

MAKING CALLS

Whenever I go out to see my mother's friends, I take with me my little dolls, Joanne and Jane. It's true, that they are very plain. But they behave as dolls should; they smile and bow and are as good as dolls can be. The reason why I take them with me is that I know nothing I can talk about unless I talk of them. No doubt that's why whenever mother makes her social calls she always takes me too. When there is nothing much to say about new clothes and such they talk of me. Perhaps they try to find out who it is that I look like, and "How's she grown?" they say. I never did like calling day. I hope Joanne and Jane don't mind; it helps to take them too. I find.

Chronicles of Ginger Farm

Written Specially for The Free Press by GWENDOLINE P. CLARKE

In response to Mrs. ... to whom I owe thanks for a very kind letter this week, and who made a request that I write more frequently about my life in England. I must say I will gladly tell you of my little incidents which I think may be of interest to people in Canada. The only reason I have not said much about my life in England is because I have always been so afraid readers might think I was making comparisons between England and Canada, to the detriment of the latter. That is not so. The only thing I speak disparagingly of Canada is when I feel she is not being true to herself. My ideals are naturally British ideals, and I feel Canada is not being true to the British crown when she adopts manners, modes and morals—and speech—that are un-British in their origin.

I have nothing to say against the laws and customs prevailing in the United States—or against the people—some of the nicest people I know have come from the States, but if we, in Canada, are under the British flag, isn't it logical that the aims and ideals, speech and customs of the British Empire should be adopted in preference to those of the United States. As for the King's English, it has been said "that if an English-speaking person is properly educated it should be impossible to tell in what country or country he or she has been living!" And that applies to the States as well as Canada.

Now supposing you were in England and asked to be taken somewhere typically English, where would you expect to go? London, I suppose you would say! But you're wrong. London is no more typically English than Montreal is typically Canada. London is—well, just London!

No, instead of London, come with me and I will take you to a little out-curt village as English as you please, and I will introduce you to an old English family as proud as peacocks and as poor as church mice.

The village is called Great Holland, and lies between Prinston-on-Sea and Walton-on-the-Naze. For two years it was used as a nursery governess to the Draper children, who lived at Great Holland Hall. The Hall was a very large house with spacious lawns and shade trees in front and tennis court at the back where there were also the most beautiful copper beech trees I ever saw anywhere.

Through the trees trailed a narrow foot-path to the village church, which was always unlocked, and sometimes at the end of the day I would creep away to the quietness and peace of this little church, where I loved to sit, especially on summer evenings, and watch the moonlight filter through the lovely stained glass windows.

The Draper family—that was not their name, but it will do—belonged to what is known as "county gentry." Family honor was to them of far greater importance than personal possession. Family ideals and traditions were as sacred to them as their religion, and must be upheld at any cost. If all that they had were soup made from a mutton bone, it must at least be served from a silver tureen.

When the gong rang for dinner the first night I was there, I ran down to find the dining-table sparkling with cut glass and silver. At each place were tumblers and the finest of cut-glass wine glasses, and at either side of the table a decanter of wine.

A really beautiful Sheffield plate soup tureen was on the table, from which Mr. Draper ladled out the soup, which was handed round by the maid, who then withdrew until the bell rang for her return. The second course, as long as game was in season—and for about a month afterwards—was usually a pheasant, partridge, jugged hare, or woodcock or snipe, followed by a very light desert. This is where I thought the wine would come in, but no—not a bit of it—there wasn't any wine served that night or any other night—the family finances wouldn't stand it.

But of course it was family tradition that wine should be served at dinner, so the wine and the glasses must always be there!

One day the maid forgot the glasses, and the bell was rung. "Mulle," said Mr. Draper, sternly, "the wine glasses please!" Mullie brought the glasses, and the meal progressed.

