



The Acton Free Press
Published Every Thursday at Acton, Ontario

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Five per year in advance. United States per additional. Single copies 5c. Both old and new addresses should be given when change of address is requested.

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G. ARLOP DILLS, Editor

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EDITORIAL

Nomination Time Approaches

In Acton and other municipalities in which early election dates are in vogue, nominations for municipal office are just a week distant. Locally there seems to be little municipal talk. Such is often the case when success has been attained by the various bodies and no contentious matter is up at election time. Such is the case in Acton this year.

The Council has a record which is quite satisfactory. Roadways and streets have been quite noticeably improved; empty factory buildings are now in operation; a reduction was made in the tax rate. And there might be other things that are all very satisfactory to the electorate.

The same might be said of the work in school matters and affairs of the Utilities Commission, that they are running along quite smoothly and viewed from the elector's angle, would not need a change. Always, however, is the desire of the individual as to whether he desires to continue to serve further. It is therefore wise if you appreciate the work of a member of any public body to tell him so and urge that he continue to give of his talent in municipal affairs. Very often the services of very capable men are lost through failure to express the appreciation one feels. Constructive criticism is always needed, too, but there is no need to urge its presentation.

Nomination Day approaches. If you would have a well-conducted municipality make sure that men who have shown capabilities in the conduct of their own affairs are placed in office. Take an interest in your own affairs.

How Far Can the Increase Grow?

According to a recently published report on traffic cases in Toronto, prosecutions against drunken drivers have increased 200 per cent. in nine months in comparison with last year. The number convicted of drunk driving this year exceeds by far the number charged in 1937. It has been estimated that 50 per cent of all charged with traffic offenses are acquitted.

In nine months city courts have disposed of 130 drunk driving charges. In 1937 only 65 were dealt with during a like period. On reckless driving counts, 1,467 were haled before magistrates, compared with 1,366 in 1937.

What is happening in city courts is no doubt happening in the courts throughout the province. The more rigid enforcement and drive by law enforcement officers to rid the highways of the drunken driver is commendable. But would it not be more worthy and serving a greater purpose if the law to control liquor was one to control and not merely legalize the sale? Drunken men and women are a menace not only when they are drivers of motor vehicles. Intoxicating beverages, which take away the faculties of an individual and render him or her irresponsible for their actions, is not a benefit to this or any other generation. An automobile in the hands of an intoxicated individual merely increases the danger that can be accomplished.

The Slow Driver

Now that the "slow driver" is sharing censure with the "speed fiend," it may interest you motorists to know exactly what the Highway Traffic Act says about low rates of speed. It is this: "No vehicle shall be driven upon a highway at such a low rate of speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic thereon except when such low rate of speed is necessary for safe operation having regard to all circumstances." — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Continuous to be Effective

John Wannamaker, founder of the John Wannamaker store, Philadelphia, was the first advertising genius in the retail advertising field. In addition to the novelty of his advertising, he kept persistently at it. He once said: "Continuous advertising, like continuous work, is most effective. If there is any enterprise in the world that a quitter should leave alone it is advertising. Advertising does not jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day, year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power. To discontinue your advertising is the same as taking down one's sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Financial Responsibility

The argument most frequently heard against compulsory automobile insurance is that it is an encouragement to careless driving. From the number of smashes in which uninsured cars are involved, it is apparent that the argument has little validity. Since insurance against public liability and property damage is one of the maintenance expenses that the ordinary prudent driver assumes as a matter of course, it follows that the man who is careless enough not to insure himself is likely to be equally careless about the rights of others.

In Ontario and some other places, there is a financial responsibility provision, whereby a driver who is responsible for an accident must pay the cost of it and provide financial guarantees against future damage claims before he is permitted to drive again. While this law may remove a few unsafe drivers from the highways, it does not afford much protection from the weaknesses of the car itself. The uninsured owner can sell the car and the new owner is likely to be just as reckless.

