The Acton Free Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917.

OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Dear mother, as the twilight falls,
I oftimes think of thee
And wonder how the old folks are,
So far away from me.

I wonder how the old place looks
Since duty called me away
And how the "Kiddies" are getting on
At their lessons day by day.

And of the girls my thoughts oft' are,
I expect they're growing fine,
Tell them when training's not so hard,
I'll be dropping them a line.

And dear old Dad, my finest chum.
How I'd like to grip his hand
An' I sometimes dream I'm back again
In the far-off dear home-land.

Remember me to "working" mates
To boys of my schoolboy days.
And just a word to all old friends,
In my home so far away.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Steps Being Taken by Government to Relieve Situation.

The Government have under consideration a number of suggestions of means for relieving the situation created by the upward march of food prices. The best of these suggestions are to be embodied in an order-in-Council to be passed under the War Measures Act, regulations adopted in this way being immediately operative. In other words, by taking action under the power conferred by the War Measures Act, it will be possible to afford relief at once, without waiting for a session of Parliament and the passing of new legislation.

In so far as the rise in food prices results from the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, there is little that the Government can do, but action is possible and, it is understood, will be taken, to prevent the inflation of prices by artificial means, such as the cornering of supplies and the storing of large stocks for speculative purposes.

The order-in-Council under which means of meeting this situation will be provided, has not been prepared. Its probable contents as outlined will be a set of machinery which will facilitate action by municipalities. For instance, there will be a clear definition of what is to constitute illegal manipulation of the food market, and there will be provided a direct method under which a municipality may proceed in case of a violation of the new regulations.

It is considered likely also the Government will establish a system of inspection, under which the amount of stock of various foodstuffs in the country may be checked up from time to time. This will operate effectively, it is believed, to prevent the hoarding up of food stocks by speculators. The Ministerial sub-committee appointed recently is considering the proposed regulations and an official announcement will be forthcoming very soon.

Provide Girls for Farms.

Some important changes and amendments have been made by the Department of Education for the school year of 1916-17. The regulations governing the issuing of certificates to young men of the High and Continuation schools and Collegiates who enlist as they now stand, will permit the student to write upon his examination before Easter, and get his certificate for admission to the Normal schools or Faculty of Education without completing the school year. Under the former system, where the examination was not held, the student had to depend upon the recommendation of the principal or complete his year at special classes after his term of service in the army expired. Such an arrangement will still apply to students who enlist before the Easter examination.

The new regulations permit High School Entrance Boards to free from examination and grant certificates to boys and girls preparing in Forms IV. and V. of the Public or Separate schools for junior graduation diplomas or junior High school entrance certificates. In the same way, certificates will be granted to pupils of the fifth form for senior graduation diplomas, senior High school entrance, and entrance to the Model schools, or in the High and Continuation schools for entrance to the Model and Normal schools or Faculty of Education.

The whole reason for these conditions is that school girls may be allowed time to help on the farm, and in this way relieve, to some extent, the pressure of work caused by the enlistment of the men. The main requirement is that the pupil, before securing a certificate in the new way, must show that he or she has been employed on a farm in Ontario during the summer.

A Daring Canadian Airman.

Lieut. Ernest Hicks, who has just received the Military Cross, has done remarkable things. He brought down two enemy machines and drove back over the lines three others. On one occasion he came down to 800 feet and bombed trains. Lieut. Hicks is a Canadian, and it is barely four months since he made his first flight. He crossed to England with the Princess Patricia's Regiment, and was wounded in the Ypres fighting. When he recovered he was transferred to the Flying Corps, and the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian tells us of his latest experience. About 20 miles behind the German lines he engaged two enemy machines, and in the worry he "forgot Archie" and did not dodge, and a big piece of shrapnel pierced his tank and the exhaust caught fire. He hustled home as hard as he could, expecting every moment his machine would go "duff", and his end would come. But he held on, although partly blinded, and by great luck got a glimpse of a wood he knew, and made a lucky landing, tearing his burning clothes from him. There was tremendous luck in this escape, but what iron nerve and spirit of steel to have carried on and won through! Many of our airmen have been in such inconceivable straits as these and carried on. "After the war," says The Guardian, "no one will have the foolishness to go to Troy or Agincourt or Dumas' novels when they want to speak of heroes."

