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Here and There

A recent survey of prospective expansion among the mines of Northern Ontario shows that many millions of dollars will be spent on mills and mill supplies in 1925. According to this survey, mill expenditures totalling \$7,350,000 are contemplated.

Hunters patronizing territories in the Algoma district of the Canadian Pacific Railway had a very successful season in 1924, according to a report recently issued. Moose numbering 173, deer numbering 2183 and approximately 7,050 caribou were secured and the number of hunters ran into several thousand. The figures quoted include those for Kipawa, Temiskaming, Mattawa, Sturgeon Falls, Pakeney, Sault Ste. Marie, Chapleau, Sudbury, Schreiber and Nipigon, all exceptionally good game areas.

More Christmas trees were shipped from Nova Scotia for the 1924 festive season than ever before, according to figures just compiled. Twenty-two car-loads from territory bordering the Dominion Atlantic Railway alone were shipped to outside points, and approximately 150 car-loads left the province generally.

A splendid season of winter sports is expected at Quebec this year, as more and more people are becoming interested in these healthy recreations in Canada and the United States. In connection with the activities of the Chateau Frontenac, the Canadian Pacific's great hotel in the Ancient Capital, a number of new features will add to the attractions Quebec has to offer. These include inter-club, inter-collegiate and international competitions in all winter sports, to be held under the auspices of the recently formed Frontenac Winter Sports Club, which will award the successful participants with trophies of various kinds and attractive gold, silver and bronze medals.

The names of the winners of the David prizes for literature, awarded to the writers of the best French and English books entered in the competition for these prizes, have just been announced by the committee of judges. In the French section the first prize, \$1,500, went to Abbe Camille Roy for his book "A l'Honneur des Evanes." while in the English section Marjorie Grant Cook won first prize with her book "Another Way of Love."

The most successful year enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamship Service in freight shipments since 1918 is reported by Mr. Duff, manager of that service, for the season lately closed. The whole fleet of package freighters for the first time since the outbreak of the Great War, has been constantly employed during the seven months in which the lakes are open. A feature was the very large increase in the export flour business, some 75 per cent of the 300,000 tons of flour carried eastward by the service having been destined for export. October was a particularly good month, the ships having transported in that month 58,000 tons of eastward bound milled stuffs and grain alone.



RECORD RADIO BROADCAST BY C.N.R. AS HEARS ENDS

A record in simultaneous radio broadcast in Canada was achieved on Sunday night, December 28th, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Radio Department of the Canadian National Railways.

Sir Henry W. Thornton, Chairman and President of the Canadian National System, and three of his vice-presidents, Messrs. J. E. Dalrymple, S. J. Hungerford and W. D. Robb, delivered short talks from station CNRM, Montreal. This station was tied-in with CNRO, Ottawa, and CNRT, Toronto, by telephone circuit, and the amplifying equipment at the two latter stations completed the broadcast as though the officers were speaking in person from either of these stations.

The same evening the same speeches were delivered from the other six broadcasting stations operated by the Canadian National Railways in Moncton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton, so that the messages received a Dominion-wide circulation within the space of a few minutes.

In Montreal the speech of Mr. Robb was delivered in French as a compliment to the French-speaking Canadians, but it was translated into English at all the other stations not directly tied-in with CNRM.

Never before has simultaneous broadcast been attempted on such a large scale in Canada.

PERSONALITY IN PRINT

PEOPLE prefer to buy known goods from merchants whom they know. ADVERTISING makes you acquainted with the buying public.

