The Acton Free Press
THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1927

EASTER DAY

Thou Vanquisher of Death! Thou Risen Lord!
Great Conqueror of man's most dreaded foe!
Come with Thy calm, deep peace and living breath,
This Easter-tide, and bring us comfort so.

Lead Thou us on, with Thy most perfect love;
Show us Thy hands, so marred by cruel men;
Teach us to see in Thee, the Lord above,
The Man who tasted death and rose again.

And if our hearts shall fail, our wills should break,
If, weeping, we but see Thy bruised head;
Make us to hear the words the angels spake:
"Jesus, your Lord, is risen from the dead!"
Thou Vanquisher of Death! Thou Risen Lord!
Remember us, who are but dust; we pray;
Crown us with mellow joy; fulfil Thy word,
Be with us, Lord of Life, on Easter Day!

—Anna Durie.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the Issue of the Free Press of Thursday, April 18, 1907

Mrs. Robert Garvin has added a neat addition to her residence on Peel Street.

Mr. Robert Campbell is now comfortably settled on his new farm, south west of the town.

Ground has been broken for Mr. Hugh McLaughlin's new house on Wellington Street.

Mr. R. Sinclair will build a new house next to the property occupied by Mr. Spencer Husband, this summer.

The markets this week: Wheat, 85c; oats, 37c; peas, 75c; barley, 48c; hay, $10.00.

Materials are being laid down for Mr. J. H. Denny's new brick residence at the corner of Wellington and Queen Streets.

The few plank walks left in town are in very dangerous condition owing to lose boards.

Dr. Bell has had the store in the Royal Corner transformed into cosy reception and operating rooms. He will take possession of his new premises this week.

Work on the new pumping house for the G. T. R. is being gradually advanced. The new boiler has been installed and the machinists are at work installing the new pumps.

Mr. Hugh Wallace has sold the double house on Maria Street, purchased from W. J. Humphries last month, to Mr. Thomas Storey, who intends settling in Acton.

David McKeown has bought from Nicholas Forbes the property at the northwest corner of Willow and Agnes Streets, formerly a part of the Speight estate.

D. Currie has purchased the homestead of the late David McKeown, Sr., in Erin. Wm. White has sold his house at the corner of John Street and Bower Avenue, to A. J. Baham, late of England.

Mr. N. P. McLam, who removed from Acton to London several years ago, to take a position in the G. T. R. shops there, was in town on Monday and completed the purchase of the blacksmithing business and property of Mr. J. R. Anderson. His return to town will be welcomed. Mr. Anderson gives up business because of his poor state of health. The injuries from the recent accident on the G. T. R. at Guelph have been much more serious than at first appeared.

Mr. Chas. A. Goodeve left on Monday to take a leading position in a large hardware store at Fort William.

BORN

SMITH—In Acton, on Tuesday, April 9, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, a son.

DIED

SHARP—At the family residence, Young Street, Acton, on Saturday, April 13, James Sharp, in his 74th year.

MACPHERSON—At Chalmers Church Manse, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 17, Janet, widow of the late Archibald H. Macpherson, of Galt, and mother of Rev. H. A. Macpherson, minister of Chalmers Church, formerly of Acton, in her 68th year.

A PARLIAMENTARY "WHIP"

The expression was originally derived from the "whippers-in" of a hunt—men whose job is to whip up lagging hounds and so to keep the pack together and obedient to orders. In Parliament each of the great parties has its whips, generally four in number, members especially appointed by the leader to "whip in" their fellow members of the party.

When a vote is to be taken, the whips will make every effort to secure the attendance of all supporters of their side, even arranging the pairing off of opposite-party men should anyone find absence absolutely necessary. The word "whip" is also given to the notices sent out by them, the request for attendance being traditionally underlined in accordance with the urgency of the vote, as many as four under scorings have on occasion been used.

