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"OLD TIME STUFF"

Reminiscences of the Ottawa of Earlier Days. Personages, Scenes and Incidents Recalled for Evening Citizen Readers

There visited in the city a few days ago an "old timer" who in 1853 was a resident of Bytown and caught grasshoppers for fishing on Parliament Hill before the government buildings had an existence.

Dr. Theodore Chamberlain studied dentistry with Dr. Loughlin, on Wellington street. That was before Dr. Chamberlain took up medicine or had entered on his medical career, and before he had become so widely known, medically, politically and in other ways, as he is today. Dr. Chamberlain's career, apart from the "old time" aspect of it, has been a highly interesting one, colorful, romantic in fact. * As old time stuff it is the premier class. At present Dr. Chamberlain is living at his pretty summer home at Chaffey's Locks on the Rideau. But his official home is in Prescott. He is a frequent visitor to Ottawa.

The Oldest Doctor.

Dr. Chamberlain is today the oldest practitioner in Ontario, and possibly in Canada. He is 85 years of age. But to look at him, or talk with him, one would never suspect it. Today, at 85, he is full of youthful vigor—so full of it that he is planning to establish a private game preserve on the eleven hundred acres of land which he owns around Chaffey's Locks and along the Rideau Lakes. This large quantity of land Dr. Chamberlain acquired about thirty years ago for the minerals which it was then thought to contain—and does contain to some unknown extent. About the doctor's elaborate game preserve plans more will be told further on in this article.

Holds Unique Honor.

In passing, it may be told that Dr. Chamberlain is not only the oldest medical practitioner in Ontario, but he is the only doctor in Ontario, or elsewhere in Canada, who holds a certificate which entitles him to practise anywhere in the British dominions.

This authority was awarded in 1862 by Lord Monck, Governor-General, to the medical class of that year at Queen's. That was the last occasion on which medical certificates were awarded by the Governor-General. After that the authority became vested in the medical council. As Dr. Chamberlain is the only member of the class of '62 alive, he has the distinction of holding a unique authority.

The doctor is greatly interested in The Citizen's Old Time Stuff Articles.

Small Place Then.

"I do not live in Ottawa," he said, "but I follow its progress with interest. The nine months I spent in Bytown in 1853 remain vivid in my memory. There are several things I remember about Bytown in 1853. The first was that the place had a population of less than seven thousand people; that few even of the residents conceded it a future, and that less people ever supposed it would be the political center of Canada; that it was full of swamps; that very fine grasshoppers for fishing were to be caught on Barracks Hill; that it was hard to get into or get out of (all travel was then by stage); that there were few streets worthy of the name; that a number of the pioneers were still alive, including Nicholas Sparks, while Philemon Wright had not been many years dead.

A Saddlebag Doctor.

Dr. Chamberlain was born at Chantry, south of Smith's Falls, in 1838. His father, Asher A. Chamberlain, was also a doctor, one of the real old time country practitioners who visited his patients on horseback and carried his medicines in his saddle bags.

Dr. Theodore Chamberlain started his own interesting career at Morrisburg in 1862, immediately after his graduation. He at once bumped into excitement — and prosperity. The American Civil War was then in progress. There were few doctors in New York state opposite Morrisburg, and Dr. Chamberlain got appointed by the Northern government to care for its invalided soldiers in St. Lawrence county.

Sold Horses to North.

While doing this service he learned that the North were in need of cavalry and artillery horses. His Canadian patients had good horses, but not much ready money. The doctor took horses in lieu of cash and turned them over to the Northern government.

At that time the prospects of the North were not any too bright; Britain was favoring the South, and the Northern war bonds were selling as low as a third of their face value. Dr. Chamberlain, in common with many other Canadians who had confidence in the ultimate victory of the Northern arms, invested all his savings in the Northern bonds. Within four years after the close of the war the bonds had reached par. By these investments he laid the nucleus of a fortune.

Medicine and Politics.

The doctor practised medicine 20 years in Morrisburg. During that time he ran three times in Dundas for the House of Commons and twice for the Ontario house in the Liberal interest. He was defeated all three times by narrow margins for the house by Mr. Brodeur and Dr. C. E. Hickey, but in 1866 defeated the late Premier Whitney for the legislature. It is an interesting fact that Dr. Chamberlain, Mr. Brodeur, Dr. Hickey and Mr. Whitney all attended the same Methodist church in Morrisburg and sat on the same side of the church. But if he did not get elected to the house, he was for years the big noise municipally. He was fourteen years reeve of Morrisburg, was one year warden of Dundas county, was coroner for the united counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, was many years on the public school board and was a director of the agricultural association.

