The Acton Free Press

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1920

THE MERCHANTS

I am the Frost.
I'll show you diamonds, lace, and tapestries
Of all variety
At lowest cost.
Wearings of chaste design,
Perfect in every line;
Connoisseurs surely will buy of the Frost.

I am the Dew.
Notice my elegant bracelets and necklaces,
All of rare quality;
Pearls not a few;
Emerald and amethyst;
Opals all rainbow-flushed;
Ladies the early to buy of the Dew.

I am the Snow.
Let me display for you carpets most exquisite.
Choicest of borderings
Also I show,
Heavy and soft and white.
Spread in a single night;
Folks who have wisdom will buy of the Snow.

I am the Rain.
Something I'll show you priceless and wonderful.
Making these offers seem,
Tawdry and vain
'Tis but a cloak of gray
Wrapping the world away—
Happy the few who will buy of the Rain.

—Isabel Mackay.

AUTUMN VERSUS SPRING PLOUGHING

There are as many different soils to plough and so many kinds of ploughs to plough them with, that no definite rule can be laid down as the best method for all soils.

We plough to bury vegetation and manure, so that they may decay and feed the future plants. We plough to pulverize the soil and fit it to receive the seed. No other implement will do so much in one operation toward the making of an ideal seed bed, as a good plough in skilled hands. We plough to increase the water holding capacity of the soil. We plough to destroy weeds, insects and rodents. Why should we plough in the autumn? Because this comparatively slow operation may be performed more economically when horse and man power are not at such a premium as they are during the rush of spring seeding. Early autumn ploughing enables the heat from the September sun to hasten the decomposition of one season's refuse plant growth so that it may feed the succeeding one. Late autumn ridging with a plough greatly benefits many soils by exposing the greatest possible surface to the action of freezing and thawing, nature's most wonderful pulverizer, which has made most of the seed beds throughout the ages, and is to-day our greatest agent in producing the tilth so necessary for large crops. In the autumn a dry soil may be ploughed without causing the same injury that would follow ploughing a soil in that condition, in the spring. It is also possible to plough land so wet in the late autumn that there is a gloss or sheen from the mould-board, knowing that the frost of winter will turn what would make clods at other seasons, into mellow seed beds in the spring.

Soils that Should be Left and Not Ploughed Until Spring

Light soils that blow, and soils on steep hill sides that wash, should not be exposed to the gales and heavy rains of winter and early spring. Some heavy clay soils that puddle during the heavy spring rains are better left and ploughed when they have reached the right degree of friability to crumble under the mould-board.

Land That Barely Needs the Plough to Prepare it

Land that has produced a hoed crop such as potatoes, turnips, mangels or vegetables, usually produces a better crop if the seed bed is formed for the following grain crop without using the plough. Ribbing in late autumn has been the only use of the plough that has increased such crops at Charlottetown.

Experimental Data

A few results from cultural experiments at Charlottetown, that bear directly on this problem, are of interest. The figures secured are from average yields covering four seasons from fields of oats on a comparatively level, sandy loam soil. Sod ploughed in August gave 47 bushels, and 14 pounds; sod ploughed in November (no other autumn work) 42 bushels and 32 pounds; sod ploughed in spring, 34 bushels and 9 pounds. Loss from spring ploughing compared with August ploughing 13 bushels and 5 pounds; compared with November ploughing, 8 bushels and 23 pounds. There were 45 plots in this particular five-year rotation, and the spring ploughing of sod averaged 6 bushels below the poorest autumn method of breaking sod. Therefore plough your sod in the autumn, and as much of your stubble as you can. Leave your land after a hoed crop without ploughing, except to rib it.—J. A. Clark, Superintendent Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

WALT MASON "ON THE DAIRY COW"

The dairy cow's a thing of charm; she lifts the mortgage from the farm, and makes the farmer's life more sweet, and sets him down on easy street. Where'er the dairy cow is queen, a country prosperous is seen, and dairymen, in joyful ranks, are packing bullion to the banks. Why plug along the old sad way, producing nutmegs, corn and hay, and putting up a brankrupt wall if one year's crop should change to fall? There is a better method now—the method of the dairy cow; this critter always earns her keep, and piles up riches while you sleep, and pays the taxes and the rents; and here in Canada, gents, we have the climate and the feed, and all conditions dairies need. So let us boost the dairy cow, which beats the old breech-loading plow; the Holstein and the Jersey too, as smooth as any oow in view. Let's talk up dairies, milk and cream, the safest money making scheme.