MAKING MONEY OUT OF KIPLING

How an omnibus driver scored on Kipling is told by the Boston Times. Annoyed by the injury done to one of his trees by the driver of a local omnibus, Mr. Kipling wrote a vigorous letter of complaint to the man, who was also the landlord of an inn.

The landlord sold the letter for ten shillings. A second and stronger one followed. This found a purchaser at one pound, for its increased violence made it more valuable. To it, as to the former letter, the landlord made no reply.

To him Kipling entered the next day, briskly wrathful. "Why didn't I answer your letters, sir?" replied the landlord. "Why, I was hoping you'd send me a fresh one. They pay me a deal better than 'bus driving!"

Long Standing Asthma. Many have suffered so long from asthma and have tried so many so-called remedies they think that there is no real help for them. They should read the letters received by the manufacturers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy from hundreds of cases once as desperate as their own. Even in long-neglected cases this famous preparation brings prompt help.

CAUSE OF MISERY

Willie was dejectedly making home from school and his woebegone appearance attracted the attention of a kind-hearted old lady.

"What is troubling you, my little man?" she asked.

"Dyspepsia and rehumatism," replied Willie.

"Why that's absurd," remarked the old lady. "How can that be?"

Teacher kept me in after school because I couldn't spell them," was Willie's dismal answer.

Many mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 17

THE EASTER LESSON

Scripture Lesson—Matt. 28: 1-10.
Golden Text—He is risen, even as He said.—Matt. 28: 6b.
Devotional Reading—Col. 3: 1-4, 12-14.

Lesson Themes

The Seeming Defeat. The Prophet from Galilee had died upon the cross. He who had raised such exalted hopes in the hearts of His followers had met the death that was allotted by law and custom to a slave. A few days ago the Son of David had ridden triumphantly into the Holy City with the multitude shouting "Hosanna!"; it had seemed that the long-expected Messiah was about to ascend his throne; but alas! he had come "unto His own, and they that were His own received Him not." Then had come the blackest day in all history, when the fickle mob had shouted "Away with Him!" when even His little group of chosen disciples had deserted Him, and the Jewish leaders, whose power He had threatened, had accomplished His death. Late in the afternoon, a few faithful friends, whose hearts still clung to Him in tenderness, even though their minds were stunned by His apparent defeat, sadly removed the beloved body from the cross and placed it in a tomb. There followed the Sabbath, a day of bewilderment and hopelessness. The disciples who had trusted Him, who had come to have absolute confidence in His wisdom and power bowed aghast at the sudden ruin of all their high hopes. Like us, when we are overwhelmed by some terrible catastrophe, they were unable to see the hand of God or to understand that this seeming defeat was but the prelude of victory.

The Victory of Life. From the time when men first began to think about things which they could not see, the time when the primeval savage first speculated on the meaning of death, there has been in the minds of men everywhere belief in some sort of continued existence. Sometimes the notion was exceedingly vague. Generally it was related to ideas that appear to us now as utterly absurd—such as the Egyptian notion that the future life lasted only as long as the carefully embalmed body or its carved or painted image survived; or the Greek idea (which by the way continues in modern Roman Catholicism) that the happiness of future existence depended upon the proper performance of certain funeral rites. Nowhere was it a clear ethical belief in a full and happy existence, richer and more glorious than the life of the present. Frequently the dead were spoken of as "shades" or "feeble ones"; and their dwelling place as "the pit," "the house of darkness" or "the land without return." Even the Old Testament writers gave no clear sunny picture of the future life. The highest point of their thought is in the declaration of Job's faith:

"But as for me I know that my Redeemer liveth,
And at last He will stand up upon the earth:
And after my skin, even this body, is destroyed,
Then without my flesh shall I see God;
Whom I, even I, shall see, on my side,
And mine eyes shall behold, and not as a stranger."—Job 19: 25-27.

Into a world which had fed its hungry soul through ages on dim and shadowy hopes, Jesus Christ brought the glory of a definite certainty. The heavy stone, rolled away, typifies to us His conquest of death. The empty tomb and the discarded grave-clothes carefully laid aside speak to us of Life that lives forever. "Because I live, ye shall live also." (John 14: 19).

