

The Acton Free Press

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WHEN THE BLUE HAS GONE OUT OF YOUR SKY

When the blue has gone out of your sky,
And with thoughts of dull care is
ever ready,
Stay still—not the long hours with a
sigh,
Or live in the shadowing past.

There are skies just as gray as your
own.
Theirs hearts you can help to sus-
tain!
With trouble you're never alone.
What is the use to complain?

For the sun always shines over there,
And that's where the sky is blue.
It will shine through your sorrowing
care,

But the blue of your sky is in you.
—Molly G. Leibrock.

DESTROYING WEEDS BY MEANS OF CHEMICALS

While the hoe and the cultivator are likely to remain as the two most efficient weapons to use in the combat with weeds, there are certain cases where the use of chemicals may be more economical. Up until now, one example of the latter is the case of a krait "crop infected with an annual such as Wild Mustard. It is possible to kill it with Iron Sulphate or Copper Sulphate to injure the weed to such an extent that it is unable to ripen its seeds.

There are also numerous plots of waste ground in towns and cities which, while over the country, railroad tracks, and large areas of stony or rocky ground that cannot be cultivated, which are suitable for the application of chemicals for weed control. Woods might be profitably considered.

The spray should be applied in fine calm weather when there is a probability that no rain will fall during the next 24 hours. The amount of spraying mixture will vary somewhat with the kind of spraying machine used but as a general rule at least 50 gallons of water would be required to cover an acre.

The sprays should be applied while the weeds are young.

The chemical substances that are most employed for killing weeds are sulphuric acid, iron sulphate, copper sulphate, common salt, caustic soda, sodium arsenite, carbolic acid, orchard heating oil, and fuel oil. After the use of some of these the soil remains sterile and the plants have been washed out by rain. It is calculated that the strength to be used it has to be remembered that a gallon of water will dilute 10 pounds.

Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol has a corrosive effect on the spraying apparatus and can be used only in a weak solution varying from 3 to 10 per cent. It has no injurious effect on the soil, and has a fertilizing and a fertilizing effect on the soil.

Iron sulphate or copperas is used in a solution of 15 to 20 per cent, but care must be applied with safety to a crop of beans or flax.

Copper sulphate or bluing can be used instead of iron sulphate but only in a solution of 1½ to 3½ per cent. Sodium arsenite or calcium chloride is used in a strength of 20 to 30 per cent. It checks the growth of other plants besides weeds until it has worn out by rain.

Copper sulphate or sodium hydrate, is used in a 5 per cent. solution. It kills all kinds of vegetation.

Sodium arsenite is used at the rate of 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. It is very dangerous and the powder is dangerous to health if inhaled. It kills all vegetation.

Carbolic acid is used in a solution of 1½ per cent. of benzene.

Once a solution of oil is applied at full strength in a fine mist. It destroys all vegetation but is not poisonous and does not injure the soil.

Fuel oil can be used on waste ground or on roadsides after it has been the soil remains sterile for a considerable period.

"Of the various plant weed killers "Acton" was used during the summer of 1920 with very good results.—J. Adams, Division of Botany, Ottawa, Ont.

SPEECHES IN SCHOOL

A generation ago Friday evening we looked forward to by the school children were the feelings for at that time there were spelling battles, or other exercises—may I not say pastimes?—out of the usual routine. Some timid ones dreaded spelling, while others thought of the pronouncements of measure; and while the greater number delighted in the spelling contest, a few, perhaps lacking confidence in themselves, regarded it with fear and trembling.

Among the old-time favorites for recitation may be mentioned first Mrs. Hart, who founded an actual interest in the basis of the Nine. If the truth were known, perhaps scores of the American orators of the last century made their first effort with the poem beginning "The boy stood on the burning deck," for it was well known as early as 1825.

The singer on the Rihabet is not lacking in merit as a recitation. Other more or less merit which we memorized and declaimed were "Lochiel's Warning," usually spoken in a slingshot, "Lord Upperton's Deathbed," and "Lord Upperton's Deathbed." "Cupfew" became popular much later. The foregoings were spoken by boys for ten to fifteen years of age. Small girls had a special attraction for "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

The boys of eight or ten years was wont to edify the audience and the school by reciting "Little Things."

"Little drops of water,—"

"The grasshopper,"

And the beauteous land"—

and the no less popular poem begin-

"You scarce expect one of my age

To speak in public on the stage."

