THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

Seventy-First Year of Publication | The Georgetown Herald, Wednesday Evening, October 6th, 1937. | $1.50 per Annum in Advance; $2.00 to U.S.A.

The Georgetown Herald
J. M. MOORE
Publisher and Proprietor
Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association

C.N.R. Time Table
Effective Sept. 26th
(Standard Time)

Going East	
Passenger	7.10 a.m.
Passenger and Mail	10.08 a.m.
Passenger and Mail	8.40 p.m.
Passenger for Toronto	9.17 p.m.
Passenger, Sundays only	7.31 p.m.
Going West	
Passenger and Mail	8.34 a.m.
Passenger	2.24 p.m.
Passenger and Mail	8.52 p.m.
Passenger	12.2[illegible] a.m.
Passenger, Sunday	11.19 p.m.
Going North	
Mail and Passenger	8.45 a.m.
Going South	
Mail and Passenger	6.52 p.m.

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A prominent official of hte telephone company was rudely aroused from his slumbers by the insistent ringing of the telephone. After bruising his toe on a chair and "seeing the stars," he reached the telephone.

Official (growling)—"Hello!"

Loud Masculine Voice — "Are you an official of the telephone company?"

Official — "Yes, what cared do for you?"

Voice—"Tell me, how do you like getting out of bed at two o'clock in the morning to answer a wrong number call?"

Man—"Has your wife changed very much since you married her?"

Friend—"Yes, my habits, my own friends, and my hours."

DREAMER

He trod the path that hundreds of his kind
And humble calling trod. And yet a mine,
Of worthless surrounded him as fence
Of blooms may hide a lovely soul and mind.
His face held radiance, which the wholly blind
Could feel and see, as he drew near a door.
Young head and shoulders lifted, which before
Had slumped beneath a weight of daily grind.
Blue jeans may house a heart of rarest joys,
Small matter if Life's grime and soot has stained.
For men who practice living honourwise,
Swinging a shining pail must clang and noise
Becomes a game . . . and broader vision gained.
For men who walk with dreaming in their eyes.

—Irene Archer.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK
OCTOBER 3rd to 9th

FIRE PREVENTION IN THE HOME

The best place for fire prevention to start is in the home. Charity should start there according to the ancient saying, and certainly safety should come first. In order to safeguard the home, inspection should be made, not only Fire Prevention Week but periodically throughout the year. All heating and lighting equipment examined, chimney and pipes kept clean of soot. No smoke pipes permitted through combustible walls; disposition of ashes safeguarded. The fuse cabinet should be of metal or asbestos lined. Fuses in all fuse blocks, none of them bridged, and not over 15 ampere fuses used in branch circuits. All drop cords should be insulated, and not supported on any conductive material. Electric irons always detached when not in use and kept on metal stands.

Matches should be kept out of the reach of children and the children should be regularly taught the danger of fire and not to play with matches.

Closets should be kept clean and all rubbish removed from the entire premises. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Perhaps that is the reason it always plays such an important part in fire prevention.

It is not the intention to give all the details of home inspection. You have already admitted to yourselves that you can safeguard your own homes. Put the impulse into action. Start this Fire Prevention Campaign in your home where fire ever lurks to destroy you and yours. And then by vigilance and regular re-inspection, you will be adding greatly to your store of safety and happiness for all time to come.

A woman went into a bank to cash a cheque. The cashier asked her to endorse it, but she did not know what he meant. "That's all right," said the cashier. "Just sign your name exactly as you would on your letters and I'll give you the money."

So she carefully wrote on the back of the cheque, "Your loving Mary."

PICOBAC

Our New $250,000 Stations

Canada's most powerful broadcasting stations—the 50,000-watt transmitters being erected at Hornby, Ont., and at Vercheres, Quebec, as the first step in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's plan of a two-million-dollar chain of stations across the country—soon will be ready to flash entertainment and information to millions of listeners throughout the continent.