For Study and Discussion

What had been the hopes of the disciples prior to the Crucifixion? Where was Jesus buried? How long was He in the tomb? What was the women's intent in coming to the tomb? How many women were in this group? Do minor discrepancies invalidate the reliability of witnesses? What beliefs concerning the immortality of the soul were current in the world before Christ's resurrection? How does His resurrection affect the belief in immortality? What may we say concerning the certainty of the fact of Jesus' resurrection?

Daily Readings for Next Week

Monday, April 18—Mark 9: 2-10.
Tuesday, April 19—I Peter 1: 12-21.
Wednesday, April 20—John 5: 30-40.
Thursday, April 21—John 12: 23-32.
Friday, April 22—2 Cor. 3: 7-18.
Saturday, April 23—Rev. 1: 9-18.
Sunday, April 24—Isa. 6: 1-8.

HOW DELIA MANAGED

A great deal of noise arose in the nursery one morning, and since it gave no promise of subsiding, Mrs. Odell hurried in that direction. She found the baby howling with might and main, and the new nursemaid sitting calmly by.

"Well, Delia," this is a terrible noise!" cried Mrs. Odell angrily. "What is the matter? Can't you keep the baby quiet?"

"Shure, mum," replied the girl, "but I can't keep him quiet unless I let him make a noise, mum."

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 worms from the system.

CLERICAL WIT

In a small town in Virginia the Episcopal Church has a high, pointed roof that sweeps far above the brick walls beneath it. The Presbyterian meetinghouse, on the contrary, is large, square, and devoid of any kind of ornamentation.

In an exchange of pleasantries one day the Presbyterian clergyman remarked to his Episcopal brother, "You Episcopalians generally name your churches after saints. Why don't you re-christian yours Saint Rufus?"

"I will if you will call yours Saint Barnabas," was the rector's immediate response.

LUCKY DADDY

A peer was taking a stroll through the grounds when he met a little boy whom he did not recognize for a moment. Then he remembered that the boy was his chauffeur's son.

"Now, I wonder, if you know who I am?" said the peer, with a smile.

"Oh yes," replied the boy; "you are a man who rides in my daddy's motor."

The Oil for the Farmer.—A bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the farm house will save many a journey for the doctor. It is not only good for the children when taken with colds and croup, and for the mature who suffer from pains and aches, but there are directions for its use, on sick cattle. There should always be a bottle of it in the house.

MONSTERS OF A MILLION YEARS AGO

View of "Bad Lands" of Alberta. (Inset). Drawing of giant dinosaurs of past ages.

The majority of tourists who travel across the open prairies on the Canadian Pacific line east of Calgary, are unaware as they look towards the north that there is to be found anything to interest them except the prairies and prairie towns. But not many miles distant from the railway, where the Red Deer River cuts through the prairie, lies a valley known as the "Bad Lands." This is a valley beside which the Rock Mountains are young—a valley whose bottom-lands record that once they were an inland sea along whose shores, millions and millions of years ago, lived those walking, crawling monsters that were known as dinosaurs.

Only with the recovery of the dinosaur skeletons, and as a result of the numerous expeditions sent into the Bad Lands of the Red Deer by the Government and by museums in both Canada and in the United States, has the river valley taken on a wider interest. Each season adds not only to the number of collecting parties, but also to the number of tourists who are attracted by the picturesque character of the canyon and whose imagination is thrilled with the thought of the age-long secrets which the valley is beginning to make known.

When and how did these dinosaurs live? What was the world like during the time when they flourished? How would this very valley have appeared at that time and what other creatures were to be found there with them? Such questions naturally arise as the dinosaurs take on a larger measure of reality.

