

EDITORIAL

We Get Used To It

Daylight saving commences next Sunday and it doesn't require any greater stretch of memory to recall the furore that change in time used to create when the saving measure first started. Seems to us it was during World War I that we first became possessed of the necessity to have the hours of daylight for more out-of-door work. Wars have always provided great opportunities for changes in many things.

Of course, these days daylight saving is not used for getting more production in any field. That reason is hardly valid any more when we have the five day week and a maximum of eight hours labor. While many of these other measures have been assisted by government regulations it's rather odd that daylight saving has been left severely alone by governments and allowed to be handled by the municipalities.

After thirty years of trial, the advent of daylight saving in these parts is as accepted as the spring. It takes no reasoning to justify its adoption but the municipality which doesn't accept it is usually very much out of step. An added confusion has however developed lately in the time daylight saving ceases. If that is cleared away it would seem that we've got used to daylight saving and accepted it as the reason.

Taxing Out of Canada

While the increases and changes brought about by the budget seem on the whole to have made the best of providing for increased expenditure there are inequalities and imposts which on a little study are clearly creating undue hardships. Perhaps the most unreasonable of these new taxes is the new tax of fifteen per cent. which was added on such household necessities as electrical appliances, stoves, washing machines etc. which have become part of every household and can in no way be considered luxuries. These goods along with others now are subject to a fifteen per cent. tax plus the sales tax of 10 per cent.

Granted that there was need for more taxation, it seems that when no increase in the liquor tax was made the tax of fifteen per cent. on household appliances was unfair, especially in view of the added two per cent. sales tax. Housewives and young folks establishing new homes have been heavily penalized by the imposition of this added tax.

Many small towns are also unduly handicapped by this tax which will restrict expansion of industry in many of them. The electrical appliance manufacturers are spread across Canada in many small communities. For the third time in the past decade the electric appliance industry has been made a heavy collector of revenue from the householders of the country. Every increase in the tax deters any expansion program for industry in these small communities. Every change requires more office adjustment, more clerical help in setting up costs and therefore higher costs to consumer or manufacturer.

Surely the new impost is unfair to housewives and the small towns when it was not necessary to put added tax on such things as liquor, pleasure boats and a wide variety of non-essentials. There is a great danger of taxing some industries out of the Canadian field just as candy manufacturers were nearly put out of business by heavy taxation.

No Time For Leisure

Buried deeply in Mr. Abbott's budget last week, says The Financial Post, was a warning of tougher days ahead for the average Canadian—particularly if our present defense program is boosted as may well happen. Mr. Abbott said this:

"Statistics indicate that there has been no measurable increase in per capita productivity during the past five years. This can be explained by the larger proportion of children and old people in our population. But if we are to carry greatly increased defense costs without having a definite fall in our standard of consumption we shall have to do better than this; we shall have to work harder and longer."

In that brief statement, warns The Post, there is the text for several sermons.

There is sound reason here for calling a halt to any major expansion of social services, because these can only be expanded at the expense of our working population. And our working population is already fully engaged in providing goods and services for our present population and in building up defense.

There is sound reason for reconsideration of present ambitious plans for retiring scores of thousands of able-bodied people while they are still able and willing to carry on. Every man so retired is another worker taken out of active production while he still remains a consumer of goods and services.

There is sound reason too, for speeding up immigration. Immigrants are mainly men and

women of working age who for many years to come will be producing more than they will be consuming.

And finally there is a sound reason for the expansion of plant and equipment, for there lies a big hope of increasing productivity per worker.

For the present, unfortunately, there will be little opportunity for any major expansion of industry except that geared to defense, and the products turned out by defense industry are not usually of a kind that add to our standard of living. That being the case, we would be wise to pay extra attention to other points mentioned. If we do, our lot should prove easier in the critical period that lies ahead.

Stamp Centennial

Just as we are becoming accustomed to the higher rate from the post office we hear of the centennial of Canada's first postage stamp, and learn that, in that category at least, cost has gone down over a period of years rather than up. The least expensive of these first stamps was a three-pence label.

The first of the trio issued in 1851 was called "the threepence red" in buying circles and "the little red label" officially. As well as being a Canadian first, this stamp had another claim to fame. Pictured on it was a beaver building a dam—and this was the only rodent shown on any postage stamp until 1939. Then Bolivia caught up and issued one with a chinchilla.

The beaver was even then considered appropriate of Canada, with the skins a standard of trade. A recently issued 10-cent stamp pictured beaver skins drying on stretchers.

