

No Store, 4 Taverns, 448 People In Trafalgar in Year 1817

(Continued from Page One)

at first, than the timber which is a foot in diameter, measured about two feet and a half from the root of the tree, and all under that size, and the rest they bried and kill with an axe. In this state it will produce nearly as good a crop as if all were cut down, and this only costs Six Dollars per acre. In both cases boarding and lodging, included. The rest of the timber is cut down by degrees, for fencing and firewood, etc.

19th. A good work horse may be had from Fifty to Sixty Dollars; a good cow from Eighteen to Twenty Dollars; a yoke of oxen, four years old, from Fifty to Seventy Dollars; a good sheep of the same age from Two to Three Dollars.

20th. The average quantity of wool produced by a sheep is two pounds and a half. Its price is one shilling and ten pence half-penny per pound.

21st. Beasts are turned out about the first of May and taken in about the same time in December.

22nd. Sleighting lasts about three months, that is, beginning about the first of January and ends about the last of March. Plowing begins about the 20th of April.

23rd. Season of growing wheat is from the 25th of August until the 1st of October. The time of harvesting said grain is from the 20th of July until the end of August.

24th. The quantity of wheat to be sown on one acre is from a bushel and a peck to a bushel. An average crop is from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre.

25th. Respecting pasture, as the wild woods constitute our principal pastures, we have not yet made sufficient experiments to enable us to answer your query. But our meadow lands will generally produce one ton per acre and an ox of four years old will gain two hundred weight by a summer's run in our woods and his meat will be well flavoured. Our dairy produce is of an excellent quality. Butter sells for a shilling per pound. Cheese the same price.

26th. The ordinary course of cropping on new land is wheat the first year, harrowed in and sometimes a crop of oats are harrowed in, in the Spring on the stubble. Then it is sown down with timothy or clover, or both together and is used for meadow for three or four years till the roots rot in the ground and then plowed up, after which buckwheat or peas are generally sown first, and then wheat perhaps the same season and then peas or buckwheat, or oats and then wheat, and so on alternately. Little or no manure is used, but new land and orchards require it most.

27th. Land is frequently let on the shares on the following terms: If new the leasor finds the leassee in terms in boarding, in farming utensils and in half the seed, and then receives one-third of the produce; if the leasor finds everything, the leasor has one-third of the produce; if the leasor finds everything, the leassee has only one-third of produce. Enough land can be had in either of these ways.

28th. Land at the first settling of our Township sold for \$1.50 per acre; it now sells for Four to Five Dollars per acre. Also a farm of two hundred acres with a log house and a barn upon it with one hundred and ten acres cleared in the customary way, may be had for fifteen hundred dollars. If frame buildings are upon it, a greater price, but seldom in proportion to the buildings.

29th. The quantity of land for sale we cannot justly describe, but we suppose three or four thousand acres. And there are but few farmers in our Township who would not even sell their improved farms if they had the offer of a good price.

30th. The state of the public roads at present is but indifferent but they are capable of improvement at a very moderate expense, as the face of our country is generally level. Great improvements might be made by means of canals and locks. Respecting our navigation, we are situated on the coast of Lake Ontario, and thence have the benefit of all the adjoining waters. Besides we have two very fine streams called the Twelve and the Sixteen Mile Creeks. These can be made navigable waters for boats, some part of the year four miles from the mouth to communicate with our mills on Dundas Street. The mouth of the Sixteen, where it empties into Lake Ontario is navigable for vessels of a considerable burden and forms a safe and commodious harbour.

