age, all this tract of land was known as Montague, and down through the succeeding years it was known as Montague.

The farms fronting on the Montague River north side run from the Montague River shore, north until they meet the Brudenell farms; there you find the line dividing the two settlements, Montague and Brudenell.

Here are the names of the occupants of those farm homes along the Montague north when I was a boy sixty years ago. Beginning at the lower end of the settlement, then known as Montague: John Robertson, Amos J. Robertson, John D. Robertson, Moses Rourke, James Rourke, Frederick Poole, George W. Rourke, W. F. Rourke, Donald Robertson, W. D. Shaw, Artemas Dewar, William MacLaren, Daniel Vessey, John Murdoch Beaton, Malcolm Lamont, and James MacEachern.

I am, Sir, etc. A RESIDENT OF MONTAGUE.

The Poet's Corner

THE PASSING OF SPRING No longer in the meadow coigns shall blow The creamy blood-root in her suit of gray.

The Age Old Story

Currie reckons 25/ per acre, current price for chopping and junking an acre of wood; to chop is to cut over the tree-junk, cut into lengths. For piling and burning, 25/ more.

Socket Experiment

After years of waiting and hoping, the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission has evidence that the conservation measures on which it has expended so much time and money are proving a success.

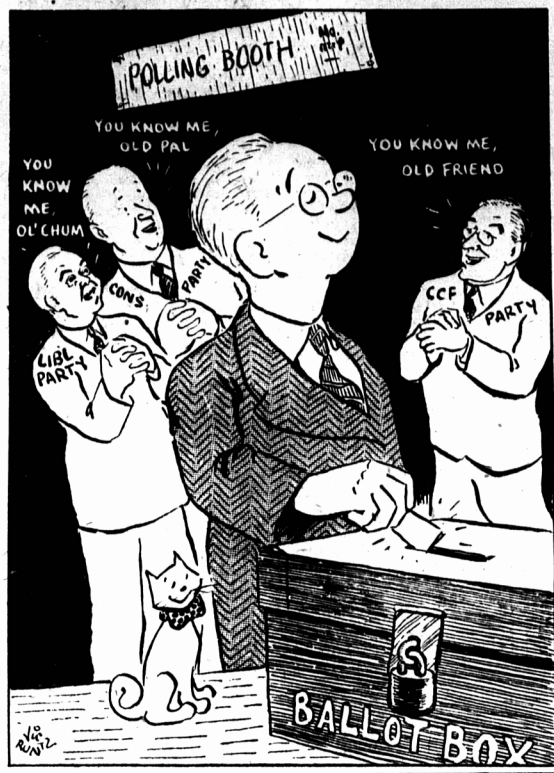
The commission has various conservation measures. It limits fishing to provide for the escapement of spawning fish up the river. It helps the fish reach the spawning grounds by providing fishways and fish ladders through rough water.

The salmon go up in different rushes, according to the tributaries for which they are bound: Harrison Lake, Stuart Lake, Chilco Lake, the Quenesel system and so on. It is the Stuart Lake fish that have shown the first great increase, but there is reason to expect similar results from the other upper streams.

Two biological experiments on an international scale have been undertaken in the North Pacific. The conservation of the halibut has already proven a great success. Now, it is apparent, the sockeye experiment can be set down as a success, too.

LONDON, (CP)—One of four North American garter snakes sent to the London Zoo from Canada as a Coronation gift has had a family of 14. The baby snakes, being fed on small earthworms and tadpoles, later will be sent to other zoos in Britain.

As The Hour Draws Near



Selkirk In P. E. Island

From the Diary of Lord Selkirk

October, 1804: Mr. Cambridge is one of the few proprietors in the Island who put a value in inland land.

MacLeod, another squatter, has about 2 acres cleared on which he has 12 bushels potatoes planted. Being small wood he cut it in about 6 days - he is a good axeman; has been long in America. He was about six days putting up his house - he only began last spring, and had not proceeded far when he heard of the sale of the Lo and the Colony (of Selkirk settlers) improvements. He has not yet built a chimney to his house, etc.

Angus Currie, a tenant of Gov. Fanning's, Lot 50, pays 55/ year. Two brothers paying each as much have only a short term, as the Governor will neither sell nor let for perpetuity; on that account he has but few tenants, and gives them a great share of marsh - he once used to demand half produce of hay. Currie, however, has a good deal into his bargain.

Currie reckons 25/ per acre, current price for chopping and junking an acre of wood; to chop is to cut over the tree-junk, cut into lengths. For piling and burning, 25/ more. Some easy lands are done for 20/ and Currie reckons 6 or 8 days for chopping and junking an acre. He reckons that a man may (besides all the other work on the farm) clear 3 or 4 acres annually, of which one-half could be put in time for potatoes.

Currie speaks of an exertion, and the work of an industrious man. Few go in the Island, he himself being only on an uncertain tenure wouldn't attempt it; and even of those who have permanent possessions, few are so anxious to extend their improvements as to do this except for two or three of the first years.

Currie's ideas may perhaps be taken as a criterion for comparing the Highland settlers with the American. Laird, in 8 years, has cleared 50 acres - that is above 6 acres a year average, or double Currie's estimate of good work; but if the American is best at working, the Highlander beats him all living hard. Laird, with all his industry was many years, (6 or 7, think), before he was out of debt; he began bare, had to get provisions on credit - involved himself with the stores, and could not get free - could not deny himself luxuries, and being involved was obliged to dispose of his produce at an under value, and thus was the longer in clearing himself. A Highlander beginning with a little would be clear of the world in two years; but at the end of eight, he would have 6 or 7 acres of clear land instead of 50.

