

CARROLL'S

Ask for **ROMAR** Coffee **19¢** 1/2-lb. bag
35¢ 1-lb. bag

Van Camp's **TOMATO SOUP** 2 10-oz. tins **15¢**

Princess Super Suds 2 pgs. **29¢** Glass **33¢**
 Concentrated 1/2-lb. pkg. **20¢**

Children! Want your name in a Mosquito Net?

Cornflakes QUAKER 2 pgs. **15¢** ASK US

Vegetable Juices 1/2-gal. **17¢** QUAKER OATS 1-lb. tin **25¢**

TEXAS SEEDLINGS 14 **GRAPEFRUIT** 4 for **25¢**
 JAFF 250 **ORANGES** doz. **35¢**

LARGE ICEBERG **LETTUCE** ea. **12¢**

Shredded Wheat 2 pgs. **23¢** WHITE BEANS 2 lbs. **9¢**

BLACK FIGS 2 lbs. **37¢**
CHEESE 1/2-lb. pkg. **19¢**
PIMENTOS 5-oz. tin **13¢**

BAKING POWDER 1-lb. tin **19¢** ALL-BRAN 1/2-gal. **21¢**

Raza-Miller Poppy **MIDGETS** 2 lbs. **25¢**
 Bisco's Bird **SEED** 10-oz. pkg. **17¢**
 Aurore's Lemon **OIL POLISH** 1/2-lb. **15¢**
 Woodbury's Facial **SOAP** 2 cakes **15¢**
 P. & G. White Naphtha **SOAP** 3 bars **14¢**
 Carroll's Own **CLEANSER** 1/2-lb. **5¢**

Savoy Custard **POWDER** 2 pgs. **19¢**
 Ready Cut **Macaroni** 2 lbs. **9¢**
 Neaport **FLUFFS** 1/2-lb. **25¢**
 Casual-Bonanza **POSTUM** 1/2-lb. **43¢**
 Grape-Nuts **Flakes** 1/2-lb. **8 1/2¢, 13 1/2¢**
 Post's Bran **Flakes** 1/2-lb. **11 1/2¢, 16¢**

We reserve the right to limit quantities of all merchandise.

Phone 357 Georgetown.

Farming in the North Country

Dear Georgetown Herald:

Since my last letter milder weather, without storms and lots of sunshine, has been a real treat. The roads became very high. Continual traffic during cold weather with snow and drifting caused the tracks to build up. Then when milder weather came the sloughs slid off the track into the side and soon became almost impossible to draw a load over. Farmers have been out diking and rolling and some even have used land plows fastened to the side of the drags; but this doesn't prove satisfactory as to uniform depth can be maintained in snow, with a land plow. Hay is moving in large quantities from now till spring, so as to have all the summer requirements moved in, while snow roads for hauling are available. A great many of the largest users of baler hay are great distances from any source of supply after the spring break up. Unless they happen to be on a water route where snow can be used for transportation, and a road to water edge is available. In places like this, no great quantity is stored. In most instances power hay presses are in use. But the occasional horse power is used. One neighbour has an old, old-fashioned half sweep press. The team have to turn each time the plunger trips. It is a terribly slow method, but does good work. And I suppose the owner is satisfied as he has lots of horses and lots of boys, so the work is all done without hiring. The same family, French people have the most old-fashioned threshing outfit I have ever seen in use. It just sits flat on the ground, is about four and one-half feet high, about two feet wide and maybe ten feet long. The feeder has to stand up on a platform and cut the bands with a knife, and the straw is forked away by hand off the ground; no carrier is attached. The grain comes out a spout on one side from a shaker attachment at the foot of double screens, and a very good job is made of cleaning the grain. Power is supplied by a team of horses tied in a double tread slightly elevated in front. A change of horses is made every two or three hours. A large number of threshing outfits are in use, most of them used privately and on custom work done. But all are fairly modern except for straw cutting box attached. Not one that I know of has this convenience. But all have self-feeders, and revolving blowers 30 to 33 inch cylinders are among the largest in use, and powered almost entirely by gasoline tractors.

