SEPTEMBER.

I have seen spring; it is good to remem-Violets purple, and hedge-rows a-bloom have known summer, but now in Sep-Touches of sumac are lighting the Goldenrod gleams in the fields where the Lifted pale blossoms to welcome the

Thistledown whispers that play days are Branches are bent with the fruit of the tree.

I have known spring; far too sweet for forgetting. Song of the robin and flight of th

I have known summer; their beauty I shall remember the rose and But when the maple glows red as

Hearing the cricket announcers of fal shall be glad for the grace of Septem-

Thursday, September 28th, 1916

TWENTY YEARS, AGO

shown at the Pair last week sold for forty children to take their lunch with them.

news on Monday morning of the death your children eat and work? of his brother, Ptc. Frank Taylor, of the had enlisted in 1914 at Calgary, Alta.

overseas this fall. exhibitors. The shower, which fell at whatever they happen to have.

but this was not very manifest. "Old Home Day" gathering.

MARRIED tember 23rd, 1916, at St. Alban's Church, Acton, by the Rev. C. II. E. Smith, Eric, elder daughter of Mr.

RECORD GOLD PRODUCTION

Gold production in Canada during June set up a new high monthly recor: of 316,670 ounces, accounting for 11.4 per cent, of the entire world's output during that month. This compares with 308,942 ounces in May and 186,093 ounces in June, 1935. Canadian production for the first six months of the current year totalled 1,767,509 ounces, a gain of 16.3 per cent, over the corresponding period of a year ago. The average price of gold in Canadian funds, during June was \$35.09 per ounce, which gave the month's output a value of \$11,111,050.

Gold mining is the outstanding feature of Canada's mineral industry. Ranking third among the gold-producing countries of the world, the Dominion is now in the fourth phase of her goldmining history. Canada entered on her first important period of gold production with discoveries of placer gold in British Columbia in 1858, and of lode deposits in Nova Scotia in 1862. Up to 1805, the greater part of the gold produced in Canada was from British Columbia placers, though there was also a substantial production from lode mines in Scotia during this period, and Chaudlere placers, in Quebec, are estimated to have yielded about two million dollars in gold between 1860 and 1876.

The discovery of rich gravels on the Klondike River, in 1894 marked the beginning of a second period of intensive gold production in the Dominion, which reached its peak in 1900. Canada entered on her third important period of goldmining activity with the discovery of the Porcupine gold camp in' 1909, followed by that at Kirkland Lake in 1912. The beginning of the fourth and most important period may be dated from 1931. when Great Britain went off the gold standard. Since then the increased price of gold has caused unprecedented activity, not only in producing mines, but also in the search for and development of new prospects, and former producers which could not be worked at a profit when the price of gold was \$20.67 per fine ounce, but can be worked at present prices.

NIGERIA BUYING MORE

Nigeria, in West Africa, continues to show a recovery trend, trade returns for both imports and exports indicating a substantial improvement last year over the previous one. This is accounted for mainly by the continued rise in prices of West African produce, the chief products of Nigeria being palm kernels, groundnuts, palm oil, and socoa. Imports of Canadian products show an increase of 33 per cent. 1935 over the previous year, principally motor cars, lorries and parts, which increased nearly 100 per cent.; flour, canned fish, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. Canada moved from seventh to fifth piec. Total increase in imports from all countries amounted to 45 per cent, for the period under review. [The bulk of the imports come from Great Britain, followed by Germany, Empire countries, the United States, Norway, Japan, Italy, Holland, France.

