

Old Times Recalled

The following interesting paper on Old Clocks was read on October 16 before the York and Sunbury Historical Society by Major F. A. Good, M.A. of the Provincial Normal School. It contains reference to many old clocks in the possession of Fredericton families. This paper will be published in installments from day to day.

OLD CLOCKS

(By F. A. Good)
(Continued)

After Seth Thomas comes Chauncey Jerome. He had worked for Seth Thomas when the latter was a barn builder, and he worked for Terry after he came back from the War of 1812, as, indeed, he had worked for him before he enlisted. He was shrewd and inventive. He worked the clock down to a smaller size and smaller price, five or six dollars. In 1840 he was making clocks by the thousand and selling them at a lower price, and incidentally making a fortune. Then he took it in his head to ship some to England. His friends thought him crazy, for wages were lower in England, and clock-making there was well established business, and their fame for accuracy and beauty very great. He soon succeeded in getting a foothold on the English market, and demonstrated that he could "carry coals to Newcastle" and come out of the venture with a profit. He played a shrewd Yankee trick on the Customs Collector, for England was not a free trade country then. He sent a shipment over in charge of his son. He entered these goods at so low a price that it made the officials suspicious. The latter officials had a neat way to deal with such tricks. If they thought the exporter was putting the valuation too low, they could counter by taking the lot over by paying ten per cent above the valuation. Chauncey was satisfied with ten per cent profit, cash down, and a quick sale at that. And then he sent another shipment with the same result. When he sent the third shipment, however, the English officials were convinced that he knew his business. He made and lost money many times, and finally worked for others as a common workman, and died in comparative poverty. His long and eventful life covered the whole period of growth of the clockmaking industry from the making of wooden movements with rude tools to the days of brass movements made on the large scale by factory methods.

It would seem to be of interest to take notice of some interesting clocks in Fredericton.

First and foremost, there is the "Grandmother's Clock," property of Mr. Luke Morrison, and a prominent exhibit in his office. I am informed that not many were made, and those by few makers. They were never very popular, but scarcity has forced them to a fabulous price. In height, they run from three to four feet. The name is

probably derived from this fact. It cannot be from the amount of decoration, for the whole genius of civilized man has been more or less expended on the Grandfather's clocks. Before the days of factory methods, men sometimes worked for years on a clock that was to be a masterpiece from the standpoint of beauty.

I have already stated that Mr. Morrison has an early type of Banjo clock. It is in good condition, keeping time to this day, and has Simon Willards name on it. It looks the top ornament, and all three pieces of glass are probably replacements.

Mrs. Carleton Allen has also a Banjo Clock that practically duplicates the above clock, and it is still keeping good time. The glass of this, too, has suffered. There is a possibility that these two clocks and one belonging to the writer were of so early a date that they had not yet arrived at the dignity of convex glass over the face. (The clock you see before you is of the same vintage as the other two, and yet this one has the fancy flamboyant ornamentation of gold and red and yellow as you see on the waist).

Another class of clocks was placed under a glass dome, obviously to keep the clock free from stain and dust. The stain resulting from handling, or contact with flies, would be detrimental to the beauty, and dust would interfere with both beauty and accuracy in time keeping. Two types of timepieces are sheltered under the protecting dome—the Ormolu Clock and the Caseless type of clock.

(To be Continued)

BONANZA YIELDED BY CLOTHES LINE

LONDON, Oct. 23—When one has lost \$360, an entire summer's earnings, the way to forget it is to do a good washing. Mrs. Mary Landry, hotel charwoman, decided as she gathered up all the clothes that needed to be cleaned at the home of her sister.

A short time before she had reported to police and advertised in the newspapers that she had lost \$360 in a billfold from her pocketbook. She had been unable to decide during a walk about the city what bank looked the strongest. When she returned home the billfold was gone.

When Mrs. Landry's pure white washing was dry, the landlady, Jacob Lahr, offered to take it in off the line for her. When he walked in with the armful of clothes he carried a billfold full of money that he said had fallen out of the lining of one of her dresses. Then she remembered she hadn't put the money in her pocketbook but had slipped it inside her dress.

It pays to advertise in The Daily Mail.

