WHATEVER THE WEATHER

Whatever the weather may be,"

Whatever the weather may be," 's plaze, if ye will, an' I'll say

Supposin' to day was the winterest ud the weather be changing because we oried.

Or the snow be grass were ve crucified? The best is to make your own

summer, says be, Whatever the weather may be. says ho-Whatever the wenther may be!"

Whatever the weather may be. hune po-Whatever the weather may be: It's the songs ye sing, an' the

smiles ye wear, That's a makin' the sun shine everywhere An' the world of gloom is a world

Wid the bird in the bush, an' the bud in the tree. An' the fruit on the stim o' the bough," says he,

Whatever the weather may be." save be-Whatever the weather may be !

Whatever the weather may be," says be-Whatever the weather may be: Ye can bring the spring, wid its green an' gold;

An' the grass in the grove where » IC the snow lies cold: An' ye'll warm yer back, wid. amiling face. As ye sit at yer barth, like an owld fire place, An' toast the toes o'yer soul,

Whatever the weather may be. Whatever the weather may be !'

In The Public Eye By O. T. WALKER



MOST Bye Trouble is the direct result of eyenegiect. When the first signs of eye strain appear a Registered Opte metriat should be commuted. We will thoroughly ar anima your eyes made prescribe the gineses that till give you comfort and sees. Our moderate charge is regulated according to the strength of and the amount of work on the lenges: also the value of the mounting you shoose. A Registered Optomotrist is an eye specialist who has preved his competency by government on amination to care for your eyes.

Lenses ground on the Frequence and SURE TOU GO TO

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Application to Parliament

thereof for an Act a com-

the issue of behentures of the Town of that little, if any, recognition is given for the important place taken by the sand dollars, to grant a bonus by way of toan to Smith and Stone Limited to assist financially successful and the home a fit to enlarge their present factory and to put up, equip and operate a Pottery Plant

The particulars of the present existing de-besture debt of the said Corporation are High School..... \$ 9,655.92

Henry Corke. 9,989.69 Fire trucks. 5,000.00 Marshall Hudson Ltd. . 2,820,00 Water Works...... 68,621,67 Local Improvements .. 56,476.84

The reason for requiring a further issue of debentures is to enable the Corporation to grant a bonns of Forty thousand dollars by way of loan to Smith and Stone Limited upon the terms set out in the said by-law and the agreement therein referred to Dated at Georgetown this Fourth day of - January 1923

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GEORGETOWN, LeRoy Dale

Loretta Academy Mt. St. Mary, flamilton. Residental and Day School for Little Girls and Young Ladies. Opportment, Commercial

and Preparatory Courses. Music Course Bading to A.T.C.M. and Bachelor of Music. For further information address,

To Water Users Owing to the continued dry season, wa water users are requested to be as careful as possible of the supply and refraio from wasting any. Any person allowing tan to run or in any way waiting water will have their supply shut off.—By Order of Waterworks Committee.

Price for All Kinds of Junk. Brown's Garage Also Hides and-Poultry. Residence Opposite Public School

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UNPAID FARM HELPERS

Birds Work Well for Man Prac-

Do Splendid Work be Field and Orchard -- Mendow Larks and Robins Real Friends of Farmers -Redbreast Devours Many Out worms-Farmer's Wife Should Be s Co-partner.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.) When we employ a man and per him to work in the fields destroying the weeds and insects that are injurlous to erop production, we are obliged to pay for the service with the coln of the realm. If the weeds and insects were not controlled, crop production, would be greatly hampered. We willingly pay the human labor to cultivate and protect the crops, while at the same time giving little thought to the great service rendered by birds us farm belp-yes, unpaid farm belp. Weeds grow from weed needs. Do stroy the weed seed and we could in time get rid of this agricultural post. Insects that feed on farm crops come from the eggs of moths, flies, bootles and butterflies; destroy these carty in the year and prevent the swarms

of young crawlers gaining life and menacing the crops. The Bird is the Unpaid Farm Help A meadow lark will est each day weed seeds and insects in quantity greater than its own body weight. Four ounces of weed seeds or young gramhoppers each day on an average for the year would mean the destruction of over 10 pounds in a year. Twenty meadow larks on the farm would consume a ton of wood seed during the year. A ton of weed seed gathered from the fields may seem like delivering a large order, but a little flock of meadow larks will do it. Are such birds worth protecting? If you saw a little meadow lark perched beaide a hundred pound sack of weed sented his year's work, don't you think your heart would soften and you would spare the bird's life? The normal man who appreciates a good friend will not injure nor will he

permit any one else to injure the insect and weed destroying birds of our meadow lands. The Robin No Mere Fruit Thief.

