The Acton Free Press

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1921

## "SOMEONE TO CARE"

The greatest gift that is given to man
Is someone to care;
When you hope and dream, when you work and plan
Someone to care;
Someone to care when the day is long,
Someone to care when you're glad with song,
When the world goes right, when the world goes wrong,
Someone to care.

You can see the top of the highest hill
With someone to care;
You can see the good, you can hear the ill
With someone to care;
The dark may come or the gale may sting,
But whatever the day or night may bring,
You still are blessed with a sweeter thing,
Someone to care.

For never a loss will seem a loss
With someone to care;
And never a cross will seem a cross
With someone to care;
Someone to care when your heart is sad,
Someone to care when your heart is glad;
The ones who won were the ones who had
Someone to care.

We need not gold if we had but this—
Someone to care;
We shall have our joy though the goal we miss,
With someone to care.
If there be but one with a faith that's true,
That love will lift and bring you through—
Someone to care.
For what is the use of it all without
Someone to care.

## THE GIRL WHO IS TEACHABLE

A woman who was very successful in the business world had engaged a girl of about eighteen years as one of her employees. A friend of the girl's one day asked:

"How is Hilda Blank getting on in her position?"

"She is doing very well for an inexperienced girl. She knows nothing about the business but there is this in her favor: she is teachable. There is always hope for a girl who is teachable."

It is no doubt true that many young people have been unsatisfactory in their positions because they were not teachable. They have been, in some instances, too indolent mentally and physically to try to learn, and in other instances they have been unwise enough to think that they knew much more than they did. Self-confessed ignorance is better than affected knowledge when one is really ignorant. It is always wise to say frankly, "I do not know," when one is ignorant. The affection of that which is not real never contributes to one's success. People who affect are seldom teachable. The "I know it all" air has been a hindrance to many a young person's advancement in life. Bigotism is the foe of the open mind. Some of the wisest people in the world are as teachable as little children. The greatest scholars in the world are always ready to admit that there is much that they can be taught. It is the self-conceited who are not teachable. Show me a truly modest young woman or man and I will show you one who is willing to learn. The most intelligent people I have ever known have been the most teachable. One of the most efficient young women I have ever known says laughingly that she did not know "a blessed thing" about the business she is in when she began her work, but she entered upon it resolutely determined to know all about it in time. When you read of a person rising from some position of obscurity and even poverty to a position of wealth and influence you can set it down as a fact that that person has been teachable.—Robert Raymond.

## FINANCIAL RESULTS OF PROHIBITION

The more than 600 savings banks of the country for the year ended June 30 last, showed increased deposits and an increased number of depositors over the previous fiscal year.

This, says the controller of currency, reveals "unanticipated conditions considering the unfavorable situation existing throughout the country."

Most of these savings banks are in the New England States where there has been much unemployment.

These 622 banks on June 30 had deposits aggregating $5,575,181,000 credited to 9,619,260 depositors, showing an average deposit account of $579.59. As compared with the previous year these aggregate deposits increased $389,860,000, the number of depositors increased 174,9333, and the average deposit account increased $30.45.

In other words, there was 1.84 per cent. increase in the number of depositors, and 7.49 per cent. gain in deposits.

As the controller says in his report on these banks, the figures reveal "unanticipated conditions." The New England States constitute the great mill section of the country. During at least a part of this period many mills were closed and many more were running on short time. In practically all of them wages were reduced and yet in spite of depression, unemployment and reduction of wages, deposits and depositors increased.

What is the explanation?

It can be given in one word—Prohibition.

This is the only logical explanation. Millions of dollars which formerly was spent for liquor and for the enrichment of brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers, is now going into savings banks.

Babson, Vanderlip and other accepted authorities agree that greatest economic asset which has come to this country in a generation is Prohibition, and these New England savings banks prove their claim, even in a period of stagnation, such as the country has not witnessed in years.—The Issue.

