



**4-H TROPHY WINNERS**

Elleen and Bloyce MacRae of Wheatley River, 4-H Ayrshire Calf Club members, proudly display the T. Eaton Co. Trophy symbolic of the highest standing in Dairy Club competition. The trophy was presented by Mr. S. Carson, manager of T. Eaton Company, Charlottetown, at the annual 4-H Club Leaders Banquet last fall.

**Farm Relief Inquiry Reveals 1948 Hardships**

The spring of 1948 was one of severe hardship in Prince Edward Island. The Journal of the House of Assembly of that year contains many petitions for relief, of which the following are examples:

"A petition of diverse inhabitants of Anderson's Road, Township 31, setting forth that in consequence of the failure of their crops last season, many of the petitioners are already without food; that others have not one month's provisions for the support of their families, and that without aid their farms must lie waste for want of seed in the ensuing season, and praying relief."

"A Petition of diverse inhabitants of Township 29 and 30 setting forth the failure of their potato and wheat crops last year, their consequent destitution in regard to food and seed, and praying that in embargo may be imposed on the exportation of agricultural produce until after seed time, or some other measures adopted in the matter, otherwise that starvation and a fearful amount of distress must ensue."

To meet these emergencies the Legislature increased the grants for roads and bridges to the extent of 300 pounds for each County, with instructions to the Road Commissioners to expand the money in sums not exceeding two pounds, and in such a manner "as to give the necessitous every chance of purchasing on credit from individuals, to an amount equal to the road appropriations." It also appointed a committee of the House "to report on the causes to which are to be attributed the destitution said to exist amongst the inhabitants of many parts of the Colony, the best means of alleviating such distress and of preventing the numerous applications of the Tenantry to the Government for pecuniary relief for the future."

The report of this committee is a very interesting one. It notes that in addition to defective crops other agencies had long been operating in such a way as to cause distress among the agricultural population.

Immigrants from the Mother Country, for some years after their location here, were not in general, capable of raising from forest land crops sufficient for their maintenance, nor had the bulk of them been able, within the past twenty years, to obtain locations on the sea shore, or on banks of rivers, which would have provided them with the resources of fishing and sea manure.

The rents, though comparatively small, yet trenched heavily on crops they could raise. Many laboured under difficulties with respect to roads and restrictions in disposing of any marketable timber growing on the land they had leased. Leases in many instances were of such short duration that the tenants were unable to obtain advances when in distress, or a proper value for their improvements.

Lastly, the committee found that of the immigrants who with in these fifteen years have been landed on our shores, some have been without relatives capable of assisting them. While they themselves were past the time of life when they could undergo the labor of entering on the forest: others have been enfeebled, and dispirited by disease, contracted on the passage, through the non-enforcement of regulations as to food and accommodations, so essential to the preservation of health; and the great majority have been destitute of pecuniary resources."

Between the years 1836 and 1847, advances made to settlers for the purchase of seed grain and potatoes had totalled 7,889 pounds, Island currency.

On these advances there had been paid from the Colonial Revenue a considerable amount of interest. "By no plan which had been tried," says the report, "had even the original amount been completely repaid, whether money or labour on the roads was the condition of the loan. The loss on the whole cannot be calculated at less than one-half the amount advanced."

As between tenants and freeholders receiving this temporary aid, at least four-fifths were tenants. Yet the rents drawn from the land had exceeded the public revenue. An additional and more immediate value was given to the Township lands, by the improvement of roads and the building of bridges and wharves. The proprietors had had a fur-

**Exhaust Fans Help In Barn**

Exhaust fans provide a positive method of ventilation which can be automatically controlled to maintain a desired barn temperature or humidity. With fans, adequate ventilation to remove heat and moisture can be obtained during mild weather when a natural draft system does not ventilate properly. During colder weather the thermostat will stop the exhaust fan if, or when, the barn temperature falls to a minimum desired setting.

