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G. ARLOP HILLS, Editor

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EDITORIAL

This is Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week

For 170,000 Canadian boys and girls, and their parents and friends too, this week of February 17th to 23rd has a special interest. It is Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week in Canada. The observance of this week is not an appeal for funds, but rather a week dedicated to the purpose of telling the public how these Movements came into being, how they seek to serve boys and girls, and why in less than forty years they have spread to every part of the world, embracing within their fellowship millions of young people of every race, color and creed.

When Lord Baden-Powell first introduced Scouting in Great Britain in 1908, little did he think that the ideals of a happy useful life suggested by his program, would within a decade be adopted in nearly fifty foreign countries, in addition to more than forty parts of the British Empire. It is unlikely too that he realized that his program would sweep across all barriers of race, and color and creed.

Therein lies much of the greatness and influence of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements. The sound training for good citizenship they provide is well recognized. The contribution they make toward solving the juvenile delinquency problem is widely known. That boys and girls who have had Scout and Guide training, almost invariably become up-right citizens is generally accepted.

But it is in the international field that these movements make their most important contribution. Scouts and Guides correspond, and hike and camp with their fellows of other lands. They learn their ways of life, their habits, their hobbies and aspirations, and in doing so, come to understand their distinctive cultures and their right to retain them. This understanding, growing up between the youth of many nations, is a broadening step towards the day when there will be true international tolerance and mutual understanding.

The Fight We Have On Now

Men of good will fought for their ideas in World War I. But they did not take the road as an army after the war. They left their ideas to shift for themselves. They left their war heroes selling apples on the streets. They made democracy safe for the moment but unattractive in the long run. They left the field clear for the wrong ideas.

It was the men of ill will who took effective action after that war. In their march on Rome, in the beer cellar "putsch" in Munich, in Lenin's dash across Europe in a sealed railroad car, materialistic anti-democratic ideas took the road. So men of good will had to take up arms again to rescue their ideas.

But still these ideas are not safe. Malignant, materialistic, anti-democratic ideas to-day are woven into the fabric of every nation, every community, every industry and every home. They are found wherever any man, woman or child has the "me-first" attitude in life and is living "on the make."

A skilled hand pulling on these countless strands of ambition or discontent can draw them tight enough to strangle our democracies to death. That is the fight we have on now. Men of good will must take the road for their ideas after World War II or they will take the count.

Such an army is already on the march. Before the war ended—even before the war began—the forces of Moral Re-Armament were mobilizing in sixty countries. Here are people who not only care about a better world but who care enough to do something about it. They realize that you can stop the rush of undemocratic ideas by force of arms. But that you can only conquer the world for democracy by force of merit—by the way the democratic countries live.

They learn, as they work together, to recognize

each "me-first" tug of self-will and to stop and put God and country first. And, instead of living "on the make" they live to remake both themselves and other people. Men give their lives for a better world in war. These men and women give their living, and they do it all the time, war or peace.

You too can fight for Moral Re-Armament. Not by signing up. There is nothing to join. But by the way you live. By letting God speak instead of self-interest. By signing off the things you know are wrong and taking up the things you know are right.

Acton's Manufacturing Growth Continues

A year or so ago we compiled some figures which proved very interesting to readers. The statistics were secured from the compilations made of manufacturing industries of Canada and issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The figures for 1943 have been released and show continued growth for Acton, while some communities show a decline in production.

In 1942 Acton had gross value of manufactured products of \$8,580,750, wage earners and salaried employees amounted to 941 and total wages and salaries paid amounted to \$1,124,158. Now let us compare the 1943 figures. Production was up to \$10,064,153. There were 940 wage earners and salaried employees here and total amount of wages was \$1,218,182. Quite a healthy increase. Georgetown, which was second to Acton in Halton in 1942 with value of production at \$4,080,747, in 1943 has been surpassed by Oakville which in 1943 showed \$4,284,824 and Georgetown declined slightly in 1943 to \$3,918,022.

Last year we made some comparison with larger centres and total value of manufactured articles produced. St. Thomas showed little increase in the year and stands at \$8,162,748. Trenton showed about the same increase and stands about equal to Acton. Orillia, with 38 industries, produced goods valued at \$9,885,851; Dundas' figure was \$8,143,008; Brampton \$4,121,936; Collingwood \$8,263,323. All of these places given have populations of from double to six times the size of Acton.

