

The Week at OTTAWA

By DOUGLAS GREEN
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA, March 14 (CP)—Decks were cleared last week for the forthcoming session of parliament with several announcements by Prime Minister Mackenzie King regarding changes in portfolios before he left for Washington to visit President Roosevelt, a trip which Mr. Roosevelt described as "purely routine."

No announcement has yet been made of a successor to Col. Colin Gibson, who resigned as revenue minister to become air minister and will be concerned, among other duties, with the winding up of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. He has been acting air minister since the resignation of Maj. C. G. Power.

During a press conference Mr. King said it was not decided whether Douglas Abbott of Montreal, appointed parliamentary assistant to Defence Minister McNaughton, would handle army estimates at the forthcoming session. Gen. McNaughton has no seat in the Commons. Mr. Abbott has been parliamentary assistant to Finance Minister Hsley.

While in Washington Mr. King expected to obtain more information than has yet become available to the Canadian government on the Yalta "Big Three" Conference and plans for world security conference at San Francisco.

The assignment of Justice Minister St. Laurent to the post of acting secretary of state for external affairs during Mr. King's absence is taken here to mean that he will be one of the Canadian delegates to San Francisco.

Canadian Delegation

It is not considered likely that the number of delegates or the composition of the Canadian delegation will be disclosed until parliament meets and Mr. King discusses the matter in a probable major debate on external affairs.

Speculation on the delegation's composition has been aroused following Mr. King's statement that the opposition in the Commons would be invited to participate. It has been made clear that more than one opposition representative would be asked to join the group.

No indication has yet been given whether the Canadian government is interested in the purchase of the \$134,000,000 Canol oil project in north-western Canada, which was begun in 1942 because of fears the Japanese might cut north-south oil supply lines by sea.

The United States Army will wind up its operation of the project by June 30, the external affairs department announced last week, and preparations are being made either for its purchase by the federal government or its sale to private interests.

Some quarters in the United States have termed the undertaking a "white elephant." It was designed to make oil from deposits at Fort Norman available to the forces in Alaska and the North Pacific area. A new exchange of notes between Canada and the United States provides for valuation of refined oil distribution lines as well as the refinery at Whitehorse, Y. T., and the crude pipeline to Whitehorse from Norman Wells, N. W. T.

The government's decision to pay open market prices for 100,000,000 bushels of wheat purchased recently by the crown to fill mutual aid and other requirements means a substantial benefit to Canadian wheat growers, but the extent to which they will share in profits made by the Canadian Wheat Board through participation certificates will not be known until they are calculated for the 1943 crop year.

It was learned that in September, 1943, the government bought at about \$1.25 a bushel the remainder of the 1941-42 crop to meet mutual aid requirements, and when it was decided to replace these stocks after they had been exhausted an order-in-council was passed authorizing the crown to pay the wheat board the open market price.

It was understood the 100,000,000 bushels would come largely from the 1943 wheat crop, and that farmers would receive the benefits in participation certificates for that year.

NEW VARIATION

In one office building there has been a progressive deterioration of elevator service, in part due to an increase in the number of tenants and in part to the rapid turnover of the elevator staff. Any operator who sticks to the job more than a week acquires the status of an old family retainer, and the tenants have shown admirable patience with the shortcomings, knowing that any replacements N.S.S. will provide are likely to be worse than the present staff.

The patience of one top-floor tenant did break the other day, when he was in a hurry to reach his office. He was the only passenger in the lift, but the operator insisted on pausing at every floor and peering out for other possible passengers. At the ninth repetition of this performance, the single passenger growled: "For Pete's sake, hurry up. Nobody else wants to get on."

The operator gazed at him reproachfully, and asked: "Don't you know there's a war on?"
—The Printed Word.

Dundas Highway Runs over Halton Vanished Village

(The following article is supplied by our Palermo correspondent and is an address given by Mrs. Mary Pettit, Deputy Reeve of Nelson Township, at the February meeting of the Palermo Women's Institute.)

Strange, it seems to realize that the site of a Vanished Village, is in the centre of the most populous, busiest and prosperous districts of all Old Ontario, beneath the very wheels that follow one of its most travelled highways.

Midway between the cities of Hamilton and Toronto, is the site, it is on the road named by Governor Simcoe, now officially labelled "Highway No. 5," on the bank of the Sixteen Mile Creek, in Halton County.

To this district came United Empire Loyalists to carve from a wilderness, homes to replace those seized or destroyed in the Revolutionary War in 1770. It was not until 1805 that the first white man, Lawrence Hagar, from Maryland, settled in this district. He it was who founded a village two and a half miles west, called Hagertown, now Palermo. It was not until 1806 that real settlement occurred and Loyalists grants of land made. Cause for such a lapse of time was Governor Simcoe's desire that on this important military road there should be settled only the pick of those who had remained loyal, which meant that lands fronting on Dundas Street were much later allotted than others. It was through this very spot on the Sixteen Mile Creek by means of a dam, 200 yards above the mills in the village, that William Lyon Mackenzie used, following his defeat at Montgomery's Tavern.