Inspector of Prisons.

In 1886 Dr. Chamberlain retired from practice and became inspector of prisons and public institutions under the Mowat government. This position he held for eighteen years, till 1904. During this period he paid frequent official visits to Ottawa. He resigned owing to ill-health. He was in fact a very sick man then.

In 1906 the Laurier government offered him the position of inspector of medical work on public contracts in the Northwest, Hudson Bay and Alaska. At the age of 68 most men would have refused such an office, but such was the untiring nature of Dr. Chamberlain's makeup, that he accepted and held the position for three years.

During that period he travelled frequently an area of 1,500 miles, made long journeys with horse and buggy, forded rivers, and stood hardships which would have bothered most younger men.

As a Lumberman.

Then the doctor broke into a new field. He became a lumberman. In 1909 the government offered for sale certain timber limits on Dokis Island in Lake Nipissing. Dr. Chamberlain had hunted over that land and knew its value. He bid in an eight square mile section for $174,000. Before making this large offer, he had verified his own knowledge by the report of an expert lumber cruiser. It turned out that the timber on this land was the largest in diameter that had been taken out of the northern country in many years. Some of it was seven feet in diameter at the butt. In order to saw the big trees he required to have saws specially made for the work. The logs that were worked into square timber and shipped to England.

Some Big Fellows.

Some of the biggest trees ran from 60 to 100 feet long, and some of the square timber was 70 feet long, real old time stuff. The mill was worked off in a little over a year. The lumber operation supervised the job. He employed about 150 men and 21 teams. His sharp outfit he got from a man named Gordon who had worked out a limit on the mainland. By getting a ready-made outfit, he only had to be knocked out and towed across the lake, the doctor saved a lot of expense. He cleaned up about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the transaction. Then he took a five months' rest in California.

Opened a Sanitarium.

Tiring of inactivity, Dr. Chamberlain in 1910 returned to Morrisburg and opened a large sanitarium, or private hospital. This he conducted successfully till 1921, when he sold the building to Mr. Melkle, a leading merchant of Morrisburg, and went to Chaffey's Locks to look after his large holdings there. Last year he built a fine summer cottage. He now intends to start a game preserve, which he will cultivate the muskrat, mink, red fox and deer, which already exist there, and will introduce otter, moose, black and silver fox, and other fur-bearing animals. These animals will be cultivated for commercial purposes. The doctor's land is exactly well suited to the venture. Most of it is well wooded and hilly, and on the property are several private lakes. Dr. Chamberlain has fence in the whole property with a high wire fence. The fence will, it is estimated, cost about four thousand dollars. A better location for a project of the kind could hardly be imagined.

INVITATIONS TO OLD TIME FUNERALS

In the olden days when a person of any prominence died the family used to issue invitations to the funeral. Just as invitations were issued to any other sort of a function. Perhaps the reason for the practice was that in the earlier days the newspapers were only issued once a week, and it was difficult to get the news of anybody's death made known. So the family notified all friends and acquaintances by official notices.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Billings the O. T. S. is able to reproduce the notices which were sent out in connection with the death of several of the prominent citizens of the early days. The first of these was the funeral of Philemon Wright, of Hull, the pioneer settler of this district, who died in 1839, and whose funeral Mr. Charles Billings father attended. The notice read:

"Sir—The favor of your company is requested at the funeral of the late Philemon Wright, Esquire, from his residence in Hull, to the place of interment on Sunday next, the ninth instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

"Hull, 7th June, 1839."

The next was that of Tiberius Wright, who died in 1841. This read:

"Sir—Your attendance is requested at the funeral of the late Tiberius Wright, Esqr., from his late residence to the place of interment, on Wednesday next, at half past one o'clock precisely.

"Hull, 30th April, 1841."

The next was that of Nicholas Sparks, Ottawa's pioneer, in March, 1842. This notice read:

"Ottawa, March 1st, 1842.

"The friends of the late N. Sparks, Esq., will take place on Sunday next, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., from his late residence, Sparks street.

"Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

The funeral notices were not on cardboard, but on note or letter-size paper.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS BACK IN YEAR 1857

An Ottawa post office guide of the year 1857 has been loaned to the O.T.S. This was with reference to the closing and receipt of mails. It was issued by G. P. Baker, acting postmaster. At that time there was only one mail sent or received each day. Mails closed for the east at 3 a.m., noon, 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 8 p.m., and were received at 3 a.m., noon, 4 p.m., and 6 p.m. Most of the mails were received between 3 and 4 in the afternoon.

