



St James Anglican Church
Robert Leslie Memorial Hall
~ Time Capsule ~
1907-2017

The Nine Newspapers

Time Capsule Newspapers			Page Size: W x H (inch)	
Name	Established	1907 Circ	1906	2017
Kemptville Telegram	1900		18 x 22	17 x 21.6
The Weekly Advance	1889		18 x 23	17 x 21.7
The Morning Citizen	1844	12,383	18 x 24	16.6 x 23.6
The Evening Recorder	1872	>1000	15 x 22	15 x 21.6
The Brockville Times	1882	>1000	15 x 22	17.2 x 24
The Gazette	1778	19,699	17 x 23	16.8 x 22.8
The Montreal Daily Star	1869	62,837	18 x 24	19.1 x 23 5
The Daily Mail and Empire	1872	40,760	18 x 24	16.9.x 21.4
The Globe	1844	28,866	17 x 23	16.9 x 23.1

Source: N.W. Ayer & Sons American Newspaper Directory

There were 113 daily, 791 weekly, 34 bi- and 3 tri-weekly newspapers in Canada in 1906. Advertising revenue was taking over from political party financing but papers were not completely truthful about their circulation numbers. In 1915 the Audit Bureau of Circulations began to provide reliable numbers.

Weeklies

The Weekly Advance could be up to 16 pages at \$1/yr [8.3¢/issue]

The Kemptville Telegram could be up to 12 pages long for \$1/yr

$\frac{1}{2}$ page ad offering 3 months for 10¢. = Circulation battle?

Dailies Except Sunday (some also available as weekly editions at lower rates)

The Morning Citizen 8 pages per issue for \$6/yr [1.8¢/issue]

The Brockville Evening recorder and the Brockville Times were normally 4 pages and cost \$3 per year [0.9¢/issue]

The Gazette 8 pages per issue for \$6/yr

The Daily Mail and Empire 10-30 pages, \$4/yr [1.3¢/issue]

The Globe 4 pages per issue, \$6/yr

S. Mountain, Merrickville, N. Augusta, Westport and Athens all had **one weekly** paper. Typically, 8 pages per issue for \$1/year.

Smiths Falls, Perth and Prescott each had **two weekly** newspapers

1st printing press arrived in
Kemptonville on 1st **B&PR** train
August? 1854.



This 8-page
printed sheet
was pulled off
the Telegram's
press and not
cut or folded
before being
placed in the
time capsule.



Kemptonville Progressionist 1855-60
Kemptonville Observer 1862-1865
The Advance 1880-1881
The Weekly Advance 1889-
Kemptonville Telegram 1900-1913

Kemptonville incorporated in 1856 .

The Kemptonville Progressionist: R. W. Kelly, owner, editor.

A strongly Conservative publication, determinedly defending the British Constitution and opposing anything that smacked of “Republicanism”.

Kemptonville Observer: R. Kelly Jr.

Weekly Advance: B.A. Seely

Kemptonville Telegram: J.M. Thompson [combined in 1913]

Bytown and Prescott Railway (B&PR)

The railway reached Kemptonville in the summer of 1854, and on the very first freight wagon came the first printing press, owned by R. W. Kelly from the Gaspé in Quebec, on January 22, 1855. He published the first issue of the first newspaper in the township.



R.W. Kelly was the owner and editor of the weekly *The Kemptville Progressionist*. He and his printing press arrived from the Gaspé in 1854. The paper was printed at 103 Clothier St. E. He was also a land agent, auctioneer, patent medicine vendor, and proprietor of the Kemptville pressed brick manufactory. R.W. Kelly moved to Brockville and established the *British Central Canadian* in 1861.

Does the story below belong to the same man?

The postmaster in New Carlisle on the Gaspé peninsula in 1851 was a R.W. Kelly. “In February 1851, Canada’s first Postmaster General, James Morris, delegated control for postal operations to each province. Kelly acquired a supply of envelopes and proceeded to draw a rectangular stamp in the upper right-hand corner of each envelope. He then decorated the outer edge of each one with fancy curlicues. As the postage was paid, he would write “Letter”, indicate the proper rate of postage of “three pence”, write the date of mailing (in this case, April 1851), and sign his name “R.W. Kelly” to authenticate the mailing. This one-of-a-kind **Postmaster’s Provisional** is the only known survivor and is considered one of the rarest and most valuable by collectors.”

This R.W. Kelly resigned as postmaster 9 Apr 1855.

In 1851 Sir Sandford Fleming designed the *Threepenny Beaver* Canada’s first postage stamp, for the Province of Canada.

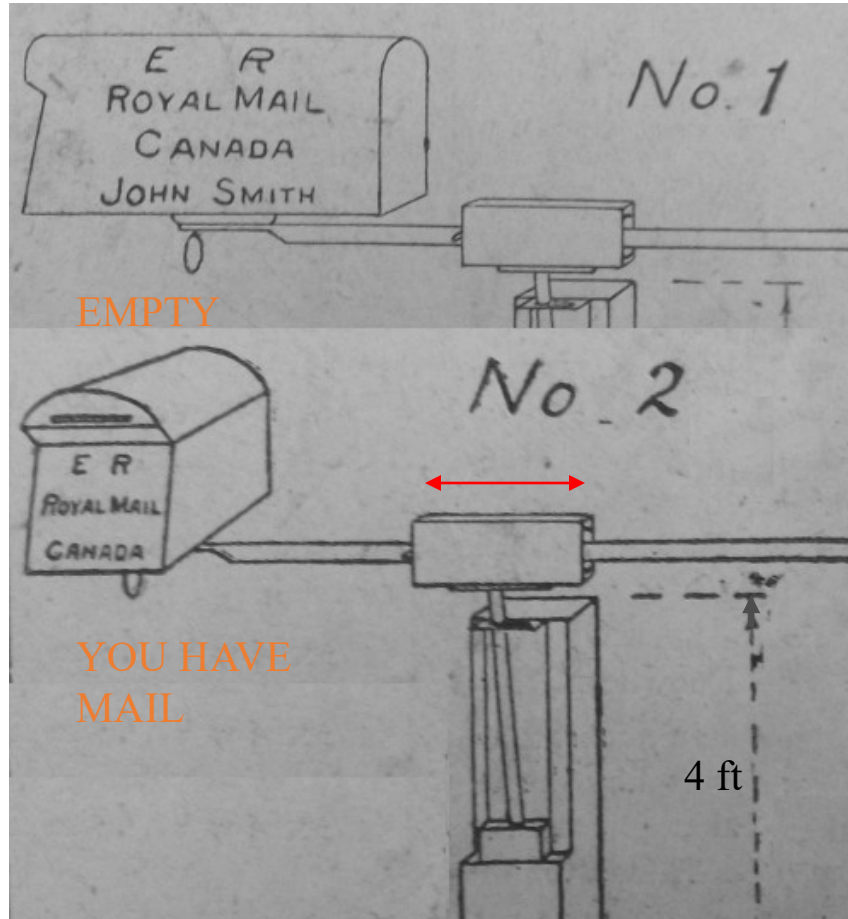
The King Edward Mail Box

Free rural mail delivery from Ottawa to Gloucester and Osgoode began in March 1909.

Six day rural delivery on the 10 mile long Brockville-Algonquin route for \$1 per year. Algonquin-Glenmore 3 mile route 75¢/yr for delivery 3 days/wk.

Farmers along the Ventnor-Spencerville route are petitioning for free delivery.

Those living within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the limits of a village, town or city can not apply.



The Weekly Advance 8 April 1909

Property owner to erect a mailbox on a 5”sq or 5” diameter post so that the box is 4.5 ft above the road. This height allows for the courier to deliver without dismounting their vehicle or horse.

When the box is parallel to the direction of travel - it is empty. When rotated perpendicular there is in-coming or out-going mail to be picked up.

Those living along an existing stage route may petition for a new mail delivery route as long as the new route is at minimum 1 mile in length.

If the courier “has mail to place in a box he draws the box into his rig, opens it, deposits the mail matter therein, fixes it in position across the arm and pushes it away from his rig, when the box will swing into its proper place.”

Pembroke had electric lights first.



No. 925, 5¢ each, \$1 per year.

Eels Stopped Machinery

The Black River power wheel of the company which supplies motive power to the town of Pembroke, was recently stopped by a shoal of eels which got stuck in it. A Pembroke despatch says that damages will be sought from the company for the closing down of all machinery in town.

Reportedly 1st electric-arc street lights powered from McAllister grist mill on Muskrat River; 1884 - 1889. Black River plant came later.

Ottawa 1885.

Kemptville 1888.

DC powered six 16 candle-power incandescent lamps per house and street lighting was 2000 candle-power arc lamps mounted on 45-foot poles.

“This estimate is calculated on the basis of the streets being illuminated by fifty arc lamps of 2,000 nominal candle power each, from dark of moon until daylight, every night in the year, and including cloudy nights which would otherwise come under [the moonlight schedule](#).” 1899

Electrical News 1899:

Proposal & estimate for **Pembroke Electric Light** Street Arc Lighting
(50 x 2,000 candle power lamps)

Private Lighting Service (Capacity: 2,500 x 16 candle power lamps).

Arc and Incandescent Plants installed as one whole system, all in complete running order and comprised of materials of the highest obtainable quality and durability, and machinery of highest efficiencies, including addition or extension to permit waterworks pump-house to accommodate electrical plant, can be purchased and installed at a cost not exceeding \$30,000

Carbons and Trimming, Attendance, etc \$600 per annum

There are 36 lamps on the tree in the lower advertisement.

5 strings of 8 120V lamps (40 lamps) would have cost \$60 in 1900 or \$1,682.69 in 2018.

9 strings of 4 60V lamps (36 lamps) would have cost \$108 in 1900 or \$3,028.85 in 2018.



CHRISTMAS LIGHTING
EDISON MINIATURE LAMPS
for Christmas Trees.

No Danger, Smoke or Smell. Lamps either rented or sold.
Full directions furnished, enabling anyone to readily wire and put up the lamps.
Can be used only in houses having electric lights.

1 Candle Power Lamps. Address
8 Lamps in Series on 100 to 120 volts.
4 Lamps in Series on 50 to 60 volts.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY,
HARRISON, N. J.

\$12/string of 1 candle power lights = \$336 today
How much to rent?



NO DANGER
from the Lights on
CHRISTMAS TREES
when **Edison Miniature Lamps** are used.
No Smoke, Smell or Grease.
Lamps can be either bought or rented at a low cost.
Anyone can readily wire and put up the lamps if there is electric current in the house.
Our leaflet on Christmas Lighting tells all about it.
EDISON DECORATIVE AND MINIATURE LAMP DEPT.
General Electric Company,
Harrison, N. J.



ELECTRIC LIGHTS. **CANDLES.**



Manufacturer:	Edison General Electric	
Lamp Power:	Approx 75 Watts	
Lamp Voltage:	107 Volts	
Lamp Current:	0.63 Amperes	
Cap Type:	Edison Screw	Flat end 1893-1900 style
Bulb Type:	SA-56	SA-18 in eighths/inch
Bulb Finish:	Clear	Soda-lime glass
Filament Type:	Carbonised squirted cellulose	
Atmosphere:	Vacuum	No getter
Luminous Flux:	201 lm	16 Candle Power
Luminous Efficacy:	2.7 lm/W	4.7 Watts per Candle

16 candle power bulb specifications

GE bought the Edison patent in 1892 and the first print ad offering domestic light bulbs was placed in Scientific American magazine.

DC wired houses had the bulbs in series. All the lights would go out if one bulb failed. No wall outlets – you had to unscrew an overhead lamp to screw in an electric appliance.

The **Pembroke Hydro** museum has an example of the arc-lamp street light. At some point a cable pulley system had been added to facilitate lowering the lamp, to allow for the gap between the carbon pencils to be trimmed without a ladder.

On the right in the next slide, is a sketch which illustrates a tower, similar to the one example built in Ottawa. The Ottawa demonstration did not satisfy the city fathers and they opted to replace their gas street lamp posts with carbon arc lamps. Significant cost savings were seen in the first year which begs the question – how much did the gas cost and where did it come from?

Detroit Moonlight Tower

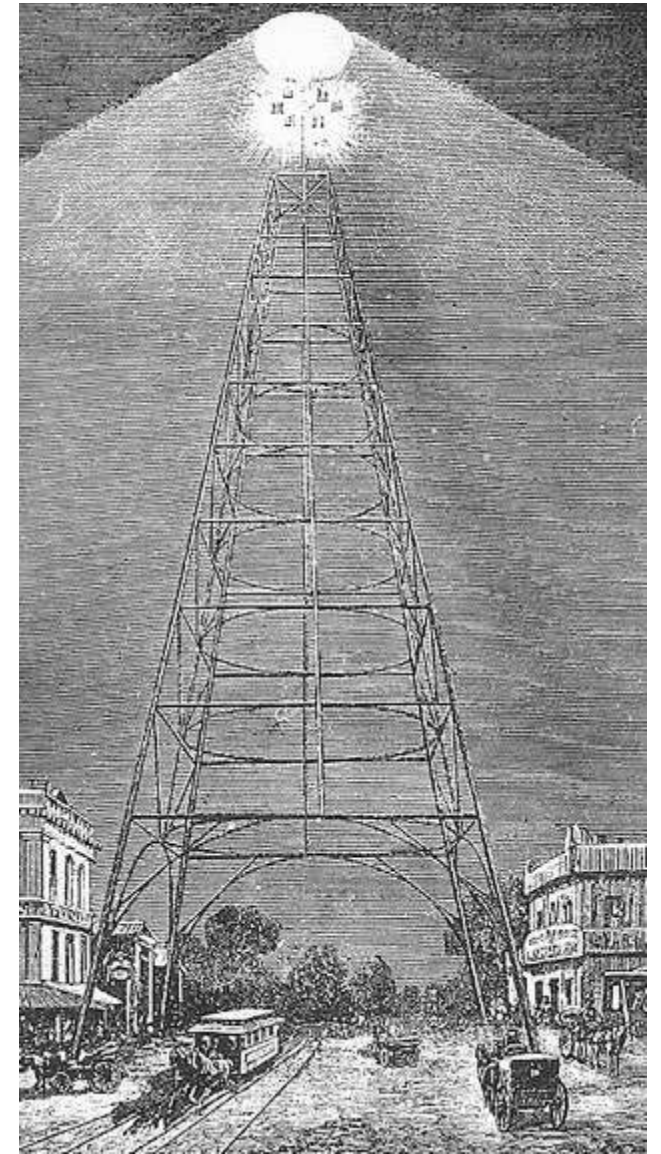
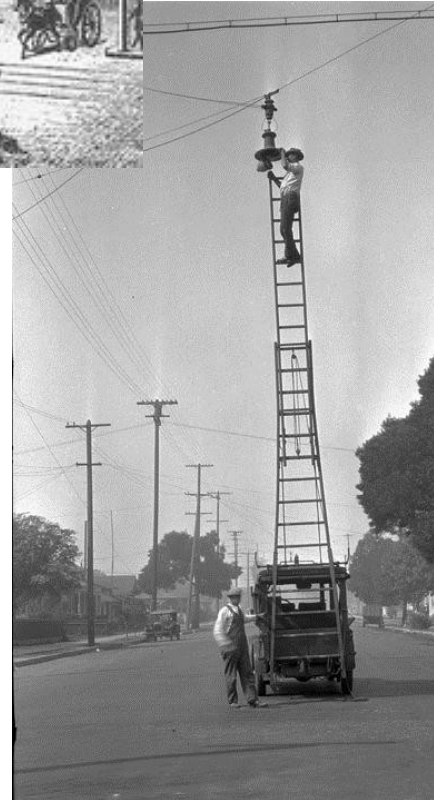


Pully system to raise and lower
lamp to ground for trimming.

Pembroke Hydro Museum



Arc-light trimming



Proposed Ottawa arc-light
tower 1884

A newspaper article dated June 25, 1912 indicates that in that year the nine successful (telephone) companies known as Addison Greenbush and Rocksprings; Crosby; Kitley; Leeds and Frontenac; Lyndhurst; Mallorytown; Wolford; Lansdowne; and Plum Hollow and Eloida formed 'The Leeds and Grenville Rural Telephone Federation'.

The **Lansdowne Rural Telephone Company** was incorporated 4 Nov 1907 and continues today. The company still serves the St. Lawrence River area stretching from the Gananoque Narrows to Club Island, including Hill Island and many of the Thousand Islands, to Black Rapids Road in the north. It has about 2,000 landline customers and provides high-speed internet to 1,900.

The Wolford telephone exchange exists today as WTC Communications.

