

Twenty Years Ago

From the Issue of The Free Press of Thursday, November 27th, 1919

A well known poultryman in town told The Free Press on Monday that he had sold strictly new laid eggs on Saturday for \$1.00 per dozen.

At the meeting of the Board of Education the resignation of Miss Pearl Z. Baker, assistant to the Headmaster of the High School, was received, to take effect the end of the year. Miss Baker has been one of the most successful teachers who ever had a position on the staff and it is with regret her resignation is accepted.

Snow shovels were put into commission for the first time this season, on Tuesday.

Acton must be regarded as a very desirable point on the cross-province route for an aerodrome. Letters have been received from the Aero Club of Canada, expressing the hope that the matter of a municipal aerodrome is receiving consideration. But Acton will likely "hide a wee" in this high flying matter.

Mr. Charles Hall, Clerk and Treasurer of Trafalgar Township, died suddenly at a meeting of the Council. He held the position for twenty-five years and had been a member of Township and County Councils.

MARRIED

LINDSAY-BROWN—On Saturday, November 15th, 1919, at the Manse, Norwalk, by the Rev. J. A. Ferguson, Gertrude May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, of Norval, to David H. Lindsay, of Acton.

PUNK-MOORE—At the home of the bride's mother on Thursday, November 20th, 1919, by Rev. Isaac M. Moyer, Lottie Arabelle, younger daughter of Mrs. James Moore, of Acton, to Frederick Robert Punk, son of Mr. John Punk, of Toronto.

MANY WAYS TO USE HONEY IN HOME MENU

Honey is the product of sunshine and flowers, containing the health-giving powers of the former and the aroma and flavor of the latter. It comes direct from Nature through the hive to the consumer unchanged and unadulterated by human agency. Honey is not only a delicious sweet, but it is also a valuable heat and energy producing food and one which can be used alone or in combination with other foods, says O. B. Cooderham, Dominion Apiarist, Central Experimental Farm. Because it is composed largely of invert sugars, it releases its energy immediately upon consumption, thus placing no tax on the digestive system. Because of this it is especially recommended for children and those suffering from impaired digestion. It is also widely recommended for athletes before and during periods of severe exertion. In addition to its sugars, honey also contains in small amounts most of the minerals that are so essential to the welfare of the human body, therefore, the ancient proverb, "My Son eat thou honey because it is good," still holds true. Honey is chiefly used as a spread on hot toast or biscuits. The publication, "Honey and Some of the Ways It May Be Used" explains that it can be utilized in many other ways with pleasing results. In the making of bread, cakes, cookies, pies, and other delicacies, honey may replace all or part of any other sweetening agent called for in the recipe, provided certain general rules are followed. One of the chief advantages of using honey is that the final product will keep moist for a much longer time than if ordinary sugar is used. As a sweetening agent for fresh fruits, beverages, cereals and cream, it is unsurpassed. When using honey in ice cream no other flavoring is needed, as honey imparts a flavor of its own. Honey may also be used successfully in the canning and preservation of fruits, and in another publication, entitled "The Canning Time," published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, details of procedure are given. Those who are interested in using more Canadian honey in place of imported sugar may obtain the publications mentioned by writing to Division of Publicity and Extension, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SURE ENOUGH

Mother—With food prices so high don't you think it a bit extravagant, Tommy, to eat both butter and jelly on your bread at the same time? Tommy—Why so, mother? I think it's economy. You see, the same piece of bread serves for both.

WORK OF THE YEARS

Mrs. Brown—How children's tastes do change. Mrs. White—Yes when my two were small, Johnny just loved soldiers and Mary was crazy for brightly painted dolls. Now Mary is crazy about soldiers and John runs after every painted doll he sees.

A POSER

Lillian (aged four)—Mamma, you're not a girl, are you? Mamma—No, dear. I used to be a little girl, but now I'm a woman. Lillian—Then what became of the little girl you used to be?



Acton's Family Album

Turning Over the Pages, Week by Week, and Looking on the Faces of Those Who Were Familiar to Many Here in Other Years

HOW MANY OF THESE CAN YOU RECALL?



