

The Community's Social Side of Life

Visitors to and From Town During the Past Week, as Gleaned by The Free Press

Mrs. Alice McPherson is visiting friends in Toronto this week. Miss Ruby Clark was home from Toronto for the week-end. Mrs. J. C. Wilson, of Toronto, visited with Acton friends over the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Havill and family, of Oakville, visited his parents here on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Near and family, of Toronto, were here over the week-end. Miss Pauline Thurston, of Cayuga, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Watson this week. Mrs. Park, of Allandale, spent the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McDonald. Miss Muriel McComb, R. N., of Toronto, spent several days this week at her home here. Miss K. Beckett and Miss Margaret Brown spent the week-end at the former's home at Puellich. Mrs. W. D. McArthur attended the funeral of the late J. A. Ballantine, in Georgetown, on Friday. Mr. Erol Sprowl attended the annual convocation of the Western University, at London, last Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Reed and Master Wallace, of Oshawa, are visiting at the parental home this week. Miss Jessie Mowat, of Hamilton, and Miss Marie Mowat, of Toronto, spent the week-end at their home here. Mr. John Ryan, New York City, is visiting at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Frank Kelly, Main Street, Acton. Mr. Robert McPherson, of Hartney, Man., is spending a few weeks visiting relatives and friends in the East. Mr. Laird McDonald and Miss Short, of Detroit, visited over the week-end and Decoration Day at his home here. Mr. and Mrs. Harley Brignall, Douglas and Robert, of Toronto, spent the week-end at Mr. and Mrs. James H. Reed's. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Watson and daughter, of Calgary, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Watson last Thursday. Mrs. J. E. Gardner was called to Collingwood on Friday, owing to the critical illness of her sister, Mrs. Jas. Livingstone. Mr. James Plant, who has been visiting with his sons in Seaford and Brantford, for the past few weeks, returned home on Saturday. Mr. Leonard Atkinson, who has been in Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, for a number of weeks for treatment, was able to return home on Wednesday. Rev. C. L. Poole and Messrs. A. T. Brown and J. H. Denry are attending the sessions of the Conference of the United Church at Kitchener, this week. Mr. Thos. Gunton, Mrs. T. Morris and Mr. and Mrs. V. Gunton and Misses Beryl and Margaret, of Toronto, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Scarrow. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Benton attended the graduation exercises of St. Michael's Hospital Training School, Toronto, when Mrs. Benton's sister was among the graduates. Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramsden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Ramsden and Keith, and Mr. Eingham Ramsden left this week to visit friends in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Mr. Charles Selwood, of Calgary, who has been attending Victoria University, Toronto, spent a few days with his grandmother, Mrs. A. E. Nicklin, before leaving for his home in the West. Miss M. Z. Bennett, Mrs. G. A. Agnew, Mrs. B. M. Wilson and Rev. P. A. Sawyer were representatives from Acton to the annual meeting of the Halton Musical Festival Association in Milton last week. Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Brett Rosemont, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Mary Lols, to Clayton E. S. Barbour, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Barbour, of Erie, the marriage to take place June 18. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. McLean, of Chesley, visited on Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Wm. Johnstone. Mr. McLean has been promoted to take charge of the branch of the Bank of Montreal at Weston, and they will remove there shortly.

DICK AND HIS CAT

Dick Whittington's cat may have lived only in story, but it accompanies Dick into the stained glass of a memorial window recently placed by Lord Wakefield in the Guildhall in the City of London. Serially pictured is the career of the poor boy to whose ear came the magic messages of Bow bells and who was to become rich and powerful and lord mayor of London. In the colored glass he is to be seen welcoming to the Guildhall King Henry V. and his queen. And withal there is the cat.

