

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

CHARLOTTETOWN SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1950

The Franconia

Amazement is the general reaction to the story of the grounding of the liner Franconia. It is almost unbelievable that she could have run on the reef off the Island of Orleans. It is the more incredible, although highly gratifying, that passengers and crew should have escaped injury and in fact, have been accommodated in Quebec hotels within a matter of minutes after they had suffered shipwreck.

A Fine Island Guide-Book

"Seeing Canada's Garden Province" is the title of a new booklet issued by the Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau, which for its wealth of information is to be warmly recommended, not only to our summer visitors but to all our citizens as well. The booklet is attractively published and edited in such a manner as to make every item readily accessible. The reader is given first a concise history of the Island, then detailed instructions as to how to plan his trip from various mainland centres, and finally is taken over each highway route in turn, where every feature of modern or historic importance is noted for his convenience.

Hansard In Retrospect

The official report of the debates of the House of Commons does not usually make scintillating reading. Hansard's pages, however, are not without their bright spots. Consider, for example, the antics of the ebullient Jean Francois Pouliot, stormy petrel of the Liberal benches, during the dying days of the session. Mr. Pouliot wanted to know the names, salaries and functions of certain officials of the Canadian Commercial Corporation, bulk purchasing agency of the Government. Trade Minister Howe bluntly declined to provide the member from Temiscouata with the desired information. Mr. Pouliot grew irate. Mr. Howe remained adamant. Honourable members laughed uproariously.

Bacon Exports Dry Up

The announcement in the latest cost-of-living report that the price of pork rose 6.3 cents between May 1 and June 1 means that no Canadian bacon is now going to Britain. The United Kingdom agreement

set the maximum quantity to be imported from Canada in 1950 at 60,000,000 pounds. Early this year 13,000,000 pounds were shipped over. Then the domestic market began absorbing all the pork offered, and it is likely to continue to do so until fall, when marketings increase. At present, Canadians are eating 20 per cent more pork than they did a year ago.

The British treasury earmarked \$17,500,000 to buy bacon from Canada at \$29 a hundred pounds at the seaboard. To support the price to the Canadian producers, the federal treasury was ready to add \$3.50 to make the floor \$32.50. With the domestic prices now well above this floor, the agriculture department's meat board, which buys bacon for export, isn't doing any business.

"The situation," notes the Ottawa Citizen, "had an interesting parallel before World War II. In the middle twenties, Canada tried desperately to recover part of the United Kingdom bacon market lost after World War I. It achieved considerable success until the lush years 1928-29, when Canadians ate all the pork produced here. Again the British market was lost. It took a lot of hard work over several years to win it back during the depression. It would seem unfortunate to lose it again."

EDITORIAL NOTES

St. Swithin Day—40 days' rain or 40 days' drought—which?

In the first week of August all roads for the North Novas will lead to Charlottetown for their fourth Re-Union.

The four Island passengers on the Franconia who are to continue their journey to England by air must realize the truth of the maxim that "it's an ill wind blows nobody any good."

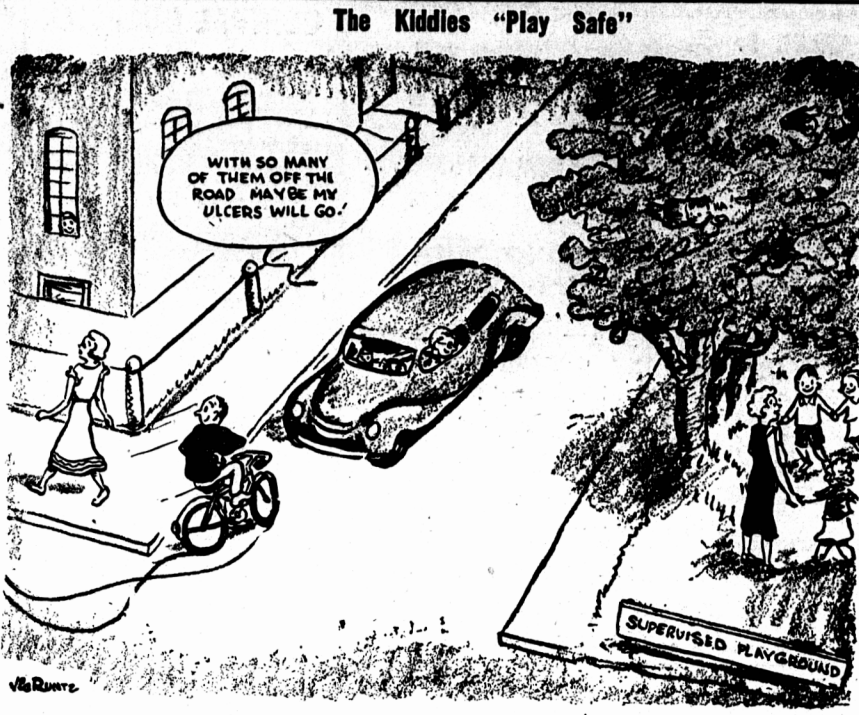
The C. N. R.'s "Spud Island Special" leaves Edmonton, Alberta today. The round trip, lasting more than a month, will enable westerners to take in Old Home Week in Charlottetown as well as enjoy their own special old home week in one part of the Island or another.

