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FAMOUS TRICHOLOGIST WILL DEMONSTRATE HOW TO GROW THICKER HAIR AND GUARANTEES IT!!!

Demonstration To Be Held Here

This new method of home treatment for saving and growing thicker hair will be demonstrated in Acton, Ontario, Friday March 18 ONLY.

These private individual demonstrations will be held at the Dominion Hotel on Friday ONLY March 18 - 12 Noon to 9 P.M.

HALIFAX, Feb. 24, 1955 - In an interview here today, William L. Keele, internationally famous trichologist and director of the Keele Hair experts said "There are 18 different scalp disorders that cause most men and women to lose hair. Using common sense, a person must realize no one tonic or so-called cure-all could correct all the disorders," he explained.

GUARANTEED

"The Keele firm, recognizing that most people are skeptical of claims that hair can be grown on balding heads, offers a guarantee," Keele said.

Once a person avails himself to the Keele treatment his skepticism immediately disappears. To insure this, we offer this guarantee: "If you are not completely satisfied with your hair progress at the end of 30 days your money will be returned."

HOPELESS CASES DISCOURAGED

First, the trichologist is quick to tell hopeless cases that they cannot be helped. But the "hopeless" cases are few. Only if a man is completely, shiny bald is he in this lost category.

If there is fuzz, no matter how light, thin, or colorless, the Keele treatment can perform wonders.

A complete, private examination is given by a trichologist to determine the condition of his scalp for his hair trouble.

FREE EXAMINATIONS

This examination is very thorough and highly technical, it requires 20 to 30 minutes. There is no charge

for this examination and no appointment is necessary. After the examination the person is told the required length of treatment and how much it will cost.

After starting treatment, the person makes regular reports to the Keele firm in Halifax to check the progress of the home treatment.

To spread the opportunity of normal, healthy hair to the thousands who desperately looking for help, independent trichologists are visiting various cities throughout Canada to conduct examinations and start home treatment.

NO CURE-ALL

"We have no cure-all for slick, shiny baldness," Keele emphasized. "If there is fuzz, the root is still capable of creating hair and we can perform what seems to be a miracle."

There is one thing Keele wants to be certain every man and woman knows. If a recession appears at the temples or a spot begins to show up on the crown of the head, there is something wrong and it should be given immediate attention.

HAIR FOR LIFETIME

"If clients follow our directions during treatment, and after they finish the course, there is no reason why they will not have hair all the rest of their lives," Keele said. "Our firm is definitely behind this treatment, it all depends on the individual client's faithful observations of a few simple rules."

HOW'S YOUR HAIR?

If it worries you call Trichologist A. E. Dewees at the Dominion Hotel in Acton, Ontario, on Friday ONLY March 18-12 Noon to 9 p.m. The public is invited.

You do not need an appointment. The examinations are private and you will not be embarrassed or obligated in any way. Both men and women are welcome.



Halton's Pages of the Past

Prosperity of Stewarttown Depended a Great Deal on the Village Mill Which Still Operates

BY GWEN CLARKE



HILL'S HOTEL, where the late great Indian runner, Tom Longboat, boarded while practicing for the Marathon is shown in this old photo reproduction. Longboat would run from Stewarttown to Hornby during his distance training.



LAWSON'S MILL in Stewarttown is shown in this reproduction of an old photo taken before the mill burned down in 1906. In the picture, from left to right, are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lawson Sr., Miss Hettie, Mary, and Jane Lawson and Miss Pearl Richardson. Miss Jane Lawson is now Mrs. John Hunter. Notice the spelling of "Stewart Town" on the mill front.

From the days of the pioneers the prosperity of Stewarttown depended to a great extent upon the successful operation of the mill, which is still a landmark and as active as at any time in its history, and is one of the best in the county.

First there was a grist mill and sawmill, then a flour mill, first owned by James Young and then by Walter Lawson. It was then a large three-storey building (see picture). It burnt to the ground about 1800. It was rebuilt as a grist mill with a planing mill attached. During the first World War this mill also was destroyed by fire. The present mill, a four-storey building, was built shortly after. Several additions have since been added by the present owners, Walter Lawson and son Robert, the latter, a graduate of the O.A.C.

