DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems all up hill,
When the funds are low and the debts are high,
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest, if you must—but don't you quit!

Life is queer with its twists and turns,
As every one of us sometimes learns,
And many a failure turns about
When he might have won had he stuck it out.
Don't give up, though the pace seems slow—
You may succeed with another blow.

Often the goal is nearer than
It seems to a faint and faltering man,
Often the struggler has given up
When he might have captured the victors cup.
And he learned too late, when the night slipped down,
How close he was to the golden crown.

Success is failure turned inside out—
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt,
And you never can tell how close you are,
It may be near when it seems afar,
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit.

Damages Against County

Owing to a defect in a county road in Hastings County, Dr. Clinton and his daughter, a pianist, were injured when their motor car capsized and went into the ditch. Miss Clinton had her arm broken and sustained other injuries which will prevent her continuing her profession. The county was sued and Miss Clinton was awarded $4,000. She took the case to the Court of Supreme Appeal at Toronto and there was awarded damages of $10,000, and all costs against the county, also.

In The Public Eye

SAY O. T. WALKER

[illegible]

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Application to Parliament

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made by the Corporation of the Town of Georgetown to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at the next session thereof for an Act:

To validate and confirm by-law number 414 of the Town of Georgetown being a by-law entitled "A By-Law to authorize the issue of debentures of the Town of Georgetown, to the amount of Forty thousand dollars, to grant a bonus by way of loan to Smith and Stone Limited, to assist it to enlarge their present factory and to put, get, equip and operate a Pottery Plant and build a railway siding into their said factory."

The particulars of the present existing debenture debt of the said Corporation are as follows:

High School	$ 9,653.92
Public School	8,169.32
Heavy Cartage	9,088.65
Fire trucks	5,003.00
Sidewalks Redeem Debt	2,820.00
Water Works	58,621.67
Local Improvements	56,476.94

The reason for requiring a further issue of debentures is to enable the Corporation to grant a bonus of Forty thousand dollars by way of loan to Smith and Stone Limited and 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
Mayor

To Water Users

Owing to the continued dry season, town water mains are requested to be as careful as possible of the supply and refrain from wasting any. Any person allowing tap to run or in any way wasting water will have their supply shut off.—By Order of Waterworks Committee.

JUNK WANTED

I am paying the Highest Cash Price for All Kinds of Junk.
Also Hides and Poultry.
Residence Opposite Public School on Victoria Street
Georgetown, Ont.
M. FREEMAN
Post Office Box 170. Phone 187

NEW ONTARIO LOANS

How the Farm Loan System Helps the Northland.

Many Settlers Need Financial Encouragement—Good Values Give Good Security — Systematic Inspection Is Practiced In Making Loans.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

"Money is the greatest need of the whole Northern district at the present time."

This is one striking conclusion submitted to the Agricultural Development Board by one of its staff inspectors after a careful and detailed survey of two or three important sections of New Ontario early this summer.

Farm Loans Meet the Need.

Already there are many evidences to indicate that the new system of long-term loans will go a considerable distance in meeting that need. In the older settlements the great need is buildings, and large numbers of settlers are able to comply with the terms of the legislation. Having got their land from the Crown in most cases, there is no mortgage against it. Having 40, 50 or 60 acres under cultivation, they now have a substantial equity. If there are need grain loans or mortgages they are usually small, and come under the 40 per cent. clause for removing encumbrances. Subject to individual inspection, they are, therefore, eligible for loans. There are also a number of cases where money is needed to help buy land to enable a young man to start for himself. Interest rates are higher in New Ontario. Eight and nine per cent. are quite common, while reports have been heard of 10 to 12 per cent. being charged. In the ordinary course, therefore, money for these essential development purposes is not available, or not available on terms which make its use practicable. Applications have accordingly been received from every district in the north country.

Not Assuming Heavy Load.

