

WIFE'S LAMENT

Breathes there a man except my own
Who never in his life was known
To give the slightest thought or care
Concerning what he was to wear?
Since we were married years ago
(For better or for worse, you know)
I've bought him every single suit
And double-breasted ones, to boot
While clerks raised eyebrows in sur-
prise
I've tried on coats before their eyes
And when they'd ask, "What of the
rest?"
I'd hand them his old pants and vest
I've shopped for all he has to wear
And sent him to the barber's chair.
His children and his wife must be
Dressed fine as possible, and he,
Except for us, would go about
"Without within, within without."
Can't something make him be a
dresser?
Our University Professor?
It's he there in the Panama
And that hat is the final straw!

Twenty Years Ago

From the issue of The Free Press of
Thursday, September 1922, 1922

On Labor Day 12,070 cars passed
through Oakville on the Toronto-
Hamilton Highway.

Citizens will regret the departure
from Guelph of Mr. George Wallace,
former Wyndham Street merchant.
Mr. Wallace will move to Toronto
shortly.

Dr. Beattie, the owner of Vernon
Park Farm, at Spesside is erecting a
fine new residence and greenhouse.

The re-opening of Knox Church last
Sunday was emphasized by the hold-
ing of anniversary services. Rev. J.
W. Rae, the minister, when the church
was built, gave eloquent sermon. His
vial was greatly enjoyed by old and
new friends. The newly decorated
auditorium was greatly admired by
the large audiences.

Seven dealers were convicted in
courts at Georgetown and Brampton,
for selling ice cream and other com-
modities on Sunday.

MARRIED

MUNHOE-CHAINE—At Westminster
Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on
Wednesday, September 5th, 1923, by
Rev. Dr. Little, John Alexander
Munroe, of Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
to Collina Gordon (Lina) daughter
of Mrs. Robert Craine, Toronto.

Undulant Fever

Any patient with chronic symptoms
that are hard to diagnose should be
suspected of having chronic undulant
fever. That is, if he has ever drunk
unpasteurized milk, or who has not?
This is the conclusion which two
Indiana small-town doctors, Neal
Davis of Lowell, (pop. 1,450) and Dan
L. Urschel of Mentone (pop. 730),
reached independently after seeing
many such cases. Now they actually
attention to this mild form of undu-
lant fever until Drs. Urschel and
Davis began calling attention to it in
the Indiana State Medical Associa-
tion Journal.

Relapses Common

In contrast to the well-known acute
form, chronic patients usually have
little if any fever and may report any
combination of 34 different symp-
toms. The most common symptom is
tiredness.

"The patient," says Dr. Davis, "gets
up tired and feels as if the morning
will never end. By noon he gains
strength and by evening he feels
pretty good. Weakness usually oc-
curs in the hips and knees. Frequent-
ly patients say their knees buckle out
from under them and they actually
fall. Spells of sleepiness may accom-
pany the weakness and at times it
is necessary to rule out epilepsy be-
cause of the similarity with this dis-
ease."

Dr. Urschel says that 48 out of 124
chronically ill patients had undu-
lant fever (he uses skin tests as well
as symptoms in diagnosis). The av-
erage chronic undulant fever patient
had been sick three years, eight
months. Both Drs. Urschel and Davis
treat patients with undulant fever
vaccine in small, gradually increasing
injections, spread over several
months; and both refuse to consider
any patient cured, because relapses
are fairly common.

Whether acute or chronic, the dis-
ease rarely kills anybody. But it
often makes a patient what he would
call. Both 11 and 20% of U. S.
dairy cattle are infected with the un-
dulant fever organism in one of its
three forms. Most dangerous to man
is Brucella suis. Experts used to
guess that 10% of U. S. citizens were
infected with Brucella and that 1%
of those infected were ill with undu-
lant fever at any one time. But the
work of the Indiana doctors may
eventually prove that there are many
more than that.—Time Magazine.

SCOUT WAS CHURCHILL PILOT

It has now been revealed that one
of the two pilots who accompanied
Prime Minister Churchill on one of
his recent trans-oceanic air trips was
Assistant Scoutmaster Bernard
Thomas of Cardiff, Wales.

