The Georgetown Herald.

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THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
at the
HERALD POWER PRINTING OFFICE
GEORGETOWN - - - ONT.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Yearly, $1.50, or $1.25 if paid in advance, payable in advance, $2 added if not paid.
No discontinuance should be made until all arrearages are paid.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES
Payment on application.
Ten cents per line for first insertion, and two cents per line for each subsequent insertion will be charged for all transient advertisements. Twelve lines make a line.
Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.
Advertisements will be changed once a week without extra charge.
Copy for contract advertisements must be in the office by Monday evening.

J. M. MOORE,
Publisher.

G.T.R. Time Table.

GOING EAST.

Passenger	9.20 a.m.
Passenger	11.50 a.m.
Mail	11.59 a.m.
Passenger	5.45 p.m.
Mail	7.15 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Passenger	12.50 a.m.
Mail	5.09 a.m.
Passenger	10.10 a.m.
Mail	1.05 p.m.
Passenger	4.21 p.m.
Mail	7.37 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

Mail	8.30 a.m.
Mail	5.30 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Mail	10.30 a.m.
Mail	6.00 p.m.

DIRECTORY

Legal

SHILTON, WALLBRIDGE & DALE.
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
TORONTO AND GEORGETOWN
Office: Kennedy Block.
Le Roy Dale, in charge of Georgetown Office.

Medical

DR. JOSEPH McANDREW
Physician and Surgeon
Medical Officer of Health
District Surgeon G. T. R.
Office hours—2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m.
Phone 56
Office and Residence Main St., South, opposite Presbyterian church.

L. L. PLANT, D.O. Opt., D.
GEORGETOWN
Office next to Liberty. Phone 190
Specialist in Defective
EYESIGHT
OFFICE HOURS
Wednesdays—2 to 5 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. Thursdays—9 to 5 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m.
Phone for an Appointment

Chiropractic

No Medicine, Surgery or Osteopathy
A. M. NEILSEN, D.C.
Graduate of "The Palmer," the Original School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.
Office over Hamford's shoe store
Consultation and Spinal Analysis Free
Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 2 to 5 & 7 to 8 p.m.
PHONE 150a

Dental

FRANK R. WATSON, D.D.S., M.D.S.
DENTIST
Georgetown, Ont. Hours: 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Dentistry in all its branches
Over Bank of Hamilton.

F. L. HEATH L.D.S., D.D.S.
DENTIST
Office in Lane Block one door north of O'Reill's Carriage Factory. Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

DR. L. L. BENNETT
DENTIST
Office at residence, Main St., north, first house over G.T.R. bridge. Phone 141, Georgetown.

Auctioneers

BENJ. PETCH
Licensed Auctioneer for Halton and Peel. Glen Williams Post Office. Sales conducted satisfactorily and at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Georgetown Herald Office will receive prompt attention.

Veterinary

DR. J. GOVARD, V.S., B.V.Sc.
NORVAL
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College and Toronto University.
Diseases of all Domesticated Animals Treated on the most Scientific Principles.
Call Phone—Bell 101 ring 14.
Chinguacousy 387 ring 21.

JACKSON AND LEE
Civil Engineers & Surveyors
Temple Bldg., Brantford
W. A. M. Jackson, B. M. Lee
Municipal Engineer, Mem. O.L.S., D.L.S.
H. G. Wynne—Hydraulic water works engineer
W. G. Tilley—Registered Architect

Spend The Summer Months in
ELLIOTT
Business College
TORONTO, ONT.
Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto.
Pays you well. We were asked for positions in two months and [illegible] other months. Write Catalogue. Enter now.
W. J. Elliott, Principal.

"No Shovelling Required"

STANDARD ANTHRACITE
SCRANTON COAL
for all sizes
Automatically Screened and Loaded.

Coal & Wood

Select Lump for Domestic and Threshing Purposes. Smithing and Cannel Coal. In fact I carry everything to be found in an up-to-date Coal and Wood Yard.

JOHN McDONALD
Georgetown
Phone 12

J. W. KENNEDY

Hardware, Paints, Stoves, Tinware, Electric Fixtures, Sewer Pipe, and Cement
Tinsmithing and Plumbing
Hot Air and Hot Water Heating
Electric Wiring

J. W. Kennedy
PHONE 25
Georgetown, Ont.

1000 MEN WANTED!

To buy the best Binder Twine on the Market.

