

The Waterdown Review

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Men's Felt Hats

A lot of odd lines of Felt Fedora Hats in black, grey and brown. Sizes 6 3/4 to 7 1/4. Regular \$2.

95c

Jas. E. Eager

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE

LADIES!

House Cleaning Season is at hand again with all its work problems and perplexities. Every house-cleaner is desirous of using any article that will lessen the labor and give better results. We advise you to procure a

35c can of Ideal Carpet Cleaner

at our store. It is easy to use, and its wonderful cleaning properties will simply amaze you. It cleans like new all kinds of silk and woolen goods, carpets, upholstered furniture, clothing, dress goods, furs, silks, also woodwork, and oilcloth. It contains no acid or lye, and is non-injurious to delicate fabrics.

Improved Gold Paint (For Gilding Picture Frames)	25c
Rite Soap Dye	10c
Sunset Dye	15c
Dyela Dye	10c
Colorite Straw Hat Dye	30c
Rexall Straw Hat Cleaner	15c
Rexall Lace and Silk Cleaner	25c

Special Prices Saturday Apr. 3

25c Baby's Own Tablets	19c
50c William's Pink Pills	33c
25c Talcum Powders	19c
25c Tooth Paste	19c
100 5 grain Asperin Tablets	69c
100 5 grain Cascara Tablets	39c
\$1 Burdock and Sarasparilla (Spring blood tonic)	75c
35c bars Pure Castile Soap	29c
5c cakes Pure Castile Soap	6 for 25c
10c Palmolive Soap	3 for 25c
13c Savars Transparent Glycerine Soap	3 for 25c
40c lb. Mint Humbugs	29c
15c pkgs Smoking Tobacco	2 for 25c
13c Club Special Cigars	10c
10c Bachelor Cigars	3 for 25c

W. H. CUMMINS

The Rexall Stores ARE CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

Skating a Winter Sport

Winter Sport Is Growing In Popularity.

To the onlooker, skating as a sport may seem difficult. And indeed a swift descent from a considerable height, with a graceful leap at the bottom, is perhaps for the expert. During the last few years, however, thousands of men, women, and children have been learning that skis are not really so unwieldy as they look. In fact, as a means for getting around in deep snow, they soon feel grateful to the feet of even a novice. The delight in using them comes, of course, partly from the rapidity and the smoothness of the motion, and partly from the fact of comparatively easy control in all this action. Balance is the first requisite. With this, one soon enjoys the going, whether on the level or on a hill. Particularly should skiers recommend itself to returned aviators who, like the rest of the public, wish to know how to make the most of the winter. College boys, who go on long ski trips on Saturdays, find the mountains and the woods fully as pleasant in winter as in summer, sometimes because of conquering the supposedly inaccessible.

With perseverance on skis, one can reach many a mountain fastness that otherwise would be completely closed during snowtime. A clear day, not too cold, but just frosty enough to make a good crust on ten feet of snow, may be most enjoyable. Yet even a day when the snow is actually falling presents no insurmountable obstacles. To break a track in the sunshine through the Sierras, for instance, is to have all the exhilaration of the pioneer. The great region of blue-shadowed pines, free from fences, houses, telegraph poles, or railways, is certainly primeval, for all its parklike green-and-whiteness. Only vigorous effort is necessary for climbing over the highest and steepest pass. Instead of going straight up the mountainside, one can edge along back and forth, choosing easy grades. And in a pinch one can even wrap gunny sacks around the skis, so that they will bite the better into the snow. On the other side of the pass, the descent is worth all the climb. Finally one lands at the cabin one had set out for, of the lone caretaker of perhaps a flume or a dam. From afar he beams a welcome for the first visitors he has seen for several weeks, and for their fresh newspapers.

Why should not the motion pictures and the magazines emphasize all this delight of skiing, which is open to the many who are not specially trained athletes? Why should pictures and accounts deal mainly with the thrill of jumping, or yet with the packing of heavy loads from necessity through the untracked wilderness? It is an unpretentious kind of sport for two or three together to set on a twenty-mile ski trip for the simple joy that they find in the full play of energetic action. Surely the multifarious pictures and feature articles in numerous periodicals, have given the public a rather false impression of skiing. The word ski means simply a snowshoe; and the snowshoe is merely a convenient device for getting around the more freely in winter. There is nothing essentially spectacular about it. Hence it deserves to be more generally understood and appreciated for what it is in all its simplicity.

Cheap Greenbacks.

Time was in Toronto when the American dollar, to-day worth \$1.17 in our Canadian money, could be picked up for 40 cents. Those were the far-off days of the American Civil War, before most of Toronto money magnates had entered the world, and when Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was a youth in his uncle's private banking office at Hamilton, where to handle the great influx of depreciated American money, separate ledgers were kept for it and our own Canadian currency.

The financial situation of the Northern States at that time has no parallel to that of Britain and Canada to-day. The North had not borrowed money abroad to secure the sinews of war. Uncle Sam had merely expanded his currency to an enormous extent. Early in the war most of the gold and silver in the States had been sent abroad to pay for supplies. There was nothing but paper in the country and with that and the uncertain fortunes of war, from early in the campaign American notes were at a big discount over here. During a considerable portion of the period between 1861 and 1865 the American dollar brought 50 cents and even 40 cents. At one time things looked so black for the North that in Quebec the American greenback fell to 40 cents, whereas the Confederate dollar, which hardly passed current at all in Canada, brought 35 cents. Not until about 1879 did the American dollar get to par.

