

# "Hardships Just Begun" for Loyalists After Storms, Wolves of Lake Voyage

From "The Pioneers of Old Ontario" comes another selection describing early Canadian history. The old book by W. L. Smith, has been lent by Lorne Bird, R. R. 3, Georgetown.

This section tells exactly who the pioneers in this part of the country were. In some cases, descendants of original settlers still proudly farm the same land.

In August 1535, Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence and east anchor at the Indian village of Stadacona (Quebec City) around this centre grew up a small community, destined to spread its influence until a prosperous colony was built up on the banks of the lower St. Lawrence.

**But Nobody Farmed**  
Fur traders and adventurers penetrated further inland setting up trading posts by lake and river. Explorers mapped out the courses of streams and noted the natural resources of the country. Military leaders built forts at strategic points. But for years scarcely anyone seems to have thought seriously of making a living by the cultivation of the soil.

Governor after governor complained to the home authorities

that in contrast with the English settlers in New England colonies, who began at once to follow agriculture, the French settlers preferred to engage in the adventurous and more lucrative occupation of trading in furs.

**The Loyalists Came**  
But with the passing of Canada to the English in 1763 and the subsequent revolt of the American colonies, all this was changed. Many colonists who had remained true to England had either been ruined during the revolt or consequently found their surroundings uncongenial and looked to Canada as a place of escape. The home government promised assistance and thousands responded to the invitation to settle in Canada.

Coming from New York and other agricultural states, many of the immigrants chose Ontario, settling for the most part within easy distance of the Great Lakes waterway.

**Pioneer Period Begun**  
With their coming, the pioneer period of agriculture in Ontario may be said to have begun. Nearly all those who came at first were of humble origin, of honest purpose and almost destitute of

means. For two or three years, owing to crop failures and lack of equipment, they received some aid from the government. A considerable proportion of the first settlers were Loyalists, and mingling with them were discharged soldiers, many of them Hessians, who took up land in preference to returning to Europe.

In addition there were thousands who came direct from the Old World. Those of American origin arrived mainly between 1780 and 1812, while the principal movement from overseas commenced a few years later.

**Three Sections**  
Those who arrived by way of the Niagara frontier divided into three sections on reaching the border. One section moved westward to lay the foundations of Haldimand and Waterloo counties; the second, passing around the head of Lake Ontario, settled in Markham, Scarborough and adjoining townships while the third followed the shores of the lake farther eastward to a point where they almost joined with those coming up the St. Lawrence.

**No Roads**  
Recalled one pioneer at a family picnic in 1898, "There were no roads on either side of the head of the lake at that time. On a journey that can now be made in a few hours we spent a month and one day. Leaving the old home in New York State on the first of September we skirted the south shore of Lake Ontario in open boats to Niagara. From Niagara we followed the shore line to Barber's Creek and on the second of October camped in front of where the settlement was formed (in Darlington township.)

"It was the month of storms on the lake and when one of the frequent storms came up we had to pull our boats ashore for shelter. When night fell we also went ashore and camped in the woods.

"As matches were still an invention of the future we had to depend on flint or the rubbing together of two sticks to start a fire, a difficult operation at best and almost impossible of accomplishment when rain was falling.

"Our cooking utensils were pots hung on stakes over an open fire, and our food consisted of fish caught in the lake, game obtained from the forest and bread hastily cooked from the flour we carried with us.

## CAMPBELLVILLE

# Institute Debates Early Village Days

**By Mrs. George Inglis**  
Mrs. Omar Van Sickle was hostess to the November meeting of the Campbellville Women's Institute when Mrs. William Webb presided. After the singing of the Institute Ode, and the Mary Stewart Collect, was repeated, Mrs. S. Cramp gave the secretary's report, Mrs. A. T. Moore the financial report, Mrs. George Inglis the cheer report, Mrs. Katharine McPhedran the home economics and health, and Mrs. Jack Wheelahan the resolutions report.

The roll call was answered by 25 ladies with the school day sport they liked the best. Members were urged to attend the

Summary Day Nov. 23 in Milton. Mrs. George Inglis reported on the Canadian Cancer Society tea, a group of ladies attended at the Scottish Rite in Hamilton. W.I. seals were purchased and handed out for W.I. mailing. It was decided to sponsor the Foster Child in Hong Kong for another year.

Mrs. Jane Gleason was appointed to look after the talent table donations. Delegates to the Area Convention to be held in Guelph O.A.C. Nov. 15 and 16 are Miss Katherine McPhedran, Mrs. Stewart Cramp, Mrs. A. T. Moore and Mrs. George Inglis. The secretary was ordered to purchase a new brief case for her books.



**DRESSED UP** to have his picture taken is the bear beside the tree with three local hunters Ivan Slessor, Bill Phillips and Walter Hayward. The party that camped near North Lake in Haliburton claimed nine deer, three moose and two bear. Hunters reported five inches of snow on the ground.

"Sleep was frequently broken by the howling of wolves, and some of the party had to remain on guard all night.

**Hardships Just Begun**  
"Nor were the hardships at an end when the final stopping place was reached. Rather they had just begun."

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(More excerpts on pioneer life from this fascinating book will follow.)