SHE CAUGHT HIM

UXBRIDGE, England, (CP)—"Excuse
me, I want to catch a burglar,"
said Mrs. Edith Turner, as she grab-
bed a bicycle from the hands of a
woman who stood talking in the
street. She leaped on the cycle and
caught her quarry, a man who had
just robbed her house.

The Sunday School Lesson

FOR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

ISRAEL MARCHES TOWARD CANAAN

Golden Text—Come thou with us,
and we will do thee good. Num. 10:
29.

Lesson Text—Num. 10:11, 12, 29-
36.

Time—1490 B. C.

Place—Wilderness of Paran.

Exposition.—I. From Sinai to
Paran, 11-12.

Israel had been by Sinai about
eleven months (Ex. 19:1), most mo-
mentous months for Israel and the
whole human race. The account here
is very precise as to the date. It is
the account of a careful historian or
of a deliberate impostor. The theories
of those who reject the reliable his-
torical character of the Pentateuch
but still hold that it is to be honored
as in some sense the Word of God, are
preposterous. It is carefully record-
ed, exact contemporaneous history.
Israel was divinely and supernaturally
led by the cloud, that belated God's
presence. They had no will of their
own in the matter, but went just as
God led. In every respect they took
their journey according to the com-
mandment of Jehovah (vs. 5, 6). Je-
hovah spoke through Moses.

II. Moses' Invitation to Hahab, 29-
32.

As Israel started for "the promised
land," Hahab started to go back to the
land from which he came forth. From
Judges 4:11, Hahab seems to have
been the father-in-law of Moses (Ex.
2:16-21; 3:21; 18:1, 2). (In He-
brew tradition Hahab and Jethro are
the same person.) Moses made a
commendable effort to get Hahab to
cast in his lot with God's people (cf.
Jno. 1:46, 4:29; Rev. 22:17).

He should say to everyone, "We can in-
crease, 'Come thou with us' (11:1;
16:15). We have something better to
promise than Moses had. Moses had
two good reasons for his invitation:
(1) "We are journeying unto the
place of which Jehovah said, I will
give it to you" (Gen. 12:7). It was
then a sure country and it was a good
country (Ex. 3:8). But we are
journeying to a country just as sure
and infinitely better (Heb. 11:16; 10:
13, 14; Jno. 14:20; Rev. Chs. 21, 22).

(2) "We will do thee good." We can
promise that also to all who will go
with us. Moses' ground for assurance
that they could do good to Hahab was
that Jehovah had promised to do
good to them.

The good that Jehovah hath spoken
concerning Israel still stands and will
be fulfilled again and more fully
(Rom. 11:26-29). He hath spoken
still better concerning the church (see
Ephesians). It was sure. There were
yet many disagreeable things between
Israel and the promised land, but
they would not be of any account in
comparison with that goodly country
(Rom. 8:18; 2 Cor. 4:17, 18). It re-
quires more faith in Jehovah's
promise than he possessed on Hahab's
part to accept the invitation. So he
said, "I will not go" (Jno. 5:40; Matt.
23:37). His reason for declining was
love for his own land and his own
kindred. Hahab made a foolish choice.
The choice must often be made be-
tween Christ and kindred (Matt. 10:
37). It is the test of separation that
proves too severe for many a modern
Hahab. Moses held on to him and
made another effort to save him.
Hahab's refusal had been very posi-
tive, but that did not discourage
Moses, and ought not to discourage
us. Moses changed his form of argu-
ment. He argued that Hahab ought
to go with them not only for the
good he could get but for the good he
could do. It is legitimate to use such
an argument in pleading with men
to come to Christ (Matt. 4:19). Moses
did not really need Hahab for "eyes"
or for a guide (Num. 9:15-23; Deut.
1:32, 33; Ezek. 20: 6; Ex. 33:14).

We to-day find a certain comfort
and satisfaction when we have the
backing and counsel of some experi-
enced fellow creature, while we
tremble and falter to move forward
in naked faith in the unseen God
than Moses had of the all-sufficiency
alone. Yet we have far more proofs
of God and His word. The promise
of divine guidance even when per-
fectly trusted will not lead a man to
despise human counsel and advice
(Gal. 2:2; Eph. 4:11, 12). Moses'
final promise to Hahab is worthy of
careful study (v. 32). It is God's in-
tention that we pass on to others
"whatsoever goodness the Lord shall
do unto us" (1 Pet. 4:10). Hahab
seems to have yielded at last to
Moses' persistent work (Jud. 1:16; 4:
11). If Hahab did yield he had noth-
ing to go on but the naked word of
God (Heb. 11:8).