Fraser squatter on Lot 57, son of a soldier loyalist - an infant son when his father, formerly settled in New York, came to the Island - now little above 25, set down in June, 1801, and cleared a small spot; planted 5 bushels of potatoes, but if the crop failed, and he had not 20 of return. In 1802 he planted 12 bushels, had about 100 of crop, but for want of accommodation to preserve them, lost most of them. He has now a good acre of one of crop, has planted 15 bushels wheat, 1 1/2 bushels corn and Indian corn and turnips. By pacing his clearing would be 3 1/2 or 4 acres - say 1 1/2 of 2 pots, 1 1/2 wheat, 1/2 corn, 1/2 acre of other things. This crop must put him out of reach of want. He has cattle, a bull, 4 cows, 4 calves; cuts about 12 ton hay.

McE says their houses the first year should be about 12 feet square or as small as they can do with as the first houses that are built are seldom found to be well situated or to serve much purpose afterwards. Therefore, build them slight to get them quick and easily done, and take time for choosing a good situation and building substantially a year or two after. Recommendations covering with boards and sawing with ship saw - 2 men can saw 200 feet in a day, or 1,000 feet bought at 70/ are better worth selected and all exactly suited to their purpose. Shingles are expensive for the beginning, requiring many nails, 2,600 will cover a house of 20 ft by 15 inside (20 rows of 60 on each side).

The dam is framed of large hemlock logs, between which earth is filled in. The mill is always set close to the dam or actually forms a part of it; the reason for this is that the soil is so porous that a mill load cannot be made without great difficulty. It also enables the mill to work all winter. One dam may be made to serve both grist and saw mill. The saw mill could cut at least 1,000 feet per day with one saw or 2,000 feet with two, and one man could attend.

The price of boards is 23/ per 1,000 feet, and half produce is allowed for the mill, when people bring the logs. At this rate, if constantly employed, the mills should turn out about 450 the single or 900 the double saw. Constant employment could not be reckoned upon from the country, but if men were employed to procure logs, Haydon Junr. says that 2 axemen could nearly keep it going and would supply lots at 1/ each, if within 1/2 mile of mill. 4 logs at average furnish 1,000 feet.

Notes By The Way

The Baltimore weatherman who offers to back his forecasts with money, and at odds of 2 to 1, is viewed with moderate coolness by his colleagues, who suspect he must have some secret device such as a pet corn.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

The old question about how many people Canada can support is brought out again in the current monthly review of the Bank of Nova Scotia. It asserts that around 1880 Canada may have a population of 25,000,000. It is a guess, but it is formed logically on the assumption that Canada's basic products will not suffer from a

and the neighborhood at present would not afford 30 or 40 families to grind at the mill, and that in competition with another at Cherry Valley.

Grinding for exportation could be but a small business from the very small quantity of grain which the farmers sell. It is an extraordinary thing for a farmer to sell 100 bushels and the generally of old settlers even not above 50. Haydon reckoned the average about 30 bushels; Mr. McEachern taking old and new overhead 20 bus. produce of wheat, 20 to 30 bus. weighing 56 to 65 lbs. Barley and oats 30 to 40 bushels. Canadian opinion is against him. Dietitians, doctors and health and physical culture experts unite to sing the praises of the salad, and to urge its virtues, physical and economical alike, on a nation which they assert eats too much of too many high-calorie foods. This is the third year in which the Canadian Horticultural Council has sponsored a national Salad Week, and the promotion has found a unanimity of approval which is as surprising as it is unusual. Not only those who have Canada's health and Canada's vegetable production at heart combine to advocate the salad diet, but also the producers of fish, meat, fruit and dairy products, because, as is truly pointed out there are few things indeed which you cannot put in a salad.—Halifax Chronicle-Herald.

Fifty years ago the statement that Columbus discovered America in 1492 was accepted as a fact in Canadian schools. But since the evidence that some earlier Scandinavian explorers preceded Columbus in his discovery of this continent has become so powerful that the glory of Columbus has been diminished; the Vikings are thought to have reached the east coast of what is now the U. S. A. about 1000 A. D. But now an American historian, A. Hyatt Verrill, has published a book in which he presents some evidence to suggest that explorers from the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates journeyed to North America between 300 and 2500 B. C. Most of us have heard or read a little about the great civilization of the Incas of Peru, but not many of us know that there was a great civilization even before their times. It is to this pre-Inca civilization that Mr. Verrill relates the visitors from Mesopotamia.—Peterborough Examiner.

It is seldom that any particular type of food enjoys such unanimous recommendation as does the humble salad, which, this week is the focal point of dietary promotion. Although the hearty Philistine may continue to dismiss it summarily as "rabbit-foot" expert opinion will be against him. Dietitians, doctors and health and physical culture experts unite to sing the praises of the salad, and to urge its virtues, physical and economical alike, on a nation which they assert eats too much of too many high-calorie foods. This is the third year in which the Canadian Horticultural Council has sponsored a national Salad Week, and the promotion has found a unanimity of approval which is as surprising as it is unusual. Not only those who have Canada's health and Canada's vegetable production at heart combine to advocate the salad diet, but also the producers of fish, meat, fruit and dairy products, because, as is truly pointed out there are few things indeed which you cannot put in a salad.—Halifax Chronicle-Herald.

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