The Acton Free Press

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1930

WAITING

Below the rusty silence of the mill
The swimming hole is keeping faith
with you;
Its coal-bound moss and widened, ripples still
Look for your coming, and swift silver blue
Darts from the hiding place you only knew.

The lane is idle for the want of feet
To trace its high adventure just once
more;
The bird above the meadowland is fleet
With other days, and locust blossoms
pour
Fragrance imperially from their store.

The wood is softened shadow, waiting
where
You left it; can it be so long ago
You promised that you would return to
share
Your secrets with it? But how could
you know
The years are often harsh, and always
slow?

They are all waiting as you left them
last;
Go there, before time overstepa its
range,
And if, as they foregather from the past,
Your eyes should think them different
and strange,
It will not have been they who harbored
change!

—Jerry Evans, in the N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the Issue of the Free Press, of Thursday, March 24th, 1910

Easter services in all the churches on Sunday.

The pretty little snowdrops are in bloom again.

The price of wheat keeps well over the dollar mark.

Farmers between Brampton and Toronto have been plowing this week.

The snow has nearly all disappeared and the streets are drying nicely.

At H. J. Kerr's sale in Erin last week twenty-one sows were sold for an average of $40 each. Several went as high at $50. They ranged in age from five to eleven months.

Assessor Harvey found an ownerless dog without a muzzle on Monday when on his rounds. It was dispatched at the power house and cremated, and this is not the first one either.

Mr. Joseph Holmes, drover, shipped a car of hogs last week for which he paid the farmers supplying them $1,800. He paid $9.50 per hundred for them.

Mr. Neil Gillies has sold his noted Clydesdale Stallion, King Edward, to Mr. Joseph A. Arthurs, Esquesing. Mr. Gillies received $1,000 for this horse which we believe is the highest price yet realized for a horse bred in Halton.

The Sons of Scotland At Home in the Town Hall last Friday evening was an event which the members of their families enjoyed very much. An event of the programme was an exhibition of Scotch dancing by Miss Annie Ross with her father Mr. James Ross, as the piper.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Scarrow and their little daughter, left yesterday en route for their former home at Hull, Yorkshire, England.

The millinery openings were held last week. Miss Wallace is in charge at Henderson & Co's, Miss Northcott is the milliner at W. E. Moore's and Miss Florence Murray has a display satisfying to the ladies in the Record store next to Statham's grocery. The predominating shades are mostly of extreme size. The leading shades were wisterias, tuscans, new blues and rose. Flowers are shown in great abundance. A large hat of theline, with large draped crown, with two ostrich plumes falling gracefully over the brim and finished with a large jet buckle, has commanded much attention.

MARRIED

McNABB-SMITH—In Hamilton, on Wednesday, March 23, Reuben J. McNabb, Division Court Clerk, to Katharine I. Smith, both of Acton.

WATKINS-ARTHURS — In Acton, on Wednesday, March 23, by Rev. J. C. Wilson, B. A., Thos. P. Watkins, Esquesing, to Nellie, daughter of the late Joseph Arthurs.

KIRKWOOD-BINNIE—At the home of the bride's brother, on Wednesday, March 16, by Rev. R. Powlie, Robert Kirkwood, to Jennie M. Binnie, both of Erin Township.

DICK-EARLY—At the residence of the bride's mother, Chinguacousy, on Wednesday, March 19th, by Rev. W. D. Turner, B. A., Mr. P. A. Dick, of Mayfield, to Miss Mildred Early.

WANSBROUGH-WILLIAMSON—At the residence of the bride's parents, Guelph Street, Acton, on Wednesday, March 19, by Rev. T. W. Parker, of Woodstock, assisted by Rev. Dr. Antliff, Acton, Herbert Roy Wansbrough, son of Robert Wansbrough, Crewsons Corners, to Mabelle, daughter of David Williamson.

The Poor Man's Friend—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil possesses power in concentrated form. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

MODILY AND MENTAL SANITY

A New York physician, commenting on the perhaps unusual number of suicides that have occurred lately among boys and girls of high school and college age, says that his study of the subject has disclosed the fact that not one of the suicides was that of an athlete. His conclusion is that athletics makes for a condition of bodily health and of nervous equilibrium that preserves a boy or girl from the self-examination and worry that are so likely to break down the morale of the mind.