The first to be read aloud more than one authorite Mrs. J. C. Carney, Mrs. Samuel S. Osgood, and Dr. E. C. Brewster. He had never seen the poem before commanding with the title note, is the author he used. The second poem was written especially for recitation. Sometimes the boy who attempted it did not succeed on the stage; he made a failure, and was roundly whacked off, standing stiff, with his hands plastered to his hips and his gaze fixed on a nail somewhere in the opposite wall.

The third poem to be read was David Everett, born in Princeton, Mass., in 1870, and died in Oshawa, in 1918, who wrote it while teaching a grammar school at New Ipswich, N.H. Everett was a well-known, supposed author of "Little Things," while David Everett—lawyer, journalist, educator, and author—is mainly remembered as a third-rate poet, who wrote by a mere accident, for his children. Even in making rhymes we often build better than we know—though hardly better than we hope!

REAL DAYLIGHT SAVING

"Is your boy in favor of daylight saving?"

"I reckon he is," replied Farmer Cornfoose. "If he goes on staying out of nights, pretty soon he won't be home any daylight at all."—Washington Star.



him, and, for years it was a current expression in those days of long credit at the stores, when a merchant was in need of funds and breeding for his money to buy that present, for his debts to him? Just about the same?" When Hanson died about thirty years ago it was found that he had left hundreds of notes for small amounts with no intention of principal paid. Most of them were outlaid by the expiry of time without payment.

Well, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Adams had two sons, Josiah and Ahmer. Ahmer was the younger and never attended school, but studied well, but in the summer time, about fifty years ago, after weeks of illness, this boy joined his son. The boy never got the benefit of his studies, but he did. The Adams' cottage was moved to the lot south of the hall. D. H. Graham, who was Municipal Officer, bought the property and with his son, Josiah, improved it with a second story and otherwise improved it. Mr. Graham lived there until his lamented death. He was a most active and useful citizen of the town, and a good man, but he was too busy to carry out the business entrusted to him to the best of his ability.

Josiah Adams was quite a houseman and always managed to have a fair income. One day, many years ago, before the good many years ago, before he became very generally operative, Josiah and Bob Agnew were talking of the Dominion Hotel. They finally matched a "race" with Josiah's fast man and one Mr. Agnew put against him from Acton to Milton and back again. The race took place in a narrow road out. He reached Milton in 65 minutes, but she was bleeding at the nose and mouth, and was badly used up generally. Neither man was ever of much use again.

In the course of time Josiah slept with his father. His wife was left with two sons and a daughter. With another place, she began to grow and provision stops in the premises now occupied by the new store of John Moffat, on Main Street. Her exertions were directed to the welfare of her mother, who had undertaken—the bringing up of her children. This she did with credit though they were to take care of themselves. She believed that her mother was ill and passed away in her teens. Mrs. Adams finally moved to Toronto. With her removal the last descendant of the Adams family settled here and founded Acton. Her son, Josiah, who had left the place with which the name had been constantly associated from the time when the first white man tramped across the prairie.

Next week I think I shall take

readers into Parry's Cemetery, a beautiful resting place for the dead, which has been open since 1872. I spot for this year, and when the snow is on the ground, will be a good and vicinity "sleep the sleep of the just."

The Old Man

SPRING WORK IN THE FLOWER GARDEN

We do most gardens have been cleaned up by this time, even though much has yet to be done in many parts of Canada.

The covering is often left on roses too long in the spring with the result that the plants become rank. In fact the plants are badly injured. It is desirable to get the stems of roses dry as soon as possible; hence, even if the covering is left, remove it as soon as possible so that it will get through, and in our experience it is better to uncover very early rather than to leave it late.

Among the first seeds to sow in the garden are those of the sweet pea, and the sooner they are sown in the spring the better, many having planted them this year, early in April. The object of this is to have them in flower when the frost is over, and to remove the dead heads as soon as possible. The mistake is often made of sowing the seeds too deeply the young shoots will not reach the surface, and the plant is often blanched.

Although the plants are among the hardest, it will be time almost immediately to sow

other seeds as daffodil, frost

after, and see them will will

over the ground, and then

warm up soon. Warm soil is just as important for some seeds as prevention of injury from frost, at certain times it is not germinate in cold soil if it is made they will rot

ever it was.

Well, Charlie feels that he's done

his work and is about to retire from

the ministry about midsummer. I be-

lieve he has a son who has prepared

for this job so well as Dick Cook.

This was nothing less than to keep

the church wide awake and hustling,

with a welcome for everybody, and a

celebration of a sermon every

day more or less.

He has a son who has

been working in the mining city

have piled up that \$50,000,

cleared off the mortgage and had

a time of rejoicing. And, do you know,

he hasn't hurt them a bit, and the church is lively and attractive as ever it was.

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