LAST WEEK'S PICTURES

Back in the days before the O.B.A.A. Acton had a baseball club. Last week's picture was one of the early ball clubs. Those in the picture were Dave Kenney, Bill Worden, Jack Agnew, Bob Lawson, Tom Kenney, Will Storey, Andrew Mallat, Charles Mathews and Wes Mallat. How many of them did you recognize? We had one caller who named three of the group correctly. Two more familiar faces of other days are reproduced above. Next week we will tell you who they are.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES AID MINING INDUSTRY

Mining operators throughout Canada are making good use of the ore dressing and metallurgical laboratories of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. A recent review reveals that a total of seventy-five major investigations on metallurgical ores were completed during the six-month period ended June, 1938. Forty of the investigations were concerned with ore treatments while nine and twenty-five were related to metallurgical products or problems. Thirty-five of the investigations involved the treatment of gold ores. The investigative work required a total of 8,721 chemical and assay determinations, and the preparation and examination in the metallurgical laboratory of 381 polished sections of ores and products.

An increasing amount of correspondence is reaching the ore testing laboratories relative to plant operating problems, treatment process for ores, alloys, chemical and metallurgical problems, and inquiries as to suitable types of equipment for certain mill operations. The chemical laboratories are being frequently requested to provide methods of analysis for the purpose of controlling and determining mill effectiveness. Activities of the research section include the ever-widening range of work being carried out in the laboratories. Problems arise in connection with individual investigations of ores submitted that require increasing attention as many of such ores are a definitely refractory character. A combination of refracting, panning, chemical analysis and microscopic examination employed in an effort to determine the association and mode of occurrence of the refractory gold has been found to lead to a fairly accurate conclusion on the possibilities of recovery. The utilization of certain natural resources or products for the production of alloys such as chromium steel and uranium steel has been receiving attention.

In an investigation on the use of uranium as an alloying element, high and medium carbon ferro-uranium steel ingots have been cast and others will be made. The difficulty in the manufacture of uranium steel and ferro-uranium lies in the rapid oxidation of the uranium, and the building of a vacuum or atmosphere-controlled melting-furnace has been considered in order that this difficulty may be overcome.

A rapid and accurate method for the determination of oxygen in pulps has been sought by the industry for better control of milling practice and three methods have been examined in the laboratories. A study has been made also of methods employed or suggested in the determination of gold in pregnant and barren cyanide solutions.

PAYING INDIAN TREATY MONEY

Payment of Indian Treaty money is an event to which Indians, particularly those at far outlying points, look forward each year, according to the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. This annual distribution of what is termed "Treaty Annuities," is made between the months of April and August under the provisions of treaties made between the Crown and the Indians of a portion of Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Northwest Territories. Some \$250,000 is distributed annually. In addition extra treaty rations are allowed and once every three years the Chiefs and Headmen receive special issues of clothing in the way of uniforms.

Treaty payments may be made by the Indian Agent, who in many cases is also the doctor, or payments may be made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In some instances travel to the treaty grounds is still by boat, but in the more remote districts air transportation is used wherever practicable and has resulted in a great saving of time and hardship to the treaty-paying party. On account of the difficulty of finding suitable landing places for land aircraft, seaplanes are used which permit landings being made on lakes and rivers in the vicinity of the Indian settlements. Seven such flights were made during the past summer.

In addition to distributing treaty money the paying officer discusses all matters of interest to the Indians and inspects their houses and tents. The sick are brought to the doctor who gives them the necessary treatment and sends out to hospital any requiring extended care. The medical examination includes eye tests and attention to teeth. Great importance is attached to immunizing the Indians against smallpox by vaccination.

When all business matters are attended to the Indians celebrate the occasion with a feast and dancing, which usually continues throughout the night.

APPETITE O.K.

Mother—Now, as this is your fifth birthday, Bobbie, wouldn't you like to have a pretty cake with five candles on it? Bobbie—I guess, mamma. I'd rather have five cakes and one candle.

FULLY EXPLAINED

An Aberdonian was charged with being drunk and disorderly. "Any excuse?" asked the bailiff. "Aye, yer honor, I got intae bed company." "What sort of bed company?" "Well, I got a present of a bottle of whiskey and I met two teetotalers."

The Sunday School Lesson

FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26th

THE WORKS OF THE MESSIAH Golden Text—Jesus of Nazareth went about doing good.—Acts 10: 38. Lesson Text—Matthew 8: 14-27.

Time—Spring and Summer, A.D. 28. Place—Capernaum and Sea of Galilee. Exposition.—I. A King Who Served, 14-17.

