

HAPPINESS

Happy is he who makes a start,
Each morning with a singing heart,
Who keeps from deep dejection free,
And says: "The best is yet to be."
For him the dreary morning's fine,
And every rain-cloud is divine.

Happy is he who goes to work,
Prepared no honest task to shirk,
Whose skilful hand and willing heart
Together play their steady part
For he, in unpretentious ways,
Finds themes for jocund songs of praise.

Happy is he who finds his best
Soul-satisfying place of rest,
Where evening comes and work is done,
And slumbered ease is dearly won;
Where wife and children make him feel
The bounds of love are bands of steel.

Twenty Years Ago

From the issue of the Free Press of Thursday, December 3rd, 1925.

The young people are having a good time skating now. There is good ice at Corporation Pond and in places on Lake

The Young People's League of the United Church visited the Georgetown League on Monday evening and was accompanied by numbers of others interested. There were about 125 in the company and a special car on the Electric Road accommodated them.

Miss Elsie Henderson, daughter of Mr. John A. Henderson, Winnipeg, has been appointed to the League of Nations office in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mike Nickalik had both arms mangled in a wringing machine he was operating at the tannery. They were amputated between the elbow and shoulder and he is still in a critical condition in St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.

Last Friday evening a large number of the neighbors of Mr. John McIntyre, his mother and daughter, assembled at their home in Elm Township to spend a social evening with them prior to their removal to Acton.

MARRIED

DENNIS-MACDONALD. At Guelph, on Saturday November 28, 1945, by Rev. James A. Mackenzie, Lucia Isabelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Macdonald, Acton, to John Clarkson Dennis, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dennis of Rockwood.

DIED

STEPHENSON. At her home at Appleton Avenue, Toronto, on Thursday November 28, 1945, Mary A. McKeown, widow of the late John Stephenson.

To Maintain Print Butter Quality

In recent surveys of print butter in different parts of Canada in wholesale establishments and on retailers' premises, considerable variation in quality of butter tested and sold as First Grade has been found, D. M. Beattie, Associate Chief, Dairy Products, Grading and Inspection Services, Dominion Department of Agriculture, said at the recent meeting of the New Brunswick Dairymen's Association, held at Fredericton. Butter in First Grade wrappers was lowered in grade for having flavors which indicated that little attention had been paid to the grading of cream. Also, butter of First Grade flavor, but showing ordinary workmanship defects, was lowered from First Grade, on the indication that proper working of the butter had been neglected.

Butter as found in First Grade wrappers which had been purchased on First Grade certificates, had been removed from the solids, re-worked in the churn with an addition of salt, and when examined in print form was placed in Second and Third Grades for showing mottled color and containing undissolved salt, and, in some cases, free moisture. Other butter purchased for First Grade was put improperly through the power cutting machines, and it was necessary to lower the grade of the prints for weak texture streaky or wavy uneven color and free moisture or leanness. All the defects mentioned were traceable to the manufacturer or cutter of the butter, and indicated that the butter was improperly handled and branded as to quality when it reached the retail store for distribution to the consumer.

On the other hand, the responsibility of the retailer when he receives butter of the First Grade quality, is to see that his purchases are in line with sales, so that no unusual accumulation of butter takes place. His storage facilities should be satisfactory to keep the butter well refrigerated and that it should be stored so that no absorption of undesirable flavors will affect the surface of the print while in his possession.

BRITAIN LAUNCHES SAFETY CAMPAIGN

LONDON (CP) — Britain's boldest road safety campaign has been launched by the Ministry of War Transport at a cost of 250,000 pounds (\$1,125,000).

With the slogan "Keep Death Off the Road," the campaign will focus attention on such dangers as increased traffic (500,000 more cars on the road since May), vehicles in poor condition, inexperienced drivers, wartime road obstructions, and false sense of security induced by reduced traffic in wartime.

The Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1945

THE CHRISTIAN AND HIS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Golden Text. A man's life consists not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. Luke 12:15.

Lesson Text. Deut. 30:19-20; Exod. 12:13-21.

Exposition. I. "Not by Might Nor

By Power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord." Deut. 30:17, 18.

Unless the lessons which adversity teaches are laid to heart, a return to prosperity is dangerous. The outstanding peril facing the Israelites was that in the enjoyment of their new wealth they would forget the lessons of humility and dependence which Jehovah had been teaching them. Moses warns them earnestly against two pitfalls: (1) The pride and self-glory which will see in the conquest of Canaan evidence of their own skill, sagacity and valor. (2) The power comes from God to Him belongs all praise. All their success they owed to the power of Jehovah's "mighty hand and outstretched arm" (ch. 31, v. 2). Unless He willed it, we could not "think one thought, move one muscle, put into execution one plan" (v. 23). The arrogance of self-righteousness. Human nature has a fine capacity for self-esteem. We are pretty prone to assume that we deserve all our blessings and accept them complacently as only our just due. Though we may not come right out and say so nevertheless we think so in our hearts. God had not chosen the Israelites to be His people because of any superiority or merit of their own. All their past history of persistent sin and "afflecked" disobedience disproved such an assumption. Their present prosperity they owed wholly to God's faithfulness to the covenant He had made with their fathers and to the integrity of His divine purpose.