The Brockville and Ottawa and eastern mail went by train by way of Prescott.

The Western Ontario and U. S. mail went via the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, which also served the Merrickville, Burritt's Rapids and other districts.

Fakenham, Carp, Kinburn, Huntley, March and Thurso dependencies were served by stage.

Aylmer, Wakefield, Eardley, Cowlonge, Calumet Island, etc., were served by stage.

The Gatineau district was also served by stage.

The towns, villages and country between Ottawa and Montreal was served by steamboat and stage.

The post office hours were 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. The staff evidently took supper then. A special notice read:

"Office Hours—Punctual and strictly observed in this office, the same being closed punctually thereby."

OTTAWA'S AGE COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER CITIES

It is interesting to note how old is the age of Ottawa as compared with that of other Canadian cities. The information asked for is given in a pamphlet of 1912 book entitled "Historical Dates and Events," issued in 1917 by Mr. Francis J. Audette of the Public Archives. The foundation of many of the principal cities of Canada since the year 1600 is given by Mr. Audette as follows:

1605—Port Royal, founded by de Monts.

1608—Quebec, founded by Champlain.

1613—St. John's, Nfld., founded by Whitbourne.

1634—Three Rivers, by La Violette.

1636-45—Annapolis, founded by Razilay Charnisay.

1642—Montreal (Ville Marie), by Maisonneuve.

1642—Fort Richelieu (now Sorel), by Montmagny.

1673—Kingston (Cataraqui), by Frontenac.

1749—Halifax, by Cornwallis.

1765—Charlottetown, P. E. I., by Morris and Deschamps.

1785—St. John, N.B., by U. E. Loyalists.

1784—Fredericton, N.B., by U. E. Loyalists.

1785—Sydney, by Lieut.-Governor DesBarres.

1790—Belleville, by Capt. Myers.

1793—Toronto, by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe.

1797—Brockville, by Major Edward Jessup.

1800—Hull, by Philemon Wright.

1800 (about) — Shefford, by David Moe and others.

1812—Niagara, by George Hamilton.

1826—Ottawa, by Col. By.

1826—London, Ont., by Peter McGregor.

1827—Guelph, by John Galt.

1829—Perth, by Allan.

1842—Victoria, B.C., by Governor Douglas.

1855—New Westminster, by Col. I. C. Moody.

1862—Winnipeg.

1884—Vancouver, by the C. P. R. Co.

1896—Prince Rupert, by G. T. Pacific Railway Company.

A BILL OF FARE OF 55 YEARS AGO

On July 1st, 1868, the then mayor, Henry J. Friel, tendered a dinner to the aldermen and officers of the corporation. It was served at F. O'Meara's Metropolitan Chop House and was a very good affair. O'Meara's was the predecessor of the present Russell House, and in those days the Chop House was the same as the modern hotel room. It will therefore interest O. T. S. readers to know just how a swell banquet sized up 55 years ago. The menu of the mayor's banquet is therefore given as follows:

Raw Oysters.

Turtle Soup.

Fish and Cucumbers.

Turtle Steak, Cranberry Jelly.

Sweetbread Larded, Wine Sauce.

Lamb Cutlets, Green Peas.

Roast Pig, Apple Sauce, Roast Beef.

Hens Radish, Boiled Fowl.

Parsley Sauce.

Plum Pudding, Jelly Blancmange.

Strawberries, Pineapple, Raisins, Oranges, Almonds, Cake, etc.

Tea and Coffee.

Port Wine, Sherry, Ale, etc.

They put up a pretty good meal at O'Meara's, didn't they?

HOW OTTAWA HELPED DESTITUTE N. S. FISHERMEN

Ottawa has always been generous to outside sufferers. It is interesting to recall an occasion of Nicholas half a century ago, when the people of Ottawa rose to the relief of the starving fishermen of Nova Scotia. It appears that for a few years there had driven the herring and mackerel off the coast into deep water, and the fish crop having failed, the fishermen were in great distress. A public meeting of Ottawa citizens was called and the meeting was attended by Sir John Macdonald, Sir George E. Cartier, Hon. James Skead, and other notables. At this meeting five hundred dollars was subscribed on the spot and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

Just what the Nova Scotia fishermen received in the shape of aid was told in a letter sent to the meeting by Mr. W. F. Whitcher, of the Marine and Fisheries Department.