Peter's family invited Jesus to dinner and well were they repaid. It always does pay to invite Jesus to our homes (cf. Matt. 25: 37, 40, 44). Jesus could heal at a distance, but He loved to get right to the afflicted one. He touched her hand. Mark, who got his information from Peter himself, tells us that He took her by the hand and raised her up (Mark 1: 31). This, too, has a lesson for us. It is the hand grasp of a strong, well healed grasp of a holy, strong hand that the sinful and weak need. "The fever left her." Sickness as well as leprosy gives way before Jesus. She at once began to use her new-found health and strength in ministering to her Healer. A wonderful scene follows. The people wait until the Sabbath closes, at sunset. Then from every corner of Capernaum they bring to Jesus all the demon-possessed and sick. Oh, that we would bring all our devil-tormented and sick ones to Him! These people, however, were not so eager for spiritual blessings as for healing.

IT WAS THE NATURE OF CHRIST'S DISCIPLINING, 18-22. Weary of the congested crowds, Jesus gave orders to His disciples to go to the other side of the Sea of Galilee. It was not popularity Jesus wanted. Crowds of curious enthusiasts distressed Him. To escape them He often departed from where they were. Men place great store in popularity, and a crowd is a sign of it. There is something better than a crowd, however. Jesus dropped everything to talk to a single earnest inquirer (John 3: 1-18; 4: 1-26; 9: 35-38). A scribe—eagerly sought to enlist as a disciple, v. 19. Not many of this class attached themselves to Jesus. Here was one who was convinced as to the validity of the claims of Jesus. He was gripped by His wonderful preaching. But Jesus would not deceive him. The way of discipleship was one of self-denial. He, the Master, had no place to lay His head. He could give no guarantee that the disciple would fare any better (Matt. 10: 24). This would be a severe test to the favored scribe. But such tests take the measure of our sincerity in following Christ.

Then came another disciple who was entangled in the affairs of the world so that he was not free, v. 21. The phrase "bury my father" did not necessarily mean that his father was dead. He might have been very much alive. But this disciple loved his father more than Jesus. He wanted to stay with him until he died so he could be there to bury him. It was undoubtedly a case of parental hold on a son, keeping him from full obedience to his Lord. That was why Jesus said: "Let the dead bury their dead." In other words, let unregenerate take care of the unregenerate, but a disciple cannot put a faithless and unregenerate parent ahead of his Lord. Jesus will not allow even a good parent to be first in the life of a disciple. That is a place He reserves for Himself (Matt. 10: 37).

III—Jesus Shilling the Wind and Waves, 23-27. It had been a very busy day for Jesus (cf. Mark 4: 1-41). Much of the day had been spent in teaching the vast multitudes that thronged down to the seaside to hear Him. Evening found Him completely exhausted. No sooner had He reached the boat than He fell fast asleep on a pillow in the stern (cf. Mark 4: 38; Luke 8: 23). He was so thoroughly devoted to the work that the Father sent Him to do that He had to take His sleep when He could. We see Jesus in this lesson as a mighty worker, but we first get a glimpse of Him in His weakness as real man (v. 24; cf. Ps. 121: 4). Even the fierce tumult of the storm was not sufficient to awaken Him in His utter exhaustion. It was a terrific storm that swept down on the little boat from the valleys running into the lake. The waves dashed over the sides of the boat so that it was filling (v. 24; cf. Mark 4: 37; Luke 8: 23). Though apparently in momentary danger of sinking, there was no real danger; no boat can go down that has Christ on board.

What a contrast between the calm slumber of Christ through the storm and the wild excitement of the crew. Their prayer was short and right to the point and plenty long enough. Jesus first rebuked the disciples and then the storm. His rebuke of the disciples should be deeply pondered. There seemed to be enough to make one "fearful" with the waves dashing into and over the boat, and the Master apparently unheeding, but there was no sufficient reason for a disciple of Christ to be fearful. True faith in Him banishes all fear (John 14: 1, 27). The whole trouble was "little faith." Now Jesus rises in His majesty as Son of God and He rebuked the winds and the sea. How many a tempest that voice has stilled. The disciples were more afraid than ever. A moment ago they were afraid of the storm, now they are afraid of One who is evidently a supernatural being (cf. Mark 4: 41).

How prone is the human heart to fear, and nothing fills it with such overwhelming fear as being brought face to face with God and the supernatural. The disciples ought not to have feared. They should have been filled with joy and trust. They asked an important question just then, "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey Him?" There can be but one answer to that question, "the Divine Man."

How prone is the human heart to fear, and nothing fills it with such overwhelming fear as being brought face to face with God and the supernatural. The disciples ought not to have feared. They should have been filled with joy and trust. They asked an important question just then, "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey Him?" There can be but one answer to that question, "the Divine Man."