FARMERS INSTAL 'PHONES

The people of the villages of Newbliss Toledo, Frankville and surrounding country have shown commendable enterprise in organizing a telephone company of their own, says the Smith's Falls Record. It is known as the Kitley Rural Telephone Company. As necessity demands the line will be extended to all parts of the township. At present there are thirty-nine telephones on that line, the majority of which are in farm homes.

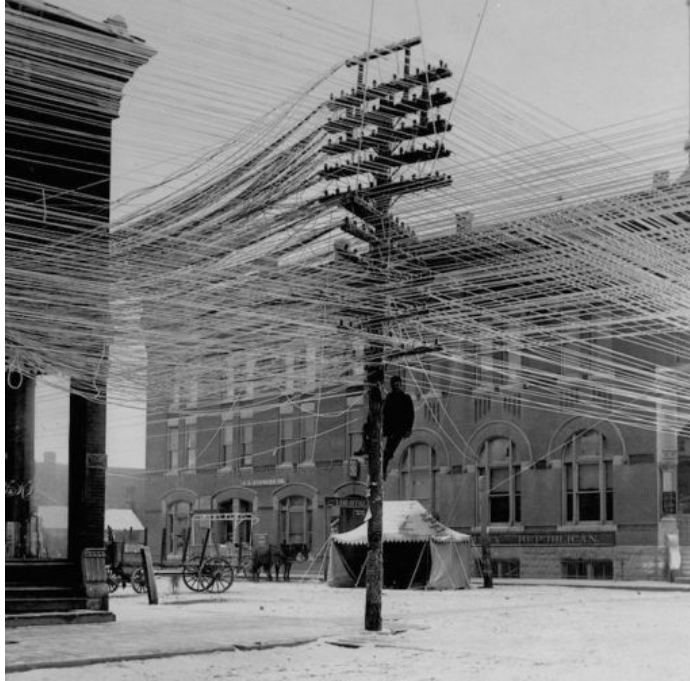
The first telephone line arrived in Kemptville in 1894, connecting the village with Winchester. In 1896, the connection was extended to Ottawa, which opened up long distance lines to Kemptville. Before 1900, a telephone exchange opened in Anderson's store on Prescott Street. For a period, the exchange shared premises with an undertaker.

In 1880 the National Bell Telephone Company had incorporated, through an Act of Parliament, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada (today also known as BCE), which was thereby authorized to construct telephone lines over and along all public property and rights-of-way.

In November of 1880 an agreement was reached with rival companies (principally Western Union Telegraph Company and its Canadian affiliates) to surrender their patents, and by 1881 the Bell Telephone Company of Canada had acquired all other existing telephone interests in Canada.

In 1885, however, key Bell patents were declared void by the Government of Canada, again making it possible for independent telephone companies to offer service, some even in direct competition with Bell.

Several hundred independent companies came into existence during the period prior to 1920.



The lineman is climbing the poll likely to try to eliminate “cross talk”.

By law, phones sold in Canada had to be Canadian made. The two red stripes on the handset indicate this is the case.

The Manufacturing Branch of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (1882) in Montreal became Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co Ltd in 1895.

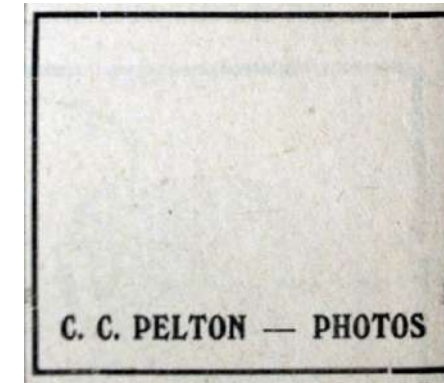


Northern
Electric
dry cell
battery



Daniel Edson Pelton (1868-1901)
Charles Cook Pelton (1876-1965)

The last
known
photograph by
the Pelton
Studios was
from 1922



The Archives of the NGHS is creating a permanent “Daniel and Charles Pelton Collection” and would be pleased to accept donations of original D.E. Pelton or C.C. Pelton photographs, including biographical information on the subjects (names, dates, family history and stories).

Daniel and Charles were the sons of retail merchant Daniel B. Pelton and Elizabeth Cook, and the grandsons of the original Phineas and Rachael Pelton of South Gower. Since 1842 the well-known Pelton Family has lived and served in the Oxford-on-Rideau and South Gower Townships, now called North Grenville. The first school house in the area was at the corner of Prescott & Reuben streets in 1822 and run by Reuben Chase for over 20 years. The site was occupied by the Holmes family for many years, and one of the Holmes daughters married Samuel Martin who was a photographer. Daniel Pelton purchased the Samuel Martin Photography Studio on Prescott St in 1895. The brothers also had a branch studio in Merrickville, and, briefly, in Carleton Place (1900 to 1901). The property was bought by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in 1980. In February of 1922, Charles partnered with George Reynolds, of Johnston & Reynolds (Furniture and Funeral Directors), and began Kemptville's Ford Dealership on Asa Street, known as Pelton and Reynolds, which lasted until the 1950's.

**SPLENDID
Furniture Values**

We are now at your service for your Spring Purchases. The store's display of furniture is now at its best. Prices lower than it is possible for you to buy similar qualities elsewhere. We invite you to see our line before making your purchase

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT

As usual we aim to give satisfaction Undertaking and Embalming given our personal attention Prices are always moderate Free vaults Kemptville and South Gower

REYNOLDS & JOHNSTON
"THE OLD RELIABLE"

Night Calls at Residence Phone 5

FURNITURE

A GOOD MAPLE
Extension Table
FOR
\$5.00
and other lines at Bottom Prices.
Have a look before purchasing.



UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING
Promptly and Carefully Attended to.
PHONE 8. NIGHT CALLS FREE VAULT
My Residence, Prescott Street

We make a Specialty of PICTURE FRAMING.
GEORGE A. McCAUGHEY
AGENT FOR SCRIM, FLORIST, OTTAWA.

Furniture Upholstery
AND UNDERTAKERS GAZETTE
JOURNAL

1894-1918/19?

VOL. VIII., No. 6. TORONTO, JUNE, 1908. \$1.00 in Advance.

A. H. SWARTS
The Leading Furniture Dealer and Undertaker.

The Evening Recorder, Brockville

John Wolfe had the first such establishment in Kemptville. He was succeeded by **Thomas G. Cosgrove's Furniture and Undertaking**, for more than 25 years the only such business in Kemptville. Then the business became **Pelton & Marsh** followed by **Pelton & Street** which was sold to **Wright & Keegan**. ~1902 became **H. Hutchins Keegan Furniture and Undertaking** which moved into the new Hinton Block.

Wm. J. Johnston developed a foundry and machine shop. Manufactured stoves and ranges. NGHS has door from one of his wood stoves.

Acton Publishing Co (Toronto) Trade Journals: The Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal, 1887. The Canadian Baker and Confectioner, 1888. The Canadian Furniture and Upholstery Journal and Undertaker's Gazette, 1894.

Vol. VII, No.41. 5¢ each

Effective
Advertisements:
House put up for sale
and sold in the same
issue!

The house still exists.
West St. is now
Sanders St.

FOR SALE

LARGE comfortable brick dwelling, on South East corner of West and Oxford Sts. in good repair. Furnace and cistern. Terms easy.

G. H. FERGUSON.

DOG LOST.

There strayed unto the premises of the undersigned, on or about August 24th, a Coach dog. The owner may have same by paying expenses.

ALEX. CRAWFORD,
36-pd-c Action's Corners.

Miss Mabel Utman of Inkerman has returned home after visiting her cousin here, Miss Maggie Moffatt.

Mr. and Mrs George P. Johnston are taking up their residence in G. H. Ferguson's house on Oxford Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robson of town spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends at Ogdensburg and Norwood, N.Y.

Mrs. J. Murdock of South Mountain was the guest of Mrs. Thos. Wilson

‘Purely Personal’ on Pg 1

Top left corner, Pg 8

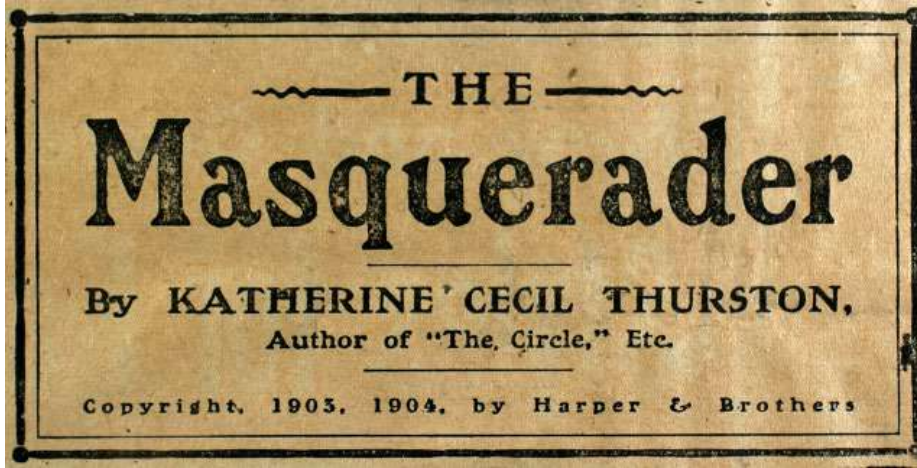
Dog Lost – Coach dog may have a large appetite

When the Dalmatian breed was introduced to England in the 18th century, they quickly became the carriage-dog breed of choice. Because of this, "carriage dog" became synonymous with "Dalmatian". "Previously any breed with long legs and some weight in the body had been used.

The number of dogs accompanying any coach could be an indicator of the occupants' wealth or status: some well-situated people would run six or eight dogs.

Coach dogs were kennelled in the stables and bonded with the horses as pups. They were trained to regard strange horses on the road as hostile, and it was up to the human security to ensure other riders were warned to stay clear of the coach on the road. A more civic usage was as fire-engine escorts, helping to clear the way in crowded streets as well as guarding the very expensive horses in their stables.

With the demise of horse-drawn transport, the need for the dogs declined, and they became largely ceremonial assets, but were often re-purposed as static house and barn guard dogs. Today carriage dogs are valued as loyal pets and companions.



To entertain and to fill
column space, newspapers
would serialize books.

- *The Circle* (1903),
- *John Chilcote M.P.* (US title:
The Masquerader, 1904)
[3rd, 7th],
- *The Gambler* (1905) [6th],
- *The Mystics* (1907),
- *The Fly on the Wheel* (1908),
- *Max* (1910) [4th]

This was the first time the *New York Times* had
recorded any author, female or male, as having
two top-ten books in a single year (1905).

Katherine Cecil (Madden) Thurston (1875–1911).

Married 1901, separated in 1907 and divorced in 1910 on grounds of husband's adultery and desertion. The suit went undefended. Ernest T. Thurston, also a writer, "complained that she was making more money by her books than he was and that her personality dominated his..."

The Masquerader, The Mystics, The Gambler and Max are available as a free e-books through Project Gutenberg.

Re-published 2002-2015

The Circle and The Fly on the Wheel are available for free download from Archive.org

The Circle and The Fly on the Wheel (both re-published 2010)

Sell for \$35-40 from Amazon in hard and soft cover.

WIPE OUT MONTE CARLO

ENGLISH WRITER CALLS IT HOME
OF SUICIDE AND CRIME.

Suggestion In London Times That Nations Obliterate It—Received With Widespread Approval—Plague Spot of Europe—Thousands Are Ruined Every Year—Haunt of All Kinds of Adventurers.

An interesting letter in The Times, signed "Indicus," suggests that it is time an end should be put to Monte Carlo, the plague spot of Europe.

Fares Home Paid.

"Every day in the season a score or more of men and women apply to the Casino offices for a dole to pay their hotel bills and their fares home. Some time ago a British officer, who had lost every penny, was given a free P. & O. ticket to Calcutta and \$250. The sums paid out by the Casino range from \$25 to \$2,500.

The casino opened in 1856 but remained unprofitable until 1859. Revenues from the venture were needed to save the house of Grimaldi from bankruptcy after two towns ceded from the principality in 1848. 1906 revenues were \$7.5M. \$5M of which was profit to the shareholders (\$200M rev, \$130M profit in 2018\$). 1907 population of Monaco was ~19,000.

In **1854**, **Charles**, Prince Florestan 1's son and future Prince of Monaco, recruited a team of Frenchmen - Albert Aubert and Napoleon Langlois - to devise a spa for the treatment of various diseases, a gambling casino modeled on the Bad Homburg casino, and English-styled villas. The casino was Florestan's wife Caroline's idea.

1873 The Spélugues casino in Monaco is renamed Monte **Carlo**. (Mount Charles)

The Casino de Monte-Carlo is owned and operated by the Société des bains de mer de Monaco, a public company in which the Monaco government and the ruling family have a majority interest. The company also owns the principal hotels, sports clubs, foodservice establishments, and nightclubs throughout Monaco.

Canada

1892 all gambling illegal, except small value (under \$50) lottery raffles for charity organizations, carnival games of chance at agricultural fairs, and betting between individuals at legal racetracks. **1900** Criminal Code is amended to allow lottery raffles $\leq$ \$50 at religious and charity bazaars. Exceptions added 1969 and 1985. **1970** All provinces could licence and regulate gambling. **1976-9** Lotto Canada –Montreal Olympics. **1989** 1st land-based casino: Winnipeg. **1993**. 1st in Ontario: Windsor. As of **2018** **70 in ON (31 OLG), >100 in Canada**

Regina pocket watches were a brand of pocket watches made by Omega that were popular in the early 1900s. The name Regina Pocket Watch was originally trademarked by LOUIS MAIER in Bienne Switzerland in 1888. The name was then trademarked by Omega in 1911, indicating that they bought the company at that time. The faces and mechanisms were imported into New York and assembled with cases in Ontario, for sale mostly in Canada.

Considered an inferior brand but some were adjusted highly enough to be used as railway timepieces – the standard for quality watches.



They were robust and sometimes called the “farmer watch” as they were sold mostly in rural areas of Canada.

Individually stamped small production runs were made for a small fee. The result is that many Regina watches have the name and town of a vendor on their face. One watch has been traced to the Arcola Jewellery store in Arcola Saskatchewan.

Regina watches are occasionally stamped with the name of an American city, indicating that some were sold in the United States.

True or False?



Books Bound In Lead.

A bookbinder was putting a binding of lead on a book.

"Why lead?" a visitor asked.

"This," the binder answered, "is a naval code book for use on a battleship. All such volumes are bound in lead."

"But why?"

"So that in the event of the ship's destruction the books will sink with it, for they contain secrets of immense value, and every precaution must be taken to keep those secrets dark."

Many of the newspapers filled unused space with jokes or little novelty stories.

This one is true – in WW1 the Royal Navy, US Navy and Russian navy all had code books with lead "sinking plates".

World's Largest Sapphire.

The magnificent blue sapphire which was recently found in Ceylon, and is stated to be the largest in the world, has been purchased by the jewelry firm of Macan Markar. The weight of the gem, after being cut and polished is 466 karats.

One of the largest sapphires in the world is in King Edward's coronation crown. A sapphire of 165 karats was shown at the Paris Exhibition and sold for \$40,000.



2.5 x 1.75 x 0.75 inch deep.
Platinum brooch setting with
a pavé-set diamond surround.

First reported 23 Aug 1907 - The Blue Giant or Kashmir sapphire is the largest faceted sapphire in the world at 466 carats. Ceylon is now Sri Lanka. Cut from a 600 carat stone and sold in 1907 for £7,000 but then it disappeared until 2004. Sold again for \$1,000,000.

August 23rd, 1907, issue of the “Morning Leader,” Sri Lanka. The news item was published under the headline “A moonstone sapphire worth 7,000 pounds”

1 Blue Giant of the Orient Recorded as 466 in 1907 but weighed in 2004 as 486.52 carats.

£ 7,000 in 1907 = £ 588,744.68 = \$844,199.23 US or \$1,060,985.37 CDN.
Auctioned by Christie’s of Geneva on May 19th 2004. Both the 1907 and 2004 buyers were anonymous. (1907 to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, of New York ?) Auction in 2004 is only reason we have a photograph and re-evaluation of the gem.

2 Logan Blue Sapphire 422.99 carat Mid 1800s. In Smithsonian Museum by Mrs. John A. Logan (her name was Polly) in 1960.

3 Blue Belle of the Orient 392.52 carat sold at Christie's in November 2014. (£11.52 million \$17.29 million US, 13.87 million euros), the highest ever for a sapphire at auction.

Finnan Haddie - haddock cured with the smoke of green wood, turf, or peat. Originated in Scotland.

