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PHONE No. 8

GEORGETOWN

AT HOME 20 WEEKS WITH RHEUMATISM

Wife Feared Husband Would Never Work Again

When her husband had been at home 20 weeks with rheumatism in his back, this woman began to think he would never work again. At last, she said to him: "Let's try Kruschen," and the change that took place was, in her own words, "like a miracle." Here is her letter:

"My husband is subject to rheumatism and suffered terribly with his back. Some time ago, I had him in the house 20 weeks with it. I really didn't think he would ever work again. We tried all the different kinds of salts you could mention, but none of them did him any good. Then I said, 'Let's try Kruschen.' Since then, we have proved Kruschen salts to be worth its weight in gold. My husband is back at his job, thanks to Kruschen. The change it made is like a miracle."—(Mrs.) B.

Two of the salts in Kruschen are the most effectual solvents of uric acid crystals known to science. They swiftly dull the sharp edges of the painful crystals and convert them into a harmless solution, which is then expelled through the natural channels.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK IN WESTERN CANADA

Improved outlook over the Spring of 1937 prevails in agricultural areas of western Canada, according to reports received by wire from Agents of the Canadian National Railways in the three Prairie Provinces. Three factors contributed toward more favorable pre-seeding conditions for the coming crop year. A heavier fall precipitation, a snowfall 50 per cent greater than the previous winter, and spring rains and a blizzard of record proportions toward the end of March known to science. They combined to create optimism in the three provinces. Because of the early thaw, rains and snows of March, itself one of the warmest months on record, found a particular relieving soil.

Proof of the heavier winter snowfall is to be found in the burst spillways of dams recently erected in southern Saskatchewan to conserve Spring run-off, and in the definite increase in impounded waters over much of the drought area. Considered the important factor, however, is the Fall precipitation of the previous year following removal of the crop. Most of the moisture occurring then, depleted neither by weed growth nor evaporation, has been held available for germination.

Manitoba with normal Fall precipitation and normal, or above normal snowfall, secured an additional inch of rain at the end of March to make the present outlook as promising as any for many years. Sub-soil moisture is still deficient in Manitoba's restricted drought area of 1937, but reports indicate a satisfactory moisture condition for germination.

Farmers of Saskatchewan are for the most part reported to be justifiably optimistic concerning moisture conditions for early Spring growth. Moisture for last Fall was better than for some years, especially in the southwest. Central and southwestern sections, dry last Fall, with a few exceptions received good winter snow fall.

Alberta moisture from August to mid-February was 18 per cent above normal for prairie sections of that province, with the recent blizzard increasing this considerably in the southern area.

No Insect Young lady finding herself stranded in a small town, asked an old man at the station where she might spend the night.

"There ain't no hotel here," he said, "but you can sleep with the station agent."

"Sir," she exclaimed, "I'll have you know I'm a lady."

"That's all right," drawled the old man, "so's the station agent."

News and Information For the Busy Farmer

Test Seed Before Sowing

When seed fails to germinate after sowing, real loss results, for reseed-ing costs money and early crop prospects vanish. Recently a gardener sent samples of lettuce, onion, beet and carrot, secured to the Dominion Seed Branch Laboratory, Ottawa, for germination test. The seed was three years old and intended for use next spring. The lettuce germinated 72 per cent, the beet 71 per cent, the carrot 49 per cent and the onion 2 per cent. Three years ago, when fresh, all of these seeds germinated over 90 per cent. These tests proved once again that some kinds of seed lose their vitality quicker than others. The onion seeds were practically dead when three years old, while the beet and lettuce seeds retained reasonably high germination. The carrot seeds had declined almost 50 per cent in the three years but was still serviceable at a heavier sowing rate. These results are typical of many tests made.

The point is that old seed should not be used before testing for germination. This may be done at home between two damp blotters or a sample may be sent to the nearest Dominion Seed Branch Laboratory.

Check Farm Machinery

Farm machinery is a big item in the matter of farm capital and so deserves no less consideration than is usually given to it. On the average farm this item will amount to about \$1,500. Depreciation is one of the greatest factors the farmer has to contend with in this connection, and is usually figured at about ten per cent. In many cases, however, this figure will be nearly doubled, but with proper housing facilities or proper handling, it can be reduced considerably.

With another season of work not far away, now is the opportune time to get drills, disk harrows, cultivators and other machinery checked over. A few hours' work tightening loose bolts and bearings, replacing worn or missing parts, will likely save valuable time during the busy season. It is a paying proposition for the farmer to be able to take his machinery into the field at the start of the season in first class condition.

Much of this work can be done now, such as sharpening disks, harrow teeth, cultivator shovels, etc., cleaning and adjusting the disks and scrapers on the grain drill, seeing that oiling systems are clean and in working order so that all parts of the machine are properly lubricated, and so on. It is advisable to wash out the disks of the drill with kerosene and to make certain that these parts are getting oil or grease to them and that the disks are properly adjusted. Liberal use of oil or grease on machinery is not a waste but rather a good investment. Some parts will require more oiling than others, but generally speaking, for the average tillage machinery, proper oiling of all parts twice a day is sufficient. Choosing a good grade of lubricant is good economy in the long run.

