

How the City Looked Fifty Years Ago; Business and Home Life of Early London

SOME REMINISCENCES OF CITY ASSESSOR GRANT

Suppose there had been moving picture cameras away back in 1869 and one of these days you were to drop into the movie show around the corner and see the streets and buildings and the frame houses of London that early day, what a contrast it would be with the substantial, well-built, modern city of London that you live in today.

A Londoner who vividly recalls London of '69 is Mr. Stephen Grant, assessment commissioner. In that year Mr. Grant as a young man left his native town of Birr, in his native county Tipperary, Ireland, to come to London, where he has since resided.

In those days where the new city hall is to be built and where the McCormick biscuit factory still stands was a wood market. The McCormick factory of that day stood next to the First Presbyterian Church, about 476-478 Park avenue. There was a hay market in front of the site of the London Club, on Queen's avenue. Perrin's factory was a frame building on the east side of Richmond street, near where the Grigg House is today. On the site of the Dominion Savings building was Reid's crockery.

Artillery Barracks.
Baxter's woodyard was where Sir George Gibbons' residence is, and on the east side of Wellington street, between Dufferin and Central avenues, was the artillery barracks. The infantry barracks was on the north side of Victoria Park. On the south side of the park was a cricket field. All was surrounded by a stump fence made of large stumps said to have been dug out by soldiers on fatigue drill. Subsequently James Guttridge, ex-policeman, was given permission to draw the stumps away and for a long time they were piled at the corner of St. James' and Adelaide streets.

Bank Sites Unchanged.
The Merchants' Bank, the Bank of British North America, the Bank of Montreal, and the present postoffice, except for subsequent additions, occupy the same sites as in 1869. The customs house building was then in course of construction by a contractor named Dunnett, and the customs offices were temporarily located in the second floor of the Carling Block, then the finest building in London.

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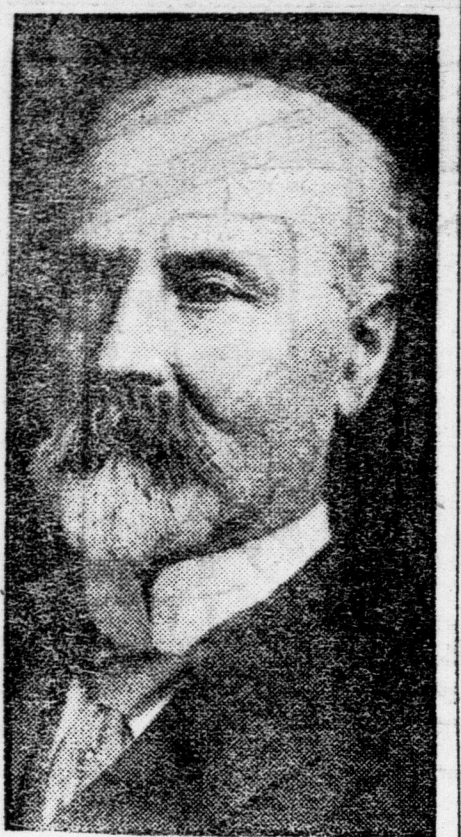
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Same Old Station.
The Tecumseh House and the Grand Trunk station, says Mr. Grant, remain unchanged since 1869, and at that time the station presented a very fair appearance.

S. H. Graydon was mayor in that year and A. S. Abbot was city clerk. William



MR. STEPHEN GRANT, CITY ASSESSOR.

Robinson was city engineer, and John Blair and John Fraser were tax collectors. Richard Wigmore was chief of police, and William Baskerville was sergeant of police. L. Lawless was postmaster, and L. Lawson police magistrate.

Court in City Hall.
The police court rooms were in the old city hall, where the assessment offices were located until recently. The police station was where License Inspector J. W. McCallum's office was, and the police cells were where the private office of the manager of the Royal Bank is now. When the prisoners were unruly, however, they were taken down in the cellar, where there were additional cells.

Prince Arthur's Visit.
The old fair grounds north of Central avenue, east of Richmond street, and west of Waterloo street, was opened in the year '69 by Prince Arthur, the present Governor-General, who was entertained by the city at Ald. Glackmeyer's house. Mr. John A. Cotnam, and the offices of the Bradford Society. Where the old Chapter House, now used as Daly's tea warehouse, stands today was a market on Bathurst street, now the residence of garden kept by one Edward Penny.