From the Bar River section of the Algoma district came a request for a loan of $5,000 to build a dairy barn. This looked like a pretty substantial dairy barn, but it was shown the farm included 80 acres of exceptionally rich soil, 30 acres of which two years ago produced oats which averaged 100 bushels to the acre and stood five to six feet all over the field. Similar stories come from Sudbury, Timiskaming, Rainy River, Dryden and Thunder Bay, but many are for small loans of $1,000 or less, and the average will, therefore, be between $3,000 and $3,000. This will mean an annual repayment of around $200. So it will be seen settlers are not rushing to assume burdensome burdens.

Staff inspectors spent several weeks going over the different districts, and are of opinion that in the old settled sections of New Ontario loans may be placed with as great a sense of security as in Old Ontario. They found, in fact, that sections such as Algoma, New Liskeard, Dryden, Rainy River and Thunder Bay, where settlement has been in progress for twenty-five years or more, development is taking place very similiar to that of Old Ontario. In the Sudbury district good agricultural progress is being made. About 90 per cent. of the population is French-Canadian, the balance being made up of Finlanders, Polacks from Central Europe, and a few of Scottish and English descent.

Land Values High.

Reports from all quarters indicate that land values in the older settled sections already mentioned are high. Prices up to $100 per acre for land, with only moderate buildings, are very common. This is due to several factors. In some sections the land is in pockets between the rocks. Such land is limited in area but very rich in fertility.

Then, too, there are growing cities, substantial towns, or lumber or mining camps adjacent to all the agricultural districts, and these offer a ready market for hay, oats and potatoes, which are the three crops most generally grown. Old Ontario prices, plus transportation costs, which means an advance of 10 to 15 per cent., are paid. These markets would absorb more live stock and live stock products than are produced, and making available money for buildings essential to the wintering of stock will help in developing agriculture along stable lines.

Whether present land values will be maintained is problematical, and the inspectors recommend a maximum of $80 per acre as far as loans by the board are concerned. It is probable the average valuation will not exceed half that figure.

Systematic Inspection Necessary.

Some requests have been received for funds for clearing land, but these do not come under the act, and therefore must be excluded. Many of the applications will be for amounts under $2,000. Inspection involves considerable expense, and it is evident money that will have to be adopted so that inspections may be made systematically without covering the same ground too often. No inspection can be made when snow is on the ground. Little building is done in the winter, though timber for building purposes is often taken out. It is, therefore, probable that a plan will be adopted by which two inspections per year will be made for loans for building purposes, one in the spring and one in the fall. Applications will be received up to a certain date and loans passed upon at a certain date. These dates will be fixed so as to accord with the plans and convenience of the settlers as far as possible.

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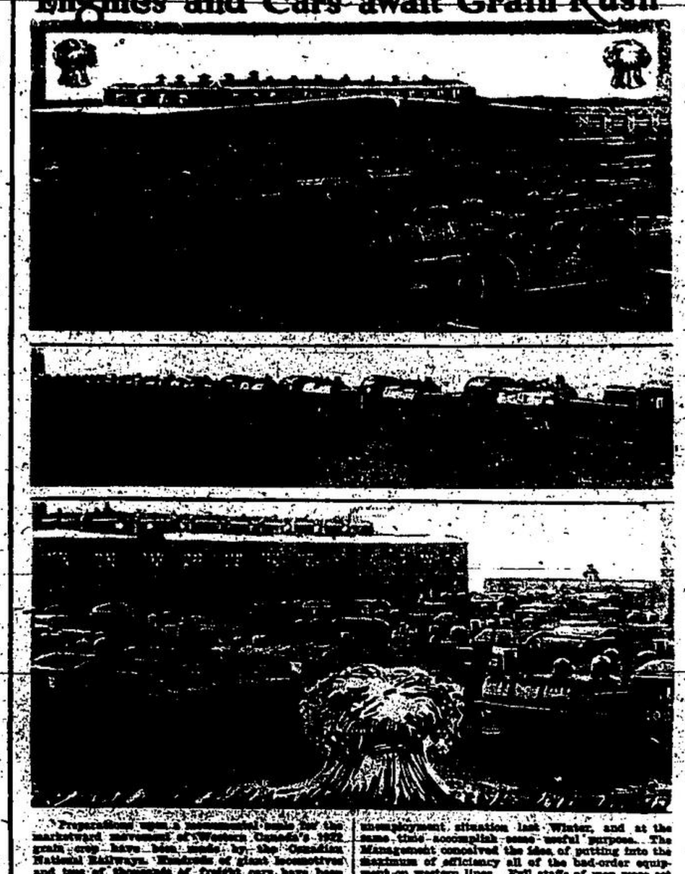