THE CARE AND FEEDING OF DUCKS

Growing green ducks is a specialized side line in poultry keeping and is becoming quite popular with many poultrymen and farmers. This is especially true with those engaged in poultry raising near large towns and cities. Profits received for money invested are very attractive, and the turnover is rapid. Considerable experimental work with different varieties of ducks, and the use of different feeds fed in different ways has been carried on at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa, and a brief summary of results obtained would indicate that ducklings of the Pekin breed make the best gains with the least amount of feed. When properly handled, ducklings of this breed make one pound gain in weight on 3.5 to 4 pounds of feed consumed. They can be developed to market age in about ten weeks' time when fed on a mixture of equal parts cornmeal, shorts and bran, with ten per cent. beef meal added. It is a good plan to add about one per cent. ground charcoal to the mash. Mix thoroughly in its dry state before using. Frequent feeding promotes rapid growth. Feed six times daily from the start until the ducklings are three weeks old, and then five daily until they are ready for market. Duck mashes should be moistened with water before feeding. It is a good plan to moisten the mixture about two to three hours before feeding, so that the mash may become swollen and more easily digested. Add sufficient water to make the mash quite moist and let it stand for a few hours. When ready to feed it should not be sloppy but just wet enough so that it will stick together. Sprinkle coarse sand over the mash before feeding. The sand serves as grit, and aids in the process of digestion. Feed only what the ducklings will eat up clean at each feeding. Finely chopped green food should be added to the mash after the ducklings are four to five days old. Fresh cut clover or alfalfa which has been chopped fine makes excellent green food. Start with only a very small amount and increase the green food gradually until it represents about one fifth of the ration. When the ducklings are about six weeks old, the green food should be gradually eliminated, and at the commencement of the seventh week the mash should be changed to 50 pounds cornmeal, 35 pounds shorts and 15 pounds beef meal with a sprinkling of coarse sand. By the end of the tenth week the ducklings should be in excellent flesh and have developed their first coat of feathers. At this time there should be no delay in marketing them. If kept longer they will change their feathers, which will slow up development and reduce profits. The profit made in the raising of green ducks is directly dependent on the successful marketing of the product at the proper time.

THE NOTE AND THE BEAM

By Arthur B. Rhinow

A reader of these sermonettes asks me to write an article on people who criticize others for indulging in evil habits which they, the critics, themselves practice in secret. The irony of it all is that they believe their sordid secret is not known, and it is known. Next to blackmailing, hypocrisy is probably the meanest of all meanness, and the hypocrisy of these critics is particularly despicable because they try to pillory others for something they do themselves. "Those fellows are making beasts of themselves," they gossip in effect. "Look at us; we are different." And they know they are lying. But the world eventually penetrates the hypocrite's veil. And the world usually finds him out before he realizes that he is found out. Then he is ridiculed as well as despised. A little honest self-examination ought to make us humble and charitable toward others. The best men are always the humblest men. They are painfully conscious of their shortcomings. When I wear overalls I do not notice an extra smudge or two, but when I wear my best clothes I am aware of every speck. The man who decries his neighbor for his faults while he hides his own faults behind the hypocrite's mask is too dirty to notice his spots. Next time he qualifies his neighbor. How can he be surprised the mole in his brother's eye when the ugly beast in his own eye impairs his vision. He is not merely contemptible; he is a fool.

THE MAKING OF US

A prominent business man who went blind at the height of his career, and thereafter devoted himself to aiding his fellow sufferers, frequently declared that a man could get along very well without eyes. "In fact," he used to say, "I have known many persons who never amounted to anything while they had eyes to distract them from useful work. On losing their eyes, they immediately learned to concentrate on something and turned out to be useful." This reminds us of the fact that Edison was not interested in any attempt to cure his deafness as he thought it had been of great service to him, in enabling him to concentrate his thoughts. Two afflictions which human beings especially dread, the loss of sight and the loss of hearing, are considered by those who have experienced them, advantages rather than disadvantages. That leads us to wonder if there is any such thing as misfortune, except craven submission. Any disaster accepted with courage, may prove a blessing in disguise. Any loss which forces us to do our best with what we have left, may be the making of us.