II. The Folly of Covetousness. Luke 12:13-15.

A man in the crowd desired to make capital of Jesus authority. He thought the time had come to get his brother to divide. He was sure that his brother greatly needed Jesus' teaching and authority. He was shocked at his brother's covetousness and was surprised to find he was guilty of the same sin in desiring his brother to divide. He was sure that his brother greatly needed Jesus' teaching and authority.

Jesus refused the office of arbitrator. It is not His to tell the other man what to do but to state principles of action for the man He face. He uttered a needed warning never more needed than to day. "Take heed and keep yourselves from all covetousness." Covetousness is the desire to get more. The Bible classes covetousness with the vilest vices (1 Cor. 5:10, 11, 6, 10; Eph. 5:3, 5). A man's life does not consist in what he has but what he is. A man may have much and be nothing, and he may have nothing and be much.

III. Wise in the Eyes of Men, 16:19.

The rich man of this parable came honestly by his wealth (v. 16). He owed his prosperity to God but had no sense of the fact. His rapidly increasing wealth brought him anxiety and care. It is always so. He was perplexed to know where to put his fruits. There were already excellent places to put them on the tables of the poor, and these would have proven eternal storehouses (v. 3; 11; 14, 11, 13, 14; 16, 9, 18, 22), but he was too blind to see them. The intense selfishness of this man appears in the frequency of the personal pronoun of the first person. "My fruits," "my barns," "my corn," "my goods," "my soul."

After all, these things were not really his. But men still regard the products of their fields as being their own. God soon brought this man to see that those things were not his own and He will bring all men to see that some day. The rich man's way but of his difficulty seemed shrewd and wise but there was one serious defect in his plan: he left out of his calculations that is a common mistake with the worldling class: 4:13-15. He could have saved himself all the trouble of building his new barns if he had been wise enough to save his surplus goods in the empty barns of others. That sort of wisdom is still rare.

Having built his barns and bestowed his goods he would take his ease. He had had no ease in the accumulation of his wealth, and he was not destined to have any in the enjoyment of it. The rich man is the one man who never does take his ease. The only place where real ease can be found is neither in the accumulation or enjoyment of wealth, but in Jesus Christ (Matt. 11: 28). The rich man neither addressed God nor his fellowman, only his shrivelled self "my soul." He told his soul that it had "much goods laid up for many years." That was a great mistake. His soul had absolutely nothing laid up, only his body, and that not for many years, but a few short hours.

The plan to lay up goods for many years is not new barns, but heaven (Matt. 6: 19, 20). They are laid up there by giving them away (Mark 10: 21).

IV. A Fool in the Sight of God, 20: 21.

"Up to this point the man has done all the talking; now God speaks." He

Suggest Objectives for Agriculture

Agricultural policies and programs should be directed to five long range objectives recommended by the Committee on Agriculture at the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference recently held at Quebec City. This Committee, of which Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms, was Chairman, summarized the five objectives, which are in line with the resolutions passed at the Hot Springs Conference as follows:

1. To increase total food production, and especially the production of protective foods, to provide the means for increased consumption and improved nutrition.

2. To produce the world's agricultural products on farm units, which are of a size and pattern to utilize efficiently improved machinery and technology and to secure farm welfare.

3. To readjust productions so as to emphasize in each region or country the products to which it is best fitted and can produce to the best comparative advantage, consistent with the maintenance or attainment of a balanced mixed system of farming and the maximum practicable diversification of production, and to exchange these products for other products that can be produced most efficiently elsewhere.

4. To stimulate and forward an expanding world economy properly balanced as between agricultural and industrial production, and internally balanced as between the various components of agriculture. Financial and social arrangements should be such that rising consumption steadily keeps pace with rising production.

5. To develop and maintain such economic conditions in agriculture and in related industries as will steadily better the conditions of farmers and rural populations and provide them a full share in the fruits of the expanding world economy.

P. E. I. IMPORTS PHEASANTS

CHARLOTTETOWN (CP) — Two hundred pheasants will be released in Prince Edward Island by the middle of December in a move to popularize the province with the birds. They came from a breeding farm in Indiana.

TOWN HIT HARD

BREDENBURY, Sask. (CP) — This town, 28 miles east of Yorkton, suffered severe damage to its business district when fire of undetermined origin destroyed five business premises and damaged others. No one was injured but the damage was estimated at \$100,000.

HORSES FIRST-CLASS

MONTREAL (CP) — American Liberty ship Alice Foster, built last year, will make its first peace time trip from here carrying a load of 350 horses to France. The horses will have their own doctor, running water, air-conditioning and 40 American troopers to look after them.



PLANNING for EXPANSION OF RURAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

To keep step with farm progress and to extend service to more farm families, the telephone industry is working on important new devices and methods.

Plans are already under way for resuming the rural telephone expansion program suspended in 1940, when equipment and material became urgently needed for the armed forces. Surveys are being made to determine the needs and to provide the facts for carrying out plans to expand farm telephone service.

The goal is to bring the telephone to the greatest possible number of farm families.



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