Loyalist families who settled in the district, included the Bucks (one son of this family was Dr. Anson Buck) the Mullhollands, Howells, Smiths, Youngs, Freeman's, Biggars, Pettits, Posts, Hagers and Proudfoots. The family of Major John Kaiting lived at the top of the hill which overlooks The Sixteen Hollow, while the century old residences of Sampson Howell and his son, John T., still stand on the west bank of the river by the highway.

With such a settlement of families and having in mind lumbering and other possibilities, it was a natural decision on the part of one George Chalmers, a colonel in rank, that a village should be established. So with another man, probably a Poud-foot, for the spot was at one time referred to as Proudfoot's Hollow, the village was founded in 1811, the village that is now no more.

Col Chambers lived in a large white frame house in the village he founded but he also had a big farm on the Fourth Line, which he called "The Plantation." He became a member of the Parliament of Upper Canada. A sister of Col. Chambers was Mrs. Andrew Thompson and her grandsons were the late John, Francis Thompson Charles and William Biggar.

In the days when Sixteen Hollow came into being, Dundas Street at the River was a winding road, which led down the banks of one side, across a bridge, which washed out with every flood, and up the other. It was along the River edge of the highway on the eastern slope near the bottom, that foundations were laid and buildings took form. Mill races fringed the banks, with dams and sluice gates as required. For, apart from other reasons for a village on this site, there was at this point excellent water power. Sixteen Mile Creek was so named because sixteen represented the mileage from the western end of Lake Ontario. A similar reason gave cause for the name "Twelve Mile Creek at Bronte."

Quickly there grew up the largest town of that day between Toronto (or York) and Hamilton. As sufficient reason it must be remembered that the 960 acres on which Oakville started was still an Indian Reserve and that the majority of settlers were located along or near Dundas Street.

In the year 1817 in all Trafalgar Township the most sought part of Halton County there was a population of 547, with one grist mill and four saw mills so far as recorded.

Yet as its assets the Sixteen Hollow had presently 300 of these people, the one grist mill referred to, a woollen mill, one of the saw mills mentioned, a blacksmith shop, run by Tom Little, a store, a tannery, a brewery and a distillery. It is hard to learn how many houses there were—probably a dozen or so. It is known that Col. Chalmers occupied one and that Matt

Boillie and the Dorlands were householders in another two.

Time passed on and the village held a steady growing trade. Staves were floated down the river for shipment to the states. White Oak was supplied to shipbuilding yards which had been established in Oakville as that town came into existence, and White Pine was sent them for masts.

The Sixteen Hollow was not a post station, the nearest was Postville, two miles east. Postville was not so named because of its post office, but in honor of a resident whose name was Post. From her home there, which is to-day the white frame store, went a young lady, Sabina Appleby to wed one Hanson, who was shortly to be Lord Mayor of London.

By the time the Rebellion of 1837 broke the Sixteen Hollow was quite a settlement, but when expected active service called there shortly remained in the village none but the women folks and one old man. After armed effort had failed and Mackenzie sought escape by Dundas Street, it was in a house almost overlooking the Sixteen Hollow, owned by the Trillers, then Jordan's now Aemilius Jarvis, Jr., that he hid himself for some hours.

Again time passed, timber had by now been cut away and business languished—came the tragedy—Colonel Chalmers died tragically, and starting at that moment the Sixteen Hollow went to pieces. He was interred in a plot adjacent to but not in Munn's Corners' Cemetery, a mile and a half east.

Mounds of the mill races in the Hollow may still be seen. But a high-level bridge now spans the River. It has superseded the winding grade that used to be Dundas Street, its pillars dig deep in to the spot where stood those unrecorded buildings—its construction obliterated their ruins.

And we wonder, of the thousands of motorists who daily speed over it, how many realize that they are soaring over a Vanished Village.

TWO LETTERS A DAY

TORONTO (CP) — A newspaper search for the most prolific writer of letters to Canadian servicemen turned up Mrs. Ken Self of suburban Weston, who writes two letters to her soldier husband every day, with an estimated total of 1,153 so far. Mrs. Annie D'Eath, 70, claimed to have written 3,000 letters to her 12 serving grandsons since war began.