Chronicles of Ginger Farm

Written Specially for The Acton Free Press GWENDOLYNE P. CLARKE

May I in this week's chronicle, be per mitted to write about files, schools and health protection, all timely topics at this time of the year. We all loathe flies don't we? We have screen doors and screen windows, we buy fly poison fly pads. We hang fly colls from the an ceiling in places where flies love to congregate. We spend time and energy flyhunting with a fly swatter. If a few odd-files appear on the dining-room tabl Month that is fairest and brightest of we whisk the food off quickly before it shall become contaminated by the germ carrying fly. We protect our food and our children and everything about us as much us we can from the household pest because we know it is an absolute menace to the good health of our family. And then we send our children to school Perhaps we live far enough away from the splendid dairy butter the school for it to be necessary for our Have you ever asked, or thought, about

45th Battalion, C.E.F. Private Taylor many schools throughout the Provinceor perhaps I should say of this section The 164th Battalion, at Camp Borden, of the Province, since it is the only part got ares started & was out riden & Pa is to be inspected to-day, with a view to with which I am familiar-where the deciding upon their fitness for going children sit at their school studies, absolutely pestered and tormented with the . A Few Fall Pair Notes - Mr. C. C. germ-laden house files? Boys and girls I snickered & had to dodge. Speight had a splendid exhibit of Gra- worry and scratch and fidget, their atfanolas. Messrs. Johnstone & Co. made tempt at studying continually interrupta very attractive exhibit of furniture, ed by the biting and irritation of this Band was greatly admired, both for the even worse. The files by this time are splendid music and their natty appear- ready for a good meal and they literally ance. The poultry shelter erected for the swarm around the children as they un-Pair was very favorably regarded by the wrap their sandwiches and cookies or

noon, laid the dust very effectively. The You and I would not tolerate such attendance was a triffe below last year's, | conditions in our own home! We could not see our family eat food that wa Fair Day visitors were numerous. In first, literally black with flies. And ye an the flies that worry us at home are our own files, as it wore. Before they get into our house and alight on our food, BUTCHER-WHITE-On Saturday, Sep- they probably have not been visiting away from home, neither swarming around a neighbor's garbage can nor to Wm. White, to Alfred Butcher, of visit in the sick-room of a person suffering from an infectious disease. But in our Public Schools, both rural and urban we know how often a child attend: school before it is known he is suffering from an infectious disease. But files do the well, they fly from one to another, spreading coughs, colds, tuberculosis and infectious diseases, peculiar to the average school child. Nor does this state of affairs pertain to Public Schools alone We find the same condition in our High Schools-or at least in some of them. don't wish to make any sweeping statements-there may be schools which are adequately protected against the fly menace, but I have yet to hear of them

Surely in this enlightened age, something might be done in our schools to keep out the swarms of files which are an irritation to the children at work as well as a menace to their health. Windows and doors must of necessity be kept open but could not the Trustees of each school see to it that screen doors are provided for the main entrance and fitted acreens for the windows most commonly used? Surely this much could be

We know the cost of education is high enough-far be it from me to suggest anything to raise it-but methinks the

day, finding myself short of fly poison, himself what others may think or say, or the-file? - Not a bit, but it nearly killed | Long.

"So be warned by my lot" and don't use formalin as a fly spray, either in schools or at home.

Our son has just told me he knows of one school-a country school, not so very far from here-where the windows have been screened with mosquito netting. Hats off to whoever was responsible, say PRODUCTS FROM CANADA I, and may there be others.

SLATS DIARY BY OLIVER N. WARREN

Sunday: Last nite Ma made me take bath & sed be sure & get good & dry before retireing & not to forget my neck & ears. I diddent. Diddent get them wet in the 1st place.

Monday: Well, sokol is began. The 1st thing are teecher done was to tell us kids to try & no are weekness and a voide So I am in a quon dary. Jane is mine & dunno if I can shake her.

Tuesday: Are ford woodent start up down & there Pa standen up & his Ma sed to him it otto hurt him to see his Pa holden a strap & he replide & sed not on a st. car. I xpect I no what he ment. Or was thinken about.

of pie recent & sed to Pa today the felloe | 1825, followed by the Welland Canal in has ben senden his frends here ever sense. Pa sed mebby its his enemys. Ma lookt mad & sed dont try & get the jurtidiction of the Dominion Gov-Pa hushed up & sed no moar.

dedate for sum offis & Unkel Hen sed canals proper being about 510., Expenhe got sick at it. Pa sed he xpected ditures on canals have exceeded 240 Mister Gillem smoked 1 of them segars million dollars. he as handen to the men voters. Or segurets he was given the dames.

to yot for they. Why doant they change tion to transportation. -Agricultural Do you know that there are many, the partle names then says yorse trooley. sublime and etc whatever that is. We and oil being carried on the water. sed we must stop a while becos the ingen | 1,500,000 HUNGARYAN WASPS was too hot. Ma up & ad vised him to shut off the steem & it wood be obkay.

