Enjoy tea at its best

"SALADA" TEA

AFTER EVERY MEAL

AIDS DIGESTION

Your Eyes

Headaches, Tired, Drowsy Feeling are symptoms of Eye Strain. We specialize in a thorough Eye Examination — 18 year's experience. For Glasses of QUALITY that give comfort . . . For Glasses at a reasonable price . . . Consult

O. T. WALKER, R.O.

OPTOMETRIST, EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, Brampton who is at ROBB'S DRUG STORE, GEORGETOWN, the second Wednesday of every month.

Or you may consult O. T. Walker at his office in Brampton

SAFE · DIRECT · ECONOMICAL

LEAVE GEORGETOWN (Eastern Standard Time)

TO TORONTO	TO KITCHENER	TO OWEN SOUND
a 7.00 a.m. 4.15 p.m.	x 9.35 a.m. c 3.55 p.m.	xb8.50 p.m. 9.35 a.m
8.00 a.m. 6.30 p.m.	11.30 a.m. a 4.55 p.m.	d11.30 p.m. a4.55 p.m
12.00 p.m. 9.15 p.m.	x 1.55 p.m. x 6.55 p.m.	e12.30 a.m. b6.50 p.m

x—Through to London; a—Daily except Sundays and Holidays; b—Sun. and Hol. only; c—Sat. only; d—Daily except Sat., Sun. and Hol.; e—Sat., Sun. and Hol. only.

COACH CONNECTIONS AT TORONTO FOR North Bay — Ottawa — Montreal and intermediate points

Tickets and information at

W. H. LONG — PHONE 89

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRS BY

J. H. JORDAN

AGENT FOR SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Repairs to all Makes

GEORGETOWN — PHONE 11 — LANE BLOCK

Treasurer's Sale of Land for Taxes

MUNICIPALITY OF GEORGETOWN, COUNTY OF HALTON

TO WIT:

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Mayor of the Corporation of the Town of Georgetown, bearing date of 15th day of June, 1937, a list of lands available to be sold for arrears of taxes has been prepared and is being published in an advertisement in the Ontario Gazette on 7th day of August, 1937, 4th day of September, 1937, 2nd day of October, 1937.

In default of payment of taxes and costs as shown on such list on or before Wednesday, November 10th, 1937, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, I shall at the said time, and at the Municipal Office in the Town of Georgetown, proceed to sell by public auction, the said lands or such portions thereof as shall be necessary to pay such arrears, together with the charges thereon.

A list of the above lands may be seen at the Treasurer's Office, Georgetown.

The adjourned sale, if any, will be held at the same place and hour on Wednesday, November 24th, 1937.

And further take notice that it is the intention of the Corporation of the Town of Georgetown to purchase at the adjourned sale, if any held, any parcel or parcels of land if the price offered is less than the arrears and the costs thereon. R.S.O. 1937, Chap. 238, Section 157, sub. 3.

Treasurer's Office this 2nd day of July, 1937.

P. B. HARRISON, Treasurer.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

SPOOK PICTURES

FROM time immemorial, from generation to generation, there have always been honest people who claimed to have seen ghosts. And during the three generations since photography came into existance people believing in ghosts have maintained that, since ghosts have been seen, they can be photographed.

Even though no ghost believer, when confronted by one, seems ever to have had a camera handy to prove this claim, speculation on the question has gone so far as to suggest that, surely, photographic chemistry will some day evolve an emulsion sensitive to the emanations of the spirit world, if such there be. The discovery and photographic use of the invisible rays of the spectrum, infra-red and ultra-violet, and of x-rays, Gross rays and other kinds of radiation for which photographic emulsions have been developed, is pointed to as giving grounds for the speculation. Certainly a fascinating, not to say alarming possibility to contemplate, but meantime, whether or not spooks exist, present day photography has no trouble at all in making synthetic spooks.

Behold the spook illustrated. It is the work of an amateur photographer. How was it made? First, with the camera on a tripod, the door was photographed and the camera shutter closed. Then without the camera's being moved or the film wound, the ghost walked into the picture, the ghost being a person dressed as such. Then a second exposure was made for half the time given the first exposure. In other words, it was simply the old trick

You don't believe in ghosts? Pray how did this one get there?

of double exposure, by which all sorts of weird miracles may be performed in photography, depending upon the ingenuity of the photographer. Ghost pictures are among the simplest.

143 John van Guilder.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Prompt Service and Satisfaction our Motto

MY TASK

Let me fill a humble place,
I do not covet power,
Some service to give happiness,
Like silent wayside flower.

I seek not popularity,
Nor fleeting worldly fame;
I'm satisfied to do my part,
Although unknown by name.

