

# THE GEORGETOWN HERALD

News of Georgetown, Naval, Civil, Maritime, Commercial, Educational and Terra Cotta

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## The Editor's Corner

### SOMETHING WE ALL WANT

Georgetown has certainly put her shoulder to the wheel, in the task of supplying men to our Forces, and, in common with a great number of the women of town, we have joined the ranks of "War Widows." Our men have gone to serve their country in capacities where their services can be of the greatest value—some of them overseas, others to distant training centres, and a fortunate few to depots near enough home so that we may see them fairly often. We are left to face the problems of home life, and this we do with our courage high, for it is by solving these problems wisely, living sanely and economically, and keeping life at home on an even keel, that women at home make their supreme contribution to the national war effort.

Each woman has her own individual job to do. Ours, as you already know, is to carry on the publication of the Herald for the duration. It will no doubt be hard at first, and in order that the high standard which our husband has set for us may still continue, we would ask the co-operation of all Herald readers. We know most of you personally, and hope you will not hesitate to inform us of news which has interested you, and therefore will interest others—if you have had guests, or have been away for the week-end, call us on the Telephone, either at the office or at home (444-W), and tell us about it. Of course, if you happen to be down town you can always drop into the office—and if you have some constructive criticisms, bring them along too. All these things will help us to continue giving you a good home-town paper, and when all's said and done, that's what every subscriber wants, isn't it.

### 'LITTLE MISS JUNE HAS COME BACK TO TOWN'

The first line of a song we used to sing in Public School, reminds us that Monday, the 21st of June, heralded the official arrival of Summer. Gardens have been planted and grounds set in order. Sunshine and rain are all that is necessary before the fruits of labour can be seen.

With the government urging everyone who can possibly do so, to plant a 'Victory Garden,' and gas and rubber rationing making it impossible to take a great many trips out of town, more people than ever before are making a hobby of beautifying their own back yards, and trying their luck at planting a vegetable garden.

We, ourselves, have been doing our bit along these lines, and apart from whatever other values may be placed on gardening—and there are a great many—nothing, in our opinion, exceeds that grand thrill of satisfaction experienced when the first tiny shoot of green peeps through the brown earth, and tells us that our planting has been successful.

Judging from the general appearance of the grounds of the homes in Georgetown, we can see that we are not alone in our opinion that keeping our yard beautiful is its own reward. Let this Summer be one in which we surpass all others in this respect. Lovely surroundings lift the morale of all who look upon them, and the harvest of a well-cared-for garden will help lighten the economic burden which war-time needs place upon us.

### NEW MILK REGULATIONS

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has issued a new decree which will affect every milk consumer in the Province of Ontario. In the interest of greater economy in milk distribution, they have decided that when milk or a milk product is delivered to any person and another milk bottle is not given in exchange, a deposit charge of five cents must be made. In addition to this stipulation, milk and milk products can only be sold for cash or prepaid milk tickets. Townspeople are already familiar with the elimination of credit in the sale of milk, but we believe the 5c deposit charge on bottles is something which has not yet been brought to their attention.

### FIGURING IT OUT

The following item from a Toronto paper attracted our attention, and we thought you might be interested too: "Somebody who is intrigued by figures has worked out a curious coincidence in the lives of the five men most in the eyes of the world at the present time—Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt. In a column under each name he has put the year of the leader's birth, then the year he came into power, then the number of years he has been in power and finally his age, which makes the columns read like this (you may tabulate them for yourself): Hitler, 1889, 1933, 9, 53; Mussolini, 1883, 1922, 20, 59; Stalin, 1879, 1924, 18, 63; Churchill, 1873, 1940, 2, 69; Roosevelt, 1882, 1933, 9, 60. Each of these columns, added up, produces the number 3884. And 3884 divided by 2 is 1942." Now, what does that mean—if anything?

## More About Bombs and Bombing

Article No. 23

By HUGH TEMPLEN

Since the new tactics of the Royal Air Force have been demonstrated lately against a number of German industrial cities there is a renewed interest in bombs and bombing. Last week, I wrote about the planes used by the Royal Air Force and by the R.C.A.F. in Britain. This week, I will carry on the subject a bit farther.

Bombs dropped from planes on land are of two general types—incendiary and high-explosive. The incendiaries are meant to start fires, and the power of the blast and the damage done by flying fragments constitute the menace of the high explosive bomb.