MILLIONS DESTROYED BY BUGS

Few People realize that harmful bugs and insects destroy over $800,000,000 in trees, shrubs, and growing crops, in our country every year. When this stupendous sum is considered, one understands why the national authorities devote so much time and study to finding out ways of killing the myriads of tiny pests preying on a vast variety of products and leaving a trail of ruin. One of the worst offenders is the gypsy moth. At one time it threatened to destroy practically all the trees in New England, until a bug was found to combat it. The bollworm eats up $20,000,000 worth of property a year, while it is estimated that the chinch bug often destroys $100,000,000 worth of crops in a season.

Internally and Externally it is Good.—The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colic and many kindred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the issue of the Free Press of Thursday, March 1, 1900

There is a greater depth of snow now than at any previous date the present winter.

The flag has been flying on the Town Hall since Tuesday by honor of the capture of Cronje, the Boer General.

The business of the Canada Glove Works is booming. Orders up to date aggregate $10,000 more than this time last year.

A sleigh load of young people drove over from Corwhin Tuesday evening to spend a social evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Turton, where a most enjoyable time was spent by all.

Mrs. S. T. Hughestone, of Newtonbrook, came up from Toronto on Saturday and spent a couple of days in town presenting the claims of the Ladies' Red Cross Society to the ladies of Acton. As a result a good-sized bale of pillows, towels, handkerchiefs, cheese cloth and old linen will be shipped to headquarters for South Africa.

A vast amount of valuable information respecting South Africa was given in the Methodist Church on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday evenings by ex-Sergt.-Major G. H. Schoof, late of the Bechuanaland Mounted Border Police, under the auspices of the Epworth League. On Sunday evening the Sergt. gave an interesting description of missionary work being accomplished in Africa. On Monday evening his address described the country, the various tribes of natives and experiences in hunting. Tuesday evening he gave the history of the Boers. At the close of the lecture on Monday and Tuesday evenings exhibitions of lightning sword drills were given, in rough-rider uniform, by the Sergt.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the Acton Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Friday evening in the Baptist Church. Rev. Wm. Walsh, of Brampton, was the speaker for the evening and the following officers were elected: President, J. H. Coleman; Vice-President, A. T. Mann; Secretary-Treasurer, A. T. Brown.

The report of the relief of Ladysmith last week was premature, but with this issue of the Free Press is a supplement in the form of a hand bill which gives this information, received from London England, Thursday morning, March 1, 1900.

"The glorious news comes from General Buller this morning that he has at last relieved Ladysmith. After 118 days the beleaguered city is given its liberty, and garrison and citizens are once more free. The greatest rejoicings this old city ever knew are now in progress and feelings of thanksgiving are in every breast.

"The splendid accomplishment of Gen. White in holding Ladysmith apparently so long, and Gen. Buller in pressing through the awful odds against him, will go down in history as among the greatest feats in modern warfare.

"The War Office confirms the report of the relief of Ladysmith, but has received no further particulars."

During the week General Cronje has surrendered with 4,000 troops. Lord Roberts gives our Canadian Contingent credit for striking the finishing blow. There were 3 Canadians killed and 30 wounded.

DOES IT PAY A CHURCH TO ADVERTISE

We read recently an item about a Methodist preacher in a big city who asked his Official Board to allow him to use any increase in the "loose collections" over the average for the preceding year, in judicious advertising. The Board, smiling at the idea of an increase, agreed, and the pastor has now advanced from the former fourline advertisement to a hundred lines, costing $15 for each insertion. He thinks it pays to advertise, and the Board is beginning to agree with him. But there is an art in advertising, and as we read column after column of church advertising which did not advertise we have wished that some good brother would devote a little time to making church advertising really effective. Probably there is no quicker nor surer method of reaching non-churchgoers than by means of the newspapers. The church bulletin and the pulpit notice have their very definite limitations, but the newspaper goes into well nigh every home, and in the hands of a wise man it may be made the medium of communication between the church and the man who doesn't go to church. Even the soap-box cannot reach the crowd like the newspaper. Why should not the church use it more to carry the Christian message to non-church-going homes? —Christian Guardian.