EASIER WAGERING

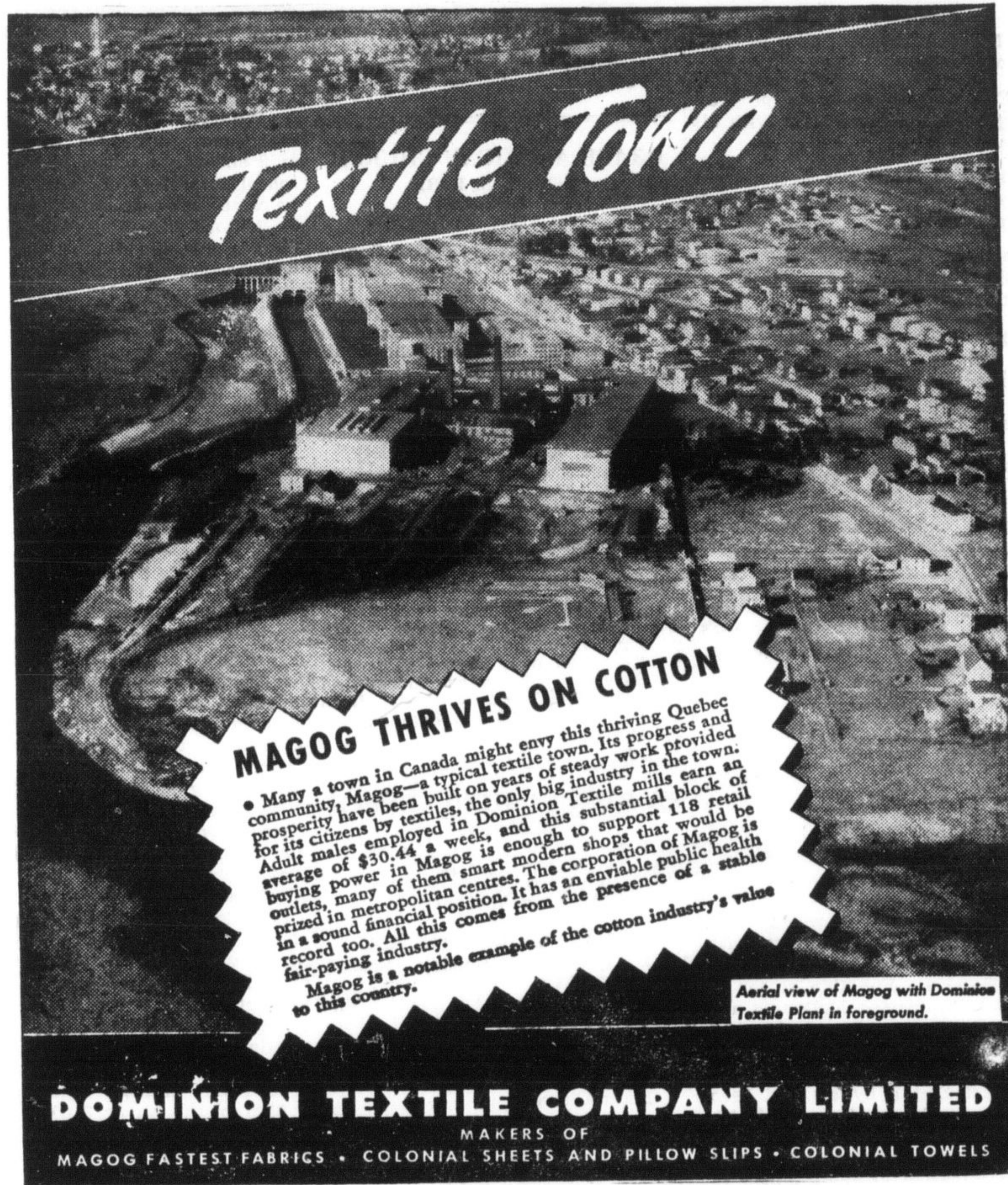
CALGARY (CP)—A number of Alberta breeders of thoroughbreds have formed the Prairie Association Limited and will apply to the legislature for an act to give them the right to take bets on horseracing at a downtown office here for direct transmission to the pari-mutuels at the track.

TOUGH ON KIDDIES

QUEBEC (CP)—To prevent accidents, police announced they will seize sleds and hockey sticks from children playing on the streets. The confiscated playthings will be recoverable by parents at police headquarters, but second offenders will be hauled into juvenile court.

NELSON CORPS TOPS

NELSON, B.C. (CP)—Nelson high school cadet corps won the Earl Grey trophy, awarded cadets achieving the highest general efficiency in Canada. This is the fourth successive year B.C. cadets have won the trophy, holders last year being Seaforth High-landers cadets of Vancouver.



Textile Town

MAGOG THRIVES ON COTTON

• Many a town in Canada might envy this thriving Quebec community, Magog—a typical textile town. Its progress and prosperity have been built on years of steady work provided for its citizens by textiles, the only big industry in the town. Adult males employed in Dominion Textile mills earn an average of \$30.44 a week, and this substantial block of buying power in Magog is enough to support 118 retail outlets, many of them smart modern shops that would be prized in metropolitan centres. The corporation of Magog is in a sound financial position. It has an enviable public health record too. All this comes from the presence of a stable, fair-paying industry.

Magog is a notable example of the cotton industry's value to this country.

Aerial view of Magog with Dominion Textile Plant in foreground.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED
MAKERS OF
MAGOG FASTEST FABRICS • COLONIAL SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS • COLONIAL TOWELS

Liquor Control Board of Ontario

NOTICE

to Individual Liquor Permit Holders

**DO NOT DESTROY
your present individual
Liquor Permit**

Liquor Permits will be *extended* (not re-issued) to March 31st, 1946 on application and payment of \$1.00 at any Liquor Control Board Store on and after March 19th, 1945.

The decision to extend the use of the present permits will effect a substantial saving in paper and printing costs, and is in keeping with present day conservation policies.

WILLIAM G. WEBSTER
Chief Commissioner

THERE IS
NO OTHER
TOBACCO
Just like **OLD
CHUM**
FOR PIPE OR
ROLLING YOUR OWN