## WONDER OF THE AMAZON

Only the mariner can tell the place where the Amazon really has its mouth, because the opening it has made in the eastern coast of South America is so wide that it extends over 100 miles. A long distance before one comes to the mouth of the river, however, one is really sailing on the waters of the Amazon, because they force their way so far out into the ocean. They say that 300 miles out at sea, off the mouth of the Amazon, you can hoist a bucketful of fresh water out of the ocean from the deck of a ship, such is the quantity of water that flows from that gigantic basin. Long after you have entered the actual river, and have its banks to north and south of you, if you are in midstream you will still be out of sight of land—such is the breadth of the vast channel. The river stretches far into the ocean, and far up the country. Take a map of South America and look out a place called Iquitos. It lies four-fifths of the way across the continent from east to west. Yet from Iquitos there is a fortnightly service of ocean-going steamers to Europe which descend some 3,000 miles of the river before they reach the sea. —Chambers' Journal.

Some of the events of the last week or so have taken me away back to the old days again and just as I was thinking about such old pioneers as Bert Davidson's grandfather, and Asa Hall, his neighbor, and Jimmie Cameron and some more of those old citizens we used to look up to, I stumbled across that red school minute book, which I told you some months ago commenced its record away back in 1842.

Well, I've given once in a while items of historical interest from this old book. This week I opened it at the annual school meeting of 1855, and this is the way the minutes are recorded:

"Meeting convened in Acton, in the township of Esquesing, this tenth day of January, A. D., 1855, according to public notice. Alexander Grant, Esquire, was called to the chair, and Alexander McPhee, teacher, to act as secretary.

"It was moved by Isaac Stauffer, seconded by Malcolm Kennedy, that Asa Hall, Esquire, be elected a trustee for this school section in place of Isaac Snyder, whose term of office has now expired.—Carried."

Notice, will you, the deference paid to the magistrates in those far back days. Alex. Grant and Asa Hall were both Justices of the Peace and were always honored with the title "Esquire" after their names wherever they might be recorded.

Isaac Stauffer, who made the above resolution, was the father of nineteen children. It's no wonder he attended the school meetings.

"Moved by Thomas Moore, Sr., seconded by Duncan Kennedy, Sr., that two shillings and six pence, currency, per quarter, or ten pence currency, a month, be the rateable charge on each scholar for the current year.—Carried."

Those were the days when we had to take our school fees to the teacher on the first of every month, or he sent us home for them. Those fees went toward the teacher's salary, and this was what he lived on until the Government grants came in.

The Thomas Moore, who moved the resolution about the fees, was the first settler on the R. L. Johnston farm. He went there about ten years before this meeting was held. For far the Free Press editor might not recognize the old gentleman, I'll venture to inform him that Thomas Moore was his estemed grandfather.

Moved by James Cameron, seconded by Thomas Davidson, that non-resident pupils be charged seven shillings and six pence, currency, per quarter, on entering their names on the Teacher's Register, always in advance. —Carried."

You see, there was the same trouble about non-residents then as there is now. You will notice they "soaked" them pretty well, too. Say, if Isaac Stauffer's nineteen had been non-residents, wouldn't the fees have staggered the old chap. Whew! £36, 10, 4 a year. Say, I wonder if Isaac could have got that much for his whole crop in those days; when wheat sold for two or three shillings, and you could buy the best chicken in the barn yard for a shilling.

James Cameron lived on the farm where Henry Wardlaw now is, and Thomas Davidson was Charlie's father, and lived where Charlie and Bert and their families reside

At the annual meeting of the next year at which Jacob Snyder, Isaac's father, presided, Abram Matthews, the father of our veteran postmaster, James Matthews, was elected a trustee for three years.

A motion was presented by John Zimmerman, seconded by Malcolm Kennedy, that no scholars from other school sections be admitted for the current year. This was carried.

They evidently had trouble, with the increase in population, in providing accommodation for the pupils of their own section.

In 1857 our first minister was inducted in the old Presbyterian Church, Rev. John McLaughlin, and being interested in education he put in an appearance at the annual school meeting that year.

Upon motion of Asa Hall, seconded by James Cameron, Mr. McLaughlin was made chairman of the meeting. At this meeting Dr. McGarvin, the new doctor who had settled here just the year before, was honored by being made a school trustee, and—James Broley was appointed teacher. Mr. Broley later became a Methodist preacher, and afterwards came back and married one of his former scholars, Maria Matthews, a daughter of Abram Matthews.