A worthy task is all I ask,
With joy the hours to fill;
Contentedly from day to day
To do God's perfect will!

THE CHRISTIAN IN GOD'S KEEPING

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson, October 10th, 1937

GOLDEN TEXT: "Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life." Jude 21.

LESSON PASSAGE: Jude 1-4, 17-25.

O hearts of the nations,
List, list to the call,
And welcome the World-man
Great brother of all,
Where, where shall we seek him?
My vision is true!
O hearts of the millions!
He liveth in You!

—Henry Victor Morgan.

Who's Who, 1-3.

How would you describe yourself? A literary man said that he found it much easier to introduce anyone else than to introduce himself. Jude, the writer of this short book in the New Testament, might have described himself as the brother of Jesus. He did not do so. He called himself "the servant of Jesus Christ, and brother of James." He listed himself as one of the Christian fellowship. His character is indicated by his wish, "Mercy unto you, and peace, and love, be multiplied." From these few words there is no mistaking the fact that Jude had had a deep experience of God through Christ. If you were asked to write a brief two-hundred word description of yourself, where would you begin? Would you tell of your athletic achievements, or of your membership in lodges, or of your family associations, of your political affiliations, your nationality, your church membership? Would the biggest thing you have to tell be that you have come to know God in Christ, and that you share the fellowship of Christ in his Church? This might be a much more important consideration than many of the descriptions of ourselves which we enjoy to hear and read. Jude was silent about his boyhood associations with Jesus, and spoke of himself as "the servant of Jesus Christ."

Living on Capital, 3, 4.

We have all a rich inheritance in our common salvation. We have been left a rich legacy of social, educational and religious standards. We are borne to take these for granted and assume that nothing needs to be done to prepetuate them. We cease to be earnest contenders for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints, we are living on our spiritual capital, and in time it will run out. There are people deliberately engaged in breaking down the Christian standards which we have inherited. Some of the traitors have been within the church itself. At its best today the church is engaged in earnest for its registered members, and is not sufficiently an aggressive evangelistic force seeking to win souls outside the church. Many trusted religious leaders say that evangelism must take the church itself as a field before the church can be a conquering army going into all the world to preach the gospel. Too many church members are willing to work hard to erect buildings or maintain organizations, and hesitate to do any personal soul winning.

The Post-War Let-Down, 17-19.

The late Canon Streeter said that a generation ago men were engaged in trying to make people keep the Ten Commandments, but that to-day it is difficult to convince people that the Ten Commandments should be kept. Morality suffered during the war there has been a spread of cynicism, paganism, secularism, materialism, and lust. The sex novels of the past twenty years are a blot on literature. Many magazines have been published appealing chiefly to physical desires, and failing to realise that man is a spirit in whom the spirit of God may dwell. Life is revolutionised when we cease to let the flesh rule the spirit, and learn how to allow the spirit to dominate the flesh. The body is a good servant but a bad master. The body comes under control when we let the spirit of Christ rule our lives.

Keeping Ourselves and Others, 20-23.

The verb "to keep" runs as a refrain through Jude's letter. What spiritual voltage there is in this one verse: "Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life." This does not mean that we should be whipping up our love toward God, but rather that we should be holding the affirmation that God loves us. Our love to God will follow when we are finally assured of God's love to us. We love him because he first loved us. Jude had seen some people begin the Christian life and then fall away. He knew how necessary it was for each Christian to keep exulting in the love of God. When we do this we are used to keep others. Our experience of God may be shared with others who are only beginning to know him. Towards some we must show the intensest sympathy, while others need to be checked rudely, awakened out of their lethargy and selfishness. If we are keeping ourselves in full consciousness of the love of God, opportunities will come for us to share our convictions with others who are in normal head or spiritual chaos. The Christian experience is first a derived life and then a shared life.

In God's Keeping, 24, 25

The Book of Jude reaches its spiritual height in the closing benediction. God is able to keep us from falling and at the last to present us faultless before his presence with exceeding joy. What a faith! What a hope! Tempted and tried as we often are, tossed about by our conflicting desires, heartily ashamed of our words and deeds, there comes this great comforting faith that God can keep us safe. He can give us victory. He will not let us down. Underneath us and around us are his loving arms, and he will uphold us. By his grace even our failures may be turned into victory. When we give God first place, his keeping power becomes a reality to us. We cease to take pride in self and give all the glory to God. We are able to keep ourselves and to help others because we are kept in the loving care of God.

Questions for Discussion

1. Is my religion my most distinctive characteristic?
2. Am I passenger or crew?
3. Is there already a revolt against mussy morals?
4. "A charge to keep I have." What is it?
5. How does God keep us from falling?