Butchers would be dependant on a supply of sawdust to insulate blocks of ice.

The ice house was at the Kemptville saw mill of course.

McCleneghan & Bower

SUCCESSORS TO

Johnston & McCleneghan

BUTCHERS

Take this opportunity of extending their greetings to the public and solicit a continuance of their liberal patronage.

A full snpply of Fresh and Cured Meats always kept on hand; also Fish in their season.

T. McCleneghan D. Bower

Kemptville's Leading Butchers

FRESH MEATS

Let us supply you with your Meats.
We always have on hand a choice stock of

Windsor Bacon
Breakfast Bacon
Roll Bacon and
Sugar-Cured Ham

Beef, Mutton, Lamb,
Pork and Veal,
Pork Sausage,
Frankfurts,

Home-made Sausage,
Boiled Ham,
Head Cheese and
Finnan Haddie

—The—

Palace Meat Market

J. W. HENRY, Prop

Langstaff & Bigford

HEADQUARTERS FOR

LUMBER,

SHINGLES,

WOOD

and **ICE**

Prices Right and Prompt Delivery
made

Leave you rorders

KEMPTVILLE SAW MILL

A sample of local business advertisements.

No reference could be found to a Canadian College of Optics referenced by G.W. Elliot as credentials for his Refracting Opticians' business.

Lath and horse-hair plaster can harbour anthrax.

In 1902, George Perkins, a partner in J.P Morgan & Co., negotiated with the five major harvesting machine companies (including Deering Harvester Co.) to sell their assets to a new corporation called the International Harvester Co. IH continued to make machines under the names of the original companies and even maintained most of the original dealers until the early 1920s, when it introduced a new line of machinery named McCormick-Deering.



McCarley & Henry

Rough and Dressed Lumber, House
Furnishings, Sash, Doors, etc.
Lime and Plastering Hair

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CUSTOM WORK

Kemptville Planing Mills

S. J. LAW
Clerk of Fourth Division Court
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
Office in Buchanan Block
Phones: Office 77; Residence 30
KEMPTVILLE, Ontario.

E. M. ELLIOTT
Painter and Paper Hanger

Having had twelve years' experience in Painting & Paper Hanging I beg to solicit a share of the patronage of the public having anything to do in these lines

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory
Estimates Furnished, Contracts Taken

Residence one block east of
Oddfellows' Hall
KEMPTVILLE, - - Ontario

— THE —
MAGNET CREAM SEPARATOR



The Steel Bowl is supported at both ends making it run steady and prevents it getting out of balance.

The MAGNET is built with square running gears, the only gear that should be applied to a fast running machine like a cream separator.

Professor F. M. Logan of B. C. writes: The Magnet Cream Separator Co., Hamilton. There are four points in the construction of a cream separator which should be thoroughly studied by every manufacturer viz:—

- Ease in cleaning.
- Ease in turning.
- Durability of construction.
- Perfection in skimming.

I am pleased to state that to my mind your machine, which is made in Canada, combines these to a greater degree than any separator I have examined.

It will pay every farmer who keeps cows to investigate the MAGNET. It will be a pleasure to show it.

Call and see it at my wareroom.

W. F. SPRY, Agent,
OXFORD MILLS, Ontario.

— We can supply you with high-grade Separator oil —

**THE ART SHOE
FOR WOMEN**

In the making of the famous Art Shoes for Women the best of labor is employed. Furthermore they use only the highest grade materials in their shoes, which being subject to the well trained hand of the Master Workman means almost the complete elimination of the element of waste. No amount of wear can destroy the exquisitely feminine style of the Art Shoe because the materials are the finest money can buy and the expert hand workmanship is built right into them.

SOLD ONLY BY
W. L. Maley

W. H. Anderson, President. A. Langstaff, Sec.-Treas. N. C. Parish, Director

The Anderson-Langstaff Co.
LIMITED

"The House of Quality"

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS
KEMPTVILLE, - - - - - Ontario

Having secured LEACH & SONS Carriage Shop I am prepared to do all kinds of Carriage Wood-work.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING
New Buggies, Wagons, Cutters and Sleighs of the Latest Designs.
A line of Wheelbarrows just Ready for Sale As Cheap as Factory Made and Far Better.

Electric Power and Everything Turned Out on Shortest Notice.

GIVE ME A TRIAL ORDER
ROBERT LATHAM

For all kinds of Iron Work and Blacksmithing try
LEACH & SONS
ASA STREET, - - - - - KEMPTVILLE

**Fall Suitings
AND
Overcoatings**



It will pay you to call and avail yourself of the good things we are offering in the way of High-class, Made-to-Order Suits and Overcoats.

The materials are the best obtainable, both foreign and domestic, and we can assure you of a perfect fit.

Give us a trial order—our prices will please you.

CONLEY
THE TAILOR

A shipment of New Buggies
Have Just Arrived at

The White House

Drop in and see them before you invest.
We are agents for the World Famous
Deering Farm Implements

If there is anything in the line of Farm Machinery that you may require give us a chance to tell you what we can do for you.

THOS. WARREN - - KEMPTVILLE



DO YOUR EYES TROUBLE YOU?

Many cases of headache, dizziness, and general discomfort are promptly relieved by properly fitted glasses. Five years' practical experience as a

REFRACTING OPTICIAN
enables me to test eyes with accuracy, to tell you whether you need glasses or not, and where needed, to fit glasses properly. No charge made for testing eyes.

G. W. ELLIOTT
DRUGGIST and OPTICIAN
Merrickville, - - - - - Ontario
Graduate (1902) Canadian College of Optics.

A number of the newspapers carried ads for Hunters' Excursions as well as ads for ammunition.

The CPR agent in Kemptville was C.A. Adams a Chemist or Druggist and Stationer in Kemptville who was also the agent for Dominion Express money orders. The Dominion Express Company was incorporated in Winnipeg in **1873** and taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway in **1884**. The company provided the first all-Canadian express route between Eastern and Western Canada. Its name changed to Canadian Pacific Express Company in 1926. Dominion's principal competition was Canadian Express, which had connections with the U.S. Wells Fargo and American Express companies. The Canadian Express Company operated mostly over the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway and built an express facility adjacent to Toronto Union Station in 1884. **CEC introduced the first money order service in Canada in 1891.** In 1921, CEC was taken over by the Canadian National Express Company.

No. 223. Founded as the weekly *Brockville Recorder* in 1821.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

**Masonic Demonstration,
Kemptville, Oct. 8, 1907 \$1.55**

Return rate from Brockville, going by afternoon train Oct. 7, all trains Oct. 8. Return until Oct. 9 inclusive.

Hunters' Excursions

to points in the hunting territory, Oct. 8th to Nov. 5th. Limit Dec. 9th, 1907.

Single First-class Fare.

Homeseekers' Excursions

to the Canadian West and Return—Low Rates October 8th and 22nd—60 days.

Colonist Rates

On Sale Daily Until Oct. 31, 1907.

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland	\$47.15
Rossland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, Spokane	44.65
Anaconda, Butte, Helena, Salt Lake	44.15
San Francisco, Los Angeles	48.90

Steamship tickets to Europe, China and Japan. All lines.

Reservations on applications.

Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office
east corner King street and Court House
Avenue.

GEO. E. McGLADE, Agent.

Tickets to the Masonic Demonstration at Kemptville are good going by the afternoon train Oct. 7th, all trains Oct. 8th, and good for return until Oct. 9th, \$1.55. Geo. E. McGlade, city agent.

Special return rate for Robert Leslie Memorial Hall ceremony.

\$1.55 in 1907 ~ \$30 in 2018



Mr. Robert N. Bates was president of the Electric Bean Chemical Co. Ltd., of Albert St. in Ottawa which started advertising in early 1907. Ads ran until 1918.

He passed away at 38 years old in 1920 while away on business in London. His numerous companies failed soon after.

After Blériot flew the Channel in 1909 Bates ran a full-page ad in the Evening Citizen: “Which is the Greatest Attainment Dominion over Disease or Dominion over the Air?” Dominion over the Air will be a “nine days wonder...people soon tire of their toys” whereas the medicines Electric Beans and Electro Balm had “stood the test of time”. “Electric” and “Electro” were often used as superlatives in advertising of the period.

Coming and Going?

Evening Recorder.

BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1907.

Shipload of Spinsters..

New York, Oct. 5.—Six hundred unmarried women, nearly all of whom propose to seek situations as domestic servants, arrived here yesterday on the Cedric from Liverpool and Queenstown. Three hundred of the young women came from Ireland.

To Deport White Slaves.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor and Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration, have determined to eliminate the “white slave” traffic from the United States, if possible. They have determined to round up all alien immoral women in large cities, and those who have not been in the United States three years and were brought here illegally will be deported, and, if possible, those responsible for their presence punished.



Léon Dyonnet and Georges Amyot formed the Dominion Corset Manufacturing Company (1897-1988) in Quebec City. Léon's wife, Hélène Goullioud had operated a corset shop since 1882.

Products were sold as far away as South Africa, England, France, Australia and New Zealand.

The Quebec City plant “La Fabrique” was declared a national historic site in 2012.



Dyonnet's brother Edmond was a famous artist and teacher; and Secretary of the Canadian Royal Academy of Arts. He taught A.Y. Jackson.

Amyot was a high-profile businessman and politician; he was also President of the Banque Nationale du Canada.

The D&A partnership lasted from 1886-1889. Leon left for Brazil. Business continued with Amyot's two sisters until 1897.

Amyot expanded into other related industries, starting a paper box company in 1904, and a steel rod company in 1916.

In 1900, *the Dominion Corset Company* claimed that its 45 Rue Dorchester, Quebec factory was the “the largest *corset* factory in Canada”

The Dominion Corset Company gave rise to many famous names in corsetry, notably 'Daisy Fresh' and 'NuBack' the former lasting for nearly three decades.

THAT COMFORTABLE, SATISFIED
FEELING COMES FROM THE USE OF

SHREDDED WHEAT

It contains the greatest
amount of muscle-build-
ing, brain-working ma-
terial for the least
money. Wholesome and
nutritious.

TRY IT WITH FRESH FRUITS.
All Grocers—13c a carton, 2 for 25c.

Invented 1890. First sold to
vegetarian restaurants in 1892.

Public premier at Chicago's
World Columbian Exposition
in 1893.

Canadian production has been
at Niagara Falls, Ontario, since
1904 due to nearby hydro-
electric power.

Invented by **Henry Perky in Denver**, Colorado, in 1890.

A health-oriented publication, ***The Chicago Vegetarian***, recommended the use of shredded wheat biscuits as **soup croutons**. Had factory in Niagara Falls NY in **1892**. At the same time, Perky leased cereal-manufacturing machines to bakers in Denver and Colorado Springs through his Cereal Machine Company and sold wheat processors.

One of his wheat-processor buyers, Dr. John Harvey **Kellogg**, admired Perky's manufacturing process for his shredded wheat cereal. Kellogg declined to purchase Perky's patent on it, however, considering it, "like eating a whisk broom." The Kellogg Company offered to **buy Perky's patent** again in **1906**.

Premiering to the public at Chicago's World Columbian Exposition in 1893, shredded wheat cereal was then manufactured by **The Natural Food Company** in Niagara Falls, New York in **1901**. It became the Shredded Wheat Company in **1904**. Bought by **Nabisco** (National Biscuit Company) in December 1928.

An entirely new form of Iron extracted from Fresh, Pure Bullocks Blood and enclosed in a Soft, Pear-shaped Gelatine Cover. Instantly makes New Blood, Mild and Natural as fresh milk. Never upsets weakest stomachs or bowels. Known as



DR. CAMPBELL'S RED BLOOD FORMING CAPSULOIDS

Capsuloids do not contain the Blood itself, but instead the Natural Dissolved Iron Extracted from the Blood. Tasteless and odourless. Not in the least like pills. Easily swallowed by children.

SISTER ST. CECILIA'S TRIBUTE

Gentlemen,—We cannot praise your Blood Forming Capsuloids too highly. They have done so much for our little ones. We had in particular a severe case of a little girl who was suffering from weakness, we had given her different kinds of medicine without receiving any benefit. We were recommended to give your Capsuloids a trial. We procured two boxes from Messrs Valade & Co., druggists, and they completely cured her, and she is to-day, a strong, rosy faced girl. We always keep your Capsuloids in our home, we could not get along without them. When any of our little ones get run down we give them Capsuloids and it builds them right up and does not upset their stomachs same as other iron preparations we have used. We strongly recommend them to all who suffer from weakness or impurities in the blood—they have no equal. Faithfully yours,

SISTER ST. CECILIA,

Superior St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa.

Dr. Campbell's Red Blood Forming Capsuloids are sold at 50c per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by all leading druggists, and in Brockville by our local agents, A. Fullerton, F. R. Curry, Jas. Williams, E. J. Williams, V. F. Kincaid, A. C. Miller, or sent on receipt of price from Canadian branch office.

THE CAPSULOID CO., Brockville, Ont.

Factory and Head Office 47 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

Written testimonials were valuable to patent medicine merchants.

Who could top this tribute?

Grey Nuns of the Cross

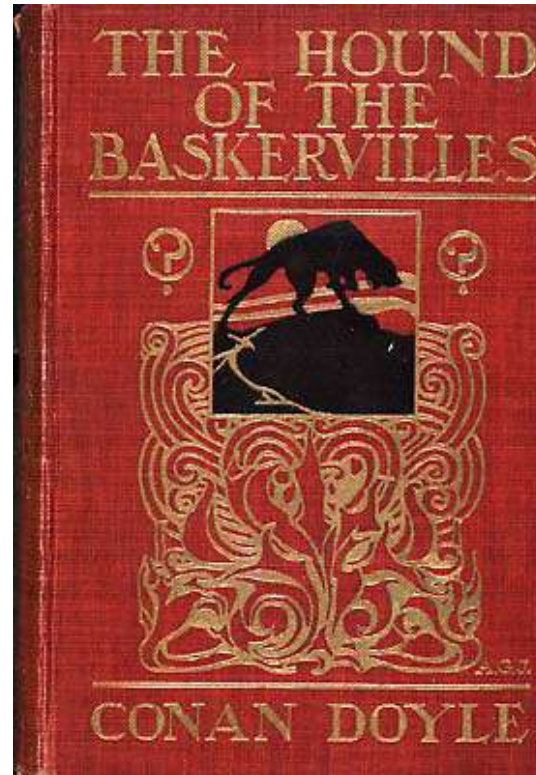
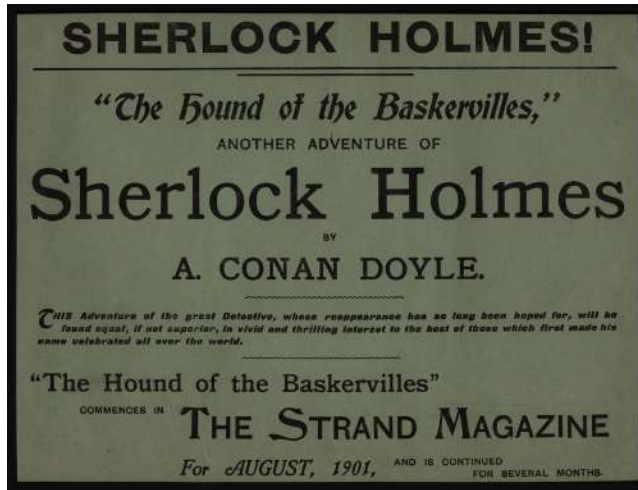
Sister Marie Elizabeth Bruyère (1818-1879) one of five Grey Nuns from Montreal to found a community in Ottawa 1845. **Declared Venerable 15 Apr 2018**

Ottawa General Hospital on Water St.,

Convent at 34-38 Gloucester St.,

St. Joseph's Orphanage, after being moved from one house to another, as the number of orphans increased, on the 8th of September, 1869, the Magnificat was sung and in the fine building erected on Mount St. Antoine, to which an annex was added and is today (1926) the home of over 250 orphans.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rideau Terrace at Springfield Avenue, for the Grey Nuns, 1897 (Evening Journal [*Ottawa*], 9 March 1897.