Canadians in Britain should be careful of their manners as welcome guests. A honeymoon couple recently raised the Loch Ness monster by tossing a ham bone in the water, and then described the monster as a species of seal. "Caddy" is one of Scotland's natural resources and, like the scenery, should not be spoiled by guests who value their welcome.

Ten years ago, on July 15, 1940, the first Canadian military hospital to function overseas in World War II was officially opened near Taplow, Bucks, England, by the late Viscount (then Rt. Hon.) R. B. Bennett. It was constructed on the grounds of the beautiful Thames-side estate of Lord and Lady Astor where a similar institution had been built for Canadians during the First Great War. Rent for the hospital grounds was fixed at the unbelievably low figure of one shilling per year! The cost of building and equipping the 600-bed hospital was \$1,000,000 and was borne by the Canadian Red Cross Society. Over a period of five years, 25,068 Canadian servicemen and women were treated at Taplow.

Oldest traveller ever to fly from Canada to England, 96-year-old Mrs. Harriet Richardson stepped from an airliner at London Airport last week and said: "Everybody seems to think that life stops at 90—but for me there's still a lot of adventure left." Tall, silver-haired, with pink roses in her hat, Mrs. Richardson is to visit her "young" 83-year-old sister in South Devon. She explained: "I want to have a look at the places I knew as a girl. The only thing I regret is missing the daffodils. Next time I come I'll pop over a bit earlier in the year. I enjoyed every minute of the air trip and am going back the same way."

A new method of sewage sterilisation, claimed to overcome most drawbacks, has been devised by electrolysis applied to microbiology. It has been developed after extensive research by a London, England, firm, and is known as the Electro-san. It consists of two units powered by a car-type accumulator. A series of precision-balanced pure copper plates held by insulated spacing bolts is slipped into the closet container, and connected to the control box. This, fitted with carefully adjusted resistance and automatic vacuum switch, controls the current to the plates. A small quantity of salt water is added to the empty container and it is ready for use. When the button switch is pressed, a small current passes through the plates and copper ions are dispersed through the sewage by electrolysis. In a series of subsidiary reactions the copper acts as an oxidising catalyst as well as a bactericide. Sterilisation and deodorisation are completed in a few minutes.



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.

GENUINELY APPRECIATED

Sir,—Let me thank you most genuinely on behalf of the flood victims of Manitoba for the total of \$5,679.51 which your paper raised to help combat the distress which is so widespread throughout our Province. The people of Charlottetown have been truly generous and we are most appreciative. "The Guardian" did much to help our cause, and we thank you most sincerely. We received your list of donors, and official receipts will go forward through the regular channels as promptly as possible. Again, many thanks for your kind assistance. I am, Sir, etc., H. W. MANNING, Chairman, Manitoba Flood Relief Fund, Winnipeg, July 12, 1950.

"TIME THIS LITTLE ISLAND WAS EXPANDING"

Sir,—Imported carrots are sold over the counter here at 10c a lb., imported tomatoes 39c a lb.—and, yet, this is called the "Garden of the Gulf". Nowhere in Canada does this price occur; carrots almost half as expensive as raisins and tomatoes twice the price of oranges! Why doesn't Prince Edward Island raise her own garden produce for her home market? Prince Edward Island could be covered with hot-houses with convertible roofs swung open when the four months of summer heat come. All this money she pays out to the United States for produce she could have at home for stronger purchasing power. Canned goods are very high-priced on the Island. This is because the Province has few factories of her own and is importing most of her goods from other Provinces. Is she "a tiller of soil and hewer of wood" for someone else? Some other Province or country is doing the secondary work and reaping the profits while Prince Edward Island—"the Garden of the Gulf"—hands out the cash. All this money that she pays out for canned goods she could retain at home for stronger purchasing power. Only a comparatively small percent of Prince Edward Island's income comes from the fishing industry. Yet every part of her coastline has fish and lobsters nibbling at the shore. Lobsters, live and canned, are wanted the world over. The supply is short. The supply of codfish, with all its important by-products is short. Oysters are still a rarity in many countries. Why doesn't the Province increase her purchasing power by utilizing this natural wealth at her doorstep, to fuller advantage? By developing these three main industries Prince Edward Island's too principal centres could double their population; six or seven more cities could easily spring up and the Island's prosperity would expand by leaps and bounds. I am, Sir, etc., DORIS A. MOORE.