FARM CLUB WORK

One of the most progressive and encouraging movement; in Canadian agriculture is club organization for farm bo,s and girls. This work, which is directed by Dominion and Provincial Departmen of Aggiculture and Extension Departments of the Agricultural Colleges, 13 consolidated and co-ordinated through the agency of the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. The movement is national in its scope and out-

Club work for farm boys and girls, which began in Canada about twentyfive years ago, has been grdually developed and improved until it now occupies a prominent position in the agricultural extension programs of the Departments of Agriculture in all the provinces. It is designed to develop interest in the farm and in farm life; to provide a practical not discriminate between the sick and education in agriculture and home economics; to improve farm practices; to encourage the use of better live stock and seed, and to train young people for citizenship in their respective districts National or interprovincial club contests are conducted annually by the Canadian Council, in conjunction with the Royal Winter Pair, at Toronto. In 1935 six projects, including dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine, poultry, seed grain, and seed potatoes. Were included in the contest program, and sixty-four members or thirty-two teams of two members each competed, representing every province in the Dominion.

In 1935 there were 30,282 members enrolled in 1.900 active boys' and girls' clubs in Canada. The rate of progress in point of numbers enrolled is indicated by comparison with the figures for 1931. when there were 1,215 clubs with 31,142

HONESTY OF PURPOSE

A man's greatness lies not in wealth cost of a few window screens would be a and station, as the vulgar believe, nor very small outlay compared with the yet in his intellectual capacity, which is money we spend in taxes for some of the often associated with the meanest moral unnecessary frills of our modern educa- character, the most abject servility to those in high places, and arrogance to And now of course you will think we the poor and lowly; but a man's true have no flies-at Ginger Parm. I wish greatness lies in the consciousness of an it were true! We certainly have files, honest purpose in life, founded on a just and plenty of them, but so far there is estimate of himself and everything else. still room for us in the house as well, on frequently self-examination and a The flies that board with us are a very steady obedience to the rule which he hardy species, as I can prove. The other knows to be right, without troubling I added to it a small quantity of formalin, whether they do, or do not, that which I sprayed it into the air. . Did it harm he thinks and says and does .- George

WHY HE WAS AFRAID

Rich Father - "What's the matter. daughter?" Daughter-"I want you to get me one

of those Russian Princes." Father-"I can arrange that all right, my dear. I was afraid you might wnt a baseball pitcher, a movie hero or a champion pugilist."

CANADA'S INLAND WATERWAYS

Canada's systems of canals and inland waterways are among the most remarkble in the world. Before the period of extensive railway- construction, which commenced for Canada in the 1850's, the water routes, more especially, the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Ottawa, were the chief avenues of trans-

portation. These routes were interrupted at certain points, necessitating portages, and to eliminate the toll of unloading, transporting and reloading at the portages the canals of Canada were Canals were the earliest large transportation works in Canada. One of the first locks was constructed by the Hud-

son's Bay Company at Sault Stc. Marie. Another was built at the Lachine Rapids Wednesday: Ma give a tramp a peece on the St. Lawrence above Montreal in 1829 to overcome the obstacle of Niagara Falls. To-day there are ten canals under smart. Nature never entended it. Then ernment, by means of which a total waterway of 1,846 miles has been opened Thursday: Mister Gilleni is a " can to navigation, the actual mileage of the