ONTARIO RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

During the year 1919 the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through its agricultural representatives, distributed seeds and eggs to 72,946 pupils in 3,278 rural schools of the province. R. S. Duncan, B. S. A., writing in the Agricultural Gazette for January states that the following quantities were distributed: 1,890 bushels of potatoes, 433 bushels of grain, 12,575 packages of root seeds, 30,700 packages of vegetable seeds, 21,900 packages of flower seeds and 11,045 dozens of eggs of a bred-to-lay strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. These figures give some idea of the magnitude of the school fair movement in Ontario.

The first school fair was organized in 1909 with three schools taking part. Ten years later 357 rural school fairs were held in the province and the pupils had 69,248 home plots and made 111,838 entries. It is estimated that about 250 people saw the first school fair in which 58 pupils took part, while last fall 92,600 children and 107,590 adults attended the school fairs in Ontario. This is truly a wonderful growth.

CONCRETE FLOORS RETURN COST

By increasing the value of manure produced, concrete floors for feeding stables will return their cost in about one year. This is shown by tests at the Ohio Experiment Station. The extra crop returns from manure kept on concrete floors is due to the soluble plantfood saved.

The cost of concreting floors generally amounts to about $5 an animal in the ordinary feeding stable, and the saving in manure is equal to this amount of every 1,000 pounds in live weight of steers or cattle fed for the year, as compared with animals fed on earth floors.

Concrete floors also make it easier to provide sanitary places for animals.

TRUSTWORTHINESS IN DEMAND

It is faithfulness that the world needs more than anything else. Brilliant minds are more common than loyal hearts. Many a desirable position remains vacant, because so many who are competent cannot be depended upon. In fitting yourself for the larger places, cultivate trustworthiness, loyalty. They are the qualities in demand.

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

MUSICAL TALKS

By Prof. C. E. Laugher, Mus. Bac., Bowmanville

No. X—Form of Music

One of the most interesting subjects in the theory of music is form. Form is the plan or design upon which a composer builds his ideas. Think of a builder just building and having in mind no particular shape, does not even know how many rooms to have, and he is building just the same; the result will be uniform, no order. A composer must work on his composition according to the plan he has in mind. We must also analyze the form of a composition in the same way that you investigate the size of a house or building. Just for a moment, think of a piano composition, just a short piece, it may have two parts, if so, we call it binary form; again it may have three separate parts known as ternary form. Each part is more or less complete in itself just the same as each room of the house may be complete in itself and the two or three rooms will form a complete, compact little house. While speaking of a house, let us continue on this subject; each room of the house must have a doorway, or door through which to pass from room to room, the door is termed in music a cadence or close, partial, tempory or final.

A period in music is like unto a sentence and in length usually about eight measures, again this period may be divided into phrases, it is well to remember a phrase as the guiding principle of all compositions. A section is considered a musical thought, usually consisting of two measures, and again this may be divided. The smallest sub-division or musical term is called "The Motive" which at times consists only of two or three notes.

Various kinds of form are used, which as vocal form, instrumental form and mixed instrumental form with vocal form.

Again instrumental form may be divided or separated something like this:—Canon "Contrapuntal Composition;" Fugue "Subject," a large composition for solo instrument."

As building structures vary in size such as small dwelling house, a large house, the mansion, and the castle, so do the composition structure vary in size. Let us study a simple march, the kind we hear every day. We will analyze it first; we have four measures introduction which usually suggests the kind of make up of the march, following the introduction we are led into the first part or main portion, then to the second part, also important, same also but different melody and harmony, then we return to the main part again; next to this we have the trio, a different structure, a different tone of key, we do not dwell there long but return to the main portion and wind up right there. How much like the small dwelling is this march; note the likeness: First the hall, (introduction) then the living room (main portion) then the kitchen with its different make-up; again we return to the main living room in order to pass to the parlor (trio) we again return to the living room (main theme) and wind up right there with a finale or coda (satisfaction).

Master Singers.

