THE HOME OF

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G. A. BILLS, Editor and Proprietor.

TELEPHONES—
Editorial and Business Office . . 174
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THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1930

EDITORIAL

Industrially Strong

A review of the past year in relation to the industries in Acton is indeed most encouraging and cannot help but be viewed with pride and optimism by all citizens. The tanneries while not at the peak of capacity as has been seen in some years have maintained steady operations all through the year and have prepared for expansion and increased power load. The glove factories have apparently had all the business they could handle and have maintained full operation all year long. The knitting mill has been working to capacity with an ever increasing demand for the product, and the shoe factory and auto parts industries have manufactured and distributed a good volume and maintained steady employment. The monumental works which this present year resumed operations has had successful operations and finished the year in splendid condition and bright prospects for the future. The Hydro is now preparing for a larger load inasmuch as the present equipment is already taxed to capacity. Acton may well feel proud of her industries. Not one idle factory building is in the town and not one industry but has provided steady employment throughout the past year. The community may well enter this year 1930 with a feeling of thankfulness and optimism for the industrial status of Acton.

Americans Not Flocking to Canada for Liquor

It is interesting to note that only 12 per cent. of the many thousands of American tourists who visited Canada last summer through the Windsor gateway, expressed any interest whatsoever in the Ontario Liquor Control Act and their privilege of buying liquor according to a compilation made by Justice Miller, Managing Secretary of the Border Chamber of Commerce. Most of the tourists came just to see a foreign country, results of the survey show. In order of prominence the reasons were—to visit a foreign country and see new scenery, 59 per cent.; to visit Canadian summer resorts, 10 per cent.; to visit relatives and to see Niagara Falls, 8 per cent.; to make short-cut, Detroit to Buffalo, 8 per cent.; for fishing and other sports, 4 per cent. "Destinations of those included in our survey are important in forming the report," Mr. Miller notes. "Northern Ontario and Quebec are not attracting American tourists who enter Ontario via Detroit to the degree we had believed.' The following are the final destinations given: Niagara Falls, 20 per cent.; Toronto, 12 per cent.; Border Cities, 8 per cent.; other old Ontario points, 18 per cent.; Northern Ontario, 12 per cent.; province of Quebec, 10 per cent.; Maritimes, 3 per cent." And this would seem to prove that the 55 or 60 millions of dollars expended in Ontario Liquor Stores came for the most part from the pockets of the people of Ontario. The Americans are not so thirsty for liquor as some advocates would have us believe.

A Notable First Utterance

The first public utterance of Hon. Chas. Dunning since assuming his new role of Minister of Finance was his announcement last week that Canada will redeem in cash a loan of $20,000,000 payable on February 1. And if Mr. Dunning can continue to make such encouraging announcements from time to time he will perpetuate the popularity of the department that characterized it during the regime of the Late Hon. Jas. Robb. "The Dominion of Canada has grown in every way during the past 60 years and, therefore the department of finance has had to keep pace," the new minister of finance declared. "It must continually adjust itself to new demands and to new conditions and, at the same time, maintain that care and security so essential to an institution which deals with money and bonds. May I illustrate the growth of work by comparing the revenue of 60 years ago with those of last year. In the first ten days of the last fiscal year the collections of the Dominion were greater than the total collection of the whole year of 1868. Indeed, the surplus of revenues over expenditures reported to parliament last session would have more than paid off the national debt of Canada as it existed a few years after confederation." Mr. Dunning paid tribute to his predecessor, the late Hon. J. A. Robb, and expressed the hope that in his period of office as minister of finance, he, too, would merit the co-operation of the Canadian people.

Gaining Village Status

We read in the Spectator that "at a meeting of the O. H. A. executive held in Toronto, on representation of Major Savage, of Listowel, Palmerston was declared a village." Once upon a time and not so very long ago either—such an action would have been a sad blow to the prestige of any town. Lately, however, it has been recognized that there are advantages in being a village. Fergus learned it some time ago and has clung to its village status amid the jeers of surrounding "towns." Now the towns are finding out the same thing. They may be proclaimed "villages" by sporting organizations but it will take a proclamation by the Railway and Municipal Board to make much difference financially. Wouldn't it be interesting if Palmerston took steps to become really a village again—and then asked the County Council for some part of the 75 per cent. rebate on county road rates?—Fergus News-Record.

