The Acton Free Press

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1923

KEEPING TIME

The little gold clock on the mantel shelf
Says, "Tick-tick-tick," to its tiny self
In such a breathless, rushing way
It hurries all the livelong day.

When the grandfather clock out on the stair
Says "Tick" and "Took" from the landing there
It's very sedate and dignified,
It could not hurry if it tried.

And though it goes at a slower gait
The grandfather clock is never late.
By saying "Tick" and saying "Took"
It keeps right up with the breathless clock.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the Issue of the Free Press of Thursday, May 14, 1903

The pretty dandelion profusely adorns the lawns now.

The unusual wealth of bloom at present gives great promise of abundance of fruit.

A number of employees from the tanneries have left this week to work in the railway shops at Stratford and the new pipe mills at Guelph.

There were fifty-seven cars of hemlock bark in the G. T. R. yards on Tuesday morning. Such a volume of shipments of bark was never known here in May before.

A complimentary banquet was tendered D. Henderson, M. P., and Dr. Nixon at Glenwilliams on Friday evening. The attendance was large and the gathering enthusiastic. J. P. Downey, M. P. P., of Guelph, was one of the speakers.

Ex-Councillor John A. Henderson has decided to accept the position of manager of the Standard White Lime Works at Beachville and intends moving his family to the new home next week.

Acton Council No. 71 Royal Templars of Temperance provided an entertainment of a most enjoyable character in the town hall on Monday evening. The programme included splendid musical numbers, elocutionary selections and addresses.

A business employing 40 to 50 hands is to be brought to Acton. For some time negotiations have been in progress with a view to the amalgamation of the glove business of W. J. Chapman, Wingham, with that of the Canada Glove Works here. Arrangements are now about completed, and Mr. Chapman and his works will shortly be settled in Acton.

TOBACCO

Although tobacco has been smoked, chewed and snuffed by civilized man for three hundred years, by no means every one understands its precise effect upon the human organism. No person of cleanliness or refinement takes a snuff or chews tobacco nowadays; it is the practise of smoking only that needs to be considered. Tobacco contains a virulent poison, nicotin, to the action of which its bad effects are usually attributed; but it is probable that certain products of combustion—pyridin, carbon monoxid, and a volatile oil—are also hurtful.

That tobacco does affect the human organism injuriously is certain; the only question is how much tobacco it takes to produce those effects.

First of all, there is the element of idiosyncrasy, which enters into the action of any drug, poisonous or otherwise. A few men smoke for a long lifetime without suffering any apparent harm; but others pay the penalty of a very moderate indulgence by continual indigestion, hardening of the arteries, or a nervous breakdown early in life.

The same fate awaits any man who smokes to excess. No one can safely smoke more than four cigars, or six pipes, or eight or ten cigarettes even without inhaling; most men had better not use more than this allowance. The symptoms of over-indulgence in tobacco are nervousness, poor sleep, indigestion, sometimes failing eyesight, and frequently an irritable heart, with a rapid pulse, frequent palpitation, irregular beat, and occasional paroxysms of pain.

Most of these disturbances are functional, and disappear if the smoker gives up his tobacco; but if he persists in the indulgence after these warnings, premature hardening of the arteries will follow, with abnormal changes in blood-pressure from which he can hardly recover.

All this is applicable chiefly to the young and the middle-aged adult. Of course boys and youths should not smoke in any circumstances; and old men usually lose their taste for smoking little by little, and often give up the habit entirely. It is hardly necessary to add that smoking is a habit that, by reason of its costliness and the difficulty of restraining it within the very narrow limits that safety dictates, is far better shunned altogether.

AN ABSENT-MINDED LAWYER

A prominent and successful lawyer in Virginia afforded his friends much amusement by his absentmindedness. On reaching the courthouse one morning he failed to find his eyeglasses in their accustomed pocket. He searched hurriedly and then as best he could without them wrote to his wife: "Please send my eyeglasses by bearer. I think I left them on the table in living room."