Among the souvenirs I brought home are the two ends of a burned-out German incendiary bomb. It is comparatively small, weighing only two pounds and a quarter before it burns. It is a cylinder, less than two inches in diameter and probably between fourteen and eighteen inches in length (the centre portion of this one is gone). The head is heavy, being of steel, and the tail has fins on it to insure that the bomb drops so that the heavy end hits first and sets off the fuse. The central portion is said to contain thermite, which generates a high degree of heat, setting fire to the magnesium portion of the bomb which constitutes the centre. It is said it burns with a temperature of some 3600 deg. Fahrenheit.

Because of their small size and light weight, a big bomber can carry thousands of incendiary bombs. They are dropped out in wholesale quantities, often in 'sticks' of ten or so at a time. Falling from a height of 15,000 feet or more, they have power to go through a slate roof, the fender of a car or anything of similar resistance. It takes about two minutes for this type of incendiary to really get going. In the early days of the bombing of Britain, most of the damage was done by incendiaries. They do not kill people, though a direct hit by one of them would certainly be fatal, and of course, many died in flames of burning buildings, but their primary aim is to start fires.

**Fighting Incendiary Bombs**  
A thorough system of fighting incendiary bombs has been built up in Britain now, so that I don't think nearly so much damage can be done by them in future, except in some cases which will be mentioned later. Bombing by incendiaries is more or less indiscriminate and for that reason, the civilian population suffers. The bombs drop on all parts of a city.

If the bomb can be found and fought within the first two minutes, there is a good chance of controlling it. It cannot be put out by pouring water on it, nor apparently by the use of chemicals. The fire is too hot. But a pall of sand, dropped on the bomb, confines it. Water sprayed on it from the head of a fire pump can cool the fire and make the bomb burn out more quickly. Pouring a pall of water on the bomb will make it explode and scatter. As a result, all British houses have pails of sand handy at various places around the premises, and the bath tub is kept full of water, with water in pails to be used with a sump pump at the various rooms.

As I have said, incendiaries are dropped overboard in wholesale fashion. Most of them are wasted. They fall on gardens, streets, parks and other open spaces. They may even bounce off roofs of a certain shape. I believe it is figured that if 15 per cent are effective, it is a fair average. The load from one bomber may set 75 fires. Multiply that by hundreds of bombers and you can see how busy the fire-fighters have to be.

The destruction in the older part of London was mostly from incendiary bombs. As I have pointed out before, the damage in the old city, behind St. Paul's cathedral, was due in part to the fact that it happened on the after-Christmas week-end, when the buildings were not being watched as they should have been. Often a failure of the water supply, usually due to the bursting of high-explosive bombs, has been a factor. Nowadays, old buildings are cemented to hold against water and huge tanks stand in the middle of wider London streets.

Some buildings provide extra good targets for incendiaries because of the way they are constructed. That is why so many old churches were burned. They had two or three roofs, usually of slate on the bottom, with lead coated over timber to the top, and no room to get in between to fight a fire. The incendiary bombs would go through the slate roof, stop at the second roof, and burn where no one could reach them. Once a hot fire like that gets under way, there's nothing left to do but call the fire brigade. With seven London fire-fighters and those forced by their duties to remain in the open, are in the greatest danger.

**What a Bombing Looks Like.**  
Many Canadians are curious to know what it is like to be bombed. In an earlier article, I have already told about a bombing with land mines in Bourne-mouth. I never saw an incendiary bomb falling. One night, in London, I watched the defences at work against a lone raider, while I stood with roof watchers on top of a newspaper office. The anti-aircraft fire was continuous, though I doubt if any bombs were dropped. It would have been impossible to distinguish between the sounds. Except there was no rain, it was much like a bad Canadian thunderstorm, both to watch and to hear. The flashes from the ground and in the clouds were much like sheet lightning, accompanied by the low roar of thunder. I was reminded of that night during the recent heavy storms at home, especially while the Hydro was off.

Next week, I will write something about defence against bombing.

**High Explosive Bombs**  
High explosive bombs are of an

entirely different type, or rather, of two distinct types at least. (There are variations.) The bombs are usually pointed, have fairly heavy cases of metal, carry fins on their tails, some of which produce quite a loud whistle, while others give more of a "whoosh" sound.

They vary considerably in size. At the Air Training camps in Canada, the little practice bombs weigh about 14 pounds. In actual bombing, few weigh less than 100 pounds. They may weigh up to a ton apiece—it is possible some may be even heavier by this time.

The explosion is varied by means of different kinds of fuses. Most of them explode on contact or soon afterwards. The Germans use some delayed action bombs, which may lie for hours or even days before they go off, creating a mortal hazard.