For normal fall, winter, and spring ventilation a fan capacity of 100 cubic feet per minute per 1000 pounds of livestock is needed. For example, if a barn contained 36 cows at 1,000 pounds each, the fan capacity would be 36 x 100 or 3,600 cubic feet of air per minute. One fan is usually sufficient in a barn that contains 40 animals or less. In barns with 50 animals or more it is desirable to have two exhaust fans. Normally, fans are located in the middle of the long wall, and can be placed in any convenient location on the wall. If two fans are used, they may be placed beside each other or some distance apart. Fresh air inlets should be at least 15 feet from the fan. Automatic shutters are required to prevent back drafting when the fan is not operating.

Fans should be wired according to local electrical regulations. Motors should be totally enclosed, and thermal overload protected. For direct drive units, use a 1,725 r.p.m. motor. A reverse action thermostat is required to control an exhaust fan. Thermostats are normally placed a foot below the ceiling in the middle of the stable.

**Scaring Coons From Garden**

A garden expert has come up with an idea which may scare coons away from the corn patch. He said it worked successfully in his home garden.

He said a family of coons had started to raid his garden. Knowing that only a few raids would mean no corn roasts he rigged up a light cow bell on long strings to several stalks of corn on the outside rows.

Even a light wind would ring the bell. Coons coming through did the same. The raids on the patch ended.

Mr. Smith suggested an electric fence could keep rabbits and groundhogs out of the garden.

**"PLYWOODS"**

**TO BETTER YOUR LIVING AND HELP WITH YOUR HOME IMPROVEMENTS WE CARRY THE LARGEST SELECTION OF PLYWOODS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!**

**"UNSANDED SHEATHING"**

**The Ideal Plywood For All Building Purposes**  
AND STOCKED IN: 5-16", 3-8", 1-2", 5-8", and 3-4" in sizes 4' x 8' and 4' x 10'.

**"FIR PLYWOOD"**

**GOOD 1 SIDE OR GOOD 2 SIDES NOW STOCKED IN: 1-4", 3-8", 1-2", 5-8", 3-4", 7-8", sizes 4' x 8' and 4' x 10'.**  
**OTHER UNUSUAL SIZES: 3-4" x 54" x 60", 3-4" x 5' x 8', 1-4" and 3-8" sheets 12, 14 and 16 feet long.**

**"WE SUGGEST"**

**BEAUTIFUL WELDWOOD PLYWOOD FOR PANELING IN THAT EXTRA FAMILY OR PLAY ROOM IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PLYWOODS . . .**

BIRCH	DRIFTWOOD
MAHOGANY	ETCHWOOD
KNOTTY PINE	SHANTONG
KNOTTY CEDAR	WOOD GRAIN
SAMARA	HARD BOARDS
WELDTX	PLANK WELD

**VISIT OUR SHOWROOM AND SEE WELDWOODS PANEL PARADE**  
"Beautiful Woods For Beautiful Interiors"

**CHANDLER BROS.**  
Building Specialties  
DIAL 6557 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. 127

**OUR first CUSTOMER**



**Ordered Fuel In 1900!**

There were few telephones in Charlottetown in 1900. Householders and business firms needing coal or wood brought their orders to the fuel yards. Most people walked. A few drove up in carriages or came by horse-drawn buggy, which stopped close to the fuel yard of A. Pickard & Co. Ltd. down near the waterfront.