Lake Horn.
Where the creek runs south of the C. P. R. station was Lake Horn, now nearly filled up, and covered by the C. P. R. yards. Lake Horn was the skating rendezvous for the "sixty-minners" and there was a covered skating rink over part of the lake.

Market fees were collected. In those days, there were heavy grain and pork markets. James Gibson, three feet nine inches in height, collected market tolls and counts councils go to show that the fees had been collected.

There was a toll gate at every entrance to the city, but subsequently the city and county councils went together and abolished the one the market fees, and the other the toll gates on the county roads leading to the city.

The city hospital was on the corner of Thames and York streets. It was afterwards removed to the Log hospital, corner of Princess avenue and Waterloo street, and then to the military hospital on the barracks square, where Victoria Park is today. In 1876 the city hospital was finally moved to the present hospital site on Ottawa avenue and the middle building to the present group was constructed by Contractor John Denham and opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, D. A. MacDonald, under the name of the London General Hospital.

The Churches of '69.
There were two Anglican churches, St. Paul's Cathedral and Christ Church, besides St. John's Chapel at Huron College, the old material of which was built into the present schoolroom of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

Bishop Cronyn was the head of the Huron Diocese and Bishop Helmuth was then dean. Rev. G. M. Innes was rector of St. Paul's. There were also Sunday schoolrooms in the suburbs, in which services were conducted by the students of Huron College. There were two Methodist churches, the North Street Church, now the First Methodist, and another church on Queen's avenue, and another church on Pall Mall street. There was also a Wesleyan New Connection Church on Clarence where the present Salvation Army Citadel is, and the old Bible Christian church on Horton street, now used as a contractor's shop. In addition to these there was a little Methodist mission on Wellington street, Methodist Church site and Christ Church of England. Out of

this little mission and the Bible Christian and New Connection Churches grew the present Wellington Street Methodist Church, following the union of the various Methodist bodies. There were four churches, the First Presbyterian, then called Proudfoot's Church, St. James' Presbyterian Church, known as the Beehive Church, occupying the building now held by the First Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Andrew's Church, a frame building on the present site, and around which was a cemetery, and a Galle church further down the street, east of St. Andrew's.

There was only one Roman Catholic Church, St. Peter's Cathedral, fronting on Richmond street, on the site of the present building. Bishop Walsh was head of the Diocese of London, and the vicar-general, Brueyre, was also resident here. At his death his remains were interred in a vault underneath where the altar of the cathedral is today, and there they still lie. Father Stone and Father Watters were the cathedral priests.

No Street Cars.
In those days there were no street cars, not even on week days, and Alexander Calder ran omnibuses on Dundas street, from the market square east to Egerton street, and on the Hamilton road east to Egerton street. Covent Garden Market today occupies the same site as then. Where the Dominion Bank stands on the corner of Dundas and Rectory streets was the entrance to the English Cemetery, which extended east to Salter's Grove, now Queen's Park. The old Methodist Cemetery was on the site of the Gorman-Eckert spice factory on Rectory street.

LONDON CHICKENS ARISTOCRATS OF POULTRY WORLD

Forest City Has Become One of
Greatest Fowl Raising Centres
of The Continent.

London, Canada, has long been recognized as the real centre and hub of the fancy poultry interests of this fair Dominion. In fact, all over the continent London breeders, exhibitors and judges are known and appreciated for their skill and ability in producing the very finest specimens of the various breeds, and their fairness and sportsmanlike conduct as exhibitors and their expert knowledge and unimpeachable integrity as judges in awarding the honors.

Way back in the eighties there were a coterie of chicken men here whose names are familiar wherever a fancy chicken has ever been raised or put on exhibition.

The Western Fair poultry building, which stood near where the C. P. R. yard is, and was a mecca for the fanciers, and was each year a source of great attraction to visitors to the fair.

Poultry Fashion Change.
As in other things, fashion changes in poultry, and many of the breeds that were most popular at that time have been relegated to the background. An occasional breeder, who has not been stamped by the modernists, still goes on to the old favorites, and sometimes makes a name for himself by prize list in some of the big modern shows.