It is often not realized how much production can be done in a small community and few realize that in 1943 there were paid in wages and salaries in Acton nearly a million and a quarter dollars. And this in a community that had not one solely war industry but are in 1946 operating as strongly and have been added to since these figures were compiled.

Then and Now

Reminiscent of the sailing vessels that brought the "King's Girls" to New France 270 years ago, "bride ships" are again plying the Atlantic. The recent arrival of the Mauretania at Halifax with 943 wives and 358 children of Canadian fighting men marked the start of a mass migration that will see upwards of 40,000 brides from Britain and north-western Europe reunited with soldier husbands.

It is a far cry from 1660 when, in response to appeals from Intendant Jean Talon, King Louis XIV sent the first girls out from Old France to become wives of Canada's earliest settlers. During the eight years that followed about 1,000 such marriages were recorded, many of the couples becoming heads of families notable in the history of French Canada.

During the intervening centuries Canada has developed into a great nation and the modern bride comes to a land where virtually the only pioneering required will be that of adjusting herself to new conditions and customs. For thousands the change from war-blitzed districts to the security and peace of the Dominion will come as a godsend.

Brides overseas, particularly those in Britain, lost no time in preparing for life on this side of the ocean. They learned a good deal from their husbands and in study groups organized at various centres absorbed more knowledge of Canadian customs and living conditions. Cooking, of course, has been an all-important matter, and there is little doubt the girls will make excellent cooks when they get down to the real thing with the aid of Canadian cook books.

Housing accommodation will pose big problem for many of the newcomers and their husbands, but even this handicap is being faced with a confident and enterprising spirit. Women who have lived in war zones for five years will not be easily discouraged.

"You will love Canada. It is a beautiful country and you should be very happy there," the Queen told one English bride and her encouragement will mean much to all the women starting a new life in the Dominion.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Faith isn't sitting back and waiting for something worthwhile to happen. It's going out and working to see that what happens is worthwhile.

Canadians interviewed by the Financial Post gave a majority opinion that Senators should quit at 75 if not sooner. Reading the record, we would say soon.

With butter gradually disappearing from the table, a lot of folks are wondering why Canada, like the United States and Britain cannot have their supply augmented by oleomargarine.

Toronto Planning Germ-Free Schools

Educational Officials Try Out Disease-Killing Lamps and Sprays

TORONTO (CP) — If and when the Toronto Board of Education introduces the use of health lamps and sprays in school classrooms, children of public school and pre-school age will no longer be subject to such so-called "child" diseases as measles or influenza.

Dr. C. C. Goldring, director of education, said the object is to "keep these lamps kill off germs, particularly those of measles, so that pupils will not take germs of measles and other ill home to children of pre-school age."

He said the equipment is expensive and still in the experimental stage. The method of introducing antiseptics in school classrooms in the form of mist or spray is also in the experimental stage.

That is not the case with glycol vaporization, now fairly well developed. Glycol mist killed "all sorts of disease germs" in wartime army camps, said C. H. R. Fuller, business administrator.

"It is recommended," he said, "that the local department of health be asked to give consideration to setting up a plan of testing the possible control of air-borne germs in school classrooms. Such tests should be carried on under the supervision of qualified nurses and medical doctors."

He said it will be necessary to keep careful records in classrooms where continual vaporization of glycol is used and in other rooms where no antiseptic is used. If the records were kept for a three-month period and a comparison made of the treated and untreated rooms he thought important data could be produced. Classrooms accommodating children eight to ten years of age should be chosen for tests, he said.

ATTENTION MARRIAGE MONTGOMERY

A graduate of the University of Toronto, class of '22, reports that when he was coming down in an elevator of the Royal York the other evening, all the passengers except himself got off at the ballroom floor, which was crowded with well-dressed young men and women assembling for a party.

The pretty elevator operator kept the car waiting for a few minutes, while she gazed rather enviously at the gay scene.

"Looks like quite a party," said her remaining passenger. "I wonder who is giving it?"

"The operator leaned out of the car and looked at a large blue and white sign.

"Well," she said, "that card says U of T, but I don't know what that means."

