



The Acton Free Press

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EDITORIAL

Remembrance

Eighteen years ago next Wednesday, when after four years of conflict that involved the world, the guns ceased to fire and there was great rejoicing among all people. It was called Armistice Day then, but now it is termed Remembrance Day—November 11th. The name matters little but the day in November signifies a good deal and will recall mixed feelings. Eighteen years ago there was no pre-arranged program, but it didn't take long to arrange one.

On November 11th everyone is asked to observe Remembrance Day. It is not a mere holiday, but a day to remember. With events as at present in the Old World it is well that we should remember. The question one naturally asks "Can we afford not to remember?" There are a few simple ways. Attend the service on Wednesday next, and secure one of the poppies and wear it. There are other ways of remembering, but these are the public manifestations of Remembrance Day. To some it will recall joy and to others deep sorrow, but these are the remembrances that are hidden from the public. Remembrance Day is next Wednesday, November 11th. Poppies will be on sale for the Legion on Friday and Saturday.

And Few Regrets

Hallowe'en has come and gone and little damage was reported about town. Credit, we believe, can be given to two sources. Chief McPherson was empowered by Council to secure additional police as he saw fit. The result was that all sections of the town had a vigilant guard, at very small cost. Another, and perhaps a bigger reason, is that young folks here have come to realize that real good fun can be had without causing grief for someone else. There were plenty of calls on merchants and householders to "shell out," and the callers were treated quite liberally. Everyone enjoys the fun of Hallowe'en—young and old—as long as the fun is confined in reasonable bounds. Acton had a very sane Hallowe'en. We give credit to the young folks and also to those who gave careful supervision and guided mischievous footsteps—perhaps unceremoniously but effectively—away from the damage about to be committed.

Most Folks Appreciate

It will come as welcome news to Fall Fairs and Exhibitions that the amusement tax in connection with all the events is to be abandoned. This dropping of the levy is doubly welcome when considered with the announcement of a balanced budget by the Provincial Government. Without a doubt all taxes are bothersome. None of us appreciate having money extracted from us by the tax method. But the expenditures of governments and the calls on the public treasury must be met from some source and governments are no magicians. Every type of expenditure the government is called upon to make must be met from the only means available—taxation. With the dropping of this levy it would seem to indicate the greatly improved condition of the finances of the province. The present administration has had a difficult task to perform. The results it is showing do not justify to criticism being given by the disgruntled politicians going up and down the country simply knocking and offering no better plan but even suggesting a return to the hectic state from which we are just emerging.

A Welcome Change

It will come as welcome news to School Boards throughout the Province that grants are generally increased this year. With the municipal requirements made necessary to estimate in June the announcing of these provincial grants should come at the same time. School Boards during the past few years have had a difficult time with decreases each year. In fact since 1930 grants have been steadily cut. It will therefore be quite a pleasant change to this year have a reverse of the matter and an increased grant to work upon rather than a decrease.

Biggest in Seven Years

The biggest month's customs receipts in seven years was reported by J. H. Bertram, collector of customs for the Port of Toronto, when he announced that the total figure for October exceeded the same month of 1935 by more than \$1,000,000. "It's a real old-fashioned good times high," he said, announcing the total as \$5,600,801.82. "Not only was October the best month in seven years, but it was the first month in that time to exceed the \$5,000,000 mark. In November, 1929, our revenue topped \$5,000,000. It never touched it again. We're right back to where we were seven years ago." Mr. Bertram also pointed out that last month's collections exceeded the monthly average for the best year in the history of the port. This was the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1929. Last month's total was more than a million dollars above October, 1935. The exact gain was \$1,148,127.