A 24-year-old draughtsman, Sandford Fleming, designed the threepence red. He later became Chief Engineer for the government, planned the Intercolonial Railway and much of the Canadian Pacific, and was one of the first advocates of standard time. It was for these features rather than for the busy beaver on the red label that he was knighted. The office where he designed the stamp is long since gone, and in its place are the Toronto offices of the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation and the Canada Trust Company on Yonge St., Toronto.

The two other early Canadian stamps—certainly collectors' items—are even more expensive. One of a sixpence lilac bears a portrait of Albert, the prince consort. The other, the most glamorous of all Canadian stamps from reports, is black with the regal Victoria pictured on it.

This beauty cost 12 pence in 1851 but one of these Victoria's sold last year for \$2500! It was found about 15 years ago in Dundas. That's worth hunting for among the old letters in the attic!

Editorial Notes

Butter stocks are lower and margarine sales are higher. Apparently not many Canadians are adhering to these reducing diets.

In case you are interested the trout fishing season opens next Saturday. At time of writing it doesn't seem the most comfortable season for being out-of-doors.

The new taxes imposed will of course have a place in the cost of living index in the next month or so. It's quite a circle—the more you get the more, it requires to live.

It would be nice if Parliament might leave the budget alone for a while and take time to arrange that Victoria and Dominion Days were proclaimed to fall on Mondays each year.

Monday is the deadline for filing income tax reports and the remittance must accompany the report. The transaction is all over in one complete mailing—just like ripping off a piece of adhesive tape—painful and quick.

New Ontario law provides that margarine advertising must not indicate that it has any relation to dairy products, nor can it portray a dairy scene. Whoever makes these regulations is certainly not helping the sale of butter. Let the products sell on their own merits.

The late Andrew Carnegie is reported to have said, "He who dies rich dies disgraced." Ottawa and the provincial capitals, with their enthusiasm for confiscating and redistributing the wealth of individuals, seem determined that no Canadian shall be disgraced.

Another cigar manufacturing company reported a loss on last year's business. We had no idea that our patronage would have such a serious effect on the business, but we have no notion of becoming a steady customer again to help bring back profits to this industry.

Like Mother Never Used To Make



THE GOOD OLD DAYS MAY HAVE SEEMED BETTER

BACK IN 1901

Taken from the issue of the Free Press of Thursday, April 25th, 1901

Snow shovels were very unwillingly brought into service again after Saturday's storm. The 20th of April, 1901 will be recorded as giving us a snow storm of six inches on the level and drifts three feet deep after the seeding was commenced.

Mr. J. D. McKee has put in a fine soda fountain and talks of opening an ice-cream parlor in connection with his drug store. A good many pieces of sidewalk are in poor repair in town. The Streets and Walks Committee have a big contract before them.

Roadmaster Ferguson called at the G.T.R. station on Tuesday with his gasoline inspecting car. The car runs with gasoline engines and has a speed of 25 miles an hour. The annual entertainment of the Epworth League was held in the Methodist school room last Friday evening and proved quite a success. Much of the credit is due to Mrs. Josie Oram, the painstaking superintendent, and her assistants. Among the numbers on the program were violin solo, Master Willie Kennedy; addresses, "Master" Clarence Hagar and A. T. Brown; president, recitations, Mildred Matthews; cornet and organ duets, Lottie and Hazel Mason; address H. P. Moore; recitation, Mary Goodvee; dialogue, Eva Matthews, Hattie Oram, Annie Campbell, Mary Goodvee; recitation, Harold Nicklin; song in German and English, Rene Matthews; story, George Oram and Charlie Matthews and several drills by groups of young people.

The local census-enumerators, ex-Warden Havill and Barrister McKinnon, are about through with their enumeration. They experienced no difficulty and found the ladies particularly well informed. Of course they are very chary about giving any information about the results of their work, but the Free Press has gleaned from them sufficient to warrant us in making the assertion that the population of Acton has increased about 25 per cent during the decade. In 1891 the official census placed the population at 1248. In the present census it will be between 1500 and 1600.

Annual Wheat Loss Is Preventable

Some 500 carloads of wheat each year are graded "smutty" at Winnipeg in order to prevent this annual loss. H. McKenzie, cerealist at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, advises farmers to prevent smut infection by using the best seed obtainable and practising seed treatment before planting.

There are two groups of smuts to consider, Mr. McKenzie said, and each group requires different seed treatment. The first includes covered smut of wheat, covered and loose smut of oats, and covered and false smut of barley. All these can be controlled through the use of suitable commercial fungicides, after the seed has been thoroughly cleaned with a fanning mill.