For the last three months or more a squad of radio engineers and construction men have been slumping away at Hornby, 23 miles from Toronto, as the crow flies, to have one of the continent's most modern broadcasting stations ready to flash its signals into the ether by early in October. The same work has been going on at Vercheres. English reports are that CBL, the Ontario station, and CBF, the Quebec job, both will be ready on time.

Ultimately, General Manager Gladstone Murray and his staff of CBC engineers hope to have a chain of eight such super-powered broadcasting stations across Canada.

Each station reads in the neighborhood of $250,000. With the exception of broadcasting transmitters, each station will be identically the same from aerial to transmitter house. Such broadcasting plants will be erected at Halifax and at Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Vancouver and possibly at Ottawa. These latter stations, however, are still part of the CBC's plans for the future. Today, the Ontario and Quebec stations are a reality!

At Hornby, radio and steel men have erected a giant vertical antenna. This aerial, one of the world's most modern, consists of 54 tons of steel which pierces 647 feet into the air. The tip of the tower is 300 feet higher than the Bank of Commerce in Toronto which is the tallest building in the British Empire!

This giant, diamond-shaped tower, according to engineers, will act as CBL's aerial, shooting broadcasts which originate in Toronto to thousands of Canadian and U.S. listeners within a radius of many hundreds of miles.

The tower, tapers down at its base to rest upon a porcelain insulator—a hollow insulator merely 8 inches at the base and 30 inches tall! The entire tower, according to the technicians, sits upon this comparatively tiny porcelain affair which weighs in the neighborhood of 5000 pounds!

Four guy wires support the giant tower. Pre-stretched at the factory, these 600-foot long guys will hold the tower in a 125-mile-an-hour gale.

No less than five tons of concrete have been poured into the ground to form the base of the tower. Upon this base the insulator rests, supporting the mass of steel girders.

Lightning, considered an even greater menace than wind and ice, will have no more effect on the quality of CBL's broadcasts than water on a duck's back.

Every inch of metal on the 30 acres of property owned by the broadcasting station will be grounded. And this, of course, will include the aerial tower. Thus, lightning striking the tower merely will find its way into the ground! This system is said to be the first of its kind for high powered stations in the world.

In the all-cement transmitter house, every piece of metal will be grounded. The stove, refrigerator, sink, window sills and mechanical equipment will be made safe for the engineer to handle. On the tower itself there will be two 500-watt lights at the peak and, in addition, lights will be spotted every 150 feet on the side of the steel girders. Aeroplanes should have no difficulty spotting the aerial and steering clear.

Lights on the aerial will be switched on and off automatically. An electric eye arrangement has been installed which makes it possible for the powerful globes to be turned on as soon as dusk falls. They will be switched off, of course, with the coming of dawn.

With the aid of an intricate ground system, it is expected that the antenna will be some pumpkins when it comes to slicing through the ether and driving broadcasts home into loudspeakers throughout the continent.

Approximately 30 miles of copper wire have been buried nine inches underground at Hornby by the radio technicians.

These ground wires—there are 120 of them—radiate from the base of the tower. Each wire is exactly 647 feet long, the same length as the height of the tower! These are equally as important as the tower itself in casting the station's signals to the wide world.

"Two of the highest efficiency transmitters ever designed," according to the C.B.C. engineers, are being assembled at Montreal for early installation in the modern, glass-fronted transmitter house now nearly complete at Hornby and a similar building at Vercheres.

The transmitter, as a matter of fact, are said to be the only ones of their kind on the continent.

Special tubes—giant output tubes costing in the neighborhood of $1,000 each, have been manufactured for these transmitters. An interesting angle to these especially designed valves, incidentally, is that they'll not only be used to pound programs on the air. The heat they cast off will be harnessed and will be used to keep the entire CBL and CBF transmitter buildings warm!

Water jackets will be built around the copper base of each tube and the water, after it has served its purpose in cooling the tubes, will be drained off to keep the buildings heated.

