The Acton Free Press

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1923

"JES' BE WHAT YOU IS".

De sunflow'r ain't de daisy an' de
melon ain't de rose;
Why is dey all so crazy to be sumthi'
else dat grows?
Jes' stick to whar you ar' planted, and
do de best you knows;
Be you sunflow'r or de daisy, de melon
or de rose.

You can shoruly pass de plater if you
can't exhawt an' preach.
If you're jus' a little pebble, don't try
to be the beach.
When a man is what he isn't, den he
isn't what he is:
An' as shore as I'm a-talkin', he will
suttinly get his.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the issue of the Free Press of Thursday, September 2, 1903

Fall seeding has commenced.

The Coldstream Guards' band, of England, are engaged to play in Guelph shortly.

Mr. D. Henderson, M. P., was home from Ottawa this week. In conversation he said the present session is now the longest on record. On Saturday it had reached 172 days.

Mr. W. H. Stewart, the new master of the High School Department, with Mrs. Stewart and their two little daughters, arrived in Acton from Bath last Wednesday.

For the first time this year Acton was without electric light on Monday and Tuesday evening. A valve of the engine has become worn and Engineer Carruthers and the Light Committee decided it would be advisable, on the principal that "a stitch in time saves nine," to shut down for a couple of days and make the slight repairs necessary.

Acton property is now moving freely and a number of changes have been effected the past few weeks at good prices.

Mr. Robert Agnew, late of the Dominion Hotel, has purchased from John Chisholm, of Saginaw, Mich., the pretty brick residence on Park Avenue, for $1,600. John Harvey has bought the small cottage at the corner of Mill and Frederick Streets from George Walters. Mr. Harvey will transform the appearance of the premises in a few weeks. The front will be raised and made a storey and a half and a comfortable addition will be put to the rear.

DIED

McISAAC—In Nassagaweya, on Monday, August 31, 1903, Lizzie Bell, wife of James McIsaac, aged 29 years and 10 months.

ROSS—In Acton, on Wednesday, September 2, 1903, Etta Jane Ross, daughter of Mr. Henry L. Ross, Fairview Avenue.

PREVENTION OF TYPHOID FEVER

Typhoid fever is an infectious disease; it cannot occur unless the germ gets into the body and finds there conditions favorable to its growth. The disease is not contagious in the strict sense of the word; it is not necessary to come into close relationship with one who is either sick with the disease or has recently had it in order to acquire it; the germs may be carried in food or drink.

The main channels of infection are the water supply and the milk supply. In most of our cities the water is in no danger of being contaminated, and so is the milk in the many cities where it is required to be Pasteurized. As a result the death rate from typhoid fever in cities has fallen remarkably; the few cases that do occur come usually through salads and uncooked vegetables that have been either washed with impure water or contaminated by flies, which carry the germs on their feet. Flies are active carriers; they make frequent flights from heaps of filth to the kitchen or to the dining table and are partial to bowls of milk, which is an excellent breeding fluid for the germs.

It is in rural districts that the danger of acquiring typhoid fever is still serious. One case occurring in a farmhouse the drainage from which is into a stream may give rise to hundreds of cases among people who drink the water from the stream or use it for washing, for brushing their teeth, for cleansing dishes or rinsing out milk cans or perhaps for washing salads. It is during the summer vacation on the farm or in camp that the city dweller is likely to be most exposed to the disease, and it is then that he should take special precautions. If you are not sure that the water in the well or in the stream beside which your tent is pitched is free from contamination, you will do well to boil it before either drinking it or washing with it. Don't drink any milk unless you know where it comes from and are sure that no recently ill with typhoid has had anything to do with handling it; don't drink it, that is, without first boiling or Pasteurizing it. Finally, screen your food so that flies cannot get at it before, or especially after, it has been boiled. Without neglecting those obvious rules of cleanliness you might take the preventive inoculations before leaving home; then you would not have to worry about typhoid fever any more than our soldiers worried about it during the war.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

As a vessel is known by the sound, whether it be cracked or not, so men are proved by their speeches whether they be wise or foolish.—Demosthenes.

Few men have any next; they live from hand to mouth without plan, and are ever at the end of their line. —Emerson.

Self-love is a cup without any bottom; you might pour all the great lakes into it and never fill it up.—O. W. Holmes.

