

The Editor's Corner

HOME-COMING WEEK

The Orillia News-Letter has formulated a plan which other newspapers are enthusiastically taking up, for bringing some of the much-needed American dollars to Canada this summer. It has suggested that Orillia hold a gigantic home-coming week, to attract former citizens, especially those who are now residing in the United States.

Some of Orillia's advantages as a visiting spot are outlined: proximity to tourist resorts, fishing, Camp Borden, etc., and business and municipal leaders in the town are enthusiastically endorsing the scheme. Other resort towns, such as Port Elgin, have voiced their approval of similar plans, and no doubt many towns will organize for the purpose of making up some of the business which was lost last year by adverse propaganda in the States.

Whether Georgetown has enough former residents living in the United States to make such a plan feasible or not, is a question which we cannot answer. We do know that we can all help by writing personal letters to friends in the United States, whether they be former Georgetowners or not, impressing on them the attractions which Canada offers as a vacation land. It only costs three cents to write a note to a friend over there, and if it can help in persuading him to come to Canada this summer, it will be three cents well spent.

* * *

WHAT CAN GEORGETOWN OFFER ?

With the recognized summer resorts vying with one another for tourist trade, we are prompted to ask ourselves just what Georgetown has to offer a visitor.

First of all, we could point out the unsurpassed scenery with which this district is gifted. The Forks of the Credit, picturesque Limehouse with its old lime kilns, the Milton hills are but a few of our scenic attractions. In addition to this, we are within easy driving distance of such beauty spots as Niagara.

Golf enthusiasts will find the Cedar Crest course on a par with any club in the country, and will get a real kick out of some of the unusual shots with which the course abounds. For the fisherman, there is an abundance of trout streams in the immediate vicinity, where, with the proper introductions, the nimrod can while away the hours with rod and reel.

Another feature which might impress visitors would be conducted tours through the town's industries—the paper mills, Smith & Stone, woollen mills. Paper-making especially is a fascinating process, and we are sure that visitors would welcome the opportunity of seeing its manufacture.

American tourists would no doubt be impressed with a display by the local militia, sections of which are drilling every night in the week.

An hour's drive to Toronto means that the Georgetowner visitor is within easy access of one of Canada's most important cities, with its Parliament Buildings, museum and art gallery, and the great Canadian National Exhibition in the Fall.

These are just a few random observations on topics which a writer might expound upon in letters to American friends.

* * *

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

"Horses, horses, horses. Crazy over horses, horses, horses. So ran the words of a popular song a few years back, but after our experience last week-end we can't believe that the writer of the lyrics was ever on a horse. Either that, or he was born and brought up in a saddle, and never realized the blessings of good old terra firma.

While visiting in London, we were persuaded in a rash moment to go riding. Perhaps we had been reading too many romantic stories of horses and hounds, or perhaps it was just a moment of weakness on our part, but a telephone call was made, horses reserved, and the day was cast.

Like all Gaul, horse-back riding is divided into three parts: (a) mounting; (b) staying on; (c) dismounting. Mounting is a relatively simple process. With the aid of an obliging groom, some helpful comments from near-by spectators, and a tremendous burst of energy on the part of this would-be rider, the perilous ascent was made, and we found ourselves ensconced on the back of our mount.

After a bit of coaxing from the attendant, and some perfectly good horse language from us (giddy-up, hi-yo, etc.), Queenie consented to stroll leisurely into the paddock, or corral, or whatever they call the circular yard from which one takes off. So far this was easy! We settled back comfortably in the saddle, grasped the reins firmly, remembering that one of the first principles in dealing with animals is to show that you are the master. The attendant explained that riding a horse was just like driving a car—the reins are the steering wheel, you are in the driver's seat, and that's all there is to it. That is all there is to it, or almost all, except that we have never seen a car yet that refused to go through a gate. Queenie seemed perfectly willing to move as long as she was moving in the familiar confines of the paddock, but apparently she didn't believe in "far fields looking green." Every time we approached the gate which led to the wide open spaces, Queenie would resolutely turn away, and keep going in her circle.

After fifteen minutes of cajoling, urging, threatening and expostulating, we became resigned to the fact that Queenie was NOT going to leave the yard if she had anything to do about it. As it is impolite to argue too long with a lady, we decided that one could really learn more about riding in the yard anyway.

One of the tricks in riding is sometimes they call "posting." This is one place where horse-back riding differs from automobiles. It occurs when the horse is moving just a bit faster than a walk, and all four feet are coming down at different times. While the horse is doing this, it is up to the rider to miss as many of the four bumps as possible. To do this you rise slightly in the stirrups, grasp the horse firmly between the knees and slide down every fourth bump, repeating the process until the horse decides to walk again. Very simple when one gets on to it, they say!

After a delightful hour of alternate posting and walking, broken only by Queenie's occasional misconception that the time was up, when she headed for the stables and stood expectantly by the gate, we came to the climax of the day—dismounting. This turned out to be the simplest process of all and was accomplished almost entirely unaided. It consists of loosening the foot from one stirrup, swinging the body over to one side, and landing on the ground. (Allowing the reins to hang from the other foot from the other stirrup.) We were ready for the writing bus, and returned home, feeling like a true rider.

It's a great sport. We'll have to try it again one of these years!

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TIME TABLE
Effective Sunday, October 6th
(Eastern Standard Time)

LEAVE GEORGETOWN

Eastbound to Toronto

f 8:14 a.m.	4:08 p.m.
9:18 a.m.	6:48 p.m.
11:48 p.m.	9:18 p.m.
g 2:23 p.m.	

