The Acton Free Press

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1921.

FATHER AND SON

He more than his dad,
He a chum to the lad,
He a part of his life
Every hour of the day.
Find time to talk to him,
Find time to walk with him,
Share in his studies
And share in his play.
Take him to places
To ball games and races,
Teach him the things
That you want him to know.
Don't live apart from him,
Be his best comrade,
He's needing you so.
You can inspire him
With courage, and fire him
Hot with ambition
For deeds that are good.
He'll not betray you
Nor ill repay you,
If you have taught him
The things you should.
Father and son
Must in all things be one,
Partners in trouble
And comrades in joy.
More than a dad
Was the best pal you had
He such a chum
As you know, to your boy.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the Issue of the Free Press of Thursday, March 7, 1901

Several new families have moved into town the past week.

There has been eight weeks of uninterrupted good sleighing to this date.

The butchering business of C. A. Mason has been purchased by A. W. Johnson.

Joseph Lynd was accepted for a place on Col. Baden Powell's South African Constabulary, at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, on Tuesday.

A number of young people in town held a sleighing party to the home of Mr. Fyfe Somerville, Nassagaweya, on Tuesday evening. They enjoyed the time spent in this hospitable home, but the drive was a bitterly cold one.

The constables will have to be arguseyed these days if all the snowballing offenders are apprehended.

The gateway at the entrance to Fairview Cemetery should be put into good repair again and neatly lettered.

The W. C. T. U. at the regular monthly meeting on Monday evening decided to take aggressive steps to curtail the sale of cigarettes in town.

A sleighing party went to the home of Mr. Malcolm McPherson, Scotch Block, on Monday evening. It was a jolly party and an enjoyable evening.

A meeting of all citizens interested will be held in the town hall next Tuesday evening to consider the organization of a lacrosse club for the coming season.

This week promises to be a very busy one for the wholesale drygoods and millinery firms in Toronto. The spring millinery openings have just taken place and the pretty milliners crowd the city wholesale houses.

Rev. Mr. Cheyne, of Knox College, occupied the pulpit of Knox Church last Sunday with much acceptance.

Messrs. George Havill and A. J. McKinnon have been appointed Dominion census enumerators for Acton.

A week ago last Tuesday Mrs. Samuel Soper, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. George Lamb, Havelock Street, had the misfortune to slip and fall heavily on her right side, fracturing her thigh. She is in a critical condition. The fracture was reduced, but owing to the extreme age of the lady—being in her eighty-first year—there is little hope of it being restored.

Zeba Wallace Tasker has sold his farm, 100 acres, lot 33, con. 3, Esquesing, a mile above Acton, to Mr. Robert Johnson. The consideration was $4,200. Mr. Lasby intends removing to the Northwest shortly. Mr. Wm. Brown, Acton, has sold his farm in the Scotch Block, 150 acres, to Mr. Ronald McDonald, for $10,000.

On Tuesday of last week Mrs. Purvis, Young Street, went to visit her mother, Mrs. Archibald Campbell, who is undergoing treatment in the General Hospital, Guelph. While walking down street to take the train she slipped and fell sustaining a fracture of the right arm between the wrist and elbow.

The Acton hockey team, with about fifty supporters went to Georgetown last Friday night and played a fast and exciting game with the team there, which resulted in a victory for Georgetown by a score of 4 to 3.

The teams lined up as follows:

Georgetown—Goal, Tout; point, Forsayeth; cover point, Bradley; forwards, Sinclair, Reid, Watson, Latter.

Acton—Goal, Swackhamer; point, Smith; cover point, F. Ryder; forwards, McIntosh, E. Ryder, Boyd, Holmes.

The sleighride to and from Georgetown was intended to be an added pleasure to the occasion, but the heavy roads and pitch holes robbed the trip of this anticipated enjoyment.

Mrs. Charles Dean, of Collingwood, visited Acton friends during the week. Charlie's many boyhood's friends were glad of the opportunity of renewing friendships.

BORN

McLeod—In Acton, on Sunday, March 3, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLeod, a daughter.

SPRING'S GREAT SYMPHONY

Before the music of an orchestra begins, every player devotes himself to getting his instrument in tone. There is a steady twanging and tooting, the effect of which is hardly pleasing. But by and by, when the conductor waves his baton, the burst of sound will be harmonious instead of discordant. If a single instrument should be even a little off the key, the music would suffer.