After dinner, Mrs. Draper, with an aristocratic air that was really charming, would rise from her chair and lead the way to the drawing room. Often there was only she and I, but always the coffee was brought to us there, served in the most delicate china cups, while Mr. Draper had his coffee in the dining-room, where he stayed to smoke.

In the drawing room also was a range mixture of poverty and wealth. The floor, decorations and some of the furniture were terribly shabby, but yet, in one corner of the room stood a wonderful ebony grand piano, a few pieces of remarkable inlaid furniture, while scattered around the room were trays, jugs and ornaments of Indian brass as well as many beautiful oil paintings.

After awhile Mr. Draper would come in and we would play three-handed bridge, night after night. Or sometimes Mrs. Draper would spend the whole evening at the piano, singing and playing.

WHAT'S IN THE CAN

Have you ever opened a can of peas and found to your disappointment that they were hard and perhaps not of the size you like best? Yes, this has happened often, but quite unnecessarily.

All fruits and vegetables sold in tin cans in Canada are graded and the grade designation is plainly marked on the label. FANCY QUALITY, CHOICE QUALITY and STANDARD QUALITY are found in retail stores. The lowest grade—SECOND QUALITY—is rarely seen. These grades of quality are enforced by Dominion Government Inspectors and if products are bought by mail, satisfaction is guaranteed.

"FANCY QUALITY" is so nearly perfect as to be practically selected for appearance and care in preparation. It may be used with uniformity of size and color are considered important. Use it as it comes from the can, or for special salads.

"CHOICE QUALITY" is not so perfect in appearance but quite as good in flavor and is packed from tender produce. It may be used to advantage where flavor and tenderness are important, but appearance is not so essential.

"STANDARD QUALITY" lacks uniformity, but is quite as good in food value. It may be used where economy is essential. Fruit of this grade is excellent for puddings, gelatine dishes or frozen desserts. Vegetables may be used in escalloped dishes, some salads and for soups.

Commercial canned foods have left the emergency shelf and taken their place in every day meals. If bought by grade and if different grades of each product are kept on hand, the means may be varied and economical.

The size of can is important. It is always economy to buy the largest sized can which may be conveniently used. The following table showing common sizes may prove helpful:

Table with columns: Can Size, Measure, and Approximate. Lists sizes like No. 1 Special, No. 2, No. 2 1/2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20.

The average family will use Nos. 2, 2 1/2 or 3 quart. No. 1 special, No. 1 and No. 2 are useful in very small families, or for luxury foods. No. 2 quart is the same diameter as No. 2, but not so tall and the two may be easily confused.

SUMMER COTTAGE PRECAUTION

In re-opening summer cottages, it will be found a good plan before occupation to spray the floors with a good pyrethrum-kerosene mixture, which can be chosen from among the several effective brands on the market. This is all the more commendable where pet dogs and cats have been kept. However well these pets have been looked after, they are afflicted one time or another with fleas, and in temporarily vacant houses undisturbed by cleaning activities, fleas multiply rapidly, so that when the occupants of the houses return they meet with a lively reception. Most complaints on this score naturally occur in the late summer on return from the summer vacation, but a precautionary spray on re-opening the summer cottage is often very necessary particularly where cats are liable to be invaded by bird mites, clover mites, centipedes and other like pests. The clover mite is a pest of clover and certain other plants and occasionally invades dwellings in the spring and in the autumn. Sometimes the invasion is so great that numbers may be found crawling on the walls, furniture, pictures and other objects of the home. As a rule, with reference to bird mites, only houses and churches, which serve as the roosting and nesting places of pigeons and other birds, have been found to be infested. In the event of a pet bird, such as canary, becoming infested with mites, the cages and all its parts should be thoroughly soaked first of all. A teaspoonful of pyrethrum powder should be placed in a paper bag and the canary dropped into the bag which should be closed at the top, or frightened but cured of mites.

