

The Acton Free Press

Published Every Thursday at Acton, Ontario

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EDITORIAL

The Community Well Served

The co-operative action of nominees for Reeve-ship, Councillors, and Trustees in arranging to fill all the offices this year without the expense of an election seems to have met with favor by the majority of the ratepayers. There was, no outstanding issue confronting the electors and with the assurance of every nominee that a building of some description for the Murray Memorial was favored, it seemed satisfactory to leave the details of this structure in the hands of the committee, with no exceptional urge for its immediate fulfillment. While it appeared that an election for School Trustees was unavoidable the public spirited action of Messrs F. E. McCleary and C. K. Browne in withdrawing their names and giving places to other aspirants for public office has commended itself to all. The Board now comprises four members of last year and two new members, who will readily accommodate themselves to the work when they take office early next year. An expense has been avoided and the needs of the community well served by this splendid spirit. Now Acton and its officials can settle down to anticipating a continuance of the working of the organizations of the community to further the town's interest and keep it in the splendid position it now occupies.

For British Christmas Dinners

Like Oliver Twist the British people want more—more Canadian turkeys. They tried them last year by the thousands for Christmas and liked them with the result that the British market is asking for generous shipments this year from Canada. The larger percentage of the Canadian turkeys that will go to Britain will be from the Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the last-named province car lot loadings are already being prepared for shipment. These birds, and those from the other provinces will be plucked and dressed before shipment and will be sent chilled—not frozen. Each bird will be graded by inspectors of the Canadian Government Department of Agriculture and the color of the tag attached to the bird will indicate the grade—red for first, blue for second and yellow for third. Comparatively few of the turkeys exported are below the first grade. Last year the total exports of turkeys from Canada to the British Isles was in excess of 1,000,000 pounds. Turkey raising has in recent years developed into quite a considerable industry in Canada particularly in the four western provinces, where the climatic conditions seem to be particularly suitable to producing a bird of the best flavor. There are more than 2,478,000 turkeys on Canadian farms, an increase in ten years of nearly 1,500,000. It is expected that there will also be an active movement of Canadian chilled chickens to Britain during the winter months. These, like the turkeys, will be shipped under conditions that will keep them from moisture or sweating in transit, so that they will reach the consumers as fresh as the day they were killed.

Transient nuisance continues to be quite a pest about the homes, and while many seem to be making the action of others is making against these regular visitors.

The Wardenship Race is On

With some of the elections over and the Reeves chosen for 1934, and the term of the 1933 County Council almost completed, speculation as to the Wardenship for Halton County will again be a topic. Of course it is presumed that there will be a County Council again this year, but those who have ambitions in this direction are making extra efforts to secure the Wardenship honors while they are yet to be had. The name of Reeve H. Cleave, of Georgetown, is prominently mentioned as the likely aspirant to this honor for Halton County. It is nine years since the honor has come to our neighboring community. We have never favored and do not yet believe in this honor being handed out in turn to the various municipalities. But when a community's right and the years of experience and ability of its representative are combined in such an individual as Reeve Cleave, the claim to the honor of Warden is one that will demand the attention of his fellow Councillors and undoubtedly receive due consideration when the Warden of Halton is selected for 1934.

Another Industry for Acton

The activity about the monument works these days and the moving in of a new plant to occupy the building and carry on an industry in Acton is good news to all citizens. The plant has been out of use for the past two years. The new occupants are the Indestructible Crate Co., who are moving their plant from Georgetown to Acton and making extensive alterations to the interior to accommodate the new industry. While the company is not a large one, it will give employment to a considerable number and the plans, we understand, call for an expansion of the company's output just as soon as it is established in these new larger quarters here. The industrial conditions in Acton are indeed cause for a great deal of satisfaction at present. The industries located here seem to be supplying products that meet with public approval and they have absorbed most of the unemployed and put the community in a good position to advance. This newest acquisition to our industrial life is an added and welcome addition to the hum of industry for Acton and citizens welcome the Messrs. Phillips.

Some Explaining Required

Reeve Thetford the other evening gave the ratepayers his assurance that the Middle Road construction programme had not been sanctioned as yet by the County Council. With the County being called upon to assume a share of the cost, it looks pretty high-handed on the part of the Department of Highways to foist a road expenditure on the County that is not wanted. Many about the County are wondering if individual or committee influence to bring about the construction on these two highways has led the department into this expenditure. If such is the case, the action is not representative of the County. If the Department has money for such highway construction in Halton, it should be spent on the link from Milton to Acton to connect with No. 7 Highway. Motorists who have attempted to use this present road under winter driving conditions have had some very trying experiences the past few weeks. If Hon. Leopold Macaulay and Attorney-General Price make a public platform appearance during an election campaign in this section of Halton County, the electors will have some very pertinent questions to ask and these ministers will need to use all their powers of evasion to explain their treatment of northern Halton.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Well, Acton's municipal politics are all settled for another year, and the business of "running the town" can now proceed.

Time now to prepare for Acton's Community Christmas Tree. It's not a costly item and can readily be arranged for an inexpensive but enjoyable part of the Christmas festivities.