In Dr. Johnson's Seat.

An American tourist visiting the famous old Fleet street inn, the Cheshire Cheese, sat down in what is reputed to be Dr. Johnson's chair. "Do you know," said the cicerone, impressively, "that you are now sitting in Dr. Johnson's chair?" "I'm sorry," said the American, and he got up.

Getting More Petrol.

Petrol allowances on a much more generous scale are to be granted to private motorists and to motorcyclists in England. The new regulations permit all owners of private cars to have a minimum of 16 gallons a month for the six months November to April on making application for that quantity.

WHEN BUYING YEAST INSIST ON HAVING THIS PACKAGE

DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

AUSTRALIAN TERRITORY

Vast Tracts of Federal Land to Be Opened Up.

The steady opening up of that vast tract of federal land in Australia known as the Northern Territory, is one of the most interesting of the world's great projects. The federal authorities have many difficulties to contend with; difficulties which have been considerably accentuated during the past two years owing to the war; but good progress is, nevertheless, being made in all directions.

One of the latest enterprises to report progress is that of Sir William Vestry, who entered into a contract with the government some time ago to establish cold storage works for meat at Port Darwin. According to a recent despatch from Port Darwin, the erection of these works is now well in hand, and it is hoped, in spite of all delays, due chiefly to the war, to be in a position to commence work early next April. The importance of this project to the development of the country in the immediate future is very considerable. Hitherto, as is pointed out in the despatch already referred to, the pastoralists, not being assured of an outlet for their stock, have not given due attention to the improvement of their herds. The effect of the erection of the cold storage works at Port Darwin has already been that pastoralists are devoting themselves to this important question, and the welfare of stock is being considered in many ways, notably in the provision of wells along the droving routes.

One of the most important outstanding questions in the Northern Territory, as in most new countries, is the question of transport, and it is welcome to note that the greatly needed extension of the railway from Pine Creek to Katherine has now been undertaken, whilst the extension of the pier at Port Darwin is to be ready to handle traffic by April next.

As the possibilities of the country become more fully known, and a larger amount of capital is available for its development, its progress will, of course, be steadily more rapid. At present, many enterprises are hampered for lack of capital, a lack due very largely to the fact that so much of the work in the Northern Territory is still in an experimental stage. The government, however, is carrying on experimental and research work with welcome energy, and already, especially in the matter of agriculture, most gratifying results have been obtained. The outlook for the future in the Northern Territory is, indeed, in every way encouraging.

The Loss of the Bremen.

The Bremen is gone. This is now admitted by the German officials at Berlin as well as at Washington. Sometime we shall know where she has gone—whether to the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean or to the temporary oblivion of a British port. It is altogether probable that the British have "got" her, in one way or the other. Their net-and-trawler campaign against the German submarines, involving the mysterious disappearance of certainly more than fifty under-water boats without the slightest indication to the Berlin admiralty as to what has become of them, has been one of the most impressive and also the most dreadful features of the war. For what could be more appalling than this steady dropping of boat after boat into the nameless void? The Bremen is supposed to be a "merchantman," but we imagine that there is no great sorrow in any neutral country, outside of militant German circles, over the submarine's loss. Her purpose, with that of her predecessor the Deutschland, was purely mischievous. It was just as much a part of Germany's war on the Allies as any attack in the field has been; and the disappearance of this boat, if it was at the hands of the British navy, contributes just so much to the deliverance of the ocean from the peril and nuisance of warlike operations.

Boys in War Game.

The war threatens soon to become a struggle between mere boys. The pace is said to be entirely too fast for the older men long to endure. It is asserted here that next year the Entente allies will be facing boys of 17 in the German army.

General Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British expeditionary forces, is said to have objected to the sending out of men of middle age. He wants men from 18 to 25 years old. After the latter year it is said the fighting value of the human unit shows a rapid and steady decline. The good soldier of to-day, it seems, must be of the age which excels in the more strenuous athletic games—the football player type. The older men have their place, but, generally speaking, it is said now to be in "the army behind the army"—the men back of the line, in the supply and transport divisions, where the strain is not so great. These older men are too susceptible to trench diseases to be of great use on the firing line. England already is registering boys born in 1899, preparatory to calling them up when they attain their eighteenth year.