If thou hast a loitering servant, send him of thy errand just before his dinner.—Fuller.

He that will learn to pray, let him go to sea.—Herbert.

Trust in God, but keep your powder dry.—Cromwell.

In vain do we talk of progress and superior light if we have not yet learned the elementary rules by which man of sense, having a certain end in view, adapt their means to the attainment of that end.—W. E. Gladstone.

When our parents are living we feel that they stand between us and death; when they are gone, we ourselves are in the fore-front of the battle.

Society is composed of two great classes: those who have more dinners than appetite, and those who have more appetite than dinners.—Chamfort.

It is no flattery to give a friend a due character for commendation is as much the duty of a friend as reprehension.—Plutarch.

Not being untutored in suffering, I learn to pity those in affliction.—Virgil.

Nothing emboldens sin so much as mercy.—Shakespeare.

Recognized as a leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

PAUL THE APOSTLE—Acts 22: 3, 6-10; Phil 3: 7-14).

Golden Text—I press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus (Phil 3: 14).

Lesson Themes

The Ministry of the Gentiles—Paul's monumental achievement was the ministry to the Gentiles. Not that he forsook the Jews. There is nothing more pathetic, and yet heroic, than his attempt to give the Jews every conceivable advantage. But after every encounter Paul was forced to turn to the Gentiles. There were enough converts from the Jewish point of view to bring into the new church an element that would keep it continuous with what was essential in the older faith. In history there are very few clear breaks between periods. Events do not work up to a certain crisis and then break with a clean-cut edge. Something of the old fingers over in the new and ties the new to the old. It was increasingly clear that the main mass of the converts of the new church must come from the Gentiles; and yet, on the other hand, if there had been no Jews among the converts, the break with the Jewish thought might have been too complete. Paul must have wondered at his buffetings back and forth between Jews and Gentiles, but in these turnings now to one and now to the other he was really performing an essential service in weaving old and new together.

Paul, the Progressive.—Paul was a good Jew, but he went further and accepted Christ. There was nothing disloyal or inconsistent in this: any Jew to-day may become a Christian and retain all the essentials of his native faith, just as Paul did. But Paul was persecuted because he went beyond the Jewish line. The Jews could not bear that anyone should do this, and they became furious and reckless. The hatred that is visited upon him who ventures to depart from the conventional in religion, even in non-essentials, is very difficult to understand. But it has always been so. Even a consecrated life, as in Paul's case, seems to count for nothing against the fierce hatred of those whom he dared to go beyond in his religious faith. There are two things that truth demands of every true soul: to accept it when it is declared, and to allow others to press on to the discovery of new truth. Conformity is good, but truth is better. Loyalty to our group is laudable, but the higher loyalty is always to the God of truth.

An Appeal to the Life.—We can best appreciate Paul's contribution to Christianity when we consider his autobiographical sketch as given in his farewell address in Miletus. In the wisdom of love it became necessary for Paul to recall to his children the affectionate ministry that he had ever borne them. He had to speak of himself, of the magnitude of his sacrificial love. Yet in doing so he told them only what they themselves already knew. Paul made no excuse, no explanation; he opened up his life to view—that was enough. "Ye yourselves know"—no other witnesses to his words were required. Work was all service with Paul. The labor involved many experiences—many joys and many sorrows. It meant profitable teaching and pleasant visiting; it meant also tears, trials and irksome duty. But whatever it was, it was "serving the Lord," and so could be done without shrinking and without fear. When Paul speaks of "repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ," we have the gospel in miniature, Paul's contribution to Christianity. But his greater gift is his own life. For as he speaks the words they thrill with all the significance of his service. They gather to themselves the strength of his strength, and are warmed with the warmth of his heart.

For Study and Discussion

Where was Paul born? What were his social and religious antecedents and training? Why was Paul's early attitude so hostile toward the Christians? What elements of leadership were revealed in his character before his conversion? What was the main objection which the Christian Jews had to Paul at first? What qualifications did Paul have for evangelistic work? What effect did his Roman citizenship and his home life in Tarsus have on his convictions about the Gentiles? In what sense was he a world Christian? In what respects was he the greatest of the apostles? How much did he contribute to the early Christian literature?

Daily Readings for Next Week

Monday, September 3.—The Home of John Mark (Acts 12: 12-19).