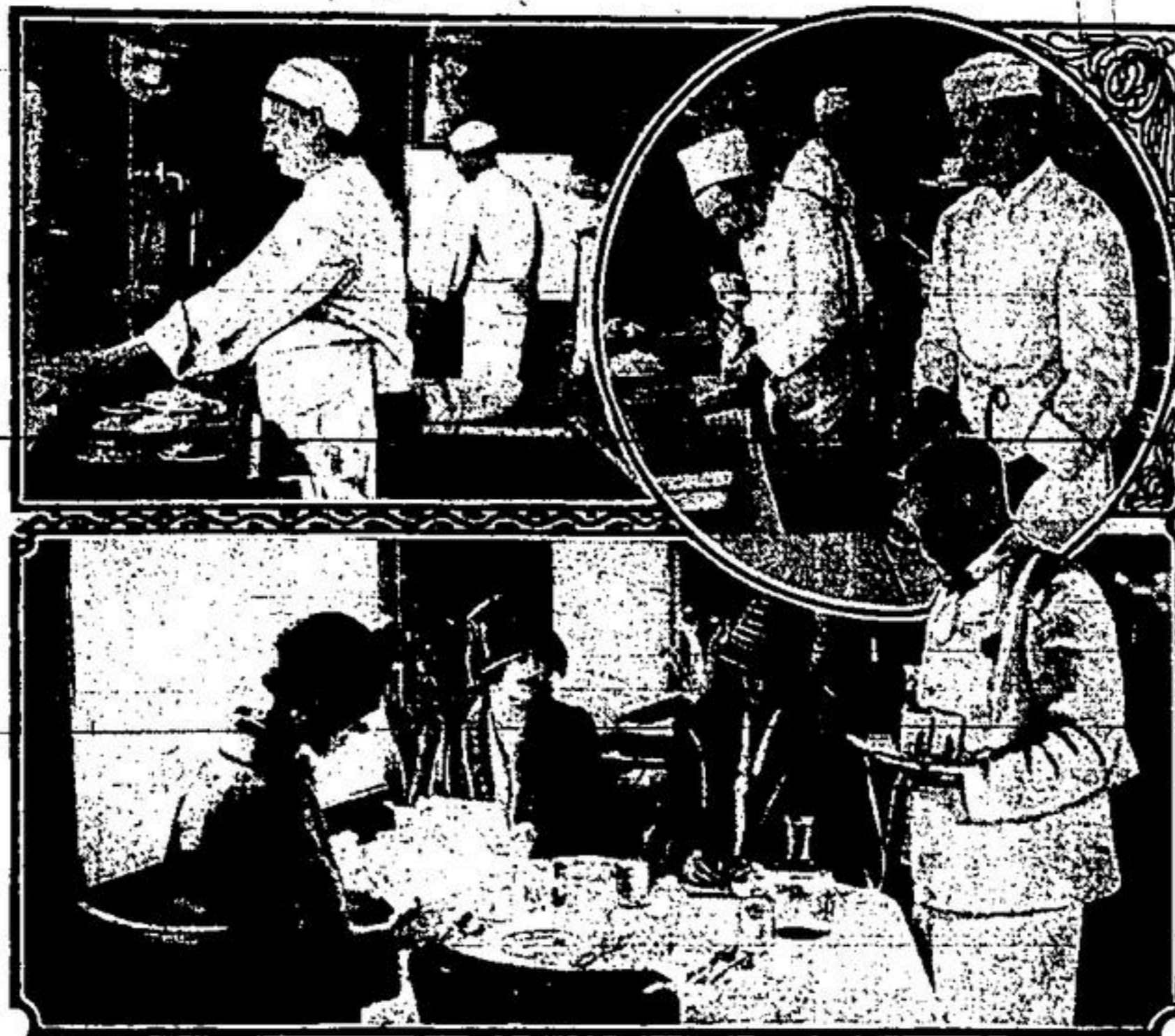
This "personality in print" is the greatest builder of confidence there is. It teaches the whole community to

- BELIEVE IN YOU AND YOUR GOODS
- TO THINK THEY HAVE A NEED FOR YOUR GOODS
- AND TO BUY AT YOUR STORE

Moreover, people expect to be asked to shop at your store. A message in "THE GEORGETOWN HERALD" carries conviction right into the home. Let us show you what happens when

AN ADVERTISEMENT IS AN INVITATION

"Bring me a . . ."



At the top are seen the chefs at work on the new train which operates between Montreal and Winnipeg over Canadian Pacific lines in 39 hours 45 minutes, daily. Below, a comfortable meal with a landscape changing every fifteen minutes with each course.

How would you like to be called upon to prepare a meal for 125 or more people in a kitchen 21 feet long and a little over 6 feet wide, in which four other than yourself were working, and in which all your stores and supplies were kept? You might consider it a fairly tall order, and yet day after day many men are doing this very same thing at least three times a day in the kitchens of the railway dining cars which render travelling hotel service across the continent. In addition to the space mentioned, the kitchen and dining room staff have only a pantry seven feet by six in which to work, yet who has not wondered at the seeming magic with which the waiters produce at very short notice the choicest of foods and drinks, cooked and garnished to tempt the most dainty appetite and appease the most hungry?

The key note of this remarkable service is, of course, system, and then training. Investigating, one finds that each class of food has its own refrigerator, and that each refrigerator and ice-well, each drawer and each of the innumerable lockers are so arranged as to permit of ready access with the minimum amount of lost motion. Everything has and is in its place, the separate refrigerators being provided in order to avoid absorption of odors from the pungent variety of foodstuffs by those of a more delicate quality. The cooking is done on a broiler in the case of steaks, fish and ham, etc., or on the large coal range. Dairy products and fruits are stored in the pantry where silver, glass-ware and crockery are kept.

set of bills of fare covering all meals to be served on the run, are handed to the steward and chef. They make out a requisition for the necessary quantity of supplies, making their estimate on the average travel, and all foodstuffs are checked and examined as to quality by the Chef personally as they are placed in the car, and put into the receptacles provided. Everything is then ready for the preparation of the meal. There is, however, a great deal of work to be done before the "first call" is made.