I have just received a car load of twine which I will sell as follows: 650 ft to lb of pure Manilla at 19½c; 600 ft. British Manilla at 18½c; 500 ft at 17c. Payable October 15th. Special prices for Cash.

See our display of fine baggies before you buy.

Joseph Hewson
NORVAL - - ONTARIO

Papering
—AND—
PAINTING

As usual I am prepared to do your papering or painting at a most reasonable price. A full line of the choicest wall papers including designs to suit any customer.

Phone or write

WM. THURSTON
Stewarttown, - Esquesing P.O.

J. M. Buck
BUTCHER
Georgetown
Always has on Hand the Finest of
BEEF & PORK
SAUSAGE BOLOGNA ETC.
HOME CURED HAMS & BACON
LAMB & VEAL
IN SEASON
STUFFED AND PLAIN OLIVES
MINTS SWEET PICKLES IN BULK

Fishing Prohibited!

Any person fishing or otherwise trespassing on lot 15 and 17, Con. 6, Esquesing, will be prosecuted.

R. B. Mills, G. G. Murray—tf.

SCRANTON
COAL
In all sizes.

We have in stock a large amount of Slabs in four-foot lengths suitable for summer fuel.

Portland Cement

Flour, Feed and Provisions.

John Ballantine
GEORGETOWN, - - ONT
Phone 30

First Invest
IN A
HOME

It will pay a higher rate of interest than any Stock or Bond.

It will ensure your family from the ills—physical and otherwise—that come from overstrain from lack of a HOME.

It will rest you, restore you and repay you.

To get satisfaction buy your Supplies from

J. B. Mackenzie

Lumber Planing Mills at
Acton and Georgetown

Ready For Spring

[illegible] kinds of wire fence and gates. Now is the time to get your wire from the old reliable agent at practically the old price.

Cedar Posts Always on Hand

All orders and work promptly attended to.

Jno. H. Smith
Esquesing P.O.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
284 University St., Montreal.

Arthur B. Castell
Y.M.C.A. COLLEGE OF MUSIC
London, England
Graduate Professional Course, Guildhall
Teacher of Piano, Organ, Cornet, Violin and Singing
Tuition Fee (in any branch) $1.25 per term of 20 lessons, at my residence Main St., Georgetown, or at pupil's home.
Pianos Tuned.

Do You Know
of a better asset than a
Practical Education

It is a stepping stone to success and while many have succeeded in the past with little or no education, yet 20th century competition and enterprise requires the business man of the future to be Thoroughly Qualified for his work.

THE
Guelph
Business College
GUELPH, ONT.
has a modern course of study just suited to the needs of the ambitious boy or girl.
We placed 6 students in the past 10 days and had numerous other calls.
Investigate and you will enroll
A. L. BOUCK, Principal

- LEE SING -
LAUNDRY
The Old Reliable Laundry
First-Class work guaranteed at
THE LOWEST PRICE
Shirts 5c.
NO MAGIC !! GENUINE

OUR TAN SHOES

We are certainly showing some particularly choice styles in Men's Tan Footwear for the Spring and Summer season.

The New Mahogany Tans will be very popular and they ought to be, for Tan Shoes are always so very comfortable and easy to care for.

We are exclusive Agents for the Regal Shoe.

RUMFORD
THE SHOE MAN
"The Home of Better Shoes"

PATTERSON'S
Meat Market

Choicest Fresh and Salt Meats, Butter, Eggs, Canned Goods, Etc.

Watch our Window
for extra good values on Fridays and Saturdays
Choice Beef sold by Quarters Prices

Any person having Veal Calves for sale, please phone or write us.
We carry a full line of all kinds of fresh Fish

W. J. PATTERSON
PHONE 1 GEORGETOWN

We Sell Only Reliable Goods

Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

A. B. Wilson
Main Street, Next McGibbon Hotel

—ESTABLISHED 1864—

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

CAPITAL PAID UP	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Fund - -	7,245,000
Deposits - - -	67,000,000
Total Assets - -	93,000,000

Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent.

C. W. Grandy, - Manager
Georgetown Branch.

ESQUESING HYMN

For our valiant soldiers,
And for those at sea,
Britain's bravest sailors,
Lord, we pray to Thee.
Thou par'st shield from danger,
Earth and sea, and air;
May Thine in vain disclose
Be thy special care.