OYSTER FARMS EXPECTED YIELD TOTAL \$75,000

The oyster crop of Prince Edward Island this year is expected to yield \$75,000 from twelve to the 200 government protected beds. Only 12 of these "farms" have been leased this year, but when they are all working, they should produce a total annual yield in the vicinity of \$400,000, and supply all of Canada's requirements. The oyster beds of Prince Edward Island in former years yielded extensively, the Malpeque oyster acquiring an international fame. Oyster fishing is also carried on in New Brunswick, along the Northumberland shore of the province, the Buctouche oyster coming from these areas, and in Nova Scotia along the western coast of Cape Breton off Judique.

ESTIMATE LIGHT POTATO YIELD

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 23—A short late-potato crop is expected in Ontario. With digging general during the last fortnight, the Ontario Department of Agriculture yesterday estimated the crop at more than a third under last year's.

Quebec and Maritimes

With similar figures reported from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, all of Eastern Canada faces a comparatively slim potato harvest.

The monthly crop report released from the office of S. H. Symons at Queen's Park yesterday, stated that the Ontario crop had suffered from drought and germination failure. Acreage is down by 11 per cent, and yield per acre by more than 25 per cent. The potato production for Ontario is now figured at 12,682,000 bushels, as compared with 19,716,000 bushels last year.

"The situation may be regarded as distinctly favorable to growers in Ontario," the report said, in guarded comment on what the short crop would do to help farmers' receipts. The extent of Eastern regulation of their shipments to Ontario will be a major factor in deciding the degree of price advance, the report states.

Fine Tobacco Crop

For Southwestern Ontario the department report records a 1935 flue tobacco crop which will go on record as one of the brightest colored and largest crops in Ontario. Few tobacco crops, it is stated, have been produced in Ontario which would equal the 1935 harvest.

Pasturage is still a bright spot. The total hay crop, says the report, will amount to 7,182,000 tons, as compared with a 4,286,000-ton total in 1934. Fodder corn yield is also estimated to be a couple of hundred thousand tons above the 1934 harvest.

HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA HYPOTENSION

The human family may be classified in many different ways. With blood-pressure as the basis for classification we would have three groups: average, above average and below average.

High blood-pressure receives so much attention that we are apt to overlook hypotension, or low blood-pressure which is the more common variant from the average. In general, the average blood-pressure of women is lower than that of men, while Orientals are below Europeans and Americans.

The importance and significance of low blood-pressure depend upon its cause and the conditions with which it is associated. During an attack of influenza and other germ-caused diseases, the blood-pressure usually falls and it may remain down for some time. This indicates the need for a longer stay in bed for such patients, with sufficient rest during convalescence. Rest is the great healer and restorer.

Tuberculosis and other chronic diseases usually are accompanied by a low blood pressure. This is also true of certain anaemias and heart disorders. In such cases, it is obvious that the underlying cause is the important point.

Then there are those whose blood pressure is below average for no apparent reason. Frequently, they are slender, narrow-chested, long-waisted individuals. For them, low blood-pressure is not, in itself, a menace to health. These persons tend to live beyond the average expectancy of life.

While they live longer, many of them miss much of the joy of life because of the chronic and persistent sense of weariness which burdens their lives. They may be said to enjoy poor health; they are not ill, but inactive. To do things is an effort, and it is a question whether a longer life, under such conditions, is as desirable as is the shorter but more active life of the high blood-pressure group.

The treatment of hypotension depends upon what is causing it. In general, such cases should endeavour to maintain their body weight and, by a reasonable amount of exercise, keep their muscles toned up, including the abdominal muscles. Those who suffer no inconvenience need no treatment, but any who tire too easily need help.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

3 PLANES OUT FOR RAW GOLD

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 23—Belief that oil and gold deposits of vast extent will be found in the Dutch-owned western section of New Guinea has inspired an expedition in three British airplanes to undertake an exploration of 25,000,000 acres of practically unknown area in the East Indies island, late in September. The work will take 18 months.

Landing grounds and base camps have been established to aid the party which it is expected will make the preliminary flight from England to Java in 14 days. From Java the planes will proceed almost immediately to New Guinea to start the job. G. M. Cox, a British flier of 20 years' experience, is leading the flight formation to the East Indies.

At present about the only geographical feature of the district fairly well known is the general course of the large rivers. Aerial photography will provide data for the compilation of accurate maps which will provide indication of sites where second precious mineral deposits will be found. The maps will also give information of great value to the Netherlands government for development of forestry and agricultural and tracing of native population.

