

NEW RULES FOR ENTRANCE CLASS ARE ANNOUNCED

The abandonment of writing as a definite and formal subject for entrance class candidates and the substitution of slight work in prose and poetry for the prepared passages that formerly constituted the literature paper are the chief changes in the new regulations for entrance class.

The new list of regulations covering 12 pages has been issued. Some instructions are new, others mark a decided change in educational thought, but the whole means a widening of the powers of the entrance class board.

The question paper in literature, the list states, will be based on eight passages in prose and poetry. It used to be that students spent weeks in studying certain works for the final exam. There is to be no formal paper in writing, but candidates will be judged in this subject on one of the shorter papers, to be decided by each board immediately following the written examinations.

Candidates who for reasons satisfactory to the entrance board are unable to submit a certificate for group case, shall be subject to such requirements as the board may prescribe with regard to the subjects in this group, the regulations state. Formerly the board ordered examinations. Now they may take other steps.

The entrance class board also has authority to state what shall be done for the group one examinations of private schools.

MALTON CATTLE GO TO NEW JERSEY FARM

Mr. Asa B. Martin, Newton, N.J., well-known importer of Canadian Holsteins, recently purchased a shipment of fifty head of purebred Holstein-Friesians from breeds in the following counties: Halton, Norfolk, Oxford, Wentworth, Brant, Waterloo, and Haldimand.

Those contributing to this shipment were: Dove Stock Farm, Port Dover; Howard Crane, Waterford; Alfred, New, and Son, Simcoe; J. N. Wanklow, Waterford; C. W. Challand and Son, Pt. Dover; Frank Ward, Waterford; Dell Bertran, Waterford; J. N. Smuck, Caledonia; C. M. Young, Glanford Sta.; J. H. Wilson, Copestown; Stanley Law, Glanford Sta.; Fred Christie, Ancaster; Wilton G. Benedict, Glanford Sta.; W. McQueen, Glanford Sta.; Ofield Bros., Grenville; Jos. D. Armes, Mt. Hamilton; J. F. Anderson, Waterford; Ira Pearce, Otterville; Geo. Hart, Woodstock; W. A. Muir, Woodstock; Douglas Hart, Woodstock; Est. M. Steinman, Bright; Jas. W. Green and Sons, Tillsonburg; Moses Beer, New Dundee; Titus L. Koth, Kitchener; Jacob Snyder, Kitchener; Eugene Taylor, Brantford; H. W. Richardson, Milton; Nelson Howard, Campbellville; W. T. Dales and Sons, Campbellville; Melford W. Coling, Milton; Allen Humphrey, Troy; W. C. Culham, Sheffield.

BY-LAW NO. —

To amend the existing by-law for taxing, restraining and regulating the running at large of dogs within the Municipality of the Town of Georgetown, passed on the 12th day of April, 1927, being By-law No. —

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 3 of the "Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act, 1927, Chapter 335," that by-laws may be passed by the Municipal Council requiring the registration of dogs;

AND WHEREAS in the by-law above referred to, no provision is made compelling owners of dogs to register them;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed advisable that some such provision should be inserted in the existing by-law.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the Town of Georgetown, in council assembled and in accordance with the provision of the "Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act," above referred to, enacts as follows:

1. Section 4 of the by-law above referred to, being by-law No. — is hereby amended by adding thereto sub-section 3 (a) which is as follows: "Every owner, possessor or keeper of any dog who has not procured a license for the same shall on or before the 30th day of April in each year, furnish the Clerk or the Tax Collector with full particulars of any such dog and the description thereof, sufficient to identify such dog or dogs and for any false statement in respect thereof or failure to do so shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10.00, recoverable in the same manner as any other penalties provided for in the said by-law.

In all other respects the existing by-law is ratified and confirmed. Passed this 7th day of March, A.D. 1939.

JOSEPH GIBBONS, Mayor, P. B. HARRISON, Clerk.

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Hand Coverings Traced Back to the Israelites

"Gloves of Antiquity" mentions gloves in the Bible, in the Book of Ruth. Gloves were worn by the Israelites, solely by men of rank. Mural paintings of Thebes show gloves as a part of the king's raiment. Xenophon at the end of the Eighth book of Cyropedia complains of the unwarranted elegance of the Persians, that they not only wore umbrellas over them in summer and in winter, not satisfied with ordinary clothing, but have coverings made of hair for their hands and fingers.

Chaldeans defined gloves in their dictionary. Pliny speaks of an amanuensis who "wore gloves upon his hands in winter, lest the severity of the weather should let him lose anything." Homer mentions Laertes, father of Ulysses, in retirement "while gloves received his hands to shield them from the thorns." A celebrated Roman glutton came to the table in gloves so that he might be able to handle and eat the meat while hot, and so devour more than the rest of the company.

The Christians at the end of the First century considered the wearing of both shoes and gloves (hairy coverings for feet and hands) as shameful to persons in perfect health. But even cave-men wore gloves, possibly 160,000 years ago, according to some learned historians. So we really have an instinct about gloves and can justify all of their uses, even that of pure decoration, by studying the costumes of the ancients.