When in darkness resting,
Arms are laid aside,
Lord, do Thou protect Your
Still with Thine aegis.
And if they in fighting
Should not think of Thee
Do not then forget them,
Still their saviour be:

Lord, when sick and wounded,
Far purchance from ease,
Let Thy healing spirit
Save them from despair.
Saviour, be Thou near them,
All their prayers to hear;
Strengthen, watch and comfort,
When none else is near.

All our unknown dangers,
Lord, to Thee are known.
Thou art God of Battles,
Thou, and Thou alone.
And, although around them
Tens of thousands die,
Thou can'st keep in safety
Those for whom we cry.

To Day's Story.

AN OLD TIME FARM

And the Methods That Were in Use in the Year 1840.

DAYS OF THE SIMPLE LIFE.

When All Kinds of Clothing Were Made at Home. When Eggs Sold For a Shilling a Dozen and the High Cost of Living Was Not a Big Problem.

In view of the modern day high cost of living and of the many wonderful advances made in the last century—the railroad, telegraph, the ocean cable, the telephone, the automobile and farm and labor saving machinery of all kinds and the amazing changes these inventions have necessarily wrought in all directions in almost every walk of life—it may be of interest to recall living conditions on a farm in the year 1840.

The farm I have in mind consisted of 200 acres. The stock was fifteen cows, a yoke of oxen, twenty sheep, an old white horse, a dozen pigs, fifty hens, ten geese, a few ducks and a flock of turkeys.

The farm [illegible] was carded at a "fulling" mill and made into rolls for spinning.

At home it was spun into yarn and woven on a hand loom. For beds it was left white; for clothing it was dyed any color desired. A competent housewife could make dyes of logwood, indigo or cochineal. The white and black wool were mixed to produce a gray like the Confederate uniform.

There were no ready made clothes; all clothes were made in the home. There was no woven underwear. Stockings were knitted at home as well as mittens and tippets. Caps with ear laps were of rabbit skin. There were no shoes. In the winter boots came up to the knees.

Several cows were killed each year. There was a tannery near by, where the skins were tanned. A shoemaker made our boots. They were usually too small and gave much trouble and pain.

The flax, cut and laid down until the fiber loosened from the woody part, was put through a heckle worked by hand and then spun and woven. This strong linen cloth was used for summer clothing, towels, etc. The seed was saved to make flaxseed tea (a medicine) or poultice for bruises.

For food we had everything needed—fresh meat, potatoes, beets, cabbages, parsnips, pumpkins for pies, apples, which lasted from fall to spring; cider, which gave us vinegar or produced a cider champagne.

Half a dozen pigs killed in the fall gave us plenty of ham and bacon, lard, sausages and salt pork. The hams and bacon were hung up in the smokehouse, a small building with no opening except the door. A small fire produced more smoke than heat, but gave the hams and bacon a very delicious flavor.

There were plenty of chickens for roasting and pullets and eggs, turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas, occasionally a roast goose with apple sauce.

From the cows' milk we made both butter and cheese. What butter and cheese the family did not consume was sold in a nearby village. Butter usually brought 12½ cents a pound. Cheese was also made at home, as there were neither creameries nor cheese factories. Cheese was sold at 5 to 6 cents a pound. All eggs not used went to the village store and brought 10 cents to 12 cents a dozen.

Every farmer made his own soap. It was called soft soap. It was soft, but very strong, and took the dirt off your hands and face very thoroughly and some skin also unless you were careful in your ablutions.

Little was heard of the world at large. Twenty miles from the railroad the great four horse stagecoach came every day, bringing the mails. There were few newspapers or magazines. The telegraph was unknown. The Atlantic cable did not succeed until 1866. There were only twenty-three miles of railroad in 1830.

All the wonderful agencies which have added to the power of man in the last century will not be lost, but will be added to constantly. The many problems of the modern day high cost of living can only be solved by time and the efforts of our greatest minds.—Warner Miller

How Indigo Is Produced.

A primitive but effective method of obtaining indigo in southern India is practiced by the natives. The plant is tightly packed the day it is cut, in a large vat, into which water is run, and boards are then placed over the top and are kept in position by heavy crossbeams. The plant is allowed to soak for ten or twelve hours, during which time a heavy fermentation takes place. The liquid is then drained off into another vat, after which coolies beat and stir the soaked mass briskly with flails until the dye begins to congeal. The whole is then allowed to settle. The clear liquid is drained off, and the residue is boiled in copper vessels. It is then ground into hard cakes ready for the market.

A Cool Soldier.

A French grenadier who was examined at some length by a field marshal, placed his plate on the mantel and placed the cannon, but it did not go off. Without moving a muscle the veteran cried, "Four days in the cells for keeping your drum in a bad state!"