Soya Bean Products

Soya beans yield an oil which is used in the manufacture of soap and margarine. The residue, known as meal, owing to its semi-drying properties, may also be used as a substitute for linseed oil. The flour derived from the bean is used as a foodstuff and the oilcake as animal feed and fertilizer. In several countries, the soya bean is the principle forage crop, and in Canada it is giving every indication of becoming a valuable addition to the field crops of Canada.

Need Hogs of Right Weight Export of surplus Canadian pork products ensures a strong hog market, but the production of sufficient hogs suitable for export is a serious problem, particularly hogs of the desired weight (190 to 200 lb.). For 1937 it is estimated that Canada's bacon exports will total approximately 19,000,000 lb., equivalent to 1,583,000 live hogs. In 1932 the exports of bacon, hams, and pork cuts to the United Kingdom totalled 35,820,400 lb.; in 1934, 120,410,200 lb., and in 1936, 158,049,500 lb.

Must Label Fertilizers

Every mixed fertilizer on sale in Canada must contain at least 14 per cent nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, singly or combined. Minimum quantities for each are established. Fertilizer constituent materials are standardized and subject to minimum percentages of plant food substances. Every fertilizer must be labelled to show the brand names and guaranteed analysis.

Preparation for Hatching Season Repeated experiments have shown that for egg production, pullets are superior to older birds. The incubation, hatching and rearing of a great many chicks is therefore a yearly necessity. The tendency is toward large hatcheries supplying the smaller poultryman and farmer, and the sale of day-old chicks, sexed chicks and cross-bred chicks has increased rapidly.

The individual can now purchase chicks from recognized agencies with assurance. The Department of Agriculture is now grading chicks as follows: Purple label, N.O.P. chicks from blood tested and Government recorded flocks; Red label, R.O.P. chicks from blood tested and Government approved flocks; Blue label, Approved chicks, from approved cookeries, and approved banded and blood tested flocks.

For those who wish to incubate their own eggs, the use of R.O.P. or approved flocks is recommended, and it is advisable to secure males early in order to get a good selection and to acclimatize them to local conditions.

Incubators should be looked over and put in first class shape. They should be scrubbed and disinfected prior to incubation and also between hatches. It is always good policy to have spare incubator supplies on hand, as many a hatch has been ruined by something going wrong after incubation has commenced and no spare parts on hand. Thermometers should be tested and placed at proper levels as a degree or so out may make considerable difference in size

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN W. BESSEY, late of the Township of Esqueness, in the County of Halton, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against the late John W. Bessey, who died on or about the 28th day of November, 1937, at the Township of Esqueness, in the County of Halton and Province of Ontario, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Solicitors for Gertrude Rosetta Morris, the Administratrix of the Estate of John W. Bessey, farmer, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the 1st day of May, 1938, the said Gertrude Rosetta Morris will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that the said Gertrude Rosetta Morris will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim she shall not then have received notice.

DATED at Georgetown, Ontario, this 30th day of March A.D., 1938.

DALE & BENNETT,
Solicitors for the said Gertrude Rosetta Morris.

NEW ZEALAND'S "BOUNDARY"

Separated from one another by miles of broken tussock country, the sheep stations of New Zealand are very often miniature worlds of their own, possessing many peculiarities. In several countries, the soya bean is the principle forage crop, and in Canada it is giving every indication of becoming a valuable addition to the field crops of Canada.

New Zealand has a law that forbids farmers to leave these dogs unattended for longer than twenty-four hours at a time, but it is said on good authority that dogs are often left by themselves for as long as a week. Indeed, weather conditions preclude any relief being sent the animals.

It can be taken for granted, however, that the average New Zealand farmer, a kindly, intelligent man, does not wilfully neglect his faithful servants. The boundary dog is provided with a substantial kennel, a trough of water, and plenty of raw meat. Sometimes an entire sheep is left as food for the four-footed guard.

Many stories are told of these dogs' intelligence and reliability when faced with an emergency. Snow-storms have isolated them for many days, but the animals have kept themselves alive by digging the snow away from their kennels.

In one instance a dog was found surrounded by huddled sheep; he had saved their lives by clearing a space for them in the snow around his shelter. Once an owner found his dog entertaining a stag and a wild boar, with whom the canine seemed to be on the best of terms. Apparently his kennel was a sort of social headquarters for his neighbors of the wilds.

Boundary dogs recruited from the station "mob" are usually half-keelpies, huntaways, collies, or old English sheep dogs. Until they get to know you they will bark, snarl and howl if you venture near them. A very friendly and good-tempered dog would be of less value to the farmer; and there are strict rules against petting the solitary creature—not that the average wayfarer is often disposed to make the attempt.

Unquestionably, the boundary dogs have an exceedingly hard time; but the farmers advance the argument that the dogs have never known any other kind of life and should therefore be well contented. The various animal-protection societies in New Zealand have frequently tried to do something about the situation, insisting that cruelty and neglect are very common on the farms. So far, the societies have failed.

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