



The Acton Free Press

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G. ARLOFF DILLS, Editor.

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Canada's Crop Report

The final crop report for the Dominion, compiled by the Bank of Montreal, for the year, gives the following summary: "Canada this year has had much smaller crops than usual of cereals and hay, due to hot, dry weather during much of the summer throughout the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and Quebec. Root crops generally, however, have been fair to good and there has been a fine crop of apples, with yields of other fruits mostly below average. The wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces has been estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 264,000,000 bushels from 25,177,000 acres, or an average of 10.48 bushels per acre. The crop is the smallest since 1924, and the average yield the lowest since 1919. The wheat crop for all Canada is estimated at 282,771,000, as compared with 435,655,000 bushels last year. Coarse grains are a light crop also, oats in the Prairie Provinces being estimated at 63,114,000 bushels. The wheat generally is of good quality, over 85% of the wheat marketed to date in the Prairie Provinces has graded No. 2 Northern or better. In Quebec, crops on the whole have been satisfactory, despite lower yields of cereals and hay. In Ontario most crops have been below normal. In the Maritime Provinces most crops were fairly good and the apple crop was excellent. In British Columbia crops on the whole were smaller than usual."

His Wife's Birthday

Next Thursday in Toronto Richard Gamblen will receive sentence for criminal negligence. The case arose out of a motor car accident when the accused man's wife died as a result of a fractured skull, the result of her husband's car hitting a truck at Danforth and Daves Road, Toronto. Police evidence alleged that the accused smelled strongly of liquor immediately after the accident. Gamblen was arrested and charged with manslaughter. There was just another tragic item in the court proceedings of this case. Here is the story:

In a broken whisper, his eyes wet with tears, Richard Gamblen on Monday night pleaded with Mr. Justice Hope not to pass sentence on him for criminal negligence next Friday—the day fixed by his lordship—as this was the birthday anniversary of his dead wife, killed in the automobile accident out of which the charge arose.

"The precise business of admitting the accused to bail had been concluded and Mr. Justice Hope conferred with the Crown as to the choice of a day on which to pass sentence. Gamblen, a war veteran suffering from 45 per cent disability, stood with bowed head, his shoulders shaking with emotion.

"Sentence will be passed on Friday, October 27, at 10 o'clock," said his lordship.

The accused man raised his head and tears streamed down his cheeks. His mouth worked convulsively and he reeled back into the supporting arm of his counsel.

"No, no," he whispered. "Not on that day, not on that day."

His lordship, startled, leaned forward. "Please, not on that day," Gamblen pleaded. "It is my wife's anniversary, my dear wife."

W. W. Parry, defence counsel, put an arm around Gamblen's shoulders and endeavored to soothe him. Court officials were openly affected by the scene, and his lordship quickly conferred with the Crown counsel.

"Sentence will be passed on Thursday, October 26, instead of on the following day," his lordship announced quietly. Still sobbing, Gamblen left the court.

Tragic? Yes! Sentence will be passed the day before the birthday of the loved one, killed by strong drink. Two more victims of whiskey are added to the roll.

What Your Smile is Worth

A frank friendly smile is worth a lot. It is worth much in happiness. The one indispensable condition in the matter of happiness is friends, and the people who smile readily find it far easier to make friends than do those who smile very seldom. That is not all, either. Human beings are so constituted that a smiling face naturally links up with a cheerful heart. If you carry about a somber expression, you will find your mood shaping itself to match. A smile is worth a lot in happiness. It may seem far-fetched to you to say that a smile has a money value, but nothing on earth is more certain. Sometimes you wonder why an able and conscientious worker is so slow in advancing. The chances are that he is so intent on the main chance that he has neglected smiling. A frank and friendly smile, which contributes so much to the individual happiness is a big factor in advancement. Between two workers, one of whom looks glum while the other smiles frequently, the second one will go ahead every time unless he has some quality to offset the winsome charm of his smile. How do you smile? How often do you smile? These are more important questions than you may suppose. The right kind of smiles and plenty of them may be worth a lot to you in happiness and in money, too.