Farm Immigrant to Finance Minister

Hon. Charles A. Dunning, who has just been appointed Canadian Minister of Finance at the age of 44, came from Leicester, England, in 1902, as a 17-year-old immigrant and started as a farm hand in Saskatchewan. Eight years after his arrival in the Dominion he was Director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. In 1911 he organized the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., and was appointed General Manager of the company and continued as such until 1916 when he entered the Saskatchewan Government as Provincial Treasurer. During the following six years he held different portfolios in the Government of Saskatchewan and in 1922 became Premier. He entered the Canadian Federal Government as Minister of Railways in 1926, and has just succeeded the late Hon. James A. Robb as Minister of Finance, which is regarded as the principal portfolio in the Canadian Federal Cabinet, next to that of Prime Minister. It is interesting to note hat Hon. Mr. Dunning is a former townsman of Joseph H. B. Smith, of Wolf Creek, Alberta, who won the world's wheat championship at the 1020 International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago.

Business Summary

In its summary of business during the past month the Bank of Montreal bulletin has the following report: "Holiday trade the country over has been favored with seasonable weather, clear, crisp, cold, with satisfactory snowfall. The volume of retail turnover will compare fairly well with that of last year at this time and is proving subsequently better than in any Christmas season prior to that of 1028. The adverse influence of the stock market crash and the light crop is visible principally in what is known as the luxury trades. For goods of moderate price and household necessities there has been a satisfactory demand, but there has been cautious buying of the more expensive articles. The month, as a whole, has been marked by a slight slowing down of the remarkable activity and expansion characteristic of trade during the past five years. A large volume of business, however, is moving, and what may appear a quiet condition would two years ago have been regarded as one of unwonted briskness. The most unfavorable factor of the year has been a short harvest and delayed shipment of wheat, the influence of which is felt in many quarters, though the plan of initial payments on delivery has placed prairie farmers in better condition than might otherwise have been the case. The circle of unemployment was enlarged by loss of rail and lake traffic, and while the index figure of employment remains relative high, the labor market is likely to become somewhat congested in spots during the winter. Losses in stock speculation are an unknown quantity, but consequences cannot be helpful to business. The automobile industry, too, has had six months of reduced production, although now it is not greatly less active than a year ago. These are the darker shades on the industrial and commercial picture. On the bright side is continuous mining development, much construction, both present and prospective, of buildings and engineering ing works, important railway projects shortly to be begun, the newsprint industry reaching new peaks of output each month, the iron and steel industries well employed, and, above all, an abiding faith that the material progress of Canada is not to be stayed. Bank note circulation at the close of October was at a high point. Commodity prices have tended slightly downward in an orderly way. Textile industries are working at fairly good capacity. Hydro-electric power production steadily increases and finds a ready market, while major new projects are in the making."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The thermometer has been seriously studied the past week by a class who payed little attention to its fluctuations a few weeks ago—the hockey fans.

Sixteen trains stood motionless during the Christmas rush while an effort was made to extricate an old horse that had become caught in the rails. The Christmas rush does not overcome the Christmas spirit.

The first hockey game proved to the fans that Acton has a team to be proud of for its first year in O. H. A. They played clean and well and a continuance of such performances will draw the admiration of all their followers.

This is the week of the Municipal Nominations and elections in neighboring townships and several of the towns in the County. Acton and Georgetown can however enjoy the contest as onlookers as their elections were all over at the first of the month.

After perusal of the arguments on either side in the Toronto dailies about this time of year, one sometimes wonders when a town or city really has been elevated to a position to look upon other Municipalities as small towns or designate anything "as small town stuff."

O. H. A. governing of hockey seems just as prone to error as any other brand. With the official referee arriving over half an hour late and the timekeepers cutting the last period in half it was hard to make the fans believe Acton was now playing O. H. A. hockey.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 5

CHILDHOOD OF JESUS

Golden Text.—Thou shalt call his name Jesus; for it is he that shall save his people from their sins. Mat. 1: 21.

Lesson Text.—Mat. 2: 10-23. Study also Luke 2: 40-52; Mat. 1: 17-25; Isa. 11: 1-9.

TIME.—4 B. C. PLACES.—Bethlehem, Egypt, Nazareth.