According to Dr. Augustine Frigon, assistant general manager and technical chief of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, those living in the Hornby district need have no fear of the new station blanketing reception. The official word is out that everyone suffering from too much CBL power which, as a result, would make it impossible to tune in other stations, will be given wave traps. These gadgets, it is said, should clear up the trouble. Modern receivers, however, shouldn't be bothered by the strong CBL signals.

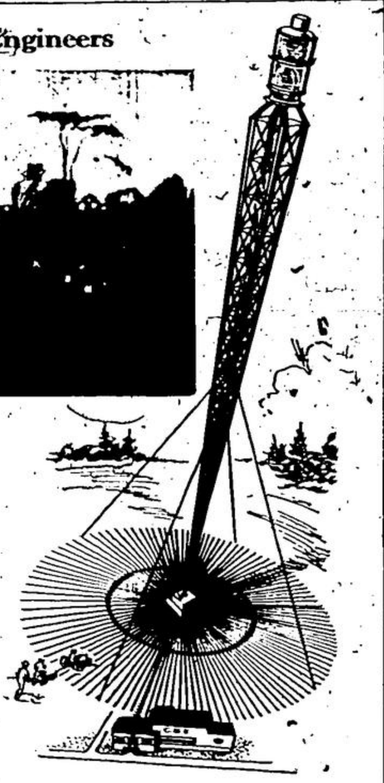
Speaking of blanketing, such isn't always the case in the immediate neighborhood of a broadcasting station. Take the case of CKCL, the 100 watt Toronto station, for instance.

Studios of CKCL, as you know, are located on University Ave. About two miles away, on Cherry St., the transmitter and towers send the station's broadcasts on the air. Regularly, according to Chief Engineer Ernie Swan of the station, CKCL is heard by listeners in Australia, thousands of miles away. Yet, in the studio's own back yard, just two miles from the transmitter, it is impossible for a receiver to tune in the station!

The explanation, according to Swan, is simple. The waves from CKCL's aerial, shooting away up in the sky are reflected by the Heaviside layer and end up around Australia and such distant points. Yet these waves don't get a chance to reach the studio's back yard because of downtown buildings. It seems that these buildings, in a direct line between the studio and the transmitter, absorb the waves.

This, of course, is not the case in other parts of the city where CKCL is well heard.—By James Annan in the Toronto Star Weekly.

Plow Assists Radio Engineers



Even in these days of advanced science the radio engineer turns to the humble plow — perhaps man's first mechanical achievement — to assist him in the construction of an ultra-modern high powered broadcasting station. Here we see the plow, specially designed by J. B. Radford, in charge of installation of the two 50 kilowatt stations, at Hornby, Ontario, and Vercheres, Quebec, which are being built for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation by the Northern Electric Company, Limited, in Montreal. The plow is used for the burying of 15 miles of copper wire in the form of a huge wheel at the base of the 650 ft. radiating tower, at the top of which, as shown in our sketch, is an aerial beacon. This mass of wire forms a perfect ground system and is as wide as the tower is high. These two stations, the most powerful in Canada, will be on the air early this Fall.

HOME IMPROVEMENT

A room can be no better than its floors. No matter how attractive the furniture or rugs may be, if the floors are unsightly the appearance of the room is spoiled.

If you plan to modernise and improve the appearance of your home, it will be wise to pay special attention to your floors. If the wood is in good condition the general procedure is to scrape, varnish and wax but if the wood is not in a condition to take this treatment there are other ways to make the floor attractive.

Any tracks in the wood may be filled and the floor painted black or dark red. Floors of this type are frequently found in very old houses.

There are also many composition coverings on the market which may be laid over the old floor.

The Home Improvement Plan offers the home owner an opportunity to borrow funds for redecorating at a very low rate of interest.

VERY TALL MEN DIE YOUNG

Very tall men are not long livers. While this prospect applies to men of excessive height, it does not apply to men of six feet, one, two or three inches. Experience shows that the age of such is normal. It is the giants who die young.