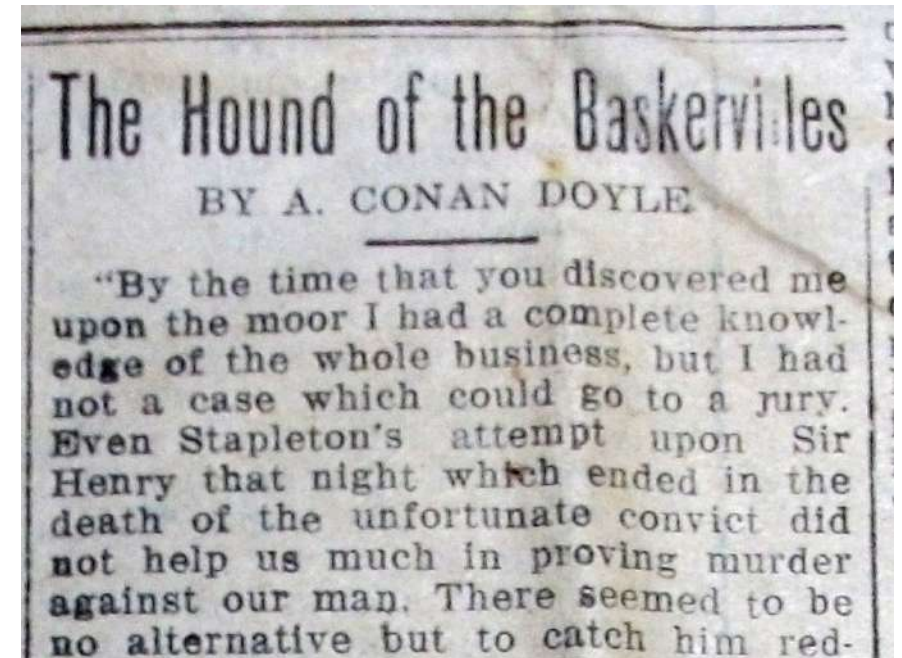


First edition cover, 1902 Toronto Public Library

A. Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskervilles* was first serialized in London's The Strand Magazine from August 1901 to April 1902.



Vol. XXVI No.7, 4 pages. 1¢



The final 4 paragraphs of the last chapter "A Retrospection" from the 358 page book were printed Friday Oct 4th 1907 on page 3.

The Daily Mail and Empire contained an article titled “Dogs as Police Prove Failure” based on trials with seven dogs in Antwerp.

One of the first attempts to use K9s in Policing was in 1889 by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of London, Sir Charles Warren. Warren's repeated failures at identifying and apprehending the serial killer Jack the Ripper had earned him much vilification from the press, including being denounced for not using bloodhounds to track the killer. He soon had two bloodhounds trained for the performance of a simple tracking test from the scene of another of the killer's crimes. The results were far from satisfactory, with one of the hounds biting the Commissioner and both dogs later running off, requiring a police search to find them.

The RCMP dog section was formed in 1935 with the acquisition of three German shepherds. From 1908 to 1935 members occasionally used privately owned dogs to assist them in their investigations.

Nipper (1884-1895)

HMV = His Master's Voice



1898 with Edison Bell cylinder gramophone



1899 painted over with Berliner disc
gramophone

Nipper served as the model for a painting by Francis Barraud titled "His Master's Voice".

Offered to Edison-Bell Company of New Jersey but told "Dogs don't listen to phonographs".

Revised painting bought by The Gramophone Company (Berliner in UK) for £100 Sterling for the trademark and painting.

The other 1907 time capsule...

First owned by Mark Henry Barraud who died in 1887. Painted by his brother Francis who also titled the painting. Named Nipper because he would "nip" the backs of visitors' legs.

May 31, 1899, Barraud went to the Maiden Lane offices of The Gramophone Company (formed 1898) to borrow a brass horn to replace the original black horn in the painting. Manager William B. Owen suggested that if the artist replaced the machine with a Berliner disc gramophone, that he would buy the painting.

1900 – patent loss to Columbia/Victor manufacturing discs.

E. Berliner went out of business. All he had left were the masters of his earlier records. These he took to Canada and reformed his Berliner label in [Montreal](#), where he used the "His Master's Voice" trademark.

As a PR effort in 1907, 24 records of the Paris Opera were sealed in iron & lead containers to be opened in 2007. More were added in 1912 plus a gramophone & needles. [1989](#) – One 1912 container had been robbed of discs and gramophone. EMI digitized the collection and released it on three compact discs in February 2009 as *Les Urnes de l'Opera*.

Emile Berliner Gramophone of Canada was established in **1899**. It was first located in the Aqueduct Street building of Northern Electric in Montreal and commenced marketing records and gramophones the following year. In 1904, the company received its charter as the Berliner Gram-o-phone Company of Canada. Early recordings were imported from masters recorded in the United States until a recording studio in Montreal was established in **1906**.

In 1924, Canadian Berliner was bought out by USA's Victor and became Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada. Emile Berliner died in 1929 – the same year RCA bought out Victor.

Berliner Gram-o-phone's facilities in Montreal, a complex of buildings at 1001 rue Lenoir and 1050 rue LaCasse in the St-Henri district, became home to RCA Victor Canada over the next several decades.



[The Brockville Times](#)

US patents 1888 and 1889

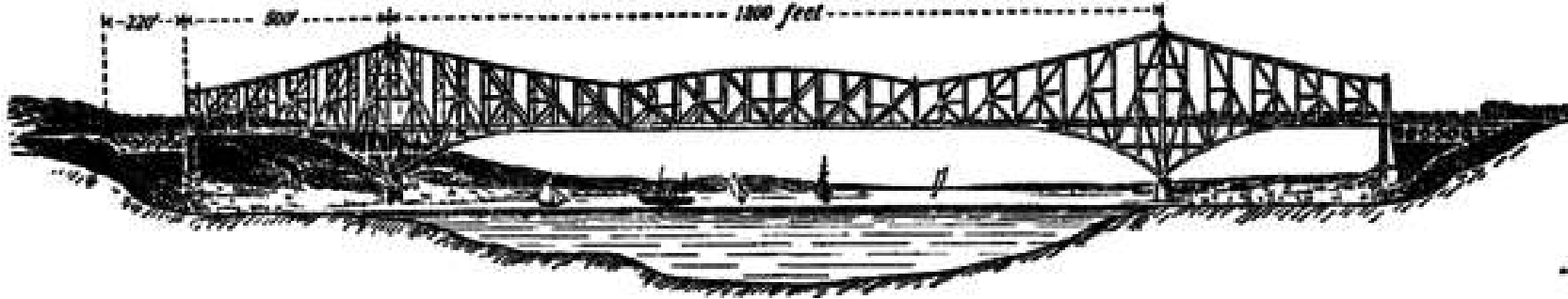
Single-sided 7-inch disc played
2 minutes at 70 rpm.

E. Berliner Gramophone of
Canada established 1899.

First located in the Aqueduct
Street building of Northern
Electric in Montreal.

In 1924, Canadian Berliner was bought
out by USA's Victor and became Victor
Talking Machine Company of Canada.





The Quebec Bridge has a total span of 3,238 ft (987 m).
1801 ft (549m) centre span.

South end collapsed 29 August 1907.

Centre span fell 11 September 1916.

Completed Dec 1917. Open to public 1919.

Still the longest cantilever bridge span in the world.

What has Rudyard Kipling got to do with this?



Vol. XXXIX No. 239, 16 pages. 1¢

TO RESUME QUEBEC BRIDGE ENQUIRY

Commissioners Have Left for the Ancient Capital to Continue Their Investigation.

The members of the Quebec Bridge Commission returned to Quebec to-day to resume their investigation into the cause of the disaster. During the past week the commissioners have not held any meetings, but have been working individually on the evidence so far presented. This week, however, will be spent in Quebec and the vast mass of evidence, plans and blue prints will be studied.

Mr. Theodore Cooper, the consulting engineer of the structure, has been indisposed for the past month, and consequently the visit to New York to take his evidence has been postponed. He is fast recovering, however, and the Commissioners expect to leave for New York and Phoenixville in about a week's time.

75 construction workers died in the **1907** collapse which was attributed to poor planning and design by the overseeing engineers.

Opened for traffic in **1917** special passes were required. Armed soldiers, and later Dominion Police, guarded the structure and checked passes until the end of the War. 1st train crossed Dec **1919**.

The **Iron Ring** is a ring worn by many Canadian-trained engineers, as a symbol and reminder of the obligations and ethics associated with their profession. From a concept originated in **1922**, the ring is presented to graduates in a closed ceremony known as **The Ritual of the Calling of an Engineer**, developed with the assistance of English poet **Rudyard Kipling** who wrote the **ritual obligation** .

The Iron Ring is made from either wrought iron or stainless steel. The first ceremony awarding the ring was held in **1925**. The rings are **NOT** made from the steel of a beam from the first bridge.



The first organized telephone-based entertainment service appears to be the *Théâtrophone*, which went into operation in Paris in 1890.

In 1893 the *Telefon Hírmondó*, which would become the most prominent and longest-lived of all the Telephone Newspaper systems, began operating in the Pest section of Budapest.

The limited means for signal amplification required that the *Telefon Hírmondó* employ strong-voiced "stentors" to speak loudly into double-cased telephones, so that they could be heard throughout the system by listeners that used headphones.

Circuits were progressively destroyed during WWII and the service ended in 1944 after 51 years in operation.

A "TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER."

In Canada comparatively little is known of the "telephone newspaper," which enjoys much popularity at Budapest, Hungary. Nothing of the kind has been tried as yet in this country, though to be sure in a private way more than many columns of gossip goes over the wires every day. At Budapest a regularly organized company which has a staff of more than 200 persons delivers the news by wire instead of by paper. A receiver will be put in a residence or place of business without charge, and the news delivered for but two cents a day. In Budapest more than 15,000 houses enjoy the "telefon-hirmondo" as it is called.

From eight in the morning to ten at night eight loud-voiced stentors shout the editor's "copy" between a pair of immense microphones, whence it is carried by wire to all parts of the city, to be heard through telephone receivers. All kinds of news is thus sent out, just such as occurs in the daily papers—telegrams, political speeches, weather forecasts, etc. Furthermore, at stated hours concerts are heard by the subscribers, and they can sit at dinner or at cards and enjoy the best music in the city, as arrangements are made whereby the recitals at the opera house are received by microphones and transmitted. Preachers, lecturers and speakers generally speak to the public also. The exact time of each news item is strictly regulated, so that a person always knows at what hour a certain class of news will be delivered, and he can listen or not, as he chooses.

Special concerts for children are given once a week; and the service is extended to the hospitals and asylums, where the sick and blind can hear. The owners of the system are pleased with it, as the cost of typesetting, printing and paper is entirely eliminated.—The Pathfinder.

A loud buzzer, which could be heard throughout a room even when the service was not being actively monitored, was used to draw attention to important transmissions.

Service was supplied to private homes as well as commercial establishments, including hotels and doctor's offices. At its peak, the service had thousands of subscribers.

In **1907** it was providing a scheduled service from 9 am to 9:30 pm. The exact time, news, weather, sports, regimental bands and opera at specific times.

Radio broadcasting was introduced in Hungary in **1925** with the establishment of *Radio Hirmondó*, which shared the *Telefon Hirmondó* studios and became an audio relay system, available for persons who wanted to listen to the radio station without purchasing a radio receiver.

Who was the first to fly?



The only serious German experimenter until now with a flying machine "heavier than air" is Karl Jatho, of Hanover. He has constructed a remarkable aeroplane, composed of six sails, a wind propeller and a basket or platform, carrying a twelve horse power motor. Herr Jatho asserts that his aeroplane is capable of maintaining a speed of 45 miles an hour.

Karl Jatho (1873-1933)



Heggerz model of the Jatho flying machine No. 2

It is said that Orville Wright was the first to fly a powered craft on 17 Dec, 1903 at Kitty Hawk. The Wright brothers used a catapult to take off and exploited the updraught from the incline, **Karl-Jatho took off from flat ground on 18 Aug, 1903, 4 months to the day before Orville Wright.**

From August through November 1903, Jatho made progressively longer hops (flights) in a pusher with two propellers.

The 10 hp motor was too weak.

His designs had the pilot seated, not lying prone.

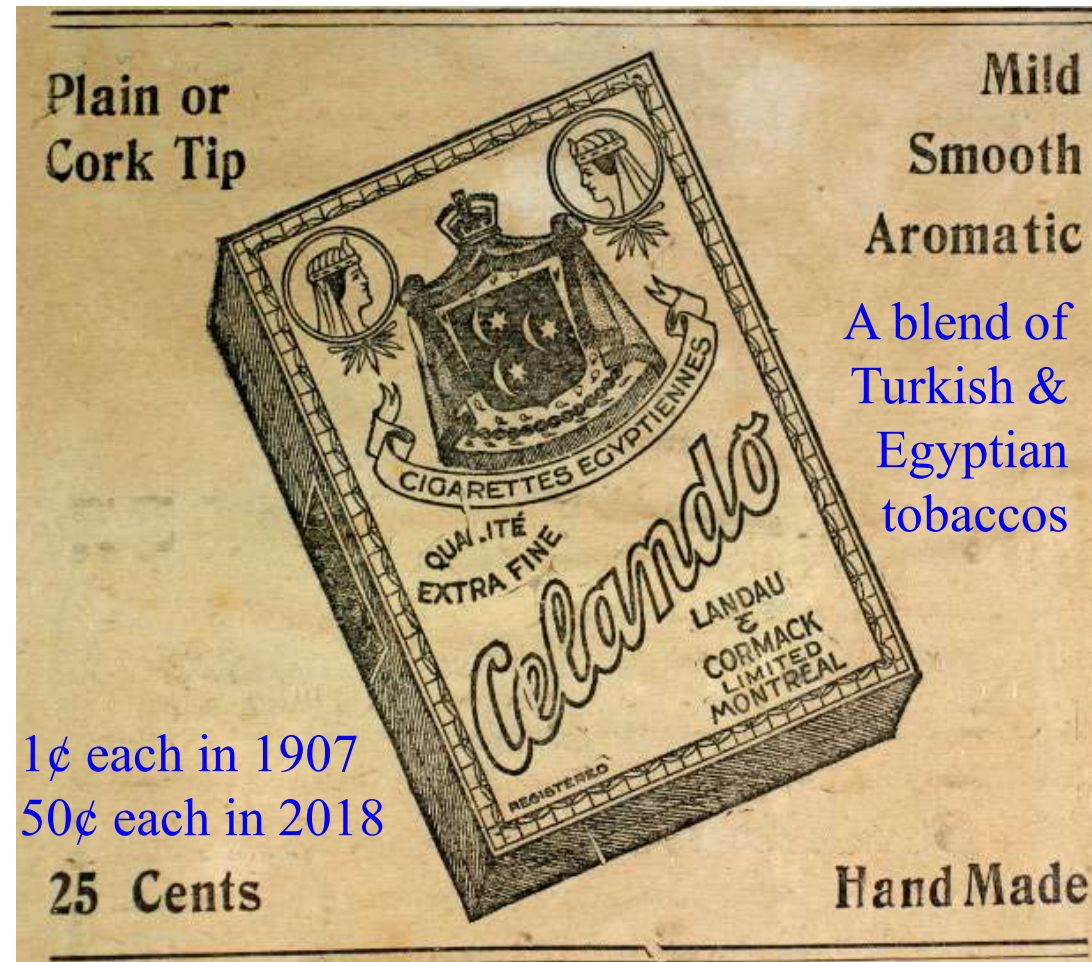
He founded a flying school and an aircraft factory, but did not have much success.

Jatho realised the necessity of a **runway for powered flights**. He paid for the construction of one near Hanover on **31 Jul 1907**.

He was the initiator of the world's first airport.

Landau & Cormack Ltd of Montreal was taken over in 1942 by Imperial Tobacco (which arrived in 1895 as the American Tobacco Co. of Canada). The Tobacco Restraint Act of 1908 made it illegal to sell cigarettes to those under 16 years of age.

In 1980 the average price was 60¢ per pack. In 2018 70% of the price of cigarettes is tax.



25¢ = \$5.60 in 2018

In 2018 one pack costs around 25¢ to produce.

This was the only ad for cigarettes in all 44 pages.

L&C cigarette tobacco was sold in metal tins as Three Twins and was a specialized Turkish and Egyptian blend. Examples of these tins still exist. Canadian manufacturers were concentrated in Montreal. Tobacco was grown in SW Ontario.

The first cigarettes were small kinds of cigars which were hand rolled with a different kind of leaf as the “paper”. Around 1830 such a cigarette had made its way into France and got the name, “cigarette”. In 1845 the French state tobacco monopoly started to manufacture them.

Tobacco in cigarette form became popular amongst British soldiers during the Crimean war. Their Ottoman Turkish comrades and the enemy Russia soldiers smoked tobacco rolled in old newspapers.