Viewing the mounting figures of motor accidents, one is inclined to question whether the present system of letting every dog have one bite is in the public interest. On the other hand, compulsory insurance if accompanied by close co-operation between highway authorities and the insurance companies might do much to encourage safe driving.

At present, virtually anyone can get insurance on a car by paying the premium and answering a few routine questions. Unquestionably, it is within the power of the insurance companies to refuse unsafe risks, but such action is rare. A compulsory insurance law would tend to encourage more pertinent examinations of the car to be insured. It would be to the advantage of the companies themselves to see that a car was in safe mechanical condition before they wrote the insurance. Ultimately it would work to the advantage of prudent drivers. A man who could not get insurance on his car would not be permitted to drive it; and the automatic removal of unsafe cars from the roads would do away with one driving hazard and should thus permit the lowering of insurance rates.—The Printed Word

EDITORIAL NOTES

Experts of gold bullion other than monetary from Canada during September last had a value of \$34,748,000, compared with \$11,165,000 in September, 1937.

The season of the Winter Fairs was very appropriately ushered in with the first touch of winter. Incidentally the later winter made the plowing matches more enjoyable.

By-elections in two out of three on Monday were won by the Conservatives. But it must also be remembered that Hon. D. M. Manning, the new Leader of the Opposition, was not opposed by a Liberal candidate.

Revised regulations of the Department of Highways, in stressing the importance of making old plates unusable, sets out that owners whose discarded sets get into the hands of irresponsible persons are to be held accountable.

Canadian gold mining companies paid more than \$40,625,000 in 1937 for consumable stores, equipment, electric power fuel, freight and insurance an increase of 40 per cent over the figure for 1935, the latest year in which a previous survey was made.

Sault Ste. Marie Sons of Italy Lodge deposes President who gave Fascist salute before war memorial on Remembrance Day. These Italians appreciate the fact that in their Canadian home these salutes have no place. It would be well if all new Canadians displayed similar common sense.—Globe & Mail.

At a time when all the world is complaining with justice of the high cost of living, significance attaches to a message found scribbled in pencil on a scrap of paper between the leaves of a cauliflower that was being prepared for the midday meal in a London, England, worker's dwelling. The message was: "I got an eighth of a penny for this. What did you pay for it?" The answer, the London Spectator which reports the incident says was "Sevenpence." Here in a nutshell—or a cauliflower—is a very important portion of the problem of dear food. Bringing producer and consumer together is part of its solution.

The Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20th

THE SACREDNESS OF THE HOME
Golden Text.—Keep thyself pure. 1 Timothy 5: 22.

Lesson Text.—Exodus 20: 14; Matthew 5: 27, 28; Mark 10: 2-16.

Exposition.—I. The Seventh Commandment, Ex. 20: 14.

The principle underlying the seventh commandment is the sacredness of the sexual relation and of married life. This is an appalling nature and growing with frightful rapidity. No sin more speedily or more thoroughly undermines character. It leads to every other sin and is a fruitful source of murder. It completely destroys every moral sense, wrecks the body, and brings a hell of remorse and misery and despair, here and hereafter. There is no sin, the penalty of which follows more swiftly on the heels of sin. No adulterer or adulteress ever escaped swift and awful punishment.

There is no grosser violation of the law of love (Rom. 13:9, 10). The adulterer is the meanest, lowest, vilest and most contemptible of men. All sexual sins are utterly debasing. They degrade men and women below the level of the beast (Rom. 1: 26-28). Yet there is pardon in Christ and cleansing by the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 6: 11; cf. vs. 9, 10). He who would keep free from this awful and destroying sin must shun the things that lead up to it, the growing attachment to another when there can be no lawful marriage, the glance of the eye and the indulgence of fancy (2 Sam. 11: 2-4). The first step taken, the rest follows quickly (2 Sam. 11: 14-17; 12: 9-12). The sin is committed before there is the open act (Matt. 5: 27, 28). Divorce is legalised (Matt. 19: 6, 9). These subjects must never be made the matter of jest (Eph. 5: 3-5). They must not even be spoken of but with the utmost care and under the Holy Spirit's leading.