SOME NOTES ON OLD GEORGETOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

ago, the proprietor was Lawrence Rose with a well-respected family long since moved from town. The old mill was situated a little south of the remains of the old Radial Road, near W. H. Kentner's office and by the way, opposite where the handsome and well equipped new post office now stands. This reminds me that Miss Annie Rose, one of this family attended at the same time as myself the Model School at Brampton in preparation for school teaching. Miss Rose faced the problem of teaching with greater composure than I did. However as a youth I did the best I could and when the reports were issued it was found that we both, with others, "passed". Miss Rose immediately got a school situation and to my surprise my application for Henderson's school, 7th line was accepted. Many of the boys were larger and some of them older than I, but we worked together, generally, and got through. At the close of the first year, the trustees, George H. Kennedy, Lewis Stull and John Miller had a meeting at which I was present and they decided to increase my salary from $400.00 to $425.00 That meeting remains one of the bright moments of my life. At the end of the next year there was another thrill, for again up went my salary another $25.00. With the money I saved during those three years, plus the price of some dandy thoroughbred claves I had helped to raise and that had been sold a few years previously, I purchased "The Georgetown Herald"—on the instalment plan of course—stayed with it for about twenty-five years and then "The Herald" property became the possession of Mr. J. M. Moore, who published a clean, newsy, paper, well deserving of the liberal support it received.

Going down Mill Street on the way to the new post office, a prosperous meat business was carried on by J. M. Buck. His was a record of obligement and honest weight.

Harry Speirs was the hotelkeeper, near the corner of Guelph and water Streets. His hotel had a name for hospitality and plenty. Harry himself liked to go out occasionally with his rifle and his two handsome hounds, to which he was foundly attached. This did not prevent him, however, from dealing severly with them when one day they attacked a farmer's flock of sheep. He loudly caleid them bad but they wouldn't respond. He called repeatedly but they continued their attack. And when they did come running toward him, he shot them both.

At the corner right there was a bake shop with an old and respected resident, James Meadows the owner.

Back again to Mill Stree, there was David Gant, barber in a down-stairs shop of the hotel. I wonder where his son Paul went to and where he is now?

Frank Short, also a barber, was just across the stree, back part of the Thomson store. He left town and went into business in Toronto where I used to see him occasionally but not now for some time.

Sixty years ago, or more, they tell me, there was an Envelope factory in the hollow, in the vicinity of the new post office, across Water Street and farther south east, probably near where Harley-Kay's factory now stands.

One of the very oldest factories in the town with an unfailing record for reliability is that of the Dayfoot & Company. I well remember John B. Dayfoot who established the business many years ago, and to this day the good name of the earlier years has been strongly maintained.

The old original paper mill on the Credit was just about basic to the later prosperity of Georgetown. The four Barber brothers came to town from Dundas a long time ago, when they retired, the property, after a little time, came into the control of John R. Barber, who proved to be one of the great industrialists of his time.

All other business institutions that come to mind at the moment are products of the more recent years, and are of immense value to the town.

The medical doctors that I re-call from the old days were Dr. Ranney, Dr. Freeman, Dr. Starr, Dr. Webster, Dr. Roe and Dr. A. W. Nixon.

Some of the ministers away back were: Rev. W. G. Wallace, Presbyterian, still active and living in Toronto; Rev. J. W. Pedley, Congregationalist, plain-spoken, humourous and friendly. Rev. James Outts, Baptist, strong preacher and leader in temperance movements. Rev. Joseph Fennelly, Church of England, a faithful pastoral visitor with friendship outstanding. Rev. Father Feeny, Catholic, an interested citizen and a wise leader of a loyal flock. Rev. John Shilton, Methodist, fairly stern in appearance, but with a glad hand and warmth in his sermons.

Six persons I only take time to mention, among scores to whose lives I might well refer, (but I must not lengthen this rambling article to do so, are:

Henry P. Lawson, of strong convictions, and sterling worth; widley known in town and country and beyond as a captain of industry—expecially in the manufacture of lumber. Edwin Search—for years and years the council's man-about-town who in a marvellous way and at such meagre pay really kept the town in order. L. W. Goodenow, postmaster, kindly and faithful and gentle and universally trusted. Joseph Barber, the friend of the High School, who had the welfare of teachers and students constantly in mind. George H. Kennedy, long connected with the Council, and always a stalwart worker in the cause of temperance. Charles Ryan, for years associated with the school boards and always interested in the educational affairs of the town. And so they came and went as we come and go!