James Bonsack invented the cigarette-making machine in 1881. His machine produced 120,000 cigarettes per day. He and his son built a factory. They made 10 million cigarettes the first year and around one billion cigarettes after five years. The first brand was packed in a box with baseball cards and was called Duke of Durham. They started the first tobacco company in the US - American Tobacco Company.

The Dominion of Canada was \$251 million in debt as of 30 Sept 1907.

Revenues of \$50 million in 6 months came chiefly from Customs duties and Excise taxes.

Over \$1.1 million paid out in bounties to promote production of iron, steel, lead, manila fibre, beet root sugar and petroleum.

The NW Territories rebellion of 1885 was still adding charges (\$330.24) to the approximately \$5 million total costs.

The “temporary” **Income War Tax Act** of 1917 came into force in 1918.

DOMINION'S FINANCES.

Decrease of \$213,200.85 in Net Debt in September.

Ottawa, October 5.—(Special).—A decrease of \$213,200.85 was made in the net debt of the Dominion during the month of September, leaving the debt at \$251,572,452.29. The statement of revenue shows continued growth, the fifty-million mark being passed in the first half of the fiscal year.

Revenue and expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund:—

Revenue—	Total to 30th September, 1907.
Customs	\$31,275,803.14
Excise... ..	7,835,761.97
Post office	3,080,000.00
Public works, including railways	12,925.65
Miscellaneous... ..	30,217.82
Total	\$50,034,708.08
Expenditure	\$28,730,418.61
Expenditure on capital account, etc.—	
Public works, railways and canals	\$7,653,056.79
Dominion lands	232,881.64
Militia, capital... ..	273,411.42
Railway subsidies... ..	716,850.72
Bounties	1,139,032.12
Northwest Territories rebellion	— 330.24
Total	\$10,014,902.45

The lack of income tax was seen as a key component in Canada's efforts to attract immigrants as Canada offered a lower tax regime compared to almost every other country. Prior to the war, Canadian federal governments relied on tariffs and customs income under the **National Policy** for most of their revenue. The federal Liberal Party considered the probable need to introduce an income tax should their negotiation of a free trade agreement with the United States in the early 20th century succeed.

Biggest bounties had been on Iron and steel. 1.5¢/gal on petroleum, 3/8¢/lb on manila from Philippines for binder twine due to US duty, 75¢/ 100lb of lead - limited to \$500K/yr.

\$21 million spent on bounties from 1884 to 1911

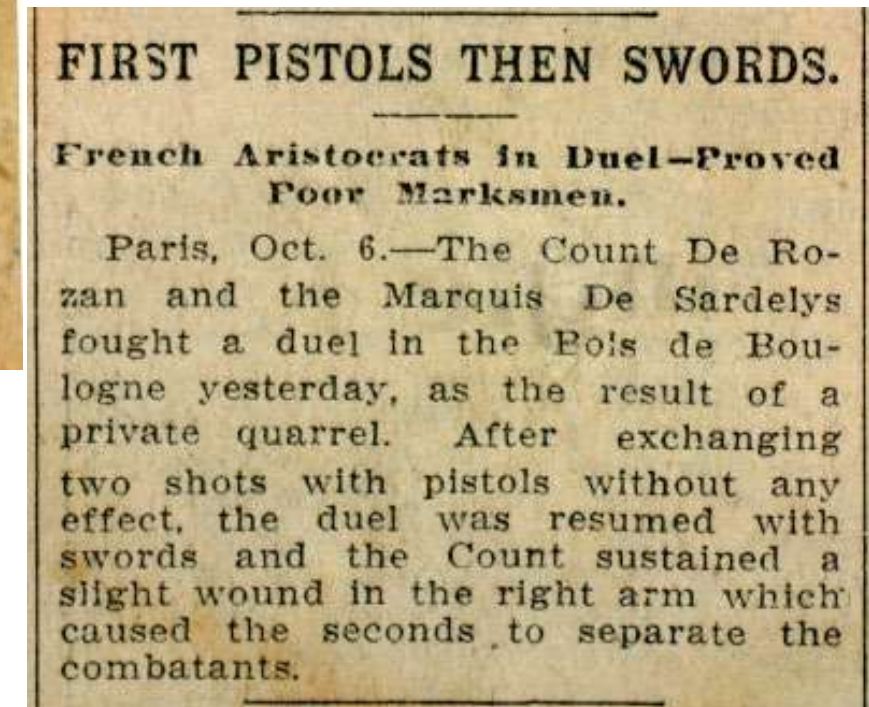
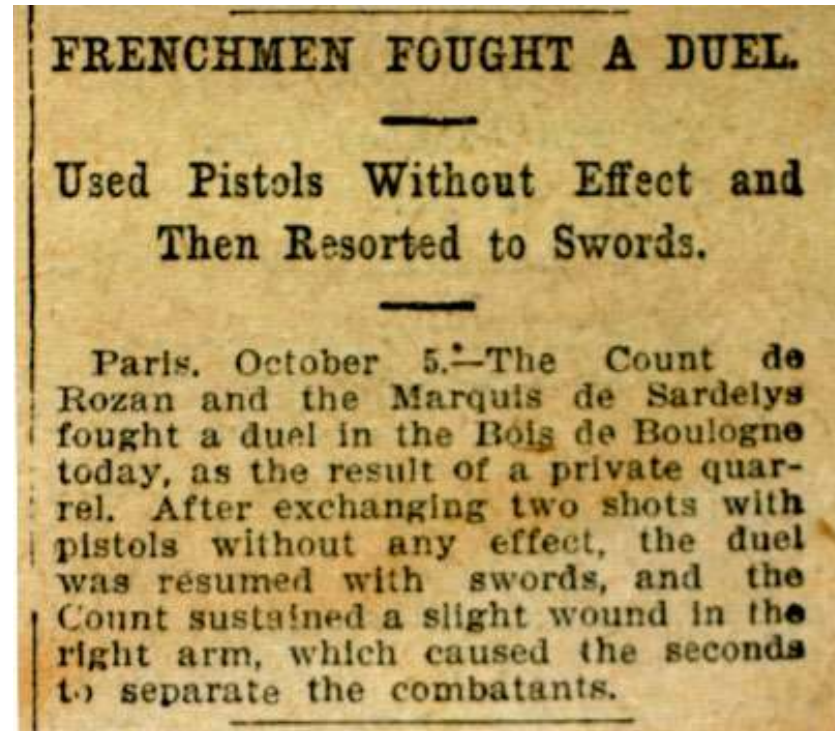
In 2015, the federal government collected nearly 3.5 times more revenue from personal income taxes than it did from corporate income taxes.

The last fatal duel in
Canada took place in
Perth on 13 June, 1833.

Last Duel Park

The last fatal duel in
England was on 19 Oct,
1852.

The last duel fought in
France was with swords,
in 1967.



The Daily Mail & Empire

Last Duel Park, Perth ON.

Two law students and former friends, John Wilson and Robert Lyon, quarrelled over remarks Lyon made about a local schoolteacher, Elizabeth Hughes. Lyon was killed in the second exchange of shots.

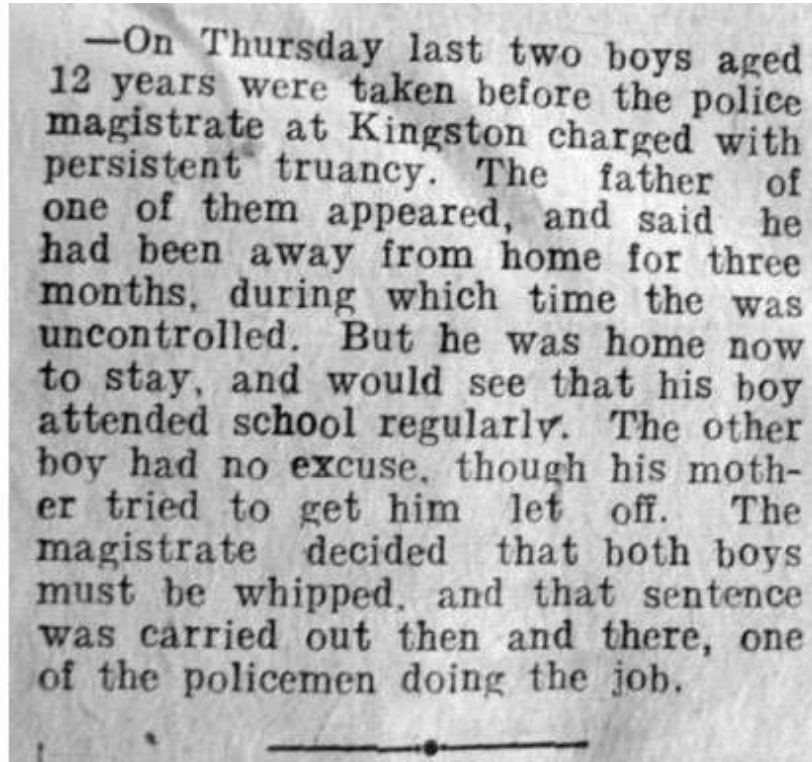
The last fatal duel in England took place on Priest Hill, between Englefield Green and Old Windsor, on **19 October 1852**, between two French political exiles, Frederic Cournet and Emmanuel Barthélemy, the former being killed.

The last known duel in France took place in **1967**, when Gaston Defferre insulted René Ribière at the French Parliament and was subsequently challenged to a duel fought with swords. René Ribière lost the duel, having been wounded twice

When officers killed or disabled one another it imposed an unnecessary financial and leadership strain on a military organization, making dueling unpopular with high-ranking officers. With the end of the duelling, the dress sword also lost its position as an indispensable part of a gentleman's wardrobe.

In Uruguay, a pistol duel was fought in **1971** between Danilo Sena and Enrique Erro, in which neither of the combatants was injured.

Truant Officers may now be disguised
as “Attendance Councillors”.

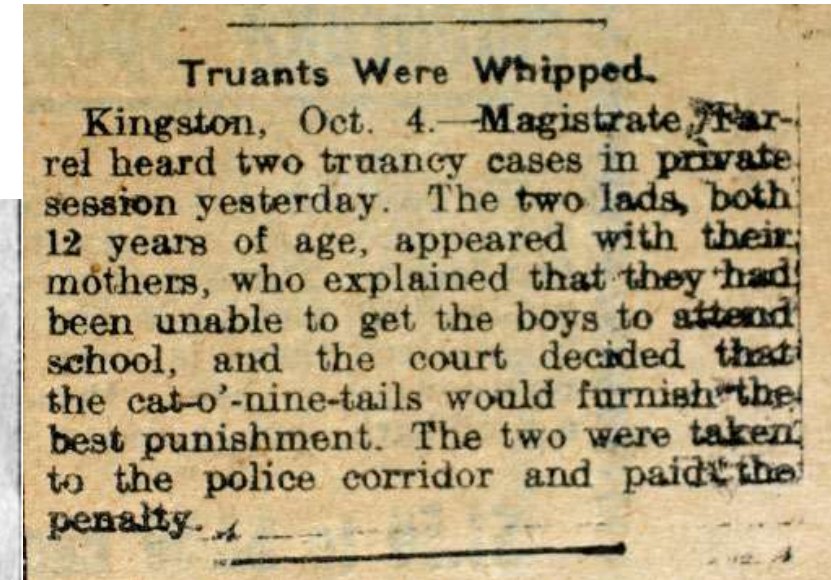


—On Thursday last two boys aged 12 years were taken before the police magistrate at Kingston charged with persistent truancy. The father of one of them appeared, and said he had been away from home for three months, during which time the boy was uncontrolled. But he was home now to stay, and would see that his boy attended school regularly. The other boy had no excuse, though his mother tried to get him let off. The magistrate decided that both boys must be whipped, and that sentence was carried out then and there, one of the policemen doing the job.

The Evening Recorder (Brockville) 5 Oct



64th year, No.115, 10 pgs, 2¢



Brockville Times

Today - Absent for 15 consecutive days or 20 days total, the parent's fine can be \$200.

By the late 1800s, legislation allowed for a police magistrate in each Ontario city and town with a population $> 5,000$. A police magistrate might also be installed in smaller towns and counties. The legislation introduced the terms “police magistrates” sitting in “police courts.” Kingston Police force was formed in 1832, when the hamlet was created as a ***Police Village*** under a Board of Police. James Kennedy was High Bailiff. William Smith was the first Constable.

In 1906/7 the Brockville police force consisted of the Chief, two sergeants and eleven constables. James M. Farrell, Police Magistrate.

The naval cat, also known as the "captain's daughter" (which in principle was used under his authority). For summary punishment of Royal Navy *boys*, a lighter model was made, the **reduced cat**, also known as **boy's cat**, boy's pussy or just pussy, that **had only five tails of smooth whip cord**.

Supreme Court of Canada decided in 2004 that schoolteachers can no longer use S. 43 as a defence to corporal punishment of students.

2016 - Toronto District School Board, Canada's largest reported 167 cases of habitually absent students which were referred to the courts in the last academic year, up from 140 cases the previous year.

In 1881 Geo E. Drummond and James T. McCall started Drummond, McCall and Co to import British and foreign iron and steel. Re-opened Randor Forge furnace in Randor, Quebec. After 1888 Geo.E. plus brothers Thomas J. and John J. joined McCall to manufacture iron. They founded four iron companies and the Randor Water Co based on a mineral spring discovered in 1894.

Received warrant to supply mineral water from the Prince of Wales on 15 Oct 1905. Received warrant from Queen Mary in 1911.

Village and forges at Randor demolished in 1916.

EMBOUTEILLAGE –
BREUVAGES RADNOR LTÉE.
2910 rang Ste-Marguerite, St-
Maurice (QC) G0X 2X0 Tél. :
819-375-2909 • Fax : 819-375-
0901 • Courriel : info@randor.ca



Still available
today



RADNOR WATER CO,
David Q. Gilmour, Agent,
Rooms 1-2-3, 126 Sparks

Prince Albert (Edward VII)
was Prince of Wales.

Earl Grey was GG

A curative mineral water from Hungary, Hunyadi János water, has been exported since 1863. The product's logo is derived from the great Hungarian warrior John Hunyadi (1407-56).

Canada for the Canadians,
But **Hunyadi János**
For CONSTIPATION
because it is the best Natural Laxative Mineral Water. Its fame for more than a quarter of a century rests on the solid foundation of merit. Leading physicians from Eastern Ontario to Western British Columbia recommend it daily. Half a tumblerful taken in the morning on rising brings gentle, sure and ready relief.



Still available
today

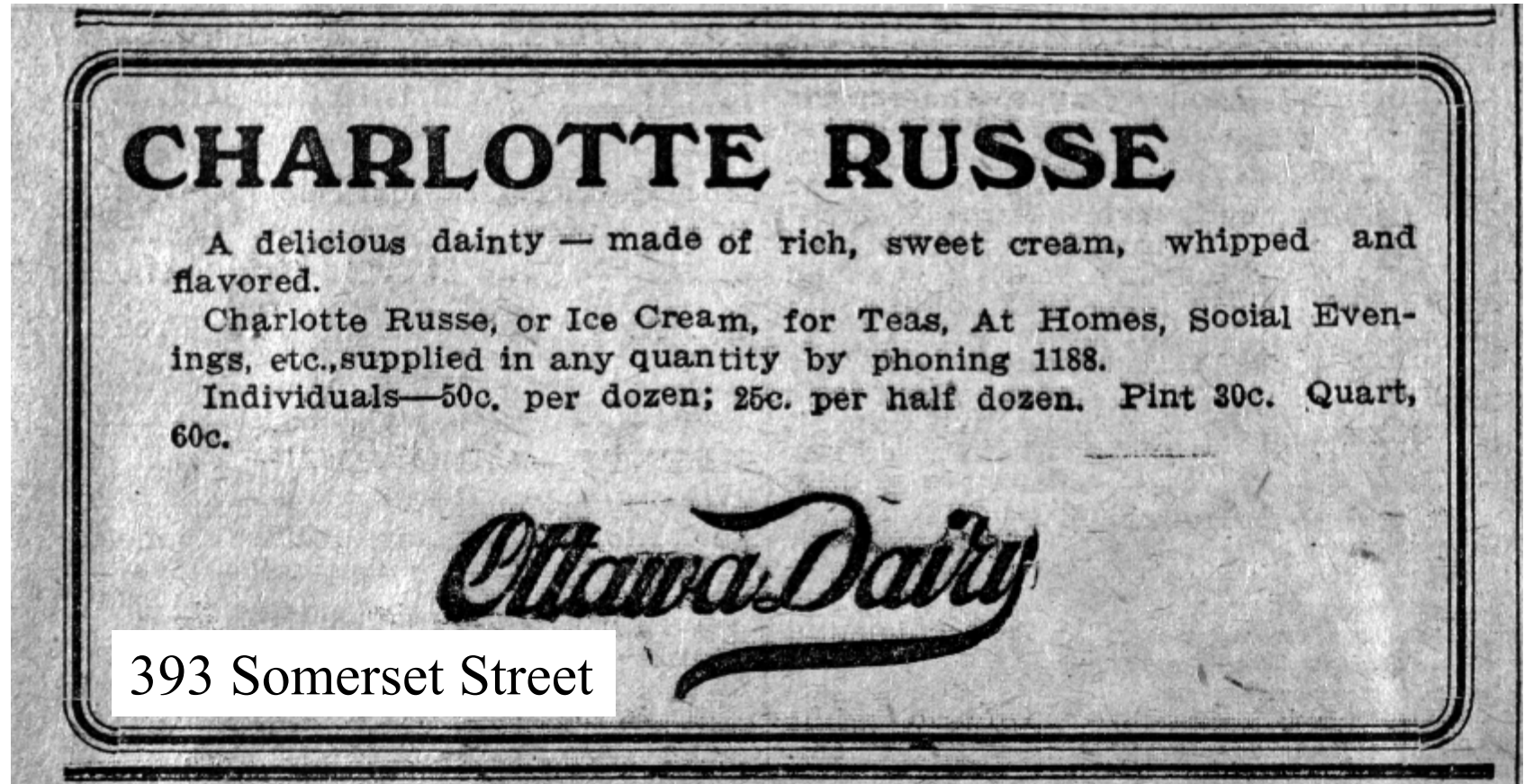


Hunyadi János
Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water
A prompt remedy for biliousness and stomach troubles. Half a glass on arising
FOR CONSTIPATION

Ad in Vancouver World 1905

For cold Charlotte Cake, the mold is lined with ladyfingers (sticks of spongecake) and filled with ice cream or whipped cream.