III. Marching to Canaan, 33-36.

Whether Hahab went along or stay-
ed behind, Israel had the cloud and
the ark to go before. Both were types
of Christ (Jno. 8:12; 12:36). The
usual place for the ark was in the
midst of the people (cf. 2:17). It went
before now "to seek out a resting
place for them." Jesus' usual place
is in the midst of His people, and He
is the center (Matt. 18: 20), but has
gone ahead to seek us out a resting
place (Jno. 14:2, 3; Heb. 6:20). The
ark and the cloud of Jehovah and Je-
hovah Himself were a much better
guide than Hahab (Deut. 32:10-12).
The cloud was not only for guidance
but for shelter and light also (Ps.
105:39). Jesus also is not "only a

guide, but light and shelter. God is
ready to guide us as surely, as clearly,
and as safely, as He guided Israel
(Prov. 3:5, 6). He does it by His
word (Ps. 119: 105) and His Spirit
(Ac. 8:29; 16:6, 7). We get this guid-
ance by asking for it in humility and
faith (Jas. 1:5-7). Moses' morning
prayer, "Rise up, O Jehovah, and let
thine enemies be scattered, and let
them that hate thee flee before thee"
(Rom. 8:31). Evening prayer, "Be-
turn, O Jehovah, unto the ten thou-
sands of Israel (2,000,000)." In these
two prayers we have the two seem-
ingly opposed but really harmonious
characteristics of the life of faith,
"the fight of faith" and rest of faith
(Eph. 6:12; Matt. 11: 23-30). In the
Christian life there is martial energy
and calm repose.

Dehydrated Foods Given Special Care

Canada is rapidly building up a
name for the high quality dehydrated
products exported to the allied na-
tions. This is not due to a happy
chance but is the result of careful
planning and co-operation. In Can-
ada there are now dehydration plants
in every province. Owing to the ne-
cessity for absolute cleanliness in a
dehydration plant much care is de-
voted to sanitary conditions. In view
of the growing importance of dehy-
drated exports, the Division of Bac-
teriology and Dairy Research, Domini-
on Department of Agriculture, in co-
operation with other Divisions, car-
ries out investigations to guard
against contamination, while the ever-
present danger to dehydrated stock
from attacks by insects occupies the
attention of the Plant Protection Divi-
sion, in co-operation with the Divi-
sions of Entomology and Fruit and
Vegetables, percentages of moisture,
and other factors, are checked by the
Division of Chemistry.

To eliminate the possibility of in-
sect infestation, careful cleaning and
scrubbing of premises are carried out
and when necessary renovations to
plants are made. A close check is
maintained, as is the case in the hand-
ling of food, when factories are idle
to ensure that recommended mea-
sures of sanitation and reconstruc-
tion have been met, and a careful
watch is maintained by the Plant
Protection Division to prevent insect
outbreaks. Check-ups are also made
when the drying plants of dehydrated
fruit and vegetables are in operation,
and samples from shipments and debris
are sent to the Dominion Fumiga-
tion Station at Montreal for rigid ex-
amination and further incubation, to
test the possibility of insect infesta-
tion occurring in shipments after they
are sent overseas. In a similar man-
ner the quality of shipments is pro-
tected by the other Divisions of Sci-
ence Service, Dominion Department
of Agriculture.

The Leeches Are Blood-Banks

Do you remember the leeches or
blood-suckers in the old swimming-
hole and how they would stick to
your legs or toes until they were dis-
tended with blood? According to the
Royal Ontario Museum several kinds
of blood-suckers abound in quiet
weedy waters in Ontario. Most kinds
will take blood at certain times, such
as the mating period, but only a few
species habitually live on blood. The
largest of our leeches, Haemopis,
which reaches a length of 5 or 6
inches when extended, fortunately
lives on snails and worms to a large
extent. It is commonly seen in our
northern lakes, swimming like a
graceful, undulating ribbon. A small
cylindrical type attacks fish, while a
large flat ornamented leech is found
attached to the legs of the snapping
turtle.