Doctor McGarvin was afterward chairman of the Board. Twenty years later he got into the Council of the newly-incorporated village, and finally was elected Reeve and a member of the County Council. The Doctor never took municipal matters very seriously. There was little midnight oil burned during his tenure of office, and it is on record that he got through the year he was Reeve of Acton with exactly four meetings. There wasn't much money spent in those days. They were the "good old times" when we worried along with ten mills on the dollar on a low assessment, for our taxes.

In 1858 W. H. Storey, having settled in Acton as a harness maker and saddler, became interested in the school. He moved and Malcolm Kennedy seconded, that Thomas Marshall be trustee. The school fees were that year reduced from two shillings and six pence to 10 pence per month.

At the meeting the next year Sidney Smith, Sr., was made a trustee, and upon motion of Duncan Kennedy and Charles Symon the trustees were authorized to invest $20 from the Clergy Reserve Fund for the purchase of school maps, etc. This is the first time the records refer to money in terms of dollars instead of pounds.

It was at the meeting of 1859 that things began to be doing. Alex. Grant, Esquire, was made chairman, and H. A. Graham, the new teacher, acted as secretary.

"It was moved by Nelson McGarvin, M. D., seconded by Edward Nicklin, that we purchase a new school site for this section."

The motion was carried and Edward Nicklin, Robert Kennedy, Charles Symon, Asa Hall and James Cameron were appointed a committee to purchase the site, and they were instructed that it must not be more than an acre nor less than three-quarters of an acre in extent.

This was when it was found the little cottage school on the lawn in front of the Presbyterian Church was too small. The site selected was the present site of our Public and High Schools. Twice since that date of sixty-two years ago has the school grounds been enlarged, and four times has the original stone building, erected the next year, been enlarged and remodelled.

In 1860 William Allan, Esquire, who was both a magistrate and a military captain, was elected chairman of the annual meeting.

Two trustees were elected. Dr. McGarvin, whose term had expired was re-elected. Thomas Marshall, the shoemaker, for some reason resigned. B. B. Johnson, father of Mrs. Little, was elected in his stead.

The matter of admission of outside pupils was again a vexed question. Asa Hall and James Cameron moved that no pupils from other schools be admitted. Dr. McGarvin and Malcolm Kennedy moved in amendment that they be admitted. The amendment carried.

There had manifestly been some financial difficulty with the teacher of the previous year, judging from this resolution:

"Moved by Charles Symon, seconded by Samuel Lightheart, that all those residents in this section who hold receipts and contra accounts on account of rate bill against the late teacher, H. A. Graham, be excepted from further payment, when the same is made satisfactory to the Trustees, and that all such as have neither receipts nor accounts shall pay the several sums due."

W. H. Storey was the secretary of this meeting.

Next year Charles T. Hill was elected a trustee, and Oliver Loxler fathered a motion making the fee for each scholar one shilling a month.

It was evidently very difficult for those business men and citizens to get into the way of adopting the American decimal currency which had supplanted the English currency of pounds, shillings and pence by order of parliament.

At the annual meeting of 1862, John Speight was elected chairman, and W. H. Storey secretary. P. H. Corrigill was appointed auditor. Robert Kennedy was elected a trustee for the first time.

The meeting had quite a field day in fixing the pupils' fees.

"Moved by Andrew Morison, seconded by Samuel Lightheart, that the fee be seven pence halfpenny per month.—Lost."

"Moved by James Cameron, seconded by Charles Symon, that the fee be fixed at one shilling currency.—Lost."

"Moved by Duncan Kennedy, seconded by Charles Tubby, that the rate be fixed at nine pence currency.—Lost."

"Moved by Thomas Moore, seconded by Jacob Snyder, that the rate be fixed at one shilling and three pence. —Carried."

"Moved by Andrew Morison, seconded by James Cameron, that the bill presented by Duncan Kennedy, Jr., be paid.—Carried."

This Duncan Kennedy, Jr., was a mason and plasterer. He was the father of our own John R. Kennedy of to-day.

The year 1863 was an epoch in the history of Acton School. This was the year when the noted teacher, educationist, author and Inspector, became the principal of Acton School. The engagement really dated from October 15, 1862, but Mr. Little commenced his duties on January 1, 1863. The salary agreed upon was $500 per annum. But I will, perhaps next week, reproduce the agreement between Mr. Little and the Trustees. This sixty-year old piece of history is well worth passing on.