At first one is likely to think of all these extinct animals as merely prehistoric, living hundreds of years, of course, before even Tut-ankh-amen, but perhaps at the same time as our cave-dwelling ancestors, with whom they may have contended for the mastery of the earth. The written records on which history is based extend back, comparatively speaking, only a few centuries; even the oldest, those of Egypt and Chaldaea, cover but sixty centuries. The still earlier periods when man lived in savage and barbaric tribes take us back only one hundred thousand years, and as no fossil remains are found in strata of that date it is evident that these huge reptiles had long been extinct ever at that time. In bigness these dinosaurs have never been exceeded. The herbivorous group were the largest; they browsed on the rushy vegetation and among the ferns and bushes, or stood up and grasped trees with their fore-legs while they devoured the foliage. Many of these were giraffe-like waders whose long fore-limbs and immensely longer necks enabled them to take refuge in deeper waters, more out of reach of the fierce carnivores of the land. The Diplodocus, a herbivorous dinosaur whose skeleton is in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, measures eighty-seven feet in length, and a still more colossal one found later and known as Gigantosaurus measures well over one hundred feet.

The carnivorous or flesh-eating groups were not so large; they were more active, however, and preyed upon the herbivores. Though equipped with frightful weapons they were considerably inferior in intelligence to the modern crocodile or lizard and far below the bird or mammal. Of these, Tyrannosaurus seems almost "the last word in frightfulness." It reached the length of forty-seven feet, and in a standing position the animal was eighteen to twenty feet high, as against twelve feet for the largest African elephant. The long, deep, powerful jaws were set with teeth from three to six inches long and an inch wide.

To protect them from these flesh-eating dinosaurs, many of the herbivorous ones were completely encased in armor. Such, as Ankylosaurus. Plates covered the skull, neck, back and hips, and even the belly was covered by a pliable mosaic of small close-set plates. It was further protected by a movable plate that could be dropped like a shutter over each eye.

The Geological Survey at Ottawa now has a remarkably fine collection of dinosaurian remains mounted and on exhibition at the Victoria Museum, Ottawa, and are also to be seen at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. The field has by no means been exhausted. Under miles of prairie land the same strata are undoubtedly filled with similar fossils; erosion is rapid, and as the river continues to wear its banks away new fossils are exposed. For all time to come the Red Deer River will be a classic locality for collecting prehistoric treasures.

NEW BULLETIN ON GARNET WHEAT

The manuscript for a bulletin on Garnet wheat has been prepared by the Cereal Division of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and is now in the hands of the printer. This bulletin may be had when off the press on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. In this bulletin an attempt has been made to present an unbiased statement regarding the merits as well as defects of this new variety as grown in widely scattered districts.

As it will probably be some time before the above publication will be available for distribution, and as many Western wheat growers are anxious to know how Garnet should be rated, a summary of our findings to date is submitted at this time. This summary is based on the behavior of Garnet, in comparison with certain other varieties on Western Experimental Farms over a period of years. The results obtained in local variety tests conducted by farmers throughout the three Prairie Provinces in 1925 and 1926, as well as those reported by approximately 1,000 farmers in 1926, are also included. Milling and baking tests of Garnet, conducted both by the Cereal Division at Ottawa and by leading Canadian millers, are reported in detail, as are also the results obtained from large tests made by the State Testing Mill of Minneapolis and by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company of the same place. In the case of the latter tests, there were used 100 bushels of Garnet and 100 bushels of Marquis obtained from the Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan.

A report is also submitted of the results of a commercial baking test of Garnet and Marquis made by the Standard Bread Company of Ottawa.

In view of the importance of growing wheats which can be milled and baked together if necessary, the results of experiments to determine whether Garnet can be blended with Marquis satisfactorily are given. The results of experiments in bleaching the flours of both Garnet and Marquis are also included.

The above results have been summarized under different headings and are reproduced below as follows:

Yield—On the average of all tests conducted to date on the Federal Experimental Farms and Stations as well as on Provincial Farms (what outyields Ruby quite definite) but there does not appear to be a significant difference in yielding ability between the former variety and Marquis. This statement would seem to apply pretty generally to tests conducted by farmers as well. On the other hand, Garnet appears capable of outyielding Marquis by a substantial margin in specific districts, notably those in which an early variety has a distinct advantage.