Mr. Whitcher pointed out that the Nova Scotia fisheries employed 30,000 people, and said the total value of shipping besides ten thousand small boats, fishing gear, amounted to Canada three and a half millions of dollars. Mr. Whitcher drew a picture of the winter closing in on the humble fishermen of the barren Nova Scotia coast, without even stores of fish food to fall back on, and no money to buy clothing or fuel.

Strong speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Wardrope, Richard McGillivray, Ald. Robinson, Ald. C. R. Ogilvie, John Thorburn, James Fraser, Geo. Hay, and others.

Subsequently the City Council voted a grant of the unsold tax lots. As the population was then only 15,000 and the city was nearer less than five millions, the city did pretty well.

A CITIZEN STORY OF REAL OLD TIME STUFF

In the sixties The Citizen Publishing Company used to issue a yearly almanac to its readers. This almanac was quite a pretentious affair. The issue of that time the O. T. S. has before us, which contains a lot of interesting information, includes a "historical and descriptive sketch" of Ottawa, covering from the earliest period of Champlain to Vignau, who came out with one of Champlain's canoe expeditions and visited Lake Temiskaming, previous to 1613. Down to 1866, the seat of government of Canada settled in the town and permanent Canada.

The writer tells of the first visit of Champlain made up the Ottawa River after de Vignau's report. He describes how, on his return, Champlain stopped below the Chaudiere Falls, and how his Indians indulged in a weird ceremony of propitiation of the Manitou. The travellers formed a circle and a piece of wood was passed around on which each grateful Indian placed a piece of his favorite weed, tobacco, for an offering. Then they danced and sang around it, and with a long loud shout they threw it into the fall."

Seat of Government.

The writer tells how the seat of government became established after many years, and the events that led up to the choice.

"The question of the seat of government for Canada," he said, "had been a most troublesome one for politicians, business men and government clerks for many years. At one time it had been inconvenient places, at another paramountcy from one extremity of the province to the other, the governor, ministers and employes have had a hard time of it indeed. The Mackenzie-Cartier administration in 1857 resolved to settle this along with other not less important matters, and in March of that year the leader, Sir John Macdonald moved in assembly the following resolutions:

"That the interests of Canada require that the seat of the provincial government be fixed at some place in Canada.

"That a sum not exceeding £25,000 be appropriated for the purpose of providing for the necessary buildings and accommodations for the legislature at that place.

"That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to exercise the royal prerogative by the selection of some place as the permanent seat of government in Canada."

"After a long debate these resolutions were carried in the legislative assembly by a vote of 61 to 59 . . . and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the task of selection.

Making the Fight.

"The various resolutions were prepared to urge their various claims, and most of them sent home delegates to represent their interests. The people of Ottawa bestirred themselves with drawing up a memorial, which, with a map to show the central position of the city, prepared by Mr. A. J. Russell and Mr. W. A. Austin, was forwarded to England. The Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head, was in England about this time, so that Her Majesty had the advantage of listening to both interested and disinterested opinions, her decision resulting Canada on the 27th of January, 1858, and it was on that day telegraphed to all parts of the province that the contest problem had fallen on the city of Ottawa."

"WHO WAS WHO" HERE 35 YEARS AGO

The passing of thirty-five years has wrought many changes in Ottawa. The period (1888) is not so far back as to be ancient. Many will have a pretty distinct recollection of things and people of that time. Yet 35 years is long enough back for people to forget many incidents, above and long enough to have brought about many changes.

Miss Alvinda Kirkwood was still living in Ottawa. She died at her home at 82 1-2 Sparks street. The Kirkwoods were pioneers in the photographic business.

Edward King was a leading insurance and real estate agent on Sparks street. He was the U.S. vice-consul for this district.

David Turnbull, the expert optician, was a well known Ottawa business man, was then a clerk at W. H. Tracy's jewelry store, 105 Rideau street. Mr. Tracy was one of the pioneer jewelers of Ottawa. He is still alive, but has been many years retired.

Harry Montgomery was then Ottawa's chief detective and a relentless tracker of evil-doers.

George F. Henderson, K.C., was then a rising young barrister. He was practising alone at the time.

Mr. E. Playter was one of Ottawa's early specialists. He was an expert on tuberculosis. He lived on Stewart street.

Robert C. Headlam was one of the best known and most genial of hotel clerks. He was the chief dignitary of the Windsor House.