Hair is not to be mentioned in a bald man's house.—Livonian Proverb.

A MEMORABLE ECLIPSE.

When the Sun Was Totally Obscured in This Country in 1806.

The most remarkable eclipse of the sun witnessed in the United States in the centuries since its discovery took place on June 16, 1806. There were eclipses previous and since then, but that of 1806 is regarded by astronomers as the most memorable of all, that of Aug. 7, 1869, being the next in grandeur and interest.

The eclipse of 1806 was to be seen over all parts of North America. Fortunately the day was a remarkably fine one, scarcely a cloud being visible in any part of the heavens. The sun's entire surface was covered at twenty-seven minutes and thirty seconds past 11 o'clock.

James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, though but a youth at the time of the eclipse, was so enthusiastic an observer of the spectacle that twenty-five years after the event he wrote a minute account of what he saw and how he felt during the wonderful occurrence.

Mr. Cooper states that as he and other spectators in his company first discerned through their glasses the oval form of the moon darkening the sun's light an exclamation of delight, almost triumphant, burst involuntarily from the lips of all. The people began gathering into the street. Their usual labors were abandoned, and all faces were turned upward.

The noonday heat began to lessen, and there was something of the coolness of early morning. Mr. Cooper further states that "all living creatures seemed thrown into a state of agitation. The birds were fluttering to and fro in great excitement. They seemed to mistrust that this was not the gradual approach of evening and were undecided in their movements. Even the dogs became uneasy and drew nearer to their masters.

"Every house now gave up its tenants. As the light faded more and more with every passing moment children came after the other the stars came into view, which filled the spirit with singular sensations."

The general phenomena at all the places where the eclipse was complete or nearly so were the vacillation of the wind, the deep, strange shadow, the yellowish pink of the atmosphere in the west, the flickering and wavy appearance of the sun's rays when the eclipse was at its height, the chilly feeling, the disturbance among the birds and fowls and the sight of certain planets with the naked eye.

ALASKA'S LONG SPUR.

The Aleutian Islands Chain Over a Thousand Miles in Length.

Few persons are aware that the shortest route from San Francisco to Japan is by way of Alaska. Nearly a thousand miles are saved to vessels trading with the orient by coasting along the Aleutian islands rather than following the Hawaiian route.

The Aleutian islands, more than 150 in number, which extend in a chain east and west for more than a thousand miles, are inhabited by the remnant of the Aleuts. Their war of the revolution closed just as the American Revolutionary war began. So patriotic were the Aleuts, so brave in their struggle for independence, that they succumbed to the Russians only after a conflict of nearly fifty years, and then simply because the race was almost exterminated in the struggle.

While the Aleutian islands must eventually form an important link in the commerce between the United States and the orient, other islands link our country with the vast empire to the north. In the narrow Bering strait lie two little islands, one occupied by Russia, the other by the United States, so that citizens of the two great nations live on respective islands within a few miles of each other.

Evening Schools.

Evening schools owe their existence to the Rev. Thomas Charles, who about 1811 set up one at Bala, Wales, which proved to be quite successful. In 1820 or 1840 the English Bishop Hinds strongly recommended such schools for poor adults, who, on account of enforced labor, had no chance to secure an education. The idea was taken in hand by the British privy council in 1861, and from that date evening schools began to be considered seriously. At the present time they are numerous throughout Great Britain, America and many other leading nations.

Had No Time to Spare.

The stage was all set in the Ritz-Carlton hotel for the presentation of a magnificent sixteenth century cabinet to Thomas A. Edison. It was a copy of a piece carved for Louis XII. of France, which Mr. Edison had admired while in France. At the appointed hour the inventor was absent. A telephone call to his home in Orange, N. J., elicited the laconic reply: "I'm too busy. Ship it over here."

Superfluous.

The Beauty—Don't you think that a husband should occasionally tell his wife that she's beautiful? The Beast—Nope! Wholly superfluous. If she is beautiful she knows she is, and if she isn't beautiful she thinks she is.

Boosting.

"That man says your wife has the most beautiful hair of any woman in the city."

"He's trying to work up trade."

"Does he deal in hair tonics?"

"No; he sold her the hair."—Houston Post.

NOW ABOUT POTATOES

Grow Some and Keep Down the High Prices.

TOMATOES ALSO A GOOD LINE

Not All Danger of Frosts Should be Passed Before Tender Crops Are Put in the Ground.