The famous giants of history, namely:

Peter Tuchan, 8 ft. 7 in., died at 29 years; Christopher Munster, 8 ft. 6 in., died at 45 years; O'Brien ("Byrne"), 8 ft. 4 in., died at 22 years; Patrick Colter, 8 ft. 4 in., died at 45 years; Antonious of Syria, 7 ft. 7 in., died at 25 years; Bank Clerk of England, 7 ft. 6 in. died at 32 years; Robert Hale, 7 ft. 6 in., died at 43 years.

The average age at death of these men, whose history is well authenticated, is only 34 years.

Giants are not normal people. The great majority have glandular defects, of which excessive tallness is but one symptom.

The present generation of people on the American continent is definitely taller than any former one. The reason for this is in all probability that they have been more rationally fed and better cared for in childhood than the people of former generations. The better sanitary conditions under which people of the present day live have had much to do with the increase of longevity which is 15 years above that of any generation of our predecessors.

What Do Tall Men Die Of?

An analysis of the cause of death among men of over 6 feet by one of the insurance companies showed that the cause of death in this group was much the same as in ordinary persons. There was no excess, for example, of tuberculosis. Actually it was low among this group. The mortality from influenza and pneumonia was a trifle high. The mortality from the degenerative diseases was high only among the overweights, a condition which is also common to overweight men of lesser stature. —By John W. S. McCullough, M.D., D.P.H.

A young actor applied for work to the casting director of the Big Noise Film Company.

"Nothing doing at present," said the big man. "See me in two months' time."

"If you really want me you'd better sign me on now," replied the actor, "there are lots of other companies after me."

"Oh?" queried the director doubtfully. "And what companies are they?"

"The gas company, the water company and the electric light company."

Mrs. Smith rushed into her living room.

Mrs. Smith—"Oh, John, I dropped my diamond ring off my finger and I can't find it anywhere."

John (calmly)—"It's all right dear. I came across it in my trousers pocket."

Some Notes of Old Georgetown

I have been asked to write some notes on the Georgetown of Old. It is suggested that they might prove interesting to present-day citizens in town and country surrounding. Here are a few notes put together quite roughly as you will see:

To show how changes take place as the years go by, I remember attending several banquets in the Thompson House, corner of Main and Guelph streets—now a garage. Mr. Thompson kept a very orderly house. He was succeeded, I think, by a Mr. Biggar.

Thomas Rose was a worthy citizen, whose store was the building of the original Methodist Church in town. It still stands on the lot opposite the Mackenzie planning mills.

Richard Creelman in his factory just south, manufactured knitting machines, since back in the seventies. He really did much for the industry in Canada.

W. H. Kahrs, afterwards in the Council and Reeve, was the Georgetown photographer for a long time. His pictures had the reputation of never flattering the original.

Annie Clark was the children's favorite, and plenty of the older people will remember her candies and ice cream—the exact quality not obtainable now.

"Doc" Cain was the barber who gave a shave and a head rub (nothing ever like it) for a dime.

W. I. Jackson was a grocer in a frame building where the Gibbon's Block now stands. He was a long-time resident.

T. J. Wheeler, jeweler, was for many years in the building occupied by Dominion Stores. His grandson T. J. is now one of the associate editors of the "Toronto Star Weekly".

The "Herald" was for many years prior to 1884 published in the large flat over Creelman's. About that time the plant was moved to "The Herald" block, where it is at present. The paper, under another name, was at first printed where the original town hall used to stand—in the vacant corner north of Guelph street and just north west of the present town hall. One wonders why this choice building lot has remained vacant so long. The Georgetown weekly paper has done a real service to the community during the 73 years since it was first established. Looking back I would say that its editorial policy while in charge of the undersigned was Independent—with a slant.

The first manager of the Bank of Hamilton, that is when it was opened in a building opposite the Presbyterian church, was a Mr. Colquhoun of Hamilton. When they moved to the new building now occupied by the Telephone office, I think H. M. Watson was manager.

A Mr. Donnally had the stationery and fancy goods store next building south; followed by J. H. Jackson who later had what was really a department store, south of Young street.