Famous Athlete in Khaki.

Capt. "Sinc" McEvenue, who is well known in Canadian Rugby circles, because of his connection with the Argonaut club as coach of the senior team of the Double Blue, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Meighen at Bramshott Camp, England. McEvenue, who came into prominence in Montreal, where he attended McGill University and played Rugby with the senior team of that institution, enlisted last spring in the Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish Rangers at Montreal. "Sinc," as he is generally known, is also physical director of the Canadian troops at Bramshott Camp.

Icebergs sometimes last for two hundred years.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

DIPHTHERIA AND SORE-THROAT.

AT THIS TIME of the year there is apt to be a good deal of sore throat and diphtheria. Every sore throat should merit close attention. It may be diphtheria, even if there is little or no membrane to be seen. The throat from which Park and Williams, the noted diphtheria specialists of New York, secured the most virulent of diphtheria toxins had no membrane whatever. If your doctor has the slightest doubt about the case, have him take a swab for diagnosis, and while he is waiting for the report let him give the patient a dose of antitoxin. If it turns out not to be diphtheria, so much the better. If it is diphtheria your child, it may be, has twenty-four hours' start with antitoxin. Since it is well known that nearly all cases of diphtheria which are diagnosed given antitoxin on the first day recover; early dosage is of great importance. In the city of Philadelphia 761 consecutive cases of this disease were given antitoxin on the first day and all recovered. Sometimes children who have been given antitoxin show a rash, which is alarming to some people. It is a rash similar to that occurring in certain persons when they eat shellfish, tomatoes, or strawberries. All that the rash means is that certain persons are susceptible to protein or albuminous substances contained in the horse serum carrying the antitoxin. The contained antitoxin has nothing whatever to do with causing the rash. If a similar quantity of horse serum or broth were injected under the skin of a susceptible person a similar rash would occur. Some easily to proteins show a rash with serum of any kind, others who react able sensation, does no harm.

Dose of Antitoxin.

Then there is the question of the dose. There is no more danger from 20,000 units than there is from 1,000, so the large size of the dose need not cause any concern. Almost any case of first-day diphtheria should receive 5,000 units. If severe, especially if a day or two has elapsed, the dose should be much increased, say to 10,000 or 20,000 units. In laryngeal or advanced cases, the remedy should be given in the veins (intravenously) so as to get up against the toxin in the blood as soon as possible. Now that Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free by the Provincial Board of Health to everyone, we should hear less about death from the disease in Ontario.

Medicines are of certain value. Good tonics are useful. Good food at regular intervals is essential. It is most important that the patient have absolute rest in bed all through the course of the disease and for a week or two after the serious symptoms such as fever, rapid pulse, swelling of the neck glands have subsided. The heart muscle in diphtheria becomes weak and soft and some patients who have got about too soon have died suddenly. A case of sudden death in diphtheria must not be attributed to the antitoxin administered. It has nothing to do with causing death. It is harmless. Remember this about antitoxin—that it is, when used early and in proper doses, a most marvellous cure for a disease which twenty or twenty-five years ago was the terror of the mothers of our country. The fact that this terror of the disease has disappeared is due to antitoxin alone.

Membranous croup is diphtheria. It is diphtheria of the larynx or wind pipe. The reason it is so fatal is because the membrane and swollen tissues of the small windpipe of the child is easily plugged up, and as a result the child suffocates. Prompt and vigorous treatment is needed in such cases. In addition to the use of antitoxin (given intravenously) intubation, that is the introduction into the windpipe of a metal tube, is often a life-saving measure. Tracheotomy, since the introduction of intubation, is less used.

There are certain quack cures advertised for the prevention and cure of diphtheria. None of them are of any value. Moreover they only cause a waste of time and interfere with valuable measures.

In the prevention of a further spread to other members of the family, the most important measures are:—

(1) Keep them away from the sick patient and give each one 500 to 1000 units of antitoxin.

(2) Let lots of fresh air into the house and clean up the sick room after recovery or death of the patient.

BRONCHITIS
WAS SO BAD
Coughed Every Few Minutes.
DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP
CURED HER.