Production of Farm Implements Up

The Canadian farm implements and machinery industry made a striking come-back during 1935, when production of factories engaged chiefly in the manufacture of farm implements and machinery reached a value of \$13,692,476, the highest reported since 1930, and a gain of 55 per cent. over 1934. Imports had a value of \$5,493,428 compared with \$3,204,029 during 1934 and exports and re-exports were placed at \$6,455,812 compared with \$3,351,220. The apparent Canadian consumption of farm machinery, as calculated by deducting the exports from the sum of the production and imports was valued at \$12,730,092 during 1935, as against \$8,670,565 in 1934. Reflecting the gain in popularity of Canadian farm machinery in other countries, exports of Canadian-made farm implements and machinery, excluding re-exports increased from \$3,250,843 in 1934 to \$5,897,292 in 1935. Home markets also show expansion, and Canadian manufacturers to-day supply the major portion of the necessary machinery and equipment used on Canadian farms. In pre-depression days only 40 per cent. or less of the farm implements made available to farmers was manufactured in Canada, but in 1935 Canadian industries apparently furnished more than 60 per cent. of the farmers' requirements.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Remembrance Day—next Wednesday. Plan to observe it at the annual service being arranged.

Fall Fairs and ploughing matches are pretty well over and now we come to the period of Winter Fairs.

Municipal election matters still seem to be rather quiet, but more will be heard in about three or four weeks' time.

The new editor of the Globe, C. George McCullagh, is being given a royal welcome to his new position and is seemingly gathering about him a group of newspapermen who are capable of continuing and widening the influence of this great newspaper.

The London Advertiser, published for seventy-four years, has ceased to exist. Even cities find it hard to carry more than one paper. Hamilton and London have during the year joined the one paper city class. Toronto continues with four, but for how long none can be sure.

Looks as if the near future may see a start made on that highway between Acton and Milton. But most folks in this district will be a bit skeptical until some pavement is actually laid. It's a good gravel road now but very muddy and in summer fields adjoining are well dust-laden.

The Brampton Conservator remarks: "Premier Hepburn is on the Indian list. He was recently adopted into the Six Nation family. Perhaps he will become still more proficient in scalping Tory officials, if any remain." With over thirty years of nothing, but Tory officials being appointed, surely it is asking too much of the proficiency of even a Liberal Indian Chief to expect that in two years the accumulation of three decades would all be scalped.

Propaganda campaigns are now much in evidence and the editors of our newspapers are the victims. They are besieged from morning until night with requests for free publicity—first for one thing then for another, but all to make money for some interests for which these campaigns are organized. We wonder if the promoters ever think what is to sustain a newspaper if it gives away its space for nothing?—F. C. In Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8th

THE CHRISTIAN WARRIORS

Golden Text.—Be strong in the Lord and in the strength of his might.—Eph. 6: 10.

Lesson Text.—Acts 19: 8-12, 18-20; Eph. 6: 13-20.

Time.—A.D. 57-58 or 63. Place.—Ephesus.

Exposition.—I. Great Revival in Ephesus, 8-12; 18-20.

In Ephesus, an important centre of the pagan world, Paul and his companions conducted one of the greatest revivals of Jews, but his bold fidelity to the truth offended them. They wilfully hardened their hearts to the gospel. When their obstinacy changed into open malignity and slander of the Christian life, he left the synagogue and, taking a handful of true disciples with him, carried on his campaign for Christ in the school of Tyrannus. His efforts were blessed with an outpouring of spiritual power. For the second time in the history of his life we read of special miracles of healing in connection with his ministry (Acts 19: 18). Some such manifestation of divine power was essential, for the issues joined in battle in Ephesus were tremendous (Eph. 6: 12). The city was foul with sin and idolatry and teemed with sorcerers, pretended exorcists, and workers in magic of all kinds—practices in direct opposition to God's will (cf. Deut. 18: 10-13; 1 Chron. 10: 13; 2 Chron. 33: 6). On the one side were these emissaries of the evil one, on the other side Christ's apostles of truth. For nearly three years Paul waged vigorous and unrelenting war on the evil of this stronghold of Satan, and his preaching bore much fruit. Christ's name was magnified and multitudes believed. There were some who earlier had accepted his teaching in a measure but had not thrown off all their superstitious faith (just as some professing Christians to-day experiment with palmistry, spiritism, hypnotism, etc.). These now came and confessed their foolishness. Their repentance always leads to confession. Their confession was full, frank and open. For such confession there is always full forgiveness (cf. Lev. 26: 40; Job 33: 27, 28; Ps. 32: 5; Prov. 28: 13; 1 John 1: 9). Many of the sorcerers were converted also and as a proof of the thorough-goneliness of their repentance, made a great bonfire of their books of magic. It was a costly art. The price of the books alone was about ten thousand dollars. Their break with Satan was complete and unswerving. The Word of God prevailed mightily.