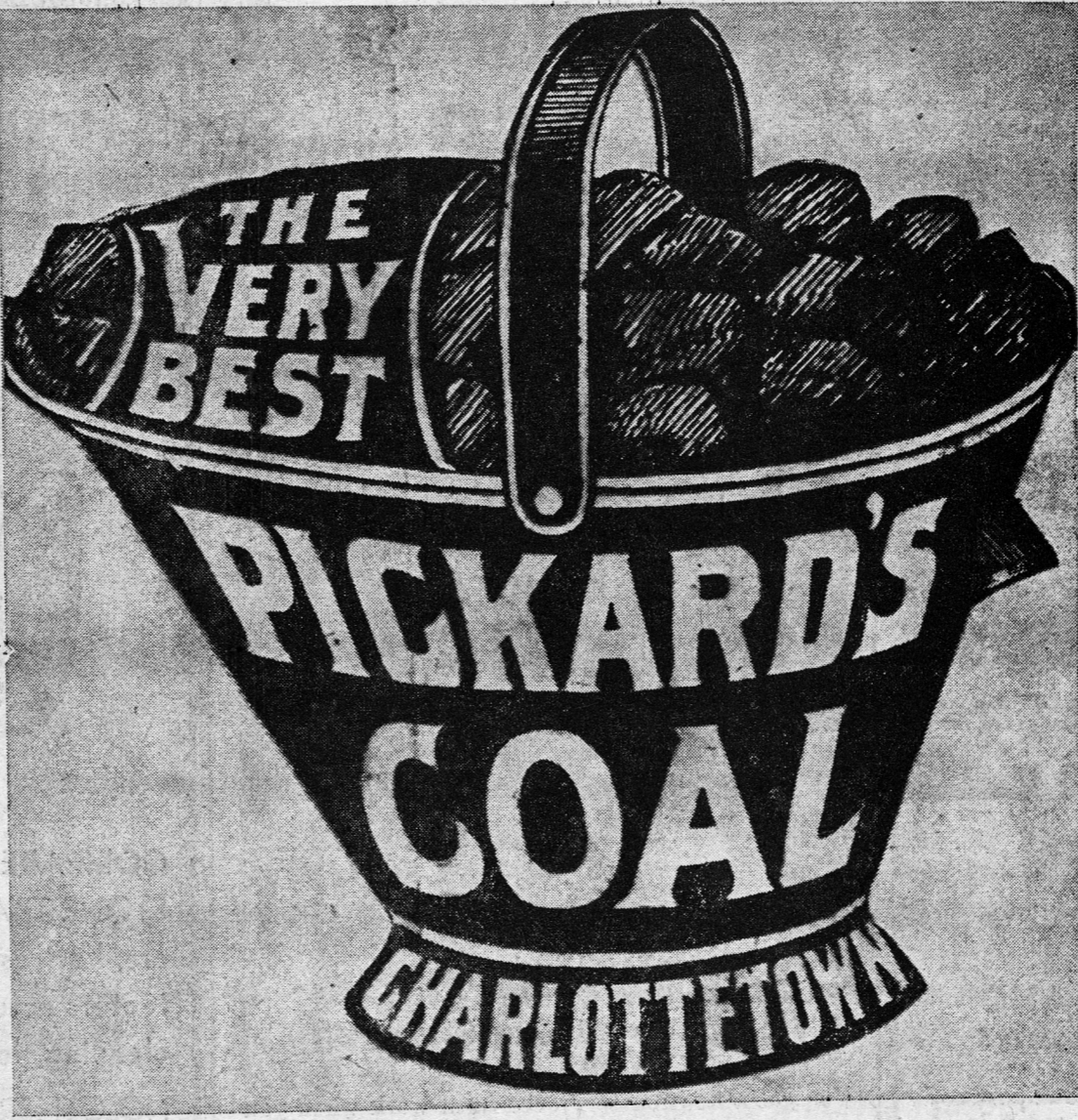
A fuel dealer in those days supplied almost as much firewood as coal; and customers were just as particular then . . . about quality and value . . . as they are today. When A. Pickard started business in 1900, it was resolved to supply only the best grades . . . and consequently the best values . . . in fuel.

Charlottetown expanded as the years passed. The demand for more fuel . . . and different kinds of fuel . . . kept pace with the city's growth. Pickard's facilities were enlarged many times; but the same policy of supplying only the finest quality of fuel prevailed. This dependable service soon made A. Pickard & Co. Limited Charlottetown's leading fuel suppliers.

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**58**  
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- WE SELL IN ANY QUANTITY:—**
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  - DOMINION HOUSEHOLD COKE
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  - OLD SYDNEY
  - ACADIA
  - SPRINGHILL
  - AMERICAN SMITHING & FUEL OIL



**AGAIN WE WISH TO EXPRESS OUR APPRECIATION AND THANKS TO OUR MANY LOYAL CUSTOMERS FOR THEIR PATRONAGE DURING THE YEARS. WE ARE PROUD TO SAY THAT MANY FAMILIES HAVE FAVORED US WITH THEIR BUSINESS OVER THE ENTIRE 58 YEARS.**

**A. Pickard & Co. Ltd.**  
PHONE 5541  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.