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G. ARLOR DILLS, Editor.

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EDITORIAL

Friendly Folks

Friendly people have a way of getting tasks done, and getting them done easily. When other inducements fail, friendship works. Oftentimes a lack of tact and a lack of consideration make a great part of ability ineffective. Of course this does not mean that one should rely on his or her friends for those tasks you can do for yourself. It does not exalt "pull." Whatever your abilities and attainments, however, back them up by friendliness. If you lack that quality, you will always have difficulty in getting work done; only the exceptional few will ever do for you any more than they have to.

Concerning Newspapers

Some interesting facts concerning newspapers and advertising are contained in a new book by Fred J. Haskin, veteran syndicator of information, from which the following are condensed: Egyptians used advertising 4,000 years ago. Most early advertising was pictorial in character. The first newspaper advertising is said to have appeared in Germany in 1591. It is estimated that about two billion dollars are spent annually for all kinds of advertising in North America. The fastest modern newspaper presses can turn out about 34,000 24-page papers an hour, and a somewhat larger number of 12-page or 16-page papers. The first news agency in the modern sense is believed to have been that organized by Charles Havas, of Paris, in 1835. In 1840 he established a news service between Paris, London and Brussels, using carrier pigeons. James Gordon Bennett began the publication of the first review of financial news in the New York Herald in 1835. Newspaper editorials were originated by John Dillingham, an English journalist, and one of them got him into jail in 1645. Sometimes justly and sometimes unjustly, other editors have met a similar fate many times since.

Preparation for the Fray

There is little doubt of Premier Henry's attitude regarding the leadership of the Government and the Conservative party, which he heads. Whatever criticism may be made of him or his administration, all will admire his spirit of sticking to the ship and his refusal to quit without just reason being shown for such retirement. It will be another source of satisfaction to all to know that the cares and troubles of public life have not worn him out physically. Without a doubt the election campaign, that seems near, will be a strenuous one and a great deal of criticism will be levelled at the present administration. Without even the definite announcement of an election date, Acton audiences have turned out in goodly number to hear the issues of the day discussed. Speakers of outstanding ability have appeared on the platform locally, both here and throughout the district, and a great deal of energy will be necessarily expended to refute statements that have been levelled at the administration. A very keen and colorful campaign can be anticipated by Ontario when the date is finally set, and it looks as if the radio will be called upon for the more forceful method of reaching the audiences of the speakers in many ridings.

The enrolment at the universities in Canada has been one of the interesting features in the realm of education. The latest report shows that the ten largest Canadian universities in the Dominion in respect of students of university grade are as follows: University of Toronto, 7,490; University of Montreal 3,759; University of Manitoba 3,309; Queen's at Kingston, Ontario, 3,184; Laval at Quebec City, 2,852; McGill, at Montreal, 2,714; University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, 2,661; University of British Columbia, at Vancouver, 1,989; University of Alberta, at Edmonton, 1,690; and the Western University, at London, Ontario, 1,552. In respect of total enrolment, Laval holds first place with 14,900; Montreal comes second with 12,763; Toronto third with 8,068, followed by Manitoba, with 4,290; McGill, 4,015; Queen's 3,904; Saskachewan, 2,962; British Columbia, 2,772; Ottawa, 2,573 and Alberta, 1,938.

A Fitting Vacation

Holidays are here for most of the school pupils now, and teachers and pupils can now relax for a period during the finest part of the year. Those in other vocations of life may have the pleasure of briefer periods of diversions from work if sufficient funds are available. But after all is the spending of money or the travelling of long distances necessary to provide an enjoyable and helpful vacation? Many an individual puts in such a busy time during vacation that the period is more strenuous than the usual daily labor and the body is more tired after the holiday than before. It is possible to face the next year, or any year, without holidays, but it is not always wise, if you have been working steadily. A change of surroundings, a break in the routine of daily activities takes one out of the rut and prepares for a facing of the duties of life with renewed energy. Fit your vacation to your circumstances and the after effects will be just as pleasant as the vacation itself.

Villages Have Many Advantages

We are sometimes tempted to wonder why it is that so many people either do not see, or will not see, the obvious advantages of village, or even of very small town life, especially in a period of scarcity and depression. Instead, they crowd into the large cities, where thousands have crowded before them, thinking, apparently, that if a living is to be found anywhere it will be in the great centres of population. Cheaper living—rental, food, fuel and sometimes, also, certain types of clothing, are not the only advantages of village life. There are opportunities for earning the honest dollar that do not exist in the city. In the cities the little odd job is not done by the individual, but by a company, and companies demand dividends ,and their administrators demand fat salaries. In the city the individual lives to support the middleman. In the village, if he has any snap about him, the individual raises much of his food. If the individual has no snap about him, you can realize that he will not go far in the city, where keenness is a sine qua non.—Mail and Empire.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It's queer what excitement and activity a keen competition can develop and how otherwise staid individuals can relax and enter into the spirit of the event.