FORUM "AMONG THE FARMERS"

Sir,—I have just finished reading "Among The Farmers" news column in your weekly Farm Forum, and there is particularly one instance in the comments to which I would like to make reference—the livestock feed situation. The price of grains, millfeeds, and concentrates in this and other Maritime Provinces, despite the fact the Federal Government still pays a freight subsidy, is at a super-exorbitant level—so high that producers cannot afford to buy and feed, with the expectation of getting much more out of it than the pleasure involved in the accompanying hard labor. In addition, and as an offset to those who might be over average in ambition to produce, there is the possibility that farm crops and other produce may run into greatly depressed prices in the normal marketing season. The Federation commentator, in referring to this most unfortunate situation, gives a reason, which only partially covers the cause.

Then he says, "It was felt that if the Wheat Board had not been handling the course grains, the position of the Eastern feeder would have been much worse." How could it be? It would be interesting to have that statement enlarged upon. Then again he states, "The apparent solution of the problem is the development, by the Eastern feeder, of strong buying organizations and the building up of supplies in central points. A meeting to map out such a plan is being called by the C.F.A. for next week."

I agree with that suggestion only in part. If such a plan is to be sponsored by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, then Prince Edward Island or our sister Maritime Provinces will benefit very sparsely from the move, if it ever materializes. The C.F.A. or any other Upper Canada controlled organization will cater to their own needs first. They will concentrate supplies first in Ontario and Quebec, and the Maritimes will have to be content with the crumbs they allow to pass by their boundaries. If we are ever to have an accumulation of livestock feed on reserve in this Province we must do it for ourselves and not be dependent upon what others will do for us. But the question is, who is to do it?

A few years ago, some interested farmers and others sponsored a movement of this sort. The plan involved grain storage facilities at Charlottetown where supplies might be accumulated, when grain could be bought at its cheapest and brought here by water route at considerable saving in transportation cost. The position seemed feasible, and appeared capable of being carried out, and apparently all but accomplished, when it was knocked in the head by the local Federation of Agriculture of that day, who are morally responsible for the feed situation the farmers are now experiencing. It is encouraging to note the change in attitude being expressed by present Federation officials. I am, Sir, etc., J. A. GILLIES

THE NETTLE

With seed the sowers scatter The furrows as they go. Poor lads, 'tis little matter How many sorts they sow, For only one will grow. The charlock on the fallow Will take the traveller's eyes, And gild the ploughland mallow With flowers before it dies, But twice 'twill not arise. The stinging nettle only Will still be found to stand; The numberless, the lonely, The thronger of the land, The leaf that hurts the hand. It thrives, come sun, come showers; Blow east, blow west, it springs; It peoples towns, and lowers Above the courts of kings; And touch it and it stings. —A. E. HOUSMAN

The Poet's Corner

YORKTON, Sask. (CP)—Postmaster Tom Colback, who retired recently and began a trip through the United States, will get a laugh from his friends on his return. He mailed back postcards minus the stamps. For Foot Ailment Orthopedic Chiropodist 143 Great George Street CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. Consult H.J.A. BROWN D. P.

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Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.) SIGNAL GUN CASUALTY

"We are happy to state that Mr. Peter Marshall, the Mate of the steamer 'Lady Le Marchant' who was severely injured by the bursting of the gun fired as a signal on the arrival of the Mail, is doing well. A compound fracture of the leg was the consequence of the accident. Dr. John Jenkins, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, having been called in reduced the fracture, and by the application of a very ingenious, light and simple apparatus, the patient is able to move the leg horizontally, and to sit up in bed, and Dr. Jenkins hopes that in a few weeks he will be about again." —Hazard's Gazette, Nov. 29, 1854.

The Age-Old Story

He that is greedy of gain troubleth his own house, but he that hateth gifts shall live.

Where and When Soviets Next Move?

What the new development means is that the flag of the United Nations can give hope in Asia that those nations who try to stay independent will have an assurance of armed support. So far from making the United Nations the place for the registration of Communist conquests, the new move may make it the centre of hopes for survival. As the Far East is an area in which the spirit of national independence is running high, this offer of hope and help could become a powerful appeal. But there is great cause for caution and even for anxiety. For as surprise has led to surprise, so may it lead to surprise again. It has become inevitable, now that the United Nations has unfurled its battle flag, that the Communists will try to shoot holes through it. The surprise of a new aggression — and perhaps a new form of aggression — seems certain. The only question — and it is a big one — is where it will appear.

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Samuel Holland's Family From an article on the Life and Times of Major Samuel Holland, first Surveyor General of British North America, by William Chipman, O.L.S., C.E., published in 1924 by the Ontario Historical Society.