He called a messenger, handed the note to him and gave him directions how to deliver it. Turning away, still feeling in his pockets, he found the glasses, which he had overlooked in his haste. He hastily recalled the boy and, adjusting his glasses, took the note and added, "Have just found my glasses in another pocket." Then he handed the note back to the messenger and said, "Lose no time; see Mrs. Anderson herself and wait for package; bring to me here and ask for Mr. Anderson at the door."

KINDLY CONSIDERATION

The United Presbyterian tells the following beautiful little story of kind thoughtfulness on the part of railway men:

"For years it has been the custom of engineers on the Santa Fe Railroad to sound their shrill whistle when passing a little red cottage on a hill near Delmar, Cal. Recently the engineers noticed that daily two little cribs were moved out on the porch and that the shrill whistle frightened the twins and brought the little mother in her blue dress from her work to comfort them. The word was passed along and now the engineers pull the whistle cord a mile after they have passed the cottage. A letter of thanks was recently received at the Santa Fe office, from the little red house on the hill. We would all be happier if the daily press recorded more of these kind ministries instead of so many crimes and sins."

A Real Asthma Relief.—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has never been advertised by extravagant statements. Its claims are conservative indeed, when judged by the benefits which it performs. Expect real relief and permanent benefits when you buy this remedy and you will not have cause for disappointment. It gives permanent relief in many cases where other so called remedies have utterly failed.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1923

SAMUEL, A TRUE PATRIOT—1 Sam. 12: 1-5, 20-26.

The Text Explained

Verse 1.—Samuel said unto all Israel—This address was made after the solemn reinstallment of Saul and before the convention at Gilgal separated (1 Sam. 11: 14, 15). Samuel challenged a review of his official life and received unanimously approval of the justice and integrity of his public administration.

Verse 2.—I am old and grayheaded—A just course throughout life is a sweet solace in old age.

Verse 5.—Ye have not found aught—By the people's own acknowledgment he had given them no cause to complain of the government by the judges, and therefore the responsibility of desiring a change rested with them. He is witness—Samuel is as certain of divine approval that he delights to call on God as his witness.

Verse 20.—Fear not—In this exhortation, which, may be regarded as Samuel's farewell address, he endeavors to banish fear. He recognizes the evil which the people have done, but admonishes them to turn from evil and to serve Jehovah with all their hearts. He declares that Jehovah will not forsake them "for his great name's sake." Their only fear should be that of displeasing Jehovah—"Only fear Jehovah with all your heart." It is a filial fear, for he admonishes them to "consider how great things he hath done for you."

Verse 23.—Moreover as for me—The constancy of Samuel is worthy of all admiration. He met the trying tests of a transitional age. The last representative of the old judges, the first of the regular succession of prophets, the inaugurator of the new monarchy, he occupied the most trying of all positions, to stand between the Old and the New, and to mediate successfully between them. He lived from one age into another, and threw his full sympathy—most difficult of achievements—into the wants of both periods. His sublime figure stands out in the pages of Holy Writ as a signal example of faith, of patience, of integrity, of self-sacrifice, through a long and trying career, fulfilling the promise of those early days in Shiloh when he grew on, and increased in favor both with Jehovah, and also with men."—Cambridge Bible.

Lesson Thems

A Great Man's Farewell.—Samuel is now old and he realizes that his life work is almost done. He has served his people long and faithfully, and he loves them with the love of an elder brother. Like Joshua and Moses, he must speak to them before he steps off the stage of action, and say the things that are warmest in his heart. But first he must accredit himself before them as the judge and prophet of Israel. He begins by reminding the people that he has not resisted them in the matter of the king, and that the desired ruler now walks before them. Hereafter Saul, not Samuel, stands at their head, though Samuel yet has certain duties as prophet to perform before he retires wholly from public life.

