

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 2.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY JUNE, 5, 1919

NO. 4.

Tomato Growers

We are making contracts for
Tomatoes at 50c. per bushel

Call at Hamilton Office, 25 McNab St. South

The Wentworth Orchards Co.

Big Tire Bargains

IN 30 x 3 1/2 SIZES

Dunlop Plain	\$15.50
Maltese Cross	13.50
Dunlop Traction Tread	22.50
Guaranteed 5000 miles or your money back	
Goodyear Plain	19.00
Goodyear Diamond Tread	22.50
Dominion Nobby Tread	22.50
The Tire that has stood the test	
Tubes	2.50

Gallagher's Hardware
Waterdown

SEASONABLE ... GOODS ...

In Hot Weather Helps

A Fresh lot of the following at
OUR STORE

Lime Juice in 1/2 Pints, Pints and Quarts
Lime Juice Cordial
Grape Juice, all sizes. Raspberry Vinegar
Lemonade Orangade
Kovah Fruit Salts, Kovah Lemonade Powder
English Health Salts by the pound
Effervescent Soda Phosphate
Granulor Citrate of Magnesia

A full line of Talcum Powders, Toilet Lotions, etc.

W. H. CUMMINS
Druggist

Phone 152

Waterdown

Lake Medad

Some people have said that Lake Medad is the basin or crater of some long-extinct volcano, and the formation pretty well justifies the belief. But that must have been in the days even perhaps before Noah had occasion to change his business from farming to navigating. It is a queer fact, however it may be accounted for, that the lake basin is placed away up on the hills behind the valley of the bay, and that by actual measurement the hard bottom is not struck until a depth of nearly 80 feet has been reached. Of course, there is not an 80-foot depth of water. The water at its deepest point is never more than 20 feet deep, but there is a substance below the water that is in many places almost as yielding, and it is through this substance that the greater depth is reached.

All around the lake basin is the marsh or bog land, so soft in places that at this season of the year, when spring dampness prevails, a pole may be thrust down in it to almost any depth with the greatest ease. It gives one a very insecure sensation to walk on the spongy substance, but it is safe enough, there being no record of anyone ever having disappeared beneath its surface.

There is one thing which the traveller to Lake Medad cannot fail to note as he walks or rides towards the lake. A short distance beyond Waterdown he passes over a bridge spanning a swift running creek, the waters of which are tumbling over the stones in a mad race for their final absorption in Hamilton Bay. But a short distance further along the road he crosses another bridge over another creek, whose waters are turned in the opposite direction and seek their outlet in Lake Medad. Somewhere between these two points is the ridge making the fall north and south. The waters that tumble into the bay have this advantage over the waters flowing into the lake—they remain in full view of all the world till they reach the ocean, while the waters that flow into the lake are never seen again. They rush on, dancing over the stones in the creek bed, never thinking of their terrible fate until suddenly they find themselves swallowed up in the lake expanse and can find no way of escape. Other waters come rushing in just as they did, and they give way, sinking to the depths, never to be seen again. For though Lake Medad takes all the waters it can get it never willingly gives up any, so far as mortal eye can see. Down below somewhere there may be an outlet, and in some subterranean passage, some fissure in the foundation rocks of the earth, it may escape, but to where no one knows. The lake takes and takes, but never gives.

It has been a popular delusion with many people that to fall into the lake meant sure disappearance for good. This is not so. Twice in the history of this generation have the waters claimed human victims, but in both cases the bodies have been yielded up again after a brief period. In both cases the drowned ones were skaters—boys who ventured on the ice when it was not safe. In fact, the bog bottom is stable enough to hold tools that have been dropped in by the ice cutters during the winter, and in summer picnic parties go in bathing along the shore without danger of disappearance in the soft bottom.

When the water power for the Waterdown mills began to fall some years ago it was thought that if a canal was dug from the lake to the Waterdown creek a perpetual and efficient supply of water would be assured. The canal was dug and opened, but the vain hope of the men who did the work was never realized. At first there was a great rush of water and everything went well, but very soon the lake level dropped to the level of the canal and no more water came. This showed that though many springs and creeks ran into the lake, sufficient to keep it

full, it would stand no large draw off and was quite well able to dispose of all its own surplus in its own way, whatever that way is. And so the Waterdown people were disappointed and had to turn to steam power and later to electric, and the lake saved itself. It has to give up some of itself in winter time, though, for there is no ice to the farmers around these parts like Lake Medad ice, and there are busy scenes there during the ice season.

Some years ago some utilitarian discovered that the bog of the lake was rich with Portland cement marl. A Hamilton company was formed and there was promise that the spot, so long saved in its natural beauty, would become the seat of a great industry; that the hand of the capitalist, careless of everything save wealth, would destroy the last trace of original loveliness about the place and that the Lake Medad of old would live only as a memory. Needless to say, the thriving business to be come to naught, and Lake Medad still holds its old time beauty, a romantic spot for the tourist, but a place very little appreciated by our own people.