In all, 50 men will take part in the expedition under the leadership of R. N. de Ruyter van Steveninck, half of them Europeans and half natives. The three British biplanes have been specially equipped for the work. Each carries a vertical electrically-operated camera and latest radio equipment.

Sheik Sees Hashish, Evidence Disappears

CAIRO, Oct. 23—Travelling on a train near Cairo, a secret police agent suspected a fellow passenger of being a drug trafficker. He arrested the man and found a large hashish in his pocket. An old sheik leaned forward and asked the agent if he would be so kind as to allow him to examine the piece of hashish, as he had never in his life seen any drug. The policeman trustingly handed it over. A second later he watched his only piece of evidence thrown through the window of the fast-moving train by the "innocent" sheik.

EXPECTANCY OF LIFE INCREASED BY RESEARCH

Doctors Told Nervous Breakdowns Have Beginning in Childhood.

DETROIT, Michigan, Oct. 23—Advances in medicine and surgery, estimated by some of the leading members of the profession to have added about 15 percent to the average man's life expectancy, were outlined today to the members of the Interstate Postgraduate Medical Association of North America.

In a huge auditorium converted into an operation theatre, American and Canadian specialists lectured hundreds of doctors assembled for the annual postgraduate study.

Start With Child

Elimination of childhood fears and worries, especially over such things as sex problems, was suggested by Dr. Clarence B. Farrar, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Toronto, as an early precaution against the development of "morbid mental states".

Discussing the differential diagnosis of the major psychoses, Dr. Farrar asserted that people "don't mind having a nervous breakdown, but they do not want themselves called mental cases". Doctors, he said, share this same prejudice. They classify nervous cases in two kinds, he explained, "neurosis" the mild type, and "severe psychosis."

"The tendency of doctors to distinguish between types of nervous cases," he said, "is to give the patient a sense of security, if possible."

Dr. Farrar said every case of a nervous disease should be treated individually, and that prevention called for the elimination of worries in childhood, where most of the cases had their origin.

Loss Of Iodine

Dr. James H. Means, Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine at Harvard University, conducting a clinic on the diseases of the thyroid gland, said the so-called goitre belts of the United States could be traced geologically to the action of glacial lakes draining the iodine out of the soil in certain sections. The Great Lakes area and the Northwest, he said, contained no iodine in the water or the vegetable foods produced there.

Methods used in the fight against diphtheria, and results were described by Dr. John G. Fitzgerald of the University of Toronto. Research, he said, "has recently suggested that specific prevention of diphtheria may be followed by an increase of diphtheria-carriers in the community". He added that the record in Toronto, where diphtheria deaths have been greatly diminished, did not support this research finding.

SEES BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR LUMBER TRADE

Reaction of U. S. Impost Confidently Awaited.

TORONTO, Oct. 23—United States markets for Ontario lumber may be thrown open again under proposed trade agreements between Ottawa and Washington, with resultant employment for thousands of Ontario workmen, it was reported at Queen's Park yesterday.

Work For 600

Already one timber deal, in the Blind River district, is nearing completion and will give work to 600 men. American capital is investing in the project, which now only needs Crown approval before the deal goes through, according to Hon. Peter Heenan.

Crux of the whole Ontario lumber question is the \$4 tax per 1,000 feet of lumber fixed by the United States government on the Ontario product.

Provincial authorities are pinning their hopes on the King Administration to have this removed, or at least reduced. The latter is more probable.

Reciprocal Pact

The new Ottawa Government is already pledged to form a reciprocal pact with Washington, and Ontario officials recall the speech made by Liberal Leader King in Toronto, when he pictured lumber-laden ships from Norway and Sweden plying their way on the Great Lakes with foreign lumber for United States ports, while across the lakes stood great stands of Ontario lumber, and where workmen were idle.

When Ontario ministers go to Ottawa next November to discuss with the Federal Government matters of mutual interest at the Dominion-Provincial conference, this will be one of the matters most important in the minds of the Provincial leaders.

It was this same impost on lumber, \$4 per 1,000 feet, which was credited with creating widespread unemployment in British Columbia lumber districts, and it is likely that B.C.'s premier, T. D. Pattullo, will join with Ontario in urging that the King Government negotiate with Washington regarding it.