II. Standards of Observance, Matt. 5: 27, 28.

Nothing could be more forcible than Christ's endorsement of the divine authority of the Law of Moses, down to the smallest word, letter and part of a letter (v. 18). If we accept the authority of Jesus, we must accept also that of the Pentateuch. It contains the A B C of ethics, but in Christ we go on to advanced grades. The righteousness of those forming the kingdom must exceed that of the scribes and Pharisees. Pharisaical righteousness was all on the outside, the righteousness of the kingdom is a matter of the heart. Jesus did not hesitate to set His own teaching in contrast with the incomplete teaching of Moses. There is deep significance in His "But I say unto you." It involves an implicit obedience not only to the letter, but to the spirit and essence of the law of righteousness, until all has been observed, and all fulfilled.

III. Our Lord's Teaching Regarding Marriage and the Evils of Divorce, Mark 10: 2-9.

There never was a time when there was no need of laying emphasis upon our Lord's teaching regarding marriage and divorce than the day in which we now live. Not only have divorces become quite the expected thing among movie actors and actresses and other people of that sort, but even in what is strangely called "the best society," they have become appallingly common. Our daily papers teem with the nauseating accounts of the foul details of divorce suits. The men who put away one wife and take another and the women who put away one husband and take another are among the most dangerous of all members of social welfare and of God and man. What Jesus says here about marriage and divorce needs little explanation. It is a plain as day, and dis-obedient to what He says is doing more to wreck the home and to degrade and destroy society than almost anything else. We learn from the utterances of Christ on this subject that if one party violates this relationship by gross indelicacy the solemn obligations of marriage, the other party is then free and only then free. The marriage relation is more sacred in God's sight than any other human relation, the man or woman who marries must put wife or husband before even father or mother, he must "leave" them and "cleave to his wife." The two are no longer two, but one (v. 7).

IV. The Attitude of Our Lord Regarding Children, 13-16.

What Jesus says about the children are given a very prominent place in religious life in the Bible, even in the Old Testament (see Deut. 6: 6, 7; 31: 12, 13; Joel 2: 16). This preciousness of children in God's sight is emphasized by the example and teaching of Jesus. He was greatly pleased to have them come to Him. There was seemingly no class to whom Jesus' heart went out as it did to the children, and Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

He does not say "them" is the kingdom of God, but "of such" is the kingdom of God, or as the R. V. puts it, "of such" is the kingdom of God. That is the kingdom of God is composed of such, young or old, as have the child-like spirit of humility (Matt. 18: 3, 4), and teachableness (Matt. 18: 4). He does not teach that little children are in the kingdom by nature (John 3: 3-4; Eph. 2: 3), but that they have the disposition that fits and predisposes them to re-

NEW INFORMATION ON ARCTIC BIRD LIFE

A wealth of new information has been added to the ornithological records of the Eastern Arctic, as a result of observations made by T. M. Shortt, Ornithologist of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, when he accompanied the 1938 Eastern Arctic Patrol on its 11,000-mile cruise through the Arctic Archipelago and Hudson Strait and Bay. During the patrol 172 specimens, representing about 45 species of birds were taken, and a considerable number of external and internal bird parasites were preserved. In addition, color records of about thirty specimens, mostly of little known juvenile plumages, were painted. Several records establishing considerable extensions in the summer range of certain birds were made, notably a long eastward addition to the range of the yellow-billed loon, and northern extensions in the known range of lapland longspur, duck hawk, common loon, mallard, mountain bluebird, and greater yellowlegs. A series of horned larks was obtained with a view to throwing light on the detailed classification of this widely distributed species.