In my scrap book I find this little poem:

"When earth's last picture is painted
and the tubes are twisted and dried;
When the oldest colors have faded,
And the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest and, faith, we shall need it;
lie down for an aeon or two
Till the Master of all good workmen
shall set us to work anew.

And those that were good shall be happy;
they shall sit in the golden chair
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas
with brushes of camel's hair
They shall have real saints to draw from
— Magdalene, Peter and Paul.
They shall work for an age at a sitting
and never be tired at all.

And only the Master shall praise us;
and only the Master shall blame
And no one shall work for money and
no one shall work for fame
But each for the joy of the working,
and each in his separate star
Shall draw the thing as he sees it
for the God of things as they are."

With continued good wishes, I remain, Yours sincerely.

R. D. Warren.

TESTED RECIPES

GRAPES

An abundance of fresh Canadian grapes are now on the market and will be available within the next two to three weeks at comparatively low prices. Grapes are a very healthful fruit, being rich in body minerals and sugar.

The following recipes, prepared and tested by the Fruit Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, may, therefore, prove timely and helpful:—

Grape Catsup

4 pounds grapes
½ pint cider vinegar
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon salt
1½ pound sugar
2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
1 teaspoon ground allspice

Wash and stem grapes. Place in saucepan with vinegar, and cook for 15 minutes; rub through sieve fine enough to retain the seeds and skins. Boil pulp until thick, add other ingredients and boil half an hour longer. Fill into hot sterilized jars or bottles, and seal.

Green or Ripe Grape Jam

Wash and stem grapes. Separate skins from pulp. Cook skins until tender, press through a sieve. Cook pulp ten minutes, press through a sieve. Combine purees; add one pound of sugar to every quart of puree; boil one-half hour, stirring often. Pour into glasses and cover.

Grape Sauce (For puddings or ice cream)

Wash and crush 8 cups of grapes of any variety. Cook slowly 15 minutes. Press through a coarse sieve. To the pulp add 6 cups granulated sugar. Mix well and cook 15 minutes stirring frequently to prevent sticking or scorching. Seal in sterilized jars for winter use.

Grape Jelly

Wash the bunches thoroughly, remove the fruit from the stems. Put grapes in a preserving kettle and mash well. Set over a slow fire and heat very gradually to extract the juice. Boil slowly 3 minutes. Strain through double cheese-cloth or flannel jelly bag. Measure the juice, bring to boil, skin, add sugar—allowing 1 cup to each cup of juice. Boil rapidly for 15 minutes or until a little juice hardens in a cold saucer. Pour into hot sterilized jelly glasses. Cool and seal.

Grape Marmalade

Wash the grapes, remove from the stem and press the pulp from the skins. Cook the pulp 10 minutes and put it through a sieve to remove seeds. Add skins to the pulp and measure the mixture. To 1 cup of pulp slow 3/3 cup of sugar. Cook about twenty minutes or until skins are tender and seal at once in sterilized jars.

HALTON BOYS' CLUB EXHIBITS OUTSTANDING AT LOCAL FAIRS

Halton Boys' Calf Foal and Grain Clubs held their achievement days at the various local fall fairs and again proved one of the outstanding features at the respective centres. At Milton notwithstanding the inclement weather 46 club members were keeping with the outstanding dairy cattle exhibit, 19 Holstein calves, 16 Jerseys and 4 Beef calves were brought out in excellent condition and shown in splendid style by the youthful exhibitors. In the Jersey Guernsey Club a calf shown by Fred Ruddell, Georgetown, topped an exceedingly strong class but on the general aggregate score which included the entire seasons work, the first six prizes were awarded as follows:—Angus McNabb, John McNabb, Gordon Hume, Edward Robinson, John McClure and Chas. Barber. The McKendrick Trophy for the high boy in the Jersey section was awarded to Gordon Hume, Milton.

Nineteen Holstein calves presented a difficult job to R. H. Graham of the Ontario Livestock Branch, Toronto. First prize calf was exhibited by Fred Bell, Freeman, while the first six prizes on the aggregate score were awarded as follows:—Craig Reid, Jack Hamilton, Bruce Reid, Fred Bell, Herb Reid and Geo. Hamilton.

In the Beef Calf section while the entries were not so numerous the quality was exceedingly good. Here Grant Heslop of Freeman repeated his win made at the C.N.E. although he had a very close contender in Finlay McCallum's Angus calf. On the aggregate score 3 prizes were awarded as follows:—1st, Lloyd Fisher; 2nd, Donald Lindsay; 3rd, Grant Heslop; and 4th, Finlay McCallum.