Undoubtedly some of the new composite varieties are grand fowls, and have been produced by scientific skill and unremitting labor by men who have devoted time and talent to induce old Mother Nature to produce something better than has been. And there have succeeded.

Many of the old-time thoroughbreds, though somewhat neglected for the time being, and out of fashion, have rare good qualities, and so much of any of the breeds that they occasionally have a revival and create much interest and pleasure when staged at the exhibitions.

Some Old-Timers.
At the head of the list of old-timers, of course, is Mr. William McNeill, "Uncle Billie," to every fancier, and beloved by the whole tribe; Dr. J. S. Niven, J. H. Saunders, Dr. J. S. Niven, Robert McCurdy, John Aitken, Hugh Wyatt, Harry Tozer, the late Allan Bogue, David Bogue, of London, G. and J. Bogue, of Strathroy, Richard Oke. These are some of the local men who "made the show," and whose names invariably decorated the prize list as big winners.

The newer generation has such well-known and popular breeders as Fred Andrews, John Pringle, Frank Dullmage, M. J. Kiley, John McDonald, George Vaughan, Walter C. Young, W. J. Slessor, Horner Trebilcock, Robert Thomas, James McCormick, William Moore, A. Flawn, A. Hockin, Jack Nash, E. J. Liddicoat, J. W. Jarvis, Charles Spiran, E. and O. Bogue, and many others, who have won his fowls at the "big show" at Guelph and elsewhere.

If one can win at London he can win anywhere is a well-known saying.

TALL FEATHERS ON SPRING HATS.



From Paris comes this creation in millinery for the coming spring season. It is a model of picot straw with satin crown and ostrich fancy.

and the Western Fair and Thanksgiving Show here set the pace for quality for the exhibitions in other towns and cities all over the country.

Hobby Good For London.
This quiet, unobtrusive hobby of raising and showing fancy poultry has given London and its environs much beneficial advertising, as a product of something useful and beautiful, in quality hard to beat, and of great commercial and domestic value.

HOLD FAST TO THE GOOD THING.
The changeable poultryman seldom succeeds. He thinks his neighbor's breed better than his own, and straightway drops the breed he knows, and has to do the learning of character and habit all over again. It is just another step to try another variety, and soon his houses are filled with a non-descript collection of feather dusters in which he takes neither pleasure nor pride—and he soon chucks the whole game. The man who holds fast to one good variety, and constantly studies and works for its improvement in show points, egg productiveness and general all-around good qualities, is the happy and proud poultry raiser, and he soon makes a name for himself and his birds that spells success with a capital S.

It is the same with appliances and methods of feeding and management. If your house and fixtures are handy and comfortable, why change? If your system of feeding is a success, why change it all for a more notion that someone has a better way? Perhaps that other way would not suit you or your flock, and having proved the good thing in your own particular case, stick to it. Let the other man do the changing. Life is too short for any of us to try to do what all the others are doing. You have one favorite breed, one method of care and feeding, and sometimes makes a name for himself by prize list in some of the big modern shows.

Why won't the old hen lay? Here is a record of the doings of some White Wyandottes that were hatched in June, July and August, and also the doings of some Barred Rocks.

No. 8, at one time laid 17 days without missing a day, and at another time ten days without missing.

No. 11, began laying February 19th and has the following record: February 7, March 18, April 19, May 21, June 21, July 20, August 21, September 14. Total 153.

No. 12 began laying February 17, February 8, March 21, April 21, May 18, June 21, July 21, August 21, September 21. Total 163.

No. 23 began laying February 19, February 7, March 18, April 23, May 22, June 24, July 20, August 22, September 21. Total 159.

No. 28 began laying January 7th, January 10, February 17, March 18, April 20, May 26, June 21, July 23, August 22, September 28. Total 178.

Barred Rocks as Layers.

Here is an egg record of 13 Barred Rock pullets for one year, starting to lay at 6 months old; November 1912, 130; December, 283; January, 1912, 226; February, 226; March, 227; April, 217; May, 222; June, 281; July, 188; August, 148; September, 122; October, 24. Thus making a total of 2,365, or an average of over 181 eggs per pullet.

GETTING EGGS IN WINTER.