Frederick Braham, the third son of Major Samuel Holland, was born in 1774. He was baptized at Quebec on May 18, 1778, according to the Cathedral records, and was also in the army. His military career was as follows: Ensign 60th Foot, March, 1795; Lieutenant 7th Foot, July, 1795; Lieutenant, half-pay, January, 1799; Lieutenant 69th Foot, August, 1800; Lieutenant, Irish, half-pay, February, 1803; English, half-pay, December, 1815. He appears to have made Tryon River, Prince Edward Island, his home after retiring from the army, but probably lived at Quebec in later life. He died there of cholera on September 14, 1836. (There is no record of his death, however, in the Cathedral records.) His first wife was Mde. de St. Laurent of Quebec, a sister of the first wife of Edyard, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III, who came to Canada in 1791 from Gibraltar in command of the 7th Royal Fusiliers and later became Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in British North America. For reasons of state the Duke of Kent was prevailed upon to abandon Madame de St. Laurent, with whom he had lived happily for twenty-seven years, and seek a royal spouse. On May 29, 1818, he was married to Princess Victoria Mary Louise, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. There is a tradition that Madame de St. Laurent entered a convent, but it is not known where she and her two sons ended their days. Although the Duke was seven years older than his brother-in-law, Frederick Braham Holland, they were on intimate terms in Quebec, and the Duke was godfather to one of Colonel John Frederick's children.

By his first wife Frederick Braham had two children, Samuel Francis and Josette Charlotte. Samuel Francis was born in 1807 and died on 8th February, 1898. He had two sons, Frederick F. and Alexander Edward, also one daughter, Josette. In the Methodist cemetery at Tryon stands a tombstone to the memory of Samuel Francis, and beside it another, but the inscription is now illegible. It may be that of the Major's widow or that of his daughter Charlotte. There is also a tombstone to the memory of Josette, daughter of Frederick Braham, who died October 18th, 1888, aged 77 years. Frederick F. was born on May 25th, 1832, and died on December 3rd, 1892. He lived at Tryon on a farm of 220 acres, shown on a map of Lot 28, Prince County, his name being on the parcel. The residence, which was only half a mile east of the village of Tryon, was burned in 1907. He had three sons, Philip, Samuel and Camden. Alexander Edward was born in 1836 and died at Searlestown on January 12, 1918. He held the office of High Sheriff in Prince County for two terms. He was a noted athlete and sportsman. He had eight children of whom the following were living in 1924: Edgar L., of Los Angeles, Cal., formerly of Great Falls, Montana; Maria I., at Summitville, unmarried, living with her mother; Cora (Mrs. W. P. Rogers), Alberta; and Arthur A., on the old homestead, St. Eleanor's, P. E. I.

The second wife of Frederick Braham was Frances Gretkay, whose father had been court physician to the King of Prussia before coming to America, probably with the mercenary troops employed during the Revolutionary War. His wife was a Parisian. There were five sons and four daughters by this second marriage: James Wolfe—died in Minnesota, 1872; Sarah—died in P. E. I. in 1874; Henry A. P., of Melbourne, P. Q., born January 11, 1821, died June, 1908; Frederica; Matilda Charlotte, married J. B. Tessier of Acton Vale, P. Q., died 1st March, 1888. Augustus Edward Charles was born in 1824. He was elected to the Legislature of P. E. I. before Confederation and held his seat for some years afterwards. About 1900 he married for the third time, and in 1904 took up his residence at Wallace Bridge, N. S., where he remained until July 1919, when he returned to his old home at Parrsboro, P. E. I., and died there on July 19th, 1919. He had no children. He was the historian of the family and much of the family history of this sketch was collected by him and obtained by the writer from his widow, who was living in 1921 near Wallace Bridge N. S., and from his nephews and nieces. Valuable records were, however, lost in a fire some years ago.

Major Samuel Holland died at Quebec on December 28, 1801. His age is given at seventy-three years in the English Cathedral register. In his will (written in French) he mentions his farm on the Sainte Foye Road, a township in the Island of St. Jean comprising several thousand acres of land, a parcel of land acquired from the Seminary of Quebec in 1786, and "un grande emplacement proche le Chateau Saint Louis." He bequeathed these properties to his wife, Marie Josette Holland, during her lifetime, and after her decease the properties to be divided equally between his children, John Frederick, Charlotte, Susanna, Frederick and George. Charlotte was also given three hundred pounds. He states that he had provided for his other children at the time of their marriage. It is probable that after his death Widow Holland continued to reside at "Holland House", Quebec for some years. She and her daughter Charlotte, however, were living at Tryon River, P. E. I., before 1822. Her will was registered on March 15, 1825, from which it is to be inferred that her death occurred in 1824 or early 1825.

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