Tuesday, September 4.—Mark, a Missionary Helper (Acts 13: 25-13: 5).

Wednesday, September 5.—Mark's Gospel Message (Mark 1: 1-11).

Thursday, September 6.—"Straightway" Mark 1: 21-31.)

Friday, September 7.—Mark, a Useful Minister (2 Tim. 4: 9-22).

Saturday, September 8.—The Greatness of Service (Mark 10: 35-45).

Sunday, September 9.—Blessedness of Forgiveness (Psalm 32: 1-7).

THE MEANEST YET

Some gentlemen were talking about meanness, when one said he knew a man on Lexington Avenue, who was the meanest man in New York.

"How mean is that?" asked a friend.

"Why, so mean that he keeps a five cent piece, with a string tied to it, to give to beggars, and, when their backs are turned, he jerks it out of their pockets. Why, this man is so mean," continued the gentleman, "that he gave his children ten cents a piece the night before the Fourth of July, and during the night, when they were asleep, he went upstairs, took the money out of their clothes, and then whipped them in the morning for losing it!"

"Does he do anything else?"

"Yes! The other day I dined with him, and I noticed the poor little servant girl whistled gally all the way upstairs with the dessert; and when I asked my generous friend what made her whistle so happily he said: 'Why, I keep her whistling so she can't eat the raisins out of the cake!'"

NINE NAUTICAL NUISANCES

Thousands of people aspire to become captains of Atlantic liners, and envy the braided skipper his job. It has its glories, but it also has its disadvantages, and the captain of one of our big liners has drawn up a list of the bothersome questions he is continually asked. As there are nine of them, they may be designated as the Nine Nautical Nuisances.

They are:

"Have you ever been ship-wrecked?"

"How many times have you crossed the Atlantic?"

"Are there any whales in this latitude?"

"What is the best cure for seasickness?"

"What tips should one give, and to whom?"

"Why are they always painting the ship?"

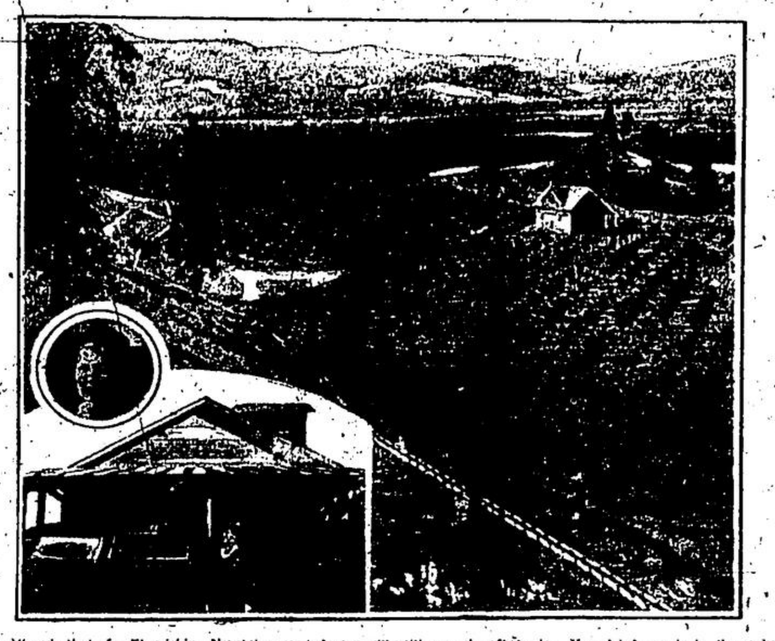
"Will you let me come on the bridge one day?"

"Do you remember my cousin who crossed over with you in 1920?"

"I suppose the passengers ask you a great many silly questions?"

The answer to the last one is invariably, "Yes."

OKANAGAN AND FRUIT CONSERVATION



The View is that of a Flourishing New Fruit District in the Okanagan Valley, near Which Mrs. Smith (inset) has Opened Her Dehydration plant (bottom left.)

The fruit products industry of Mrs. M. B. Smith, of Naramata, Okanagan Valley, is a story of Canadian initiative has assumed large proportions. After extensive research work and experimenting on a small scale, Mrs. Smith is this year opening up a large plant for the dehydration of fruit at Poplar Grove, between Naramata and Penticton, where seventy fruit products will be prepared instead of eleven as sent out by Mrs. Smith from her ranch on the benches.