At Acton, Judge J. M. Gardhouse of Weston was faced with a strong class of ten foals. The winning foal was exhibited by Gordon Rodney, of Milton, and he repeated on the aggregate score, followed by Wm. Gunby, Geo. Heatherington, Wilfred Brownlow, Geo. Twiss and Grant Allan.

At Georgetown the Boys' Grain Club featured the strongest grain show display at any of the 1937 Halton fall fairs. Notwithstanding the early date of the fair and the lateness of harvesting conditions, eleven of the fourteen members brought out their exhibits of Erban Oats. The accomplishment of this necessitated in one case threshing the grain with a flail and in another taking a load to a neighbors for threshing, which indicates the interest and keeness of these younger exhibitors. The first six awards were as follows:—Bruce Reid, Donald McNabb, Craig Reid, John McNabb, Lloyd Fisher, and Angus McNabb.

The Milton Grain Club exhibit while not as large, also brought out some very excellent entries. The awards were as follows:—1st, Ernest Pell; 2nd, John McLean; 3rd, Addison Woodley; 4th, Hugh Beaty; 5th, Allen Simpson; 6th, Geo. Pelletierio; 7th, Joe Pelletierio.

To all the young men and also to their club leaders, namely Addison Woodley, Gerald Graham, Lloyd Chisholm, John Bird and Cecil Chisholm we extend our congratulations on their splendid showing and we have every confidence that the training and experience the club members are receiving will pay worthwhile dividends in the future.

LOWLY BUT IMPORTANT

Would it surprise you to learn that the common earthworm, or angleworm as he is also known, is the most important animal on earth—that our very life here depends upon his presence? Without him we would have no food and could not live.

Perhaps you think that I am referring to his use as bait, for fishing, but I'm not.

Without the lowly worm there could be no agriculture and since "all flesh is grass" we could not live without it. The use of the word "grass" in this case means all kinds of plants, fruits, vegetables and berries. While we do not live entirely upon vegetables foods, many of the animals from which we obtain meat do.

The earthworm, or one of its very close relatives, is found practically everywhere, even on islands far removed from other soil. Since they live in burrows which they dig in the earth, sometimes to a depth of four or five feet, the passages which they dig allow air to circulate freely through the soil. This is necessary since the roots of plants must breathe.

One of the most serious effects of a flood is that the worms in the flooded region are drowned and it takes years before they are replaced and the soil restored to its usual fertility.

Being nocturnal in their habits they seldom come out on top of the ground except at night or during a rain storm. Though entirely without eyes or ears they are very sensitive to light and vibration. You have probably observed this when trying to collect night-crawlers. You have to proceed with the utmost caution or they will disappear into their holes before you can grab them. At a moment like this the worms have the jump on you because they can travel either forward or backward with equal rapidity—they never have to turn around.

If you run your finger along the under side of an earthworm you will feel four ridges formed by little bristle-like organs of locomotion. The earthworm can change the direction in which these bristles are pointed, thus enabling himself to travel either forward or backward. He can also pull them into the body, so they can't always be felt easily.

How few of the men and boys, who for generations have thought of the earthworm as only bait for fishing, have dreamed of the part this lowly creature plays in nature.

In digging their tunnels the earth which the earthworms remove passes through their digestive systems where it is chemically changed and is deposited in the form of castings on the surface of the land. This causes the top layer of soil to be constantly changing and is one of the reasons why old stone walls, walks, foundations of houses, etc., settle into the ground as the years go by and eventually become covered and disappear from sight. It has been estimated that there are enough earthworms in a field of ordinary fertility to bring to the surface enough soil each year to make a layer one-fifth of an inch thick!

After years of study and carefully conducted experiments the great Charles Darwin estimated that there may be as many as 50,000 earthworms in a single acre of fertile land.

Not only do the earthworms bring earth up to the surface, of the soil but they drag down into their burrows decaying vegetation which enriches the soil.

Like all other living things, worms must breathe. Having no organs of respiration they depend entirely upon their thin sensitive skin to supply them with the necessary amount of of oxygen. Blood vessels bring blood very close to the surface of their bodies and, so long as their skin is moist, oxygen passes into the blood through the skin and carbon dioxide passes out. If the skin becomes dry it cannot serve as a breathing organ and the worm dies. Earthworms cannot, therefore, be found in very dry or sandy soil and sometimes have to burrow to quite a depth in order to find sufficient moisture.—Kate H. Kramer, in Our Dumb Animals.

— Sold by —

W. H. KENTNER & SON J. B. MACKENZIE & SON

INSIST ON HAMCO CANADA'S FINEST COKE

Commercial PRINTING of all Kinds

We can give you satisfaction

The Georgetown Herald