It is probable enough that this is so. The old Romans knew what they were talking about when they prayed for a sound mind in a sound body. Plenty of lively exercise in the open air, cheerful association with others in the friendly competition of sport, regularly recurring periods when you are taken out of your preoccupation with yourself, your doubts and your problems by the necessity of exerting violently your muscles and your will, all help to keep youth normal and contented. By such means the blood is urged to a healthy circulation, and the clouds and vapors that settle on a solitary and introspective mind are cleared away. We agree with the New York physician that tennis, golf, baseball, track sports, hockey, football are all or them useful ministers to the mind that has any tendency to morbidity. If your son or daughter is genuinely devoted to any of these games, you need not have much fear that the idea of self-destruction will ever occur to that son or daughter.

Still more effective of course is genuine religious faith. The young people who brood themselves into despair are those who have no conviction of the sacredness of life and no assurance of purpose in this world or of hope for the next. "Happiness" is their only goal, and when they find that life inevitably brings responsibilities, disappointments, griefs and disillusionments, they become panic-stricken and look for the quickest way out. Youth needs the firm support of faith as much as maturity or old age—more perhaps, since it has not yet worked out its own philosophy of experience. If parents will see that children are encouraged in the healthful exercise of their bodies, and grounded in a strong and reasonable conviction of the meaning of life as a preparation for the existence that lies beyond, the newspapers will have no youthful suicides to talk about.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 23

JESUS TEACHING AND HEALING

Golden Text.—Ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. Mat. 7: 7.

LESSON TEXT.—Mat. 15: 21-31. Study also Mk. 7: 24-30; Mat 9: 1-13.

TIME.—May or June. A. D. 29. PLACE.—Neighborhood of Tyre and Sidon.

EXPOSITION. — I. — Faith Seeking a Blessing, 21, 22.—Scarcely had Jesus arrived in the coasts of Tyre and Sidon (Mk. 7: 25, R. V.) when a woman in sore distress on account of a little daughter's being under the power of an unclean spirit, heard of Him. It is quite likely that she had often wished, when she heard of His mighty deeds, that, some day, He would come her way. The long hoped-for hour was at last arrived, and, without delay, she hastened to Him. This woman is an exceedingly interesting and instructive character. Her position was very discouraging. She was outside the covenant promises and blessings (vs. 22, 24, 26); she was in sore distress, her daughter having fallen under the power of the unseen, but real and awful powers of darkness. The disciples were unsympathetic, and even the Saviour, Himself, appeared to be unheeding. There was apparently no helper. Even her own mode of approach to Jesus was a mistaken one. She approached Him as the Son of David—as if she, a Canaanite outcast had a part in the promises of Israel. But this woman got the blessing she sought, in spite of all. Her faith conquered, and made her a true child of Abraham and heir of the promises (Gal. 9: 26, 14; Lu. 19: 9; 13; 16). A rationalistic interpretation of the incident would make the child's affliction simply a case of insanity or epilepsy. But an honest and candid reading of Scripture is against this. So, also, are carefully observed facts modern as well as ancient. Demon-possession, as distinguished from insanity, arising from purely physiological causes, is an established fact. It is found more frequently at some times, and in some places than at others. There was naturally enough, a virulent outbreak of it, when the Son of God was manifested to destroy the works of the devil (1 Jno. 3: 8). Satan mustered all his forces for the great fight on hand (Col. 2: 15. R. V.). But demon-possession exists to-day, as has been clearly proven by carefully-observed and recorded facts (see "Demon-Possession and Allied Themes," by Nevius). It is a narrow and shortsighted philosophy that admits the existence of only such beings as we can see with our poor, physical eyes. There is a world of spirits—bad as well as good. This fact will account for those phenomena that remain to spiritualism, clairvoyance, hypnotism, etc., after fraud, sleight-of-hand, natural causes, and so forth, have been eliminated. This girl's case was a sad one. She was in Satan's power, and, like so many of his victims, grievously tormented. But, fortunately, she had a believing, praying mother. Her mother's prayer was a model. It was earnest, direct, brief, definite, personal, humble, believing, persistent, prevailing. The kernel of it was, "Have mercy on me." That was a cry Jesus often heard (ch. 9: 27; 17: 15; Lu 17: 13), and never passed unheeded. He is just the same to-day (Heb. 13: 8). Note the place where the woman found blessing—at the Saviour's feet.

