

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1914

THIS YEAR, YOUR SELF
What you have done this year for
yourself and for others...

From the issue of the Free Press, of
Thursday, January 15, 1914

Saw legs are coming in freely now to
the mill here.
Shipment of turkeys have been lively
again the past week.

On Tuesday night at midnight the fire
alarm sounded for a fire at the home
of Mr. W. W. Beaudry.

Joseph Hutson roofer, working on the
new Post Office, made a mistake while
on a scaffold in the tower and fell to
the floor below.

Robert Scott was elected chief of the
Fire Brigade at the annual meeting upon
the retirement of Norman McLeod who
had served for three years.

The Council for 1914 held the first
session, members are Geo. Hynds, Reeve;
Councillors A. T. Brown, Wm. Cooper,
R. M. McDonald and Wm. H. Smith.

DEATHS
NELSONS - At her home, Nasagawaya,
Elizabeth Nelson, widow of the late
William Nelson, in her 71st year.

PERKINS - At the home of her son-in-
law, W. H. Speight, Toronto, on Thurs-
day, January 8th, Mary, widow of the
late John Perkins of Gloverville, N.
Y., formerly of Acton.

SPREIGHT - On Saturday, January 10th
at the residence of her son, Joseph
Speight, Toronto, Ellen Cross, widow
of the late James Speight, of Mark-
ham, aged 83 years.

Fernan Balm is inevitably chosen by
discerning women. Delightful to use,
sublimely fragrant. Cooling and refresh-
ing. Exports a rare youthful charm to
the complexion. Unavailable for softening
and making hands flawlessly white.
Tones and stimulates the skin. Useful
for the family also. Protects the tender
skin of the child and is excellent for the
father as a hair laxative and cooling
shaving lotion.

GUARDING THE HEALTH OF DOGS
To maintain a large measure of free-
dom from animal diseases in Canada
requires, on the part of the Canadian
Government Health of Animals Branch,
a capacity for taking pains. The vigil-
ance of the officials of this branch covers
a wide gamut from dealing with the
disease of husky dogs in the Arctic Circle
to the treatment of suspected rabbits in
the most southerly latitude of the
Dominion. For example: reports have
been received for several years from the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police and
from other sources of occasional out-
breaks of disease among the husky or
sledge dogs of the north. A severe
epidemic swept along the Eastern Arctic
coast during the winter and spring of
1911, and it is said that the disease at
the same time caused havoc among the
wild foxes. This outbreak was co-inci-
dent with the far distemper outbreak
which swept through so many ranches
on Prince Edward Island.

It was impossible to obtain material
from the Arctic dogs to establish a defi-
nite diagnosis, but on the assumption
that the disease was a form of distemper
one of the veterinary inspectors was sent
to the North with a supply of anti-
distemper vaccine-virus and serum. Oats
were made at various posts as far north
as Ellesmere Island and preventive
treatment administered. Supplies of
serum were left for use in case the
disease should re-appear during the fol-
lowing winter. It would seem that the
disease occurs in cycles of about five
years and attacks both dogs and foxes.
During the height of the spread of the
disease dogs may die in as short a time
as one or two days with symptoms of
the pyrexia form of distemper. A
further study will be made to ascertain
the effect of the treatment administered.

LEAVING
When a man leaves our side and goes
to the other side, he is a traitor, and we
always felt that there was a subtle some-
thing wrong about him. But, when a
man leaves the other side and comes over
to us, he is a man of great moral cour-
age, and we always felt that he had
done something that he had

Chronicles of
Ginger Farm

Written especially for
The Free Press by
GWENDOLINE F. CLARKE

Once upon a time there was an old
gentleman and his small nephew on
board ship. One day the little boy said
"Uncle, is a thing lost if you know where
it is?"

"Why of course not, my boy, of course
not-how could it be?"

"Well, I'm very glad of that," said
the boy, with a sigh of relief, "because,
you see, Uncle, I just dropped your gold
watch overboard!"

