

W. H. Willson
Undertaker and
Licensed Embalmer
Main St., Georgetown
Automobile or Horse-Drawn Hearse
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WHY BOYS GO ASTRAY

What can a boy do, and where can a boy stray?
If he is always told to get out of the way?
He cannot sit here, and he must not stand there.
The cushions that cover that fine rocking chair,
Were put there, of course, to be seen and admired;
A boy has no business to ever be seated.
The beautiful roses and flowers that bloom
On the floor of the darkened and delicate room,
Are made not to walk on—at least not by boys.
The house is no place, anyway, for their noise,
Yet boys must walk somewhere, and what if their feet,
Scuffed out of their houses, sent into the street,
Should step round the corner and pause at the door
Where other boys' feet have paused often before?
Should pass the gateway of glittering light,
Where jokes that are merry and songs that are bright
Ring out a warm welcome with flattering voice,
And temptingly say, "Here's a place for the boys."
Ah, what if they should? What if your boy or mine
Should cross o'er the threshold which marks out the line
"Twixt virtue and vice, 'twixt pureness and sin,
And leave all his innocent boyhood within?
Oh, what if they should, because you and I
While the days and the months and the years hurry by,
Are too busy with cares and life's fleeting joys
To make round our heartstone a place for the boys?
There's a place for the boys and they'll find it somewhere,
And if our own homes are too dimly lit,
For the touch of their fingers, the tread of their feet,
They'll find it, and find it, alas, in 'Mid the gilding of sin and the glitter of vice;
And with heartaches and longings we pay a dear price
For the getting of gain that is our life's employment.
If we fail to provide a good place for the boys.
(Contributed by Rev. R. R. Hare, Norval.)

Ballinad

Mr. T. McClure spent Monday last with his friends in Grand Valley.
Mr. G. Graham visited Sunday at Mr. D. J. McClure's.
Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholl of Lakeshore paid a visit last week to Mrs. Richard Shortell.
Mr. H. Kirkwood and T. McClure spent a day at Toronto Winter Show.

Erin

Mr. Thos. W. R. Salmon, 10th line, has purchased the north-east half of lot nine, from Mr. Wm. Trotter of Bellefontaine.
Mr. T. J. Binham and daughter Miss Maud, of North Bay, spent a few days last week with Mrs. T. Binham at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Delaney.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Binham of Georgetown, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. Delaney.
Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson of Brampton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. Hill, Advocate.

Acton

The shoe factory is now turning out 400 pairs of shoes per day, and will require to increase this to 600 pairs to keep up with orders.
Mr. W. K. Near has purchased the property of the late G. A. McDonald, Young Street. He and Mrs. Near will move from the farm at Churchill, where they have lived for more than thirty years, to this newly-acquired home.
Miss Violet Laird of Georgetown spent the week end at the home of Mrs. E. Huffman, and was a delegate to the Girls' Work Convention.
Miss Francis Maguire of Norval spent a few days with her friend, Mrs. D. H. Lindsay, during the week.
Mrs. Vanoster and Mrs. Binham of Georgetown spent several days last week with Mrs. Robert Bennett, Lake Avenue, where they have a special car coming in with gratifying regularity.—Free Press.

Good Night!
A little tulle, a yard of silk,
A little white as milk,
A little blue, how blue she breathe?
A little cough—"Good evening,
Rip!"
—Another weekly newspaper, the Herald Observer, has given up the struggle for existence.
—Some of the bootleggers' liquors in this section are so good we are told. Yes, and it's a wonder some of the bootleggers being paid around town's drivers, can do so splendidly desperate.

SOY BEANS IN ONTARIO

Its Seed Product on Here is Yet Rather Uncertain.

The Crop is Good for Hay, Pasture, Stage or Seed—Breeding Plants for Selection—Systematic Field Arrangement—Marl.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)
Soy beans can be successfully grown for fodder in the Niagara Peninsula, and in fact even farther north. The production of seed of the Soy bean in Ontario is a more uncertain problem in good seasons, first-class seed of a number of varieties, have been produced at Guelph, and in poor seasons no matured seed was obtained from any variety. Soil inoculation necessary.