MARCONI GOING TO ERITREA TO TAKE PART IN CONFLICT

Will Operate his Micro-Wave Invention Believed a New and Extremely Useful Weapon of War—Claim It Will Stop the Engines of Enemy Planes in Flight.

GENOA, Italy, Oct. 23—Guglielmo Marconi, distinguished Italian inventor, and his micro-wave, which he believes will be a new and extremely useful weapon of war, will soon be on the African coast.

The inventor of wireless arrived from Brazil and announced he would confer with Premier Mussolini immediately about a military assignment in Eritrea. He is reported to have carried on experiments with the short wave radio beams designed to stop the engines of enemy airplanes in flight.

These experiments have been surrounded by deepest secrecy because of their military significance. But as long as the summer of 1933, Marconi let the world know the micro-wave could be made into a valuable implement of warfare.

VIENNA, Oct. 22—Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Austria, left for Berlin by airplane. It was believed his flight was in connection with a proposal for closer co-operation between Germany and Austria, to offset the pro-Italian Cabinet coup of Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg last week.

NOTICE OF SALE

To Frederick Archibald Calhoun of the Parish of Stanley in the County of York, Farmer; Laura May Calhoun, his wife; and Robert W. Hunter of the same place, Fishery Warden, and all others whom it may in any wise concern:

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall at Fredericton in the County of York, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises described as follows: "All that parcel of land containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguished by the Lot Number Seventy Four, south side of new Portage Road from Nashuaak to Boiestown, granted to the said Fred A. Calhoun by the Crown by a grant bearing date the Twenty-third day of October, one thousand, nine hundred and Twenty Six, registered in the York County Records in Book 202, pp. 601-602, and therein described thus: 'Beginning at a spruce tree standing on the south side of the new Portage Road and in the eastern corner of Fifteen Hundred and Twenty Eight acres grant to William F. Owen, thence running by the magnet of the year Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-two along said limit of grant south Twenty-one degrees and forty-five minutes west seventy-one chains to another spruce tree, then north sixty-four degrees and forty-five minutes east thirty chains and fifty links to a poplar tree and a spruce tree, thence north ten degrees and forty-five minutes east fifty-seven chains to a poplar tree standing on the aforesaid side of road and thence along same south sixty-eight degrees and forty-five minutes west thirteen chains and fifty links to the place of beginning, excepting from out the about described tract all that portion of the Canadian National Railway right of way contained therein.'"

And in addition "all that parcel of land conveyed to the said Fred A. Calhoun by William John Brown by deed June twenty-eighth, of the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty seven, and registered in York County Records, Book 202, pp. 634-635, and therein particularly described as follows: 'that certain piece and parcel of land lying and being in the Parish of Stanley in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick and adjoining the property formerly owned by Robert Orr later owned by John O'Keefe and by him conveyed to the said William J. Brown by deed bearing date April 29th, 1915, recorded in Book Number Seven, pages 95-96 on both sides of the new Portage Road between the Nashuaak and Miramichi Rivers being the land conveyed particularly described in the deed thereof from Alexander Rankin to one Michael McCarthy dated the fifteenth day of December, A.D. 1846 recorded in Book of the York County Records, pp. 185-186, 197 containing one hundred and fifteen acres more or less and conveyed to one Joseph Williston by one Timothy McCarthy by deed dated June 22nd, 1876, and by the said Joseph Williston to James Davis who conveyed it to James D. Philney by deed bearing date the 13th day of October, A.D. 1880, recorded in Book 3, pp. 499-500 of the said records and by him conveyed to the said John O'Keefe and Annie Brown by deed bearing date October 17th, 1900, recorded in Book M-5, pp. 531-532 of said records."