ABOUT THE LEFT-HANDED

The word "sinister" whose modern meaning is evil or malign, is simply Latin for "left hand." It was once believed that left-handed persons were generally wicked. But, as Doctor Charles L. Macalister points out in the Lancet, that experience does not confirm this view, though it has been discovered in some countries that the percentage of left-handers among criminals is greater than among law-abiding people. It would seem that stammering and left-handedness go together. Doctor Macalister mentions several cases of left-handed children who began to stammer only when an attempt was made to convert them into right-handed writers, thus causing a confusion in the brain which brought on stammering. If you see a man with his hair parted on the right, you can be fairly sure that he is left-handed.

As I look back, it seems like a setting from a Victorian novel, but at that time it all seemed perfectly natural and quite as it should be. That was twenty years ago—things may have changed since then, but I don't know—the old order changed! In many respects, but British traditions are slow to die, perhaps next week I will tell you about the Draper children's daily life.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS Weekly News Letter

Controlling Early Blight of Potatoes As a result of investigations made by the Division of Botany, Dominion Experimental Farms, the following measures are recommended for the control of early blight of potatoes:

The only clean seed. Applications of Bordeaux mixture (4-4-40) should be made regularly and thoroughly every ten days or two weeks, starting when the plants are six to eight inches high. This defeats the fungus spores which the plant and rotting leaf beetle injury which is an aid to infection. After digging the potatoes rake up and burn the tops as they afford winter protection for the fungus. Use a crop rotation as effective crops of potatoes tend to increase the disease. Avoid plowing the potato beds close to the newly dug pile of potatoes.

Flowers Should Now be Transplanted Tender bedding plants such as carnations and geraniums, should now be planted out into their permanent quarters according to the ornamental plant specialist at the Central Experimental Farm. Half hardy annuals, and any other seedlings, should be ready to transplant and should be planted out on the first cool day. If the weather is hot and dry, the ground should be thoroughly watered before planting. The seed-bed should also be watered, as damp earth will cling to the roots while dry earth will fall off.

Late Sown Vegetables Fine quality vegetables may be produced from late sowing. Swede turnips, carrots and beets may be sown as late as the middle of June and still have time to develop to a desirable size for winter use. The land should be well prepared and rich in plant food. Should dry conditions prevail the seed should be sown on the level rather than in ridges.

An Oil for All Men—The sailor, the soldier, the fisherman, the lumberman, the out-door laborer and all who are exposed to injury and the elements will find in Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil a true and faithful friend. To ease pain, relieve colds, dress wounds, subdue lumbago and overcome rheumatism, it is excellent. Therefore, it should have a place in all home medicines and be amongst those taken on a journey.

THE QUESTION Yawning Miss: "Is that watch of yours going, Willie?" Lingering Sultor: "Yes, dear." Miss: "When?"

Pancy restrained may be compared to a fountain, which plays highest by diminishing the aperture.—Goldsmith.

I THINK SO Magistrate: "Are you quite sure?" Woman: "Absolutely. Positive. At least I think so."

CANADA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Although Canada is perhaps best known throughout the world for its products of the field, forest and mine, manufacturing is a most important industry and provides an immense field for the investment of capital. Capital invested in Canadian manufactures in 1933, the latest year for which figures are available, totaled over four and a half billion dollars. Manufacturing in Canada enjoyed rapid growth in the early years of the century, influenced by the "boom" accompanying the opening up of the western provinces. It also expanded greatly under the stimulus of the war, and since then there has been again an immense expansion which is called for further large investments of capital.

In the last decade approximately \$1,300,000,000 of new capital has been absorbed by the manufacturing industries of the Dominion, and in the fifteen years since the annual census of industry was begun the growth of the industry has required investment of approximately two billion dollars of new capital. At the beginning of the present century the capital investment in Canadian manufactures was \$446,900,000, by 1905 it had risen to \$833,000,000 and by 1915, just after the war began, it had reached \$1,958,700,000. In 1923, when conditions had returned to normal after the war, the capital employed in Canadian manufacturing industries had reached \$3,380,300,000 and in 1933 it was \$4,689,300,000. In 1929 at the peak of the post-war boom the capital employed by the manufactures of Canada, including operating as well as fixed capital, was over five billion dollars.