Is the robin a cherry thiel? No this bird has a perfect right to satisfy his hunger by consuming a few cherries in season in the orchard where he works as an insect destroyer for six months of the year without any wage contract. The few cherries and other domestic fruits that robins take during June and July make up less than one-third of their food for that short period. During all the rest of the season, from March to October, the robin feeds largely on insects that infest the orchard and garden. If it were not for the good work of the robin, many attempts at vegetable production would fail. Vegetable gardens and small fruit plantations are largely at the mercy of the cul-worm. Radbreast a Great Devourer of Cut-

unter that we have. His daily capacity when the hunting is good and there are hungry nestlings to feed, s not less than 300 cut-worms per day. Any bird that will destroy 200 cut-worms each day during the season when the garden vegetables are getting started is certainly worthy of the respect of all people. The taking of a few cherries or an odd straw-berry by the robin is just to change the taste in his mouth after consuming so many wiggly worms. Be broad-minded, and protect the robin. Only the mounest of narrow-minded people will destroy such a useful bird.

Protecting Fruit From Mirds.

If every single charry must be reserved for sale, and robins abound, cover the tree with wire netting or old fish act or else put up a cherry clack or old auto-horn in the tree. The period of cherry raiding is short, since the birds prefer the wild fruit and will go to the fence rows as soon as they are ripe, leaving the culti-vated fruit. Protect the meadow iark from the boy with a sun, and protect the robin from people who do not know any better than to destroy a useful servant. The farm birds make life possible for us all .-L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agricul-

It is only a contented, willing, NOTICE IS HERRRY GIVEN that an thrifty and competent wife that can application will be made by the Cor-poration of the Town of Georgetown to the Leglislative Assembly of the Prowince of Oniario at the next session pleasant that work becomes a joy to the family and to such help as may 1. To validate and confirm by law number of the shames of the first ber 414 of the Town of Georgetown being farm life is that such services are the by-law entitled "A By-Law to authorise accepted as a matter of course, and wife and mother in making the farm fit place in which to rear a family. One of the best definitions I have heard of an ideal farm is "A bome with a farm business attached." If this view were to be commonly accepted the plane of living on farms would be much higher than it now is, and the duties and faffuence of the home manager would be put on a par with the duties and influence of the farm manager. Then the farm bust-

> Ment Consumption Figures. The average per head consumption of meet of all kinds, exclusive of poultry and game in Great Britain, was about 120 pounds a year prior toy the war. Of this amount threefifths was home-produced, and twoafthe was Imported. Of the overton, 17 per cent. of the mut-9 per cent, of the pork came from within the Empire—Canada, Austra-

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tically Without Wages.



requirements.

The result is that this institution, with its branches established in all parts of the Dominion, is well equipped and organized to handle the accounts of farmers and to extend to them personal and thoroughly experienced banking

BANK OF MONTREAL Established over 100 years

town Branch: H. R. MIMMS. Manager

MAJOR ROGERS AND HIS TIME



(1) Major Rogers lived in this house in Waterville, Minnesota.

Watch, presented to Major logors, of Rogbes Pass fame.

would be well worth the reading.

This was in 1881. The following the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was to discover a way year the exploration was completed by

a distance of over two hundred miles. the last spike in the construction of the mins, and were with him when he distinct the found the near way by following Canadian Pacific Railway across Cancovered Rogers Pass. They are Mr. the South fork of the Hecklewaet ada was driven at Craigiffactive, Brit-Albert L. Rogers and Mr. John G. Hiver to the present site of the Glacier, ish Columbia. This opened up a new Rogers, 1108 5th Avenue. Scattle, House, where he climbed a mountain era for Canada. In recognition of the pass the valuable work done by Major The nices of Major Rogers, and that now bears his name. Major Rogers the directors of the Canadian particularly Mrs. C. A. Gray, have Rogers seems to have been a man of Pacific presented him with a cheque taken a great deal of interest in the few words. His reports contain little for \$5,000 and a watch thus inscribed: beyond the technicalities of his undertakings, otherwise a description of the magnificent spectacle displayed by the Rogers Pass and its surroundings, when

through the Rocky Mountains. A ascending the Beaver River Valley to sumber of explorers had made attempts to find a way, but it remained for Major A. B. Rogers to discover the most feasible resite, the route that was chosen, and is now known as Rogers Pass.

A seconding the beaver kever valley to be the summit of the rugged defined by that stream through the rugged defined between Mts. MacDonald and Topper to the summit of the pass, and ment, for he carried the cheque in his over the same to the Illecillewset Valley. The surveys of the main line be-Ragers Pass.

Major Rogers was a true type of relivency patisfinder. The reputation he had made in the United States as a locating engineer and his advanced ideas on relivency construction attracted the attention of the Connadam Pacific Rallway officially subso engaged him; to take charge of the mountain section from Savona's Ferry in B.C., to Moose Jaw. He saw at once the problem that confronted him in finding a straighter road through the Selkritz, than (as was suggested) to follow the great bend northward of the Columbia River, a distance of over two hundred miles.

discovery of a pass for the railway nessy.

