COUNTRY AND CITY MEALS

By Betty Barclay

"We stopped at a tourist-home yesterday," remarked Mrs. Nugent. "One of those white farm houses, you know, where a kindly old lady bustles around and serves one of those real country dinners."

"A dinner where fresh peas taste like nectar from the Gods, and the humble string bean has a flavor like nobody's business," interrupted Mr. Nugent.

During the tourist season thousands of conversations similar to this take place after each week-end motor trip. The old-fashioned country dinner will never lose its appeal with city folks or with country folks either. Somehow or other things taste differently. Few try to analyze the cause but all admit the fact.

Really, the reason vegetables in the country taste better than vegetables served in the city, is that those served in the country are fresh picked. All of their carbohydrate content is retained, and they come to the table with that flavor which few of us seem to be able to acquire in our city homes.

The longer vegetables are picked the more carbohydrates are lost. In the city one can not hope to secure vegetables that have been picked but a few hours, but one can restore some of the lost carbohydrates by adding a touch of sugar to the various vegetable dishes prepared. Sugar is a carbohydrate and in some way has the power to accentuate the flavor of vegetables and even meats.

Whether you live in the country, in a town, or in the city try adding a dash of sugar to your vegetable dishes when they are on the stove. You will be surprised and delighted with the result. Continental chefs have long known the value of a dash of sugar used along with salt and pepper as a vegetable seasoner. It helps to blend the other seasonings and polish up the flavor. Then, for those who wish to try unusual vegetable dishes this season when vegetables are plentiful and inexpensive, I am passing along these three recipes which I am sure you will find delightful and delightfully economical:

Corn Pudding

3 cups fresh corn
2 tablespoons melted butter
2 teaspoons sugar
3 eggs
3 cups milk
Salt

Beat the eggs and mix all the ingredients. Pour into a buttered baking dish and place in the oven in a pan containing boiling water. Bake slowly until it is entirely set in the center in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.)

Stuffed Beets

3 cups small peas, cooked
8 large beets, boiled.
3 teaspoons butter
Salt and pepper
3 teaspoons sugar

Peel the cooked beets. Cut a small slice from one end of each so it will stand erect. Scoop a hole in the other end. Sprinkle beets with salt and pepper. Put one-half teaspoon butter and one-half teaspoon sugar inside each. Fill well with drained peas. Heat in oven.

Baked Carrots

3 cups boiling carrots, rubbed through a sieve
1 cup soft breadcrumbs
1 egg
3 tablespoons butter
3 teaspoons sugar
Salt and pepper
White sauce

Add the breadcrumbs, slightly beaten egg, and butter to the strained carrots. Add sugar, salt and pepper. Pour mixture into a buttered baking dish. Set in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven about one hour, or until firm. Serve with white sauce.

HOW BIG ARE YOUR FEET?

A stock subject for jokes for years past has been the size of policemen's feet.

Now, it seems quite possible that they are larger than those of the rest of us—because the average policeman weighs more. The British Boot, Shoe, and Allied Trades Research Association have been conducting a survey of the nation's feet, and have discovered that they are broader in the north than in the south. The explanation given is that "Londoners and Southerners generally, walk less than the Northerners."

But there are a number of other differences, less easily explained. Manchester people have smaller feet than those of Liverpool; and Edinburgh's feet are slightly larger than those of Glasgow.

The investigation is designed to facilitate the mass production of suitable sizes and shapes of footwear.

Farm News in Brief

During the month of June the sales of branded beef in all Canada amounted to 2,136,433 lbs. The total for the first six months of this year was 15,108,826 lbs. an increase of 3,322,078 lbs., compared with the corresponding period of last year.

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For the first five months of this year, Canada exported 13,861 cwts. of cheese to the United Kingdom as against 1,867,816 cwts. from New Zealand for the same period.

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The cold storage holdings in Canada on the 1st of July this year were: beef 6,865,368 lbs. as against a five-year average of 8,008,206 lbs.; veal 1,313,319 (five-year average 1,286,306 lbs.) pork 37,814,716 lbs. (five-year average 36,319,684); mutton and lamb 721,377 lbs. (five-year average 1,370,-644 lbs.)