Paper Decorations Used in Chinese Ceremonials

The use of ornamental paper cut to represent various objects and burned at Chinese funerals dates from the very inception of paper-making, writes David Hunter in the Bulletin of American Museum of History. Objects of all kinds are constructed of paper and burned at the bier of the deceased so that the departed spirit may have an abundance of the things represented by the trail paper effigies.

Along certain streets of all great cities of China are shops where these ghost-like replicas are sold—highly ornate cardboard chests, with shiny gold and silver paper locks; flowing robes of paper, painted with golden dragons and complicated patterns; shoes, hats and all manner of wearing apparel made of paper.

For the relatives of the wealthy, the craftsmen in paper also construct full-sized carts and horses, the thought being that when these fragile representations go up in smoke they will eventually assume reality in heaven and the deceased will have horses and vehicles at his disposal.

Great quantities of mock money are burned every year in China and all over Asia, where Chinese have made their homes. If sufficient "money" is burned, the deceased will be able to purchase elaborate clothing, fine horses and other necessities after reaching the spirit world.

Dark Ages, Middle Ages

The Dark ages extended, roughly speaking, from the fall of the western Roman empire in 475 A. D. to the revival of learning on the discovery of the pandects at Amalfi, Italy, in 1150—altogether about seven centuries. The period extending from the fall of the Roman empire to the capture of Constantinople in 1533 by the Turks is known as the Middle ages. The pandects were a collection of laws systematically arranged from Roman writings on jurisprudence. They were enacted into law by the Emperor Justinian in 529 A. D. Their discovery at Amalfi stimulated a general study of Roman and Greek literature, which led to what is known as the classic age. During the Dark ages learning was at its lowest ebb in Europe and civilization seemed to retrograde, owing to the masses of barbarians who emerged from northern Europe and overran the former seats of learning.

Famed Umbrellas

Jonas Hanway was the man who popularized the rainshield in London. He took his life in his hands when he did it, too, asserts a writer in the Washington Post. Not that umbrellas were unknown. Far from it. They had been used as sun shades in the East for centuries. They were well-known in France. In fact, English women occasionally carried them. But Hanway was the first Englishman to date appear on the streets with an umbrella. He saw in it a way to prevent sickness caused by getting wet in rain. So, he carried his umbrella, though he was hooted, pelted with mud, sticks and stones. But Jonas Hanway lived to have the last laugh. Before he died in 1788 most men carried umbrellas and shortly after his death, even the hard-boiled men of the army took to them.

Wild Hare, Squirrels Pests

In the Eighteenth century wild hare and squirrels were so plentiful they became pests, with bounties on their heads, says the American Wildlife Institute. In one year—1749—800 pounds were paid out for the heads of gray and black squirrels at three pence a head in Pennsylvania alone. This means that more than 600,000 were killed for the price on their heads.

No Records of Birth or Death of Hermit Bochica

A little-known legend dating from the era before the Spanish conquistadors vanquished the peoples of eastern and southern South America, implicates Bochica, who, according to tradition handed down by the Chibcha Indians of Colombia, stemmed a deluge which had descended for many weeks and was threatening to extinguish a race numbering between twenty and forty thousand persons who inhabited the Andean plateau on which Bogota, the republic's capital, founded four centuries ago by Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada, stands. No portrait of Bochica survives, writes Kent B. Stiles in the New York Times. Only a symbolic figure of this god is worshipped by the remnants of the Chibcha tribes.

Bochica, who "came from nowhere" lived as a hermit in a cave and abruptly disappeared, according to Chibcha superstition as related by an official of the chamber of commerce in New York. There are no records of the god's birth and death, nor was his nationality known by the Chibchas. A bearded stranger who knew the Chibcha language although he was not an Indian, was intelligent and educated. He taught the Chibchas how to weave and make pottery, how to pave highways and till farms productively, and he devised weights and measures and contrived currency of gold disks. When continuous rains from the skies jeopardized the lives of the natives, Bochica, with a stroke of his golden scepter, cleft a mountain so that the waters escaped, and in performing this wonder he created Tequendama falls, one of South America's scenic beauty spots.

'Buncombe' Was Original Form of Word 'Bunk'

The original form of the word "bunk" was "Buncombe," which has been corrupted into "bunkum" and "bunk." It originated in the United States house of representatives in 1820, during the close of the debate on the Missouri compromise. Felix Walker, a mountaineer, represented the North Carolina district, which included Buncombe county. When the house was otherwise unanimous in demanding a vote on the question, relates a writer in the Indianapolis News, Walker insisted on making a speech. Several members gathered around him and begged him to desist. He continued, however, declaring that his constituents expected him to say something on the subject and that he was bound to "make a speech for Buncombe." Thus the word came to mean any humbug or claptrap, especially insincere political talk intended for the galleries.

Buncombe county was created in 1791, and was named for Edward Buncombe, a colonel in the Revolution, who was wounded at the battle of Germantown in 1777, and who died a prisoner of war in Philadelphia the following year.