Westbound to London

o 9:35 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
x 12:05 p.m.	8 7:50 p.m.
e 2:05 p.m.	10:10 p.m.
ay 4:05 p.m.	12:10 p.m.

a—Except Sun. and Hol.
b—Sun. and Hol. only
c—Saturday only.
d—Except Sat., Sun. and Hol.
e—Sat., Sun. and Hol.
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C. N. R.
TIME TABLE

Standard Time
Going East

Passenger	6:15 a.m.
Passenger and Mail	10:05 a.m.
Passenger, Saturday	
Only	1:37 p.m.
Passenger and Mail	6:45 p.m.
Passenger, Sunday only	8:31 p.m.
Passenger, daily	9:41 p.m.

Toronto and beyond

Going West

Passenger and Mail	8:34 a.m.
Passenger Saturday only	1:15 p.m.
Passenger daily except	
Saturday and Sunday	6:08 p.m.
Passenger and Mail	6:45 p.m.
Passenger, Saturday and	
Sundays only	11:30 p.m.

Going North

Passenger and Mail	6:45 a.m.
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Going South

Passenger and Mail	6:50 p.m.
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Depot Ticket Office—Phone 20w

—Band, fireworks, Hitler burnt in
city—Saturday night in Geor-
town.

"As We See It"

By J. A. Strang

The date line now says April and the vacation period is just around the corner. It may seem out of place to mention vacation when there are so many more serious subjects that we could write about. However, even in war time soldiers are given leave and if it is correct for soldiers to obtain leave we imagine that it is also very necessary for civilians to get away from the daily grind for a time each year, in fact it is necessary if we are to keep fit for almost any job. Vacations of course vary according to circumstances, and it is quite possible to have a very satisfactory vacation right in one's own back yard at home. It was our good fortune a few years ago to motor through to the Pacific Coast on a ten weeks' vacation and a few remarks about that trip may interest some of our readers. Our route was via, North Bay to Bault Ste. Marie and then across upper Michigan and Wisconsin to Duluth, then on west across Minnesota and into North Dakota and then we turned north into Manitoba. Again we turned west across Saskatchewan, going through such cities as Regina, and Moose Jaw, and then on into Alberta and through Medicine Hat and north-west to Calgary. By the way, we saw the Rockies before we reached Calgary when we were still ninety miles from them. From Calgary we drove west again to Banff where we stayed several days, and if any of our readers happen to be worrying about where to go on their honeymoon we would like to recommend a trip to Banff. At the moment we are unable to think of a better place for such a trip. From Banff we turned south on the Windermere Highway going through to Spokane, in Washington State. Again turning west we drove across to Seattle and then turned north to Vancouver. We shipped across to Vancouver Island where we stayed three weeks and then shipped from Victoria to Seattle on the long trail back home. From Seattle we headed south on the Pacific Highway to Portland, Oregon, and then turned east up the Columbia Highway to Walla Walla, and then we turned north to Spokane. From here we turned east and followed the Yellowstone Trail across Idaho and Montana through such cities as Butte, Livingston, and Bismark and Fargo which are both in North Dakota. From there we crossed Minnesota to Duluth and came the rest of the way home much the same way as we went West. In all we drove 7875 miles and the car expenses, including a couple of new tires, amounted to \$197.50. We could fill this whole column on this subject, but you may take the trip yourself and it would be more interesting than reading our account of the trip. The highlight of the whole trip was of course the Rocky Mountains. We had no idea of what they would be like nor can we explain them to you. We only hope that you will see them for yourself some day and we are sure you will enjoy a trip out west as much as we did. A trip of this kind takes one through four different kinds of country. First the farm lands of Western Ontario, then the bush lands of Manitoba and through to Algoma, and the somewhat similar country in the U.S.A. of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Then the Prairie with its wide open spaces and also with its Gumbo and Gophers. Then the Foot-hills and the Rocky Mountains with their peaks and valleys and their mountain passes. It is easy to understand the love that a person would have for the Coast after living there a short time. With the mountains in sight and on the other hand the ocean, we are unable to think of anything else one would desire. Even yet we often wonder why we ever came back East again.

Following our weekly custom of writing a paragraph on one of the ingredients used in the making of bread we come to the fifth one, sugar. This week, White, or granulated, is the most economical sugar for the baker to use in breadmaking, however, brown sugar is often used for the making of brown bread. Sugar is used as a food for the yeast plant to feed on during fermentation, and it is also used as a sweetener of the finished loaf. Bread made without sugar looks pale, anemic, or perhaps it looks as though it hasn't been properly baked. You may recall our remarks about the use of malt and we stated that malt was a sugar in the proper form for the yeast to feed on. Sugar is not and it has to be changed to an invert sugar before the yeast can feed on it. This change is brought about by the actions of enzymes during fermentation. While a certain amount of sugar in bread is an improvement in quality yet too large a percentage of sugar makes the finished loaf too sweet. Bread that is too sweet is very popular when first tasted but after a short time its very sweetness becomes nauseating and we soon begin to hope that we may never taste that fever-sweet bread again. This is one reason that in certain countries the bread consumption per capita is being reduced from year to year.

SCIENCE'S NEWEST TERRORS AIMED AT "WAE OF TOTAL DESTRUCTION"

How brews of chemistry, hidden name mixes, crop-destroying parasites, and infected birds, are waiting to be unleashed, while spies work to discover to which of these barbarities there is no counter-agent, will be described in The American Weekly with the April 13 Detroit Sunday Times. Be sure to get The Detroit Sunday Times this week and every week!

A great problem of youth is to know when to take advice and when to leave it alone. At the Western Conservatory of Music, Agnes Patterson was told by the professor he would never amount to much, she's a good player, but he's about like us, she's the trumpet.