Earliness—Garnet matures from 5 to 10 days earlier than Marquis and about a day ahead of Ruby. Under certain conditions the difference in maturity between Garnet and Marquis may be considerably greater than the above.

Strength of Straw—In strength of straw Garnet appears to come between Marquis and Ruby, being slightly stronger than Ruby, but not quite so strong as Marquis. Under some conditions, however, Marquis shows distinctly greater strength.

Rust Resistance—In tests conducted at the Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, Garnet did not display any resistance to any of the seven physiologic forms of stem rust used. Although this variety may not possess rust resistance, it may prove of value in rust areas by partially escaping this disease owing to its ability to mature early.

Milling Values—Weight per bushel—In the case of samples obtained from the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations in the Prairie Provinces in 1924 and 1925 Garnet weighed slightly less per measured bushel than did Marquis. On the other hand, records at the Dominion Farms at Brandon, Indian Head, Rosthern, Scott and Lacombe over a period of six to eight years, show that Garnet and Marquis averaged 63 pounds and 61.9 pounds per bushel respectively. Where the supply of moisture is ample, Garnet appears to equal, if not excel Marquis in weight per bushel. Thus, over a twelve year period at Ottawa, Garnet averaged 64.1 pounds and Marquis 62.7 pounds per bushel.

Size of Kernel—The kernel in the case of Garnet is normally smaller and more linear in shape than is that of Marquis and where conditions are not favorable for full development of the kernel this is inclined to be "lean" and not quite so desirable for milling purposes.

In weight per thousand kernels Garnet is almost always appreciably lower than Marquis.

Hardness of Grain—Garnet produces a more vitreous kernel than Marquis and appears to hold its color better under moist conditions. This difference is particularly evident in districts where Marquis produces starchy or "piebald" kernels.

Flour Yield and Ash Content — Garnet appears to equal Marquis in flour yield where the weight per bushel is equal to, or even slightly less than Marquis.

In our Experimental Mill tests the ash content of Garnet was appreciably higher than in Marquis, but in the commercial test at Minneapolis this was found, to be the same for the two varieties.

Flour Color—The color of the flour of Garnet is more yellow or dark than is that of Marquis. The unbleached flour of Garnet when freshly milled may be described as light yellow or creamy yellow, while that of Marquis may be described as creamy white. Garnet has been satisfactorily bleached by two types of commercial bleaching and maturing agents.

Crude Protein—The crude protein of Garnet grain is usually somewhat lower than that of Marquis, although the appearance of the grain might lead one to think otherwise.

Baking Qualities—Water Absorption and Bread Yield—Generally speaking the flour of Marquis absorbs a little more water than does that of Garnet and consequently, is inclined to produce a little higher bread yield.

Dough Consistency and Stability—Garnet flour produces a dough of less resilience and elasticity than Marquis. The Garnet, however, is considered more pliable in consistency than Marquis. In experimental and commercial test bakes the Garnet dough resisted fermentation slightly better than Marquis. When subjected to modern, large-production baking machinery and methods Garnet proved very satisfactory in stability.

Loaf Volume—In the majority of tests Garnet produced a loaf of slightly greater volume than Marquis. This possibility is explained by the greater saccharogenic fermentability of the Garnet flour as particularly evidenced by a browner crust when baked and by studies of "diastatic power."

Crumb Color—In color of crumb Garnet ranks appreciably lower than Marquis. On the other hand there is considerable evidence available to indicate that the crumb color of Garnet is entitled to rank higher than such varieties as Kota or Kitchener.

Crumb Texture—In texture of crumb Garnet is nearly equal to Marquis. On the other hand Garnet appears to be superior to Early Red Fife, Early Kitchener in this respect. Good texture combined with high volume is commonly regarded as an indication of high baking strength in "baker's marks."