At this meeting on January 14, 1863, Capt. Allan was chairman, and Mr. Little the new teacher, was appointed secretary.

Dr. McGarvin was elected trustee for the third successive term.

Daniel Livingston and Asa Hall moved the adoption of Mr. Corrigill's annual report.

The school fee was first fixed on a dollars and cents basis at this meeting.

Thomas Perryman wanted the rate fixed at 12½ cents.

George Gibbs and Wm. Kane advocated that it be made a free school.

Dr. McGarvin moved a rate of 12½c. per month for all the months of the year, excepting August, and that the month of August be free.

This idea caught the meeting and the motion passed.

John Speight and Hugh Mann moved that all other expenses of the school be defrayed by a tax imposed on the rateable property of the section. This was adopted.

Say, those were the good old days. Do we all realize how much we owe to our fathers, and to the pioneer settlers of this community, for the splendid foundations they laid for the education of the successive generations? They were surely men of vision. And this is manifested in the engagement of Robert Little as teacher, at probably the highest salary then being paid in Halton County.

No more this time.

*The Old Man*

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF AFTER MARRIAGE

"You love me no longer," said a bride of a few months to her better-half in his gown and slippers.

"Why do you say that, Pussy?" he asked, quietly, removing a cigar from his lips.

"You do not caress me or call me pet names, you no longer seek so anxiously for my company," was the tearful answer.

"My dear," continued the aggravating wretch, "did you ever notice a man running after a car? How he does run!—over stones, through mud, regardless of everything till he reaches the car, and he seizes hold and swings on. Then he quietly seats himself and reads his paper."

"And what does that mean?"

"An illustration, my dear. The car is as important to the man after he gets in as when he is chasing it, but the manifestation is no longer called for. I would have shot any one who put himself in my way when in pursuit of you, as I would now shoot any one who would come in between us; but as a proof of my love you insist on my running after the car."

## AGAINST BABY-SOOTHERS

"Absolutely," said Dr. Charles J. Hastings, medical officer of health, of Toronto, when asked if he was in favor of legislation similar to that introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies to prohibit the sale of and manufacture of babies' rubber comforts and the use of sugar soothers.

"It is a most excellent piece of legislation. Are parents going to take the chance of ruining the future careers of their children? So far as soothing syrups are concerned they interfere with the functions and organs of the body. They have a more or less permanent effect in many cases.

"So far as the rubber nipple is concerned, it keeps up a constant stimulation of the mouth, a constant flow and secretion of the saliva, which impairs the digestion of the child. It causes deformities in the mouth and the upper jaw, interfering with the protection of the teeth while the mouth is still more or less soft."

## Visited Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon

### Miss Margaret Bennett and Other Canadian Teachers on a Thanksgiving Trip

A very interesting letter was received last week from Miss Margaret Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bennett, Lake Avenue, who is spending the year on the teaching staff of London, England, schools. Like others of the Canadian teachers who are teaching this year in London, Miss Bennett has been allotted to east-end schools, many of which are in the slums and attend by the children of foreigners.

The Thanksgiving holiday afforded a fine opportunity for an out-of-town tour to historical points. Miss Bennett, with seventy-seven other teachers, presumably all Canadians, comprised a party which visited Oxford University and a number of the colleges in the quadrangle there, under the guidance of Miss C. M. H. Burrows, Principal of the Home Students of Oxford.

They were received by the Pro-Vice Chancellor and Sir Herbert Warren. After enjoying Saturday and Sunday at Oxford they proceeded on Monday morning to Stratford-on-Avon. Here, after being received by the Mayor they visited Shakespeare's birthplace, the Church, Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's Memorial Theatre, and other points. The party drove on Tuesday morning to Warwick Castle, Kenilworth, Kenilworth Castle and Coventry. The outing was greatly enjoyed, and made a glorious week-end for the visiting teachers.

Miss Bennett says: "The journey down to Oxford from London was through beautiful country, although I really think it hasn't much on Canada, as the leaves do not show the autumnal tints, so beautiful on our Canadian trees. The Virginia Creeper is about the only vine or tree with much color."