(By A. U. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Some of our vegetables are very tender and should not be planted until after all danger of frost is over. It must be remembered that because the soil is ready to receive the plants it is not absolutely necessary that the grower should set the plants out. Potatoes planted out between 24th May and even the first of June will give excellent results. Tomatos may be set out after the 6th of June and good returns expected, as some seasons a severe frost destroys many tomato plants as late as June 6th. Vine crops such as cucumber and squash may be planted after all danger of frost is over.

POTATOES. Potatoes are one crop which may be planted on land which is considered to be in a very rough condition. Possibly there is no better crop to be planted on land which has been in sod for a number of years. Medium-sized tubers of good quality should be secured and they should be cut so that there are at least two eyes in each piece or set. It is a good plan in a small garden to have the soil prepared fairly well, then cut the seed and commence planting. Furrows may be made with the hoe about six inches deep and two feet apart. The sets may be placed twelve inches apart in the bottom of the furrow and should be covered with two inches of soil. This will leave the young plant more or less in a trench. As the plants grow the soil will be gradually dragged up and the trench will be filled. It will be necessary to cultivate the soil between the rows so as to keep down weeds, and at the same time soil should be gradually drawn up to the tops in sufficient quantities so that the growing roots will not be exposed to the sunlight, which will cause them to turn green and be of inferior quality. If an early variety has been planted and a vigorous growth has resulted it is possible that some may be fit to dig in August. By removing some of the soil from around a hill with the hand one can tell whether they are fit to dig. If the potatoes are grown for winter use they do not need to be dug until quite late in the fall. The tops will die down at the first frost, but it is not absolutely necessary that they be dug immediately. Popular vegetables either fresh or in a preserved condition. It may be grown quite easily in the backyard. The better practice with tomatoes is to purchase the plants ready for transplanting rather than attempting to grow these plants if one has not had experience in handling a hot-bed. Plants having a large root system are best, and the stock in any case should at least be the size of a lead pencil. The soil should be thoroughly prepared before planting time, possibly a crop of lettuce or radish may be taken from the same, but it is always advisable to have plenty of manure incorporated in the soil. A shallow hole may be made with the common hoe to insert the roots of the tomato plant. These roots should be thoroughly watered so that the soil will cling close to the roots when they are set out in the garden. The plant should be set fairly deep and the earth should be firmed around the roots. If the season is dry and hot, water may be poured around the plant in order to facilitate growth. These plants may be set two feet apart if they are to be trained on stakes and kept from covering a large space in the garden. These stakes should be preferably six feet long, two inches wide, and one inch thick. They may be driven into the soil a few days after the plant has been set out and the plants tied up to the stick with a piece of twine or cotton in such a manner that the tie will be directly under the leaf. As the plant developes in size in front of each leaf a slender growth called a side shoot will appear. These must be removed by pressing them out with the thumb when very small. Four or five ties will be necessary to support the plant. As a result of the staking fruits of a superior quality will ripen earlier than those grown on the ground.

CELERY. Celery may be grown in many garden soils if they have been heavily dressed with manure. For the backyard gardener it will be much better if the plants are secured ready for setting out about the 24th of May. All the plants should be set on the level from six to eight inches apart in the row and from two feet to thirty inches between the rows. It will be found necessary to water celery more than any other crop in the garden, and the soil between the rows should be stirred constantly. In the fall when the celery has reached sufficient height it will be found necessary to blanch it. Possibly the best method being to stand twelve inch boards against the rows of plants, holding them in position with stakes at each end. In from ten days to two weeks the celery plants will have grown considerably, and owing to the exclusion of the light will have become fairly well whitened, which improves the quality. The celery plants should be used as soon as possible after blanching. Other methods of blanching celery are the drawing of earth up around the plant gradually, commencing when the head of the plants are about four inches above the ground. Brown paper is sometimes tied around each individual head.

O. A. C. 72 Oats

Grown from registered seed. Germination test 92%. 40 lbs. to measured bushel. Beautiful seed, $1.10 per bus. Bradley & Hunt, Cedar Vale Farm, Georgetown.—4-26-tf.

Exzema Wash

A touch of D.D.D. to any eczema sore or itching eruption and you'll be able to rest and sleep once more. Think—just a touch! Is it worth trying? Get a trial bottle to-day. Your money back if the first bottle does not relieve you.

T. V. HOURIGAN, Georgetown.

D.D.D.
The Liquid Wash