Within the next few weeks spring's great symphony will have its annual representation. Even now the winds and rushing waters are playing the prelude, and after this the stirring chords will be struck which tell us that the spring is really here. Since the morning stars sang together at creation, there has been no grander music. From the white clouds in the sky down to the starting blades of grass; from the lark singing "at heaven's gate" down to the crickets and katy-dids; from the highest musicians to the humblest, each created thing has a part in this great symphony. And though we may never have stopped to think of it, we all have a part.

Isn't it about time that some of us began to "tune up"? The further an instrument has fallen from the proper pitch, the longer it takes to get it in tune again. If we have been wearing a gloomy face for weeks or months, if all kinds of unkind thoughts have made a nesting place in our hearts, it will take time to get ourselves in harmony with the overflowing gladness of the spring. Begin now. Get in tune with the beauty and sweetness of the world which is to be made over within the next few weeks. And remember that the great symphony will suffer if so small an instrument as a single human heart makes discords in the music.

Cheapest of all Oils.—Considering the qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast and all country merchants keep it for sale. So, being easily procurable and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 6

BY M. W. THORNTON

JESUS AMONG HIS FRIENDS—Matt. 26: 1-13.

Golden Text—"She hath done what she could" (Mark 14: 8.)

Historical Setting

Time—April, A. D. 30.
Place—Bethany.

Lesson Comments

Verse 1—"These words" refer to the discourse recorded in chapters 24 and 25. The disciples here mentioned are probably all of the twelve.

Verse 2—"After two days" must mean less than forty-eight hours, or it would have been called three days. The passover festival began Thursday afternoon with the slaying of the lamb. Jesus' enemies were planning His betrayal, and He was preparing to meet it.

Verse 3.—The chief priests and the elders were two of the classes constituting the Sanhedrin, and the Sanhedrin was their court of justice, fairness and final appeal.

Verse 4—Note the dignified religious body plotting Jesus' destruction.

Verse 5.—It is hardly probable that they plotted assassination, because Jesus had too many friends, and the odium would have clung to this supreme council.

Verse 6.—There were many Simons, and this one is distinguished by the fact that he was a leper.

Verse 7.—John tells us that this woman was Mary (John 12:3.) This expensive nard was extracted from the blossoms of a certain Indian and Arabian grass. Mark says that this ointment was worth more than £300, which would be about $50 in our money. John says she anointed the feet of Jesus, so she must have poured the ointment over His head and then upon His feet.

Verse 8.—By reading John you are convinced that the muttering of Judas led the other disciples to condemn Mary's seeming extravagance. A bad man often leads good men into error.

Verse 9.—Judas would not have given anything to the poor if he had had a barrel of the ointment.

Verse 10.—This indicates that Mary herself was abashed and downcast by the criticism of her act of devotion.

Verse 11.—The more people do for Christ and His cause, the more they will be led to do for the poor. It is Mary's successors, and not those of Judas, who are benevolent.

Verse 12.—Mary did not know that this was to be the last anointing our Lord's body received before His burial.

Verse 13.—The memorial of this woman was to be preserved, not in brass tablets or church windows, but in the preaching of the gospel. Every time any one is invited to do an unselfish thing, because of Mary's example, her beautiful deed is memorialized anew.

Illustrated Truth

Often we count that waste which produces rich results (v. 8.)

Illustration.—Waste or investment is to be determined, not always by present appearances, but by final results. Some one tells of a man from a remote rural district who was having his first glimpse of a real town. The weather was hot, and in the back country where the man lived, they had been having to haul water to water the stock. Standing on the street, he saw a street sprinkler go by. Running out after the cart, he called excitedly to the driver, "Your wagon's leaking and all the water's going to waste." He was surprised when he learned that the city paid the man for letting the water sprinkle the hot streets.

Topics for Research and Discussion

I. Enemies Plot Against Jesus' Life (vs. 1-5). 1.—What "words" had Jesus finished just before the words of the present lesson? 2.—How must Jesus have felt to be with friends again? 3.—Who were His friends and who His enemies? 4.—Why was He in particular need of friends just at this time? 5.—What was the Sanhedrin? How did its members disgrace their high calling? 6.—What was the real secret of the Sanhedrin's hate?

II. Mary Anoints Jesus (vs. 6-9). 7.—How many Simons of the New Testament do you recall? Who was this woman? 9.—Who started the disciples to muttering against Mary's beautiful deed? 10.—What kind of giver is the chronic kicker? 11.—How much do you suppose Judas was in the habit of giving to the poor?