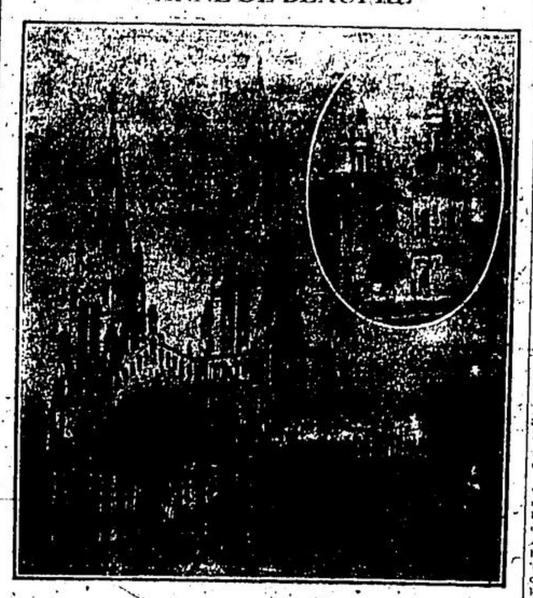
An Example for Public Men.—The satisfying thing about Samuel is that the promise of his child days has been abundantly fulfilled in his manhood's prime. At no time have we been disappointed in him. At no time have we heard God take him to task. He has had an eventful career. He has lived a long life well. He has minded God and has held steadily to his purpose to walk before God humbly and serve mankind laboriously. Public servants in whatever capacity would do well to study the public career of this faithful public man of long ago. In him has been no swagger, no boasting, no posing, no noise, no fret, no self-proclamation. Instead, we have seen a frictionless career. He has made no noise because the machinery of his mind and soul was in good running order. Big men are mainly frictionless. To be noisy and rushing is to be incapacitated in so far. Fret and carking care and rush show lack of the self-contained spirit which is a mark of the greater men of history. Samuel has done things with so little shouting that the many have not been aware of the much he did. His mind was that he was to do what should be done and not announce his work. He had modesty, pertinacity, courage, sanity, sagacity, goodness.—Bishop Quayle.

Samuel's Life Work.—The last message of Samuel as he relinquished his rule in Israel is one of great impressiveness and weight. His age and his record commanded a respectful hearing, and his unique relation to Jehovah gave his words a peculiar solemnity. Other leaders had brought their public lives to a close in this manner. He followed in the steps of Moses and Joshua, who on historic occasions gave their parting counsel and warning in the name of the Lord to the assembled people. A glance at the conditions of the time when Samuel took up his work serves to show his importance as the force which held together the old and the new, and safely bridged a most momeontous period of transition. An organizer of the people was needed. There was scarcely such a thing as national life. To be sure, in times of danger the tribes immediately concerned joined together, bound by temporary common interests, and local leaders from time to time succeeded in maintaining a kind of confederacy of the tribes; but this was occasional and far from complete. Samuel, in his travels from place to place as judge, and by his wide influence, paved the way for the unity of a national life under the early kings. The extension of territory was imperative. All the land from the Mediterranean to the desert and from Syria to the wilderness belonged to the twelve tribes in promise, but actually they did not possess it. The splendid victories of Joshua and his host had not been followed up, and the division of land among the children of Israel, while settling their internal claims to it, still left the matter of its conquest to the strength and powers of each tribe. For the most part the people were quite willing to make treaties with the original possessors of the land. Jehovah's preeminence was in the balance. The places made sacred as the shrines of Canaanite deities were appropriated to the use of the new comers, and many of the religious customs and symbols of Israel's neighbors were adopted by her, with the result that the purity of her faith was all but lost. There was great danger that Jehovah would be reduced to the rank of a Canaanite god. It was, therefore, a momentous event when Samuel, a man of strong religious zeal, was raised up to be at once the prophet of God and the people's ruler.

For Study and Discussion

What is the Old Testament meaning of "prophet"? In what sense was Samuel a "judge"? What qualities in leadership did Samuel show? How much influence can a devout, experienced leader exert upon an assembly of unfaithful people? What were the advantages of a centralized national government over the tribal government of the period of the judges? Name four evils of monarchial rule predicted by Samuel. What qualities of the true patriot did Samuel show? What seems to you to be the greatest element of Samuel's character? Would you call his career successful?