There is certainly no doubt about it that Christmas is just around the corner. But to the youngsters its turning of the corner seems just as delayed as prosperity's view is to the grown-up.

From January 1 to September 30, 1933, creamery butter produced in the Province of Saskatchewan totalled 16,768,611 pounds, an increase of 1,749,374 pounds of 11.6 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1932.

Hugh Savage, editor of the Cowichan, B. C. News, was elected a member of the legislature in the recent election in British Columbia. He ran as an independent candidate, and newspapermen of Mr. Savage's acquaintance know that his constituency will be ably and fairly represented.

The production of the macaroni, vermicelli and spaghetti industry in Canada in 1932 amounted to 22,278,366 pounds valued at \$1,053,589. In addition to the macaroni, etc., produced in this industry, there is also about 900,000 pounds produced in the biscuit industry. Imports of macaroni, vermicelli, etc., decreased from 1,294,649 pounds valued at \$91,171 in 1931 to 720,105 pounds, valued at \$58,310 in 1932. Exports, however, were higher. In 1932 they amounted to 2,475,136 pounds, valued at \$111,623 as compared with 1,149,934 pounds, valued at \$55,911 the previous year.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3

PAUL IN EPHESUS

Golden Text—Blessed are they that have been persecuted for righteousness sake—Matthew 5: 11.

Lesson Text—Acts 19: 8-20. Study, also, Acts 19: 1-41; Eph. 4: 1-16.

Time—A. D. 57. Place—Ephesus.

Exposition.—I. Paul Reasoning in the School of Tyrannus, 8-12.

For three full months Paul had a hearing in the Jewish synagogue at Ephesus. It was a rare opportunity, and Paul made the most of it. "He spake boldly," he used reason and persuasion. He did not give ethical nor sociological lectures, but held fast to "the things concerning the kingdom of God." Though he got so good a hearing, not all by any means, were converted. The truth, when it does not command obedience, hardens. Having rejected the truth for themselves, they began to speak evil of the way before others. The time for separation had come (v. 9). For two full years Paul held daily meetings at the theatre, and the Word of God as taught by Paul there was heard throughout the country by both Jews and Greeks. God set His seal upon Paul's work in a wonderful way. It is evident from verse 11 that Paul was not possessed of such tremendous healing power at all times. Ephesus was the centre of magical arts and practices, and some such display was needed at that special time and place, and God gave it. Much harm has resulted during the Christian centuries from men claiming ability to perform this or the other wonder just because the apostles accomplished such things. As we have just said, Paul was not at all times possessed of the remarkable powers he exhibited at Ephesus, and it need scarcely be stated that God gives or withholds, according to His will. What Paul or Peter or any other of the twelve did, is not our concern. What we have to do with, is God's will and purpose with, in, and through US.

II. "Jesus I know, and Paul I know, but who are you?" 13-16.

Demoniacal possession is a fact of modern observation and experience, but it is not so common in our day as in the time when Christ was upon earth, and the years immediately following, the critical period when Satan was pushing forth all his energies to prevent the establishment of God's kingdom on the earth. But the demons could not withstand the power of Jesus' name. Certain Jews who went about the country making money out of the misfortunes of others, taking note of this fact, sought to make use of the name of Jesus for their own gain. They cared nothing for Jesus or the glory of His name. Their own gain and glory were the sole object of their pursuit. They named over those which had evil spirits "the name of the Lord Jesus," but they did not call Him Lord (cf. 1 Cor. 12: 3; Romans 10: 9). It is not by the Jesus whom we ourselves know, that we accomplish real results for God. The evil spirit was forced to acknowledge Jesus and also the faithful servant of Jesus, Paul (cf. Mark 1: 24; Acts 16: 16, 17). But the name of Jesus had no power in it for those who used it in this mercenary way. Their attempt to use the name of Jesus for their own low ends terminated in shame and disaster for themselves.

III. The Great Revival in Ephesus, 17-20.

Every one, "both Jews and Greeks," heard of this movement. It caused great awe (cf. 2: 43; 5: 5, 11, 13; Ps. 64: 9). Men saw that the name of Jesus could not be trifled with. "The name of the Lord Jesus was magnified;" it was regarded with the reverence and awe in which it ought to be held. The time is coming when that name will be magnified throughout the entire universe (Phil. 2: 9-11). A great effect was also produced upon those who had already believed the Gospel, but had not, altogether broken away from their sins (v. 18, R. V.). There was genuine repentance. True repentance led to "confession," as it always does. The confession was frank, open and full (see R. V.). When there is such confession there is also always full and free forgiveness (cf. Lev. 26: 40; Job 33: 27, 28; Psalms 32: 5; Proverbs 28: 13; Jer. 3: 13; 1 John 1: 9). By "curious arts" is meant various forms of jugglery, using of charms, incantations and similar occult practices. The Jews had receipts for incantations and exorcisms. Some of them, it was claimed, dated back to the days of Solomon. Ephesus was the very centre of this sort of thing. "Ephesus letters" was the common and famous designation for charms composed of magic words, used as amulets, preserving the wearer from all harm. All magical and kindred practices of every kind are in the most direct opposition to the will of God, as clearly revealed in His Word (Deut. 18: 10-12; 1 Chron. 10: 13; 2 Chron. 33: 6); but up to this time some of those who had accepted the teaching of Paul in some measure had continued the practice of magic. (Just as some to-day, who believe in the Bible in some measure, nevertheless experiment with palmistry, clairvoyance, spiritism, hypnotism and similar arts of heathendom.) Their break with the old life was not thorough (2 Cor. 6: 17, 18). They brought together the books in which the secret charms and incantations were recorded and made a public bonfire of them. This thoroughgoing separation from the old life was a costly act. The price of the books alone was about ten thousand dollars. Most of them was the sacrifice of the hope of gain from the practice of the arts revealed in the books. Some