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Mrs. Frank Quinlan and Mrs. Lennard Andrews then presided over the historical research and current events program, which consisted of a panel discussion with the conveners, and Duff and William Alexander of the Halton County Museum, and local points of interest dating back to the 1700's, namely the first survey of the lower half of Halton County was in 1804 and at that time there were just trails in the bush. The Canadian Pacific Railway came through in 1880. The first public school was on the farm now owned by Mrs. William Cairns, then school sections were formed in 1862. The first high school in Halton County was near Georgetown.

Some forms of entertainment were literary societies, glee clubs, political meetings, kick-a-boo Indian programs, box socials, stendancing contests, quiltings, apple peeling bees, barn raisings and the Nassagaweya fair which ran from 1833-1913 and moved to the Campbellville Drill Hall in 1905.

William Alexander recalled the homecoming from the Boer War in Africa for the late Robert Cunningham, which took place on the lawn of the now A. T. Moore home. There was a broom each lighted with fire, for everyone to carry to welcome him back.

Campbellville has boasted in the past years of saw mills, woolen mills, tannery, brick works, oatmeal mills, coffin makers, shoe maker, blacksmiths, millinery shops, harness shop, taylor and 14 licensed hotels from Eden Mills to Burlington and several log churches. Other notable names were Strabogie, Hopkings Corners, Sugar Loaf Hill, Rabbit Hollow, Bone Yard and Cork Town.

The Canadian Champion, Thursday, Nov. 15th, 1962

The conveners closed with a poem on Canada, and Mrs. Quinlan thanked the guest panelists. Mrs. Jane Gleason gave current events, and after the Queen and W.I. Grace a social half hour followed.

The Boy Scouts will be around on the paper drive this Saturday instead of last week in the rain. Birthday greetings to Elizabeth Kennedy, Larry and Margaret McPhail and Glenn Goldstraw.

Wedding anniversary greetings to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hurren, and Mr. and Mrs. Lennard Andrews.

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## Report from Ottawa Beginning of the End for Govt.?

By DR. HARRY C. HARLEY, HALTON M.P.

On the night of 6 November, 1962, in a packed House of Commons, the major test of the minority Conservative government occurred. The members of the House, which was packed full at this time, were noisy and often left the Liberal speaker, Mr. Martin, unheard. The galleries surrounding the House of Commons Chamber above were crammed full of an expectant silent audience.

The tension surrounding this event had been slowly building throughout Monday and Tuesday. On a motion for the House to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Pearson, Leader of the Opposition, rose to speak on two aspects of the Conservative program: (1) the tariff surcharges; (2) tight money.

**Serious Pressure**  
He pointed out that pressure on the Canadian dollar had been serious from the time of the budget on April 10 and that our reserves had dropped \$385 million dollars from January 1 to that date. It has been shown in the figures tabled in the House that the serious run on the Canadian dollar began on June 12, prior to the election.

The tariff surcharges and the tight money policies are felt by the Liberal party to be contrary to the policies needed in Canada to provide growth of industry to create more jobs, restore confidence in our economies, to raise production and income. Therefore, Mr. Pearson moved that "this House is of the opinion that the emergency austerity program of tariff surcharges and tight money, introduced on June 24 this year, should be stopped at once."

**Secred Criticism**  
Mr. Thompson, leader of the Social Credit, criticized the Liberal party for their amendment as it could lead the country into an election. In view of the statements he made, it was therefore indeed strange that near the conclusion of his remarks, he proposed a sub-amendment which did not change the Liberal amendment, but merely added to it.

The amendment read, adding to the Liberal amendment: "The austerity program should be stopped at once and replaced with a policy of debt-free money and constructive proposals to foster balanced domestic economy and balanced international trade."

For the next two days, the debate raged on, becoming more and more heated as the time for the voting rapidly approached. Social Credit amendment could be interpreted many ways, depending on the meanings of "debt free money."

On the sub-amendment, the Liberal party decided to support this, while not agreeing with Social Credit principles, placing a meaning on the words that money should be as debt free as possible, with a freer money policy. While awaiting the vote, the Chamber rang with conversation, heckles and occasional bursts of song. The sub-amendment was defeated by eight votes: 121 (combined NDP and Conservatives) to 113 (combined Liberal and Social Credit).

**NDP Support**  
The Conservative government is still in office today, only because

15 of the 19 NDP members of parliament voted for the austerity program of tight money and tariff surcharges. This was the first vote in the House led by the leader T. Douglas and it was to support the government.

In the second vote, which the NDP had said they would support, 15 Social Credit members voted to continue the austerity program, which they had voted against a few moments before. However, the Social Credit party split — some leaving the House of Commons before the vote (including Real Caouette) and two voting against the remainder of their party to support the amendment.

The amendment was defeated 121 to 108 votes.

It is interesting to note that this may well signify the beginning of the end for the minority government. The split in the Social Credit may mean the support accorded the government by this party may be wavering under the pressure. It is strange to think that the government survived because the Social Credit and the NDP supported the government's austerity and tight money policies, which they claim is against their principles.

Therefore, the two minority parties in the House, at different times, on separate votes on the same evening, supported and kept in power the minority Conservative government. The Liberal party was consistent throughout in opposing the government on both occasions, carrying out its role as the official opposition.

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To accomplish this, the consumer must become "label conscious"; it is the sum of all our day-to-day purchases which can add up to the success or failure of our economy. Whenever the consumer reaches out for an imported product, he or she should ask, "Is there a Canadian equivalent?"  
For in most cases there is a Canadian product that is as good or better. The more money we spend on things we make, the more prosperous the people of Ontario will be!

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