Early in the fourteenth century there was an organization called the Minnesingers, a band of musicians made up from the common people. A little later another organization was founded calling themselves "The Mastersingers." This association being much more particular as to the membership, also forming rules in music, regarding the observing of these rules as the all important thing in music. They arranged tournaments and their schools were conducted with great pride and solemnity.

Those organizations originated in Germany, but soon spread to other countries and was soon in general formation.

Development

Form in instrumental music, and harmony soon developed with the improvement of the organ and keyed instruments. The choral "hymn tunes" the Motet "sacred part-singing without accompaniment."

Each great master made some improvement to form, according to their gifts particularly those of the eighteenth century, such as Bach who invented different forms and was afterwards known as the Father of Modern Music, who tempered and tuned the scale, so that all keys sounded equally well. Bach was also well known for his Gavottes. Gilbert who wrote the words to the Operas "Pinafore" and the "Mikado" got off a pun at the expense of a gushing, but ignorant young lady, who asked Mr. Gilbert if Mr. Bach had been writing any more of his charming Gavotts lately. Mr. Gilbert replied, no madam, Mr. Bach no longer composes, he de-composes.

Oratorio form was greatly enlarged by Handel, his works show grandeur and solemnity combined with melodic simplicity.

The greatest form in instrumental music is "Sonata" and was invented by (Papa) Haydn; he also invented the string quartette and the symphony. Haydn is known as the Father of Modern Instrumental Music and of Musical humor. The greatest genius poet that ever lived was Beethoven. He enlarged upon the symphonies, sonatas and string quartettes that Haydn had invented, and these became Beethoven's greatest masterpieces. Soon these forms, particularly orchestration and opera were remoulded by Wagner who formed a new species of orchestration, creating a unity of ensemble, making his work unique. Wagner was known as a peculiar man in some respects, particularly his expensive way of stimulating his imagination. If his compositions of works were to be great and bright, he would dress in satin and have much perfume and flowers around him. If his work was to be dark and gloomy he would have everything draped in black.

In this chapter I have endeavored to explain in a simplified manner the architecture or form in music; although compositions are many and varied, yet all are built up with regard to the rules and methods laid down. Read the following verses on a child's view of music:

"Learning to Play."

Composers must be funny men,
At least that's what I say,
Because they write down notes and notes
For us poor things to play.

Now don't you think it would be nice,
If they would never try
To write their music in a book?
You know sometimes it's dry!

To play it just exactly right
Is very hard for me—
If I could only play it wrong,
How easy it would be!

But still I'll try to do my best,
And learn each tiny note,
And never make a single slip,
But play just what they wrote;

For they're the men that made the tunes,
And so they ought to know
The way the music's meant to sound
And how it ought to go.

A Thorough Pill.—To clear the stomach and bowels of impurities and irritants is necessary when their action is irregular. The pills that will do this work thoroughly are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are mild in action but mighty in results. They purge painlessly and effectively, and work a permanent cure. They can be used without fear by the most delicately constituted as there are no painful effects preceding their gentle operation.

EXCESSIVE ACIDITY is at the bottom of most digestive ills

KI-MOIDS

for indigestion afford pleasing and prompt relief from the distress of acid-dyspepsia.

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If you have a house for sale—
If you want to buy a house in Acton ask

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Teacher of Piano, Violin and Other String Instruments

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Your Clothes thoroughly cleaned in sanitary workshop. Pressed and Repaired by expert workmen. We can make that old suit look like new. Try us.

Geo. Wallace
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Alex. McKenzie
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WELLINGTON ST. - ACTON

Begs to announce to his customers that he has the following fish on hand this week:

HALIBUT
PINK SALMON
PLAICE
SMELTS
SHRIMPS
FINNAN HADDIE
FILLETS
CISCOES
KIPPERS
LAKE SUPERIOR HERRING

Orders left at the house will be promptly attend to.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER YOUR

Spring Suit

BEFORE THE RUSH STARTS

All orders cut from actual measures, thereby ensuring a good fit.

Your requirements are studied and carefully carried out.

A Pattern is Cut for Each Order

Your Satisfaction is Our Aim

Place your order with a returned soldier, and thereby help him to re-establish himself.