I do not recall the occupants of the smaller stores next. I know there was a barber shop and then just north of the Clark House (now McGibbon House) there was Wm. Thompson, a grocer. I remember him as a boy, for once when I with my brother drove some prize cattle from near Acton to Georgetown Fair, we called to buy some refreshments at Mr. Thompson's.

Then there was the Clark House, Thomas Clark was a quiet thoughtful man, and after his retirement, a good while ago came to Toronto to live, where he later passed away.

Adam D. Thomson, (prior to him Francis Barclay) had for a long time the store in the opposite south corner. He was conscientious and popular. He was always an interested citizen.

If I remember rightly William Austen's shoe store was next. He had a son John who went into the manufacture of jewelery many years ago, and John's son still carries on in Toronto.

McKay Bros., grocers, were for many years right there on Main street. I make a guess that it must be nearly seventy years since Hugh McKay opened business here. His son William and daughter Mrs. Wetherald are, happily, still with us.

J. G. Wilson was also near that spot. For some time he was the only undertaker in town. His sons, William and Albert still reside—the latter in Red Deer, Alberta.

Mr. Thomas Rustin was one of the town's leading druggists for a long period. He had a "reputation for integrity and was one of the men of those early days who both quietly and officially helped to maintain law and order, which was not especially hard to do.

Thos. Whittaker, hardware, was there also. He was an old-style business man, but kept a very good store. I remember calling upon him once for an "ad" for "The Herald". He looked over his glasses at the young editor, as was his custom, but there was no "ad".

Around the Church street corner was Charles Phillips, insurance, and near him John Rae, tailor.

I think John Ballantine, good citizen and genial Irishman, had the frame store where the Kennedy Block now stands.

Who had the corner on Main Street now vacant, I do not remember. Later, H. W. Kennedy kept a store there until he built a fine block near by. He was greatly interested in municipal affairs and was Reeve and Justice of the Peace. He was a kindly and wise counsellor.

In a small office building near by was G. S. Goodwillie, lawyer, a man well versed in the law. For a long time he was clerk of the Municipality.

Next was the Mechanics' Institute building owned by Major Grant. It was the Public Library and very useful in its day. It had a fine front room for those who wished to discuss local problems or politics and sometimes religion—and play chess. Some of the frequenters were Joseph Barber, H. P. Lawson, Major Grant, Dougald Reid, Rev. Mr. Duff, Edwin Search, in charge of the building and numerous others whom I do not off-hand re-call. If anyone has a copy of the poem, "The Deacon's Dream," it was produced here. I believe Rev. Mr. Duff was suspected.

Dougald Ried had a good property, including his hardware store that still stands, his son John being now proprietor. Dougald Ried was a kind hearted man, but you wouldn't know it when you first met him. I remember having an argument with him in his store one day. He warmed up a bit, and finally told me he didn't want to talk to me. He was much older than I so I walked out, but we were really good friends ever after.

John McDermid, grocer, was a trusted Scotchman and I knew him intimately for many years.

Wm. McLeod on the corner had a large store, well managed in its various departments. He really did business in a very large part of the counties around. He dealth largely in what the farmers produced and did an immense trade. He gave liberal time to municipal affairs, town and county councils and politics. His successor in the corner (now owned by a bank) was M. John McBean who is also by this time regarded as among the older residents.

Around the Young Street corner at the rear were the stables of Wm. McCallum and Thos. Watson. Wm. McCallum was a genial fellow and popular with travellers, who patronized his business well. A son is the greatly esteemed rector of York Mills Anglican Church. Thos. Watson was rugged in appearance and diligent in business.

On the opposite Main Street corner there was the Bennett House, Robert Bennett, proprietor. His line of business was not easy in the time when it was much disturbed by attempts at legislation, but his later days were pleasant and peaceful.

Frank Taylor was a respected business man in the west side of Main Street. There was a demand in those days for harness for horses; now not so much. Mr. Taylor spent his declining years in Toronto.

