

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1933

WORDS

Your soul may be stirred by music, The pluck of a violin, The shrill of the Scottish bagpipes...

TWENTY YEARS AGO

From the issue of the Free Press of Thursday, May 29, 1913

Victoria Day on Saturday was enjoyed immensely since "Queen Weather" prevailed. There were picnic parties and fishing excursions...

Morgan Crewson says he has not given up hope for a good oil strike.

\$10,000 has been named in the government's supplementary estimates for a new post office for Georgetown.

The by-law against the use of fire-crackers in town was very well observed on the 24th.

Mr. Arthur A. B. Kenney has been successful in passing his sophomore year at the Toronto Dental College.

The annual convention of the Esquevas Sunday School Association was held in the Methodist church last Tuesday.

The first services in the Brick Church since the havoc wrought by the cyclone of Good Friday, were held last Sunday.

Tenders are called for the erection of three rooms to be added to the present school building.

MARRIED

GANES-FOLSTER—At Ensley, Alabama, on Wednesday, May 14th, O. A. Ganes, to Miss Vida Folster, daughter of Mrs. J. Folster, Acton.

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment should be in every household. Stops bleeding at once, cauterizes wounds and prevents blood poisoning.

MAKE THE DAY A MASTERPIECE

One of the country's great men has given this advice to those who are seeking happiness: "Make to-day your masterpiece." All of you have an ambition to do something very fine, but generally you postpone it in your thoughts to some indefinite date in the future.

How can you "make to-day your masterpiece?" Well, to start with, do your work to-day better than you did yesterday or the day before.

Every normal day has pleasures. If your day is to be a masterpiece, you must make the most of your hours of recreation, too.

That rose on your lapel looks as perfect as though it were artificial. A lady remarked to a gentleman who had been decorated for a special function.

That seems to be putting a premium on the artificial. Is an imitation, then, superior to the original?

"Not an imitation," man responds. "I seek to idealize the rose. I leave out the defects of the rose that grows in the garden. What I make is an image of what I think a rose ought to look like."

Yes, indeed, it is a rose according to your ideal, but what you look upon as perfect may be utterly imperfect and inadequate in nature's grand harmony.

"What an oddly-shaped stone this is," the stranger said. "I wonder who made it that way. I'll fashion one that is symmetrical."

"But the master builder smiled at the product of the stranger. 'You thought only of the stone,' he answered; 'but I am building a great arch, and the oddly shaped stone is just fit for that.'"

Many things of life appear to be imperfect, because we cannot understand God's greater plans. If we were to make a world, we would not have cripples and invalids. Our human beings would be perfect as Phidian statues.

But they would lack that which makes life for completion. We would try to make a world complete here and now, and that is not true to our being. God's world needs eternities to be completed.

Without that hope for a development into heavenly perfection, we are but children of the earth.

How happy the cripple will be when he finds out that he was not handicapped in vain, but for a glorious purpose. The imperfection of this life is but God's perfection in the making.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 28

JESUS AND HIS FRIENDS

Golden Text.—He that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved. Mark 13: 13.

Lesson Text.—Mk. 13: 33-44. Study also: Mat. 23: 1-28; Luk. 21: 5-38; Jno. 10: 1-42; 11: 47-57; 1 The. 2.

Time.—Friday, March 30, A. D. 30. Place.—Mount of Olives and the house of Simon the leper, Bethany.

Exposition.—I. The Certainty of the Lord's Second Coming, 33-37.

We learn from these verses that the exact time of our Lord's second coming is purposely withheld from the Church.

The event is certain. The precise day and hour are not revealed. There is deep wisdom and mercy in this intentional silence.

We have reason to thank God that the thing has been hidden from us. Uncertainty about our Lord's return is calculated to keep believers in a state of constant expectation, and to preserve them from despondency.

We learn, too, here what Jesus would have His friends do, in the prospect of His coming. WE ARE TO WATCH.

We are to live always on our guard. We are to keep our souls in a wakeful, lively state, prepared at any time to meet our Master. WE ARE TO PRAY.

We are to allow no strangeness to come between us and our Father, so that we may be ready at any moment to see Him face to face. Finally, WE ARE TO WORK.

We are to labor to glorify God. We are to strive, each of us, to shine as a light—to be the salt of our own times—to be faithful witnesses.

Our great desire must be to be found ready and sleeping, but working and doing. Such are the simple injunctions to which our Lord would have us attend.

They ought to stir up in the hearts of all His followers, great self-examination. Are we looking for our Lord's return? Do we long for His appearing? Can we say with sincerity, "Come, Lord Jesus?"

Do we live as if we expected Him to come again? These are questions which demand our serious, constant consideration. May we give them the attention they deserve.