J. P. SCARROW
TERMS STRICTLY CASH
Main Street - Acton, Ont.

There are times when it is better to be never than late.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29

BY E. W. THORNTON

PETER WRITES ABOUT CHRISTIAN LIVING—1 Peter, 2: 1-5, 11, 12, 19-25.

Golden Text.—"He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also to walk even as he walked." (1 John 2: 6)

Historical Setting

Time.—About 65 A. D.
Place—Probably Rome.

Lesson Comments

Verse 1—This Epistle was written by Peter probably the best and most affectionately known apostle among the twelve. He was impulsive, venturesome, quick-tempered and honest, and makes a most humanly sympathetic appeal to us all. It is believed that "Babylon" in 5: 13 refers to Rome, as John so used the word in Revelation.

Verse 2.—The word of God is here called the "spiritual milk," which nourishes the souls of men. The attitude of Christians should be to turn instinctively just as do "newborn babes" to this source of spiritual nourishment.

Verse 3.—No one who has really tasted the riches of Christ's truth can deny its spiritual strength-giving.

Verse 4.—The imagery changes to building. Each disciple is a living stone built into the church of Jesus Christ. If any disciple is indistinct, the whole building is weakened.

Verse 5.—"Spiritual sacrifice" are the services of spiritual devotion held in the church of God.

Verse 11.—This is the beginning of another section of the Epistle. Peter wrote to Jews that were scattered, dispersed, and considered themselves pilgrims when away from their own beloved country. As wanderers they would be peculiarly subject to the temptations mentioned.

Verse 12.—Christian Jews were to so live among their Gentile friends as to compel respect toward the cause of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Verse 19.—This is another way of saying that Christian character should be patiently unrevengeful.

Verse 20.—It is not unusual to patiently endure punishment that is deserved. But to patiently endure undeserved punishment shows strength of character.

Verses 21, 22—"The very calling to be a disciple involved the taking up of the cross and following Him." (Matt. 10: 38; 16: 24; Luke 14: 37).

Verse 24, 25.—Here again see Isa. 53: 12. Bearing our sins in His body does not mean that Christ Himself was a sinner. It means that He endured pain, suffered because of our sins and bore the penalty of sin. "Stripes" were wounds inflicted by scourging. The scars of sin are removed from us when we accept Christ.

Illustrated Truth.

There is no such thing as building a Christian character where one is not a worker together with God (Vs. 1, 2.)

Illustration—In all our large cities the public school has to contend with the problem of how to help the undernourished child. To expect him to keep up with the more fortunate children is out of the question. The experiment of giving the child nourishing food after he comes to school has been only partially successful. "We found that while we were giving them the right kind of food here, bad air and beer and unclean surroundings were doing their work when the children were away from us." The home was not co-operating with the school.

Topics for Research and Discussion

I.—The Spiritual Life (Vs. 1-5).—1. By whom was this Epistle written? 2. What were Peter's natural characteristics, and what effect did his discipleship have upon him? 3. Why is the Word called spiritual milk?

II.—Good Works (Vs. 11, 12).—4. Why did Peter write his Epistle, and to whom did he write? 5. What effect does the life of Christians have upon observing skeptics?

III.—The Perfect Example (Vs. 18-25.)—6. What is indicated by patience under undeserved punishment?

Daily Readings for Next Week

Monday, March 1—John Writes About Christian Love (1 John 4: 7-14)
Tuesday, March 2—God is Love (1 John 4: 15-21.)
Wednesday, March 3—The Greatest Thing (1 Cor. 13: 1-13.)
Thursday, March 4—Loving One Another (Luke 10: 25-37.)
Friday, March 5—Showing Our Love (1 John 3: 12-18.)
Saturday, March 6—Brotherly Love (Philemon 8-20).
Sunday, March 7—The Great Commandment (Matt. 22: 34-40.)

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

A SHARP DISTINCTION

In the Washington Star appears the story of a friendly argument that arose between two young chaplains of different denominations, in which the senior chaplain rather cleverly got the better of his opponent.

"Let us bury the hatchet, my brother," he said. "After all, we are both doing the Lord's work, are we not?"

"We certainly are," said the junior chaplain, quite disarmed.

"Let us then, do it to the best of our ability, you in your way and I in His."