III. Jesus Immortalizes the Deed (vs. 10-13). 12.—Who are the world's benevolent people, the Marys or the Judases? 13.—How is the memorial of Mary's deed preserved and passed along? 14.—Why is it that the more we do for the cause of Christ the more we prosper?

Daily Readings for Next Week

Monday, March 7.—Jesus Institutes the Lord's Supper (Matt. 26:17-30.)

Tuesday, March 8.—Jesus the Bread of Life (John 6: 41-51).

Wednesday, March 9.—Receiving Strength from Jesus (John 6: 53-59.)

Thursday, March 10.—The Lord's Supper a Communion (1 Cor. 10: 14-21.)

Friday, March 11.—Reverence for the Lord's Supper (1 Cor. 11: 20-28.)

Saturday, March 12.—Jesus Christ Who Was Dead and Is Alive (Rom. 5: 6-11.)

Sunday, March 13.—The Marriage Supper of the Lamb (Rev. 19: 4-10.)

A BOY'S IDEA

"Wish I wuz a girl."

"Why?"

"So's I could wear hair over my ears an' wouldn't ever have to wash 'em."

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

SUNSHINE

The presence of so many crows gives cause to hope for an early spring.

There was danger that January and February would use up all the good weather and we would have none left for March.

An observing man claims to have discovered the color of the wind. He says he went out and found it blew.

A Scotchman writing home from the States pinned the postage stamps to the envelope to show how dry he is.

A man bought a set of whiskers for $20.00. It is presumed he got face value—by a close shave.

The cutgo tax really worries us a lot more than the income tax.

Drives Asthma Like Magic.—The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is apparent. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

"LET IT GO!"

A pretty and touching story is told of Napoleon after his final defeat at Waterloo. He was at Paris, discussing with one of his generals whether to try to escape or to surrender to the victorious English, when a little bird flew in at the open window of the room where they were. The general caught it in his hand.

"It is a sign of happier times for me," said he, wishing to cheer the Emperor.

Napoleon looked at the little bird struggling to be free, and his heart was filled with a gentleness not common to it.

"Let it go," he said, "there are enough unhappy beings in the world without adding to them."

NO WHERE TO GO

Pat had died and Mike, while seated with the rest of the mourners, burst into laughter. When he returned home his wife said:

"What was the idea of laughing at Pat's funeral?"

"Well, about two weeks ago Pat told me he didn't believe in heaven or hell, and while I looked at him lying there so peacefully it just came to me that he was all dressed up and had no place to go."

BEST EVIDENCES

The plump, rosy cheek, a well-nourished body, are the best evidences of strength and vigor.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is used in tens of thousands of homes every day. It improves the appetite, promotes growth and sustains strength.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

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They Are Buoys of Hope to Shipwrecked Eyes

They save sight, dispel the gloom of defective vision and render a service beyond price.

DO YOUR EYES REQUIRE SAVING ?

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Fall and Winter Boots and Rubbers

Lumberman's Heavy Rubbers and Socks

Heavy Boots for all the Family

Good Assortment of Fine Goods

OUR PRICES WILL ALWAYS COMMEND OUR GOODS

Repairing Carefully, Personally and Promptly Attended to. Rubber Heels a Specialty.

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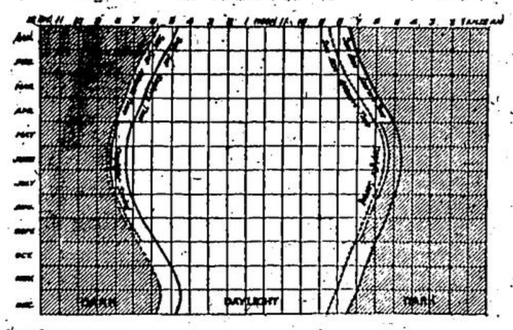
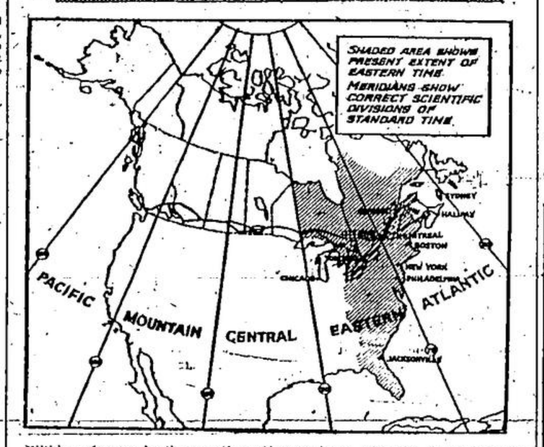
WHY THE EAST WANTS DAYLIGHT SAVING