Thomas Ryan was then inspector on the work of constructing the Langevin Block. He lived on Elgin street.

Weldon Champness, who for some time ran the British Lion hotel, was then superintendent of the Ottawa Ice in the Russell House.

Ex-Controller Champagne, now a barrister of Ontario and Quebec, was then a clerk in the accounts branch of the Post Office Department.

Fred Journeaux, collector of customs, was then in the printing department of the Citizen.

Wilhelm Koehler was a music teacher of repute who lived on Laurier avenue west (then Maria street), and taught many of the youths of the period.

Frank Latchford was then a barrister who was forging to the front.

James Lattimer, ex-deputy chief of the fire department, died at residence of No. 6 fire station.

Mr. D. Lane Macaulen was a traveller for Russell, Forbes and Co., wholesale drygoods, and a well-known citizen.

Ex-Ald. Terrence McGuire was then a lumber agent. That was before he joined the civil service.

Wm. McGoun (McGoun and Broker) was one of the leading merchants of Ottawa at the period.

Thomas McGovern was then carpenter of the city hall and resided there.

E. E. Perreault was then city engineer. This was in the period of the big fire in which those days he hit its stride.

Mr. Perry, now at Winnipeg as western agent of the Street Railway Advertising Company, was then advertising agent with the Free Press.

Frank Beard was then a clerk in the Ottawa Electric Railway.

GREAT OTTAWA FAIR OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

With the Central Canada Exhibition in the near background, let the Old Time Stuff tell about the fair which was held here just fifty years ago, and which was the forerunner of the exhibition of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society, now in its fifty-first year, and making progress. The exhibition of 1873 was held on September 29 and October 1 and 2—a three-day fair. Of course it was much more a three-day fair as the first day was only preparation day and admission was free.

The fair was held on the same location as at present, but the grounds were much smaller. What is now the dog show building was the main building. According to the Citizen of that time the directors had great ideas for their fair. The exhibition was advertised as being "open to the world," which would seem rather far-fetched, but it appears to have been quite a fair for the period, as it is said that directors gave three thousand dollars in prizes and that in the days that the gates were closed over 20,000 people passed through the way in. According to all accounts, there was a fine display of all kinds of things, while the city merchants had helped to decorate the main building and made quite a show.

The Greasy Pole.

The sports in front of the wooden grandstand were voted a great success. There was quite a long list, consisting of foot races, bindfoot races, sack races, sack races, fall water pail races, egg races, and last, but not least, the greasy pole, climb of the greasy pole. No, not last, there was another rare event, the catching of the greasy pig. This pig was carried in a sack to the ring. The pig was captured, after much difficulty, by a young man named Robertson from Billings Bridge. After he had caught the pig a crowd of young fellows tried to take it from him and the police had to be called to his aid.

It is told that the greased pole was not the fancy of the event. Eight dollars in silver was placed on top of the pole, and so well was it greased that not one of the people, as a rule, who tried to climb it, succeeded. The Minnie Ha-Ha Band raced every day, and the gates were closed over when thousands of people had gone in. According to all accounts, there was quite a lot of things, while the city merchants had helped to decorate the main building and made quite a show.

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The Judges.

Horses—Chas. Larin, Montreal; Arch. McNee, V.d., Perth; John McNee, M.P., Hillier; Wm. McIntosh, V.S., Kingston; Prof. Smith, Toronto, referee.

Cattle—James Drummond, Petite Cote; Robert Robertson and Robert Harwood.

Sheep and Swine—D. Masson, Como; F. Brown.

Poultry—Geo. Purvis, Arnprior; Rev. Mr. Beaven, Arnprior; Wm. Harris, Ottawa.

Dairy—John Hill, Thos. Patterson and S. Christie.

Grain — H. McCormick, Wm. Hutchison and Andrew Masson.

Vegetables—J. Ward, Alvinston; T. Iveson.

Fruit—R. Surtees, J. P. Bucke, H. Sims.

Flowers—J. Munroe, J. Henderson and Geo. L. Orme.

Sewing Machines, Stoves, etc.—T. M. Blaisdell, Ottawa; S. Surney and Red Dunsin.

Implements and Vehicles — A. Plows, Ottawa; W. Robertson, Terrebonne; H. Merrill, Ottawa.

Plumbing and Drainage—James Mather and R. Arnoldi.

Lady Judges—Mrs. C. R. Cunningham, Mrs. W. Hutchison, and Mrs. Johnston, Hull.