CANADA'S INTEREST IN RADIO

Less than 12 years ago the radio was a little known factor in the world, for it was not until November, 1920, that the first programme was broadcast. Now, radio is in the forefront of public interest, not only in Canada but in almost every other country. In Canada radio broadcasting and reception are regulated to a certain extent by the Dominion Government, though not nationally controlled as in the British Isles and in some other countries. Radio regulations come under the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine. Each owner of a receiving set is required to take out an annual license at a cost of \$2, recently increased from \$1. There are over 582,000 licensed radio sets in Canada. In return for this charge the Radio Branch endeavors to insure the minimum of interference in reception, and to this end maintains 24 motor cars in different parts of the Dominion, equipped with special apparatus for detecting sources, and suppressing interference. Each car carries electricians, who, as they travel from city to city or town to town, investigate disturbances from power lines and electrical apparatus, and, wherever possible, arrange for a satisfactory elimination. Manufacturers of electrical equipment now realize that any of their products likely to cause radio interference cannot be sold in competition with non-interfering types, with the result that the design and construction of many household appliances have been so changed as to practically eliminate the possibility of affecting the radio. Motors used for electric refrigerators and oil-burning furnaces, which were at one time the cause of serious radio interference, have been changed so that they will not give any trouble. Public utilities selling electrical power are co-operating with the Radio Branch of the Canadian Government in order to reduce interference from their lines to the minimum. Meanwhile, radio engineers are now engaged in research work with the object of trying to find means of dealing with causes of trouble and interference, which at present are classified as incurable. In addition to its work of attending to radio interference, the Radio Branch operates 34 Government-owned radio telegraph stations and has some supervisory jurisdiction over 74 stations in the Dominion privately owned. Over 400,000 wireless messages are handled annually through these stations.

NOT QUITE CERTAIN

"How long has your husband been out of work, Mrs. Wiggins?" "Well, mhm, I beant' sure of the exact year we was married."

TAIT OPTICAL CO. 110 Wyndham Street GUELPH

Halton Liberal-Conservative Association Annual Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association for the County of Halton, will be held in the TOWN HALL, MILTON Wednesday Evening JUNE 8, 1932 at 7.30 (Standard Time) Sharp. A Public Meeting will be held at 8.30 Standard Time. To be addressed by Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Provincial Minister of Agriculture; and Dr. R. K. Anderson, M. P. The Minister has a message for the farmers of Halton. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the Public Meeting. LeRoy Sargent, G. E. Elliott, President. Secretary.

GREGORY THEATRE FRIDAY, JUNE 3 "FIREMAN SAVE MY CHILD" Starring funny Joe E. Brown, Laurel and Hardy Comedy, "One Good Turn." Cartoon, "Cats Nightmare." SATURDAY, JUNE 4 Matinee at 3 p. m. "ARE YOU LISTENING?" Co-starring William Haines and Madge Evans. Comedy, "Apple A Day." Fox Movietone News. Silverware night. Berry Spoons will be given away this week. MONDAY, JUNE 6 "TARZAN" The ape-man, topping "Trader Horn" for thrills: Chapter 4, "The Lightning Warrior." Cartoon, "Lone Starred Stranger." Dinner-ware Night. COMING "RIDERS OF THE PURPLE SAGE"