Which goes to show it is poor policy
to answer a small boy's question without
knowing the thought that prompted it.
But that's not really what I am getting
at. What I really want to point out is
that we—and when I say we I mean
you and I and everybody in the country
who are in danger of losing something
of vast importance—in fact we have lost
a great deal of it already. It can't be
lost all at once, like the old gentle-
man's watch, but we lose it rather
as we might lose a pocket full of
money through a small hole in our
pocket. Of course that is a ridiculous
simile because no one could lose a pocket-
ful of money as no one these days has
a pocketful of money to lose. But you
get the idea.

And this something that we are gradu-
ally losing is—what do you think? I
suppose I had better tell you. It is—
History. We know where some of it is
buried in God's Acre with those early
pioneers "who blazed the trail for Can-
ada's future greatness." Yes, we know
where it has gone and it is lost as ir-
retrievably as the old gentleman's gold
watch.

Some of it has been saved as we know
from the very interesting records in
various archives, but I don't suppose all
the records in the country constitute
more than a tenth of Canada's early
history. The pity of it! And to think
this loss is still going on.

Many persons who read this article
say or have said—"Yes, it is a shame
we are losing so much first hand know-
ledge of early Canada. The old people
are passing away one by one—soon there
will be none to tell us what our country
was like before it became so well popu-
lated!"

Yes, you think it a shame, don't you,
but are you doing anything about it?
Do you keep a family record? Do you
know the history of your own family,
your own farm and the district in which
you live? Have you got it all down in
black and white, or are you just trusting
to anecdote by word of mouth? Mem-
ory is a flimsy jade. You may think
you may never forget this and that,
but circumstance may arise which make
everyday living require your utmost con-
centration. The present and the future
are enough to worry about you think,
without fussing about the past.

It may be that you tell your children
stories of the early settlers just as your
parents and grandparents told you, but
because a child's memory is short lived and
the chances are, you children, when they
are grown up, will have completely for-
gotten what little you have been able
to tell them. They want to remember;
in fact, they may wish intensely they
had something authentic to add to their
memory just as you and I do to-day.

Where is the person, past the col-
lage, who doesn't long to know something
about his ancestors—their home, their
farm, their country and the conditions
in which they lived?
"Live a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own—my native land.'
There's a thrill in the above words,
but it can only be felt by those who love
their country, who suffer and rejoice
with their country. To every person
who has a living soul comes, sooner or
later, the urge to know all he can about
his native land or the land of his adop-
tion, and about his own people. Inten-
sive search may reveal some things that
are not pleasing—but why worry—there
is a black sheep in every family, so they
say.

Judging by press reports, there is a
movement on foot to awaken interest
in local history. People are beginning
to wake up—may they wake to some
purpose!

Preserving history for posterity depends
upon you and me—we mustn't shirk
by leaving it to the other fellow—and
the time to start is NOW. I would
suggest that a member of every family
be responsible for a family scrap book.
Write in it your family history as far
as you know it. Paste in any news-
paper clippings pertaining to family
affairs—weddings, births, deaths, re-
unions, presentations, school reports, etc.
Collect data as far back as possible, but
don't neglect the present. Remember
what happens to-day is the history of
to-morrow, things which may not seem
very important now will be far more
interesting in later years. The fact that
Johnny gets a medal for oratory may
not be exactly startling, but in the years
to come, when Johnny is able to write
M. P. after his name, his boys and girls
will be glad to know something of his
early boyhood days. A faithful record,
if kept, should be handed down from
one generation to another and preserved
as a sacred trust. In time it would
become a priceless personal possession
and from its records much valuable in-
formation might be given to county his-
torical societies. These societies are
doing wonderful work but they might

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL
FARM
Weekly News Letter

Winter Hog Feeding
Winter hog feeding requires different
methods from those ordinarily found
successful in summer. Stunting and
crippling are common during the winter
and result largely from an over-supply of
heavy feeds as well as from a lack of
some of the vital elements. Lack of
sunshine and exercise may also be con-
tributory causes. Control measures to
forestall these winter feeding difficulties
are as follows: Use a variety of feeds in
the ration, including milk or tankage;
provide alfalfa or clover hay or roots
in small quantities; do not feed too
heavily; allow young animals to exercise
outdoors in mild weather; all stock
should have comfortable sleeping quar-
ters which are dry and free from
draughts.