Mr. A. S. Woodburn, who originally for The Evening Journal, was retained to be The Citizen as "the most energetic secretary."

BUILDINGS NOT READY FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

Record Mr. Nap. Casault, 71 Bolton street, who is likely the only civil servant alive of the originals of 1865, told of the unfinished state of the departmental buildings when Frame here in 1866.

Mr. Henry Roy, librarian of the Department of Secretary of State, has handed the old Time Stuff an interesting combination of the unpreparedness of the buildings when the departments entered them. This is in the nature of an official report by John Page, chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, of July 26, 1865.

Of the eastern block Mr. Page wrote:

"The principal work executed during the month, 1464, has been the carrying up of the unfinished exterior masonry, consisting of towers, chimneys, approaches, stairs and the construction generally of inside stairs, laying the remainder of the iron joists and fireproof floors, completing the carpenters, slaters' and plumbers work of the roof; preparing and fixing cresting on towers and roofs, finishing the plaster work of all classes in the basement, first and second storeys, or about two-thirds of that required for the whole building; laying the cement floors and skirtings in basement and running the corridor skirting; of the first and second storeys, hanging doors, laying floors, fitting up architraves, skirtings and other necessary joiner work; preparing and fitting up sheeting pieces, lintels and grates; glazing, both plain and ornamental; fitting up heating and ventilating apparatus; completing water closets, urinals, sinks, closets, etc., laying and arranging flues for gas distribution, extension of sewage, construction of drains, etc. Also preparing and laying corridor floors in cement, making and fixing benches to stairs, arranging and fixing the painting, glazing, etc. An almost similar report was made by Mr. Page as regard of the west block and the Parliament Buildings.

From the above it will be seen that when Mr. Casault told how he finished the buildings were in the state of a bachelor's apartment, all kinds interfered with the work of the clerks, he was underrating rather than overstating the condition of affairs.

BORN.

KENNY—At Salvation Army Hospital, on Sept. 21, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kenny, (nee Molly Pagan), a son.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

YOUNG girl for light housework, 29 Montreal Rd. E. 1444.

W. Mrs. F. Parent. * 8-1-

LARGE bedroom or bed-sitting room, with dining room or kitchenette, would suit 2 friends. 41 Gloucester. 8-9-

3 furnished apt., heated, ground floor, H. 1032. 8-9-

BRIGHT apts. nicely decorated, furnished and unfurnished. 455 Bronson. 2241. 8-9-

CHOICE, 4 roomed, real fireplace, piano, etc. 242 Somerset W. 8-9-

GLEBE, bright room, suit 1 or 2, 2 beds, 2 sets. 8-9-

ROOM and board, also table board. 2 Stewart St. 8-9-

COMFORTABLE room, private entrance, use of phone. Apply 86 Gay. 8-9-

4 roomed house, $26, central. 8-9-

WELLINGTON St., newly decorated, large lot, $1,500. A. A. Fraser, 101 Gloucester St. 248. 8-9-

PAINTER wanted. G. W. King, 164 Bronson. 8-9-

COMBINATION china cabinet and buffet. Apt. 4, 116 Lisgar Ave. 8-9-

TAKE notice. A. Martel, paper hanger and decorator of 75 Melrose, 8 27232 and Apt. 14 McKay, Charlesbrook, K. 6125W. 8-9-

House to rent with option of buying. Robertson, Pingle and Tilley, 155, Cor. Bank and Gloucester. 8-9-4R

PRICE OF MILLFEEDS TO BE MUCH HIGHER

Amendments to the Feeding Stuffs Act to Make Considerable Difference.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21—In accordance with the amendments to the Feeding Stuffs Act passed at the last session of the House of Commons, and which becomes effective on Oct. 1, 1923, the millers generally have had to readjust values for feeds in complying with the law as it now stands. The wide variation in prices during the last few weeks has helped largely due to the adjustment which has been taking place.

It now appears that the new law which has resulted will be considerably higher. This is due to the requirements of millers and mills by the new amendments. The present amendment has spreads between bran, shorts, and middlings has materially narrowed and millers state that they see no possibility of the spreads being reduced if they are to comply with the act. It is also announced that a great many of the well known specialty feeds have been on the market for years will have to be discontinued. This will mean a serious shortage of feeds and a concentration of mill by-products to a few standards. The millers generally state that the higher values for feeds are beyond their control, being forced on them by the new act which has seriously interfered with the well established practices of years of study and experience in the marketing of economical feeds which were developed by the feeders.