Preparations upon a tremendous scale for the marketward movement of Western Canada's 1922 grain crop have been made by the Canadian National Railways. Hundreds of giant locomotives and tens of thousands of freight cars have been put through the Railway's shops at Winnipeg and made fit and ready for the greatest traction effort of the year—and of many years.

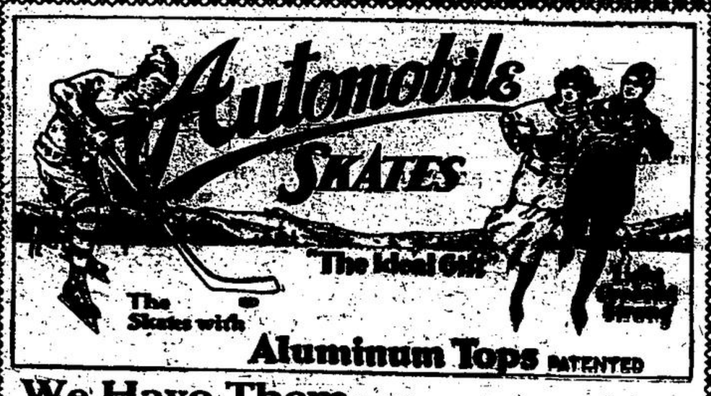
This mobilization of equipment has been in progress since the beginning of the year, with the result that Canadian National Railways are now fully prepared, waiting, and even eager to get to the business of hauling grain. If all the engines ready for service were placed end to end, they would stretch out for a distance of more than ten miles; while if all the cars prepared since the first of the year for the movement of grain were placed end to end, they would stretch out approximately 300 miles.

The history of the preparation starts with the destiny on the part of the Management to aide the unemployment situation last Winter, and at the same time accomplish some useful purpose. The Management conceived the idea of putting into the maximum of efficiency all of the bad-order equipment on western lines. Full staffs of men were set to work in the two great shops and yards, and ailing locomotives and freight cars headed in for treatment.

The locomotives ready to move the crop have an average height of 65 feet. Some conception of the enormous power represented in these iron steeds may be gleaned from the statement of fact that assuming them to be equal to the Mikado, capable of drawing 2,640 tons; the hauling capacity of these locomotives would be 121,520,338 bushels of wheat if all the engines were hauling capacity trains at the same time. In other words, the motive-power prepared by the Canadian National for moving the crop, is equal to the task of hauling about one-third of the total crop of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba at once.

WAPTA LAKE CAMP

Wapta Camp from East End of Lake looking towards Kicking Horse Pass.



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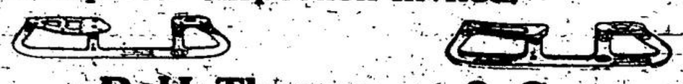

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Second-Hand—20 h.p. Brantford gas engine on truck, 5-h.p. Monitor gas engine, rubber tire buggy, top buggy, steel tires; M.-H. Binder, 7-ft cut; M.-H. disc drill, Fertiliser hoe drill; International Superior disc drill.

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SUCCESS AND FAILURE

In Raising Young Pigs for Real Profit.