PRAIRIE MIL ZONING

There are five major soil zones in the Prairie Provinces and each zone has many different types of soil. These climatic and soil variations have led to widely varying conditions for crop growth. For the past 20 years, the Dominion Experimental Farms Service has studied these variations on the stations located in the more important regions.

MILTON WELDING

Electric and Acetylene Welding

Repair Welding of All Types

Portable Equipment

PHONE — 348

MIL. ST.—MILTON

Business Directory

MEDICAL

DR. W. G. C. KENNEY
Physician and Surgeon
(Successor to Dr. J. A. McNiven)
Office in Symon Block, Mill Street,
Acton
Office Phone 18—Residence Church
St., Phone 150

DR. H. G. JOYCE
Bachelor of Medicine
Physician and Surgeon
Office next door to Bell Telephone Co.
Mill and Main Streets
Day 222 PHONE 38 Night 228

DR. D. A. GARRETT
Physician and Surgeon
Frederick Street, Acton
Formerly Dr. Nelson's Office
Phone 234

DENTAL

DR. HUGH S. AUSTIN
Dental Surgeon
Mill Street, Corner Frederick, Acton
Office Hours 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Evenings by Appointment
Telephone 19

DR. A. J. BUCHANAN
Dental Surgeon
Office Leblanc Block, Mill Street
Office Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
X-RAY GAS
TELEPHONE 148

LEGAL

C. F. LEATHERLAND, B.A.
ACTON
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Registrar of Births, Marriages, Deaths
Office 22 Phone Residence 183

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Acton Cooper Building
R. MacIntyre Aylsworth, B.A.
ACTON
Office 218w Phone, Residence 218w
Georgetown—Gregory Theatre Bldg
Phone 89w

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Chartered Accountants
Successors to
JENNINGS & HANBY
1302 Metropolitan Bldg
44 Victoria St., Toronto
Elg 9131

VETERINARY

B. D. YOUNG, V.S., B.V.Sc.
Veterinary Surgeon
Office: Brookville, Ontario
Phone Milton 146 r 4

F. G. OAKES, V.S., B.V.Sc.
Veterinary Surgeon
Office and Residence—Knox Avenue
Acton—Phone 130

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Georgetown Representative
Tom Howson—Phone Georgetown 882

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PHONE 26 ACTON, ONT.

TIME TABLES

GRAY COACH LINES

COACHES LEAVE ACTON
Eastbound
8:31 a.m.; 9:46 a.m.; 9:16 a.m.;
11:51 a.m.; 2:06 p.m.; 4:56 p.m.; 6:36
p.m.; 9:06 p.m.; 11:11 p.m.
Westbound
10:38 a.m.; 11:43 a.m.; 2:35 p.m.;
5:14 p.m.; 7:31 p.m.; 9:35 p.m.;
10:23 p.m.; 11:28 p.m.
To London.
To Sundays and Holidays only.
To busy except Sundays and Holl-
days.
To Kitchener.
To Stratford.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Going West
Daily, except Sunday 9:41 a.m.
Saturday only 2:30 p.m.
Daily, except Sunday 7:48 p.m.
Monday, only 12:08 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday 1:34 a.m.
Flyer, at Georgetown, daily
except Sat. and Sun. 6:55 p.m.
Flyer at Guelph, daily, ex-
cept Sat. and Sun. 7:12 p.m.
Going East
Daily, except Sunday 6:49 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday 9:56 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday 6:50 p.m.
Sunday, only 8:19 p.m.
Flyer, daily, Georgetown 9:25 p.m.
Flyer, daily, at Guelph 8:59 p.m.

CARROLL'S

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MUFFETS 3 FOR 25c
BEANS 2 FOR 23c
SOUP 2 FOR 21c
FOODS 3 FOR 25c
BEETS 11c
BEANS 6c

CARROLL'S TEAS
GOLDEN TIP TEA 44c
CARROLL'S OWN TEA 38c
OUR DANDEL TEA 32c

DIFFOAM 33c
FLOOR WAX 45c, 83c
LEMON OIL 85c, 25c

ROMAR COFFEE 19c, 35c
NABOB COFFEE 43c
DICED CARROTS 11c
LIGHT BULBS 15c

BIRD SEED 17c
BIRD GRAVEL 17c
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