The other main type of high explosive is the land mine or parachute mine. These are invariably large, and come floating down on big parachutes. The casing seems to be of fairly light, thin metal, judging by samples I picked up after seeing two of these explode at fairly close range. They depend for their effect on the blast force alone, the fragments being fairly light and not travelling far. They usually weigh from 1000 pounds to a ton apiece. Given favorable conditions, one of them can level several city blocks.

**Easy To Tell Difference**  
Looking at the ruins of a building, it isn't hard to tell what type of bomb caused its destruction. Those burned by incendiaries look like any other buildings gutted by fire. Most likely, the walls alone remain standing and they are likely to be blackened. Those struck by high explosive bombs show no sign of fire, as a rule, but they do show the power of the blast.

There's a great deal of chance about what happens when a big bomb goes off. In some cases, its amazing power is fairly close range. For instance, I saw what had once been a garden in front of a little suburban house. A bomb of considerable size had buried itself deep in the earth before it exploded, and when it went off, the garden simply disappeared to a depth of ten feet or more—but the house wasn't damaged.

Bombs may explode against an outside wall or in the street, taking out one wall of the house, but leaving the floors in place, the furniture in the rooms, and even clothes hanging on hooks on the walls. In other instances, a bomb may penetrate the roof and explode in the interior, blowing everything to bits, or possibly leaving the outside walls, but nothing inside. Whole blocks of London have evidently been planned and built at one time, with rows of apartments, for instance, five or six stories high. One portion may be blown out fairly cleanly, and others be little affected.

But it would be a mistake to think that the results of bombings are always localized. A big explosive may shake the houses for half a mile around, breaking most of the windows and shaking loose the plaster from walls and ceilings. Plaster may keep on falling for hours as the buildings gradually settle back into place. I saw after two land mines had exploded. There didn't seem to be a square inch of plate glass left in any of the stores. Windows miles away were cracked.

**Not So Many Casualties**  
How do people live through such terror?  
I need to wonder about that, but the fact is they do, and the number of casualties is surprisingly small. At least, I was surprised. The total number of casualties in Britain to the end of the year 1941 was less than 100,000. That is a small percentage. Of those, less than 45,000 were killed, and the number of injured was slightly more. In the last war, at the front, I think the wounded numbered about four times as many as the killed. In bombing of cities, the proportion seems to have been about 45 to 55 in most cases.

After seeing the wholesale destruction in Coventry, a city as large as Hamilton, it amazed me when I heard that less than 1000 people had been killed in all the raids. I heard of only two cases where persons in shelters were killed in large numbers by unlucky direct hits. People in shelters are secure against injury by bomb fragments, falling walls and similar hazards. Firemen, air wardens, London fire-watchers and those forced by their duties to remain in the open, are in the greatest danger.

## Milk Prices Rise In Milton and Acton

An order has just been received by the Milk Control Board of Ontario which raises the retail price of milk in both markets to 12c for quarts and 7c for pints. This increase also provides for an increase to the producers who in future will receive in the Milton district, 23.10 cwt. at the farm for similar quality milk. The slightly lower return to producers in the Acton district, is we understand, due to the fact that Acton distributors also retail a portion of their milk in Hillsburg and Erin where owing to local conditions slightly lower prices prevail. This brings the price to the consumer and the return to the producer, to a point where it is comparable to that existing in the surrounding markets of Burlington, Oakville and Georgetown. The order has been concurred in by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and went into effect on June 15th.

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NOW IN EFFECT  
Daylight Saving Time  
LEAVE GEORGETOWN

Eastbound	Westbound
7:04 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
9:34 a.m.	11:25 a.m.
12:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
2:24 p.m.	ay 4:45 p.m.
4:54 p.m.	b 5:40 p.m.
6:34 p.m.	c 7:15 p.m.
9:19 p.m.	bx 8:30 p.m.
b 1:50 a.m.	dy 10:05 p.m.
	xl 11:35 p.m.

a—Daily except Sun.  
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Passenger	6:53 a.m.
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Passenger and Mail	5:45 p.m.
Passenger, Sunday only	8:44 p.m.
Passenger, daily	9:43 p.m.

(Stops for Toronto and east of Toronto passengers only)

Going West

Passenger and Mail	8:36 a.m.
Passenger, Sat. only	3:15 p.m.
Passenger daily except Saturday and Sunday	6:14 p.m.
Passenger and Mail	6:46 p.m.
Passenger, Sundays only	11:50 p.m.

Going North  
Passenger and Mail 6:46 a.m.

Going South  
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