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Brome grass, Western Rye grass, and crested wheat grass are the three perennial grasses best suited to the prairies. Meadow Fescue is a fairly good grass in the Red River Valley, but it has not attained any prominence elsewhere.

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Palestine is rapidly growing in importance as a producer of oranges and has now attained the fourth place among orange exporting countries, being surpassed only by Spain, Italy and the United States.

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For the third year in succession grasshoppers of the two-stripe variety have proved troublesome on some of the dyked lands in Kings and Hants counties of Nova Scotia. The grasshoppers refuse to touch poison bait and spraying the fields with contact and stomach poisons proved futile.

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The Colorado beetle is causing very serious damage to potatoes in the Ottawa district.

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The tall bearded iris should be planted quite shallow, the thick root showing above the surface of the soil after planting. August planting is preferable to that of early spring.

Style or Nothing

Mrs. Upson—"John, didn't I hear the architect say our new garage was to have a hipped roof?"

Husband—"Yes, what of it?"

Mrs. Upson—"I wish you'd make him change it. Everybody knows hips are out of style now."

Diary Shows Washington as Successful Hunter

Many people are under the impression that George Washington's hunting experiences were confined to foxes in the vicinity of his home in Virginia. Such is not the case. In the autumn of 1770 he hunted buffalo while on his trip to the Ohio with his friend, Doctor Craik, according to the division of information and publication of the George Washington bicentennial commission. In his diary of November 2 of that year is found this interesting item on buffalo hunting:

"We proceeded up the river (Kanawha) with the canoe about four miles more, and then intramped and went a hunting; killed five buffaloes and wounded some others, three deer, etc. This country abounds in buffalo and wild game of all kinds as also in all kinds of wild fowl, there being in the bottoms a great many small grassy ponds or lakes which are full of swans, geese and ducks of different kinds."

It will be observed that Washington modestly refrains from stating how many of the five buffaloes fell from bullets from his rifle.

On New Year's day, 1772, some friends called on Washington at Mount Vernon. Several days later he entertained them with a little hunting trip in the nearby forests which he tells about in his diary in this brief way:

"Went a-hunting with the above gentlemen. Found both a bear and a bat, but got neither."

Explorers Too Ready to "Face Up" Australia

The continent of Australia was not discovered until just before the American Revolution. Louis de Torres, sailing from Peru in 1606 thought the northern Queensland coast was either of those island groups—the Marquesas, Solomon, New Hebrides—through which he had passed. The Dutch proceeding from Java several times met the west and north of Australia, but reported a barren wild country inhabited by barbarous, cruel, black people. Abel Tasman, in 1642 found Van Diemens Land, Tasmania, and left in disgust. In 1688 William Dampier, an English buccaneer, landed in West Australia, and the following year mapped the coast. In his report to King William he described the land as "sandy and waterless," with stunted trees, inhabited by "the miserablest people in the world." A hundred years later the English scientific expedition under Captain Cook revealed the pressure of wide belts of fertile land, and his landing at Botany bay, Sydney, April 28, 1770, resulted in another continent for the British crown.

Charms of Mexico City

All visitors to Mexico, of course, desire to see the nation's capital. Here is a city of almost a million population, nestling high in a mountain valley. Its climate is said to be unexcelled any place on earth, with the warmest days of summer never reaching 70 degrees. In Mexico City one may see a most cosmopolitan city with brilliant cafes and theatres, a sublime architecture, elegant stores—to say nothing of such picturesque staples as the flower market and the thieves market.

Close at hand is Xochimilco, the "floating gardens," and the pyramids at San Juan de Teotihuacan. In another direction is Cuernavaca, a resort even in the days of the Emperor Maximilian and now connected with Mexico City by a paved highway.

And over all brood the twin volcanoes—Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl.