EXPOSITION.—I. The Wise Men Seeking Jesus, 10, 12.—The wise men from the East were the ancient magi. They were students of the stars—astrologers; they sought to live up to the best light they had, and God met them where they were, and gave them more light. It is always so; he that lives up to the light that he has, will receive more (cf. Acts 10: 1-5, 30-33), but the man who refuses to live up to the light that he has will lose even that (Mat. 25: 29; 2 Thes. 2: 11, 12). As they studied the stars, God led them by a star. The bright light that led them on was dim—only starlight—but it was the best they had; and as they followed it faithfully, God gave them fuller light, and of His revealed Word, and following that, they and Him who [illegible] of the world." In their [illegible] to find the King, they took a long, weary journey, but their labor was, in the end, abundantly rewarded. These men of an alien land, made far better use of their little, glimmering light than did the chief priests, and scribes, and students of the law and the prophets, did with their fuller light. They sought Jesus for the best of all purposes—to worship Him.

II.—The Wise Men Finding Jesus, 10-12.—As soon as the wise men had received the desired information, they started immediately to find the King whom they sought. Again God leads them by the star, to the very spot where the young child was. They were more accustomed to be being led by stars than by any other means: God adapts His leadings to our necessities. While Herod and Jerusalem had been troubled at the thought that Christ had come, the wise men rejoiced, with exceeding great joy, to find Him. Those who enjoy the largest privileges, oftentimes least appreciate them, while those who have the light are most eager for more (cf. Mat. 8: 10, 11). There is an eagerness to hear about Christ, to-day, in heathen lands, that is sometimes lacking in Christian lands. There is no greater joy to the true heart than that of finding Jesus. When they entered the house, the three sages fell down and worshipped Jesus. They saw Mary, His mother, but they did not worship her. Worship might not have meant to them all that it means to us, but it is right to worship Jesus (Heb. 1: 6). When they had worshipped, they presented unto Him their gifts. That is the true order: first, worship, then giving. They gave Him their very best, gold and frankincense and myrrh (cf. Ps. 72: 10, 11). These were wise men, indeed. Many, to-day, give Him only their poorest. Note carefully the conduct of the wise men: 1. They sought Jesus. 2. They found Jesus. 3. They rejoiced over Jesus. 4. They worshipped Jesus. 5. They gave gifts to Jesus. God now guides them with another method—a dream—back to their own land.

III.—God Protecting Jesus, 13-15.—Now God acts. Herod's scheme fails, because God speaks to God's guided by a "dream." Joseph wisely does exactly as God bade him do. Another prophecy is fulfilled. Some months must have elapsed between the birth of Jesus and the migration of the Holy Family into Egypt and the slaughter of the babes at Bethlehem by the order of the wicked and cruel Herod. God promised to send Joseph word when it is time to return, and God keeps His promise. Herod dies, but the young child whom he sought to slay lives, and comes back to the land of Israel. But the place of His birth is to know Him no more. The prophecies of God are to be still further fulfilled. And so, He turns aside, with Joseph and Mary, into the hills of Galilee, to be called once and for ever the Nazarene.

IV.—Childhood of Jesus at Nazareth, 22, 23.—There is scarcely anything in the Gospel records concerning the childhood years at Nazareth. What there is, however, is vastly important. It forms a summary from which it is not difficult to surmise something concerning the life Jesus led. He doubtless helped His foster-father about the carpentering (Mk. 6: 3) and His mother about her domestic work, and He was just as truly about His heavenly Father's business when carrying water and making fires in Nazareth, as when in the more specific incidents of His earthly life. For nearly thirty years Jesus remained in the humble obscurity of Nazareth. He did not chafe at that life, commonplace though it was, despite the fact of His being conscious of power to fill a vastly larger sphere. That quiet life was a necessary preparation for the work He had come to earth to do. During those years, Jesus was growing not only in physical stature, but in wisdom, and favor with God. When this sort of growth is in progress, there is a rich, attendant blessing. Of Jesus it is written (Lu. 2: 40) that the grace of God was upon Him; and there is no richer benediction in all the world than this, that come to child or man. Jesus could grow because He was a real human being. He had voluntarily put aside divine glory to become human (Phil. 2: 6, 7; Mk. 13: 32). He was perfect as a babe and boy, but the perfection of manhood is a higher form of perfection than the perfection of childhood and more pleasing to God. So Jesus, at Nazareth, increased in favor with God and man (Lu. 2: 52), and so grew from perfect boyhood into perfect manhood.