General Conclusions — From the data now available we may conclude that Garnet is a variety which merits consideration especially in those districts where the conditions are inimical to the proper development of Marquis. It is generally agreed that it is preferable to produce a well developed Garnet sample than a poorly developed or unsound sample of Marquis. For reasons given below, however, we cannot recommend Garnet as a substitute for Marquis in districts where the latter variety may be depended upon to thrive successfully, although even in these districts it may often be profitable to the farmer to allow the former variety to occupy a part of the area devoted to wheat.

From the standpoint of milling and baking qualities Garnet undoubtedly does not rank as high as Marquis, all things considered, although it seems entitled to a place among the good milling wheats. The chief point regarding which Garnet is open to criticism is in the color of the flour. This without doubt is more "creamy" than Marquis. Since, however, bleaching and maturing processes have become so highly developed and are becoming so generally practised, the objection to the color of Garnet would appear to be appreciably minimized.—L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, Ottawa, Ont.

LEGEND OF EASTER BELLS

Among the Easter decorations to be seen at this season, in shop windows and elsewhere, are many Easter bells in floral designs and delicate colors. In Latin countries and in rural Quebec the chocolate bell is very popular, especially with boys and girls, to whom it typifies one of the most pleasing of childish Easter legends—that of the yearly flight of the church bells of Rome. Little boys and girls are taught to watch and wait for the flight of the bells, and though no one has ever seen them fly, the children are always hopeful that some time, if they listen carefully, they will hear the chimes as the bells leave their steeple and float off through the night on their journey to Rome to be blessed. The explanation of course is the silence of the bells at Passiontide and their pealing again at Easter.

A Household Medicine.—They that are acquainted with the sterling properties of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the treatment of many ailments would not be without it in the house. It is truly a household medicine and as it is effective in dealing with many ordinary complaints it is an inexpensive medicine. So, keep it at hand, as the call for it may come most unexpectedly.

THEY LAUGHED

Jones wanted a new muzzle for his bull-dog a very ferocious looking brute—so he went into a shop to purchase one.

"I want a muzzle for my dog, please," he said.

"Will that do," said the shop-keeper, placing one on the counter.

"Will it fit him?" asked Jones of the shop-keeper.

"Would you mind trying it, please?" asked Jones.

The shop-keeper eyed the brute sullenly.

"No," he replied. "I won't. He looks too fierce."

"Ah, well. I shall have to put it on myself, I suppose," said Jones.

"And will you want another one for the dog, sir?" asked the shopkeeper, quietly.

Jones couldn't understand why the other customers laughed.

No need to suffer with corns, or to run the risk of paring them. Remove them surely and painlessly with Holloway's Corn Remover.

SALESMANSHIP

In a quiet country town a commercial traveller entered the general store. Going through to the parlor at the back, he came upon the proprietor and a friend engaged in a game of draughts.

"Mr. Slocum," he said, "d'you know there are two customers in the shop?"

Slocum did not even raise his eyes from the board. He merely nodded his head and whispered in reply:

"That's all right. Keep quiet and they'll go away again."

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To Neutralize Acidity and Fermentation. Prevents Indigestion, Sour Gassy Stomach

People who suffer from indigestion usually have tried pepsin, charcoal, drugs and various digestive aids and go little more than slight temporary relief—sometimes not even that.

But before giving up to chronic dyspepsia, just try the effect of a little Bisurated Magnesia—not the ordinary commercial carbonate, citrate or milk, but pure Bisurated Magnesia which you can obtain from practically any druggist in either powder or tablet form.

Take a teaspoonful of the powder or four compressed tablets with a little water after your next meal, and see what a difference this makes. It will instantly neutralize the dangerous, harmful acid in the stomach which now causes your food to ferment and sour, making gas, wind, flatulence, heartburn and the bloated or heavy, lumpy feeling that seems to follow most everything you eat. You can enjoy your meals without a fear of indigestion.