The Col W. P. Moore, who began business just near the corner of Main and Guelph Streets, East side moved down and built the block which later was the place of business of W. C. Anthony, now R. H. Thompson & Co. Col Moore died just a little time ago leaving a large estate.

Culp and McKenzie carried on an extensive carriage, and blacksmith business on the next corner for many years. Hiram Culp was equipped by ability and experience for the practical side; Daniel McKenzie was the business manager. It is rather surprising to know at this date that Mr. McKenzie was but 57 years of age when he died, in the summer of 1883. Mr. Culp passed away more recently.

From Wesleyan Street (so called I suppose because the Wesleyan church was built there) to the next side street, I do not recall that there was much business on that district of Main Street. The pond occupied a good deal of the space.

I think it was Crawford Bros. of Guelph who built the planing mill, just about as it still stands, although additions were made by J. B. McKenzie. The mill was once operated by Aldous & Ryder and I think Mr. Aldous was also an undertaker. I remember a political meeting in the town hall, evidently under Liberal auspices. Mr. Aldous (not a Liberal) was present. It was at the time when tariffs were being warmly discussed, especially their respect on the price of dry goods—cotton for instance. During the speech, Mr. Aldous ventured to interrupt the speaker and ask: "What about the price of cotton?" J. W. Burgough, the cartoonist, was in town a few days later and one of his cartoons pictured Mr. Aldous at a funeral wearing a high hat with a white cotton band, and draped down the back.

Donald McKinnon was the blacksmith who did business in the stone building, now a dwelling, I think, west of Main Street, north. Mr. McKinnon was a genial Scotch citizen. In the final years of his life his home was just near the shop, and this he called "Liberty Hall," where his friends called freyuently to comfort him in his declining years.

Georgetown once had a brewery operated by a German citizen named Brinkerhoffe. It was on Main Street, north of Guelph Street, and in small fashion, he manufacturered a beverage for which there is still some demand.

More than a half century ago the Hamilton and North Western Railway was built from Hamilton to Barrie. The construction was preceded by a campaign for business which included votes by various "groups" of sections in the country. A bonus of $65,000.00 was voted, "much to the disapproval of a large number of the ratepayers. A station was built on the Moore farm, north of the "white bridge," and then there was the junction station, and an over-head crossing at the Grand Trunk Railway. A hotel was built just opposite the main station, where the building, as a dwelling, still stands. George Gibbs was the proprietor for some years. He was striking in appearance, but not otherwise. He was a very popular and very successful auctioneer; had a real sense of humor and was fluent of speech. The railway did good business independently for some years and then sold out to the Grand Trunk. Some of those who fought the bonus by their speeches and votes remembered that in the argument between the Country and the Board of Directors of the railway there was included a little clause which affirmed that if the railway ever ceased to be an "independent, competing road," the $65,000.00 bonus was to be returned to the County. The Grand Trunk refused to comply and the case went to the courts. Outstanding lawyers like Christopher Robinson, K.C., and Hon. Edward Blake, argued the case at Osgoode Hall; the county won and the $65,000.00 was returned. The money was invested and the interest through the years is being used in the support of the Public Schools of certain sections of the county.

There was once a grist mill in Georgetown and fifty years or more

(Continued on Page 4)

Fresh CHOCOLATE Puff BISCUITS 2 Lbs. 27c
Thanksgiving Specials
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Clover Leaf PILCHARDS 1-lb. Tin 12c
Prince HERRING lb. 10c
SPECIAL Morton SALT 3 Pkgs. 10c
Quality Cereal Spaghetti or MACARONI 2 Lbs. 13c
Canadian Prize Baking POWDER 1-lb. Tin 17c
Pure, Black PEPPER ¼-lb. 10c
Aylmer New Pack Tomato JUICE 2 25-oz. Tins 19c
Kraft Miracle Whip DRESSING 8½-oz. Jar 19c
Chocolate Flavored TODDY ½-lb. Tin 23c 1-lb. Tin 39c
Washing SODA 2 Pkgs. 6c
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