PROPOSED NEW BASILICA STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE



The Proposed New Basilica at Ste. Anne de Beaupre. Insert is the old Basilica prior to the Conflagration.

When the historic Shrine and Basilica at Ste. Anne de Beaupre was burned to the ground last year, together with the monastery and the noviate of the Redemptorist Fathers, the clergy did not waste any more time than was necessary in lamenting their loss, but set about at once to construct a temporary shrine and to lay plans for a larger and newer church. After a great deal of discussion it was decided that the old church had become too small for the demands and that the exigencies called for greater accommodation. It was therefore decided to demolish the old walls, and to build a church proportionate to the needs of the future as far as they can be foreseen. The plans of the magnificent structure shown above were decided upon.

The new Basilica which has been designed to give the edifice an appearance compatible with its use will not conform to the architectural style of any one period but will be a combination of Roman and Gothic. An idea as to its generous proportions can be gained from the following figures: Length over all 312 feet; interior length, 260 feet; length of choir, 65 feet; width of nave, 134 feet; width of transept, 180 feet; height of grand nave, 85 feet; superficial area, 42,000 square feet. There will be twenty-six altars, twelve of which will be in the crypt Chapels, and the lighting of the interior will play a large part in the scheme of decoration of the church and will be a telling factor in providing a beautiful place for the hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who journey each year to the famous shrine.

Daily Readings for Next Week

Monday, May 7.—David before Saul (1 Sam. 16: 19-23).

Tuesday, May 8.—David and Goliath (1 Sam. 17: 45-51).

Wednesday, May 9.—David and Jonathan (1 Sam. 20: 35-42).

Thursday, May 10.—David before the Lord (Psalm 51: 1-13).

Friday, May 11.—David, the Poet (Psalms 8: 23).

Saturday, May 12.—David, the King (2 Sam. 7: 18-26).

Sunday, May 13.—The Blessed Life (Psalm 1).

POSTAL RURAL ROUTES

A recent debate in the House of Commons directed attention to the useful class of men who bring the facilities of a general post office delivery to country homes. The economy affected by having one man do the journeying to and from the post office for a whole countryside, instead of every householder taking the trip on his own account, is of course evident to everyone. The advantage of a regular delivery is also clear, especially to the short-handed or seasonably-busy man, who could not always see his way to make the journey to the office on the chance of finding important mail news awaiting him.

The men who perform the important duties of rural route deliveries are deserving of every consideration from the Government. Winter or summer, rain, hail or shine, they have to be on their monotonous job. Horses or automobiles must always be up to the mark, and prepared for the road. No trifling indisposition excuses them from their regular task of keeping clear vital connection with the big world of affairs. They form important links in the Dominion's life.

The country has no desire to have these valuable servers of civilization's comforts treated hardly. Their work would be mischievous and useless if not well and honestly done, and good service we must expect to have to pay for, decently and honorably.

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, or infant in the state of adolescence, who is infested with worms can take this preparation without a qualm of the stomach, and will find in it a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

A PROMISING CAREER

Success may bring position and fame to a composer, but it also brings many annoyances. One of the most common trials the embarrassing situation that arises when an acquaintance who is totally lacking in talent, insists upon playing or singing before him, and demands his verdict. Jules Massenet, the French composer, had a keen sense of humor that frequently helped him out of those different situations. The New York Tribune gives an instance.

An Englishwoman once gave Monsieur Massenet a rest for the course of which she brought out her daughter. The girl sat down at the piano, and sang, in a thin, slender voice, a song from "Thais."

At the end of the song the hostess said:

"Tell me frankly Monsieur Massenet, what do you thiyk of my Emily's voice?"

"Madame," said Massenet, "I think the young lady has a brilliant future—in sculpture or painting."