MARKET REPORTS

DAIRY PRODUCTS Quotations to Shippers These are Toronto quotations: Butter— Creamery, No. 1 pasteurized 17 to 17 1/4 do second 16 to 16 1/4 Above prices for goods delivered Toronto. Quotations to Retail Trade Butter— Creamery, No. 1 pasteurized 20 to 00 do second 19 to 00 Churning cream, f.o.b. country points— Special 18 to 00 No. 1 17 to 00 No. 2 14 to 00 POULTRY AND EGGS Quotations to country shippers delivered— Fresh extras 13 to 13 1/2 do first 11 to 11 1/2 do second 10 to 00 Quotations to Retail Trade Carton, fresh extras 18 1/2 to 19 do first 14 1/2 to 15 do second 14 1/2 to 15 Quotations to Shippers Poultry— Alive Dressed Spring Broilers— Rocks, over 2 lbs. 15 to 00 Leghens 12 to 00 Hens, over 5 lbs. 13 to 18 do 4 to 5 lbs. 12 to 15 do 3 1/2 to 4 lbs. 10 to 12 Roosters, over 10 lbs. 06 to 10 Guinea fowl, over 2 lbs. 18 to 00 Ducklings, over 4 lbs. 12 to 17 Quotations above indicate the general market range in value to eggs and poultry delivery basis. WHOLESALE VEGETABLES Vegetables at wholesale houses are quoted— Domestic— Potatoes, per bag 30 to 35 DRESSED MEATS Wholesale dealers in dressed meats quote the following prices to the trade— Beef, forequarters 7.00 to 7.00 Carcasses, choice 11.00 to 12.00 No. 1 medium 9.50 to 10.50 Calves, choice veal 10.00 to 12.00 Heavy hogs, cwt. 4.00 to 5.00 Light hogs, cwt. 7.00 to 7.50 Abattoir hogs 7.00 to 8.00 Spring Lambs, cwt. 22.00 to 27.00 HIDES AND WOOL Toronto dealers in hide and wool quoting the following prices to shippers: City hides, green, 1 1/2c; bulls and brands, 1c; country hides, green, 1c; do cured, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; calf green, 2c; country calf, cured, 1 1/2c; city veal kip, 2c; country veal kip, 1 1/2c; do cured, 1 1/2c to 2c; country grasser kip, 1 1/2c; horsehides, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 60c; tallow, solid barrels, No. 1, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; calves, 1 1/2c to 2c pound. GRAIN QUOTATIONS Grain dealers on the Toronto Board of Trade are making the following quotations c.i.f. Export— No. 1 Northern, 65c. No. 2 Northern, 64 1/2c. No. 3 Northern, 60c. Ontario Grain—Wheat, 48c to 52c; barley, 35c to 40c; oats, 27c to 30c; rye, 45c; buckwheat, 43c to 45c; corn, 44c to 46c. HAY AND STRAW Extra No. 2 Timothy, in car loads 11.50 to 13.00 No. 3 Timothy 10.00 to 12.00 Oat Straw 7.50 to 8.50 Wheat Straw 8.50 to 00.00 All straw must be good length. POTATOES Ontario potatoes, in bags, 25c to 27c. Prices are carlot delivered on track and via truck, respectively, Toronto. CURRENT LIVE STOCK PRICES Heavy beef steers 6.00 Butcher steers, choice 5.25 to 5.50 do fair to good 4.50 to 4.75 do common 3.75 to 4.00 Heifers, choice 5.00 to 5.50 do fair to good 4.50 to 5.00 Butcher cows, good 3.25 to 3.75 do medium 2.00 to 2.50 Canners and cutters 2.00 to 2.50 Baby beef 7.00 Bulls, good 3.00 to 3.75 do bolognas 2.25 to 2.50 Feeders, good 4.00 to 4.50 Stockers 3.00 to 4.00 Springers 30.00 to 60.00 Calves; good and choice 3.50 to 6.00 do medium 2.50 to 5.50 do grassers 3.00 to 3.50 Sheep 1.50 to 3.50 Lambs, choice 5.50 to 6.00 do culls 5.00 Spring lambs, choice, lb. 10 to 10 1/2 Western lambs, choice 7.00 to 7.75 Hogs, f.o.b. 4.00

WHERE THE "MERIT SYSTEM" ALWAYS WORKS

Take a drive into the country a little later in the season and note the different kinds of crops being grown in the farm fields. Some of these will produce grain while others are primarily for hay and pasture. Of these latter, only rarely will crops be found other than good old red clover, alsike, alfalfa, timothy or corn. It must seem curious to the average person that one can count on the fingers of two hands the number of important crops that are grown to any extent as feed for live stock, while as a matter of fact, there are actually thousands of distinct different kinds of grasses and legumes growing wild. Surely some of these plants which grow naturally should be equally as good or better than those which now occupy the fields. Undoubtedly there are still valuable discoveries to be made but before these can qualify as field crops they must pass a very rigorous test with respect to several important qualifications. The truth is that exceedingly few wild plants can succeed as cultivated crops. Many have been called but few chosen. This is a case where the "merit system" works perfectly. Before a hay or pasture crop can ever become widely used it must be able to produce a satisfactory yield of hay or pasture and plenty of good seed; it must do good feeding quality and be able to resist disease and compete with weeds. It must also be winter-hardy, drought resistant in some areas, and able to mature seed in our comparatively short growing season. Not only do crops differ in these respects but some varieties of the same crop are much more satisfactory than others. It is clear that accurate knowledge is required to enable farmers to decide what to grow and how it should be grown. This need is being supplied by the Dominion Experimental Farms throughout Canada which are able to give this service by virtue of their excellent facilities and wide experience with farm requirements and varieties of field crops. Plant breeders are always on the lookout for valuable new plants and occasionally a discovery is made, as for example Crested Wheat grass in the Prairie Provinces and Reed Canary grass for certain conditions in Eastern Canada. The standard crops, also, such as alfalfa, red clover and timothy are being improved by selecting, testing, and multiplying the seed from individual plants of special merit.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT

Badly bent—Why don't you get in the habit of saving \$5 a week? Dead broke—I tried it once, but the instalment collectors wouldn't let me.