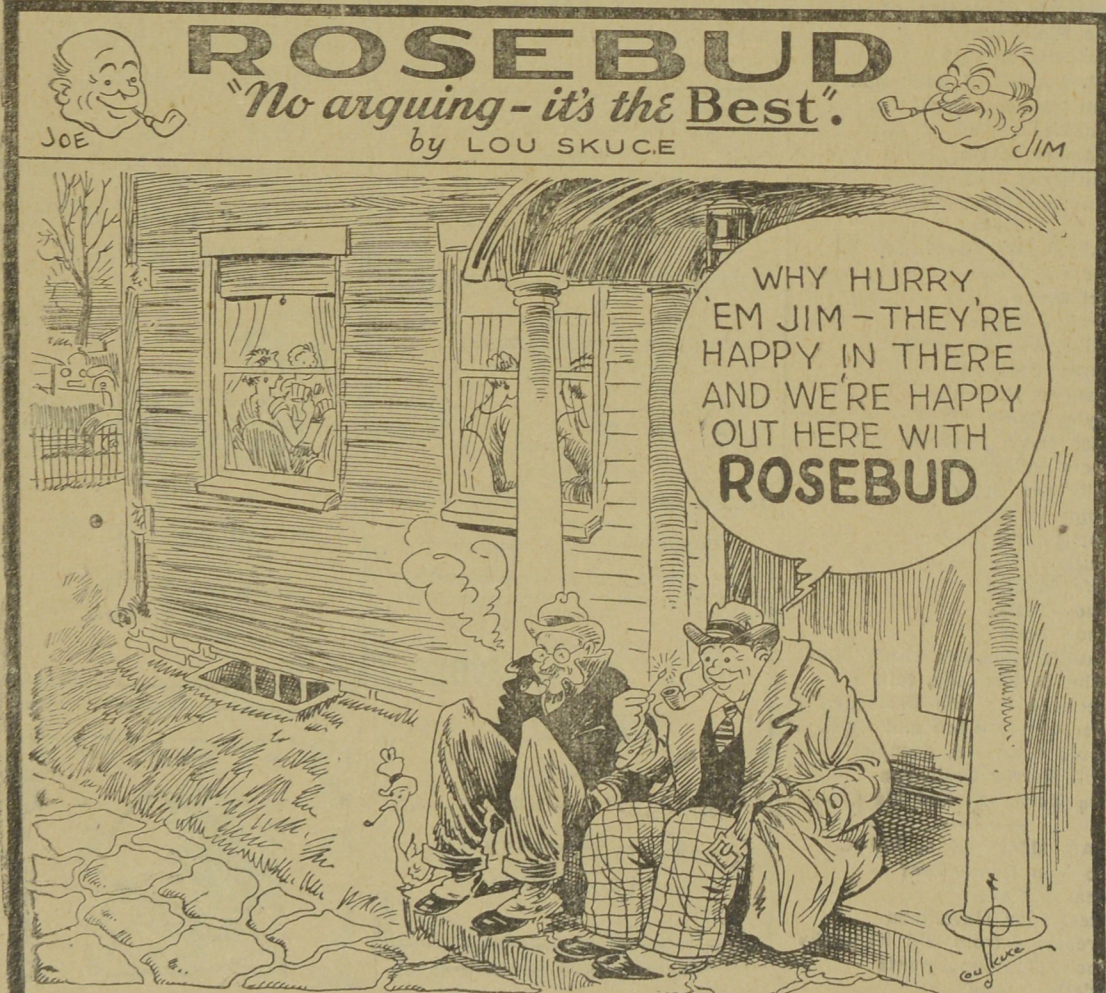
"And in addition all that parcel of land conveyed to the said Fred A. Calhoun by Harry E. Harrison, by deed bearing date February Twenty-first, 1928, and registered in York County Records, Book 204, pp. 179-180, and therein described as follows: 'All that piece or parcel of land situated in the Parish of Stanley, beginning on the northerly side of the Highway Road leading from Fredericton to Newcastle running in a northwesterly angle thirty-seven and one half rods until it reaches the Chester McClellan line, thence in a northwesterly direction fifty-seven and one half rods until it reaches the James Murphy line; thence in a southeasterly direction thirty and one half rods until it reaches the said Highway Road; thence in a southeasterly direction fifty-seven and one half rods to the place of beginning containing thirteen acres more or less.' Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances belonging."

The sale hereinbefore stated will be made under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-first day of February, A.D. 1928, registered in York County Records in Book 204, pages 179-183, and made between the said Frederick Archibald Calhoun and Laura May Calhoun, his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned Frank Gunter, of the second part, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest contrary to the provisions in the said Indenture contained.

Dated this Seventh day of October, A.D. 1935.

FRANK GUNTER, Mortgagee.

F. H. PETERS, Solicitor.



ROSEBUD
"No arguing - it's the Best."
by LOU SKUCE

WHY HURRY 'EM JIM - THEY'RE HAPPY IN THERE AND WE'RE HAPPY OUT HERE WITH ROSEBUD

ROSEBUD
CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

THE MARITIME SMOKE