NEW YEAR'S BREAKFAST

Everyone knows how enjoyable the New Year's dinner is. Few realize how easily it can be very badly unbalanced. Turkey, chicken, duck, pork, bread, cake, pie crust, oysters and eggs are all acid-forming foods. A little thought will show how plentiful these foods are on the average New Year's dinner table.

We shall always insist upon our turkey and our other goodies on New Year's Day, no matter whether they be acid-forming or not, but we can use a little care and see that we also serve at this meal as many green vegetables and as much fruit as possible, so that the meal will be a balanced one after all.

A thoughtfully prepared New Year's breakfast will go a long way toward balancing the entire day's diet. Drink a full glass of orange juice, which is decidedly alkaline in spite of so many thinking of it as the opposite. Eat sparingly of cereal, which is acid, and use milk liberally with it—for the milk is alkaline. Reduce the morning bacon and eggs or ham and eggs to a half portion, eat less toast, drink your coffee as usual, and eat heartily of any fruit sauce or marmalade you have on the table. This morning meal will then be so alkaline that you may sit down to New Year's dinner with the knowledge that you have prepared yourself to stand quite a bit of anything you may choose to eat.

A Corrector of Pulmonary Troubles.—Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in correcting disorders of the respiratory processes, but the best testimonial is experience and the Oil is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders with the certainty that they will find relief. It will allay inflammation in the bronchial tubes.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the Issue of the Free Press, of Thursday, January 5, 1910

A jolly company of twenty-four of our young people made a sleighing party to Georgetown on New Year's Eve and enjoyed the evening on the rink there.

The watch-night service in the Methodist Church last Friday night was well attended.

Miss Maud Jordan, of Orangeville, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Lawson, sang in Knox Church on Sunday evening.

Local Option carries in Acton, with the splendid vote of 235 for, to 139 against. Both sides were well organized and worked with a vim though a blizzard prevailed during the day. The largest vote ever given in Acton was polled. The By-Law will come into force at the end of the present license year, May 1st.

The election for School Trustees and Council were alike with five candidates in the field and with four to be elected. Usually there are but three school trustees to be elected but the removal of Trustee Grindell last November necessitated the four to be elected this year. The Board of Education for the current year will comprise: Dr. K. D. Ault, A. E. Micklin, D. M. Henderson, John Williams, John A. Mowat, William Thomas.

The election for Councillors on Monday gives Acton a strong Council of able men. It will be composed as follows: George Hynds, Reeve, (by acc.); Wm. Cooper, A. T. Brown, Alex. Bell, Murray McDonald.

Local Option carried in 7 Municipalities over the three-fifths requirements, and closes 200 more bar-rooms. Every township within fifteen miles of Acton—excepting Esquesing—will now be under Local Option.

Knox Sunday School Cantata held on New Year's night was a most gratifying success. The attendance was large and taxed the capacity of the hall. The choruses, solos, duets, quartettes and other parts of the cantata went through without a single error. Candies and oranges were distributed to the scholars at the conclusion of the programme. The proceeds were $70.00.

CLAIMS

Most persons would be glad to reduce the number of claims on their time, their thought and their pocketbooks—at least they think they should be glad to,—but, if they were to see that such a reduction would be possible only at the expense of their own standing in the community, probably none of them would consent to it. Generally speaking, the more claims the more responsibilities, and the man who carries the greatest number of responsibilities is likely to be the most influential person in the community.

Some men will admit claims that others in a similar situation would not recognize. Responsiveness to claims is a test of a man's unselfishness and also of his energy, vitality and industry. Sometimes the unselfish will under the demands on their energy and industry. They would like to respond to the claims that they recognize, but mentally and physically they are too tired to do it. Those buoyant persons who find in each new claim a fresh stimulus are much envied.