Asthma Victims. The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxysms of choking which seem to fairly threaten the existence of life itself. From such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

MILES OF SMILES

Teacher: What is an alibi?

Bright boy: Being somewhere were you ain't.

"Do you pasteurize your milk?" asked the summer boarder.

"No, ma'am; we pasteurize the cow," replied the intelligent farmer.

Ma Grump says—"Education? I dunno. There's about the same number of old men that believe in hair tonics and the same number of young men that believe in women's promises as ever."

He—"How about getting married?"

She—"Getting married—if it's the right girl—should double the life of your tires and cut your gasoline bills in two."

There is nothing repulsive in Miller's Worm Powders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unsound stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are hurtful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear all worms from the system.

THE BUSINESS OF LIFE

The business of life is making character. A man may acquire great wealth, but if in the process his moral nature has become warped and twisted he fails. He may gain a reputation for some great achievement, but if at the same time he has not achieved a higher manhood, he is to be pitied rather than congratulated. He may enjoy existence to the utmost, drinking his fill of pleasure; but if his sympathies are gradually atrophying, if he is increasingly indifferent to the obligations of helpfulness, he is preparing for the supreme failure. Make no mistake about it, The occupation by which you earn your living is merely incidental. Your business in this world is character-making.—Selected.

NATURE'S WAY

Alcoholic tonics and dangerous sedatives are fast falling into disuse. When the body is debilitated the effectual means of restoring strength is

SCOTT'S EMULSION

which does what your regular food should do but all too often fails to do—*nourishes and strengthens the whole body.* It is the results that follow the use of *Scott's Emulsion* that have made its multitude of friends.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 19-20

A Happy Face

goes through this world easier than a down-trodden one and carries good will along the way. If you feel that your sole is getting worn with endeavors to carry your burdens,

—SEND TO US

and we will add new life to it. The cost is very moderate, and the benefit is very apparent when our careful system of

SHOE REPAIRING

has been employed to make the repairs.

T. E. Gibbons — MAIN STREET ACTON

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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Before You Buy Any Phonograph This Year Just You HEAR The Brunswick—"All Phonographs in One."

With a Brunswick in your home you have the true first aid to a Happy New Year. You have an instrument that plays ALL RECORDS CORRECTLY. The Brunswick gives you absolutely UNRESTRICTED choice of Records and enables you to play every make as it has been specially designed for the Brunswick. This is due to—

The All-Record, All-Needle Ultona

This is one of the new ideas embodied in the Brunswick's exclusive and perfect method of reproduction. It plays all records infinitely better. By a mere twist of the wrist it provides the precise needle, the proper diaphragm and the exact weight for any make of record.

Nothing to take off—nothing to put on—simplicity itself. A child can adjust it.

The All-Wood Oval Horn

The laws of acoustics prove that sound waves travel in ovals or circles and that they are purer and sweeter when conducted through seasoned wood. This is the reason behind the Brunswick's exclusive All-Wood Oval Horn. Like the sounding-board of a piano or a fine violin, it is built entirely of wood. No metal whatever. This feature alone accounts for much of the Brunswick's pronounced superiority in tone projection.

in exchange.

The Brunswick is the Final Phonograph

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Invest your Christmas money in a Brunswick. A small deposit will place one in your home. Your old model taken in exchange.

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Main Street - - Georgetown

Railway Time Tables

AT ACTON

Grand Trunk Railway System

Going West

No. 26	Sunday	10.34 a.m.
No. 29		6.12 a.m.
No. 31		10.24 a.m.
No. 33		2.19 p.m.
No. 35		5.09 p.m.
No. 37		6.12 p.m.

Going East

No. 24	Sunday	9.58 p.m.
No. 26		7.08 a.m.
No. 28		11.18 a.m.
No. 32		3.28 p.m.
No. 34		6.16 p.m.
No. 38		9.13 p.m.

Toronto Suburban Electric Railway

Going West

9.17 a.m.	Daily except Sunday
4.32 p.m.	Daily except Sunday
8.00 p.m.	Daily except Sunday
11.02 a.m.	Sunday only
6.32 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
6.18 p.m.	Daily except Sunday
9.58 a.m.	Sunday only
6.48 p.m.	Sunday only
9.56 p.m.	Sunday only

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