Commercial vessels made nearly 30,000 passages through the Canadian canals Friday: Y see in the paper whair it says | last year and carried about 18 million the Ripumlikans says all the noodeclers tons of freight. While this is less than a woln to vote for them & the nee- one-quarter the freight carried by the Mr. James H. Taylor received the sad the condition of the school in which deelrs says all th Ripuplikans is a goin rallways, it is a very important contribu-Saturday: Mas ignorants about fords a followed by mine products, much coal

BROUGHT TO CANADA

Canada played host recently to million and a half Hungarian wasps, which were collected in Hungary by two hundred, farmers in the space of one of the Canadian National Express. Discovered by Dr. K. Morris, of the Institute of Entomology, London, England, the wasps are known as Lirrium Sertifier and were brought to Canada for the purpose of killing off insects that prey on crops. a case of bug cat bug. The wasps when they arrived were in the cocoon stage and on hatching out will be turned loose to do their stuff. They reached London from Budapest by air express and thence by stramer across the Atlantic.

NOT IN STOCK

Shoe Salesman-"As a matter of fact. madam, we have no shoes that are large on the inside and small on the outside."

Gallant Blind Newlyweds Amaze London Neighbours

Mrs. Smith. Manages Housekeeping without assistance



BY CHARLES E. CARRUTHERS Central Press Canadian Correspondent

London, Ont., Sept. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith were married and moved to their beauti- dust specks off waxed floors? Mrs. fully appointed apartment their Smith does it and has time left neighbors began to plan little wayslover for sewing and reading her

have discovered that there isn't a ling some pop bottles exploded and newly-weds. They are perfectly in-reyes. He became totally blind. dependent and the manner in which the young bride keeps house his natural aptitude for music.

They've wondered about strings in Mrs. Smith amazes her friends with There is none. Just a lovely happily.

kitchen with a stove that has a singing kettle (it was the gift of a blind friend

Met in School for Blind How can anyone born blind keep

As he grew older he developed

and broil the steaks as she can? his daily work at a cigar stand. the kitchen to guide her from the her genius as a housekeeper. At table to the stove. There are no night the couple come down their string: They've asked about some walk arm-in-arm. They greet their signposts for blind eyes to follow, neighbors and go on chatting

TIME TABLES

AT ACTON

CANADIAN NATIONAL-RAILWAYS Geing East Daily, except Sunday 6.16 a.m. Dally, except Sunday 10.07 a.m.

Daily, except Sunday 6.13 p.m. Sunday only 7.19 p.m. Going West Dally, except Sunday 8.50 a.m. Daily, except Sunday 2.23 p.m. Dally, except Sunday 7.04 p.m. Sunday only 11.26 p.m.

STANDARD TIME



EFFECTIVE MAY 3rd, 1936 LEAVE WESTBOUND 9.45 a.m - 12.15 p.m. - 2.15 p.m. - 4.15 p.m. - 6.15 p.m. - 9.15

STANDARD TIME LEAVE EASTBOUND

5.30 u.m. - 8.10 u.m. - 11.20 a.m. - 2.10 p.m. - 4.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. — 9.00 p.m. TTINERARIES PLANNED TO

p.m. - 11.35 p.m.

ALL POINTS IN CANADA. UNITED STATES & MEXICO

Consult Local Agent WILES' RESTAURANT Central Ontario Bus Lines TORONTO

INSURANCE

FIRE, CAR, ACCIDENT SICKNESS, ETC.

E. HARROP

REPRESENTATIVE Gore District Mutual

Norwich Union Canadian Fire Insurance

The Alliance Assurance Co. The Camalty of Calcada Amurance

Company The Merchants Casualty Co. The Portage-la-Prairie Mutual

Another General Strike Threatens Winnipeg



at that guy", shouts a striking furriers enter the fourth he resents the actions of the other. striker whilst a burly cop lays a re- week of picketing. The "scab" is The strikers threaten to call another straining hand on him. Winnipeg is indicated by the arrow and the ex- general strike in Winnipeg which a ginning to see a little action as the pression on his face indicates that recalls the crisis of 1910.

What's the News?..

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MUGGS AND SKEETER