The teachers contemplate taking a trip to the continent during the Christmas holidays.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF VENTILATION

At this time of the year, when there is a tendency to close windows and congregate indoors, it is important that proper ventilation be carried out in the interest of personal and community health. Cold weather is always attended by an increase in prevalence of respiratory diseases, which during the last few years have reached the first place among the chief causes of death. There is no more effective preventative measure against the winter diseases than that of proper ventilation.

Attention is called to the ventilation of homes, offices, workshops, places of amusement, and every other place of indoor assembly. In the home every room should be thoroughly aired by opening the windows when not occupied, if only for a short period of time each day. A constant supply of fresh air is required in the bedroom during the night. The windows may be lowered from the top and raised from the bottom, depending upon the clemency of the weather.

In offices, workshops, and schools, the rooms should be thoroughly aired during the lunch period when the occupants are out. By such procedure, the stagnant atmosphere is thoroughly removed and the room is refilled with fresh, cool, invigorating air. In crowded factories and assembly halls, where window ventilation is not sufficient, there should be installed an adequate system of supply and exhaust fans to cause a free and continuous circulation of fresh air.

## YOUR RATION OF AIR

We consume a great many things to keep our bodies going.

Of what do we consume the greatest amount? Food? Water? No; air is the thing that we need in the greatest quantities.

"Oh, air," you say; "but air weighs nothing." Doesn't it! Each of us uses more than thirty pounds of air every day. A man may live well on three pounds of food and four or five pounds of liquid, but the air he breathes weighs four times as much as his food and drink put together.

Every time we breathe we draw thirty cubic inches of air into our lungs; supposing that we take fifteen breaths a minute for the twenty-four hours of the day, we use no less than 648,000 cubic inches of air, which would weigh over thirty pounds. One day's supply of air for one human being would be sufficient to fill 1,125 two-gallon petrol tins; a year's supply would weigh more than five tons.

A small room in which a gas-stove or a fire is lighted soon becomes stuffy because a great deal of air is consumed in burning anything. Quite a small fire will use in an hour more than a man breathes in a whole day.

A gas or coal fire needs about fifty pounds of air every hour, or more than a ton of air every four days!

You can see now why it is so necessary to keep windows open. Proper ventilation means a continuous supply of fresh air. Sitting in a stuffy room means starving the body of the thing which it needs most.—Tit Bits.

## SOME ADVERTISER!

One of the most effective advertisements we ever heard of was written by our friend Dick Haughton. Dick had a car that he wanted to sell, and he prepared a want-ad, setting forth what a bargain he was prepared to offer the lucky man who first took advantage of the opportunity.

When Dick reached the newspaper office to insert the ad, he read it over once more, hesitated—and decided not to sell the car after all. His advertisement convinced him that he would be foolish to part with so desirable a car. He had sold himself on his own advertisement.—Exchange.

Regarding the Truth—"De truth ain't allus easy to git at," said Uncle Eben. "A man kin sometimes say sumpin' in half a minute dat he can't explain in five years."

## A PERILOUS JOURNEY TO COLLEGE

Probably no other college freshman girl in America has lived through such trying experiences as fell to the lot of a young Russian girl who entered school at Simmons this fall. The girl's name is Vera Ivanova. At five minutes' notice she and her mother were driven from their home in Russia. They had no chance to say good-by to friends or relatives, or to gather clothing and food for their journey. Their wanderings from Russia led them to Odessa, Constantinople, and other crowded and plague-stricken cities of the Near East. Wherever they went, Miss Ivanova's mother, a physician, set to work to do her best at helping relieve suffering. In neutral places they had to stand in line for hours in order to obtain a loaf of bread. Finally, through the kindness of American friends, Vera Ivanova was placed on a ship bound for America. And now she is safely installed at Simmons College, the school of her own choice. She says she selected this college because over in Europe she heard that Simmons taught girls how to earn their own living, and that that is what she wants to be able to do. She is the recipient of a scholarship which provides for four years of study, so her education is assured. Her American classmates envy her the fact that she is master of six languages.

## HOW LONG DO YOU SLEEP?

Many notable instances are on record of early riding among great men, although, strangely enough, this excellent habit seems to be going out of favor.