As a vermifuge an effective preparation is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

A WORD FROM THE ADMIRAL

Admiral George Dewey, when complimented on his superb health on his seventy-fifth birthday, smiled, and said:

"I attribute my good condition to plenty of exercise and no banquets. We eat too much. One-third of what a man eats is all he needs in order to live."

"In that case," said the Washington Star reporter, "what becomes of the other two-thirds?"

"Oh, that enables the doctor to live," Admiral Dewey replied.

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NOT WHAT FATHER MEANT

Willie's father was rather sleepy, and he had a few moments to spare before he caught his train to town, so he said to Willie:

"I feel very sleepy, and I may drop off. If I do, call me in half an hour's time, won't you?"

"Yes, daddy!"

But when daddy woke up three hours had passed.

"What do you mean by letting me sleep?" he asked.

"I looked in the room when you said to, daddy," replied that youngster, "and you hadn't dropped off—you were sitting on the chair all right!"

An Oil That is Famous.—Though Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That is far afield enough to attest its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

HORSES AND BABIES

Are horses peculiarly gentle with babies? It seems a fair question. Certainly the horses in this account, which a contributor sends us, were almost humanly solicitous of the welfare of the two young children who came into contact with them.

Our neighbor says our contributor, had a field one corner of which came up to his dooryard. One day while he was plowing he stopped when he reached the corner and, leaving the horses standing in the furrow, went to the pump for a drink. As soon as he returned he took up the plow handles and spoke to the horses. They did not move. He spoked again, sharply. Still they did not move. Astonished and vexed, he struck them with the whip. Still they stood immovable; and then he realized that something must be wrong. He went to their heads, and there in the furrow in front of them he saw his toddling baby boy!

The two-year-old daughter of a friend of mine in Denver had an experience a good deal more astonishing than that of the baby boy's. The little girl managed to stray away from in front of the house where she had been playing. There was a long search in which the police and the fire department joined; but it was unsuccessful. Finally, in a livery stable two miles away some men who were working there thought they heard a little cooing voice. They were horrified, for it seemed to come from the stall of an exceedingly vicious horse that even the grooms approached cautiously and with dread. The men looked into the stall and saw the baby patting the horse's hind leg and calling him "nice horsie," while he, with his head turned, watched her benignantly, not moving a muscle lest he should hurt her!

THE FARMER'S FRIEND
Relieves caked bag, garget, spider or infection of the teat, also thrush in horses' feet, fistula, etc. Stops bleeding at once. Removes proud flesh, soreness and swelling.
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MR. PEABLEE RECALLS A RUNAWAY

"I never witnessed a hoss run wuss or more determined," said Caleb Peablee, who was tilling Deacon Hyne of Job Piper's mishap in a runaway that morning. "Unless," Caleb added slowly, "it was one I saw some years ago; but that hoss wasn't to be blamed as I know of, considerin' what the wagon was loaded with and how it urged him on."

"Any damage done?" demanded the deacon, and on being assured that except for a broken whiffletree Jed's horse and wagon were both undamaged he asked, "What was this other time, you see a runaway, and what was in the wagon that kept the hoss goin'?"

Caleb settled himself into his chair and crossed his legs with proper deliberation; he liked to be comfortable. "The time was 'fore the Widder Bruce died," he began, "and the hoss was a high-feelin' six-year-old that Watts Benslow owned and drove, and the cause was a swarm of bees—two swarms as a matter of fact, though I s'pose one would have been plenty."

"You've heard of folks that loved a dollar; well, Benslow was a good deal wuss'n that. He'd almost go on all fours to a half a dollar, I guess. And if he could only get possession of it, it didn't matter much to him whether it was rightfully his or some other person's, a legal right, or near it was all he asked, and he'd let the moral part of it look out for itself.

"He'd done some hoss tradin', and sold some hay and grain and had a slaughterhouse where he did some butcherin' and kept mebbe two hundred hens and sold eggs from 'em. Anything he could turn into a dollar he was ready and willin' to do, and 'mongst other things he had, I should calc'late, twenty hives of bees that he kept down in the far end of his orchard, figgerin' that whilst so many farmers round here raised buckwheat they'd be feedin' his bees and he'd be gettin' the money for the honey. A thing like that was jest what Benslow liked best.