(3) Major A.-B. Rogers, who discovered the Rogers Pass, the first feasible route through the Rockies to the Pacific Coast.

through the Selkirk Mountains, and of their appreciation of his divices as Engineer-in-Chief of the location of the Mountain section of the rail-

"Presented to Maja A. B. Rogers' session of a great many of his original letters, newspaper clippings, in-Pacific Railway Company as a token cluding letters to him from both Sir of their indebtedness to him for the William Van Horne and Lord Shhugh-



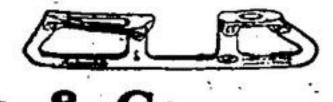
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ed oysters, corn.

enuliflower, veal,

bled eggs, and a

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THE PIG COLONY HOUSE

Efficient Shelter for Swine a Low Building Cost.

Mg Palaces a Blunder Both Physirally and Financially-Senitation is not lupportant as Feedingaliperal Forth Prevent Breakdown in Hwine.

ontributed by Ontarto Department of Agriculture, Toronto.) High officiency at a very low shell er or building equipment cost is more easily obtained in swine rear ing by the use of the Colony house mateur than any other method. Expensive Piggeries & Physically.

Un farms where but one or two to reatle around the barnyard and hunt part of their food and arrange their own bleeping quarters beneath the straw stack, one seldom sees discased, unthrifty or crippled pigs. In contrast to the "little accommodation" that the farm yard affords, we have the pig palaces or expensive piggeries. The best of the expensive; structures do no better for us than the barnyard when only one or two brood sows, and their families are considered. Many of these structures ave proven to be much too heavy charge to carry, in that the results were frequently unsatisfactory and

that there was always an interest charge against the investment. instation as Important as Fooding. Sanitation is a very important factor in swine rearing, in fact just as much so as feeding. During the summer period when swine are given the freedom of fields or wood lotnatural conditions --- the question of sanitation has not to be considered. but just as soon as the pig is onslosed, or kept under conditions that are getting away from nature the ruestion of sanitation at once becomes apparent, and if neglected trouble follows. The pigs are bealthy when out on the clean fresh soil, and the farther we get them away from such surroundings the more likely we are to have trouble. The colony house has been used by many farmers and breeders with success;

Exponsive Buildings Swine are kept by the majority e armers with the intention that proshall result from the undertaking. The chance of making a profit is in-fuenced by a number of factors, one of which is the overhead or equipment charge against the operation.
If a farmer has a \$2,000 piggery
building then the first \$200 received rom swine sales each year goes to paying interest on the building in vestment. If the same number of swine could be produced in buildings costing but \$100 then the amount hat would have to be taken from the yearly swine sales to pay over-head or interest on building equip-ment would be only \$10. The greater the building equipment per animal unit, the greater the portion of sales coclpts that must go to pay for that building equipment. The barnyard reared pig will have but little charged against him under buildings orshelter, but the barnyard capacity is generally limited to one litter or the family of one sow. Many farmers desire to keep more than one sow, hence the necessity for building equipment of some sort especially for the use of the swine. Piggeries having accommodation for the litters of four to six sows will require an sight pen building with feed goom secommodation costing if fairly well constructed not less than \$1,500, or at the rate of \$200 per pen. An equal amount of money would build five colony houses and a feeding and with storage coment floor and hurdies for yard divisions. A very good colony

rearing the oblony house will be a greater factor in the future than ithas been in the past. If you areinterested in colony houses or other shelter for swine write to the Department of Asticulture at Toronto. -L. Stevenson, Toronto. Mineral Feeds Prevent Breakstown In Through the feeding of mineral supplements to swine it has been

found possible to prevent much of

the loss caused by breaking down of

hogs before or when they are see

cheaper structure can be put together for half that amount. With

the increasing cost of building ma-

terial and labor and a correspond-

ing paring down of profits in swine

to market. Hogs that are given skimmilk. tankage or leguminous pesture commonly possess strength of bone suffi-cient for heavy feeding. Feeding additional mineral supplements, however, increases the strength of bone Bonemeal flavored with about ten per cent, of tankage and fed at the rate of one pound per day for the 100 pounds of live weight fulfills the ecessary mineral requirements. The need for feeding mineral supplements comes under artificial conditions, as when hogs are confined in dry lot, or where they receive but lit-

pury-bred breeding animals. When selecting potatoes for seed see that the notatoes are thoroughly ripened, and exercise the greatest care to avoid any injury to the tuber.

tle legumunious roughage, and for

Resolution for 1923

We know its hard to pay the cash, But CREDIT makes us sore, Some people do insist upon and even ask for more.

My shop is plastered with cash Which you can plainly see. And when you ask for credit. Its always up to me.

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