II.—Faith Tested, 23, 26.—To the woman's first prayer, Jesus answered not a word (V. 23). This action on the part of the Master, at first glance, seems inexplicable, and out of all keeping with what we usually read of Him. But the more we study it, the more meaningful it is seen to be, and the more evident the genuineness of the story becomes. There was a threefold reason why Jesus paid no heed to the woman's petition. (1) There was a real difficulty in the way of giving the woman what she sought; she was a stranger to the covenants of promise, an alien from the commonwealth of Israel, separated from Christ (Eph. 2: 12). The difficulty was very real, but faith surmounted it. Mountains are nothing to faith. (2) The woman approached Him on a wrong footing—as a child of the kingdom. This she afterward rectified by taking her place as a Gentile dog, although of a pet and privileged kind. Many of us would get more if we would only take our right place before God. (3) Jesus would test her faith. He often seems not to hear when He really does, and simply would have us cry again, and thus prove our faith to be deep-seated, real and earnest (Lu. 18: 1-8; 11: 5-9).

III.—Faith Overcoming and Obtaining, 27, 28.—In the end, the woman got far more than she sought. She asked healing for her daughter. This she obtained, and, with it, testing, instruction and commendation for herself. How wonderfully blessed to have Jesus, Himself, say to one, "Great is thy faith"! The Saviour's answer to the disciples (vs. 23, 24) is deeply significant. His chosen followers begged Jesus to send away the woman because they were annoyed by her importunate cries. The seemingly strange and partly irrelevant answer given by the Saviour means, when looked at closely, "I can't send her away without granting her request; and, yet, how can I grant her request when she is without the covenants and My mission?" The lessons about faith, in this passage, are very rich. (1) Often found when least expected. (2) Rooted in Jesus. (3) Manifested in (a) coming to Jesus, (b) praying to Jesus, (c) holding on to Jesus, (d) expecting much from Jesus. (4) What it accomplishes: (a) overcomes apparently insuperable obstacles, (b) obtains all it asks, (c) pleases Christ, (d) wins His commendation.

IV.—The Great Physician, 29, 31.—The report of Jesus' mighty power was abroad in the land. The people were not accustomed to real miracles, and never before had there been such a Teacher, among them—One with a ministry to the body as well as to the soul. We read (v. 30) that great crowds came to Him, "having with them those that were lame, blind, dumb, maimed and many others." Numbers of them, no doubt, had travelled many miles, and gone through much fatigue. But the hope of being healed was in sight—a hope which saw a realized and blessed fulfilment. "And He healed them." Rich in blessing to those who became the immediate recipients of His mercy, this great work of Jesus stands for us as an emblem of our Lord Jesus Christ's power to heal sin-diseased souls. There is no ailment of heart He cannot cure; no form of spiritual sickness He cannot overcome. All give way when He sends forth His fiprit on any one of the children of men.

RECIPRICITY

A little girl in my school, writes a correspondent, recently came to me in tears, regretting the fact that her father's illness made it necessary for her to "leave and go to work."

I bade her good-bye, and with a schoolmarm's hankering to keep a creditable pupil added, "When your father is well come back to me."

Then, obeying a sudden impulse to take advantage of what I knew to be, in all probability, my last chance to influence the precious waif for good, I said, "But if I never see you again I hope you will try to do your duty wherever you may be. Whatever work you may have to do, try to do it well. I hope you will be an honest, honorable woman."

"Thank you, ma'm," she replied, putting up her mouth to be kissed. "I wish you the same."

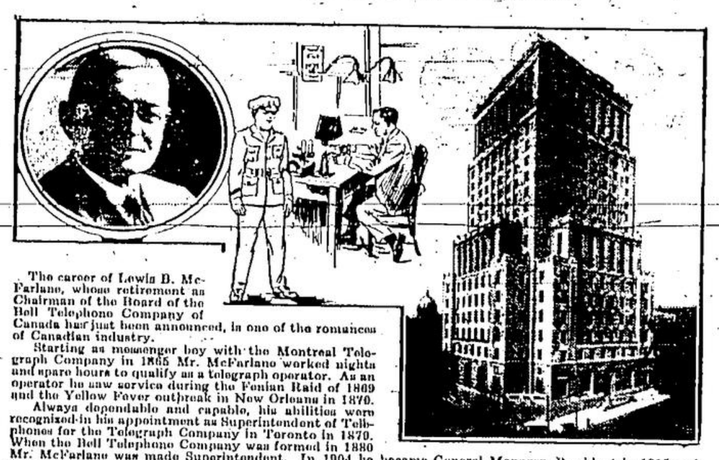
The dear child! I know now what St. Paul meant by the "foolishness of preaching."

TAKING THE SCHOOL TO THE SCHOLAR

Providing schooling for children in the isolated sections of Northern Ontario long baffled the Ontario Department of Education. The little red school house—if it had been built—would have stood alone with no sign of human habitation for miles around or, if there had been a few houses near, the cost of upkeep would have been too heavy a burden on a few scattered families. So the Canadian Pacific Railway was called into consultation and the result is the travelling school car which has been operated during the winter months with increasing success for the past few years.