A few years ago clover hullers were in common use, but the expense was considered too high in comparison with the work the grain machines would do, and they finally went out of use. A great many people through a lot of grass seed each year and the straw is fed so any seed lost in the threshing isn't entirely lost. The cleaning plants make an excellent job of cleaning since farming commenced in earnest after the last big fire. Stock of all kinds has increased very fast, but more particularly sheep. The past years, large flocks have become quite common, some numbering up in hundreds. But just now and this right in war-time, a discouraging condition predominates which is not beneficial to increased production. A ceiling on both meat and wool prices, which is claimed below production costs and away below that of the U.S.A., is having a bad effect. One man I know personally said he couldn't continue another year at a loss and sold his whole flock of 230 females. We are a long way from the market and wool has to be delivered prepaid. This man told me his last year's clip, 2800 lbs. cost him \$28.00 freight, or a cent per lb. just for shipping to say nothing about the clipping, packing, and trucking charges to shipping point.

Tremendous increases are in evidence in poultry, but this has been, and still is, profitable. Quite a number of commercial hatching plants are in operation but cannot begin to supply the demand. It is common almost anywhere through the older settled parts, from Hallsbury to Englehart, to see flocks of from 500 to 1500 or 2000 birds. Both eggs and dressed poultry find a ready sale almost entirely in the North. The last report I saw of The Co-Operative was 40 cases per week—and up to 100 cases a week go to Kirkland Lake public market, in addition to those handled by the dozens of stores there.

Now, while I am rather more familiar with farming and lumbering in the North, I also keep in touch somewhat with industrial activity and mining. Through the war the essential industry in this country—mining—has not increased during the past three years. The large mines such as those around Timmins and Porcupine, those around Kirkland Lake and two in Matachewan, one in Gowganda, and those farther East of Kirkland at Larder Lake and in the Quebec district, nearly all have some other essential war metals besides the precious metals of gold and silver. The price of gold and silver, while not high in proportion to the cost of material and operating expense, is sufficient to pay its way and mine the more essential metals with one operation. Gold is quoted at \$58.00 per bar, and silver at \$4.70 in Canadian money, or 106¢ and 23 1/2¢

in English, for trading purposes. The two mines I am most familiar with, Ventures and Young Davidson, at Matachewan are running steady. While not at maximum production, large quantities of rock are milled daily. Both are excellently equipped with every modern convenience for economical production and have large stocks of every kind of material on hand. They each maintain permanent residences for steady employees and management. Meals are equal to the best hotels. Excellent recreation facilities are also provided. They have both curling and skating rinks for outside and winter enjoyment, in addition to bowling and tennis courts for outside summer pastime and for those who enjoy neither of these sports, pool and billiards and other inside pastimes are available. There is also a reading room with all the best papers and magazines.

For years Young Davidson had surface workings and took the ore out in trucks. A shaft was put down in addition to this for drifting. In other directions to deposits located by diamond drilling, and when the incline got too steep to come up out of the surface hole, drifts were run out from the different shaft levels to the "glory hole" as it is called, and the ore taken up the shaft. From the pit head it is dumped in a big storage bin and fed there into a tremendous conveyor belt to the first crusher and from there on another long incline conveyor belt to the pulverizer, and thence to the vats and agitators. The process is a very complicated one. I often had the opportunity to go through the mill, machine shop and carpenter shop, and often saw the blasts go off. I saw one big shot, when over two tons of powder was used at once.

But after all being neither financially nor even personally interested, and never having been employed as a miner, my observation was simply for educational reasons and to be familiar with the process. Farming is much preferable here we can be out in clean pure air, enjoy nature unadulterated. With God's help and blessing we can use our strength and ability to produce a great deal of the very best of foods and have it in plentiful quantity. If there is any independence anywhere a farmer has it. Occasionally he makes a bit of extra money, if particularly favorable circumstances provide some abundant crop and a starved market has forced the price up. But this is so rare that usually the farmer is just an old hand, being obliged to sell at the price offered which is always set without any thought of cost of production. Only supply and demand regulates the farmer's price. But when he buys, he pays an entirely different price. It's the price set and always a number of profits added first. And there's a wide margin in between.

A farmer has to be one of the country's best educated men. He must have a general and well-informed knowledge of law, banking, business practice, politics, salesmanship and bookkeeping. And then to run his own business successfully and make a living for himself and family a tremendous investment is necessary in land,

CANADA NEEDS FATS & BONES FOR HIGH EXPLOSIVES

HERE IS A DAY TO DAY WAR JOB FOR YOU!