Bronchitis starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with a rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest. At first the expectoration is a light color but as the trouble progresses the phlegm arising from the bronchial tubes becomes of a yellowish or greenish color, and is very often of a stringy nature.

Bronchitis should never be neglected. If it is some serious lung trouble will undoubtedly follow.

Get rid of it by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This well-known remedy has been on the market for the past 25 years.

It cures where others fail.

Mrs. Geo. Lotton, Uxbridge, Ont., writes: "I have had bronchitis so bad I could not lie down at night; and had to cough every few minutes to get my breath. I had a doctor out to see me, but his medicine seemed to do me no good. I sent to the druggist for some good cough mixture, and got Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. One bottle helped me wonderfully. I stopped coughing, and could lie down, and rest well at night. I cannot praise it too much."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c.

Manufactured only by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

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

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

It takes a pretty good carpenter to floor a pugilist.

Weather strips are now classified as leg felt wants.

The less important a man is the more badges he pins on his coat.

A man is indeed ignorant if he is ignorant of his own ignorance.

COULD NOT SWEEP
BACK WAS SO SORE.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer so much excruciating pain and agony are due to wrong action of the Kidneys.

On the first sign of any weakness in the back Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken.

Mrs. L. Gonshaw, 683 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About three years ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep the floor. I was advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills, and before I had used one box there was a great improvement, and my back was completely cured. I highly recommend 'Doan's' for lame back."

Doan's Kidney Pills are put up in an oblong grey box, the trade-mark is a Maple Leaf, so accept no other.

Price, 50c. per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering, direct specify "Doan's."

GERMANS TRYING SLAVERY

WHEN it can be truthfully said that in England the interned German prisoners of war are being treated as guests, even if unwelcome ones, and that on the contrary the British and Allied prisoners in Germany are being rated as galley slaves, contrast can go no further. The world, indeed, is just beginning to realize that the German system of working its 2,000,000 prisoners of war is a return to conditions, the analogies of which can only be found in past savagery or in the historic semi-civilizations of the Orient, refined on the surface but inhumanly cruel throughout. In consequence Doctor Curtin, the American correspondent of The London Times, who has recently returned from Germany and is giving that paper the benefit of his close study of German social and industrial conditions during the war, in doing humanity a public service in painting things just as they are. Up to date Germany has been more than adept in keeping the truth hidden from the world at large, but the manner in which this new form of obligated slavery is carried on in her prison camps cannot forever remain unknown, and any light at this juncture is welcome.

As for the British side of the balance sheet, most people do not know that, partly from humane reasons and partly from the pressure of the trade unions, England is not working and cannot work the prisoners of war in her mines and factories and her swamps and fields, as is done in Germany. Moreover, not only has the American Embassy in London reported officially on the British prison camps and given them a good recommendation, but the attitude of the press of Great Britain is against any reprisals even against proved German cruelties. A typical editorial runs as follows:

"Compassionate treatment of prisoners of war has for centuries been a British characteristic. At the best the condition of prisoners of war is a hard one, and it is the duty of a civilized State calling itself Christian to mitigate their irksome lot by every means in its power. Whatever the enemy may do or not do, it is not for us to imitate his bad example. Let it suffice that our own duty is plain. We rejoice that that duty is being performed in the right spirit by the commandants of the internment camps in Great Britain and Ireland. In so acting they are maintaining a noble British tradition of which we have a right to be proud."

Indeed, the charge has even been made in England that some of the prisoners of war were pampered, which again is in contrast to what Germany does, since over there when the British sent some prisoners of war to France, where they are being used as workers, but not under the conditions obtaining in Germany, the German authorities, though they had been working the British prisoners since the beginning of the war, considered the act outrageous, and as a warning and in reprisal shipped a large group of prisoners into service in Poland, a kind of Siberian exile. Under the circumstances one can well believe that German prisoners of the French or English write home that their camps are "palaces," while it is incredible that any British prisoner in Germany who is housed in the industrial camps, where their service is parceled out very much as the South has paroled out its negro criminals, could declare that his accommodations were palatial unless he were unbalanced. And while it is known that official Germany is still contemptuously indifferent to the criticisms of outsiders, the work of critics like Doctor Curtin will tell some day, and in the final reckoning there will be an accounting for all the unnecessary and unprovoked savagery of which any of the combatants may be guilty. It is unlikely the world has heard the last of the German industrial prison camps.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WHAT IS HAPPINESS?

