



THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1930

EDITORIAL

An Effort to Restrict Drinking of Young People

At time wears on it would appear that the enforcing of the Liquor Control Act is no better done or easier handled than the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act. The latest ruling to not allow liquor under 25 years of age reading with their parents to have a permit without the parent's consent is a move to be commended, but will be a difficult task to enforce, and will require constant and strict supervision by the vendors and permit issuers. Drinking among the young people is increasing. The old barroom days of when it was considered smart for a young man to be intoxicated are giving place to those prohibition years when he was pointed at in disgrace by his associates. Liquor can of course only legally be consumed in the home, but is such the case these days? The ground gained under prohibition measures is gradually being lost as a new generation of young people take their place in the nation. It is regrettable but such is the case and too strong measures cannot be exercised to curb this tendency. Profit by experience seems the only means of showing the people that measures to curtail drinking must be rigidly enforced, but it is hoped that the example will not be too great a sacrifice before the measures are all introduced.

A Great Railway Improvement

Improvements of the railway terminal and station facilities at Toronto costing \$40,000,000 which have been under construction for several years are now practically completed. Trains are now running to the new high level platforms at the Union Station. The new \$7,000,000 station building was opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on August 6, 1927, but since then, until recently, the trains arrived and departed on temporary low level trackage. Six tracks have now been thrown open on the viaduct level and before the end of the year there will be twelve tracks to take care of the 200 or more trains arriving and departing daily at the Toronto Union Station. The viaduct is three and seven-tenths miles long and 300 to 400 feet wide. It carries six lines of passenger tracks 17 feet above the city streets into the station. Previous to its construction a similar number of rail lines separated the commercial area of the city from its harbor manufacturing sites by many dangerous level crossings. The city's share in the new viaduct has cost Toronto approximately \$7,500,000, or 30 per cent of the whole. In addition the city has spent \$3,000,000 on ten subways, and a bridge to carry traffic past the railways between the business section and the warehouses on the newly completed harbor front.

John C. Hill—An Outstanding Example of Community Service

It is but fitting that a life which has been such a splendid example of community service should in the transition to the higher plane and the passing from earthly surroundings, receive more than passing note in an obituary. John C. Hill's life and example in Acton will long be remembered by those who were privileged to know him best. The gain of money was farthest removed from his ambitions, his willingness to do his part as it appeared at the moment and fill his place in the building and maintaining of the community are brilliant examples which any might with profit to the general good emulate. His honesty and integrity in business were outstanding components of his individuality. It was the privilege of the editor of this journal through his associations with the band to get to know Mr. Hill intimately. His efforts in the band were typical of his outlook and methods of holding together and cementing the organization of which he was a part. It mattered little to Mr. Hill what part he played in the band, he was always willing to fall in line and take whatever part needed to be taken whether solo or accompaniment. Many days were not always the "order with the organization" which he worked in and yet in face of difficulties he stuck with it and played the game. Personal sacrifice meant little. Many a time the query has been directed at him, why did you sacrifice on this point or spend money of his own to further the organization and we can hear the simple reply given, "Oh, just to keep the band going." He was an outstanding example of community spirit given without thought of reward or praise. John C. Hill in the body form has passed on to the great beyond but may his spirit ever live in this community. It was indeed a rare privilege to have come in contact with such a life.

Election Figures

Official figures issued from the election office at the Parliament Buildings here reveal that the Conservative Government had a majority of 417,664 votes in the Provincial Election held last October 30. A total of 1,014,351 votes were polled. Of this number 518,868 voted Conservative, while 14,810 were cast in favor of Independent Conservatives. Liberals recorded a total vote of 320,248; Progressives, 49,950; Prohibitionists, 25,807; United Farmers of Ontario, 10,464; Independents, 587; Labor, 10,600 and Communists, 1,542. In the 1928 election the total vote polled was 1,440,502, with the Conservatives recording 641,318 and the Liberals 100,985. This indicates the Liberals made the largest gain in votes in the last election, although they elected a less number of members.

Canada's Grain Crop for 1929

Owing to the unusual climatic conditions, which prevailed last summer, the yield of grain throughout Canada was much lower than the average crop. The total yield of wheat in Canada in 1929 is estimated at 200,250,000 bushels, from 25,255,640 acres, according to the annual crop report recently issued by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics. This is 207,200,000 bushels less than the yield in 1928. Last year's total crop totalled 202,838,300 bushels or over 170,000,000 bushels less than the previous year. The 1929 yield of barley was 102,313,000 bushels, which was about 34,000,000 bushels below the production in 1928. From this it is easy to realize that the farmers of Canada had a most trying experience last year so far as their grain crop was concerned.