SAVE ALL YOUR WASTE FATS AND BONES

- 1 You can take your fat drippings, scrap fat and bones to your meat dealer. He will pay you the established price for the drippings and the scrap fat. If you wish, you can turn this money over to your local Voluntary Salvage Committee or Registered Local War Charity, or—
- 2 You can donate your fat drippings, scrap fat and bones to your local Voluntary Salvage Committee if they collect them in your community, or—
- 3 You can continue to place out your fat and bones for collection by your Street Cleaning Department where such a system is in effect.

Department of National War Services
 1200-1202 BAY ST. TORONTO



MRS. J. H. LALIBERTE, now makes up feeding her. She uses her handkerchiefs, buttons or cushions for soap. "Fruit-o-Deer" gives her the new health and pep of a healthy face. Each year uses with "Fruit-o-Deer" Canada's largest Selling Soap Tablets.

FUEL GIVING OUT TRY "BUNDLES"

An amusing and informative article by E. C. Schurmacher, in The American Weekly with this Sunday's (March 21) issue of The Detroit Sunday Times, relates how the old colonial custom that ingeniously combined fuel saving with courtship may become popular again, but slightly modernized to conform with 1943 conditions. Be sure to get The Detroit Sunday Times this week and every week.

Naval Awards for C.N.S. Officers



HONORS and promotions have been received by twelve former officers of the Canadian National Steamships now serving in the Royal Canadian Navy. All of those so honored are professional seamen who entered active service from their peacetime assignments through the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve. Five of them, commencing as apprentices, served their entire sea-going career with the company. Of those who were accorded recognition in the Honors List, three were appointed to be officers of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire, and one was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Eight officers of the Royal Canadian Navy who had formerly served on the deck, in the engine room and in the purser's department of the Canadian National Steamships received promotions. Shown above:

Order of the British Empire:

1. Lieutenant-Commander N. V. Clarke, R.C.N.R., whose home is in Halifax. He was formerly a first officer in the Canadian National service and had been with the company since 1923.
2. Lieutenant (Engineer) L. G. F. Desjardis, R.C.N.R., of Montmagny, Que., formerly a second engineer in the steamships. He joined the engine room forces of the company in 1930.
3. Lieutenant-Commander (Engineer) A. B. Arison (Torpedo) of Vancouver, who, prior to joining the Canadian Navy had 18 years service with the company's Pacific Coast fleet.

Distinguished Service Cross:

4. Acting Commander D. C. Wallace, R.C.N.R., a native of Pictou, N.S., whose home is in Halifax, and a former Chief Officer with the Canadian National Steamships. He entered the service in 1921.

Promoted to Commander:

5. Commander O. C. Robertson advanced from Lieut. Commander. His home is in Montreal. He started his sea-going career with the C.N.S. as an apprentice in 1924, and served with the company until he joined the Navy. He is now senior officer of H.M.C.S. Prince Robert, which the naval department statement terms "a renowned auxiliary cruiser which has figured in several major operations of this war."

To Lieutenant Commander:

6. A. K. Young, of Montreal, former Chief Officer in the C.N.S. service, began as an apprentice in 1922.
7. H. D. MacKay, of Halifax, began as an apprentice in 1930, was Third Officer in 1934, and First Officer when he joined the navy.
8. E. W. T. Surtees (Engineer), of Montreal, a former chief engineer with the steamships, joined the service in 1926, serving in various engine room capacities.

To Paymaster Lieutenant Commander:

9. C. R. Bogg, of Montreal, joined the C.N.S. in 1931.
10. A. S. E. Sillett, Saint John, N.B., had been in the company's service since June, 1936.
11. H. R. Northrup, whose home is in Saint John, N.B., joined the office of the company in 1931 and became purser's clerk in 1933.
12. W. J. Marshall, of Montreal, joined the staff of the Canadian National Railways in 1930 and two years later transferred to the purser's staff of Canadian National Steamships.

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Name: _____
 Address: _____

SAMPLE COPY ON REQUEST



Pte. Chris Ellis, of Toronto, badly burned and shocked during a bombing raid overseas, receives a blood serum transfusion in a Canadian military hospital in England. Major G. D. Gordon, Toronto, administers the transfusion, assisted by Lieut. (Nursing Sister) E. F. Campbell, Edmonton. The dried blood serum, collected and processed in Canada through the Canadian Red Cross, is bottled and

packed in the airtight tins shown on the bedside table and sent overseas where it is available for Canadian and British servicemen. Supplies have also gone to Malta, Libya, Egypt and other Middle East theatres of war. Canadian blood serum, released through the Canadian Red Cross, also saved the lives of thousands of British civilians injured in the battle of Britain.