Happiness is the greatest paradox in Nature. It can grow in any soil, live under any conditions. It defies environment. It comes from within; it is the revelation of the depths of the inner life, as light and heat proclaim the sun from which they radiate.

Happiness consists not of having, but of being; not of possessing, but of enjoying. It is the warm glow of a heart at peace within itself. A martyr at the stake may have happiness that a king at his throne might envy. Man is the creator of his own happiness; it is the aroma of a life lived in harmony with high ideals. For what a man has, he may be dependent on others; what he is, rests with him alone. What he obtains in life is but acquisition; what he attains is growth. Happiness is the soul's joy in possession of the intangible.—William George Jordan.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it will cure all ills, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

CONSTIPATION
THE COMMONEST ILL.

Constipation is one of the commonest ills of mankind and one too often allowed to go unlooked after until some serious complication sets in.

If the bowels are properly looked after there will be no constipation, jaundice, sick or bilious headaches, heartburn, coated tongue, sour stomach, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will keep the bowels regular and cure all liver ills.

Mr. Philip McLeod, Tarbot, N.S., writes: "I suffered from constipation ever since I can remember, and for years had pains in the left side of the back. If I walked across the kitchen floor I would have to sit down and rest. That I think was terrible for a man of 20 years of age. The condition of my system was shown by pimples breaking out on my face. I suffered so much pain and stiffness in my back I am sure my system was full of poison. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have entirely cured me.

I thoroughly recommend them to everybody."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial, 5 vials $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

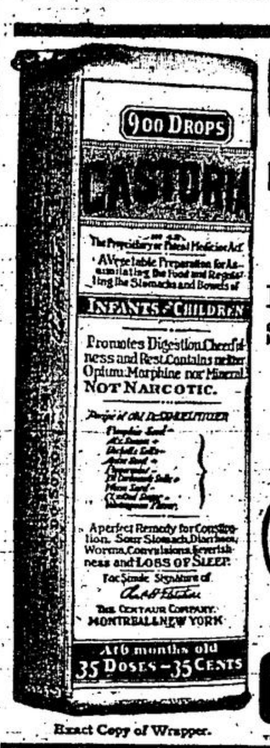
PALPITATION
OF THE HEART
SHORTNESS OF BREATH
CURED BY
MILBURN'S
HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mrs. S. Walters, Matapedia, Que., writes: "I wish to let you know how much good I have received by taking your Heart and Nerve Pills. I was suffering from palpitation of the heart and shortness of breath. The trouble with my heart was caused by stomach trouble.

I had tried all kinds of medicine, both patent and doctors', but I found none relieve me like Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I believe anyone suffering like I did should use them. I only used four boxes and I now feel like a different person."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty-five years and have a most wonderful reputation as a remedy for all heart and nerve troubles.

Price 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.



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Capital Authorized $8,000,000
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W. N. McKAY - Manager

Your best Gift

IN looking around for something appropriate to send to your friend or relative at a distance in recognition of that New Year's present sent you, just remember that your friend is always interested in the doings of the folks at home, and that the one thing of all others, that he or she would appreciate, is a year's subcription to

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$1.50 PER YEAR

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PASSENGER TRAINS

The following is the time at which passenger trains call at Acton:

GOING EAST		GOING WEST	
No. 86	7.12 a. m.	No. 11	1.14 p. m.
No. 80	9.52 a. m.	No. 15	8.17 a. m.
No. 30	11.04 a. m.	No. 31	10.30 a. m.
No. 32	3.28 p. m.	No. 51	7.31 p. m.
No. 34	7.02 p. m.	No. 35	5.10 p. m.
		No. 37	8.12 p. m.

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Fresh and Salt Meats.
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Vegetables Canned Goods
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Orders gladly received. Promptly delivered. The children courteously dealt with.

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STOVES
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Comfortable rigs supplied at reasonable rates.

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Grain
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Well Done and Quickly at only
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BOOTS
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FAMOUS FOR
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