The week-end and holiday news would be much more pleasant to peruse if the fatalities and casualties, which now characterize the accounts, were missing.

Cheer up! The daylight saving period will all be a thing of the past in a couple of months, and we may have to vote on the question again or have a conference to deal with the matter.

Folks in other centres seem to wonder how a community can successfully operate on both daylight saving and standard times. It's being done in Acton, all right, but we doubt if any will recommend such procedure to any friends elsewhere.

The output in 1932 of the 26 concentrated milk factories in Canada, 23 of which are in the Province of Ontario, was 80,975,345 pounds valued at $7,392,897. The chief items of production were evaporated milk, with a value of 33,407,175 and condensed milk, valued at $1,221,618.

The final estimate of commercial apple production in Canada for 1932 is given as 3,977,000 barrels, which is an increase of five per cent. compared with the previous year. The crop in British Columbia exceeded the previous year's total by 48 per cent. while Nova Scotia declined 26 per cent. Of the total commercial crop it is estimated 46 per cent. was marketed in the British Isles.

Not only does the Province of Saskatchewan grow millions of bushels of wheat, but it also produces millions of pounds of butter. In May of this year the output of creamery butter in Saskatchewan was 1,0258,421 pounds, an increase of 718,193 pounds over the month of April production and nearly 55,000 pounds more than the May, 1932, output. From the first five months of 1933 the production for the province was 5,101,729 pounds.

Chronicles of Ginger Farm

Written Specially for The Free Press by GWENDOLINE E. CLARKE

For the last few days I have been wondering whether there would be any chronicle this week, as I have had a poisoned finger, but still, it is all over and done with now and I have practically recovered, so, after a week of sleepless nights I am back on the job once more.

When the editor of the paper sees this scrawl he will probably think a spider fell into the ink well and then walked over my writing pad. My hand-writing is generally after that style at the best of times, and for that reason I had to buy myself a typewriter, but to-day my bandaged finger gets in the way if I try to type and I can't write even as legibly as I generally do, so what gets into the paper this week depends upon the editor's powers of deciphering hieroglyphics! What a word—have I got it spelled right, I wonder? Guess I had better get the dictionary and see . H — hi . . hie . . why, yes—I have actually spelled it right. Now I don't think that's bad for an addled brain like mine! This state of "addledness," let me hasten to add, is not natural, but the result o. loss of sleep, loss of sleep is on account of the poisoned finger and of drastic measures the doctor resorted to, and the poisoned finger is the direct result of a prickly thistle.

"So be warned by my lot,
Why I know you will not,
And learn about 'thistles' from me!

It was women that Kipling was talking about when he wrote those lines, but I am sure he would have thought them just as applicable to thistles had he ever got one in his finger.

But, oh dear, what a lot we can always find for which to be thankful! Isn't it something to be thankful for to have a little relief from the heat we have been enduring for so long? And how blessed was the rain that fell. We have not had enough, even yet, but what we did have certainly saved things from withering up entirely. Another thing for which I sing a Te Deum from the bottom of my heart is that school is over. However children could be expected to do justice to their examination papers I don't know, especially as it was not only the heat with which they had to contend. Dear me no, that was the least of their troubles, if you ask me—the other difficulty was an injustice to the children inflicted upon them by their elders in years and "discretion." I refer to daylight saving time, which, in this district, was adopted two weeks before school was over. The last two weeks—when every child at school was trying his or her final examinations, when they needed all the rest they could get, it was then that their hours of sleep were shortened. When they should have started the day fresh and bright, most children had to be wakened out of their sleep every morning, chased and hurried around to get them off to school in time, made to eat their breakfast when they were too tired to care whether they ate it or not, absolutely indifferent to every warning that they would be late for school and then, when they got to their class rooms they were confronted with examination papers that their poor tired little brains were unable to cope with.

"Send them to bed an hour earlier," did you say? Yes, I've tried it, with the result that they toss and turn on their beds because they cannot sleep, the rooms not having had a chance to be cooled and freshened by the night air.

And who is it wants daylight saving time? It isn't the business people—for them it just makes the day an hour longer. It isn't the farmers—they have enough will power and sufficient energy to get up with the sun, if need be, without having to camouflage the clock to do it. And it certainly isn't the people who have the welfare of the children at heart. I might add, to farmers and merchants daylight saving is an inconvenience, to the children it is more than that—it is a detriment to their health.