II. Mary at Bethany Unjustly Criticized by Jesus' Disciples, 35-5.

Jesus does not forget in these supreme hours of His life the friends He loved. He will have for His own heart's joy and still more for a confirmation of their faith a few more times of communion with them.

To bring them some further spiritual gift He came to Bethany. There is something inexpressibly touching about these evenings in Bethany during the last week of our Saviour's life on earth.

We see how intensely human He was, as well as Divine. He came also to nurture the faith that had been kindled in the hearts of many by the resurrection of Lazarus.

There was no one else at that gathering who brought such joy to the aching heart of Jesus as did Mary. She, above all others, had listened to Him, understood Him, believed and loved Him.

Out of the wealth of her love she had purchased, at a cost of \$51 (a large sum in those days—her whole treasure), an alabaster jar of ointment, and put it aside to use upon Him when the proper time came (Jno. 12: 7).

She had understood what none of the rest had, that He was actually to die and be buried. She had not sat at His feet in vain (Luk. 10: 39). Mary had not stopped to calculate the cost of the ointment, and whether she had not better save part of her money for future needs—love never calculates, it gives all.

Mary's uncalculating love to Jesus proved a safer guide of conduct than the calculating prudence of Judas and the rest of the disciples. Mary's act was looked upon with suspicion, and some very wise criticisms were made upon it.

Judas Iscariot was the leader in the harsh criticisms (Jno. 12: 4-6). The Iscariots usually are the leaders in criticizing the acts of others. But the whole apostolic company were carried away by the bad spirit of Judas (Mat. 26: 8); censorious criticism is more contagious than smallpox. Envy lay at the bottom of the criticism. They could not understand Mary's act, not because it was below them, but because it was above them.

III. Mary of Bethany Commended by Jesus Himself, 8-9.

Jesus praised where His disciples criticized: He often praises to-day, where disciples criticize. He told the critics that they had the poor with them always and whenever THEY WILLED they could do them good (v. 7). There was a prick in this for their consciences. He told them further that what was to be done for Him must be done at once, and so it must be to-day. Upon Mary's act He bestowed the highest possible praise.

"She hath done what she could." That is all Christ asks of any one (2 Cor. 8: 12). Mary was not looking for fame when she performed this act, but she got fame immortal (v. 9). Jesus bestowed upon no other, and His wonderful prediction concerning her has been literally fulfilled (v. 9).

Mary had satisfied the Saviour's heart—she just poured out her heart's adoration—she worshipped. Martha was taken up with her service; Lazarus was in part taken up with his enjoyment; but Mary was wholly taken up with Jesus Himself. Happy one who is taken up more with Jesus Himself than with his service for Him. It would be pleasing to our Lord if we in this busy, bustling age, and in this age of spiritual feasts were more taken up with Himself than with our service or with our experience. Mary's love was utterly forgetful of itself, forgetful of surroundings, uncalculating of cost, regardless of criticism. It poured itself out utterly; the fragrance of it has filled the world even as the fragrance of her ointment filled the house. Whence this unique love? Mary had understood the message that apparently no one else grasped, certainly none of the apostles as yet; she understood that Jesus was about to die for her (v. 8). It would seem that, once again, we have here evidence of the way in which the Lord reveals the truth to whomsoever He willeth. Time and again, almost any of us can recall instances of men and women in whom love for Christ was deeply and richly shed abroad but who possessed no other earthly-given equipment; possessed a grasp of great truth hidden entirely from the schooled and learned.

SLATS' DIARY

BY ROSS PARQUHAR

Friday—Mrs. Trellis was at are house for supper tonight and when she was eating her Gravey I seen her feeshing with the Fork and finely she pulled a hair out of her Gravey. Ma all ways did say Mrs. Trellis was very Snoopy.

Saturday—Curt Root was offered a Job down to the Stone quarrie to-day but he eudent take the job he told po, becuz he wood be bixy for the nex 3 weeks lettng a crock of Dandy Lion wine get aged.

Sunday—seen Pug Stevens walking home from Sunday skool with Jane this morning and I was all set to give him a good balling out this afternoon and meby Enault him. Oney the lighthit put are Telefont one of Commishun so I just let it go.

Munday—Pa went up to the city to see Lefe Brand witch was put in Jail last week and pa was going to try and get him Baled out of jail but Lefe parswaded pa not to bother about it becuz he was supposed to get married to Eddy Glutz when he got out enny ways. So pa left him stay in Jail. They both blong to the same Lodge.

Tuesday—well we wont be having no more trouble with Lizzy Gumble witch use to live down at the South end. Pa just herd she wassent satisfied to shoot 1 of her men but she went and shot a nuther man last Friday and now they got her locked up. I gess that must be bigamy meby.

Wednesday—Viry Droon witch was 1 of the teachers who tot pa when he went to skool has boughten her self a dimond engagement ring. Just to have handy in case of a Emergency. She all ways tot the children never to give up.