The second group includes loose smut of wheat and loose smut of barley which cannot be controlled by fungicides. While they can be controlled by the hot-water treatment this method is not practical except for small quantities of seed. Farmers having trouble with loose smut of wheat and barley are advised to obtain registered, certified or other good seed free from loose smuts.

Several types of machines on the market that can be used for treating smut-infested grain are considered more efficient than the shovel-mixing method. Seed can be treated two to three months before seeding if storage facilities are suitable. Wheat should be treated at least 24 hours before seeding and oats and barley not later than eight days before seeding.

Poet's Corner

THE BEGGAR CHILD

A little child sat on a rock,
The tears streamed down upon her
face,
She looked so sad while sitting
there,
That every one did stop to stare,
But not a soul would s.o.p to aid
The poor and hungry little maid.
She was a little urchin fair,
And ne'er a one did even care,
No pretty gown to cover her,
No silken robe or coat of fur,
Just ragged tatters all she owned,
Her little body skin and bones.
At last a lady passing by
Looked down on her and heaved a
sigh,
"God bless you child," as she pas-
sed by
Came from her lips, her eyes not
dry,
And to the urchin then did give,
A golden coin that she might live.

By Miriam Herman.

A single treatment of DDT to the soil around wooden structure gives protection against termite attack for at least five years.

AT THE Churches

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Phone 60
Rev. E. A. Carrey, B.A., B.D.
Minister
Miss O. M. Langford, A.T.O.M.
Organist and Choir Leader
SUNDAY, APRIL 29th, 1951
10.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
11.00 a.m.—Morning Worship.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Worship.

Baptist Church
ACTON
SUNDAY, APRIL 29th, 1951
(Daylight Saving Time)
10.30 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
11.30 a.m.—Mr. Alfred Kitchin
Thursday—8 p.m. Prayer Meet-
ing.
Friday—3.30 p.m. Primary Mission
Band; 4 p.m. Regular Mission
Band; 8 p.m. Eastern District
Guelph Association. B.Y.P.U.
Spring Rally. Special music,
sound film, social.

Presbyterian Church in Canada
KNOX CHURCH, ACTON
REV. ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG
M.A., Minister
SUNDAY, APRIL 29th, 1951
10.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
11.00 a.m.—Divine Worship.
7.00 p.m.—Divine Worship.
ALL ARE WELCOME

St. Alban's Church
(Anglican)
Rector—Rev. W. G. Luxton, B.A.
SUNDAY, APRIL 29th, 1951
Easter V
9.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
11.00 a.m.—Morning Prayer and
Beginners' Class.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Prayer.
Junior Confirmation Class Wed-
nesday at 7 p.m.
A Welcome Awaits You

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY AND TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

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Residence Church St. Phone 150
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Entrance River Street
Acton, Ontario
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Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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TELEPHONE 148
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Mill St., corner Frederick, Acton
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Georgetown Representative
Tom Hewson
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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
GRAY COACH LINES
COACHES LEAVE ACTON
Eastbound
8:30 a.m.; 8:50 a.m.; 11:23 a.m.;
2:08 p.m.; 5:03 p.m.; 6:33 p.m.; 8:33
p.m.; 10:58 p.m.
Westbound
10:17 a.m.; 12:52 p.m.; 2:57 p.m.;
5:27 p.m.; 7:27 p.m.; 9:12 p.m.; 11:32
p.m.; 11:2 a.m. (Sun. to Kitchener
only)
a—Daily except Sunday and holi-
days
b—Saturday, Sunday and holi-
days

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of Canada
Members Guelph and District
Real Estate Board
Members Guelph and District
Insurance Agents' Association

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Eastbound
Daily 6:44 a.m.; Daily except Sun-
days 9:54 a.m.; 7:10 p.m. Sunday
only. 8:16 p.m. Daily except Sun-
day Flyer at Georgetown 9:02 a.m.;
Daily Flyer at Georgetown, 10:11
p.m.
Westbound
Daily except Sunday and Mon-
day, 1:36 a.m.; Sunday and Monday
only, 12:38 a.m.; daily except Sun-
day, 8:48 a.m.; 8:50 p.m.; 7:44 p.m.;
Daily except Sat. and Sun. 6:10 p.m.
(flagstop); Saturday only 2:38 p.m.;
Sunday only 9:43 a.m. (flagstop);
Sunday only—Flyer at Guelph, 7:05
p.m.

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