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CAF-54-26 Rev.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

Coastal Island Haven For Birds

VICTORIA (CP) — Solander Island, rising 1,000 feet above the sea 200 miles north of here, is the home of countless birds and sea lions—but it has neither trees or mice.

Charlie Guiget, leader of a provincial museum expedition making a zoological survey, said a huge colony of waterfowl inhabits the cone-shaped little island.

While sharp - taloned falcons swooped above their heads, the party found a colony of tufted puffins, a chunky seabird with a triangular bill, rarely seen off the coast of Vancouver Island.

Mr. Guiget, who sought new species of mice, said he laid 200 traps but caught no rodents and he believes none exist on the island.

Frank Beebe, museum artist with the expedition, said, "There are no trees on the island, which, from a biological point of view, is puzzling. Other nearby islands are covered with timber."

NO ROOM FOR GLOOM

There is no room for gloom, the boom is almost as good as it ever was and . . . while the economic trend is levelling off at a record high, it is not plunging us towards the relief rolls and opening the door to the wolf.—Prince George (B.C.) Citizen.

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Halton's Pages of the Past

Palermo in Last Century Was the Busy Locale Of Temperance Movement, Implement Shops

by GWEN CLARKE

Early Pioneers Clearing the Land

Palermo is a very busy little village in Trafalgar Township situated at the intersection of Highway 5 and 25. There is also a connecting strip of county road running south to the Queen Elizabeth Way.

Because of its proximity to Toronto on the east and Hamilton on the west, Palermo has always been a sort of halfway house. It once boasted the second grammar school in all Upper Canada dating from 1844. Andrew Hall was headmaster. The school was removed to Galt in 1850. The energetic Dr. Anson Buck lived in the village of Palermo for the greater part of his life. About Dr. Buck we shall have more to say at a later date.

Palermo was also the centre of a very strong temperance movement during the last century. It had its own church some years before Oakville. A very extensive implement manufacturing business was carried on in the village, the foundry being started by Jacob Lawrence in 1842. But Palermo never did have a railway station as the line went further south, to the outskirts of the village of Bronte.

Centre of Farm Area

Settlement along Dundas Street was somewhat retarded in the early days because so much of the land was held for Crown and Clergy Reserves, but eventually Palermo became the centre of a good farming community. However, for conditions as they existed when the first settlers arrived to wrest a living from the soil, and to make a home for their families, we cannot do better than quote you, with very little editing, an account given by Mrs. W. C. Inglehart, of Palermo, to the Women's Institute in that village many long years ago. The story is the actual experience of the pioneers just as it was told to Mrs. Inglehart by her pioneer mother. Here is the story.

"Palermo, before the time of settlement, was one vast forest of which wild animals and Indians held possession. Then the government sent out surveyors and the country was opened up for settlement.

"The Niagara Peninsula was settled some time previous and this part (Palermo) was called "the new purchase." One leading road was surveyed—Dundas Street—extending from Montreal to Windsor, and the concessions were numbered north and south from that road, each concession containing 1,000 acres divided into 200 acre lots, 1¼ miles long and half a mile wide, and were settled chiefly by United Empire Loyalists—a people who, for their loyalty to the Crown were given grants of land, not only for themselves but for their children.

"Dundas Street being the first to be surveyed was the first to be settled.

No Trains, No Boats

"Imagine, if you can, the heroism required to enable these people to leave their comfortable homes and face the trials and privations of a home in the forest, knowing that years must elapse before they could hope to enjoy the comforts they were leaving behind.

"There were at that time no railroads, no steamboats—if they came by water it had to be by jolly-boat or dug-out. If by land it was generally by ox-team. When they came to a steep hill they would unyoke the oxen, sliding the yoke after them. Then they would let the wagon down with ropes or chains—and woe betide them if the ropes should break. Then they would yoke up the oxen again to cross the valley until they came to the next hill. The goods they carried with them would be the bare necessities of life. Of first importance would be a large iron kettle, an axe, a saw, a little flax-wheel, a rifle, a bed and a chest. Cooking utensils consisted of a frying pan, a bake kettle and a few dishes.

"Arriving at their destination their first act would be the building of a house. This would be of logs with a bark roof. There was one door, one window and a huge fireplace at one end where all the cooking had to be done for a time. Mud ovens would be built outside as soon as circumstances permitted.

Task of Land Clearing

"When a small barn was added, also of logs, and a well with a "sweep" then our pioneers felt they were pretty comfortably settled. (A "sweep" is a pioneer contrivance consisting of a long pole pivoted to the top of a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket from a dug well.)

"Once the barn and house were built then the task of clearing the land began in real earnest. Early dawn to late at night the resounding blows of the axe could be heard as lofty pines and sturdy oaks were laid low, rooted into great piles and burnt. The land would then be ready for a crop. A little garden stuff would be put in as soon as a spot was cleared. A few logs would be drawn around it to keep the pigs and cattle out and it was covered with brush to protect it as the stock had free range of the woods until such time as fences could be built.

"When people were on the move they generally had a cow or two tied behind the wagon. The milk that was left over in the morning was put in the churn and the shaking of the wagon during the day would provide the family with butter by night. A pig, a sheep or two, must also be taken along and a good dog was a necessity.