Soy beans are very rich in nitrogen, the seed having a higher protein content than other common beans or field peas. This plant is a legume, and when planted for the first time should be inoculated with the proper nitrogen fixing bacteria. The Soy bean has varied uses, the whole crop being grown for hay, pasture, silage, and green manure, and the seed for stock feed. In the Ontario it is grown not only for stock feed, but to an even larger extent for human consumption.

For Hay, Silage, Pasture or Seed.
Soy beans have been grown for fodder and seed production in the experimental plots at Guelph since 1894, and have been distributed through the medium of the Experimental Station to farmers of Ontario each year for the past twenty-three years. During the past five years, the most promising varieties under test at Guelph have been, Talu O. A. G. No. 211, Ho San, Minnesota No. 187, Early Brown and Early Yellow.

Systematic Field Arrangement.
Many an old farm has waste land, unproductive pastures, irregular field and fence lines and rundown soil, all of which the proprietor does not become a bankrupt. The farm owner should plan his field, fences and buildings, and if an early homesteaded area it has no burden of carrying charges. When the old farms come into the ownership of young and progressive men, purchased at a price in keeping with the present market values, reorganization must be effected. The reorganization will usually consist of a general cleaning up of fields, fences, buildings and trees and planning new fields, roads and buildings. The present day investment requires that every foot of land should be productive, and that the field arrangement and general farm plan should be such as to reduce the labor to a minimum. This is accomplished by having the farm buildings located in proper relationship to the fields, the lane and the highway.—L. Stevenson, Toronto.

Marl.
Marl is a mixture of disintegrated limestone and clay, it contains in varying proportions lime, phosphorus and potassium. There is no better fertilizer for sandy lands than this soil, and it is especially valuable for the greater use in many cases of the fertilizer on many farms. Small marl beds are common over the Province of Ontario, and this material can usually be obtained for the labor of moving it.—Farm labor and income increasing—Farm labor and income increasing—Farm labor and income increasing.

Pure-Bred Makes Best Gals.
The grade hog is more profitable for the farmer than the scrub or razorback and the pure-bred is more profitable than the grade. The pure-bred gains weight faster on the same feed than either the grade or the scrub and finishes so much better for market that it invariably commands a much better price.
The bigger a hog can make of himself the more profitable he is to his owner. Labor saving home machinery can be replaced; women's backs cannot.

—Little Miss Muffet sat on a tuffet,
Reading her Herald through,
Along came a spider and sat down beside her,
And said, "Your subscription is due."

Best Post Office on Mail Box
The Post Office Department in determined that parties owning rural mail boxes shall in future keep their boxes plainly painted on the one side of their boxes so that the carrier shall have no trouble in delivering mail. Notices are being sent out to the box holders to this effect that they should comply with this law. There is no excuse why the farmer should not do this anyway as it is a great advantage to others than the mail carrier. It is also a very simple operation to paint the name on the box as all box holders have been furnished with a stencil for that purpose.

A Good Investment

One of the largest manufacturing concerns in Halton County is the P. L. Robertson Manufacturing Co. Ltd., of Milton. This concern, which started in a small way, has grown and prospered until an other large addition is necessary for its plant in order to take care of the increasing business. In the last year alone more than 6000 tons of steel and brass have been converted into nails, wires, rivets, etc. The company's most important product is the Robertson Socket-head wood-screw, which is now generally used in the manufacture of motors, chairs, furniture, brushes and many other lines.

In order to provide for the extensions to its plant and business, the company is offering for sale \$300,000 worth of 7% 30-year sinking fund gold bonds. The bonds are offered to investors in Halton County directly by the company, so that no brokers' fees will be collected. We understand that applications for these bonds are coming in splendidly, and no wonder, for they are gilt-edged in every respect.