Every child loves a train, but when that train comes expectally to him and becomes his school—well, you have to go to fairy tales to get the like of that. So they come enthusiastically from miles around. French-Canadians, Rumanian, Indian, Italian, English-Canadian—all races and ages from five to fifteen years of age. They come on snowshoes, skis, by dog team, from near and far. They get the three R's and they get acquainted and enjoy themselves. Differences of speech indeed little difference to them and soon they are all using English. Children of pioneers, they are bright and adaptable. Lay-out shows exterior of car, interior with class of boys and girls all set for lessons; another interior showing teacher and blackboard; and two typical school children on their way to the car.

From Message Boy to President



The career of Lewis B. McFarlane, whose retirement as Chairman of the Board of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada has just been announced, is one of the romances of Canadian industry.

Starting as messenger boy with the Montreal Telegraph Company in 1865 Mr. McFarlane worked nights and spare hours to qualify as a telegraph operator. As an operator he saw service during the Fenian Raid of 1869 and the Yellow Fever outbreak in New Orleans in 1870.

Always dependable and capable, his abilities were recognized in his appointment as Superintendent of Telephones for the Telegraph Company in Toronto in 1879. When the Bell Telephone Company was formed in 1880 Mr. McFarlane was made Superintendent. In 1904 he became General Manager, President in 1916 and Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1925.

The scope of his experience can best be visualized when it is recalled that his telephone career began in a one-room office on St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal and ended in the stately Beaver Hall Headquarters Building recently occupied.

THE PRODUCTION OF RIPE TOMATOES

Earliness is a prime factor in the production of ripe tomatoes in most parts of Eastern Canada. Few varieties, if allowed to ripen naturally, will mature all their fruit before frost. In fact, no amount of pruning or fertilizing will overcome the tardiness of some varieties to ripen.

Choosing a variety is often one of the essentials to successful tomato growing. The Alacrity is one of the earliest varieties and is usually very productive. The fruit, unfortunately, is inclined to be rough. Bonny Best, though not quite so early, is much smoother and better quality. The different strains of Earlians are also popular with many market gardeners.

The character of the plants set in the field is also an important factor in determining earliness of maturity and completeness of ripening before frost. The type of plant depends not only upon the dates of sowing and transplanting, but upon expert management of all the other details of plant growing.

To produce sturdy, desirable plants, the seeds should be sown in flats early in March. Transplanting begins after the first true leaves have formed, usually about three weeks after the seed is sown. The second transplanting begins when the plants have reached a fair size in the box, this being about two weeks later. Twenty-four plants to a flat is the usual number. The third transplanting takes place usually about two weeks later. This may be made into pots or flats.

For the first two weeks the temperature should be maintained at about 70 degrees F. About the time of the third transplanting it should be allowed to go below 60 degrees F., so as to harden the plants. The ventilation should also be increased at this time. At no time during their growth should the plants be given more water than is necessary; in fact, they should be allowed to wilt slightly before water is given. This induces increased hardiness.

Tomatoes require a moderately rich soil. The addition of superphosphate will usually stimulate the production of ripe fruit.

The plants should not be set in the field until all danger of frost is past. In average years, this is about June 10. They should be set in rows four feet apart, and about eighteen inches apart in the rows for staking. When on the flat they may be planted four by four feet apart. Experiments conducted at the Charlottetown Experimental Station show the largest amount of ripe fruit is obtained from plants that are pruned to one stem and tied to either stakes or wire.—Experimental Farm Note.

A USELESS PRECAUTION

A clergyman was having dinner with a parishioner preceding the afternoon service. He ate very sparingly, explaining that he must not eat too hearty a meal before preaching if he was to do himself justice in the pulpit. The housewife was unable to attend the service, so when her husband returned she inquired, "And how was she?" "Oh, well," he replied, wearily, "he might as well have gone."

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

Montreal, Quebec, is a city of nearly a million people. It is the largest city and commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada and is at the head of ocean and commencement of lake and river navagation, with an extensive commerce.

C. L. Gibley is editor of the Montreal Herald, one of the best known newspapers in Canada. In a brief statement as to the audience reached by newspapers, Mr. Gibley makes the following comparison:

"If a minister of the Gospel, who speaks twice on Sunday to a congregation of 500, is considered an exceptionally influential man (and few indeed are the ministers who have so large a congregation), How much more powerful and influential must be the newspapers which, in the same community, speaks not twice but six or seven times a week to an audience of anywhere from 20,000 to 150,000 people."