Due to the fact that the time spent at each post was too brief for overland trips of any great distance, Mr. Shortt had little opportunity to conduct investigations on the part played by the birds in the economic life of the natives. The presence of large numbers of sled-dogs, which undoubtedly affect the number of nesting birds about the posts, also hindered investigations. However, by questioning missionaries, Hudson's Bay Company officials and members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Mr. Shortt gained the impression that the Eskimos do not depend to any great extent on bird-life during normal times, but in times of stress the birds provide a reserve food supply. Therefore, existing laws for the protection of bird life probably work little or no hardship upon the natives.

Excellent opportunities for ornithological studies exist in certain parts of the Eastern Arctic, according to Mr. Shortt, who also brought back interesting information concerning the little-known Kumlien's gull.

Let us seek out as many children as we can and bring them to Jesus.

BLISTER RUST CONTROL AT VALCARTIER

Under the direction of the Forest Service of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, measures for the control of white pine blister rust were initiated last summer in a fine young plantation of red and white pine growing on a part of the extensive sand plains of the Dominion Forest Experiment Station at Valcartier, P.Q. White pine in the plantation, which was set out in 1933-34 and 1935, number about 300,000 and the young trees are growing rapidly, many of them having attained a height of three feet.

White pine blister rust is a fungous disease, probably of Asiatic origin, which was brought into Canada from Europe about 1907 on imported white pine nursery stock. It is caused by a fungus which passes part of its life cycle in the bark of the white pine tree, and part on the leaves of the gooseberry and currant bush. The fungus enters a pine tree by way of the needles and from there moves downwards into the bark. For about three years after the tree has become infected there is no conspicuous evidence of the disease but after that time the affected part of the limb swells and the edges of the diseased area assume a characteristic dull yellowish green to orange color. During May and June conspicuous orange-yellow blisters break through the bark. When mature, the blisters burst and the spores or "seeds" are carried by the wind to the gooseberry and currant bushes, where the second stage of their life is passed. Consequently, if no gooseberry and currant bushes are permitted to grow within a mile of the pine forest, the spread of the blister rust is prevented, due to the lack of intermediary host plants necessary for the completion of its life cycle.

In order to safeguard the young white pine in the Valcartier area a project was started last August to eradicate all currant and gooseberry bushes within the region. This process, known as the "Initial Control Treatment," has been found from data based on years of experience in the United States, to be practicable, efficient and inexpensive. When the project, which will require about three years, is completed, the Forest Service is confident no further loss from blister rust need be feared at Valcartier Forest Experiment Station.

SCOTT'S SCRAP BOOK By R. J. SCOTT



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TIME TABLES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

AT ACTON

Going East

Daily except Sunday	6:57 a.m.
Daily except Sunday	9:54 a.m.
Daily except Sunday	6:28 p.m.
Sunday only	8:18 p.m.

Platform for next flag stop in Georgetown at 9:41 p.m.

Going West

Daily except Sunday	8:48 a.m.
Daily except Sunday	3:49 p.m.
Daily except Sunday	7:07 p.m.
Saturday only (flag)	12:38 a.m.
Sunday only (flag)	11:52 p.m.

STANDARD TIME

GRAY COACH LINES

COACHES LEAVE ACTON Standard Time

EASTBOUND
(To Toronto)

6:55 a.m.	6:21 p.m.
9:11 a.m.	6:31 p.m.
11:31 a.m.	8:46 p.m.
6:26 p.m.	

WESTBOUND
(To London)

9:53 a.m.	at 5:03 p.m.
11:38 a.m.	7:18 p.m.
2:23 p.m.	8:18 p.m.
ex 3:15 p.m.	at 11:25 p.m.
	at 12:06 a.m.

Through to London

a—except Sun. and Hol.; b—Sun. and Hol.; c—Sat. only; d—except Sat. Sun. and Hol.; e—Sat. Sun. and Hol.; f—To Kitchener; g—To Stratford