A Bavarian cream filling makes it a Charlotte Russe,



CHARLOTTE RUSSE

A delicious dainty — made of rich, sweet cream, whipped and flavored.

Charlotte Russe, or Ice Cream, for Teas, At Homes, Social Evenings, etc., supplied in any quantity by phoning 1188.

Individuals—50c. per dozen; 25c. per half dozen. Pint 30c. Quart, 60c.

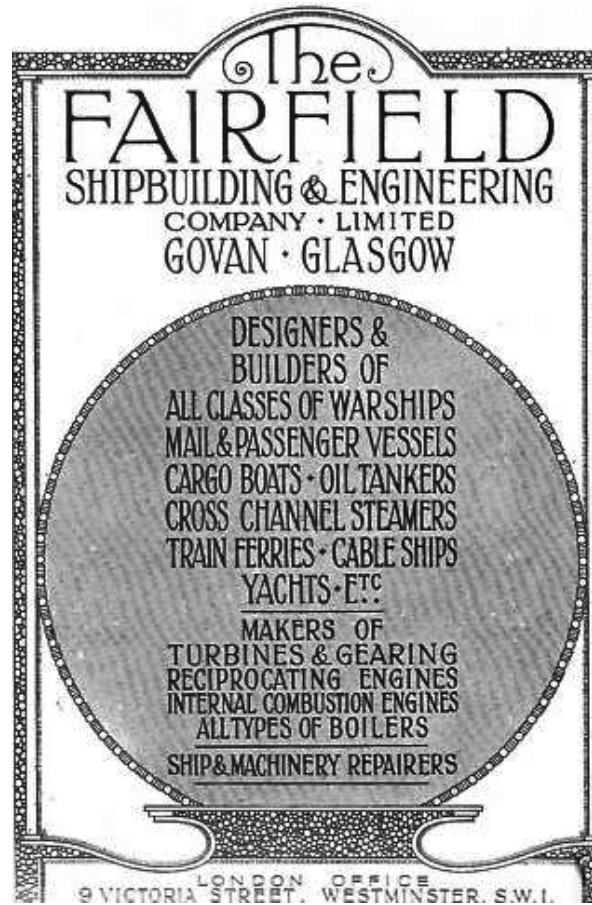
Ottawa Dairy

393 Somerset Street

Three of the earliest modern distributors were the Guaranteed Pure Milk Company of Montréal, the Ottawa Dairy, and City Dairy in Toronto. Around 1892, J. J. Joubert Limitée, a Montréal dairy, was the first in the British Empire to deliver milk in a glass bottle with a pasteboard cap. In 1906, the Guaranteed Pure Milk Company of Montréal was the first Canadian dairy to pasteurize its milk.

The earliest known Canadian dairy tokens were issued in the 1890s. Tokens were made in a variety of base metals, including copper and brass, as well as aluminium. Early on, thick cardboard tickets were produced individually, like metal tokens, and by WWI, paper tickets appeared more frequently in perforated strips or sheets.

Not every dairy issued tokens or tickets. Some preferred to extend credit to customers and settle accounts on a regular basis. For those firms that did issue tokens, however, these instruments had advantages: they eliminated the risk and inconvenience of using cash. Drivers were not put in jeopardy, and customers did not have to look for exact change. Using tokens helped to ensure that bottles were not destroyed but returned to the proper company. Tickets were useless to early-morning thieves who took advantage of money left in bottles. A token's physical nature also benefited the deliveryman. Some tokens were shaped so that they stood upright in the necks of the empties, and their colour alerted the driver to the type and quantity of milk desired.



Empress of Britain #442 Maiden voyage: 5 May 1906.

Empress of Ireland #443 Maiden voyage: 29 June 1906

SS Assiniboia #458 Maiden voyage: 30 Aug 1907. In service July 1908

SS Keewatin # 453 Maiden voyage: 14 Sept 1907. In service 7 Oct 1908

The newspapers not only advertised fares for land and sea travel but also noted ship sightings, arrivals and departures.

These four ships, from the Fairfield yard in Scotland and operated by Canadian Pacific, are mentioned in the newspapers.

The Empress of Ireland was contracted at a fixed price of £375,000 and she was to be delivered to CPR 18 months from the date the contract was signed.

The Empress of Britain, completed the same year, was likely the same price.

Over the years there were three CPR ships named Empress of Britain.



CPR ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL

EMPRESSES

Ocean Navigation

To	Liverpool	From*
Oct. 12	Lake Erie	Sept. 25
Oct. 18	Empress of Britain ..	Oct. 4
Oct. 26	Lake Manitoba ..	Oct. 9
Nov. 1	Empress of Ireland ..	Oct. 18
Nov. 9	Lake Champlain ..	Oct. 23
Nov. 15	Empress of Ireland	Nov. 1

Reduction in Rates

Until further notice the following first and second cabin rates, eastbound (i.e., Montreal to Liverpool), will be effective:
 Empresses (1st) \$55.00 and upwards.
 Empresses (2nd) \$42.50 and \$45.00.
 Lake Manitoba (1st) \$45 and upwards.
 Lake Manitoba (2nd) \$35.00.
 Lake Champlain and Lake Erie (one class boats), \$40 and \$42.50.

TO LONDON DIRECT:

Oct. 6.....	"Montezuma"
Oct. 20	"Montrose"

For full particulars apply S. J. Sharp,
 W. Passenger Agent, 71 Yonge Street,
 Toronto. Telephone Main 6380.



Vol. XXXVI, No. 11,114, 14 pgs

	<u>1907</u>	<u>2018</u>
Empresses 1 st Class	\$55	\$1,394
Empresses 2 nd Class	\$45	\$1,140
	\$42.50	\$1,077
Third Class was	\$25	\$589
now	\$27	\$637



The Montreal Daily Star

Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. 1891

Empress of Ireland 1906-1914

Collided with a Norwegian coal ship near Rimouski, Que. on May 29, 1914, sinking in 14 minutes and killing 1,012 people on 96th voyage.

Empress of Britain 1906-1930 548' x 65'

Broke the speed record for the run between Father Point and Liverpool with a crossing of 5 days, 8 hours and 18 minutes in 1907, less than two weeks after disaster struck the RMS *Titanic* in the North Atlantic, *Empress of Britain* also struck an iceberg on 26 April 1912; but the reported damage was only slight.

On 27 July 1912, *Empress of Britain* rammed and sank the British collier SS *Helvetia* in fog off Cape Magdelene in the estuary of the St Lawrence River, the same river where her sister met a similar fate.

These two vessels had a full capacity of 1,530 passengers. There were accommodations for 310 first class, 470 second class passengers, 500 third class and 250 steerage passengers.

Empress of Britain II 1931-1940 bombed by Condor then torpedoed by U32 off Ireland.



CPR Upper Lake Service –

	SS Assiniboia	SS Keewatin
Launched	Jun 25, 1907	Jul 6, 1907
Sea Trials	Aug 28	Sept 12
Sail to Canada	Aug 30	Sept 14

Ballast unloaded and ship cut in half at Davie Yard, Lévis,
PQ. (across from Quebec City), Oct 5
Sections in transit of the Lachine canal Oct 7

Rejoined at Buffalo Dry Dock Co., Buffalo, NY.

In service July 1908 - **1968.** Oct 7, 1908 - **1967.**

Fate Fire, sank, broken up 1970

Museum 2012



So much easier to take apart than put back together

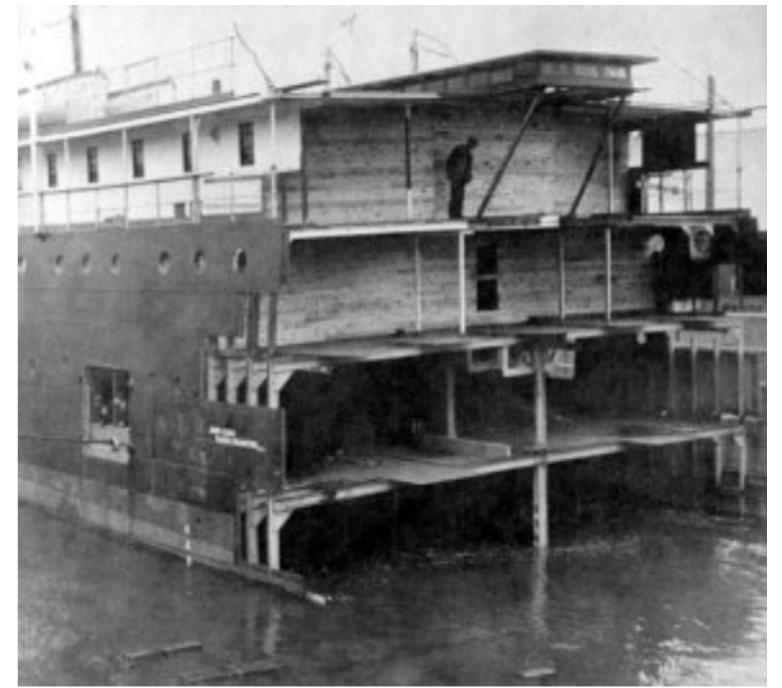
Ships: 336 L x 43.7 W x 16-18ft draft (12' draft when stripped down)
105 first class cabins accommodating 288 passengers.

Canal: in 1870 the entire system was enlarged to 270 ft x 45 ft x 14 ft deep.

Ships were commissioned by the Russian Tsar Nicholas II for the Mediterranean and Baltic. Russian revolution of 1905-1907 caused Tsar to cancel.

On September 12, 1907 the SS Keewatin commenced her sea trials. This was the same day as the SS Lusitania.

The ships were built for warmer waters thus they came with open bridges and these were not covered in even for Great Lakes service until both (very competitive) first captains had retired.



Length - 336.5 ft (102.6 m)
Width - 43.8 ft 7.2 in (13.5 m)
Depth - 26 ft 7.2 in (8.1 m)
Weight - 3,856 GRT
Locks 270 x 45 x 14 ft



First ships on Great Lakes to have radar (1946). Withdrawn from the passenger trade in **1965**, and continued as freight-only service until September **1967/8**

SS Assiniboia was burnt out and sank at National Park, New Jersey whilst under conversion to a floating restaurant. Re-floated and broken up in January 1970.

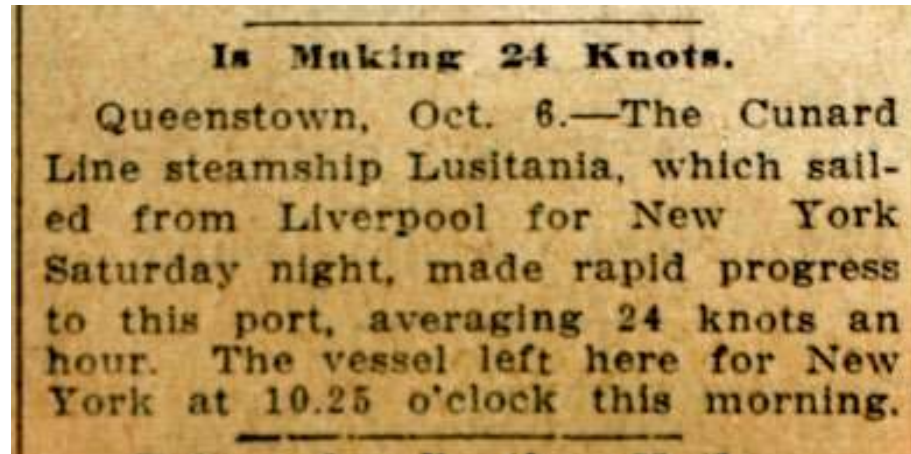
SS *Keewatin* was a museum ship at Douglas Michigan in 1967. Moved back to its home port of Port McNicoll, ON, in June 2012, for restoration and permanent display as a maritime museum and event facility.

Not the first time:

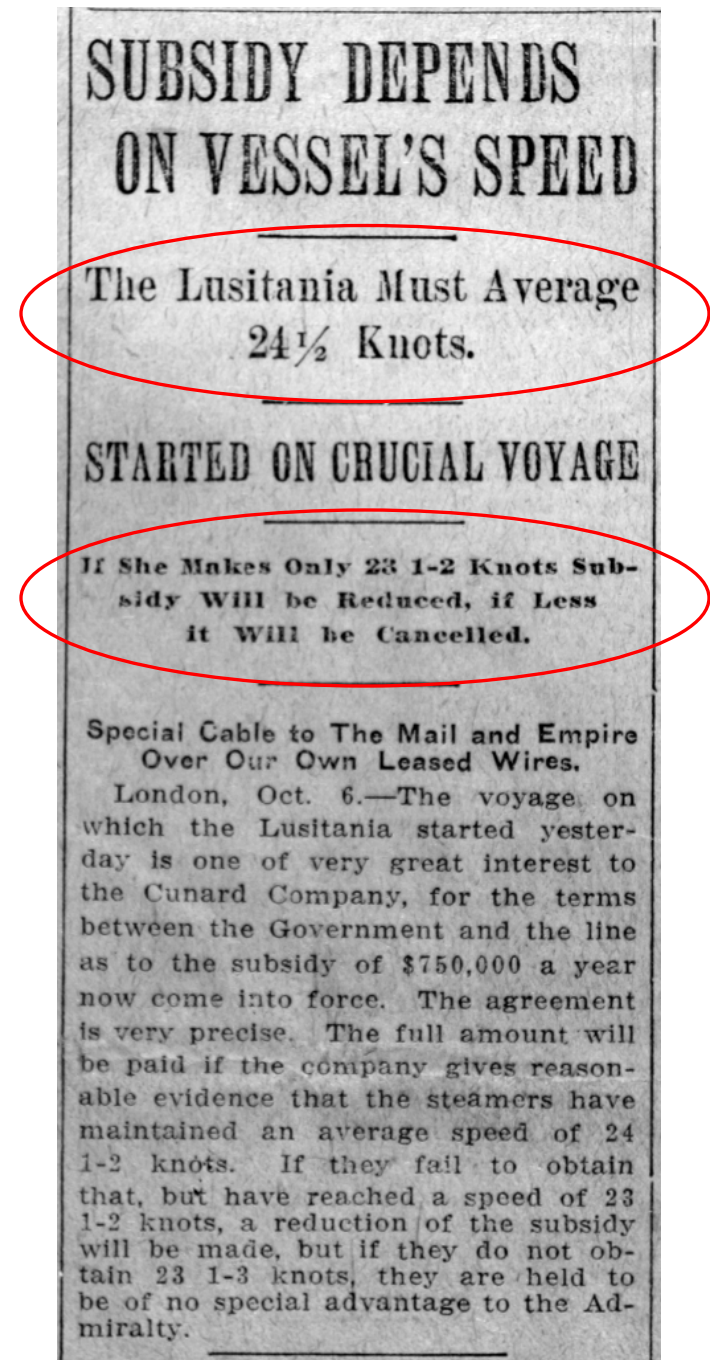
CPR had previously purchased the **Alberta**, the **Athabasca**, and the **Algoma** from another Scottish shipbuilding company in 1881. Sailed to Canada in 1883. Cut in half at the Cantin shipyards at Montreal to fit through the Welland Canal. Reassembled in Buffalo. Likely 1st on Great Lakes to have electric lights.