Be a Secretary

For a business executive, an ideal position for a young woman. The position is in the office of the Secretary, Bookkeeping, Law, Bookkeeping, etc.—Detailed Instructions. Write for Prospectus to R. H. VORSTER, Chief Instructor, 107 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Excutors' Sale of Real Estate

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Logan, late of the Township of Essex, in the County of Halton, deceased, the Executors of the said estate, for the purpose of settling the same, will offer for sale by public auction, to be held on the 12th day of December, 1922, at one o'clock, the following property, to-wit: The land and premises in the Township of Essex, in the County of Halton, containing by admeasurement fifty acres or less, excepting thereon and therefrom that portion of the said lands heretofore sold to the Canadian Northern Railway Company. On the premises there is a large two-story stone house and good barn. The said premises will be sold subject to a lease which has two years yet to run, the terms of the lease as follows: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid within fifteen days after the sale according to terms and conditions set out in "The Conditions of Sale." The said lands will be sold subject to reserved bid.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to LeRoy Dale, County Clerk, Ontario, Solicitor for Hugh Logan and William Logan, the executors of the estate. BENJAMIN PETCH, Auctioneer.

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Bakery and Groceries
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Norman H. Speight
is agent for
Singer Sewing Machines; Miss Shapely Electric Washers; Sycoper-Vac Vacuum Cleaners
All of the above sold on very easy monthly payments if desired.
He also carries a complete stock of small electric appliances—Irons Toasters, Table Stoves, Heaters, etc.

Norman H. Speight
COAL
AND
WOOD
on hand all the time
BEST SCRANTON COAL
Cement on hand
John Ballantine
GEORGETOWN

Only a Youth, but Never Knew a Boyhood
George Adams is a very weak boy. He has a book without feeling and a heart without sympathy. He is a boy who has never known a boyhood. He is a boy who has never known a boyhood. He is a boy who has never known a boyhood.

OUR POULTRY IS ALWAYS CHOICE AND KEPT AS FRESH AS ALL OUR MEAT!
A.E. WRIGHT
Butcher
Main St., Georgetown
Phone: Shop 194. Home 237.

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December 8th-14th, 1922

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SPECIAL - SPECIAL ASSAULT AT ARMS

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SEE Champion Wrestlers and Boxers in Action

More than Ever to See at the Fair

Plan to See More of It

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John McDonald
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Swan Salmon, pink, talls..... 20
Swan Salmon, pink, halves 2 for..... 25
Rose Baking Powder 1 lb. tin..... 20
Royal Jelly Powders in cups 2 for..... 25
Pork and Beans, Canada's Pride, 2 for..... 25
Lard 2 for..... 25
Pearline 2 for..... 25
Amonia, Snow Flake and Star, 2 for..... 25
Scotch Health Brand..... 25
Palm Olive Soap 8 cakes..... 25
Aberdeen Cocoa, very best, 2 tins..... 25
Shredded Wheat 2 for..... 25
Post Toasties 2 for..... 25