II. Weapons in the Spiritual Combat.

14-17.

Sin is a far more awful and far-reaching evil than our petty human philistine imagines. It has desolated earth, and invaded and polluted heaven. The word "take" implies that God has provided for us the armor and weapons for use in the Christian warfare. This panoply consists of (1) THE GIRDLE: this is what holds together and gives strength to the whole frame (cf. Ex. 12: 11; Luke 12: 35). What is the girdle? "Truth," i. e., the sincerity and integrity which must undergird the Christian character. (2) THE BREASTPLATE: this protects the vital organs, of which the heart is chief. It is "righteousness," i. e., conformity to God's will, as revealed in His Word. This will protect the heart from all subtle assaults of Satan (cf. Prov. 4: 23; Isa. 59: 17). (3) THE SANDALS: the Roman soldier wore thick, nail-studded sandals to give him secure footing. Our feet are to be shod with the sandals of the gospel of peace (the glad tidings that Jesus Christ, by His atoning blood, has made perfect between sinner and God) (cf. Col. 1: 20; Romans 5: 1, 10; Eph. 2: 17). Unless we are absolutely clear on this point, the devil will hit us in our feet (the foundation of our faith), and down we shall go! (4) THE SHIELD: the word translated "shield" indicates the large, oblong shield, two and one-half by four feet, which covered the whole person. It was the soldier's most important weapon of defence in battle. So faith—unwavering reliance upon God and His Word—protects us at all points. Satan's darts, like those in ancient warfare, come flying through the air all about, very terrifying and hurtful, but with the shield of unswerving faith in God and His Word, we shall be able to "quench all the fiery darts of the Evil One." (5) THE HELMET: The word in the original translated here "salvation" emphasizes the thought of salvation as centering in Christ and as perfected as His coming again. This is not the salvation we already possess in the forgiveness of sin (Eph. 1: 7; 2: 8, R. V.), but the perfected salvation of "spirit, soul and body" that is to be ours when "the Lord Jesus comes again" (1 Peter 1: 4, 5; 1 Thess. 5: 23, R. V.). If we believe in that salvation and claim it for our own, all of the devil's assaults upon our head by the subtleties of philosophy (Col. 2: 8), theosophy, Christian Science, New Thought, Herbert's Criticism and what not, will be of no avail. (6) THE SWORD: The Word of God is here termed the sword of the Spirit. Satan fears no weapon like the Word of God. It is the Christian's one great weapon of offense.

III. "Praying at all seasons."

When "the whole arm of God" has been put on and "the word of the Spirit" has been firmly grasped in the hand, one thing still is needed, if we are to win in this awful conflict with the Devil and his mighty hosts: that is prayer. (1) We must pray "always," or

MEAT CONSUMPTION SURVEY IN CANADA

With the object of obtaining more accurate information than is now available on the consumption of meats, particularly of lamb and veal, in Canada, a survey is now under way in the cities of Saint John, N.B., Montreal, and Vancouver, states the Economic Analyst, issued by the Economics Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The Provincial Departments of Agriculture in the provinces concerned are co-operating with the Economics Branch in these studies.

The consumption of lamb per head of population in Canada is considerably lower than that of the United Kingdom and other Empire countries, and with regard to all meats the consumption in Canada is lower than in Australia and New Zealand. The opinion prevails that there is considerable variation in different parts of Canada in the consumption of lamb, veal, beef, bacon and other meats, and it is believed that the consumption of various meats differs in different parts of the country and with different family incomes. Few actual facts are available, and basic economic facts on consumption are essential to the most intelligent production of the kinds of meat consumers require.