British Government loaned Cunard £2,600,000 over 20 years at only 2.75% interest. Over those same 20 years, the Admiralty would pay Cunard a subsidy of £150,000 (\$750,000) per year. In return, Cunard used the loan to build two new ships – The **Lusitania** and the **Mauretania**. This was Lusitania's second crossing - arriving 11 Oct in Blue Ribald record time averaging **23.99** knots. Return trip averaged **23.61** knots.



Is Making 24 Knots.
Queenstown, Oct. 6.—The Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, which sailed from Liverpool for New York Saturday night, made rapid progress to this port, averaging 24 knots an hour. The vessel left here for New York at 10.25 o'clock this morning.



**SUBSIDY DEPENDS
ON VESSEL'S SPEED**
**The Lusitania Must Average
24½ Knots.**
STARTED ON CRUCIAL VOYAGE
**If She Makes Only 23 1-2 Knots Sub-
sidy Will be Reduced, if Less
it Will be Cancelled.**
Special Cable to The Mail and Empire
Over Our Own Leased Wires.
London, Oct. 6.—The voyage on which the Lusitania started yesterday is one of very great interest to the Cunard Company, for the terms between the Government and the line as to the subsidy of \$750,000 a year now come into force. The agreement is very precise. The full amount will be paid if the company gives reasonable evidence that the steamers have maintained an average speed of 24 1-2 knots. If they fail to obtain that, but have reached a speed of 23 1-2 knots, a reduction of the subsidy will be made, but if they do not obtain 23 1-3 knots, they are held to be of no special advantage to the Admiralty.

Averaged speed of 25.4 knots over 300 miles (480 km) during trials in late July BUT suffered from heavy vibrations.

The vibration was determined to be caused by interference between the wake of the outer and inner propellers and became worse when turning. At high speeds the vibration frequency resonated with the ship's stern making the matter worse. *Lusitania* made her fastest westbound crossing in 1909 after her propellers were changed, averaging 25.85 knots (47.87 km/h).

£ 2,600,000 = £ 218,676,595 or \$392,765,244 Cdn in 2018

£ 150,000 = £ 12,615,957 or \$22,659,532 Cdn in 2018

During her eight-year service, she made a total of 202 crossings on the Cunard Line's Liverpool-New York Route. The vibration was never eliminated.

Sunk May 7th 1915 by German U-boat U-20 with 1,198 of the 1,959 people aboard killed, leaving 761 survivors.



To get national and world news, small town newspapers would subscribe to larger papers and have them delivered by rail.

The Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Co., was formed in 1846, the Montreal Telegraph Co in 1847 and the Dominion Telegraph Co., in 1868. For a brief time after 1881 the Western Union Co., of the US controlled virtually all telegraphy in Canada. Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs began breaking Western Union's monopoly after 1885.

The first operational undersea trans-Atlantic cable was completed in 1866. By 1898 the transmission rate was up [from 6-8 words/minute to over 40.](#)

--- -.-. - --- -... . -.-. ---..- ---. ---. ---. ---...
O c t o b e r space 8 space 1 9 0 7

When the 1866 transatlantic cable was activated, sending a message across the Atlantic cost US \$10 per word, with a 10-word minimum.

In its first few months, about 95 percent of the cable's capacity went unused.

In 1867, the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. reduced the rate to \$46.80 for a 10-word message, and usage and revenue increased. Anglo-American's transmission rate was approximately 8 words per minute, which increased to about 17 words as the staff became more skilled.

In 1870 the *New York Tribune* spent \$5,000 on a single dispatch about the Franco-Prussian War.

The telegraph service was officially discontinued in the US on January 27, 2006; Australia on March 7, 2010; India on July 14, 2013.

The TELEX network started in the 1930s in Germany and in the rest of the world after WWII. "Texting" started with TELEX.

The term still exists: in aviation an "AOT" or All Operators Telex from the aircraft manufacturer is a warning to airlines of a condition requiring their immediate attention.

**WESTERN PRESS
WILL FIGHT C.P.R.**

Representations Will be Made
to Parliament.

DISCRIMINATION IN RATES

Committee Will Urge That Tele-
graph and 'Phone Lines be
Under Commission.

Special to The Mail and
Winnipeg, Man., Oct.
after Parliament opens a
Western daily editors wi
tawa to press upon that
cessity for placing telegr
phone lines under the
mission. Fort William,

In **1907**, three Winnipeg newspapers formed an independent news service, the **Western Associated Press (WAP)**. Subsequently, Canadian Pacific Telegraphs (CPT) attempted to quadruple prices charged for its news service and then cut off its news service to the Nelson, BC, *News*, an action attributable to publication of articles critical of CPT.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada was established in 1910 and immediately ruled CPT rates to be unlawful. The company abandoned the field of news gathering and selection.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
POSITIONS SECURED

Entire cash, full railroad course \$45.
Address

Canadian Institute of Telegraphy
Cor. Bank & Sparks St.,
M. J. SCANLON Mgr. Ottawa.

The **WAP** developed into the **Canadian Press Ltd** by **1910**, a re-distributor of news from the Associated Press (AP) to Canadian newspapers through Morse code and telegraph wires. The Canadian Press Association (**CP**) was formed in **1917**.

With the Board of Railway Commissioner's decision, the principle of the common carrier was established, accepting all messages for transmission without interference upon payment of lawful rates.

Not to be confused with **US Western Associated Press (1862-92)**.

The Associated Press (**AP**) founded in **1846**.

United Press or **UP**, was created in **1907**.

The Reuter agency and Reuter's Telegram Company was established in London in **1851**. In 1883, Reuters began transmitting messages electrically to London newspapers.

A “**telegram**” was a local/continental message. A “**cable or cablegram**” was an intercontinental message via undersea cable.

The 1848 Bakewell system used conductive tin-foils on revolving rolls - this method lasted until the 1960s.

The Telautograp of 1888 was a way of sending signatures across distances – important for banking and commerce. The Telautograph Corporation was last acquired by Xerox in 1999. [89 years]

Prof. Dr. Arthur Korn, a German, demonstrated the first photo-electric scanning fax system in 1902. This enabled 'halftone' illustrations to be transmitted for the first time. Commercial use in Germany began in 1907 with a network between European capitals by 1910.

First radio telegraphy (Morse code) across the Atlantic by Marconi in 1901.

William Samuel Stephenson, a Canadian soldier and businessman invented and produced the very first wire photo 27 Dec 1922.

1 Jan. 1935, the Associated Press sent its very first photograph via their new *Wirephoto* service over 10,000 miles of leased telephone lines.

The 1866 trans-Atlantic cable from Valentia, Ireland to Heart's Content, Newfoundland was the first success of four previous attempts. By 1900 there were fifteen telegraph cables lying on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean.

A number inventions in the late 1800s and early 1900s worked towards the scanning and transmission of documents and photographs.

1843 saw the first fax machine, in England.

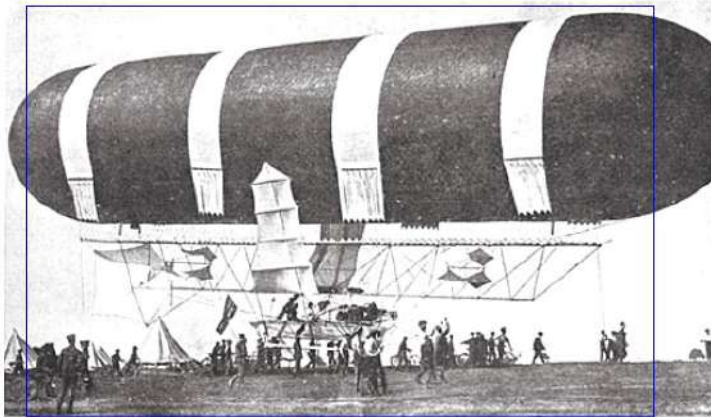
"1907 - International fax. It took 12 minutes to transmit a picture of King Edward VII over the London to Paris telephone circuit using early facsimile equipment"

On Nov. 24, 1907, The NY Times published an article headlined "Photographs by Telegraph: Television Next?"

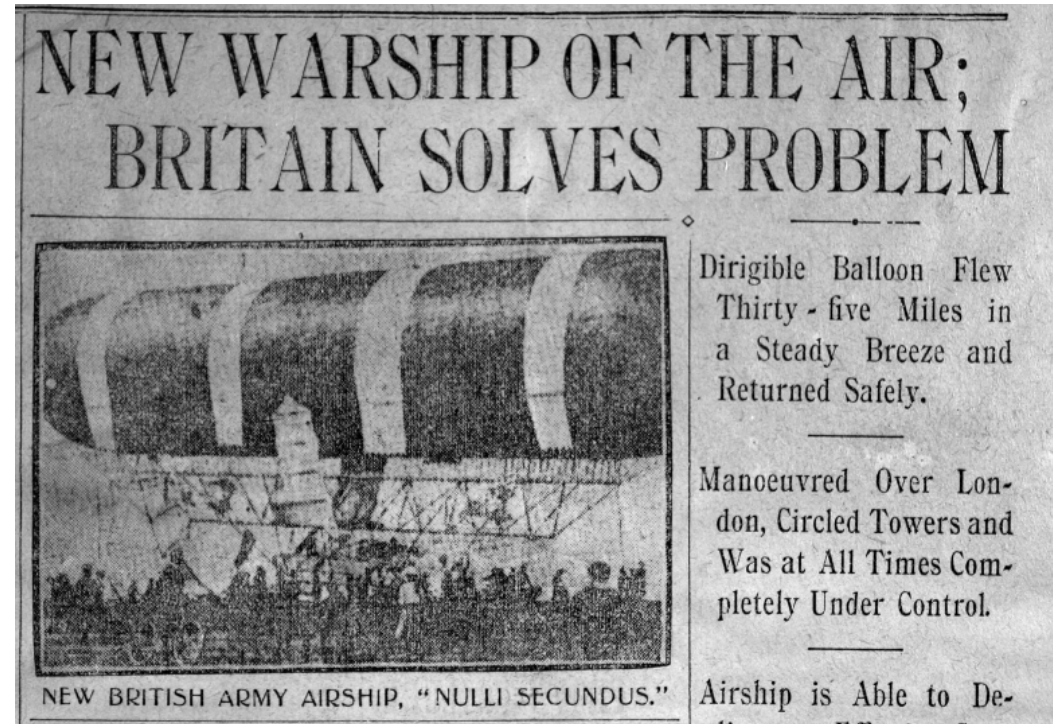
So – how did this happen?



This photo was taken in
London on the **evening of
Oct 5th** 1907.



First powered military airship
British Army Dirigible No 1.
First flight: 10 Sep.
Fourth and last flight: 5 Oct.



The same photo was published on Oct 7th in
Toronto, came to Kemptville by train and
was placed in the Leslie Hall time capsule at
11 am on 8 Oct, 1907.

Built at the Army's Balloon Factory at Farnborough, the early design work by Colonel James Templer, completed by Colonel John Capper of the Royal Engineers and **Samuel Cody**, who was mainly responsible for developing the steering gear and power installation. It had a cylindrical envelope constructed from goldbeater's skin without internal ballonets, from which a long triangular-section steel tube framework was suspended by four silk bands. 120ft L, 26ft dia, containing 55,000 cu ft of hydrogen. 50 hp Antoinette V8 engine driving a pair of two-bladed aluminium propellers via leather belts, First flown on 10 September 1907 at Farnborough. 2 short flights to 200ft max altitude. Local flight Oct 3rd. First public flight 5 October when she flew from Farnborough to London. Taking off at **11:00 pm** and crewed by Capper, Cody and Lieutenant Waterlow, she completed a tour over the city taking in Whitehall and Buckingham Palace, and after circling St. Paul's Cathedral they attempted to return to Farnborough, but 18 mph (29 km/h) headwinds forced them to land at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham . Last flight was 3 hours and 25 minutes covering 50 miles.

British Army Aeroplane No 1 or sometimes **Cody 1** was a biplane built by Samuel Franklin Cody in 1907 at the **Army Balloon Factory** at **Farnborough**. It made the first recognised powered and sustained flight in the UK on 16 October 1908.

By 1874 several people had conceived of a rigid dirigible (in contrast to non-rigid powered airships which had been flying since 1852)

It was very difficult to find a material that could keep hydrogen in without leaking. A Major Coxwell had seen some of the small balloons that the Weinling family had made for a Mr Herron's East End scientific toy shop, when he exhibited at one of the great industrial exhibitions at the Crystal Palace. The Weinling family had brought the secret of the 'skin' from Alsace.

The Army set up its Royal Balloon Factory and School at the Royal Engineers' depot in Chatham, its first commanding officer, Major Templer obtained approval for the Weinlings to be employed by the Army. They worked there making balloons for over 30 years.

The use of the goldbeaters skin was such a military secret that, when it became apparent that other countries knew the secret, Major Templer was charged with betraying military secrets in 1888. He was acquitted but the secret was evidently out. Ferdinand von Zeppelin completed his first rigid airship, the LZ1 in July 1900. LZ2 was completed in 1906 but only flew once.

The Globe also reported the flight of the Nulli Secundus over London via a “special cable dispatch” - but without a photograph.

“Nulli Secundus was built in Secret, and is understood to embody new developments in aerial navigation which will put Great Britain well ahead of all the other powers in the matter of dirigible balloons. The British invention, it is said, is able to deliver a considerable gunfire.”

“The material of the envelope of the balloon is a light brown parchment-like material, similar to goldbeater’s skin, and is built up of thousands of pieces a few inches square, joined together by a secret process.”

After cleaning the cattle intestine outer casing - the secret to joining the 100’s of thousands of pieces together was.....water.

HOW BRITAIN PROTECTS.

KEEPS OUT FOREIGN STEEL
WITHOUT A TARIFF.

Manufacturers Do the Work for
Themselves — Welsh Tin Plate
Makers Find it Profitable to
Make Their Own Steel.

(Special Cable Despatch to The Globe.)

London, Oct. 6.—Leaders in the
Welsh tin-plate industry have formed a
combination, which, it is said, will re-
sult in the total exclusion of Ameri-
can and German steel bars. These
during the last two years have been
dumped into South Wales in enormous
quantities.

The centre of the tin-plate industry
is at Llanelli, which suffered greatly
a few years ago under the McKinley
tariff. New markets, however, have
been found and the cost of working
has been reduced to such an extent that
Llanelli once again supplies about two-
thirds of the world's demand for tin
plates.

A group of manufacturers recently
decided to make their own steel and
thus save intermediate profits, and the
experiment proved so successful that
seven other companies, with thirty-
eight mills, have joined the original
combination.

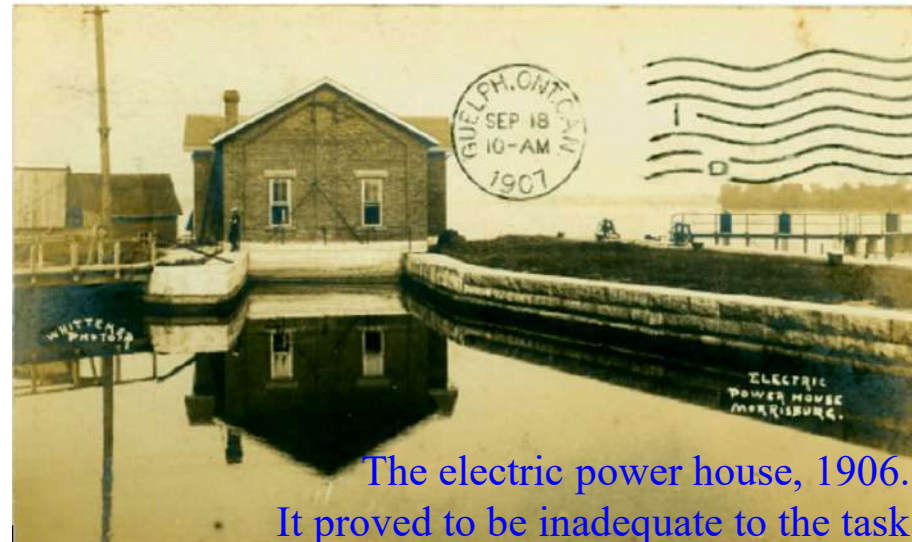
There will altogether be eighty mills
in the association, which will have a
combined capital of £250,000, and will
increase the output of tin plates one
hundred per cent.