Thursday—Mrs. Oakes cum home from a long trip yesterday and has been in Bed ever sense she got home and Ant Emmy got bizzy and found out that Mrs. Oakes feeds offy bad becuz she got a bad sun Burn on the West Coast.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT TOMATOES

Since the tomato is a tender plant it is not set out until danger of late frost is past, which is, as a rule, shortly after the middle of May in the warmer sections of Canada to the 10th of June in those regions where late frosts occur.

For field culture, says Dr. Macon, the Dominion Horticulturist, the plants should be set three to four feet apart each way, which will allow ample space for them to develop. In case of the early maturing varieties, the distance apart in the rows may be reduced, since these plants do not spread as much as the later maturing sorts. For staked tomatoes, the rows should be three feet apart, with the plants two feet apart in the rows.

It is important when removing the plants from the hotbed or cold frame to the field to disturb the root system as little as possible. Plants that are carefully handled will not receive quite so severe a check and will become established much more quickly than plants that have been carelessly used. Early maturity of the fruit depends to a large extent on the care the plants get at planting time. Pot or obtained from grown plants have been found to check less than those lifted directly from a hotbed or cold frame.

Plants that have become drawn or leggy may be used successfully if layered the holes to receive the plant being prepared in the usual way, except that a short trench is made at one side to allow the plants to be laid down. Thus, the roots and stem may be covered with soil, leaving about nine inches of the top growth exposed. By planting this way, the plants will not be subject to damage by wind. In regions where late frosts occur, it is a very desirable way to handle the plants. Should the tops be severely frozen, by uncovering a portion of the covered stem, new growth will develop and rapidly form a new top. Dealing with all phases of tomato culture, a new series pamphlet may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A fungicide which has been found by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to give adequate protection against the important diseases of the rose plant, and be at the same time easily applied and comparatively inconspicuous, is a dust composed of pulverized sulphur and arsenate of lead, made up in the proportion of nine parts of sulphur dust to one part of arsenate of lead.

Management of Clay Soils

The management, ploughing, draining, fertilizing and other tillage operations for clay soils is fully dealt with in a bulletin on crop rotations in Eastern Canada, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Properly managed clay soils are very productive and farmers who understand their drainage requirements, how and when to plough and cultivate, and what crops to grow, usually prefer them to the lighter soils.

Clay soils owe their special characteristics largely to their fine texture. Their large water-holding capacity and poor under-drainage is the immediate result of this texture. As a secondary result, they are liable to be slow in warming up in the spring and seeding may consequently be delayed.

The activity of bacteria which prepare the nitrogen of the soil for the use of the plants may be retarded also because of the lack of air and the prevailing low temperature. For general farming, therefore, everything possible must be done to secure good surface drainage when the expense of the drainage is unwarranted.

Clay soils bake easily and readily form clods, making cultivation difficult even under good methods of management. Lack of organic matter increases the tendency to become cloddy.

Ploughing and other tillage operations must be conducted when the soil has the proper content of moisture, that is, when it is dry enough not to puddle when worked. Phosphorus and nitrogen are the elements of fertility most likely to be deficient in clay soils, while potash is usually found in sufficient quantities for the production of field crops.

The liberal use of farm manure, the inclusion of legume crops in the farm rotations and, in some cases, the application of dressings of superphosphate are practices which if carefully followed, should maintain the fertility of clay soils. The production of fine-rooted crops such as cereals and hay are especially well adapted to clay soils.

April is the harvest month of Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Asia Minor, Syria, Cyprus and Mexico.

AN IMPORTANT FRESH-WATER FISH

The most important fresh-water fish in Canada, from the commercial standpoint, is the common whitefish—Coregonus clupeaformis.

This whitefish, much in favor on the market as an excellent food, is abundant in the Great Lakes, especially Lake Erie. Its distribution has been reported to be from Labrador and New Brunswick to the Prairie Provinces and northward.

Another commercial variety of whitefish taken in Canadian waters is Coregonus labradoricus or the Labrador whitefish, which is also known sometimes as the Sault whitefish. One or two other kinds of whitefish are also found in the Dominion, so, for example, the Rocky Mountain whitefish or Coregonus williamsoni, which occurs in parts of Alberta and British Columbia and is regarded as a game fish.

The principal commercial production of whitefish in Canada is in Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, but there are landings of substantial size from Quebec waters. Small catches are made both in the Yukon Territory and New Brunswick.

In 1931 the total marketed value of the whitefish taken by commercial fishermen in the different provinces was \$1,425,000. A large part of the annual catch finds sale in the United States.

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Anyone suffering from Eyestrain, Defective Vision or Headache should not miss the opportunity of consulting this eyeglass specialist. Appointments may be made with Mr. A. T. Brown, Druggist.

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