"The people were always kind and obliging, helping each other out every way they could. They had but to borrow and to lend. I have heard my mother tell of a time when there was only one farming needle among five or six families so naturally a pack-peddler was hailed with delight. Money was scarce and supplies difficult to get so the settlers had to depend on their own ingenuity and to practice the strictest economy.

Made Soap, Sugar, Candles

"They got a flax, made their own linen and manufactured their own woollen goods. A print dress was as costly as silk is now. Fifty cents a yard for print and they had to go to Toronto to get it. (At the time this account was written print was selling at about 15c a yard.)

"Women in those days made their own soap, sugar and candles. For flour they would take a bag of grain on their back to the lakeshore, hire a "dug-out" and cross the lake to a windmill on the beach. (A dug-out was a kind of boat made by hollowing out a log.) If a trip to the mill was not possible another way to get Galey Two A Pioneer Story from .... flour was to burn a hole in the top of an oak stump and with a spring pole pound the grain in the hollow of the stump. Bark was used as a sieve after the grain was pounded. Corn and buckwheat, being quickly grown, was used a good deal.

"To make a fire they used a steel flint and punk (dry, rotten wood). Quills were used as pens for writing; brooms made from hickory sticks; shingles were made by hand and elm bark was used for chair seats and bed cords. Tea was concocted from hemlock or pine boughs and coffee from scorched pease or rye. There was generally a handy man to make a loom, do the weaving and make buckets, rakes, chairs and cobble shoes.

"The women did the tailoring, made straw hats and fur caps. Books were scarce and carefully treasured. Pictures were conspicuous by their absence. When schools were established one set of books did for a whole family — and they did not have pretty pictures like the books of today. Most of the teachers were poorly educated. If they understood the Rule of Three they were considered quite proficient. A blue beech gad was their standard certificate."

To that splendid description of pioneer days we have nothing to add.

(Next story: "Dakota—cum—Cedar Springs")

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CANADA'S NEW BANK NOTES

CANADA'S NEW BANK NOTES will begin to replace the present issue this month. The new notes will be put into circulation from time to time as worn and soiled notes of the old issue are withdrawn. It will thus be some time before the new notes have completely replaced the old. Banks will have a limited quantity for distribution in the introductory period.
As you come into possession of the new notes you will be aware of a number of new features.

In general the new design is less ornate and this simplicity contributes to easier recognition of the various denominations. It also makes it easier to distinguish a genuine note from an attempt at forgery.

Other changes include the placing of the portrait of Queen Elizabeth at the right hand side of the note. In this position the engraving of the portrait will not be subject to the wear from the constant folding of notes through the center.

The allegorical figures which appear on the back panels of the present issue are now replaced by engravings from photographs of various types of Canadian countryside.

The notes are printed by new processes which give them a distinctive "feel". The colours of the various denominations are approximately the same as at present but close examination will show that the colour on the face of each note results from the combination of two colours printed one over the other.

These and other changes have been made to improve the appearance of Canada's currency, to lessen the risk of counterfeiting, and to reduce the cost of production.

Many people ask "Is there not some special means of distinguishing genuine bank notes from counterfeits?" The answer is that there are a great many means—singly and in combination—so many that a full description could be confusing and would only help those who might attempt to counterfeit.

The best means of distinguishing genuine bank notes from suspected notes is the simplest, namely—compare a suspected note side-by-side with one known to be genuine. Even small variations—no one of which might be noticeable by itself—will usually combine to produce an easily distinguishable difference in general appearance. Good notes look "good" because of the skilled craftsmanship behind them.

As you come into possession of the new bank notes, study them to become familiar with their general appearance. This will help safeguard one of Canada's most important facilities —your currency.

BANK OF CANADA

CBN—2W

THE CHARTERED LIBERTINE
By Ralph Allen

Gratiel Smith, sitting pompously in his ultra-beautiful office in Toronto, is a big operator. He's president of a radio station, business manager of a Toronto newspaper and chief debentures holder of a magazine. Plus more revenue making interests, no doubt.

He is thinking. He has a wonderful new idea for the radio listeners and television fans of Ontario — glorious, glamorized ladies' baseball. It'll take a coast-to-coast hook-up with headliners, prizes, guest batters, what an idea! He'll need the most famous woman in Canada for his ball team.

Who's the most famous woman in Canada? he asks his secretary.

Kate Aitken.

Well that won't do. But others will, and the team is formed.

Smart, my lad, right available to CBC's Wednesday Night. It's Gratiel Smith vs. the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The Chartered Libertine [illegible] by Allen, the scope of [illegible] the time endless [illegible] in fact Canada [illegible] understand [illegible] the radio [illegible] business groups [illegible] and [illegible] parliamentary [illegible] the most [illegible] education and [illegible] that's right within the scope of our everyday life.

Anyone who has heard enough of the CBC's outstanding programs [illegible] one must admit [illegible] always please the self-centered majority [illegible] to be able to argue either for or against the CBC will chuckle throughout this very new book.

The Chartered Libertine [illegible] bound to make you laugh even if [illegible] Franky and [illegible] hopes this doesn't scare anybody away [illegible] need to [illegible].

SALMON PLENTIFUL

Halifax N.S. (CP)—By the middle of August anglers had landed almost 4,000 salmon from the rivers in Nova Scotia. Fisheries officials reported many non-residents among the successful fishermen.