Simple Method for Treating MILKING
Machines
The simplest and cheapest method of
controlling contamination from milking
machine rubber parts consists in using
a weak lye solution (.04 to 0.5 per cent.)
to keep the tubes sterilized between milk-
ings. This is particularly designed for
farms lacking an adequate supply of
hot water. After a cold water suction
tube, immediately following milking, this
tube are hung in a simple wooden rack,
filled with lye solution, and left till
the next milking. Full directions for
the treatment and the construction of
the rack may be obtained from the
Division of Bacteriology, Central Experimental
Farm.

Corn Varieties for Endlage
Success in the production of corn for
endlage depends largely upon the choice
of a suitable variety. According to the
Dominion Agrostologist recent tests have
shown the following varieties to be most
suitable for Eastern Canada generally:
Dents—Wisconsin No. 7, Golden Glow,
Leaming and Bailey; Flints—Compton's
Early, Longfellow, Salzer's North Dakota.
Dent varieties sucker very little, if at
all, while the Flints sucker very freely.
The Flints usually yield slightly lower
than the Dents but since they can be
harvested seven to ten days earlier they
should be given preference in districts
where the season is somewhat short for
using the Dent varieties.

THE LIFE OF A FARMER

In his address to the Canadian Society
of Technical Agriculture at Ottawa,
Sir E. John Russell, director of Rotham-
sted Experimental Station in England,
said that even "with all the help of
science and the kindly office of the ex-
tension officer and other well-wishers
life can never be made entirely easy
for the average farmer. He may be
protected by quotas and tariffs and
helped by scientific advice as much as
you like, but he must always take risks.
It is usually a choice of evils, and he
has to decide between one or more
courses of action, neither of which he
would choose to take, but he has got
to do it.

"The farmer's life is well illustrated
by an incident I once met with in the
west of Ireland. There was a great stir
because a lady of seventy was going to
marry a gentleman of seventy-one. But
the matter was explained quite simply
by one of her neighbors: "The winter is
coming on, and the peat has to be got
in for fuel, and the potatoes have to
be lifted and brought in; it was a case
of either marrying a husband, or buying
a donkey." Well, that is very much the
farmer's situation. He is called upon to
choose between two courses neither of
which is exactly what he would like to
do. Our job as agricultural experts is
to give him more alternatives, to try to
make the various possibilities better for
him, and the decision between them
more easy."

For Rheumatic Pains.—The pains and
aches of Gout and Rheumatism should
be treated with Dr. Thomas' Electric
Oil. The soothing and healing properties
of this famous remedy have been dem-
onstrated for fifty years. Use it also for
inflammatory pains, cuts, scalds,
bruises and sprains, either in human
beings or the lower animals.

MEN ARE NOT ALL ALIKE
(From the Fountain Inn Tribune)

You can't measure all men by the
same standard.

You call one man wise because he
invests his savings in real estate, and
another foolish because he spends all
that he has for an etching, but they
are equally foolish.

Each invests in the thing that will
bring him the largest measure of satisfac-
tion. Each buys the things that to
him is bread.

Collecting butterflies is another man's
gold; a rose garden is another's gold
mine.

If you prefer staying at home with
a pipe and book while another man
takes his lady to a dance, don't claim to
be wiser or better than he. You may
need to dance as much as he needs to
read. "In any case, each is feeding his
appetite and doing the thing he enjoys
most."

You don't measure a man's strength by
the thing he indulges in; but in the
degree of his self-indulgence.

As well cease to exist unless they have
the co-operation of the individual.

What about it, friends and readers?
Are you game to start a family history?

WEEKS OVER 24,000 PASSENGERS
LANDED

The 1933 season of navigation at the
port of Montreal, the largest inland port
in the world, is regarded by officials of
the Montreal Harbor Commission as very
satisfactory.

In the eight months from April to
November, 1933, inclusive, 30,711 pas-
sengers disembarked from 192 trans-
atlantic ships, an increase of 1,563 pas-
sengers and 15 ships over the corre-
sponding period in 1932. Of the total
persons who disembarked in 1933 from
trans-Atlantic ships 12,761 were cabin
passengers, 8,310 tourists and 9,640 third
class.