Canadian Loan Oversubscribed

The credit of Canada is evidently regarded as remarkably sound. On October 10 the Government of Canada offered for public subscription a refunding loan of \$225,000,000. Four days later, when the books were closed, it was oversubscribed by \$31,000,000, total subscriptions amounting to \$256,000,000. The money realized from this loan will retire \$167,971,850 Dominion of Canada 5 1/2 per cent. bonds maturing November 1, 1933, and \$40,000,000 short-term Treasury Bills. The balance will be used for the general purposes of the government. The bonds of the loan were two-year 3 1/2 per cents., due October 15, 1935, issued at \$99.50; six-year four per cents., due October 15, 1937, issued at \$99, and 12-year four per cents., due October 15, 1945, issued at \$96.50. There is sound security behind money loaned to the Government of Canada. The latest compilation of the national wealth of the Dominion places it at \$30,840,000,000, of which agricultural values account for about eight billions of dollars; urban real estate for about eight billions, and the balance of about 17 billions is represented by the value of mines, forests, fisheries, railways, manufactures and a variety of assets. The per capita wealth of the people of Canada is estimated to be more than \$3,000. While there is a large amount of capital invested in Canada by other countries (the latest available figures give the total at over \$6,125,000,000), Canada also has investments in various countries amounting to more than \$1,781,000,000, the larger part of which is in the United States and the British Isles.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The bye-elections in the Dominion with the announcement of results are full of meaning for something or somebody.

The days of slippery roads and added care in motor driving are here. Summer speeds cannot be maintained safely under winter conditions.

The good time in a sensible and sane way planned for Acton on Tuesday next appeals to every citizen. The Business Men's Association are to be commended for their initiative in this work.

For two Sundays an aeroplane has done a good business in providing air trips for the folks of this district. It would also seem that Sunday can also be listed as one of the holidays that is not compulsory for observance.

In an advertisement for an event by the New Liskeard Kiwanis Club, The Speaker had the following suggestive line: New Liskeard—"Where the Givers Don't Kick, and the Kickers Don't Give." The Timmins Advance remarks that it not peculiar to New Liskeard, but applies to nearly any town.

Canada's potato crop for 1933 is estimated at 67,100,000 bushels from 520,800 acres, a yield of about 128 bushels per acre. Potatoes are grown in large quantities in all the provinces of Canada, but the Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—are the principal areas of commercial production.

The first visit of an Oxford Group to Acton on Sunday proved a very great joy to many. Their lack of condemnation of other organizations and the assuming of blame on themselves for failures was entirely different from what is usual in new movements. The sincerity and simplicity of the group were also pleasing. This visit is very well spoken of in every quarter.

Production of fur in the Province of Alberta for the season ended June 30, 1933, totalled in value \$1,074,884, a slight increase over 1932. The largest catch was 555,391 pelts of muskrat, 316,333 squirrel pelts, and 267,461 ermine pelts. There were also taken 11,833 silver and black fox pelts, and 7,310 red fox pelts, 9,279 beaver pelts, 116,440 prairie wolf pelts, and 100 timber wolf pelts.

Chronicles of Ginger Farm

Written Specially for The Free Press by GWENDOLINE F. CLARKE

About once in six months we go to a show, and only then if there is something worth seeing. Last night we thought we were safe in making our semi-annual visit as we had heard so much about "Cavalcade" from people who had seen it. Pat is not at all fond of the movies, so, after leaving him with friends, Partner, Daughter and I went to the show, and the picture provided us with plenty of food for thought. In parts it was almost as good as a trip back home, the seaside promenades and little bands of glee singers always to be found at any seaside resort. It was as true to life as anything I ever saw on the screen. And their song: "I do like to sit beside the sea, I do like to sit beside the sea; I do like to stroll along the prom-p-rym. While the brass band plays tiddle-om-pom-pom," etc.

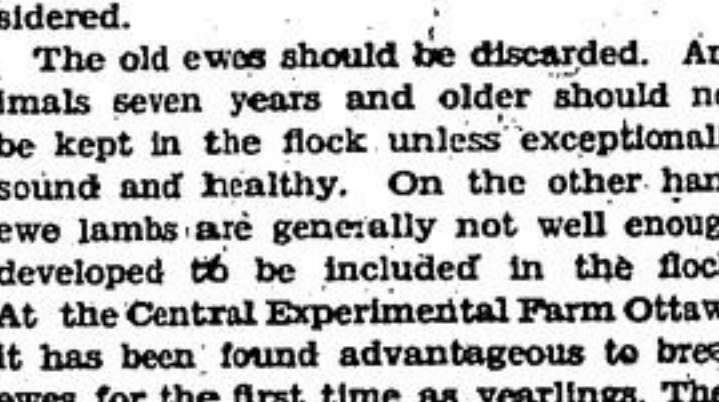
AN OLD ONE

Richard had learned the story of Columbus at school, and was telling it to his mother. "An' his ships were the Nina, the Pinta and—"