Stock has to be prepared for soup, poultry and fish cleaned, garnitures cut, vegetables cut and many other things. The Chef sees that everything possible is prepared ahead, but will not permit the preparation ahead of such items as require to be prepared as ordered. All broiled foodstuffs and such things as toast and eggs for instance must be prepared only as ordered. As to the division of duties, the Chef prepares soups, sauces, cooks all roasts, fry and grill all meats and generally supervises the work of the kitchen staff. Second cook makes all pastry, puddings, cakes, muffins and coffee; third cook peels the vegetables and assists the second cook with the other work; fourth cook is a general utility man and does the washing of dishes, pots and pans. The fifth cook, sometimes called the pantryman cuts bread, butter and preserves, salads, grape fruit, oranges, etc. This division of labor permits of the service of meals just as quickly as passengers can partake of them, and very often one kitchen staff in the Canadian Pacific dining car service will take out nearly 400 meals in

FIGHT THE CORN BORER

How to Deal With This Very Troublesome Pest

Plough the Field Thoroughly—Leave Stubble and All Other Remnants Buried—Grow Dent Corn Instead of Flint—Try a Trap Crop.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture)

The methods of control are simple, inexpensive and not contrary to good farm practices, says Prof. L. Coe, Chief of the Department of Entomology, Ontario Agricultural College. To get a clear idea of this pest it is necessary to keep in mind that the borer winters over and remains until the end of May, and the part of the corn plant above ground large enough to conceal them. Hence they will be found in the stalks, stubble, cobs, or any remnants of the crop left in the field or elsewhere. They will also be to some extent in stout weeds growing among the corn. Control measures, therefore, consist mainly in so treating these that the borer will be destroyed. If there is a silo this is easy, for all that is necessary then is to cut the crop low, stow it in the silo, and plough the stubble under completely and not drag it up again when cultivating. The cutting knives and fermentation kill all the borers that go into the silo, and the ploughing destroys all left in the field, provided everything is kept beneath the surface.

Plough the Field Thoroughly.

If there is no silo, or if the silo will not hold all the corn, the task is sometimes a little harder. In such cases the field must be thoroughly ploughed after the crop has been removed. In addition some methods must be practiced of disposing of the stalks and cobs. The best plan is to run all of them through a cutting box or shredder, feed the cuttle all they will eat, throw the remainder into the manure and haul this out and plough it under before the end of May. If for any reason the stalks are fed whole, the uneaten portion should not be thrown out into the manure, but should be kept separate and drawn out and burned. It is better to burn the remnants than to plough them under, because it is hard to cover them completely with the plough. The great point to keep in mind is that no stalks, pieces of stalks or even cobs should be left above ground in the field or along fences or in the barn or the hayrack or anywhere else. Moreover, all burning or ploughing must be completed by the end of May, for otherwise the borers will change into moths, fly around, and lay their eggs. (The moths appear in June and July.)

Leave Stubble and Other Remnants Buried.

Ploughing down of the stubble and other corn remnants plays a great part in the control of the borer, but to be effective what is ploughed under must not be dragged up again when cultivating the field, but must be left buried, for if they are dragged up many borers will escape destruction. An example of this occurred this year in a field in Elgin County, where much of the ploughed stubble was dragged up by a toothed cultivator. In this field over 10,000 living borers were found. If the stubble had been left covered almost every borer would have perished. Hence the cultivation of the field should not be done with a toothed implement but with a disc, and a disc drill, if possible, used in sowing. Should, however, some of the stubble be brought up it will pay well, and will not take much time to pick and burn it.

The ploughing should be done with a wide-burrow plough, and should be to a depth of at least six inches. It may be done either in the fall or the spring, but if in the fall the earlier the better.

Often the stubble cannot be covered completely unless it is first rolled or diced, or both rolled and diced, or in some cases unless a split log or leveler is run over it to break it off or loosen or pull it apart. This is especially true when the corn has been planted in hills or has been cut high or beaten down by storms. Grow Dent Corn and Not Flint.

In the parts of the county where the borers are numerous it will be advisable for a time to grow dent corn instead of flint, because it is stouter and so withstands attacks better.

A Trap Crop Will Be of Benefit.

It will also help greatly in such places if a trap crop of flint—for example, Sunstone—consisting of about a dozen rows is planted about the middle of May and the planting of the main crop postponed until June 1st or as late as possible without running any risk. The moths then lay their eggs chiefly on the early corn and leave the main crop largely uninfested. The trap rows should be cut low in August and fed to the cattle and the borers present thus destroyed.

The above measures involve only a small amount of extra work for any farmer. The corn crop is well worth this, and therefore we hope that each farmer will gladly do his part and encourage his neighbor to do likewise. Now that control measures have been discovered and made possible the problem of saving the industry lies with the farmers themselves.

When horses went out of fashion in some parts of the country, they took horse sense with them.

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