Then it must be that the agitators for fast time are those who have more time for pleasure than work, who, after a few hours' work, are glad of the extra hour, as it gives them a better chance to have a longer time at the golf course or to take a run into the city to see their friends, or they can get home an hour earlier to entertain friends who have come to see them. Well, it would be just too bad if their hours of leisure were curtailed. Never mind the farmer and the business man—they have to work hard anyway, so it won't hurt them to make their work a little harder, and as for the children, they don't count. But no, I must do them justice—I don't think the people who are in favor of fast time think that way at all. They personally find it a good plan—they have no concention of what it really means to working people and they wonder vaguely what all the howl is about.

I believe I am right in saying that daylight saving originated in England during the war. It was adopted as a safety measure when hours of darkness were fraught with danger through the almost nightly menace of Zeppelin raids. The need for it is past—then why should it be continued?

It has Many Qualities.—The man who possesses a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is armed against many ills. It will relieve a cough, break a cold, prevent sore throat, it will reduce the swelling from a sprain, relieve the most persistent aches and will speedily heal cuts and contusions. It is a medicine chest in itself.

METHODS OF STAKING TOMATOES

Training the plants to one of two stems on stakes has been found an advantage in the home garden, and also in commercial production. Stakes five feet long and about one and one-half inches square will be found very satisfactory. Steel rods are also very satisfactory. These should be five feet long and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The cost is quite reasonable since the life of these stakes is much longer than that of wood.

A wire trellis may be constructed, having wires spaced nine to twelve inches apart, says Mr. T. F. Ritchie, Dominion Division of Horticulture. As soon as the plants are set out, one or two stems should be tied with soft twine or raffia to the stakes or wires, and all lateral growth or branches developing from the axils of the leaves, should be pinched out. This has been found to produce very symmetrical, smooth, clean fruit, and in sections of Western Canada, or where the nights are cool in summer, the tomatoes have been found to ripen sooner than where the plants were allowed to grow on the ground. Another method that has been found advantageous in the higher altitudes in British Columbia, is to set the plants in rows two and one-half feet apart, with the plants one foot apart in the rows. Tying to stakes is resorted to and the plants are allowed to set from two to three trusses of fruit, after which, all new growth is kept removed.

In sections where it is difficult to get a quantity of ripened fruit, it may be found necessary to pull the crop before it is frozen. Fruits that have developed colour can be pulled and successfully ripened in the house, or the entire plants may be pulled and hung up indoors in a dark room, where it is moderately warm, and where a large amount of the fruit will ripen quite well.—Experimental Farm Note.

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment is a quick, certain remedy for Hoof Rot or Trush. Four or five applications are usually enough.

A PROVEN RULE

There is a rule which has come down through the ages which more adequately covers the matters of business relations than all other words of man. This is the well known rule given by the one Perfect Man and it reads: "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." This is not alone good religion, but good sense. The square shooter comes out ahead in the long run. We all know it. A brighter mind than ours thought it up.

WESTERN FLEECE WEIGHT

The average weight of fleece as sold from individual ranches in British Columbia varied widely during a three-year survey by the Dominion Economics Branch, Ottawa. The range was from 5.8 to 10.1 pounds per fleece, the general averages for all ranches being 7.2 pounds. Similar variations in weight of fleece and approximately a similar general average were found to prevail on Alberta and Saskatchewan ranches.

IT'S NOT

"Do you know what love is?"

"Sure—love is just one sweet dream of peace and tranquility."

"That's not love—that's sleep."

ANOTHER MARK

Barber: "Haven't I shaved you before, sir?"

Customer: "No, I got that scar in France."

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CHICAGO

—BY—

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McCormick's Maple Leaf Biscuits All Fresh lb. 24c

Harry Horne's De Luxe Jellies (Powders) 6 pkgs. 25c

Kraft Kitchen-Fresh Mayonnaise 8½-oz. jar 21c

Libby's Prepared Mustard 2 jars 17c

Lipton's Red Label TEA ½-lb. pkg. 23c

Rowntree's Elect Cocoa ½-lb. tin 19c

Cataract Dry Ginger Ale Contents of Large Btl. 15c

Brand's English Meat Paste Assorted Varieties 3-oz. jars 23c

Victory Red Cohoe Salmon 1-lb. tin 22c

Fancy Light or White TUNA FISH 7-oz. tin 25c

Babbitt's Cleanser 2 tins 15c

Fly-Go FLY SPRAY Certain to Kill! 8-oz. tin 29c

Free UPSIDE DOWN CAKE PAN with 1 lb. can CRISCO for 23c

Aylmer Tid-Bit PINEAPPLE 2 tins 35c

McLaren's Invincible QUEEN Olives 18-oz. jar 19c

Free FACE-CLOTH with 3 cakes CALAY THE SOAP OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN 3 cakes 19c

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