Insects as Yellers

While many insects and spiders are content to go about in the clothes that nature gave them, others construct robes of their own. The oak fertrix, for example, is an accomplished tailor, and builds its overcoat out of a leaf. Using one that is slightly curled at the edge, he runs a silken thread from this edge to a point on the opposite edge, drawing the line taut. Then he constructs numerous parallel threads. By weighing down one or more of these cross threads, he causes the remaining ones to hang slack. These he tightens, then takes up the slack in the cross with the weight. The leaf, as a consequence, is rolled up a little. This operation is repeated until the leaf has been curled into a portable shelter to which the insect can hide.—Popular Science.

Cotton in History

Cotton has been used for clothing by some of this world's inhabitants from a very early time. But it was first introduced to Europe from India, and the Arab traders who were the middle men in the transaction passed along their own name for it—qutun or qutn. This Arab word, in various forms, has entered into most of the European languages. Thus there have been derived not only the English "cotton," but the French "cotton," German "kattun," Italian "cotona," Portuguese "cotan," and so on. The original word was probably a name applied to a people who employed cotton or to a place where it was grown.

Had It Coming

The little niece of a friend of mine, aged seven, was going to have a new dress for a very special occasion. When her mother showed her the material she looked disappointed, then said:

"Well, mother, I've put up with your sewing all these years. This time I think you might have bought me a dress."—Chicago Tribune.

THIS LITTLE LADY ENJOYS TRAVELLING

All dressed up in her best clothes, little seven year old Kazimiera Karudaka was a passenger on the Ocean Limited of the Canadian National Railways reaching Montreal recently on her way to her daddy who lives at Wildred, Saskatchewan.

Entirely unaccompanied except for her dolly, the young lady travelled to Halifax from Poland. At Halifax the matron at the immigration hall gave Kazimiera a bath and she was taken to the train where the sleeping car conductor took her in charge.

She cannot speak English but this, evidently, was no drawback to her enjoyment. When meal time came around the sleeping car conductor took her into the dining car and personally supervised her meal.

On arrival in Montreal, the seven year old traveller was taken in charge by a Canadian National representative and was placed on the train which took her to her destination.

WON FAME AS SOLDIER

Commander of "Strathcona" Saw Service in Many Parts of Empire and Served as Trooper in Force.

No more colorful figure could have been singled out for the command of Canada's picturesque Royal Canadian Mounted Police Corps than Major-General J. H. MacBrien. His life story is one of continued upward steps from his early days as a trooper to a Canadian militia unit to his rise to the General Staff, and his experience embraces intimate contact, not only with the people of Canada, but with life in other parts of the Empire. His career has given him the opportunity of extended travel, and he has served in Great Britain, South Africa and Australia, as well as in Canada, and on the Western Front during the Great War.

General James Howden MacBrien was born at Myrtle, Ont., on June 30, 1878. He was educated at Port Perry High School, and early took an interest in military affairs, joining, in the ranks, the former 36th Battalion, now the Ontario Regiment. He served three years in the militia.

The romantic North-West Mounted Police, which he was destined to command, lured him into the life of a trooper at an early age. He became a constable in the force early in 1900 and was stationed at Regina and Calgary.

It was while serving in the force that the young man received his first

GENERAL J. H. MACBRIEN

call to active service. He went to South Africa early in 1901 and enlisted in the South African Constabulary, then in its beginnings, and, after serving during the latter part of the South African campaign, earning the Queen's Medal and five clasps. He remained in the Constabulary on military police duties for some five years.

In 1906 General MacBrien returned to Canada and received a commission as lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Dragoons, stationed at Toronto. A year later he was selected as an exchange officer with the Commonwealth of Australia, and went out to that continent to spend some two years in instructional duties with the Australian Light Horse in the states of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.

Home again in 1907, he became adjutant of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

The young officer qualified for entrance to the Staff College course at Camberley, England, and in 1912 went to the Mother Country to commence the course. He was almost through the Imperial college when the Great War broke out.

On the outbreak of the war, General MacBrien was called to the War Office for duty, but after a few months, during which Canada had been answering the call to arms, he joined the First Canadian Division on Salisbury Plains. In the meantime, he had been promoted to the rank of captain, and went to his own forces with the rank of major.

Sent to France on active service, he served with General Hull's British brigade, and it was then, while taking the place of the brigade major after that officer was incapacitated by wounds, he won the Distinguished Service Order, during the Second Battle of Ypres.