"Course with all the trades he was drippin' into he didn't have time to give any one of 'em the 'tention it ought to have had, so the pressin' things got done, and the easy things was let go. Now up to a certain p'int bees are easy—they look after themselves and get their own grub—but there's one time when they've got to be looked after personal, and that's when they're swarmin'. There's an old saying that's got almost the force of law in the country, and that is that bees can't be proved a man's property less'n he follows the swarm and sees 'em light; and it stands to reason, for they might be wild bees out of the woods, come to that.

"One spring Benslow's bees got to swarmin' early in May, and you know the rhyme about a swarm's then bein' worth a load of hay. One swarm got away and swept off down the road, and he lost sight of it; but that evening he heard that a swarm had settled on an apple tree in the Widder Bruce's orchard and that she'd hived it, and put it out back of her barn, and he never lost a minute before he set up a claim to 'em and went after 'em. But the widder wouldn't give 'em up no easy, so he had to go away without 'em.

"Mebbe he'd have let the matter go, bad as it galled him, to lose anything, if the next day another hive hadn't split off a swarm that followed the same track down the road. And in a day or so he saw another hive out back of the widder's barn. That drove him 'bout wild, and, seein' he knew he wouldn't get no satisfaction by askin' for 'em, he made up his mind to bide his time and get 'em when she was away from home.

"It happened he didn't have long to wait, for the next day he was drivin' down that way with this young hoss and met the widder a half a mile down the road with a basket on her arm goin' to the village of an errand; so he whipped up and drove along to her place and loaded the bees in hives and all, not figgerin' or carin' that whoever the bees b'longed to the hives was born anyway. Bein' in a good deal of a hurry to get 'em loaded 'fore anybody came along to see him, I s'pose he sot 'em in careless; at any rate he had some stuff in the bottom of the wagon, so he sot one hive in kimboed up cornerways and then shoved the other one in any way he could and scrambled into his wagon and drove off.

"You want a good road to drive over when you're stealin' bees," Caleb continued, sagiantly, "and you want to drive careful; but that road was rough and full of ruts, and he hurried the hoss all he could to get home and get the bees unloaded 'fore dark. So it ain't to be wondered at when he got about halfway home and the off wheel dropped into a rut most to the hub that the kimboed hive tilted, and the top came off and left a swarm as big and as black as an overcoat hangin' in the air not a foot over his head—and every bee in the swarm as mad as a badger!

"He didn't have two seconds to sense his trouble 'fore the bees made up their minds as one bee that he and the hoss was to blame for the disturbance. Anyway they acted on that idea, and all that saved Benslow was a bunch of choke-cherry bushes as thick as a snarl; he dove out of the wagon and into the bushes, but even then he was stung so bad he had to have a doctor. But the hoss couldn't do that, hitched to the wagon; he had to make for water, and the nearest was the river a quarter of a mile away; and I guess no hoss ever travelled quicker to wagon than that one did, and in he went, wagon, hives and all!

"Of course when he went into the water all over the bees left him—and now comes the funny part. They ris in the air and made two swarms and after they'd circled once or twice, back they homed to the Widder Bruce's, and she hived 'em again in a couple of old hives she had in the wagon house. And the next day Benslow had a bill to settle for a couple of hives; they were hers, and she made him pay for 'em, and so was the second swarm of bees, for she'd bought 'em a day or so before of Nate Ellis and paid for 'em; and where Benslow's second swarm of bees went he never knew.

"Two hives to pay for, a doctor's bill to pay and a hoss so stung and scared he was nigh wuthless—that was what Benslow got for helpin' himself to the law!"

"Who knew all this?" demanded the deacon.

"I told you in the beginnin'," said Caleb, coolly, "that I never saw but one hoss run faster."