M. Clemenceau is at his desk every morning while most of his fellow-countrymen are still in the land of Nod, and the same may be said of Edison, who, when in the throes of a mechanical problem, finds two or three hours sleep sufficient for his needs.

Napoleon could stay up late and get up early, a gift possessed by Mr. Lloyd George, who is said to be able to go to sleep almost at once.

Lord Reading, when at the Bar, was never in bed after 4 a. m., while at one time Lord Haldane allowed himself only four hours sleep.

## EASY EXERCISE

An officer on board ship was drilling his men.

"I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now, commence."

After a short time one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.

"If you please, sir," was the answer, "I'm coasting."

**Buckley Giving Away Over 100,000 Bottles**

**The chief of cold killers to slay every cold in existence.**

The hour has struck! Coughs, colds and bronchitis must surrender! Thousands of free bottles of Buckley's Bronchitis Mixture will prove to sufferers everywhere that it is the most successful method ever discovered for combating these germs. To convince you of that what over 200,000 people are saying about this remedy is absolutely true, exchange the coupon below at any of the drug stores listed for your bottle. You'll be so agreeably surprised with the test that you will proceed at once with the regular size in order to complete the miraculous work of totally destroying your cold. Right here and now fill in the coupon.

W. K. BUCKLEY, Limited, Manufacturing Chemists
142 Bloor Street — Toronto

—COUPON—

Free trial Buckley's Bronchitis Mixture. This coupon will not be accepted if presented by a child.

Name .....

Address .....

Druggist's Name .....

Sold in Acton by
A. T. BROWN

**Save Money**

By having coal delivered direct from car to your bin. One car each of Egg, Stove and Nut sizes.

**Will Arrive in a Few Days**

| | |
|---|---|
| Egg size, direct off car | $15.00 |
| Egg size, from sheds .... | 15.50 |
| Stove size, direct off car | 15.50 |
| Stove size, from sheds.. | 16.00 |
| Nut size, direct off car.. | 15.50 |
| Nut size, from sheds..... | 16.00 |
| Pea size, from sheds ..... | 12.50 |

Half ton lots 25c. extra.

Leave Orders with Norman McLeod.

**J. B. Mackenzie**
ACTON Yards GEORGETOWN

**Ours is the Christmas Gift Shop!**

Now is the time to do your Christmas shopping. From our great new stock of Christmas merchandise you can combine gift-giving with practical economy. Give practical gifts this year.

FOR LADIES

We have a full line of voile, silk, crepe de chene, georgette, and tricolette blouses at moderate prices.

Ladies' woollen scarfs, in various colors.

Ladies' plaid skirts, both plain and box pleated, at reasonable prices.

Woollen sweaters and pull-overs are always a welcome gift.

Ladies' silk lustertly hosiery, full-fashioned, back seamed, in beautiful gift boxes.

FOR MEN

Beautiful ties in fancy gift boxes.

Irish shirts with fancy striped effects.

All-wool sweaters and pull-overs.

Wool, cashmere and silk socks, in various colors.

Arm-bands and braces in gift boxes.

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR ALL.

WE STOCK BETTER GOODS AT A LOWER PRICE

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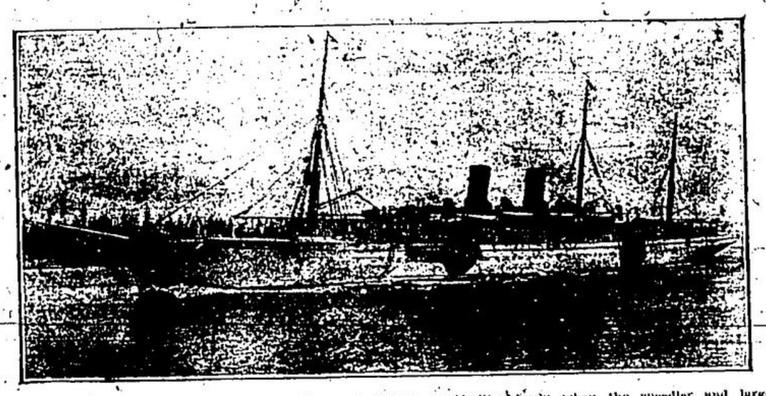
**L. Starkman** - STARKMAN BLOCK Acton Ontario