A MAN'S PRAYER

Teach me that sixty minutes make an hour, sixteen ounces one pound and one hundred cents one dollar. Help me see to live that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, and unhampered by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain. Grant that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and that in earning it I may do unto others as I would have them do unto me. Defeat me in the jungle of tainted money and blind me to the faults of the other fellow but reveal to me my own. Guide me so that each night when I look across the dimpane table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal. Keep me young enough to laugh with little children and sympathetic enough to be considerate of old age. Then when comes the day of dazzling shades and the smell of flowers, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple—Here Lies A Man.

WAIT A MOMENT!

It wasn't a serious accident, yet as invariably happens in such cases, newspapers were produced in less than no time by all four concerned—the tram-driver and conductor, the policeman and the car owner.

Just as they were gathered together and were about to take particulars, however, a newsboy who was passing failed to see the serious side of the affair, and shouted: "Don't start yet, mates—I've lost the page!"

CANADA'S "TRAVEL WEALTH"

Of all the developments which have taken place in the present century, none has had a more marked effect on the standard of living than the evolution in transportation methods. The improvement in the older forms, such as railway and steamship, and newer modes, as furnished by the motor vehicle and the aeroplane, have revolutionized the speed and ease of travel. The automobile, in particular, has brought the "wealth of travel" practically within reach of all, and the increased effect to which people now enjoy the educational and recreational values of travel reflects the new and higher standards of living which prevail to-day.

Canada is a "travel wealthy" country, having over 1,100,000 motor vehicles—some for every ten inhabitants. If the motor vehicles of Canada were mustered out in one motor parade, with a hundred feet of highway allowed each vehicle, they would form a procession 20,000 miles long, and with a little crowding, utilizing trucks and buses, the whole population might be carried. Canada has about 400,000 miles of highways, which provide a splendid place of "travel wealth," and in addition to her own heavy motor traffic, an even greater motorcade of 3,261,848 automobiles from other countries travelled over the Dominion's highway systems during 1934.

Besides having the means of "travel wealth," Canada has been blessed by an indulgent nature with a wealth of travel attractions. There is the scenic beauty of the Maritimes, the old-world charm of Quebec, the world-famed Niagara and the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, to mention only some of the more outstanding, while in all the province countless lakes, rivers and forests provide unrivalled facilities for fishing, hunting, and summer and winter sports. From roadside camp to palatial hotel, from large modern cities to regions of almost primeval wilderness, the spender of "travel wealth" in Canada may take his choice.

Travellers from other lands are made welcome in Canada, and the policy of the Canadian Government is to make the movement of bona fide tourists crossing the border into Canada as free of "red tape" and restriction as possible.

W. T. PATTERSON R. O. Specialist in Eye Examination Orthoptic Treatments Prescriptions 108 Wyndham St. - Next to Loblaw's PHONE 2108 Quality - Accuracy - Service

TIME TABLES

Table with columns: Direction, Train Name, Time. Includes Canadian National Railways and Arrow Bus Schedule.

