

## The Acton Free Press

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1924

### THE ROAD TO STORY-BOOK LAND

How many children understand  
The winding road to Story-Book Land?  
The winding road that will lead you  
straight  
Through the...enchanted...Fairy-Tale  
Forest.

They think Land is the starting place;  
Chart How spans beyond a speck;  
Primor Street comes next in view,  
leads to First-Reader Avenue.

Then Second, and Third as well,  
Fourth and Fifth—but how can I tell  
Just what joint where you make the  
turn?

That depends on how fast you learn.

Oh, Story-Book Land seems for aways,  
When a frolicsome child would like to play,  
But hour by hour, and minute by  
minute—Then—all of a sudden you find your  
self in it!

—Annie Willis McCullough.

### INCREASED INTEREST IN REGISTRATION OF POULTRY

The number of breeders who are entering birds in the Canadian Egg Laying Contests, conducted by the Dominion Experimental Farms, in order to secure registration, is increasing each year.

In the contests of 1922-23 there were 59 Canadian breeders who had birds qualified for registration. The total number of birds that qualified in the contests was 217. In the 1923-24 contests, 126 breeders qualified.

This spring there is a total of 734 registered females (not counting those that may have died) the number having increased from 59 last year.

From the offspring of the 217 females that qualified in the first year about 260 pullets have been entered in the 1923-24 contests, now underway.

These pullets are the offspring of generation birds. It is from these pullets, the offspring of the registered dams, that the cockerels eligible for registration are selected. It is to have as large a number of these cockerels as possible that breeders are anxious to enter their birds in the contests.

How Poultry is Registered

For the past two years females from Canadian Egg Laying Contests have been registered and now 59 of these birds have been registered for the second breeding season. When the pullets from these matings qualify in next year's "Laying Contests" and are hatched, the males and the cockerels from these matings if still in individuals, will be eligible for registration.

The female that is typical of the breed and has no stand distinguishing, that lays 200 or more eggs, which average 2 ounces each in the contest year, qualified for registration. It will be noted that any female that can herself qualify is eligible for registration, but when it comes to the registration of the males this is much more difficult. With the males it is a question of pedigree, and the cockerel must be registered if the qualifications are that his dam and his grand dam must each be registered, and for the first few years his sire and his grand sire must also be registered.

In the result of overtures made by Mr. Stephenson was the organization of Acton Plow Company, in 1876. The company was founded by Mr. Sidney Smith, Mr. Snyder, William Stephenson, C. S. Bell and Mr. Marvin. The company bought four horses, one of which is now River Street, and the other three are now in the stable. The corporation lot and water privilege now occupied by the Hydro-Electric power plant, and the Mason Knitting Works and the residence of Mrs. Annie Johnson are all owned by Mr. Stephenson. A large saw factory was built on the property, and the residence above mentioned was built for Mr. Stephenson's home.

Mr. Stephenson's plow was a single frame plow, built on a new principle, and sprung into great favor with old country plowmen. The plow was manufactured in large quantities for a time the company did a large business.

The Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia in 1876, and several fine plows of this new type were placed on exhibition, and entered for competition, and the plow took the first prize medal over all other plows exhibited from all parts of the world. The attention of visitors to this great exhibition was drawn to the unique and originality of the Stephenson plow.

Oat Hulls in Feeding Stuffs

In recent years, due largely to the passing of the old time feeders, Oat Hulls, much has been accomplished in preventing the adulteration of feeding stuffs. In Circular No. 11 of the Department of Agriculture, the use and placing of Oat Hulls in feeding stuffs is dealt with. Oat Hulls, it is stated, contain very little nutritive material and are exceedingly difficult to digest, and containing a high percentage of hulls, have been frequently blamed for causing injury and even death.

The Oat Hulls Act is designed to give protection for every purchaser of feeding stuffs to know exactly what he is buying. Among other provisions, it requires a statement of ingredients to accompany each container of common feeding stuffs, and a label on each container of the name of the manufacturer, and the place of origin.

Oat Hulls are considered as an unlimited product, in which case they are invariably pulverized and appear on the market under attractive names, frequently without the labeling required under the Oat Hulls Act. When in mixture, they occur with more or less ground oats and pass as oat chaff; or without any other admixture, and are frequently seen blanched for causing injury and even death.

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