31st. The causes which retard the improvement of our Township and the Province at large are various. The first and principal cause you have already very justly observed, that is, the want of capital. This may perhaps be best illustrated by the facts. Know then, that the greater number of our farmers when they first settle in the wild woods, have little more property than a cow, a yoke of oxen, a log chain, and an axe, and some have little or no property at all but their axe alone. The family generally consists of a man and his wife and a number of young children. Unable to hire hands the whole of the labour naturally develops upon the man, and hence it is for six or seven years till such time as the roots of the timber begin to rot in the ground, so that he can use the plough, and until the oldest of his children grow up to help him, his toil is incessant. Four or five acres is all that he

is able to clear and sow in a season and that is generally put in so late that it produces but little, so that the whole of his crop will scarcely support him through the year, but many times he has to work out for part of his bread. Clothes he must have for himself and his family, and these must be got out of the store, and merchant goods are very dear in this Province, and as he hath nothing to pay with he is obliged to go on credit. These in a few years soon run up high, so that by the time he gets his farm in such a state of improvement, as might enable him to live comfortably, he is frequently obliged to sell it, in order to pay off his debts. Such is the consequence of beginning poor. But this you will observe is only the gloomy side of things. For those who are so fortunate as to weather out the storm of the first ten years without sinking their plantations are generally enabled to spend the remainder of their days in comfort. The scarcity of labourers and the very high price of labour, so that the produce will scarcely pay the hands, forms another hindrance to the improvement of our Township and the Province at large. Another hindrance is that in many places of this Province large tracts of land have been granted to certain individuals, and these being generally men of fortune are under no necessity of selling their lands, but hold them at so high a price that poor people are not able to buy them. Again there are many of these gentlemen gone out of the Province so that there is no opportunity to buy from them. So it still remains a wilderness. And the poor people who are settled round such tracts have roads to make, and every other public duty to perform at their own expense, which greatly enhances the value of such land to the great injury of inhabitants.

Another hindrance respecting our Township is that a great number of Lots are reserved for the Crown and the Clergy and notwithstanding that these lots might be rented for twenty-one years for a very small sum of money, yet the land in this Province has hitherto been so plenty and cheap that no one cares for renting land who can have it in free simple, hence it is that the great number of them still remain unsettled. But when settlers become numerous this evil will soon be done away.

What in our opinion, would contribute to the improvement of our Township and the Province at large would be to encourage men of Property into the country to purchase the waste lands of our province which if sold even at a moderate price would

introduce such a flow of capital into our Province as would not only encourage a respectable race of settlers of every description to come in and cultivate the face of the country, and turn the wilderness into fruitful fields, but would also make trade and manufacture of all kinds flourish. Then would our Province no longer remain poor, neglected and unknown to the rest of the world but would become a respectable colony, not only to support herself, but she would add a large revenue to the British Crown and her redundances would contribute to feed the hungry and clothe the poor of other nations.

32nd. We have also seen your second address with your additional queries which we answer as follows: 32nd. We know of no one in Upper Canada whom we would sooner trust to publish the statistics of our Province than yourself.

33rd. We are willing therefore to trust the whole to your own veracity, and may the highest success crown your labours.

It is true we have seen a parcel of heterogeneous stuff in the Niagara Spectator, printed against your plan, which like the Palace of Vanity appears to have no foundation; and like it too, shall vanish into air, yet into thin air, and leaves not a trace behind.

Indeed, such ill-timed jargon quite unsupported by reason, will only serve to urge the business on more rapidly; and here, Sir, is a striking proof, for it has reminded us at the end of our work of what we should have done in the beginning, namely, to jointly offer you our warmest thanks for the strenuous efforts you have made, and the spirit of benevolence you have displayed in endeavoring to promote the happiness of our fellow subjects.

We have used provincial currency in all our calculations, which is five shillings to the dollar, excepting where we have mentioned dollars.

Signed by: James McBride, J.P., Daniel Munn, Charles Biggar, Duncan McQueen, Absalom Smith, James Bigger, Amos Bigger, Michel Buck, Timothy Robbins, James Thomson, Nathaniel Cornwall, James Hopper, Henry Loucks, Lawrence Hager, Joseph Smith.

J. EDGAR HOOVER REVEALS NEW GANGSTER MENACE

The chief of the FBI... in a timely series of articles starting in The American Weekly with this Sunday's (March 12th) issue of The Detroit Sunday Times... tells how hoodlums who turned Prohibition into a nightmare are back again... back to wartime more lush rackets created by wartime shortages... back with hijackings, gun battles and murder. Get Sunday's Detroit Times!