CIRCUMSTANCIAL EVIDENCE

Here is a Chinese anecdote, from the "Hsiao-Ling-Kuang-Chi," or "Laughing Book," that would keep its humor, no matter into what language it were translated. It loses none of its point, certainly, when turned into English.

A man who had been convicted of theft was put into the town stocks. A passer-by, observing his sad state, stopped and spoke to the man.

"What did you do?" asked the passer-by.

"Oh, nothing. I just found an old piece of rope on the road, and picked it up."

"And is it possible that they have punished you in this way for simply picking up an old piece of rope?"

"Yes—only it seems there was a cow at the end of the rope."

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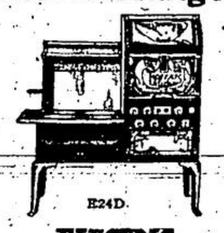
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No. 29	8.13 a.m.
No. 31	10.35 a.m.
No. 33	2.29 p.m.
No. 35	5.00 p.m.
No. 39	8.30 p.m.
No. 25 Sunday	10.20 a.m.

Going East

No. 26	7.08 a.m.
No. 30	11.18 a.m.
No. 34	3.25 p.m.
No. 36	6.17 p.m.
No. 28	8.13 p.m.
No. 24 Sunday	7.08 p.m.

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9.17 a. m.	Daily except Sunday
3.33 p. m.	Daily except Sunday
8.00 p. m.	Daily except Sunday
11.02 a. m.	Sunday only
6.35 p. m.	Sunday only
9.56 p. m.	Sunday only

Going East

7.48 a. m.	Daily except Sunday
2.02 p. m.	Daily except Sunday
5.18 p. m.	Daily except Sunday
9.58 a. m.	Sunday only
5.48 p. m.	Sunday only
8.56 p. m.	Sunday only

Freight delivered by special express freight. Freight picked up at an address in Toronto.

E. T. THETFORD, Agent, Acton

Spring Term
OPENS TUESDAY, APRIL 3
Classes continue in session throughout the summer.
Expert Teachers. Individual Instruction. Write for information.
Guelph Business College
Herald Building, Guelph
V. D. Sprott, Principal

FERRY'S SEEDS
Good gardeners are those who raise good flowers and vegetables. Good flowers and vegetables come from good seeds. We produce good seeds—the inference is obvious. For sale everywhere.
SEED ANNUAL
Free on Request
D. M. FERRY & CO.
Windsor, Ont.

Removal Notice
After April 23 I will be located at my new stand on Main Street, in the store formerly occupied by Mofus's Confectionery.
Prompt attention to repairing of all kinds will be attended to as usual at our new store, just around the corner from Mill Street.
T. E. Gibbons
MILL STREET ACTON, ONT.

H. L. JONES ENGRAVING Co
Phone Adelaide 3661
133 Richmond St West
Toronto Canada

EDWARDS'
Bakery and Grocery

Bread is your best food. We have White Bread, Brown Bread, Rolls, Buns and Coffee Cakes, fresh every day.
You don't have to go out of town for your Wholewheat Bread, made right at our own ample Ovens. Pies, Cakes and Pastry, fresh every day.
All fresh Groceries. Give us a call or phone 77 and wagon will call. Goods delivered at any time.
M. EDWARDS & CO.

Notice to Creditors

OF MARY DUFFY, DECEASED

The creditors of Mary Duffy, late of the Village of Acton, spinster, who died on or about the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1923, and all persons having claims against her estate are required on or before the 19th day of May, A. D. 1923, to send by post or otherwise deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the executors of the estate of the said Mary Duffy, their full names, addresses, and descriptions, full particulars of their claims and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

On and after the said 19th day of May, A. D. 1923, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, and they hereby give notice that they will not be responsible thereafter for any claims of which they shall not have received notice at the time fixed for such distribution.

Dated this 19th day of April, A. D. 1923.

GEORGE HERBERT BROWN, and WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, Executors.

By H. N. Farmer, Acton, Ont., solicitor for the said executors. 42-3