Within a few weeks the question of daylight saving will probably once more become the subject of more or less heated debate in which business men, city fathers, farmers with cows to milk, mothers with children of school age to look after, and last but not least, railroads with time tables to print and trains to run if possible to the minute, will demand to have their say. The advocates for daylight saving will point out that in England the economy in coal consumption effected by daylight saving during the summer months amounted to $2,500,000, whereas the dairy farmers of the middle west protest that the morning dews and the natural milking time for cows cannot be regulated by clock, while in the North-west where the summer sun shines eighteen or twenty hours a day the mother of seven children wishes to goodness that the darkness and the hour for bed time came twice as soon and lasted twice as long—what she wants is a darkness-saving law.

The demand for daylight saving, however, is most insistent in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States and for every insistent demand there is usually a real reason. The reason apparently is that the so-called standard time in force in the area in question varies considerably from the mean sun time upon which the actual length and intensity of daylight is based. Standard time is a convenient artifice established in order to secure uniform time for neighboring communities or places. The sun is travelling from east to west and the noon hour originally travelled with it, but it was found advisable to fix definite areas in which the noon hour and other hours should remain the same for the convenience of the operation of railroads and telegraphs and the transaction of business wherein contracts involved definite time limits.

Such standard time was adopted for the United States in 1883 on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and at the time of the civilized world is by general consent based on Greenwich, England, the meridians selected for the division of the various standards were fixed at the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th and 120th degrees west of Greenwich. Atlantic standard time theoretically extended from the 60th to the 75th meridian and Eastern standard time from the 75th to the 90th meridian; Central standard time from the 90th to 105th; Mountain standard time from the 105th to 120th, west of which was Pacific standard time. These times were adopted by law in a number of the individual States, but municipalities have not all followed suit as public sentiment and habits proved more potent factors in fixing the time standards for localities than have State statutes.

Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, on the Eastern boundary of Atlantic time zone, have used that time for thirty years or more, but it was not until 1908 that New Brunswick, which was in closer contact with the New England States, finally by Act of its legislature adopted Atlantic standard time officially for that Province.

The situation was complicated, particularly in the Eastern States and Eastern Canada, by the railways themselves, where in actual practice it was found necessary to fix the time-breaking zones at terminals or divisional points. As branch lines have been constructed, the carriers have extended on these the standard time observed at the junction point or upon the main line. There are instances where the branch lines radiate out of one zone into another, thus introducing a time at variance with the theoretical time of that zone. The contention of the railways is that time should be changed only at the points at the termini of train dispatching districts when train crews are relieved. They claim it is hazardous to require train crews to change from one standard operating time to another during a trick of duty, and impracticable to have train dispatchers operate trains under two standards of time.

Conflict between the States which have adopted Eastern standard time based strictly upon the 75th to 90th meridians and the railways which have found this to be not sufficiently elastic, has naturally resulted, as for instance in the State of Vermont, when a Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives in which one section reads:

"A common carrier engaged in commerce within this state or between this state and any other state or territory shall not change its time schedules for the movement of train within the state in order to accommodate itself to conditions outside the state arising by reason of the adoption of any other state."

Then again the demand for daylight saving has complicated matters. The United States Congress last year passed an Act which defeated the general adoption of the proposed daylight saving, and the New England railroads, in order to reconcile the conflict between the Federal Act and the State Acts of Massachusetts and New York, run their trains on standard time, but one hour earlier than they otherwise would. The Canadian railways fell into step with the American railways, and in doing so were supported by the municipalities of many of the larger cities which had adopted daylight saving.