When the Canadian Corps was formed in October, 1915, MacBrien became A.Q.M.G. of the corps with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in September, 1916, he was appointed to command the 11th brigade of the 4th Division, with the rank of brigadier-general.

General MacBrien did not escape unscathed in his overseas service. He was wounded in action at Vimy Ridge, and again on the Drocourt-Quant line.

After the Armistice, he returned to England and served as a Canadian representative on two important committees of the War Office.

During the following six months, General MacBrien assumed command of the Canadian forces in January, 1919, succeeding General Turner, and shortly after was promoted to the rank of major-general, and became Chief of General Staff overseas for the Canadian forces.

In June, 1920, he returned to Canada and succeeded General Sir Arthur Currie as Chief of the General Staff. On January 1, 1923, with the merging of the duties of Inspector-General in that office, General MacBrien became the first Chief of Staff of the Department of National Defence. He retired on pension in 1928.

For several years "the General" had been interested in aviation and he now found an opportunity to enter business life as managing director of a commercial aviation concern, and later formed the Aviation League of Canada for the promotion of air knowledge and the advancement of the industry. Out of this grew the movement for boys known as the Model Aircraft League of Canada.

GREAT SUMMER MOUNTAIN RESORT POPULAR AS EVER

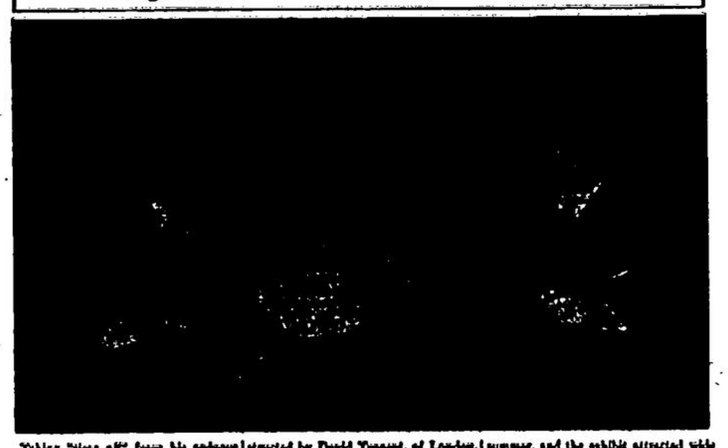
If guests continue to arrive at Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper, Alta., at the present rate, the great summer mountain resort will experience one of its best seasons. There has been a good list of new arrivals each day and many interesting bookings have been made. The comfortable and delightful informal atmosphere that has always existed at Jasper Park Lodge continues to be a big feature at this rendezvous in the heart of the Canadian Rockies.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY EARNINGS

The gross revenues of the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the week ending July 31st, 1933, were $3,091,591 as compared with $3,[illegible] for the corresponding period of 1932, an increase of $42,[illegible].

Absolute sincerity is the basis of lasting friendship. In fact it is the basis of everything. Every disappointment of life.—Bishop W[illegible]

Model Coach-work of Young Canadian Craftsman Brings Praise from Nation's Leaders In Old London



Taking "time off" from his arduous World Conference duties, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada, joined Mac. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner, in an inspection of the miniature model Napoleonic coach shown here. The small model was constructed by David Tennant, of London, Ontario, and won the first junior award in the Province of Ontario in last year's Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild Competition. Young Tennant was honored by display of his coach in Ontario's show window in the Strand, Old London, this summer, and the exhibit attracted wide attention in England. Tennant has entered another model in this year's competition and hopes to win one of the two university scholarships which are to be given exclusively to Canadian members of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild.

If It's Results You Want READ THIS

¶ THE HERALD circulation is the best and cheapest medium which thoroughly reaches the people of Georgetown and district. Furthermore, it reaches those people who can still afford to buy goods and services. THE HERALD goes into the majority of homes in Georgetown and most of the farm homes within the purchasing area of Georgetown. ...