ESKIMOS MAKING GOOD AS REINDEER HERDERS

Canada's Eskimos are making good as reindeer herders, according to the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. A round-up shows that the herd placed under native management last December has increased by about 350 fawns—and now—totals—approximately 1,200 head. Since its transfer to the Anderson River area, about 150 miles east of the government reindeer station, the native herd has been managed by Eskimo herders, under the supervision of the chief government herder. Establishment of this native herd is another step in Canada's plan to establish reindeer ranching among the Eskimos as a means of assisting the natives by providing a staple supply of food and clothing. The herd is reported to be in excellent condition and the natives entrusted with its management are taking a keen interest in the enterprise. Thus Eskimos from hunters to herders appear Canada's experiment in converting the land to be making a favorable progress.

"Home Town Stuff"

69% comes first in the major market!

That's why the "home-town" Weekly Newspaper comes first in the reading and buying minds of the 7,750,000 consumers in Canada's smaller communities who make 69% of the country's retail sales.

The Weekly Newspaper is the one paper that is read and discussed by the whole family. It's "home-town" news is about people they know. Its "home-town" editorials deal with matters of intimate interest to them. Its "home-town" advertisements by local dealers are based on friendly knowledge of their needs.

The circulation of Canadian Weekly Newspapers in Canada's 69% "home-town" major market total 2,800,000. That's coverage for you. But coverage is only half the story. The secret of the success enjoyed by advertisers using the Weekly Newspapers lies in the fact that the Weekly Newspaper—and only the Weekly Newspaper—can offer the sales-making friendly introduction which builds regular users of a product.

Canadian Weekly Newspapers are first in reader interest and first in sales influence in Canada's 69% major market.

Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association

C. V. CHARTERS, Managing Director
Brampton, Ontario

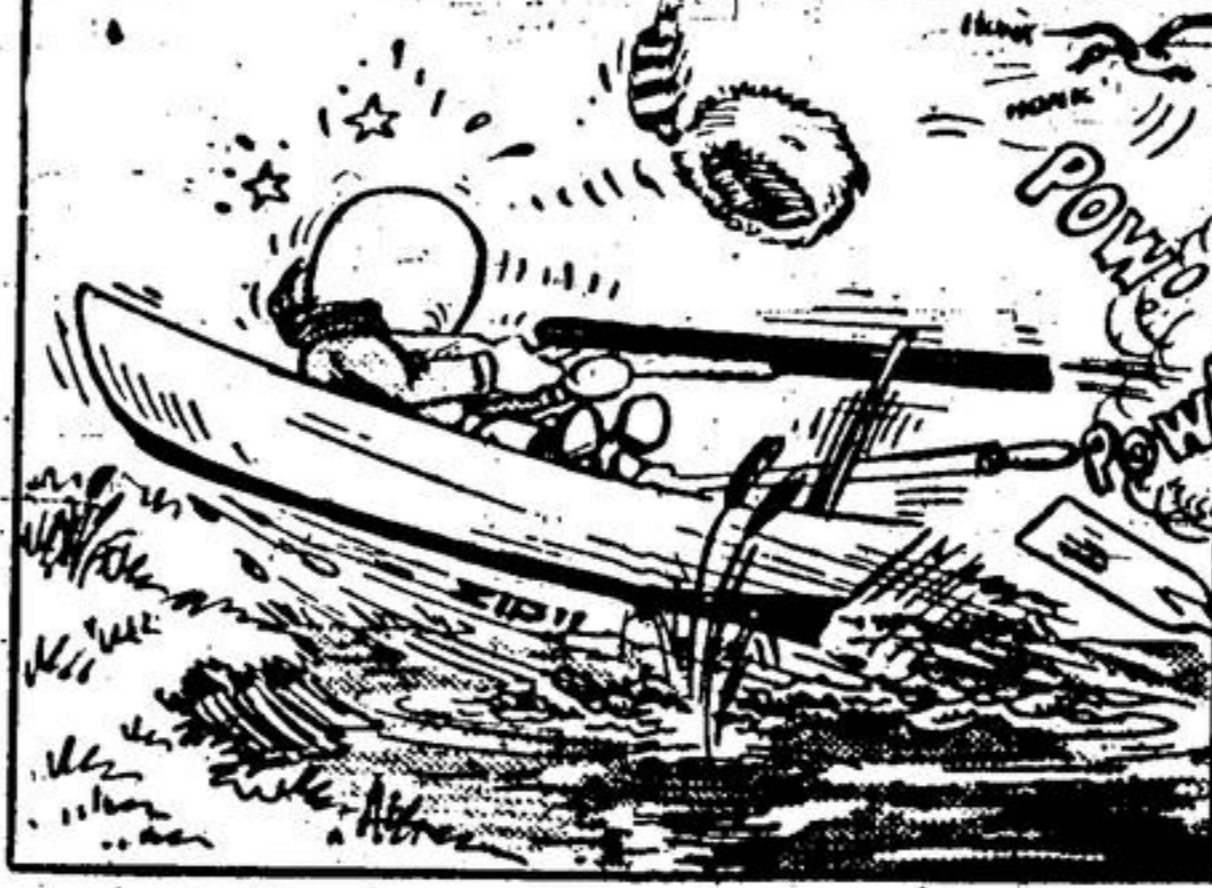
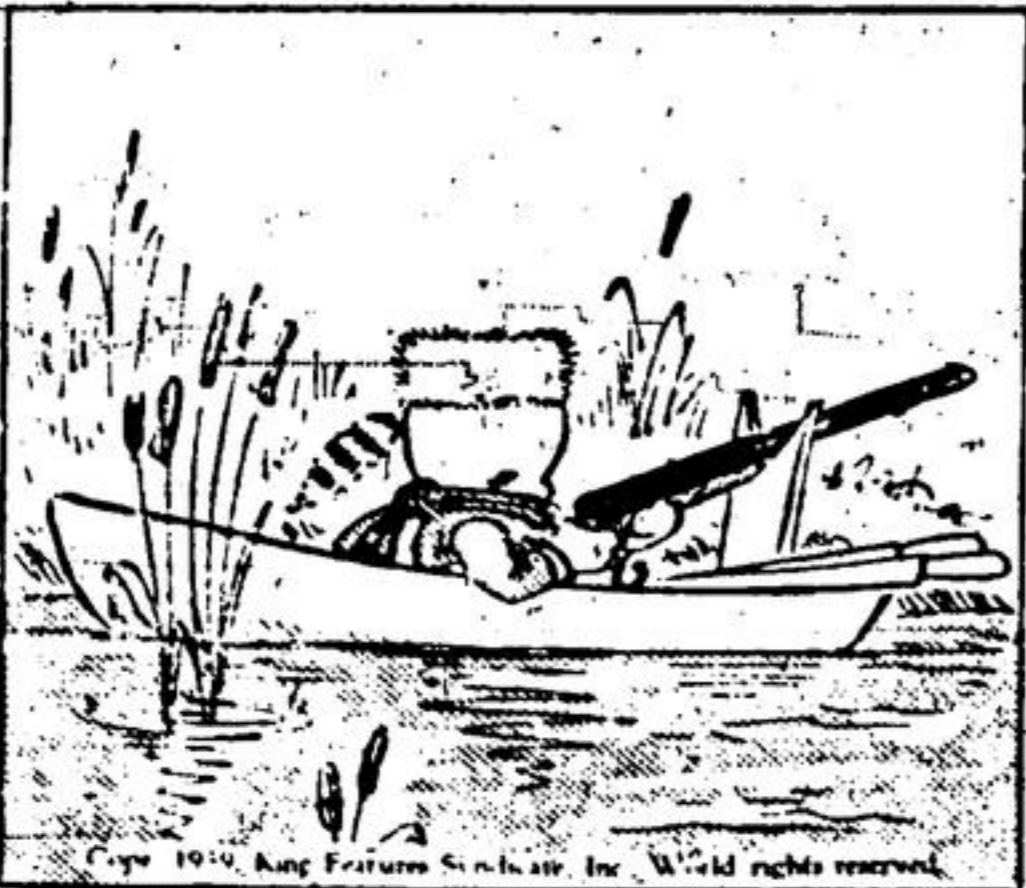
Canada's Navy on the Air



Listeners of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's National Network will hear another of the feature broadcasts devoted to Canada's Fighting Services on Friday, December 1st, 9:00-10:00 p.m., E.S.T. "The Royal Canadian Navy" will be a sound-picture of the complete and comprehensive activities of the Navy at work in time of war. The hour-long broadcast has been arranged in co-operation with officials of the Royal Canadian Navy and will be presented by the Special Events Department of the CBC.

The above views show some of the various duties of the R.C.N. on both coasts. Left, top to bottom: One of the fast destroyers on patrol duty along the seaboard; A depth charge exploding astern of a speeding destroyer; Sailors manning a rapid-fire anti-aircraft gun on deck. Right, top to bottom: The after deck of a destroyer showing depth charges and mine-sweeping equipment; A top-deck leaving the tube toward the objective; Sailors manning one of the deck guns. Photographs courtesy of Southern Press.

MUGGS AND SKETER



By WALLY BISHOP