FOUR OTTAWA BOYS HELD IN TORONTO

TORONTO, Sept. 21.—Four boys from Ottawa, the youngest 13 and the oldest 15 years, lined up at the ticket office at the Union station tonight to buy tickets for Ottawa, when detectives stepped up and informed them that they were wanted at Ottawa for theft.

At police headquarters the lads admitted that they had broken into a store in Ottawa and taken the money, which they were spending. They were sent to the children's shelter pending the arrival of a detective from Ottawa to take them back.

TOURISTS SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION

Curious Light Thrown on Matter in Case of J. Montgomery in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—A curious light was thrown on the status of United States and other tourists in Canada in connection with the habeas corpus petitions presented here today for the relief of J. Austin Montgomery, Sr., alleged to be wanted in the United States on serious charges. Caron Pratte, speaking in the name of the immigration department, Ottawa, said that immigrants or tourists were subject to the same regulations regarding their entrance into Canada and were obliged to make declarations which qualified them as of one or the other class. Failure to make such declaration rendered a tourist liable to deportation, and it was incumbent on such tourist to advise the immigration officers instead of the latter getting after the tourist for his declaration.

Asked by Mr. Justice Gibson if this did not mean that a tourist failing to make such declaration was liable to arrest at any time, Mr. Pratte stated that the Canadian immigration law was precise on the subject.

Judgment was reserved.

THERE'S the peculiar soft fulness of pure silk in

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Announcing

Laura Secord Historical Essay Contest

The devotion and loyalty of Laura Secord, the heroine of 1812, is one of the brightest spots in Canadian History. Her heroism during the years as an emblem of patriotism and pluck that is a model for our lives to-day.

Yet how many boys and girls know that once Canada's fate hung on this dauntless woman's courage—that this devoted woman braved almost certain death to save her country.

To develop a greater interest among the boys and girls of our schools and to encourage them in a study of the history of our country, Laura Secord Gold Medals are offering $500.00 in gold for the best Essay, Short Story or Composition on the life of this patriotic Canadian woman.

Contest Open to Everyone

The contest is open to everyone up to the age of eighteen, but to make it more fair, there are two classes, seven prizes in each and one special prize of $200.00 in gold or a free trip to New York for the boy or girl, and of course Mother must go along too.

A fine chance for some bright Canadian youngster to treat his Mother to a trip to New York.

THE RULES

They are free and plain.

1. Essays or stories must not be over 500 words in length and written on one side of sheet.
2. Name and address and age of contest must be on the top of first page, and if attending school, name of school.
3. Facts must be historically accurate.
4. Contest is open to all boys and girls up to the age of eighteen inclusive, regardless of nationality and age limit will have two conditions.
5. Classes and Prizes.

Class A.
First—
$100.00 in gold.
Ages Second—
14-18 $25.00 in gold.
For the five next best essays, $5.00 in gold.

Class B.
First—
$100.00 in gold.
Ages Second—
13 $25.00 in gold.
under. For the five next best essays, $5.00 in gold.

GRAND PRIZE

For best Essay in either class, $200.00 in gold, or trip to New York for Mother and the successful contestant. The winner of this prize will not be eligible for any of the other prizes.

—Address—

Secretary—Laura Secord Gold Medal Contest,
61 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Judges are as follows:

R. W. Doan—Secretary, Ontario Educational Association.
John R. Bone—Managing Editor, The Daily Star, Toronto.
Harry Bone—Assistant Editor, The Globe, Toronto.
Geo. E. Scroggie—Advertising Manager, The Mail & Empire, Toronto.
J. S. Snider—News Editor, The Evening Telegram, Toronto.

Fifteen prizes amounting in all to $500.00 in gold will be awarded by the judges according to the conditions and distributed not later than December 1st. Contest closes October 31st, 1923—decision to be announced about November 15th.

The conditions are easy—the prizes are worth while and we hope every boy and girl will try for one.

Additional information may be obtained at any of the Laura Secord Shops, or by mail to—

Laura Secord Historical Essay Contest
61 COLLEGE STREET. TORONTO, CANADA

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O.E.R. NEWS

THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

THE SCOTSMAN'S TONIC.

The aged Scotsman was on his death bed. He had been asked if he could take some food. He shook his head. Some whisky? A less vigorous shake of the head.

"Is there nothing you would like?"

"You micht ask the elder to call. I think I'd like to argue a bit."