Now it is noticeable that the demand for adoption of daylight saving time by the larger towns and cities is almost exclusively confined to Eastern Canada, New England States and the City of New York. On examination, this appears to be due to the fact that Eastern Standard time which theoretically extends only between the 75th and the 90th meridians has been carried in actual practice a very considerable distance east of the 75th degree. According to this meridian places all of the Province of Quebec, and all of New England, New York City and part of New York State in the Atlantic should belong to the Atlantic Time Zone, and if this time were reinstated there would be little or no call for daylight saving now. The railways have carried Eastern time too far east, and the States and Provinces and Municipalities which have adopted the same time for the sake of uniformity are realizing that this does not correspond with natural time. On the railways, Eastern standard time is carried from Caupo in Eastern Quebec to Fort William in Ontario, a distance of 35 degrees of 1200 miles instead of the 711.70 miles of 15 degrees.

On eastern standard time as at present maintained in New England and Quebec, the sun rises from May to September two or three hours before the average person is about to the morning, and sets at an equally unserviceable hour. Hence the natural demand for daylight saving legislation in those parts. If now England, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were to adopt Atlantic standard time, which is their natural specific time, they would save hundreds of thousands of dollars all the year round for fuel and light, and incidentally the agitation for daylight saving would be buried in oblivion.

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Your account will be welcomed and you will have made a start in the right direction.

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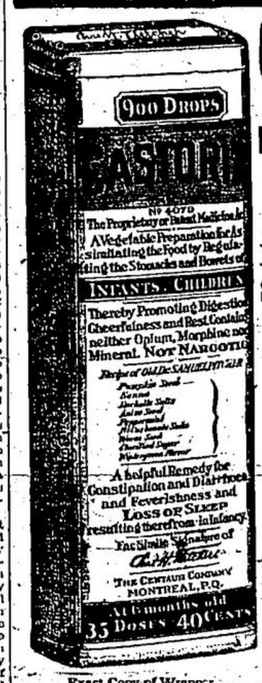

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Grand Trunk Railway System

Going West

No. 25	Sunday	10.34 a.m.
No. 29		8.13 a.m.
No. 31		10.34 a.m.
No. 33		3.19 p.m.
No. 35		5.09 p.m.
No. 37		9.12 p.m.

Going East

No. 24	Sunday	6.58 p.m.
No. 26		7.02 a.m.
No. 28		11.18 a.m.
No. 32		3.28 p.m.
No. 34		6.15 p.m.
No. 36		8.12 p.m.

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9.17 a.m.	Daily except Sunday
3.32 p.m.	Daily except Sunday
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5.32 p.m.	Sunday only
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7.48 a.m.	Daily except Sunday
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6.12 p.m.	Daily except Sunday
9.58 a.m.	Sunday only
5.48 p.m.	Sunday only
8.56 p.m.	Sunday only

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FAMOUS FOR

Satisfactory Footwear

REASONABLE PRICES

Application to Parliament

Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Corporation of the Village of Acton will apply to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at the next session thereof, for an Act validating By-law number 504 passed by the Council of the said Village on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1920, for the purpose of defraying the cost of laying of water mains on the following streets in the said Village:

Willow Street, from River St. to Mill St.,
Willow Street, from Church St. to Agnes St.,
Mill Street, from Park Ave. to Lot 67.
Main Street, from S. Boundary of Village to Lot 117.
Church Street, from Lot 5, to Guelph St.,
Guelph Street, from Mill St. to Lot 34,
Agnes Street, from Frederick St. to Willow St.,
Bower Street, from Willow St. to G. T. R.,
Brock Street, from Victoria St. to Main St.,
Knox Street, from Main St. to Prospect Park.
Park Ave., from Mill St., to Knox Street,
River Street, from Willow St. to Main St.,
W. Bower Street, from Willow St. to Lot 170,
Young Street, from Mill St., to Queen St.,
Arthur Street, from Young St. to Lot 54,
Peel Street, from Young Street to Wellington,
John Street, from Mill Street to Lot 31,
John Street, from Agnes Street to Lot 2,
John Street, from Church Street to Lot 17,
High Street, from Agnes Street to Lot 10,
Frederick Street, from Church Street to Agnes Street,
Frederick Street, from Mill Street to Lot 46,
Wilbur Street, from Mill Street, to Lot 49,
Agnes Street, from Guelph Street to Maria Street,
Maria Street, from Agnes Street to Lot 13,
Wellington Street, from Peel Street to Lot 62,
Lake Avenue, from Park Avenue to Village Boundary,
and all proceedings connected therewith; also the report and special assessment roll prepared by the Municipal Engineer and the debentures amounting to $70,000 issued under the said By-law.

H. N. FAIRBAIRN,
Municipal Clerk,
Acton, Ontario.

30-6