MOSQUITO BITE CURE The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in Pamphlet 55-N, S, supplies the following remedy for mosquito bites: The most satisfactory remedial substances known as household ammonia and tincture of iodine, while many find glycerine or alcohol effective. Some medical authorities advocate the use of ordinary toilet soap, which is moistened and rubbed gently over the puncture after which the irritation soon passes away.

Notice to Creditors Of the Estate of EDWIN ATKINSON, late of the Township of Erin, in the County of Wellington, Farmer, Deceased. ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late EDWIN ATKINSON, who died on or about the 18th day of March, 1932, in the Township of Erin, are required to send to the undersigned solicitor, on or before the 30th day of June, 1932, full particulars of their claims. AND TAKE NOTICE that after the 30th day of June, 1932, the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable to any person of whose claim he shall not then have received notice for the assets so distributed or any part thereof. DATED at Acton this 31st day of May, 1932. KENNETH M. LANGDON Solicitor for Lewis Edwin Atkinson, His Administrator.

HIGHWAY GROCER Week-End Specials CASH AND CARRY REDPATH SUGAR, 10 lbs. for 48c ROLLED OATS, 7 lbs. for 25c CORN FLAKES, Kellogg's or Quaker, 3 Packages for 25c ZEBRA LIQUID STOVE POLISH, per bottle 14c BLUE BOY, CHOICE PEKOE TEA, per lb. 32c Z CHOICE PASTRY FLOUR, 2 1/2 lb. Bag for 55c ROSE BRAND SWEET MIXED PICKLES, 38 oz. Jar for 39c QUAKER OATS, with Chinaware, for 33c BEE HIVE CORN SYRUP, with Free Scribbler, for 18c CASTLE FLOUR WAX, 1 lb. Tin for 25c DURHAM CORN STARCH for 9c SMALL SUNKIST ORANGES, per dozen 22c SUPER SUDS, large packet, for 9c GRAPE NUTS, pet Packet 15c LARGE CHIPS or OXYDOL for 19c CHATEAU or VELVEETA PIMENTO CHEESE for 15c STRAWBERRY JAM, 40 oz. glass jar for 30c HIGHWAY GROCER Young Street W. NESBITT, Proprietor Phone 189

Free Press Ads Will Sell Your Goods Let Us Convince You

Watch JUNE 10--11 IN ACTON

About Readers and Writers of Advertisements IT'S A VERY old story—the story of the man who put in a great daily newspaper an inconspicuous 2-line advertisement as follows. Cats Wanted — \$1.00 each, before 9 a. m. 16 Major Street. He put in this advertisement to prove to a doubting friend that the public reads advertisements. You can imagine the doubter's consternation when he saw next morning a streetful of men, women and children, each with a cat. WHATEVER you yourself may do, in regard to the reading of advertisements, know this: Everything printed in a newspaper gets read, and there are many who read every line—news matter and advertisements—those with lots of time and curiosity. The company or firm with something to sell—something which thousands of persons can buy—wouldn't be very wise if it published an inconspicuous advertisement. The right thing for it to do is to crash in on your attention, by publishing an advertisement which everybody is likely to see. Its job is to make you—a normal man or woman—see its advertisement and to make it so interesting that you'll read it. Then, the advertisement must be persuasive. Also, it should incite you to take action. OF COURSE, some advertisements—those of local retailers—may, quite properly, give prominence to prices. Their job may be to direct you, rather than to inform or persuade you; and to stir you up to quick action. The writing, designing and illustrating of advertisements intended to capture attention, intrigue interest, convey information, be convincing, breed desire for what is advertised, and incite the reader to purchase are highly specialized jobs. IF YOU want to know just how difficult is the job of writing an advertisement which would get 100 marks from a competent judge, try to write one—about a vacuum cleaner, a motor car, a writing ink, a child's shoe, or anything else, limiting yourself to 300 words or less.