About one half the Canada Tinsplate
and Sheet Steel company's buildings
at Morrisburg was destroyed by fire
Monday. The Kemptville Telegram 30 Jan 1908

This was a second fire - the first was in April 1908.

Started in 1905. Produced the first tin-plate in Canada in Dec 1907
but had little success and was reorganized in Oct 1908 as the
Canadian Sheet Steel Corporation which lasted until at least 1912.



The electric power house, 1906.
It proved to be inadequate to the task.

US tinplate tariffs imposed first under President Wm McKinley.

There were two tinsmiths:

James Hagan came to Kemptville in 1858. Learned his trade from the late James Saunders.

James Hagan Jr took over father's business "The Old Reliable Tin Shop". Both were town firemen.

Wm. A. Barnes was a dealer in stoves and tinware since 1888 having succeeded to the business from his brother A. W. Barnes who began 10 years earlier.

Formed in 1905, the Canadian Sheet Steel Corporation was able to start one of their proposed four mills in December of 1907, and on the 24th of that month the presidents the company carried to Mr Whitney, the Premier of Ontario, the first sheet of tin-plate made in Canada. An effort to manufacture tinplate followed, but with indifferent success. The company suffered from fire in April 1908, and in October a winding-up order was asked for, but was withdrawn, and re-organisation resulted in a new company, the Canadian Sheet Steel Corporation [which did exist in 1912].

In 1906 the Welsh tinplate manufacturers were alarmed that Canada was planning to make its own plate. That same year CT&SS petitioned the government for a 33.3% tariff on foreign tin plate. New tariff legislation of Nov 1909 did not include protection against imports.

Advances in Home Heating

T H OLD RELIABLE TIN SHOP



None Better
Than The
HECKLA

If you are considering a change in heating for next winter choose the Heckla Furnace. Let us quote prices for you.

Dairymen's Supplies

We were never better prepared with a full line of all kinds of dairying utensils than now.

CHEESE FACTORY WORK A SPECIALTY

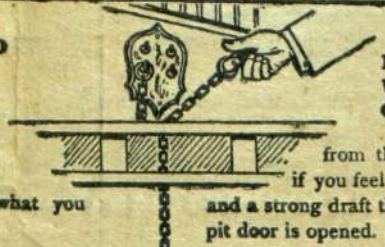
JAMES H. HAGAN

These 'multi-fuel' furnaces would burn coal, wood and peat and later fuel oil.

AN EASILY REGULATED FURNACE

It's a real pleasure to own a Sunshine. It's so easily regulated. Drafts work perfectly—do just what you expect them to.

The fire is always under control. You



PULL UP THIS CHAIN

from the floor above, if you feel a trifle chilly, and a strong draft through the ash-pit door is opened.

Fire immediately burns up briskly. In a few minutes you

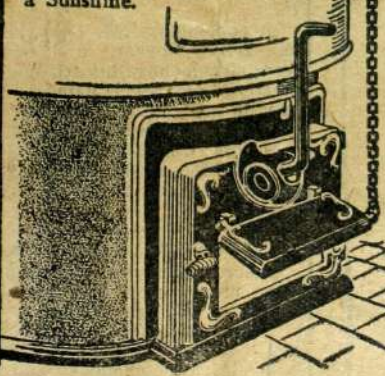
McClary's
SUNSHINE
FURNACE

will be warm and comfortable. Then drop the chain again.

You see, it's not necessary to go down to the basement and turn on the drafts when you want a warmer fire in the Sunshine.

Sunshine is a labor-saver as well as a comfort-producer.

If your local dealer does not handle the Sunshine, write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.



McClary's

LONDON	WINNIPEG
TORONTO	VANCOUVER
MONTREAL	ST. JOHN, N.B.

Early remote control

The Heckla style of furnace with all its ducts connected looked like and were referred to as an **octopus**.

The Sunshine advertisement fails to mention that there would have to be fuel in the firebox for this remote-control to work so someone would still have to go down to the cellar – a servant?

These furnaces would be largely fired by coal. A study done on the switch in fuel sources noted that just the heating requirements for Toronto would have denuded the forests of southern Ontario. Toronto's population reached 19,700 in 1845, requiring 750 acres of forest to be cut annually, or needing 38,000 acres for sustainability.

Ontario got its heating and industrial coal from Pennsylvania by rail and barge. Kingston had the Central Canada Coal Company and the Reynolds Coal Company docks.

In 1871 soft coal for heating and making coal gas came from New Brunswick or the UK.



Wm Neilson b. 1844 near
Ramsayville d. 1915 in
Toronto

The first Canadian to sell ice cream
was Thomas Webb of Toronto, a
confectioner, around 1850.

First 5¢ nut milk chocolate bar in N
America by Gagnon 1910.



Neilson's Ice Cream was an instant success. In their first summer as ice cream makers, the William Neilson family sold an amazing 3,750 gallons, earning a profit of \$3000 - a princely profit in 1893.

In 1904, William Neilson built a home with an attached factory on Gladstone Avenue in Toronto. Equipped with the most modern refrigerating equipment, it had a daily capacity of 2,500 gallons of ice-cream and 15 tons of ice. By 1915 1 million pounds of ice cream/year.

Diversified into boxed milk chocolates 1908. Bars came slightly later. By 1914 production was 500,000 lbs/year.

[William Neilson Ltd. became the largest producer of ice cream in the British Commonwealth and the largest manufacturer of chocolates around the world.](#)

Wm Neilson: About 1867 he returned to Almonte, where he trained as a machinist. After securing his journeyman's papers he worked in Toronto. In 1873 he moved to Brockville; at the time of his marriage, he advertised himself as an agent for Singer sewing machines. Moved family to Toronto 1890. In the early years most of his sales were to druggists, confectioners, and restaurants and took the form of bulk, two-gallon containers packed in crushed ice and salt. About 1903 he began to package his ice-cream as bricks as well as in bulk. Unlike his competitor, which made quart-sized bricks, he adopted the pint, an astute move when few homes had the means to store ice-cream properly.

NEILSON'S supplements seasonal sales of ice cream with production of chocolates starting in 1906. Hershey introduced Kisses in the US on July 1, 1907 which were wrapped by hand until 1921. Soldier Bar, individually wrapped bars of plain chocolate were introduced by NEILSON'S in 1914. Thousands shipped to Allied soldiers in Europe. 1921 NEILSON'S introduces Eskimo Pie the first ice cream bar dipped in chocolate. Crispy Crunch is created in 1923 and Jersey Milk in 1924.

Patent Medicines

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**3c. a day will
Cure Rheumatism.**

The aim of most "cures" for Rheumatism seems to be to relieve the pain. When they have done that, their usefulness is gone. And the next time you take cold, or your feet get wet, or you over-exert yourself, back comes the pain.

BU-JU

The Gentle Kidney Pill

**ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.**

Genuine
**Carter's
Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of
Wm. L. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy
to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Purely Vegetable. *Wm. L. Carter*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Nice that they recognized some of the hazard in using mercury internally, yet the article is really an ad for a patent medicine that may itself have dubious ingredients and side effects.

Like Hall's Catarrh Cure and Hall's Family Pill the Bu-Ju gentle kidney pill didn't last long.

Catarrh: excessive discharge or buildup of mucus in the nose or throat, associated with inflammation of the mucous membrane.

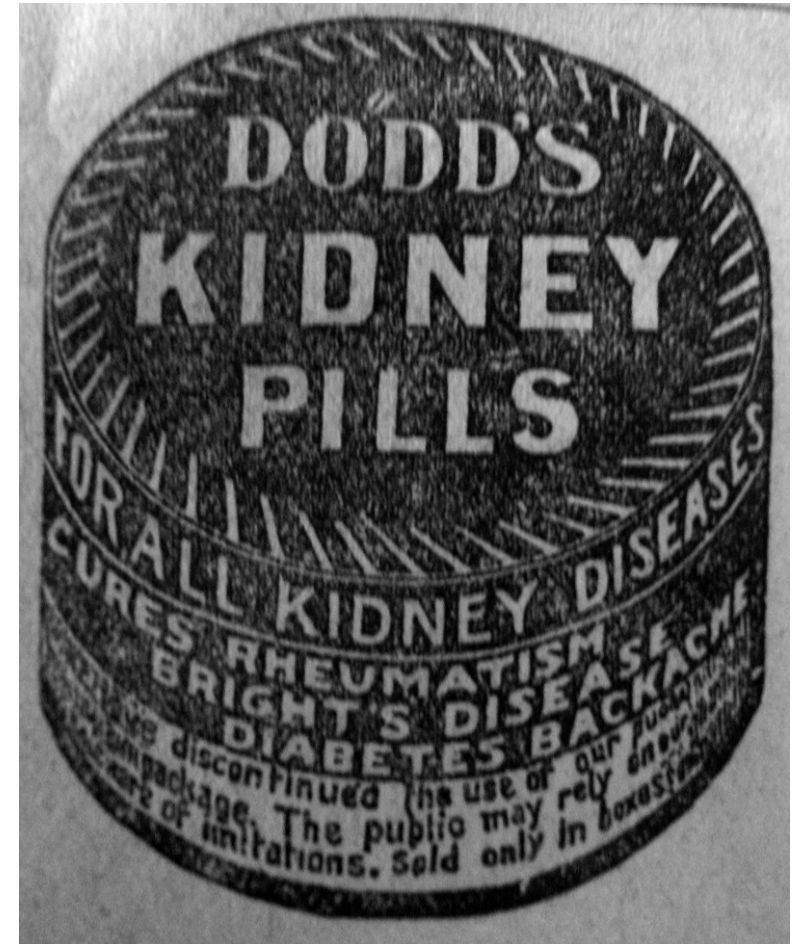
Product integrity for Carter's Little Liver Pills wasn't provided by tamper-proof packaging but by the authentic signature - of whom, we don't know. Invented by Samuel J. Carter, Erie, PA., in 1868. About 1943 "they were proven to have nothing to do with the liver at all" and finally in 1951 the US Federal Trade Commission required the company to change the name to "Carter's Little Pills", since "liver" in the name was deceptive.

In 2018 Carter's Little Pills are still sold as a sodium-free laxative.

DODDS is one of Canada's oldest patent medicines.

In ancient Greece, the famous physician Hippocrates used a powder from the bark of the willow tree, called salicin, from which sodium salicylate later came.

Mr. McKee is the head of the **Dodd's Medicine Company** in Canada, one of the largest concerns of the sort in the Dominion. It was felt necessary to establish a business in the United States, and so Buffalo is made the headquarters. The principal proprietary article to be placed on the market is **Dodds Kidney Pills**.



Canada had thirty-six banks in 1900.
By 1931 there were only ten.

The Bank of Ottawa
ESTABLISHED 1874

HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA, ONT.

Capital (paid up)	-	-	\$ 3,000,000
Rest	-	-	3,000,000
Total Assets Exceed	-	-	32,000,000

One dollar opens an account. Interest paid four times yearly at current rates—February, May, August, November.

LOCAL BRANCHES — Winchester, Russell, Richmond, Smith's Falls and
Opened 1895

KEMPTVILLE, ONT., - H. SWAN, Manager

Call and see the Manager at the New Bank, opposite McPhetson House

Merged with the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1919

Began as the Union Bank of Lower Canada.

Dropped “Lower” from its name in 1886.

Merged with the Royal Bank of Canada in 1925.

**UNION
BANK**
OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1865.

This bank has a reputation founded upon more than two score years of progress. Increasing—expanding—becoming stronger and more permanent all the time.

No other bank of the first rank offers greater facilities to its customers in every line of business.
Merchants, Farmers, Grain Dealers, Cattle Buyers, Manufacturers, Corporations.

Savings Bank accounts may be opened with a deposit of \$1.00 or more. Interest paid 4 times a year.

KEMPTVILLE BRANCH:
D. S. NOAD, Manager.

NORTH GOWER BRANCH:
J. N. WURTELE, Manager.

OSGOODE STATION BRANCH:
J. F. WURTELE, Manager.

The **Bank of Ottawa** Building(s)

Before the fire of 1872, John Magee, a tailor, had a store on this site. After the fire, he built a new stone building and carried on his business there until 1895. This was also the location of the very first Library in Kemptville, after 1900. The building was taken over by the Bank of Ottawa in 1895, the first banking institution in Kemptville. The Bank moved premises further up Prescott St. in 1910, and, after a fire in 1915 which destroyed the Mundle & Percival store next door, it became the site of the new Post Office and Cenotaph. The Bank of Ottawa amalgamated with the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1919 and remained on this site until 1978, when they moved across the street. The building has served as a commercial operation ever since.

The **Union Bank of Canada** located in the Wallace Block (1901) at the SE corner of Water and Prescott streets. Built by J. R. Wallace, a merchant tailor who came from North Gower and housed the Willis Business College upstairs. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, Dairy Produce Grading Branch was located in these premises in 1935. The work consisted of testing and grading all cheese and butter in the district extending from Brockville to Ottawa to VanKleek Hill. Sam Lecker took over the building in 1948 and ran a store there for 35 years. Later, the Jonquil Tea Rooms, operated by the McGuigan sisters but owned by Lemis Sykes. It is now the location of Mr. Mozzarella Pizza with apartments on the upper floors.

The Movies Arrive



30 Jan 1908 Mr. R.R. Dowsley of Prescott rented a vacant portion of the Hinton building and opened a 5¢ moving picture theatre named “Wonderland” which started showings the next week.

By March 1908 Wonderland sported the first outdoor electric signage in Kemptville.

In North Gower on 28 Oct 1907, attendees could enjoy 130 choice limelight views on the subject of the Methodist Mission work in B.C.

Wonderland -

Mr. R.R. Dowsley had been running this feature in Prescott for some time. The pictures are clean and decidedly interesting. A change of pictures every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Brockville had the Opera House that showed plays and vaudeville but it also had the Theatorium in the Victoria building on King Street. Admission was also 5¢. Singing, comedians and impersonations accompanied the movies. Movie titles changed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The movie for Oct 4th was “Ascending Mt Blanc”.



The First Car



How long did it take to drive from Ottawa and what route would have been driven?



Thursday 7 May, 1908

Kemptville now possesses an automobile. Dr. Hanna is the fortunate owner. For some time the doctor has had a notion that he would like to travel around in an auto, so on Tuesday he visited the Capital and on Wednesday returned with a handsome car, which he purchased from Wilson and Sons of Ottawa. It is a 1907 "Buick" model with accommodation for five passengers, weighs 1600 pounds is two cylinder and 22 horse power. This machine was built in Detroit but the McLaughlin Company of Oshawa are now Canadian manufacturers of the same model.

This was the 4th year of sales of this model with 4,641 1907 model F's sold and 8,820 sold in 1908. 1908 models were introduced in Nov 1907.

Very few changes had occurred for the 5-passenger Model F Touring and 2-seat Model G Roadster for 1907 over their 1906 counterparts.

Equipped with a 159 cubic-inch horizontally-opposed twin-cylinder engine that delivered 22 horsepower. They had a two-speed manual planetary transmission with a cone clutch and chain drive and mechanical brakes on two wheels.

Pricing for the tourer was \$1250 while the roadster sold for \$1150 US.

A *ukase*, or ukaz (/ju:'keis/; Russian: указ [u'kas], formally "imposition"), in Imperial Russia, was a proclamation of the tsar, government, or a religious leader (patriarch) that had the force of law. "Edict" and "decree" are adequate translations using the terminology and concepts of Roman law.

MAYOR'S DAUGHTER ELOPED.

Author of Famous Ukase Against Bachelors Fittingly Punished.

Des Moines, Iowa, October 7.—Mayor Bennett, of Fort Dodge, who recently gained fame by issuing a ukase that all bachelors in the city must wed within a year, or pay a fine, was taken at his word yesterday by Nolan Snow, a chauffeur, who eloped with the mayor's daughter Mabel. The elopers were wed in Fort Dodge and fled to Des Moines.

Mayor Bennett is a great believer in marriages, and so he sent an ordinance through the council placing a fine upon the heads of bachelors at the end of a year.

Young Snow is just in time to avoid the mayor's fine, but not the mayor's wrath.



Future Time Capsule

Time capsules tend to get forgotten.

100 years is sufficient time to allow for change thus offering perspective and in some cases, resolution.

The contents should be broadly representative (local, national and international affairs).

The contents must be durable and be readable in the future.

The author is in no way a trained historian. The selection of elements from the time capsule contents for this presentation and the notations attached to them were driven primarily by the author's curiosity. Another explorer would likely have pursued other topics or commented on other aspects of the same topic.