Hops Proved Profitable

In its early days Stewarttown had an important industry - hop kilns. David Cross owned extensive hop fields, which later became known as "the Bessey Farm" on the 7th Line and gave employment to a considerable number of people. Even children from the village were collected and driven to the farm to help pick the hops.

John Moore, just above Stewarttown, also grew hops. In fact hop-growing proved so profitable that for many farmers it was their main cash crop, yielding on an average about six hundred pounds to the acre. Prices fluctuated, the highest being \$1 a pound but the average price was around 30 cents. One year Smith Bessey received no less than \$3,600 in cash from 22 acres, yielding a total of six tons of hops.

Eventually, because of brewers using substitutes, the bottom dropped out of the hop market, hops selling for as little as six cents a pound, which naturally resulted in the disappearance of hops as a cash crop for farmers.

Clay on some farms in the Stewarttown district was found suitable for making bricks. This was not developed as a commercial enterprise although quite a number of homes were built of hand-pressed brick, including that of Colonel Brown, the former Lawson house on the hill, the school and the original Community Hall.

Early Teachers' Salaries

The school was at one time a two-roomed building, but according to the records there was only one room in 1870. Charles McLellan, for a salary of \$380 a year, taught 126 pupils. He was followed by William Fee whose salary was \$450. He taught for three years, the attend-

ance reaching as high as 131. Other teachers around that time were Samuel Nixon, James Rowan, John Bowerman, Robert Stewart and Henry Yenny. In 1885 a second room was opened with Peter Reid and Dugmar Colter as teachers. Salaries were \$460 and \$225 respectively. They were followed by Alfred Nixon and Jessie Robb, their term of office ending the two-room period until 1894-95. Now there are again two rooms and two teachers, but the salaries are a little higher now than they were in the 80's.

The religious life of the village has a somewhat complicated history. In 1849 land was finally erected and a log church was finally erected there. About this same time the Wesleyan-Methodists built a church on the 7th Line a mile south of Stewarttown. In 1880 this was moved to Stewarttown and was in continuous use by the Methodists until 1880, at which time it was closed. Later it was bought by the Anglicans and is now known as St. John's Anglican church.

Once Had "Poor House"

At some time in its history - date unknown - Stewarttown had its own Poor House. On the east side of the Main street there is a piece of land that used to be known locally as "Poverty Lot." This was the site of the Poor House that was once located in the village. To what extent and for how many years the Poor House was occupied we do not know, but evidence of its existence lies in the burying ground, high on the hill across the road from Lawson's Mill, where these poor "unfortunates" were buried. We trust they were laid to rest with the hope of greater peace in the world to come.

The early settlers in Stewarttown were mostly of Scottish descent so it was only natural that curling was a favorite sport. Great bonspiels were held on the old Stewarttown pond where rinks were cleared of the snow and nothing short of a blizzard or a sudden thaw was allowed to interfere with the game.

There were no granite stones such as are used today. Curling "stones" at that time were beech blocks, cut from beech logs in the spring and sunk in the water until fall. Then they were removed from the water, dried, turned on a lathe and fitted with wooden handles and finally finished with a gay coat of paint. Sometimes these beech stones would fly to pieces in the keen, frosty air. But it didn't much matter - they were cheap and easily replaced.

Where Tom Longboat Ran

These bonspiels usually wound up with a hearty supper with the traditional menu of beef and greens together with a common Canadian whiskey. The game was played for no other reason than the love of playing. No gold or silver medals or cups were awarded to the winners. Occasionally a bag of oatmeal or something of a similar nature would be played for, in which case the "prize" would be turned over to those in need.

Curling was more or less a local sport but in another way Stewarttown was very definitely connected with sporting events known throughout the sporting circles of the world. It so happened that Tom Longboat, the famous and colorful Indian Marathon runner, chose the 7th Line from Stewarttown to Hornby as his training ground when practicing for the Marathon. While at Stewarttown he boarded at Hill's Hotel and so became well known to the people of the village.