Unvarying Quality "SALADA" TEA

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Delicious Steak In No Time

One Day's Work

"Today, with 1 gallon of oil in my Perfection stove, I got the breakfast, baked 2 apple pies, 1 custard, 1 duck pie, 1 pattie, 4 sausage rolls, 12 bran jems, 1 chocolate cake, 1 rice pudding; got the dinner, got the supper and had some oil left. How many can cook at such with 27 cents in any range with coal or wood? No one, can, if I know anything about it." Mrs. M. H., Elora, Ont.

Well done, medium or rare—steak cooked savory brown and juicy! And quickly, too, on the Perfection Stove! You simply turn the wick until yellow tips 1½ inches high show above the blue area. The intense heat pours up the long chimney, covering the entire surface of the pan or broiler. The steak is evenly cooked, delicious and tender.

You can cook anything on a Perfection Stove. Be sure to use genuine Perfection wicks only. Others cause trouble. See the latest Perfection models, priced from $9.00 to $170.00. Distributed in Canada by

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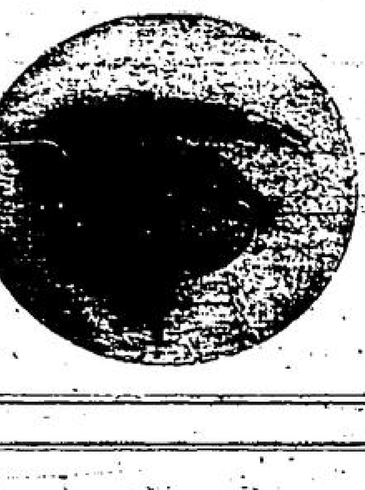

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Anyone suffering from Eyestrain, Defective Vision or Headache should not miss the opportunity of consulting this eyesight specialist. Appointments may be made with Mr. A. T. Brown, Druggist.
CONSULTATION FREE
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Constipation	Wind Colic	To Sweeten Stomach
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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.

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TIME TABLES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
AT ACTON

Going West

No. 35	Sunday Only	10.41 a.m.
No. 31		7.45 a.m.
No. 33		3.22 p.m.
No. 35		6.09 p.m.

Going East

No. 24	Sunday Only	7.08 p.m.
No. 36		7.03 a.m.
No. 30		11.48 a.m.
No. 34		3.35 p.m.
No. 36		6.17 p.m.
No. 38		8.13 p.m.

CANADIAN NATIONAL ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Westbound

Daily	7.55 a.m.
Daily	9.55 a.m.
Daily	11.55 a.m.
Daily	1.55 p.m.
Daily	3.55 p.m.
Daily	5.55 p.m.
Daily	7.55 p.m.
Daily	9.55 p.m.
Daily	12.24 p.m.

Eastbound

Daily	6.53 a.m.
Daily	9.37 a.m.
Daily	11.37 a.m.
Daily	1.37 p.m.
Daily	3.37 p.m.
Daily	5.37 p.m.
Daily	7.37 p.m.
Daily	9.37 p.m.
Daily	11.35 p.m.

Toronto Terminal
Keele Street and St. Clair Avenue
Freight delivered by special express freight. Freight picked up at any address in Toronto.

Farms For Sale

We have a large list of Farms in the vicinity of Acton, ranging in size from 14 to 200 acres, and would be pleased to have you look over our list before buying, as we have some bargains for quick sale.

J. A. Smith
Telephone 105
ACTON ONTARIO

FARMERS'
Accessory Shop
Complete List of All Necessary Farmers' Goods

We desire to express our sincere thanks to our many customers for their patience and patronage during the past season. We are anxious to render better service this year and trust we may have the same cooperation as in the past. We hope our goods have proven for themselves the merits they deserve and in future will stand up to the test. We trust you will avail yourselves of the privilege of discussing your needs and we will endeavor to interest you in what we have to offer. We have some second-hand spring goods of real value. Cockshutt, Frost & Wood, Louden Water and Stable Equipment, Brantford and Chicago Windmills, Peerless Wire Fence. Repairs for all makes of machinery. Courtesy and Service.

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