The site of the new fruit factory is a point in the very heart of the fruit district and convenient to the railway. A siding of the Kettle Valley Railway will be run into the premises.

The most important factor of the enlarged scope of the work is that the new industry will utilize much soft and perishable fruit that would otherwise go to waste as most of the fruit must be in a tree-ripened condition for dehydration and therefore much too ripe to ship.

Mrs. Smith was visiting on the prairies in the early stages of the war when conservation of food was beginning to be a vital question. She saw dried logan berries for the first time and it led her to dwell on the possibilities of the dehydration of other fruits and vegetables. Later, visiting in the Okanagan Valley, she was much concerned over the large quantity of fruit and vegetables that could not be shipped, so, with broad vision and patriotic idea, she began the evaporation of fruit. Mrs. Smith made an extensive study of the work and persisted, despite the fact that men of experience declared that she could not dry fruit, other than apples. Now she is in the unique position of being the first one in Canada who has dried fruit, other than apples, on a commercial basis. Her dried peach is the only totally peeled peach on the market either in Canada or the United States.

Mrs. Smith, being very much interested in movements to promote the practical usefulness of women, declares that there is a large opportunity for women in this work. Having no desire to keep a monopoly of the new industry of which she may be said to be the founder, she hopes that all women in fruit growing districts may start small evaporating plants to care for their surplus fruits, not only for their own households but also for export.

By dehydration a large part of the fruit and vegetables which otherwise spoil is saved. The products are so reduced in weight and bulk that one railway car or one ship will carry as much dehydrated fruit as ten of fresh.

Mrs. Smith, in continuing to make a study of conditions, is opening up a new field and demonstrating that women are the natural housekeepers of the race.

LIQUOR AND THE AUTO

Everybody at once recognizes that it will not do to have men or women who are even in a small degree under the influence of liquor driving automobiles on the public streets or highways.

The increasing number of fatalities due to the reckless driving of motor vehicles suggests that there is danger enough when drivers are sober. Of course, a considerable number of present-day accidents are due to the influence of liquor upon drivers; but these are not very frequent.

Alarm is expressed as to conditions in this regard should the incoming Ontario Government relax the temperance law and make the procuring of intoxicating liquor easier than it is now. One has only to recall conditions as they were in the days of the barroom to recognize that such conditions cannot be permitted in this car age. Drunken men driving horses (horses which often had more sense than the driver) were dangerous to themselves and others. What would such men be in an automobile?

We need not worry much about the drunken driver himself. He will either have a "drunken man's luck" or a short career. But what of his wife and children or friends who may be in the car with him? And what about other folk driving on the same road?

With anything like free access to liquor, it will be impossible to guard against this danger. A driver may be sober enough on getting into the car, and five or ten minutes later be in a very dangerous state of mind—either reckless or stupid.

One has only to think of these things to recognize that liquor and automobiles cannot go together, says an exchange. And the only way that can be accomplished is to prohibit the beverage sale and manufacture of liquor and enforce the prohibition.

Miller's Worm Powders prove their value. They do not cause any violent disturbance in the stomach, any pain or griping, but do their work quietly and painlessly, so that the destruction of the worms is imperceptible. Yet they are thorough, and from the first dose there is improvement in the condition of the sufferer and a cessation of manifestations of internal trouble.

A PLEASANT VOICE!

To speak correctly—in the grammatical sense—is an asset. To be able to speak fluently, with an absence of "er" and "um," is another asset. To be able to command a good choice of words is yet another asset.

And the greatest asset of all is to have a pleasant voice. Possessing that, grammatical slips and lack of fluency can, in moderation, be overlooked.

Some of us have inherited a pleasant voice, and for the gift we ought to be supremely thankful. But not all keep it. The gift is frittered away. A querulous temper not only puts its line-marks on the face, but, in time, the voice is affected.

The pleasant tone departs. The habit of grumbling also affects the voice. The cult of disagreeableness does the same. If we are in a position in which we have to rule others our one-time pleasant voice, if we mis-use our position and become snappy, tyrannical, and domineering, will go.

To put it briefly, every vice affects the voice.

Remember that the refrain, "It's not exactly what he says, it's the nasty way he says it!" is particularly true.