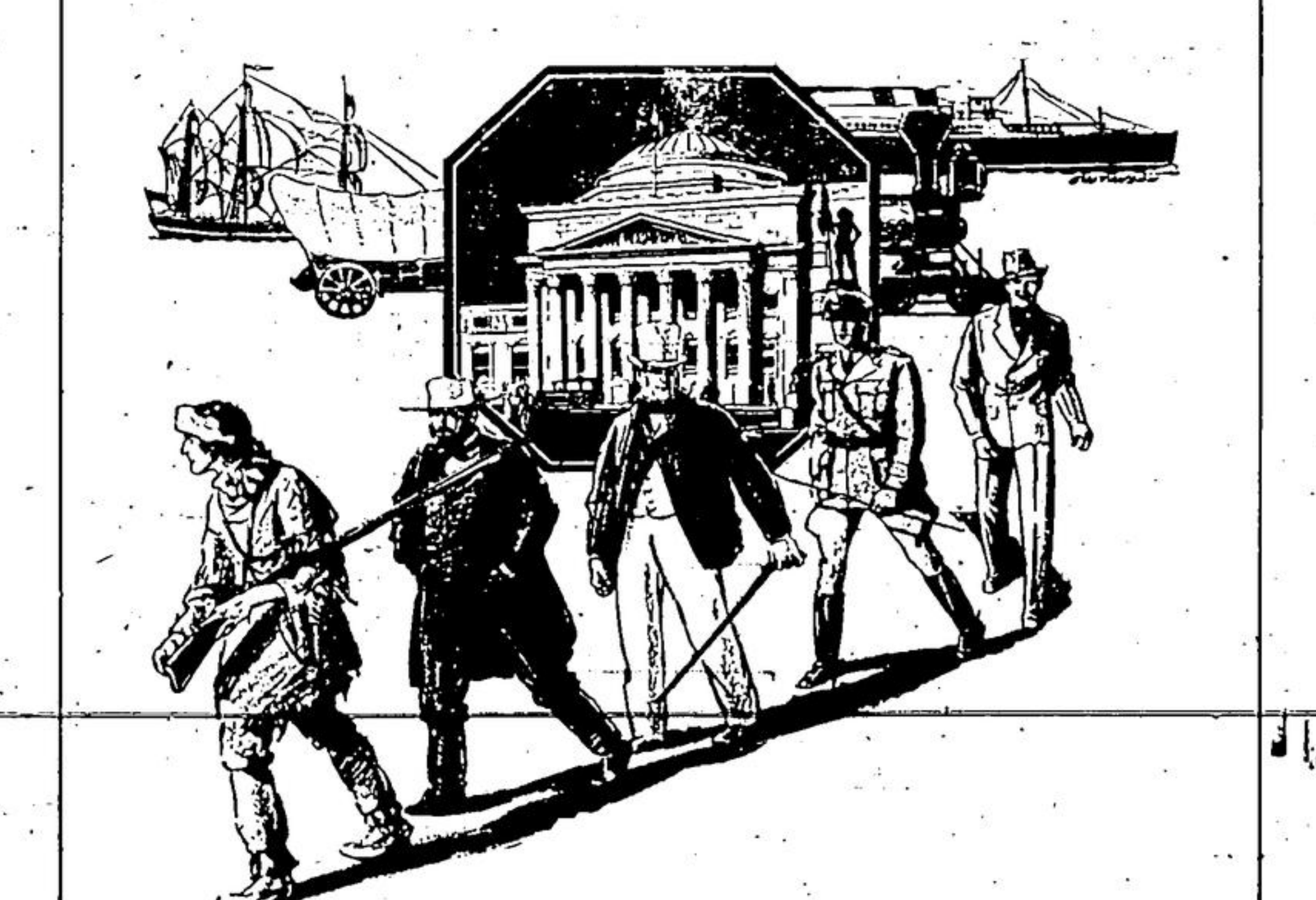


Table with columns: Direction, Time. Includes Arrow Bus Schedule and Itineraries Planned to All Points in Canada, United States & Mexico.

W. T. PATTERSON R. O. Specialist in Eye Examination Orthoptic Treatments Prescriptions 108 Wyndham St. - Next to Loblaw's PHONE 2108 Quality - Accuracy - Service

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LOOK OUT!

"Look here, Mrs. Murphy, why have you been hitting my little boy?" asked an extremely indignant mother. "I hit your boy because he was rude and called me a fat old pig!" retorted the other woman. "But, goodness me, Mrs. Murphy, you ought to know better than that. Hitting my son won't do you any good; you'll have to start dieting!"

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