About the beginning of June there will be a great meeting in Ottawa to launch formally the public commencement of the Anglican Forward Movement campaign, which is to take place in November. It is hoped that the Governor-General will be and act as Honorary President of the movement. There is also to be an Inter-Church campaign, in which Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists will act with the Anglicans. The object is to wake up the people of the churches, then great opportunity for service.

The Canadian Government, since the commencement of the war, has issued domestic loans as follows:

1. 1915-1925, 5 per cent., amount of loan, \$100,000,000; number of subscribers, 24,862.
2. 1916-1931, 5 per cent., amount of loan, \$100,000,000; number of subscribers, 34,526.
3. 1917-1933, 5 per cent., amount of loan, \$129,000,000; number of subscribers, 41,900.
4. 1917-1937 (Victory Loan), 5 1/2 per cent., amount of loan, \$398,000,000; number of subscribers, 820,035.
5. 1918 (2nd Victory Loan), 5 1/2 per cent., amount of loan, \$660,000,000; number of subscribers, 1,057,829.

The Royal Military College has a very distinguished record in connection with the war of the 914 graduates and ex-cadets who have served, 253 were granted commissions direct from the College, and 43 enlisted with a view to obtaining commissions; 138 ex-cadets have been reported as killed in action, died of wounds, or missing.

Ex-cadets of the College have won the following honors and decorations: 1 Victoria Cross and 3 recommendations for the Victoria Cross, 106 D. S. O.'s, 109 M. C.'s, 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 62 other decorations of Britain, 42 foreign decorations. The College has had between 1,399 and 1,400 cadets on its rolls since its foundation.

The Canadian troops have captured 45,000 prisoners, 850 artillery guns and 4,200 machine guns, have retaken 130 towns and villages and liberated 310,000 French and Belgian civilians.

Canada is fortunate in the possession of a small but excellent Naval College. More than 50 officers who passed out of the college as cadets are serving in either the Imperial or Canadian navy. Many of them have gained distinction, and four lost their lives in the battle of Coronel.

Harry Lauder Knighted

Knighthood has seldom been bestowed with such general acceptance throughout the Empire as in the case of Harry Lauder. The Scotch comedian is probably better known by sight and voice than any other person of the English-speaking race. His collective audiences number millions, and his admirers as many. Before the war broke out he was regarded by many whose opinion carries weight as the most remarkable entertainer on the stage, one who approaches genius as closely as it has been approached by any comedian in generations. It is doubtful if there is any more magnetic personality before the public in any capacity, a richer, more unctuous voice, a ripier humor.

But it is announced that the knighthood has been conferred in recognition of Lauder's war services to the Empire, and there can be no dissent on that ground. His only son, on whom all hopes were fixed, fell early in the struggle. That bereavement seemed but to deepen the patriotic fervor of the father. Henceforth his concert engagements were regarded merely as a means to an end, the end being to cheer the soldiers and impress upon those who remained at home the tremendous issues at stake and their duty to the men in the trenches. At the front he sang to the soldiers, and we have the testimony of more than one that his visits to France meant more to them than the visits of any other person. At home he sold Victory Bonds, having invested practically all his own savings in the British war loans.

His war speeches were among the most thrilling that local audiences, at least, ever heard. Sir Harry Lauder has deserved well of his country and of the Empire, and it speaks well for the essentially democratic institutions of the British Isles that one who began life as a pit boy should have won world-wide fame, a fortune and a title before he had passed the full vigor of his prime.

The yield of potatoes throughout Canada would be very much increased if every one who grew potatoes used seed of the strongest vitality, free from disease. While the variety used is important the quality of the seed often makes much more difference in the yield than the variety. Seed potatoes from a crop which grew vigorously until the tops were cut down by frost in autumn usually give much better returns than those from a crop where the tops dried up in the middle of summer. There are parts in Canada where the former conditions obtain, as a rule, and it is from such places that the most vigorous seed is usually obtained.

The number of V. R. O.'s who have gone overseas is 342, who have served in hospitals in England and France.

Australia is going to begin deporting Germans. The British admiralty recently notified Canada that 109 aliens to be deported could be accommodated aboard ship, but evidently Australia is going to do her own deporting. She has a state merchant fleet that comes in quite handy.

It is the chief purpose of tillage to improve the conditions of the soil in order that it may better minister to the plants, which need moisture, air, warmth, food and proper environment. Perhaps the most important factor in crop production is the proper supply of moisture, for on this depend all the others. If the water is in excess, the soil is cold and germination and growth slow. Air cannot reach the roots and the plants suffocate, grow quickly and refuse to assimilate the food. If on the other hand the water is sufficient no amount of air, warmth or food can avail to produce the crop.