To return to the leech's relations
with man. At one time they were
used a great deal for letting blood.
They still have some slight use medi-
cinally. They occasionally fasten
themselves to bathers. Their bite may
not be noticed. The saliva of the
leech prevents the victim's blood from
coagulating. Inside the leech a very
interesting type of blood-processing
goes on. First the fluid part of the
blood is extracted and discarded. Next
the solid part of the blood is mixed
with a preservative and stored in the
spacious internal cavities. This solid
blood is sometimes kept for a year
before it is converted into food by
the leech. Unconsciously the despo-
led blood-sucker long ago solved the
problem which has stumped man until
recently. The leech is a blood-bank
in its own way.

A UNIQUE DISTINCTION

LONDON, (CP)—The only Russian
medical officer in the Royal Navy is
Surgeon Lieut. Andrew Bogdanovitch,
native of Archangel. He joined the
R.N. a year ago and in the Mediter-
ranean recently helped row his de-
stroyer's whaler through heavy seas
to a merchantman on which he per-
formed an operation on a seaman's
hand, seriously injured.

SCRAPPING THE JALOPIES

LONDON, (CP)—The Ministry of
Works has ordered that 250,000 out-
of-date motor cars be scrapped for
weapons of war. The vehicles will
yield 200,000 tons of iron and steel,
5,000 tons of cast aluminum, and 1-
000,000 old tires.

Town and Country

One result of the war should be a
greater appreciation of the farmer's
difficulties on the part of the city
dweller. Many business men are
learning how much hard work is in-
volved in cultivating and bringing
to production a few hundred square
feet of victory garden, and they must
realize that managing a few hun-
dred acres is something of a chore.

Some city men are natural gard-
eners and find as much pleasure in
planting potatoes and training tomato
plants as they did in moving a golf
ball from place to place in the days
when they had the gasoline. They
may continue gardening when the war
is over, but most of their fellow-gar-
deners will gladly exchange the hoe
for the mangle.

On the other hand, those farmers
who have forsaken the land for the
higher wages offered by war industry
will not all remain in the city. Many
of them must have discovered by now
that country life has some advantag-
es not to be found in towns. They
are looking forward to resuming a
way of life that suits their own

needs. They have also come to
learn that the higher wages obtain-
able in urban employment are accom-
panied by higher living costs.

In adjusting postwar society, the
wartime education of urban and rural
workers in each other's jobs should
have its effect. Each will retain his
own point of view about the type
of life he wants to lead, but he will
respect the other's, even though he
may think him slightly cracked.