OTHER KINDS OF MISTAKES

We made a mistake in last week's issue. A good subscriber told us about it. The same day there was a letter in our post office box that didn't belong to us. We called for ninety-eight over the phone and got 198. We asked for a spool of No. 50 thread and when we got home we found it was No. 60. The train was reported thirty minutes late. We arrived at the depot twenty minutes after train time and the train was gone. We got the milk bill and there was a mistake of 10c in our favor. We felt sick and the doctor said we were eating too much meat. We hadn't tasted meat for two months. The garage man said the jitney was missing because a new timer was needed. We cleaned a spark plug and it's ran fine ever since. Yes, we made a mistake in last week's issue of the paper.—Ex.

CALLING FOR A FIRE

The fuel question, which gave so many people constant anxiety last winter, was equally important in a little farmhouse in the hills of Schuyler County, New York, eighty years ago. Young John Corley, the owner, was a "good provider," and always had a big woodpile, but one summer the supply of split wood ran out, and during the rush of haying he fell into the bad habit of splitting just enough for one day at a time. Sometimes the supply did not last through the day, and his wife had to scrape up chips and even swing the axe herself. She was patient during the busy season, but, when John's bad habit persisted in the comparative leisure of fall and early winter she protested and finally threatened to "do something desperate if this goes on much longer!"

One evening while John was at the tavern "swapping yarns" he and his companions were startled by the cry of "Fire! Fire! Fire."

They rushed out looked for signs of smoke, but they could see none. Still the cry rang out sharp on the frosty air. They ran toward it and stopped in front of John Corley's gate, where his usually serene and well poised wife was standing.

"Where's the fire?" they cried.

"There, isn't any," she replied calmly, "or any wood split to build it. that's why I'm calling for it."

The joke was on John, but he took it in good part. And never again did his wife have occasion to call, "Fire!" or to mention wood during their long and happy married life.

Choked for Air.—Some little irritant becomes lodged in the bronchial tubes, others gather, and the awful choking of asthma results. Nothing offers quite such quick and positive relief as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. The healing, soothing smoke or vapor penetrates, cleans the passages and gives untold relief. It has behind it years of success. It is the sure remedy for every sufferer.

HUMOR AND WIT

The four-year-old had just been reproved at the table. He continued to talk cheerfully, though unanswered, to father. After some minutes of soliloquy he turned to mother and remarked:

"You husband doesn't talk very much this noon, does he, mother?"

"Have you the firmness that enables you to go on and do your duty in the face of ingratitude and ungenerous criticism?"

"I ought to have. I once cooked for a camping party."—Washington Star.

Fond Father—My son is taking algebra under you this term, is he not?

High School Teacher—He has been exposed to algebra, but I doubt if he will take it.

Muscular Rheumatism Subdued.—When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated.

WELL-TIMED

"That certainly was a very fine sermon," said an enthusiastic churchgoing member who was an ardent admirer of the minister. "A fine sermon and well-timed, too."

"Yes," answered his unadmiring neighbor, "it certainly was well-timed. Fully half of the congregation had their watches out."

WHEN USING
WILSON'S
FLY PADS
READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY

Best of all Fly Killers 10c per Packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

SAVING TIMOTHY FOR SEED

Tests made at the Experimental Station, Kentville, go to show that it is quite profitable for one to grow his own timothy seed. This may be done by seeding timothy at the rate of 10 pounds per acre when seeding down. Or, if eight pounds of timothy, eight pounds of red clover and two pounds of alsike are seeded, a good even stand of clear timothy will be secured the second year afterseeding. It is seldom that there is not a fairly clean stand of timothy somewhere on a farm; such area should be reserved for seed purposes. It does not mean a great loss of hay as the straw after threshing is of fair quality and can be fed unless badly weathered. It was found that a seeding of timothy alone in 1920 gave in 1921 280 pounds of timothy seed, and 2,220 pounds of straw per acre after threshing. The harvesting was done August 4th, and as the season was dry the seed ripened rapidly. This same area produced 157 pounds of seed and 2,475 pounds of hay per acre in 1922. A considerable amount of other grasses, particularly red top, was noticeable in the 1922 cutting. An adjoining area seeded in 1920 with the clover and timothy mixture mentioned above yielded 186 pounds of timothy seed and 3,052 pounds of timothy straw per acre in 1922. This seed was of particularly good quality and much better than the seed from the area in timothy seed for two years. The practice here is to leave the timothy, that is to be out for seed standing until it is nicely filled and to cut with a binder. The sheaves are stooked neatly and allowed to stand for two or three weeks, or until the heads shell readily. It is then taken in, and threshed in a threshing mill or with a flail. It sometimes happens that birds cause a great loss from shelling in which case the sheaves should be taken inside to a loft and allowed to stand until they can be threshed.—W. H. Blair, Superintendent, Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh.