Longboat was a blood-Indian from the Brantford Reserve where, for many years, he lived with his mother - that is when he was at home. He was a consistent winner in Marathon running races.

Gordon Strain
R.R. 1 MILTON

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SILVER-WOOD Institute Ladies See Aluminum Art

Aluminum tray making is becoming a very popular hobby and the members and several guests of Silver-Wood Women's Institute enjoyed Mrs. Austin of Ainsgrove who gave a demonstration on this art at their meeting Thursday afternoon, March 10.

Mrs. Corbett, the president was in the chair and conducted a business meeting after each member responded to the roll call. Cure for the Blues. Some of the solutions were quite novel. Two Branch By-Laws were passed. Flannellette for further Children's Aid activities were allotted to members for sewing, and plans for the Institute birthday party were made.

Mrs. Harry Marchington, convener of Home Economics and Health, then took charge of the meeting and called upon Mrs. Ann Lindauer for current events, Mrs. Henderson Sr. for the motto, A Merry Heart doeth good like a medicine, and the flower of the month, the Jonquil, was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. K. C. Lindsay. Mrs. Marchington called on Mrs. Austin for an interesting share of the program and the members were impressed by the good-looking metal trays and other things which were explained.

Mrs. Austin donated a serviette holder and the lucky holder of ticket No. 13 was Mrs. Russell Miller. After arranging for a short course of instruction to be held in this district on aluminum tray making to be given by Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Marchington read a paper on mental health.

Tea was served by the hostess Mrs. E. L. Miller and her assistants Mrs. A. McClure and Mrs. R. Miller.

Much Illness

The many friends and neighbours of Mrs. Still will be sorry to hear of her illness which necessitated her being in Guelph General Hospital.

There is a great deal of sickness in the whole of this little district, the teacher of the Stone School, Miss Marjory Shaw, had a return of the virus and has been under the doctor's care at her home in Acton, Ontario. Mrs. Harold Barber of Limehouse has been teaching in the school in her absence.

Little Riekey Corbett had an unusual accident this week. While playing outdoors he got into a burr patch and many burrs stuck to his clothing, including his mittens. A piece of burr was rubbed into his right eye from his mitten and caused a nasty abrasion and an eye specialist has had him under observation.

Mrs. Roy Burt was the lucky winner of a bag of groceries at the Cooking School in Georgetown this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Henderson attended the wedding in Toronto of their niece, Miss Ruth Kitching, of London, to Mr. David Reid of Toronto.

Week-end guests with Mr. and Mrs. R. Miller were Harvey and Roydon Dornn and Erlma Ersman, of Mount Forest. Guests with the Bert Corbetts over the week-end were Mrs. Corbett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rutt of Toronto.

Recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ern. Batkin were Mrs. Alf Day of Montreal and her daughter Eleanor, and Miss Betty Grove, of Toronto.

Conferring with Haltonians who were prominent in sports at the turn of the century it appears that interest in marathon racing (26 miles) was created in Canada when Billy Sherring of Hamilton won the Olympic Marathon at Athens.

It is reported that Tom Longboat, living at Caledonia, heard of the accomplishment and its attendant publicity and ran the way from Caledonia to Hamilton and was taken in charge by trainers there and trained for marathon racing.

Tom broke into the headlines when he won the Boston marathon in 1907 and set what was then a new record for the distance. He ran his race in Toronto against Alf Shrubbs whose best race was at 15 miles.

He did much of his training when he lived at the hotel in Stewarttown and ran from there to Hornby. He went to the Olympic games in London in 1908 but failed to finish the race. It was in this race that Duranda was helped over the finish line and it was thought he was the winner but actually a United States contestant by the name of Hay won the race. Longboat was by this time on the decline as a distance runner and his prime had passed.

He had won many cups and cash awards but yet at 62, he died practically in poverty on the Indian Reserve. Too much "firewater" is said to have been his downfall.

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