Business Conditions Not as Bright as a Year Ago

Business conditions generally are not considered to be as bright this year as characterized the opening of 1929. The Bank of Montreal in their business summary of the month sum up general conditions throughout Ontario thus: "Retail trade is quieter than usual with volume below that of this time last year. With keen competition and the adoption of a conservative buying policy by retailers, the volume of wholesale trade is also down from last year. Collections are slow to fair. With one or two exceptions manufacturers of furniture report orders received at the annual furniture show less than a year ago. Boot and shoe factories are fairly busy. The domestic business of the packing and milling industries is reported good, with export trade quiet. Rubber tire, automobile, automobile accessories, steel and agricultural implement plants are operating below the level of last year. The fall in the building trade has resulted in a decline in the demand for the products of manufacturers of electrical equipment, plumbing supplies and builders' hardware. The lumber trade is quiet, with volume below that of last year."

Ontario Liquor Bill

The total revenue derived by the Ontario Liquor Control Commission from the sale of intoxicants during 1928 was \$57,520,087.81, it was stated in the Legislature by Attorney-General Price, and this is an increase of \$8,534,300 over 1928 figures. In addition, wine valued at \$1,168,258 was produced in Ontario and sold to residents of other provinces and \$60,721 worth to purchasers outside of Canada, it was stated. The chief source of revenue came from the sale of spirits liquor, it was revealed. A total of \$32,268,503.01 was spent for "hard" liquor, \$3,237,845.50 for wine and \$2,120,430.80 for beer. The total value of wine sold by wineries direct to Ontario consumers was \$1,126,045, and wine sold to the Commission was \$1,042,473. Beer sold direct from breweries amounted to \$3,575,034.15 and beer sold from Commission warehouses, \$14,157,854.5. Col. Price also said that 1,140 persons, including three members of the Board, were employed by the Commission. The 1928 payroll was \$1,721,22.10. The Liquor Control Act is a costly affair to the Province. And much of the \$7-million of dollars comes from individuals who can ill afford contributing to this needless waste.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The new letters and numbers on the motor cars have many forms. We approached on the other day on the highway with a variety of thoughts conjured up by the sight of a license plate—which was labelled D.Y.13.

In order to extend and speed up development work in Northern Ontario, the Provincial Legislature, which now in session, will ask to sanction an annual grant of \$10,000,000 instead of \$5,000,000, which for several years past has been the yearly appropriation for such work in the northern section of the province. Northern Ontario is now one of the richest mining areas in the world.

The appointment of a Woman to the Senate has precipitated the argument of that body into a channel which is in the lighter vein to the problems with which it usually burdens itself. The dress of the new member and her reception to the Senate must have been a diversion from routine at least.

Canadian investments abroad at the end of 1928 totalled \$1,797,709,000 according to an official estimate. Of this amount \$874,620,000 is invested in the United States; \$13,015,000 in the British Isles and \$572,533,000 in other countries. Looks as if our people have a penny or so above actual every day expenditure.

A letter addressed "Senior Administrator du Fenn-Press Newspaper, Acton, Ontario" by "U. A." has reached our desk from Madrid. We can't decipher whether it is a complimentary note, an abusive attack, or a request for free advertising, but since no money was enclosed, we have taken the attitude that what we don't know won't hurt us.

Carters can now save money on brooms. Experiments made at the University of Saskatchewan by Dr. E. L. Huntington, Professor of Physics show that sweeping the ice does not increase the distance travelled by a curling stone in a covered rink. There were a whole lot of Acton carters who believed that long before this Saskatchewan professor made the discovery and just swept it because he said so.

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A letter addressed "Senior Administrator du Fenn-

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 2

JUNIOR TEACHING ABOUT HIMSELF

Golden Text—Come unto me all ye

that labor and heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Mat. 11: 28.

LESSON TEXT—Mat. 11: 2-6, 25-30.

STUDY AND MAT. 11 AND 12; JAS. 1: 1-6.

THEME—Gladness, Joy, Peace.

EXPOSITION—L.—John's Doubt Continues, Mat. 11: 2-6. John was in prison in Macheras, but the news of Jesus' mighty deeds reached him, even in his dungeon. John's disciples had reports which told him that Jesus had cast out the devils (Mat. 8: 10). John had had a divine revelation that Jesus was a baptizer with the Holy Spirit, and a teacher of the truth in God's word (John 3: 30). But John was not perfect; he was human, and when Jesus' active spirit was shut up in prison, John was unable to bear it, and he was compelled to come to any man of sufficient energy, when he is obliged to sit and walk (cf. J. 19: 3, 4). Many had difficulty in recognizing Jesus as the Son of God, but John had no such trouble, but those who know their own hearts—with their momentary attractions and comforts and uncertainty, with their fears and their sins—will come to any man of sufficient energy, when he is obliged to sit and walk (cf. J. 19: 3, 4). Many had difficulty in recognizing Jesus as the Son of God, but John had no such trouble, but those who know their own hearts—with their momentary attractions and comforts and uncertainty, with their fears and their sins—will come to any man of sufficient energy, when he is obliged to sit and walk (cf. J. 19: 3, 4).

Jesus—Jesus' Disciples Learned

that Jesus was a teacher of the truth.

John—John's Doubts Continued

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