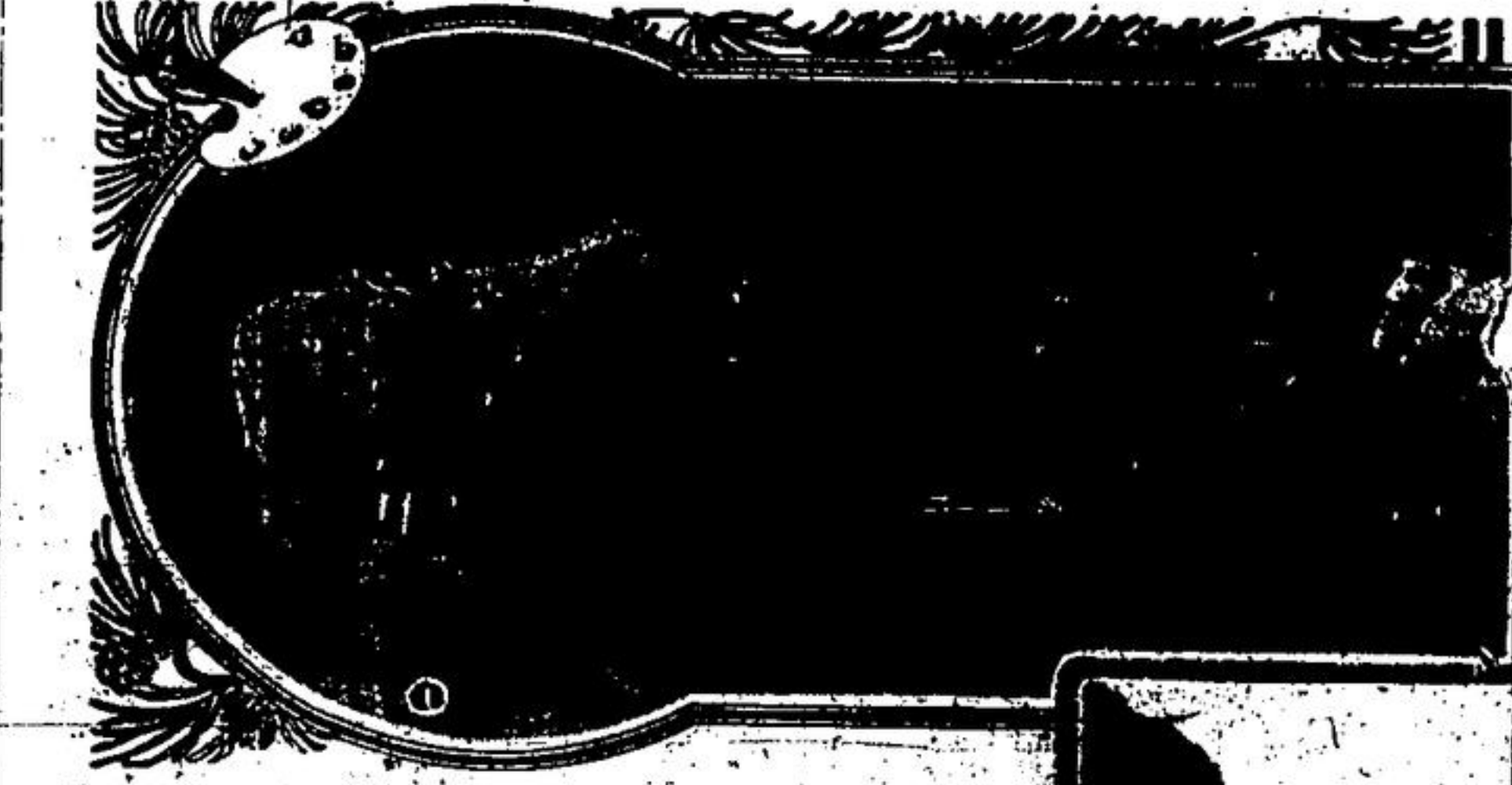
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ALONG THE BANFF WINDERMERE ROAD



ONLY a few short years ago the noble Kootenay Columbia Valley was practically unknown except to its few inhabitants. But no longer will this great silent valley remain unknown and its sole, for blasted out of the rock and shewed through the great forests of pines there has been built a highway, a great motor road, which will be opened officially to the tourists next year. This will be known as the Banff Windermere Road. It follows a route from Banff, through the Vermilion and Sinclair passes to the Windermere district of the Columbia Valley, a distance of some eighty miles. On the traveler will follow the most wonderful succession of peaks, ravines and valleys on the North American continent, resulting in rugged splendor those seen along the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

In the late Summer, under the direction of L. O. Armstrong, the well-known Canadian lecturer, and under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, there started from Banff a party of writers and camera men. This was the first party privileged to traverse the new highway by the pack train method of transit, and probably the last as the road is practically completed. Marble Canyon was the first side trip of the party, this being some two miles from the main road and so named because of the grey marble rocks that form its side. Looking into the abyssal depths of this narrow gorge, the presence of the mud torrent below could only be detected by a cloud of spray-mist and the rumbling of the rushing water. In the vicinity of Marble Creek, a mile or so from the main road, on the mountain side, are the Vermilion points. These are three holes some seven or eight feet deep, filled with water of three colors, ochre, red (Vermilion) and green, the coloring being due probably to deposits of the soluble oxides of iron and copper. These conditions have formed natural pigments that are equal to the finest commercial paints. It is known that the Kootenays long before the advent of the white man used these colorings to decorate their robes with weird designs and adorn their bodies with "War Paint" before attacking their enemies. The Indians, too, were the first to commercialize these valuable deposits, and bartered