There are other claims than those that human beings make on one another. Almost every possession of man, inanimate as well as animate, the automobile no less than the horse or the dog, has certain claim on the owner of it. Many persons who are almost too responsive to human claims are neglectful of those of another sort; and often persons who are faithfulously careful to treat their inanimate possessions with respect fail to show due consideration to the claims of their families or friends. Some persons are too sensitive to the claims of others on them, and some are too acutely aware of their claim on others. Those who meet adequately all the claims on them lead a useful and worthy life.

KNOWS HIS RIBS

"Which do you like better, balloon tires or high-pressure tires?"

"I like balloon tires better.'

"What kind of a car do you have?"

"I don't have any, I'm a pedestrian."—Grinnell Malteaser.

NO INCREASE IN YIELD FROM DEEP NARROW PLOUGHING

Clay and sandy loam soils at The Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, which were ploughed to a depth of 4 inches have given just as good yields of corn after sod and oats after corn as when they were ploughed 7 inches deep. The yields of corn and oats on the same soils which were ploughed with furrows 16 inches wide were practically as high as where the sod and corn stubble had been ploughed with furrows 8 inches wide. These are the results of six years of experimental work on the clay, and seven years on the sandy loam soil. In all of these trials, of course, the ploughing was well done and good seed-beds were prepared before sowing.

While perhaps in some rare cases, they may be soils to which the results of these ploughing experiments may not apply, on most farms of Eastern Canada very deep ploughing and the use of ploughs which turn narrow furrows will not give any more crop per acre than more shallow ploughing and the use of ploughs which turn wide furrows.

As ploughing is the most expensive of all cultural operations required in preparing land for the sowing of crops, lower costs per bushel and per ton will be accomplished by paying attention to every possible means of reducing the time spent on this farm operation. It takes less time and energy to plough land shallow than it does to plough it deep. It takes considerably less time to plough a field with wide furrows than it does to plough it with narrow ones.

Except in two cases, there was not a bushel of oats or a ton of corn difference in the yields obtained from different methods of ploughing employed in these experiments on the two types of soil mentioned. Moreover, the two exceptions did not give sufficient differences in yields to change the general conclusions mentioned above which were drawn from the results of these ploughing trials conducted to determine the influence on crop yields of different depths and different widths of the furrow slice.—Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

When have we all four hands?
When we doubled our fists.

Fashions for the Smart Woman

CHARMING PRINTS

Silks are appearing in prints of such charming designs and colorings that you will not be able to resist having several frocks developed in them. Smart as these prints are they gain much by being combined with plain materials as in the frock shown above. Many frocks are featuring the yoke of contrasting fabric. For daytime and informal afternoon wear this is an ideal model. Its simple lines are softened by the circular flare in the front of the skirt and the bow at the point of the yoke. Cross tucks at the sides give the soft blouse at the waistline which you will find very becoming. If you do not feel at your best in prints, make this frock of crepe satin in a solid color and you will find it a very practical model.

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TIME TABLES
AT ACTON

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Going East

Sunday Only	7.12 p.m.
Daily—except Sunday	7.07 a.m.
Daily—except Sunday	*12.01 p.m.
Daily—except Sunday	*6.17 p.m.
Daily—except Sunday	8.18 p.m.

Going West

Sunday Only	10.31 a.m.
Daily—except Sunday	*7.49 a.m.
Daily—except Sunday	†9.09 a.m.
Daily—except Sunday	2.29 p.m.
Daily—except Sunday	8.17 p.m.
Daily—except Sunday	*7.29 p.m.

* Denotes Mail Train.
† Flag stop to let off or take on passengers.

CANADIAN NATIONAL ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Westbound

Daily—except Sunday	8.17 a.m.
Daily	10.17 a.m.
Daily	12.17 p.m.
Daily	2.17 p.m.
Daily	4.17 p.m.
Daily	6.17 p.m.
Daily—except Sunday	7.17 p.m.
Daily	8.17 p.m.
Daily	10.17 p.m.
Daily	12.17 a.m.

Eastbound

Daily—except Sunday	6.00 a.m.
Daily—except Sunday	7.34 a.m.
Daily	9.39 a.m.
Daily	11.34 a.m.
Daily	1.34 p.m.
Daily	3.34 p.m.
Daily	5.34 p.m.
Daily	7.34 p.m.
Daily	9.34 p.m.
Daily	11.34 p.m.

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Eastbound
Daily at 9.25 a. m., 12.05 p. m. and 7.35 p. m.
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