Meaning of Name Isabel

The name Isabel was long (and by some authorities is still) considered a form of the Hebrew Elizabeth, meaning "consecrated to God." But later research seems to establish that its original form was Jezebel, meaning "oath to Baal," according to Florence A. Cowles in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Isabel is such a beautiful name that one is reluctant to associate it with ideas evoked by the name of Jezebel. But, after all, while Jezebel was responsible for her acts she was not responsible for her name. Moreover, a Bible list of names says that Jezebel probably meant "chaste, or pure." That justifies the Isabells in claiming that beautiful meaning, from which the idea of consecration could have sprung. St. Isabel, daughter of Louis VIII of France (Thirteenth century) founded a convent.

Foot Has Two Arches

The weight of the body when an individual is standing is transmitted to the ground in a triangular manner, through the heel, the first toe and the fifth toe. There are two arches of the foot, the long arch extending along the inner border from the heel bone to the first toe and the transverse or metatarsal arch situated in the forefoot and extending from the base of the first toe to the base of the fifth. These arches are normally maintained in position by muscles and ligaments.

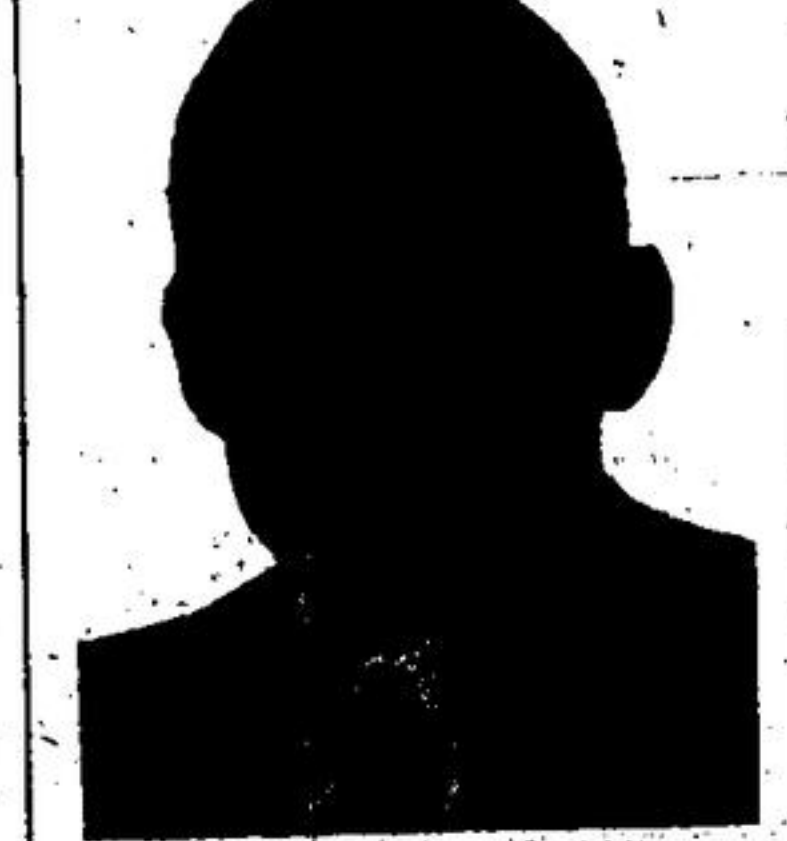
Commemorates an Epic Run

The marathon race which is run as one of the feature events of Olympic games, commemorates the epic run made by an Olympic champion in the year 490 B. C. When the Greeks defeated the Persians at Marathon, Pheidippides, champion runner, was chosen to dash to Athens with the news. He ran so swiftly he fell dead on the outskirts of the city, gasping as he died, "Rejoice, we conquer!"

Lost Cargo of Slaves

The fluctuations in the fortunes of slave traders is revealed in the biography of the famous Theodore Canot who transported Negroes from Africa to America between 1827 and 1847. On one early voyage, notes a writer in Collier's Weekly, he lost his entire cargo of 300 slaves in a smallpox epidemic, while on another trip he safely landed 217 and sold them for \$77,489.

Promoted



Robert Niven, assistant district passenger agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, since 1926, who has been appointed general agent, passenger department, for the Ontario district of the Company, with headquarters at Toronto.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE RATES HAVE BEEN INCREASED

An increase of from 10 to 20 per cent. in auto insurance rates came into effect throughout Ontario on March 1st. The increases will prevail in most congested areas.

Increase in public liability and property damage claims was said to be responsible for the advance; also that the poor insurance companies are losing money. A 10 per cent. increase has been made in rates for these classes of insurance in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor.

Collision rates are unchanged save for the \$40 deductible classification, which is increased ten per cent., while theft and passenger hazard rates are unchanged. There is no change in the full coverage or \$100 deductible collision rates, but the \$25 deductible rate is up ten per cent. and the \$50 deductible rate is up 20 per cent. Fire rates are down 20 per cent., and there is no change for theft or passenger hazard on the tariff rate schedule. The non-tariff trend is similar. In rural districts of southern Ontario public liability and property damage rates rate both increased ten per cent. There is no change in full coverage for collision, but the \$25 deductible rate is up ten per cent. The \$50 deductible rate is 20 per cent. higher now, and the \$100 deductible rate is up 25 per cent.

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