In the present survey, householders will be interviewed by young college graduates, most of whom have had training in household science, and questionnaires relating to the use of lamb, veal, and other meats, as well as the consumption of fish and eggs, in the various homes will be obtained. Householders will be asked to state the quantity of different meats, fish, and eggs used per month, and their opinion as to the value of them. An opportunity to obtain information in the form of charts and bulletins of beef and lamb cuts and how to prepare them for consumption in the home will also be given to every householder interviewed.

READ TO YOURSELF

Wife (scornfully): "I can read you like a book." Husband: "Well, you needn't keep on reading out aloud."

more literally on all sorts of occasions, cf. Phil. 4: 6; 1 Thess. 5: 17; Col. 4: 2; Heb. 4: 16). (2) We must pray "with all prayer and supplication." The word "all" emphasizes the abundance of our prayers. (3) We must pray "in the Spirit" (cf. Jude 20). It is the prayer which the Holy Spirit prompts and teaches that God the Father hears (Rom. 8: 26; Zech. 12: 10). The whole secret of earnest, intelligent, really effective praying is found in these three words, "in the Spirit." (4) We must "watch unto" prayer (cf. Matt. 26: 41; Col. 4: 2; 1 Peter 4: 7, R. V.). (5) We must pray "in" (not with) all perseverance and (all) supplication," i. e., we must pray things through. (6) "For all the saints."

SCOTT'S SCRAPBOOK



PEARLS GROW ON TREES. A NATIVE IN THE CELEBES HIGHLY PRIZE A SMALL PEARL. SOMETIMES FOUND IN COCONUTS. CELEBES IS IN THE EAST INDIES. NATIVES FULL EVERY NEED FROM THE COCONUT TREE. FOOD, DRINK, CLOTHING, FUEL, BUILDING MATERIAL, FLOOR MATS, BEDS, MEDICINE, COSMETICS AND OIL. BUT CIVILIZATION HAS DEVELOPED MORE USES THAN THE NATIVES EVER DREAMED OF. BUTYRON'S, TOOTH POWDER, CANDY, ROPE, BUTTER, SOAP, CANDLES, MATCHES, BRUSHES, PAPER, MUTILAGE, ICE CREAM, BASKETS AND FANS. SHIELDS AS CANCELLATIONS FORMERLY USED ON U.S. STAMPS.

THE DIFFERENCE. "I could play bridge in my sleep," said the girl enthusiast. "That depends on whether you are shovelling W or buying it."

ONLY INFLUENCE. "Pride of ancestry may be carried to extremes," "Yet," replied Miss Cayenne, "it ought to be encouraged. It is the only thing I know of that could influence some people to speak kindly of their relations."

MAKE A COMBINATION SEED AND FERTILIZER SOWER AT LITTLE COST. SOW FERTILIZER WITH YOUR OLD SEED DRILL. The sturdy Preston Fertilizer sower bolts on to the grain hopper of your old seed drill and gives you proper placement of the fertilizer—down the spouts with the grain. I Sows any make of fertilizer. From \$39.00 to \$44.00, according to size. Special terms on early bookings for Spring delivery. Write for complete information.

LOANS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT. Under the new provisions in respect to the Dominion Housing Act. The Bank of Montreal is co-operating in the plan announced by the Dominion Government for assisting home owners who wish to renovate, modernize or otherwise improve their homes, and it is now prepared to make loans to property owners under the new provisions of the Dominion Housing Act. Briefly, the provisions regarding home improvement loans are:

- Maximum loan on one property — \$2,000.
• Discount—Charge equal to 3.25 per cent of the face value of the note, for one year, payable in advance. Repayment by monthly instalments.
• Loans to be used solely for improving and repairing existing property, and not for building on vacant land. Improvements include all such work as new plumbing, remodeling of rooms, installation of furnace, painting, roofing, etc. Fixtures, which are not removable attachments or appliances, are considered improvements.
• No endorsers are required.
• Loans made to owners only. Properties on which loans may be made include: private homes, duplexes, small apartment houses, farm-houses and combination store and dwelling houses.
• Standing of taxes, mortgage payments, etc., to be acceptable to the lending institution.

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