It renews your 1943 plate

000-00 PASSENGER

Typically Fine Letter Received by Soldiers' Comforts Committee

The Soldiers' Comforts Committee are again busily preparing to send another shipment of smokes and chocolates to the men and women serving overseas. The biggest job is getting the correct addresses and you would be helping the Committee a great deal if you would phone in the address of your overseas serviceman at once to Mrs. W. V. Grant, 236, after 6 o'clock, or Mrs. A. Reeve 275-W.

In the meantime, letters keep coming in from the boys, thanking the Committee and the Georgetown people for their kindness. Typical of the sentiments more or less expressed in all, is the following letter from Lieut. K. D. Barber, recently received:

Wednesday, January 12th, 1944
No. 1 C.A.R.U., C.A.O.S.
Mrs. Sidney MacKenzie, Treasurer,
Georgetown Soldiers Comforts Committee

Dear Mrs. MacKenzie:

I wish to thank the members of the Soldiers Comforts Committee for the very nice box of chocolates which I received at Christmas time.

They were very much appreciated and enjoyed, as chocolates are rather scarce in England. Especially at this time, such treats from home, help to give us the Christmas spirit when we remember the abundance of good things we used to enjoy in our own country.

In this unit, the men made all sorts of toys in their spare time, before Christmas, and distributed them to hundreds of children invited to our Christmas party, as there were very few toys in the regular shops. Boxes from home helped to provide the children with sweets, and many things they had never tasted before. Christmas dinner for the troops, consisted of turkey, with all the trimmings, plum pudding, mince pie, etc., so that we fared very well.

The food situation here in England has improved slightly and there are very seldom any complaints from the public. The bare necessities of life are still moderate in price, but luxuries cost fabulous sums. The people have buckled down to steady hard work, in an effort to bring the war to an end as soon as possible.

I hope Canadians are exerting the same great effort, forgetting their little discomforts and inconveniences, banishing from their minds any thought of personal gain, for the main objective and goal-winning the war quickly. Just as we, who stay behind the lines in these training units, as instructors or administrators, plug away at our tedious, nerve straining work, without the excitement and stimula-

tion of battle and conquest, as a reward.

The novelty has worn off for us, years ago, but we know the job has to be done without any praise or publicity, so we do what needs to be done to the best of our ability.

We only hope that the victory will be used as a means of ridding the world of war. We hope that a better, more understanding, unselfish world will be born out of our victory. Most of all we want to return to a Canada, where we can live and work, and play, in peace, with our families.

May I thank you and the members again for their gift.

Yours,
KEITH BARBER

Reduced Butter Rations

Canada's butter ration will be temporarily reduced. This measure is necessary because butter production during November, December and January was about 5,400,000 lbs. below production for the corresponding period of last year. An important factor in reducing production has been the 1943-44 winter subsidy payments, which diverted milk from butter to cheese production.

The reduction in the butter ration will save about 5,000,000 lbs., equal to one week's normal ration allowance. The reduction will be made by postponing the dates on which butter ration coupons 54 and 55 become valid. Ordinarily these would have been good on March 16. Under the reduced ration plan, coupon 54 will not be good until March 23 and coupon 55 will be good on March 30. Thus until further notice one butter coupon will become good in each week. The value of the coupon is not changed. It is still good for 1/4 lb. of butter.

The corresponding reduction is being made in the butter quotas of hotels, restaurants and other public eating places. Retailers should call to their customers' attention the fact that butter bought with coupons 52 and 53 must be made to last until March 23; and trade orders should be placed with reduced butter sales in view for March.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. LONG, Merchant, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of William H. Long, late of the town of Georgetown, merchant who died on or about the 13th day of January, A. D. 1944, are hereby notified to send particulars of same to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of March, A. D. 1944, after which date the estate will be distributed with regard only to the claims of which the undersigned shall then have notice, and the undersigned will not be liable to any person of whose claim they shall not then have notice.