these pigments with southern tribes for corn and even for the shells of Mexico. The next bit of journey, some 15 miles, was through the Vermilion pass—still along the road. Many writers have essayed the description of mountain roads—long pine avenues with their lights and shadows; on either side snow-capped peaks flung against the sky, these flanked by high four hills topped with burnt foresting, their dead twining and intertwining their dead branches form a great drape of grey tumbling torrents—red falls—springs that bubble from the rocky sides and send their silver streams to swell the volume of turbulent creek. And lingering over all is the odor of the poet's sublimer creations—the mountains themselves. At Vermilion crossing for the first time the party left the road, for it is in this vicinity that the last bit is being completed, some seven miles. Resuming the journey next day, the pack train following the most direct route forded and deforded the tortuous river, then climbed up some hundreds of feet and came to the road. Here the traveler realized just what an amazing piece of engineering building this highway was. The party proceeded through the Vermilion pass into the Kootenay Valley. Crossing, already well known and used camping ground that boasts the modern conveniences of a rustic table, poles for tents, nearest to water and all the facilities that make camping pleasant. Here, too, are the first traces of the Kootenay, where moose, elk and other game still abound, crossed the Divide to visit the hot springs now known as the Radium Hot Springs. For seven miles the pack train slowly ascended to the summit of the pass, the exact spot being marked by a little general lake known as Summit Lake. For the first time maple, already touched by mountain frosts and flamed by the road, was noted. The scenery through this district is more imposing than ever. Chasms are deeper, peaks are higher, vegetation is more varied. Then followed the descent into the wonderful canyon itself enclosed by rugged red walls, known as the Iron Gates, towering hundreds of feet on either side. And in the heart of the canyon on the side of the mountain is a pool formed by a flow from springs, which pour out of the surrounding rocks at a temperature of 115 degrees. These springs are 220 feet above the sea level, and have been valued for their medicinal qualities by the few who know them. These two fine Indian Reserves in the Valley—the homes of a remnant of the once powerful and warlike Kootenays and on the rock wall of the canyon are curious ancient Indian markings. These Indians are now peaceful and law-abiding, living by hunting, fishing, farming and stock raising. From the Hot Springs to Lake Windermere the source of the Columbia River is only a distance of fourteen miles and there the party arrived eight days from the time it started, as scheduled.

KINDLY Renew Your Subscription NOW!

THE COMMUNITY THEATRE AT NARAMATA

Little Theatre at Naramata
The British people are theatre-loving folk, and have to their credit traditions of the theatre that are greater, and of more world-wide importance than any other country. Therein, no doubt, lies the reason why Canadians today take so much interest in theatricals, and particularly those of the amateur variety. Being a small population living alongside a great one, it is but natural that Canadian professional stage should be entirely dominated by that of the United States, but it is greatly to Canada's credit that some stage come into being an important theatrical movement in this country which is distinct from that of the regular professional stage. Under existing conditions it is only thus that there can be developed a Canadian stage with a literature of its own. Montreal has its group of Community Players, Toronto has its Hart House Theatre, and Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria, as well as many other Canadian cities, have their theatrical organizations, all of which are doing an excellent work, but none of them are more worthy of note than the little theatre which has been established in the fruit-growing village of Naramata in the Okanagan Valley, C.

It was built by Carroll Atkins during his small fruit raising. For years he and Mrs. Atkins had been interested in the theatre. One of his own plays was produced there two years ago in Birmingham, and it was because there was no native theatre where Canadian plays could be tried out that the little theatre of Naramata came to be built. The neighbourhood of Naramata had actors enough. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Atkins were of the sort that could make actors out of anybody who had a love for that sort of thing—but the theatre was another matter. It had to be built, but before that it had to be designed and, not knowing as much about what real theatres had in them, as about what he thought they should have, Mr. Atkins engaged to erect a little theatre, and with the help of other community theatre that in completeness of equipment and simplicity of arrangement does not suffer in comparison with any theatre of the continent, but which presents many novel and interesting features. The theatre is built in the orchards of the fruit ranch packing Naramata.

The actors are the fruit pickers of the neighbourhood, reinforced by a number of enthusiasts from various parts of Canada who have gone to Naramata to study stage-craft. Mr. Atkins hope that this number of the theatre will have an opportunity of giving a first production to new Canadian plays by Canadian authors. The theatre has already become the most important place in the country, and will continue to make the more worth the living is beautiful Naramata.