Pithy Paragraphs Full of Facts About Feeding Them — Fertilizers for Fall Wheat — Pregnant Ewes Require the Best of Care.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Causes of failure and success in the feeding of young pigs are pointedly put in the following article:

Causes of Failure In Feeding Young Pigs.

1. No one on hand to see that everything is right when pigs are born.
3. Excess of fat in mother's milk.
3. Cold, damp, uncomfortable quarters.
4. Intestinal parasites.
5. Shortage of sweet skim milk at weaning time.
6. Ration out of balance.
7. Ration composed of unsuitable grains.
8. Lack of mineral matter in food.
9. Housing conditions unsuitable.
10. Diseases—hog cholera, etc.
11. Neglect to alter male pigs at proper time.
12.—Neglect to supply ample food for proper development, regularly.
13. Working with poor stock.
14. Treating the pig as a general scavenger.

Success In Feeding Young Pigs.

1. Mother's milk normal.
2. Clean, dry, bright, comfortable quarters.
3. Practice of disease preventive measures.
5. Ample yard room, protection from hot sun and flies.
6. Ample clean drinking water and wallow, during hot weather.
7. Mineral matter and conditions supplied during winter when on the soil conditions are not available.
8. Working with well bred, vigorous stock.
9. Ample supply of green forage, such as alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, rape and blue grass.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Fertilizers for Fall Wheat.

Fall wheat must have a strong well-rooted plant to withstand the winter. To insure this there should be an abundance of all kinds of available plant food in the soil. The two constituents the wheat plant has the greatest difficulty in getting out of the soil are nitrogen and phosphorus. If the land has been manured and summer fallowed, or, if a clover sod has been ploughed down there will probably be no need of purchasing a further supply of nitrogen and an application of acid phosphate alone will probably be sufficient. If, on the other hand, the wheat is to follow oats, or if there is any fear that the plants will not develop a good top, then some form of readily available nitrogenous fertilizer may be used to advantage.

Cereal crops have little difficulty in getting their supply of potash, consequently it will rarely pay to purchase a fertilizer containing this constituent for application on the land to be sown to wheat.

The Department of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College has found that an application of from 300 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre has very much increased the yield of wheat on the clay soils predominating in the Niagara Peninsula and in the area lying along the north shore of Lake Erie. It is probable, however, that when the soil contains a good supply of organic matter, enough to furnish sufficient nitrogen, the ammonium sulphate may be omitted.—Chemistry Dept., O. A. College, Guelph.

Pregnant Ewes Need Best of Feed and Care.

Lambing time is perhaps the most important season of the year for the shepherd. A successful lambing period helps to make a successful season. It then behooves every shepherd to have as high a percentage of strong, healthy lambs as possible. The lambs, and perhaps here and there a ewe, that he will save by good feed and care will amply repay him.

If the ewes are to lamb before going on pasture they should receive some grain about ten weeks before lambing. This insures a good flow of milk. Oats and wheat bran, either half and half or two parts of oats and one of bran, where skim-milk is to be had. One-half pound a day of this mixture for each ewe should prove sufficient.

It is also very important that succulent feeds, such as corn silage or roots, be given pregnant ewes. These keep the bowels in good condition and serve as general tonics and regulators. The yield of the wool can also be increased by feeding good succulence. All winter long each ewe should receive daily from two to two and one-half pounds. After lambing this amount can be increased. It should be remembered that no frozen silage or roots should be fed to sheep. Either is very dangerous. The flock should be supplied with pure, fresh water at all times and salt, salt should be placed within their reach so that they can get it at will.

Small Garden Will Often Pay Big.

It is possible to make the garden pay big dividends for the amount of labor put upon it if that labor is well directed. A space 50 x 100 feet will, if properly planned and worked, give a supply of practically all vegetables, except potatoes and a few other coarse vegetables, for a family of four the whole year. It must be rich soil, well cultivated, and a plan followed that will use the space all the growing season.

Oranges form the leading product in the export from Palestine.

Resolution for 1923

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My shop is plastered with cash signs,
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