DATED at Georgetown, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1944.

Bert Berry and Harvey Peavoy, Administrators of the estate of Cecil W. Keeler, by their Solicitors, Dale and Bennett, Georgetown, Ontario.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE ESTATE OF ANNE S. THOMPSON, late of the Town of Georgetown, merchant who died on or about the 29th day of February, A. D. 1944, after which date the estate will be distributed with regard only to the claims of which the undersigned shall then have notice.

DATED at Georgetown, this 29th day of February, A. D. 1944.

Ethel Mary Long and Margaret J. Long, Executrices of the estate of William H. Long, by their Solicitors, Dale and Bennett, Georgetown, Ontario.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE ESTATE OF ANNE S. THOMPSON, late of the Town of Georgetown in the County of Halton, Spinster, deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ANNE S. THOMPSON, late of the Town of Georgetown in the County of Halton, Spinster, deceased, who died on or about the 29th day of February 1944, are hereby notified to send in to the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, or her Solicitor, on or before the 29th day of March 1944, full particulars of their claims. Immediately after the said 29th day of March 1944, the assets of the deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice.

DATED at Georgetown, Ontario, this 25th day of February 1944.

Rev. M. T. Griffin Thompson, 633 James St. S. Hamilton, and George Franklin Thompson, Milton, Ontario, Executors of the said Estate, by KENNETH M. LANGDON, Georgetown, Ontario, their Solicitor.

Notice to Creditors

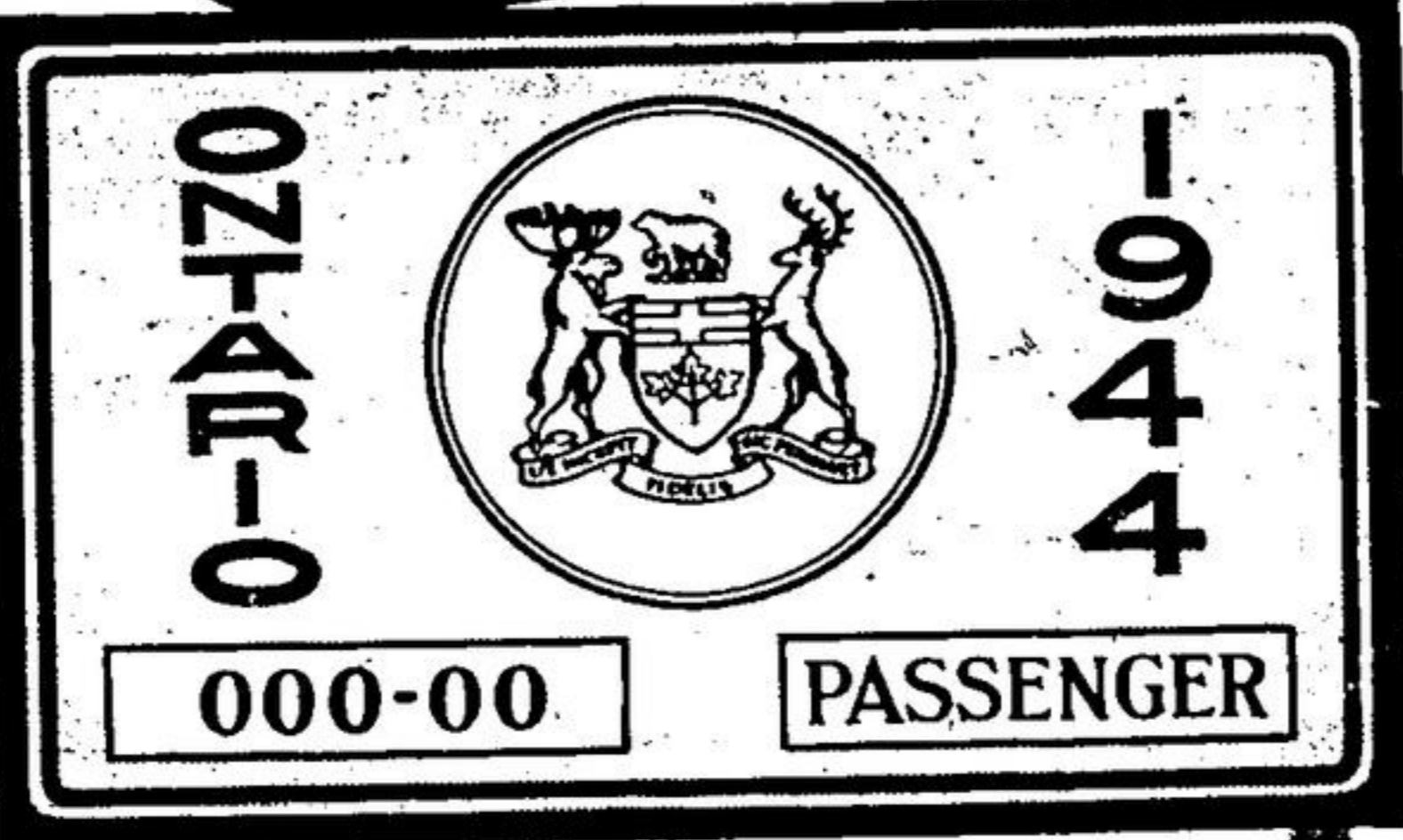
IN THE ESTATE OF CECIL W. KEELER, Farmer, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of Cecil W. Keeler, late of the Town of Georgetown, Farmer, who died on or about the 8th day of November, A. D. 1943, are hereby notified to send particulars of same to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of April, A. D. 1944, after which date the estate will be distributed with regard only to the claims of which the undersigned shall then have notice.