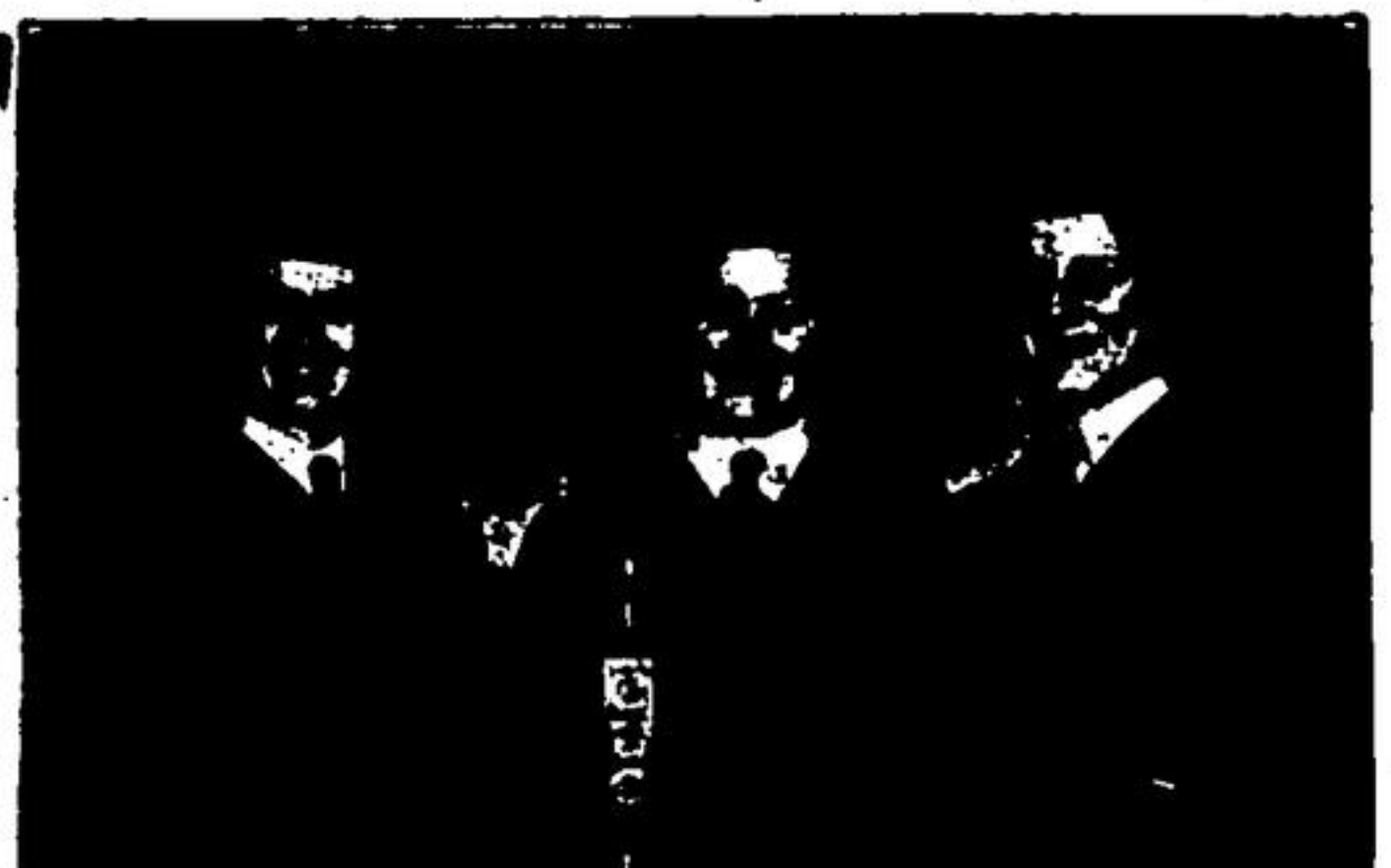
BOY SCOUTS RESCUE AIRMAN

Two Boy Scouts, Jack Tipping and
Jack Helstead of Yorkton, Sask.,
saved the lives of two English airmen
when their canoe upset in the Red
River. The Scouts responded to their
cries for help and brought them
safely to shore, little the worse for
their adventure.

ONTARIO SCOUTS PLANT TREES

Twenty-five thousand trees are to
be planted by Fergus, Ont., Boy
Scouts on the site of the new two
million dollar conservation dam,
under the direction of the Ontario
Department of Lands and Forests.

BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY FOR WRENS



Three former members of the CBC, now in training with the
woman's division of the Royal Canadian Navy, paid a visit to the
Halifax studios recently. Happy as could be in their new service,
the trio nevertheless said it was like old times to see the familiar
milk. Left to right: Delores Tingey (National Office), Marie Cronin
and Marie Elder (Toronto Studios). The girls are on leave of absence
from CBC just like their brothers-in-arms who left radio to go into
the forces.

Hitting the Mark!

Suppose you threw a stone at a mark and missed it, what would you say? Would you say that there was no mark to hit, or that it couldn't be hit, or that the stone was so misshaped that it would not carry true to aim? Or would you be candid and say that the failure was due to your own lack of skill? And if you really wanted to hit the mark, would you make but a single throw? Would you not keep on trying until you hit the mark—probably as a consequence of improved skill in throwing stones?

Yet there are men who use advertising but once, and who, when the hoped-for results are not instantly obtained, declare that advertising is no good, or that the paper which carried the advertisement is no good.

Persistency and... Skill Always Wins

**Advertise Regularly in
The Acton Free Press
It's Halton County's Largest Newspaper**