A good argument, like hearty cheer words, often eases the mind a lot. So we never object to reading letters to the press about the relative merits of public and private ownership of the O.E.R., even though the question is by force of circumstances on the shelf for the next five years.

When argument, however, takes the place of negotiation, and prompt action is subordinated to the accumulation of attention campaign material, the delight of the curbstone critic is apt to be that the hope of better service may be more than talked to death. In administering tonics one must be careful not to give the patient an over-dose

A BIG BUSINESS.

When you gave the street car conductor your fare this morning did you realize that you were doing business with one of the biggest institutions in the world?

The people of the North American continent spend yearly $1,000,000,000 a year for street car service, and considerably over 14,000,000,000 passengers were carried in 1922.

STILL GOING STRONG.

Henry Ford, who once remarked that in ten years there would be no tracks or trolleys in any American city, is about to electrify one of his railways, and even the National Tracks and Motorbus Association, whose motto is "Motor transportation has a brighter future than ever," will hardly, surplant the rails, if ever it will.

RETRACTION RE TRACTION.

In a recent issue of The Citizen it made a generous admission to one of our constituents. We wish to take it back, in part.

We remarked that the automobile could land you at your own door, in that particular alone rivaling the trolley.

More acute observation shows us that automobiles coming into general use generally have to walk farther from their shopping places to the centre of business than do trolley riders.

Parking cars in the centre of business In a large number of cases automobile drivers have to drive from one gage a block or two distant from their objective.

You will find the trolley the most reliable of all means of transportation. There may be stalling on the street railway question, but it is very little in street railway operations.—As for blow outs the tubes that which we sell our transportation hardly warrants us to have one, even at Christmas time.

COLD COMFORT.

An article in the current number of the Electrical Review says that snow lighting equipment is evidence (this has been a short winter) that will not be long before the snow sweepers will be at their work on the right of way. The article remarks that there is a general belief that the snowfalls are lighter now than in days gone by, and the deadly tables of statistics give this library its reply. A reason for this the belief is perhaps to be found in the fact that the snow is now swept off the city streets that the casual observer does not realize how much falls in the course of a winter. Some of us oldtimers can recall when the sidewalk in front of our street was so high that a man standing in a doorway on one side could not see more than the head and shoulders of a man on the other side.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

The human heart is slight in contrasting the gallant solicitude of the young man who is always helping his fair one off a car and the perfunctory manner of the married man when performing the same duty for his wife.

You are not so gallant as "when I was a gal," said one lady.

"You are not so boyish as when I was a boy," replied her husband.

One form of gallant attitude assures, that of the mother for her children. They remain boyish for a long time, and can be easily lifted off a car. Some mothers, who like to keep an eye on their children, drop them to the street. The best way is for the mother to get off the car first and be ready to receive the youthful travellers as they alight. The carmen will always give a hand.

NOT WORTH THE RISK.

The day has gone by when one is certain to win any damage suit brought against a transportation company. The case with which such claims were once maintained, is due to doubt due to the old idea that the money for them come out of the pockets of wealthy stock holders. Almost everyone now realizes that the money is paid by charge on the car rider.

It is not to unfair for a passenger who alights from a moving car to sue for damages. The courts hold that the passenger who does not wait for the car to stop does not redress if he sustains injury. But they do not relieve the car from the duty of pointing out the danger involved. We desire to convey every passenger safely to his destination. So please wait until the car stops. A fracture of a minute may be a fortnight to you than the fracture of a limb.

HINDSIGHT.

Whenever we run into one of the dangerous corners that are along the land we are reminded of the strong, broad years ago, when one of the Indian who set by the wayside on a hot day in July with two or three blankets pinned around him.

"Why do you wear those blankets on a day like this?" he was asked.

"Cold day last winter," he replied.

It is well and good to look ahead and prepare for possible reverses, but the man who is ever in the shed of fortune lives only in the memories of previous disasters can never be an effective community builder.

SHORT CIRCUITS.

The pessimist is always disappointed if he misses an equinoxious gale.

The woman with smiles upon their lips use the trolley on their shopping trips.

When trouble comes, some grin and bear it, while others whine and beer it.

The ferryman is loser of his boat. He does not have to recognize the rule of the road.

A man that runs a Lizzie may not be able to run a Hennery, but he may succeed in running afoul.

Here lies the body of poor old Pete, who never could wait when he crossed the street. His soul has now a chance to wait, though his body had none—at Peter's gait.

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