SELECTING THE EWE FLOCK

Autumn is the time when farmers should inspect their sheep flocks very carefully. The quality of the lambs and the profits derived in large measure on the care exercised in selecting the breeding ewes. In making this selection at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, points such as age, appearance, conformation, soundness and fleece are all considered. The old ewes should be discarded. Animals seven years and older should not be kept in the flock unless exceptionally sound and healthy. On the other hand ewe lambs are generally not well enough developed to be included in the flock. At the Central Experimental Farm Ottawa it has been found advantageous to breed ewes for the first time as yearlings. They are more reliable breeders and better lambs are obtained. Choose well grown, healthy and active individuals. Small and unthrifty ewes are likely to produce slow maturing and underdeveloped lambs. A clear skin, bright eyes and lustrous fleece containing plenty of yolk, generally indicate good health. Condition is also important, but one must make allowance for the ewe that has nursed twins. Since emphasis is being placed on mutton type it will be necessary to select fairly low-set animals with broad, deep and capacious bodies. Avoid the upstanding narrow-chested individuals. They are usually a disappointment as reproducers. Ewes with broken mouths should be eliminated without hesitation. They cannot handle sufficient feed to nourish a lamb and maintain themselves. Quite often through accident or disease, a ewe has lost her udder or part of it. Such animals are unfit for breeding. The wool is not only a source of income for the owner but also a protection against inclement weather. Consequently choose ewes with compact, uniformly fine fleeces of fair length. The wool must extend well over the body, especially over the belly. Selecting good ewes is not a difficult task, but the selection will be more effective if breeding and wool production records are available.

You will prefer it



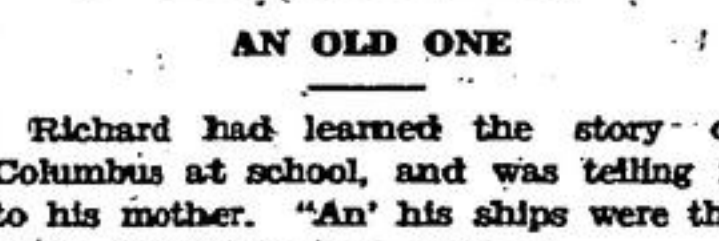
ESSAY ON A COW

The following essay on the subject "What is a Cow?" is attributed to a schoolboy. The cow is a female quadruped with an alto voice and a countenance in which there is no guile. She collaborates with the pump in the production of a liquid called milk, provides the filler for hash, sausages and similar objects, and at last is skinned by those she has benefited, as mortals commonly are. The young cow is called a calf and is used in the manufacture of chicken salad, breaded veal and other uses of which no further knowledge is necessary. The cow's tail is mounted and has a universal joint. It is used to disturb flies and the tassel on the end has unique educational value. Persons who come in contact with the tassel have vocabularies of peculiar and impressive force. The cow has two stomachs. The one on the ground floor is used as a warehouse and has no other function. When this one is filled the cow retires to a quiet spot where her bad manners will occasion no comment. The raw material thus conveyed for the second time to the interior of her face is pulverized and delivered to the auxiliary stomach, where it is converted into cow. The cow has no upper plate. All her teeth are parked in the lower part of her face. This arrangement was perfected by an efficiency expert to keep her from gumming things up. As a result she bites up and gums down.

400,000 ROSES PER OUNCE

After of roses, one of the costly perfumes, owes its high price to the fact that 400,000 roses are required to produce an ounce of the oil. So difficult is it to obtain it is often adulterated with sandalwood, but the pure oil, of course, is most desired. It is produced principally in India, Persia and other eastern countries. The star is obtained from rose water, made from the crushed leaves.

Flavor that can't be copied



"When you are offered a substitute for genuine Kellogg's, remember it is seldom in the spirit of service." Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario. H.K. Kellogg

Carroll's Red Hot 10c Sale advertisement listing various food products and their prices.

8 Sweet Potatoes 25c | 2 Tokay Grapes 25c advertisement.

Mill Street Phone 158 Acton, Ontario