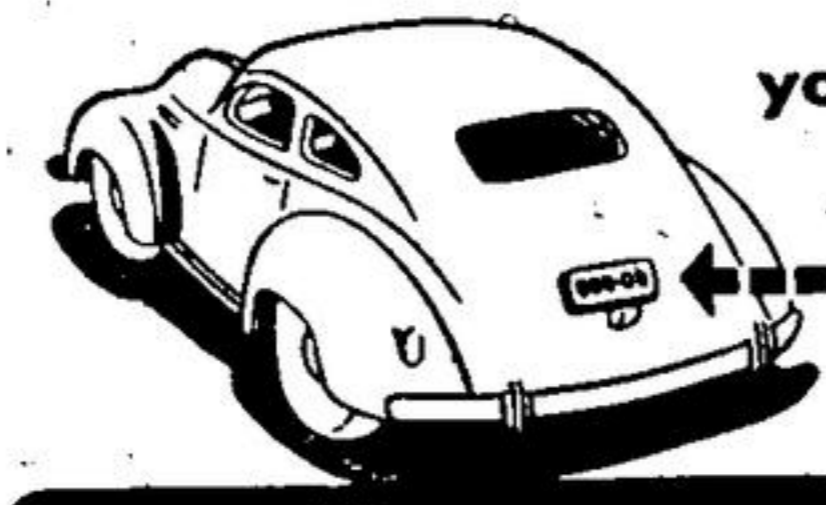
DATED at Georgetown, Ontario, this 25th day of February 1944.



This is your 1944 motor vehicle stamp



It renews your 1943 plate



GET YOUR 1944 MOTOR VEHICLE PERMIT NOW

Your 1944 motor vehicle permit is now ready. Good citizenship and good sense tell you to get it now. Take good care of your 1943 plate. Wartime restrictions require that you use it for another year. Your motor vehicle permit fee remains the same. With your 1944 motor vehicle permit there will be issued a windshield stamp such as that illustrated. The display of this stamp will validate the use of your 1943 plate.

1944 drivers' licenses are now available and should be secured at once.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Do you know that both your motor vehicle permit and driver's license will be automatically suspended until you file proof of financial responsibility if you are convicted of a violation of the law following an accident? You may find an insurance policy difficult to secure then. It is better to drive safely and avoid accidents than to find yourself unable to drive at all.

GEO. H. DOUCETT,
Minister of Highways