STEERING BY A STAR

They tell a story of an Irishman, who was a hand on board a sailing vessel on Lake Erie. The skipper said to him one night:

"Jimmy, I want some sleep, and I want you to take hold of the tiller! Do you know anything about navigation?"

"Not much," said Jimmy.

"Well," said the skipper, "do you see that star? Keep her head in that direction."

"Yes, sir," said Jimmy, "I'll keep her in that course," and so the skipper went below.

Jimmy did very well for a time, but by and by it grew a little cloudy and stormy, and when the storm had cleared away somewhat, and Jimmy looked again for his star, lo it was behind him!

He turned around, much alarmed, and said: "Wake up, captain! Wake up! and give me something else to steer by, for I'm past that."

THE REWARD OF THRIFT

They were talking at the club about the problem of poverty. One of the party, says the Argonaut, was sure that no industrious and careful person could fail to be prosperous. "When I see a ragged man," he said virtuously, "I say to myself there goes one of life's wasters. There goes a man who has refused to make the most of his gifts. There's no excuse for poverty, gentlemen. Everyone should rise. Everyone may carve out a good position for himself if he wishes."

"Perhaps you are right," interposed a member. "Only to-day I met a newspaper man who told me that twenty years ago he came to Chicago with exactly five dollars in his pocket. He is now worth forty thousand dollars, and he owes it entirely to his own ability and energy, combined with good health and a high code of ethics, and also the the fact that his uncle recently died and left him thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars."

Paring a corn is both risky and ineffective. It is much better to use Holloway's Corn Remover and eradicate them entirely.

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Full information and catalogue will be furnished by your electric shop, or write Moffats, Limited, Weston, Ontario. 124

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Bring In Your Cream Early in the Week

Acton Creamery has decided not to accept cream on Saturday after twelve o'clock a. m. The Government is anxious to secure a higher standard for Ontario butter and this is one of the methods that will facilitate our work in this direction.

Let us have your co-operation in this move to secure higher standard and make better butter.

Acton Creamery Co.

T. J. O'NEIL, PROP.

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Three Good Road Carts

Very cheap. Just what you need for bad roads in the fall.

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Children Cry for

Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of

Constipation — Wind Colic
Flatulency — To Sweeten Stomach
Diarrhea — Regulate Bowels

Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and Natural Sleep without Opiates

To avoid Imitations, always look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Railway Time Tables

AT ACTON

Grand Trunk Railway System

Going West

No. 29	8.13 a.m.
No. 31	10.35 a.m.
No. 33	2.29 p.m.
No. 35	5.09 p.m.
No. 39	8.39 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	2.38 p.m.
No. 36	6.17 p.m.
No. 38	8.13 p.m.
No. 24 Sunday	7.08 p.m.

Toronto Suburban Electric Railway

Going West

9.17 a. m.	Daily except Sunday
3.33 p. m.	Daily except Sunday
8.00 p. m.	Daily except Sunday
11.03 a. m.	Sunday only
6.35 p. m.	Sunday only
9.55 p. m.	Sunday only

Going East

7.48 a. m.	Daily except Sunday
2.07 p. m.	Daily except Sunday
6.18 p. m.	Daily except Sunday
9.58 a. m.	Sunday only
5.48 p. m.	Sunday only
8.55 p. m.	Sunday only

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

E. T. THETFORD, Agent, Acton

NOTICE

TO PATRONS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT

During July and August examinations for Glasses on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (only) of each week. Lens Grinding and Quick Repair Department operating as usual. Write in or Phone 109w for appointment.

A. D. SAVAGE

Optometrist & Mfg. Optician

Savage Optical Building, "Right at the Post Office," Guelph

Removal Notice

After April 23 I will be located at my new stand on Main Street, in the store formerly occupied by Moffat'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

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ALEX. L. NOBLE

HENRY AWREY, Manager

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