The number of pieces of baggage ex-
amined at the port by Customs officers
totalled 94,687, of which 2,354 pieces
were transferred to their destination in
land. This total is an increase of about
30,000 pieces over the previous year.

CASE DISMISSED

A Chinese gardener sold a horse to a
farmer, and during the transaction he
repeatedly said: "Horse no look well,
but plenty pull."

It was subsequently discovered that the
animal was blind, and, incensed at being
taken in by a Chinese, the purchaser
took John to court.

"Did you know the horse was blind?"
asked the magistrate.

"Oh, yeh, I know long tam," John
replied.

"Then why didn't you tell him so?"
the magistrate demanded.

"I tell him plenty tam horse no look well."

"That being admitted, the case was dis-
missed."

Large acreages of land in Eastern
Canada are needed of lime and can be
made to produce more profitably by its
use.

HARD TO SUIT

"What made your sister so mad?"
questioned Jimmie.

"Ah, she don't know what she wants,"
returned Bobbie in disgust. "She sent
me to the drug store to get some cold
cream. I got no cream, because that's
the coldest kind they had, an' now she's
sore about it."

It's for Children's
Coughs and Colds
As well As your Own

Mother, don't worry when the children have a
bad cough or cold—just give them BUCK-
LEY'S MENTHOLATED OIL. It will soothe
the throat, loosen the phlegm, and give
immediate relief. Two doses are often all that are
needed to end a bad cold.

Buckley's is absolutely safe for the smallest
child, but so supremely good that it will benefit
the toughest adult cough or cold and it's
simply wonderful for 'tis or bronchitis. Refuse
substitutes. Buckley's is sold everywhere.

Did You Ever Stop
to Think?
A little time spent in investigation
will reveal the rather startling fact that
the Japanese competition at which all the
world is railing, or at least the business
part of it, is actually welcomed by many
customers.
The goods are cheap and in most in-
stances of poor quality, but not so poor
that they do not represent some value for
the money. Unfortunately, many con-
sumers seem to think they can no longer
afford to buy quality goods and must buy
cheap goods made by cheap labor, thereby
cutting down the cost of living.
Well, that does not cut down the cost
of living. It's the same old story. When
you buy goods made in a foreign country,
you help that country. When you buy
goods made in your own country, you help
not only your own country but yourself as
well.
The way to combat foreign competi-
tion is to have quality merchandise and
advertise it continuously in the news-
papers. Advertising creates demand. It
creates a desire to possess, and if enough
advertising is done --- not once in a while
but all the while --- consumers won't buy
anything else and the problem of foreign
competition is solved.

TIME TABLES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
AT ACTON

Going East
Daily, except Sunday ..... 10.37 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday ..... 6.13 p.m.
Sunday only ..... 6.34 p.m.

Going West
Daily, except Sunday ..... 8.55 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday ..... 2.23 p.m.
Daily, except Sunday ..... 7.00 p.m.
Sunday only ..... 10.30 p.m.

TRAVEL BY
BUS

Eastbound
Daily, except Sunday ..... 7.00 a.m.
Daily ..... 10.05 a.m.
Daily ..... 1.50 p.m.
Daily ..... 4.15 p.m.
Daily ..... 6.40 p.m.
Daily ..... 9.00 p.m.

Westbound
Daily ..... 9.45 a.m.
Daily, except Saturday ..... 12.45 p.m.
Daily ..... 2.15 p.m.
Daily ..... 5.15 p.m.
Daily ..... 7.15 p.m.
Daily ..... 10.45 p.m.
Special—Saturdays only ..... 8.15 p.m.
Saturdays, Sundays and
Holidays Only ..... 12.15 a.m.



Savage & Co.

- WATCHES
DIAMONDS
CHINA
GLASSWARE
WEDDING
AND
ENGAGEMENT
RINGS
GUELPH, ONTARIO
11 Wyndham St.

NEW
BUSINESS

PRINTED
satisfactorily
will attract
new business to
take the place
of the old that
you are losing.
Get our prices
on printing.

THE
ACTON
FREE
PRESS



Subscriptions for All Members
Taken at The Free Press Office