Think of the Advertising Possibilities

¶ People are still buying and reading THE HERALD, and it isn't any secret that we have many advertisers that are getting real results! And here's a joke for the skeptics—when we speak of advertisers we don't mean the fellows who are giving things away at a loss. Surprising as it may seem, our most successful advertisers are the ones who are selling medium priced articles of good quality and making a fair profit!

¶ But, gentlemen, they make their ads interesting! They've observed that people are interested in news, if they are not, why do they buy The Herald? They've observed that people are still interested in clothes, their homes and the rest of the things that make up their life—and that people can still be sold. And to sell them they give their ads an even break with the news of the day. They make their ads news and attractive, and they choose merchandise that people want (not something they want to dump) and the cash register jingles a merry tune accordingly.

You Can Make Advertising Pay, Also

¶ If you are puzzled how to present your story—puzzled how to sell people through advertising, call on us. As newspaper workers we know what people are interested in (we couldn't sell our papers if we didn't). We'll help you make your ads attractive and interesting. If your merchandise is right—you'll get results.

CALL No. 8 TO-DAY, YOU WILL RECEIVE A PROMPT RESPONSE.

The Georgetown Herald

CROP REPORT

Below will be found a brief synopsis of telegraphic reports received at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal under date of July 27th:—

GENERAL

Further deterioration in all crops in the Prairie Provinces has taken place during the past week owing to lack of moisture and hot weather, and poor crops, with consequent heavy shortage, are indicated over a large part of the Southern and Central areas of the three Provinces. Conditions in the Northern areas are more favourable. Damage from grasshoppers continues over large areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, while frosts have occurred in Alberta. As indicated in previous reports, the Prairie crop of all grains will be considerably below average. In Quebec weather conditions have been favourable and crops generally have advanced satisfactorily, but rain is now needed in most sections. In Ontario while there have been no general rains for some weeks, and as a result estimated yields are reduced, recent heavy showers in some districts have been beneficial. In the Maritime Provinces crops generally are making good progress. In British Columbia continued warm, bright weather is rapidly ripening crops which generally are of good quality. Details follow.

QUEBEC

Root crops show good progress. Oats have deteriorated somewhat and only a fair crop is anticipated. Other cereals promise an average yield. Hay now being harvested is below average. Pasturage is fair. Tobacco is backward due to lack of moisture.

ONTARIO

Fall wheat threshing is under way. An average of 30 to 35 bushels per acre of fair to average quality is indicated. Spring wheat will be a light crop. Barley and oats ripened too quickly. The yield will be considerably below average. Excessive heat has burnt Burley tobacco and a light yield is indicated. Flue tobacco is fairly satisfactory. Improvement in corn is shown in districts where rain has fallen and a fair to average crop is indicated. A good hay crop has been well cured. The second growth will be small. Recent rains have been beneficial to root crops but more moisture is required. Apples are promising. Pasturage is badly dried up in most districts.

PRICE SAYS POLICE NOT FINE-PRODUCERS

An appeal to motorists to drive carefully on the highways, a warning to police not to become "fine-producers," and a dictum of no quarter for the drunken driver, has been issued by Attorney-General W. H. Price in furthering the Ontario government's campaign for safety on the highways.

"Police must not taper themselves down to fine-producers for a municipality or province," declared Col. Price. "Fines have their place as punishment."

Dealing with the drunken driver and his menace on the highways, Col. Price stated, "There should be no quarter for the drunken driver. He should go to jail."

The attorney-general asked that the police throughout the province realize their responsibility and exercise it to the full.

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Handbills, Letters, Folders, Broadsides

The Georgetown Herald
PHONE 8

O Tempora! O Mores!

It has been stated that on the continent of Europe two hundred years ago there was always a prayer desk in a printing office, so that when an unusually bad piece of copy was received, the printer could offer up a prayer for the author. Two hundred years have wrought a material change in the printer, we fear.

Pat got a job to dig a well. When he had got down about 30 feet he came one morning to find the hole had caved in. He hung his coat and hat on the windlass and crawled into the bucket to wait. Passers by, discovering the well caved in, and seeing the coat, concluded that a man was at the bottom. Help was got and the well was soon cleared again.