THE ASPARAGUS SEED PLOT

Asparagus seed germinates very slowly. It is usually two to six weeks from time of planting until the plants appear above ground. As a result it is often difficult to control weeds. For this reason and also because there is quite a variation in the young crowns it is advisable to sow the seed in a small plot and transplant the crowns when one year old into the permanent location.

The seedbed should be worked early in the spring to germinate as many weed seeds as possible. These will be killed in the final preparation of the plot for seeding. Asparagus germinates very slowly at 60 degrees. Heat germination is secured by delaying planting until the temperature is between 70 and 75 degrees. The seed should be sown in rows 24 to 30 inches apart. In light soils seed 1½ to 2 inches deep. In peat soils 2½ to 3 inches deep. There is little advantage in deep planting except to keep the seed in contact with a permanent moisture supply and thereby insure germination.

The seeds should be soaked in water from 3½ to 4 days at a temperature of 85 to 95 degrees F. When removed from the water they should be spread thinly on a canvas until the surface is dry. They should then be planted immediately in moist soil. The advantage of soaking is lost if seeds are planted in dry soil or are exposed to dry air for a considerable time. Soaking seed for short periods is of little value.

In planting the seeds a special effort should be made to drop the seeds one in a place. If dropped in groups the fleshy roots become interwoven and it is difficult to separate them at sorting time. At the same time some quickly germinating seeds such as radish should be sown with the asparagus. These soon appear above ground and mark the rows. The plot may then be cultivated between the rows. Throughout the first season the seed plot should be irrigated frequently and the seedlings never allowed to dry out. One ounce of seed will sow 40 to 50 feet. Four to five pounds will seed an acre.—Experimental Farm Note.

AS MAN TO MAN

True men recognize and respect one another, even through the mists of enmity. It is in warfare we find the most striking illustration of that fact. Sir Frank Benson tells a delightful story of the fort which is quoted in Joseph H. Oldham's Christianity and the Race Problem.

A British officer had been sent forward in some fighting with the Zulus, leading a contingent of men. The Zulus sent out a messenger of peace. By an unhappy blunder the British outposts shot him. The officer was greatly distressed. So he handed over the contingent to the second in command and walked straight out, unarmed, to the Zulu chief. He was half a mile. "I have come," he said, "to give myself up because we shot your peace messenger by mistake. It is a thing brave warriors never do. I am very sorry. To make amends I place my life in your hands; do with me as you will."

The Zulu warrior chief was silent for a moment. Then he said: "You are a man, and your people are men and the sons of men; we, too, are men. We will make peace."

A HELPFUL PORTER

It was the new porter's first day on duty at a busy junction in Scotland. He had been instructed, says the Tatler, to shout on the arrival of each train, "Dar-stairs, change here for Edinburgh," but on the arrival of the first train he became so agitated that he forgot his words and raced down the platform shouting:

"Change here for whaur ye gaun. A' you th there for here come oot."

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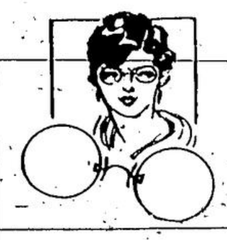

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Going East

Sunday Only	11.20 a.m.
Sunday Only	7.12 p.m.
Daily—except Sunday	7.07 a.m.
Daily—Except Sunday	*11.52 a.m.
Daily except Sunday	*6.17 p.m.
Daily—except Sunday	6.18 p.m.

Going West

Sunday Only	10.31 a.m.
Daily—except Sunday	*7.38 a.m.
Daily except Sunday	†6.00 a.m.
Daily—except Sunday	2.20 p.m.
Daily—except Sunday	6.17 p.m.
Daily—except Sunday	*7.20 p.m.

* Denotes Mail Train.

† Flag stop to let off or take on passengers.

CANADIAN NATIONAL ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Westbound

Daily Except Sunday	7.36 p.m.
Daily	9.56 a.m.
Daily	11.56 a.m.
Daily	2.16 p.m.
Daily	4.36 p.m.
Daily	6.56 p.m.
Daily	9.16 p.m.
Daily	12.16 p.m.

Eastbound

Daily Except Sunday	6.53 a.m.
Daily	9.13 a.m.
Daily	11.13 a.m.
Daily	1.33 p.m.
Daily	3.53 p.m.
Daily	6.13 p.m.
Daily	8.33 p.m.
Daily	11.33 p.m.

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