Let you a complete egg record of your flock? If so, we will be glad to get the figures for publication. Let us have as many details as possible of your system of feeding and care. Address "Poultry," Advertiser office.

The following hints may prove seasonable and helpful. Try them out unless your own system is a better one, and let us know how they work out.

Make the fowls exercise—exercise is the best health giver. A good way to make them exercise is to keep about eight to twelve inches of litter (straw, hay, chopped corn fodder) on the floor all the time and into this throw all the grain and let them dig for it. If they're hungry enough they'll dig. If they don't dig, the probabilities are, they are not well, and to get them up in condition you had better give them a good mash once a day for a week or so. The mash I am using for this purpose is bran, wheat, corn and oats ground fine, and to this I add beef scrap, a little salt and good poultry powder or tonic.

The Feed.
The feed should be varied and should consist of all the feeds secured by the hens in the summer, or good substitutes. Give them grains in the litter and let them dig for it. Give them green feed. This is the hardest to substitute; chopped clover or alfalfa will help some; potato peelings are fine but one doesn't usually have enough; cabbage and mangels can't be beaten; sprouted oats are excellent. A substitute for bugs and worms is easily secured; green ground bone fills all

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the requirements. It should be fed at least twice a week. Beef scrap is the most convenient substitute for bugs and worms as it can be put in feed boxes and left before the hens all the time. They will not eat too much of it. If kept dry beef scrap will keep for years. Keep grit, charcoal and crushed oyster shells before them all the time. And don't forget the fresh water.

Age of Hens.
Don't expect to get eggs from old hens. They're seldom worth their keep after they're three weeks old unless they are particularly fine in Standard points, then it would be well to keep them just for breeders. Three years should be the limit and many keep only pullets for egg producers.

In feeding remember the three kinds of feed—grains, green feed and meat. The grains should be any kind and all kinds; the green feed should be as stated and the meats should be green bone or beef scrap.

It is just as easy to give your chickens right care, after you get started in the right direction, as to give them un-

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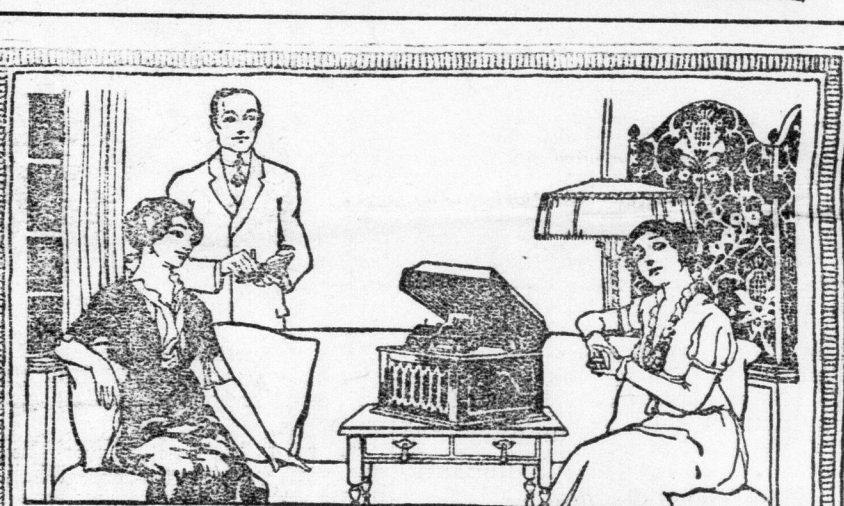
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balanced care. Wheat is considered the best egg producing cereal, and yet all wheat would be over-doing the grain feed. All beef scrap and nothing else wouldn't do. Neither would all green stuffs. Give them all three, and with eggs at their present prices there is big money in chickens. The price of eggs is higher in proportion.

The man who says: "There is no money in chickens" is the man who hasn't been able to make his chickens lay. The man who gets half as many eggs these days as he has hens knows "there is money in chickens."

DEAN INGE AND WAR.
Dean Inge, preaching in St. Paul's on Christmas Day, said:
"We modern Europeans are not warlike people. Warlike nations like the Turks do not make these elaborate preparations. The true fighting man trusts to his own right arm to protect him when the time comes. It is the old, rich, timorous nations who laboriously guard themselves against enemies of whom there is no sign in any quarter."