HARDY GARDEN BUSH FRUITS

The Earl of Southborough's Gardeners Give a Few Tips

Equally applicable to gardens in many parts of Canada, are the remarks of Mr. T. E. Tomalin, gardener to the Earl of Southborough, Governor General of Canada, at his Excellency's English country seat, Stansfeld Park, Howlands Castle, Hampshire. Writing in the "Gardens Chronicle," with reference to hardy garden bush fruits, Mr. Tomalin says: "Where new plantations of these are to be made during the coming autumn the preparation of the ground should be taken in hand forthwith. Black and red currants, gooseberries and raspberries usually occupy the same site for many years, and it is therefore very necessary to thoroughly prepare the ground by digging or double digging, and to enrich it with a generous dressing of farmyard manure. The manure should be dug into the lower levels, so that it does not come into immediate contact with the roots of the newly planted bushes, but where it will serve as a reserve of food when the bushes are beginning to bear fruit and will need extra nourishment. The site for bush fruits should be a fairly open one, but if it should happen that the only place available has a shady side, the black currants may be planted there, or a row or two of raspberries, leaving the sunniest aspects for red currants and gooseberries. Good drainage is essential to success and must be provided unless the natural drainage is adequate. For protection from birds the most satisfactory arrangement for

of them may have been tempted to think that although as Christians they could not themselves longer use the books, they might sell them to some one who had no such scruples. But their break with Satan and his works was complete and uncompromising. The power of that testimony is felt to this day. The judgment that befell the Jewish exorcists was the immediate occasion of this awakening and reformation in Ephesus, but the real cause of it was "the word of the Lord" (cf. 1 Peter 1: 23; Jas. 1: 18). The Word of the Lord grew mightily and prevailed in Ephesus. The book of Acts abounds in statements like this (cf. ch. 2: 47; 6: 7; 7: 12; 9: 4). The gift of the Holy Spirit bestowed upon the first twelve Christians in the city (cf. vs. 1-7) had much to do with this mighty revival that followed.

private gardens is the permanent enclosure of the whole plot in a cage of wire-netting. This relieves the grower of all anxiety in this respect, as regards both the bud-eating and the fruit-devouring birds.

Moreover, the rows of uprights which support the roof will also support each a row of raspberry canes. Two or three rows of red currants, or gooseberries, or one row of black currants can be accommodated between each two rows of uprights, while inside the outer walls of the cage cordons of gooseberries or red currants may be profitably planted. Planted in this manner, a surprising number of bushes can be accommodated within a small enclosure.

INFORMATIVE

The tourist cyclist pilled up his machine in the centre of the lonely crossroads. Dismounting, he looked round for a signpost, but there was nothing to guide him on his way. Just as he was beginning to despair, he saw a countryman approaching the road across a field.

"Good morning," said the cyclist, when the man came near. "Can you tell me where these roads lead to?"

The countryman scratched his head thoughtfully. "That I can, sir," he said. "This 'ere road leads to my cottage, the one on the right leads past Farmer Gaffs place, the one on the left is a private road to the squire's house, and 'other 'ust keeps going straight on."

"It is very seldom that stark ambition can talk as convincingly as an empty stomach."—Norma Shearer.

"BREXCHES BIBLE" FIRST PRINTED IN ROMAN TYPE

The "Breches Bible," more properly known as the Geneva Bible, was an immensely popular English version which was the immediate predecessor of King James, or Authorized Version, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. During the reign of Queen Mary (1553-58), the Scriptures were proscribed, and many English Protestant leaders fled to the continent. A number settled in Geneva, Switzerland, and there several undertook a new revision of the Bible in English, which they published in Geneva in 1560. It was chiefly the work of William Whittingham, assisted by Anthony Gilby and Thomas Sampson.

The Geneva Bible was novel in several respects. It was the first English Bible to be printed in roman type instead of the old black letter; the first in which the chapters were divided into verses; and the first in which italics were used for explanatory and connective words and phrases.

A peculiarity of text in the rendering of Gen. 3: 7, gave it the popular name of "The Breches Bible." Its rendition is "The eyes of them both were opened . . . and they sewed figge-tree leaves together, and made themselves breeches." This reading occurs in every edition of the Geneva Bible, but not in any other version.

TIGHTWAD

Mrs. Smith—My husband makes his money go a long way. Mrs. Scott—My husband is disinclined to let his go at all.

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