## A GRAND OLD SEA EMPRESS



When the Empress of Japan sailed from Vancouver for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong a short time ago, she started on her one hundred and fifty-fifth voyage. A voyage in steamship parlance is a round trip, or, in other words, until the ship returns to her home port again. The distance from Vancouver to Hong Kong is 7,291 miles, or a total of 14,582 miles to be covered on each voyage. When the Empress of Japan arrived at the port of Vancouver, she established a record for Trans-Pacific voyages. With the completion of her one hundred and fifty-fourth voyage, the Empress of Japan had covered 2,500,000 miles in the Canadian Pacific service, or equal to nearly one hundred times around the globe. In computing this record, there is not taken into account her four years' war service.

The Empress of Japan was built at the yards of the Naval Construction and Armaments Company at Barrow-on-Furness, and arrived at Vancouver in 1891. She is a steel twin-screw steamship, three masts, two funnels, of 6,060 tons, is 455.6 feet in length, 51.2 feet in breadth, and 32.1 feet in depth, 100 A-1 according to Lloyd's Register, and is noted for her trim yacht-like appearance. She has enjoyed greater popularity during her entire career than almost any of the smaller class of steamships on either the Atlantic or Pacific.

For thirty years the Empress of Japan has been in constant service without a single mishap to mar her record. Although in her day she was considered the finest of her type afloat, and for two decades was "Queen of the Pacific," she relinquished that honor only when the speedier and larger Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia were added to the Canadian Pacific fleet between Vancouver and the Orient.

It is a tribute to the builders of the early days when it is known that the ship's original boilers are still in her hull and doing good service. In fact, the Empress of Japan still maintains a speed of 16½ knots an hour, and on October 8 she made 387 miles in the twenty-four hour period. The Empress of Japan accomplished the last trip from Yokohama to Vancouver in a little less than 13 days, allowing for the meridian day. Some of the crack American liners which have recently entered the Pacific service are considered to have excelled themselves when they cover the distance in from 14 to 15 days.

**When the Landlord Raised the Rent**

"I never do have any fun," complained a young girl petulantly.

"Come with me, and I'll pure your discontent," suggested a visiting nurse of the National Sanitarium Association.

They visited a humble little home. The mother was struggling to support the three children, while her husband was fighting tuberculosis at the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives.

Life was not rosy. It became tragic when the rent was doubled. Hopeless despair looked from her brown eyes. Three pairs of childish eyes watching, sensed something to make even baby lips quiver.

"Hut there!" with a smile, and the babies smiled too, "I mustn't complain. He'll getting better anyway.—He writes it's wonderful up there—it's saved his life." And the brown eyes were a prayer.

"I've just got to help," exclaimed an enthusiastic young person as she and the nurse walked down the road.

Contributions may be sent to Hon. W. A. Charlton 218 College Street, Toronto.

***What are You Going to Do This Winter?***

In feeding beef cattle you are taking a chance whether you get paid for your feed and labor.

Keep more milk cows, ship or bring your cream to us, and take no chances.

We will buy your cream in the winter as well as in the summer.

Highest cash price for Eggs.

**The Acton Creamery Co.**
E. J. O'NEIL, Proprietor

**Christmas Goods**

At the Store of Quality and Low Prices

Call and See our Stock of Xmas Gifts
Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Neck Scarfs, Silk Socks, Etc.

We are Prepared to Fill Your Requirements for Your Christmas Cake
All Kinds of New Raisins, New Currants, New Peels, Shelled Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Figs, Bulk Dates, Etc.

A Large Stock
Christmas Candies, Oranges, Walnuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts, Peanuts, Layer Raisins, Etc.

LEAVE YOUR ORDER EARLY AND SECURE THE BEST

We Pay Cash or Goods for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.
Farmers and Others will find it to Their Advantage to do Their Shopping Here

**Tannery Co-Operative**
C. A. CONWAY, Manager
Mill Street Acton

**Are You Proud of Your Business?**

You believe in advertising because advertising proves itself before your eyes every day—but do you believe in yourself, your product and your future?

If you think well enough of your business to continue in it—insure its growth and permanence by sound advertising.

Identify yourself with the home paper that works for more and better advertising all the time.

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