CANADA'S REVENUE.

Large Income Needed to Meet Our Mighty Expenditures.

Canada's revenue from all sources during the month of January reached a total of \$34,266,188, and was more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures of the country, including those on interest and pensions during the month. The January statement issued by the Finance Department, moreover, indicates that the revenue during the ten months of the fiscal year which have now elapsed were well up to expectations. During the period the receipts from all sources aggregated \$288,230,911, as compared with ordinary expenditures of \$271,352,190; there was thus a surplus of revenue over ordinary or consolidated fund expenditure in the period of \$16,878,721. Should the average of receipts be maintained during February and March the revenue for this fiscal year will attain a total of approximately \$345,000,000.

Details of the revenue for January are as follows:

Customs, \$16,135,394; excise, \$3,063,847; post office \$1,700,000; public works, including railways and canals, \$3,643,883; miscellaneous, including excess profits and income taxes, \$65,575,983.

Capital expenditures during the ten months aggregated \$334,599,182, made up of \$298,815,088 expended on war account, and \$35,662,428 on public works. In January war expenditures reached \$59,105,904, and public works expenditures \$3,073,829. Capital expenditures for January thus reached \$62,179,734, and about equaled the increase in the public debt for the month of \$62,015,109. The expenditure on war account during the month was heavy by reason of closing up and adjustment of overseas accounts. The funded debt at the end of the month stood at \$2,447,542,968; the gross debt at \$2,939,087,801; net debt, \$1,500,146,163.

Diameter of Pine Tree.

Mr. H.H. Lockmaster at Buckhorn, Ont., experimented with a pine tree to determine improved growth which may be secured by proper care. Fifteen years ago, he pruned all the lower branches off a 4-inch white pine sapling, removing other sapplings from its vicinity, dug up the earth around it and applied manure to its base. It is now 19 inches in diameter at its base and has a long, lean pole. Thus, during the fifteen years, the growth in diameter has averaged one inch annually. — *Continued.*

A Speedy Typist.

What is claimed to be the world's record for long endurance in speed typing was achieved by Arthur Hanrahan, Toronto, at the enquiry into military accounts held recently in St. Catharines. At this enquiry Hanrahan wrote to the dictation of Thomas Bengough, Toronto's veteran court reporter, at a speed of over seventy words a minute for six hours, completing in that time ninety-four foolscap pages containing 300 words each. Deducting time lost in adjusting the paper, inserting and removing it from the machine, the net speed figures out at about 100 words a minute.

Some idea of Hanrahan's speed may be gleaned from the fact that it is considered a good day's work for a fast typist to write sixty sheets of foolscap, allowing eight hours to the day, whereas in six hours Hanrahan completed ninety-four pages. Hanrahan, who is not yet twenty-two years old, is the holder of seven medals for fast typing. In 1916 he won the Canadian championship for speed, when he averaged 105 words a minute for a period of half an hour, and this record has not yet been wrested from him; he is also the Canadian champion in accuracy. Writing for a period of half an hour he recently established another record of 126 words a minute, and on occasions hit up 260 words in two minutes.

An Insult to Canada.

A protest against the new regulation which does not permit the person registering births to use the word "Canadian" in the nationality column, was made by the York Pioneers at their annual meeting in Toronto, and after this new order was branded as an "insult to the Canadian race," a resolution was passed, to be forwarded to the attention of the Government, calling the attention of the officials to the pioneers' protest. The matter was brought up by Mrs. E. A. Kantel, president of the Daughters of Canada, who felt it was not much encouragement to the Canadian spirit of citizenship to prevent children born in Canada being registered as Canadians, after their parents had been naturalized and had shown every inclination to become Canadian citizens.

To Push Good Roads Policy

Active arrangements are being made for carrying out the good roads policy initiated by the Dominion Government in its legislation at the last regular session of Parliament. By the terms of it \$20,000,000 is appropriated to be spread over a period of five years. This represents 40 per cent. of the outlay, the provinces being asked to contribute 60 per cent.

On the basis of population it works out as follows:

	Federal grant.	Required from province.
Alberta	\$1,477,810	\$2,216,715
Brit. Columbia	1,251,955	1,877,932
Manitoba	1,602,255	2,403,397
N. Brunswick	1,168,854	1,745,767
Nova Scotia	1,468,720	2,203,080
Ontario	5,877,275	8,815,912
P. E. Island	603,455	905,182
Quebec	4,748,420	7,122,630
Saskatchewan	1,806,255	2,709,382

The expenditure will be made by the provinces on the basis of contract, but the plans must be up to a certain standard, according to the traffic to be handled, and must be approved by the Federal authorities.

Ontario this year plans to build a road from Windsor to the Quebec boundary by way of London, Toronto, Kingston and Brockville, while the Quebec plans include roads from Hull to Montreal, Montreal to Sherbrooke, Montreal to Levis, South Shore and Levis to Riviere du Loup.

Prince of Wales Highway a Link.

The new highway now under construction between Ottawa and Prescott, which will link up the Canadian capital with the New York State highways is to be known as Prince of Wales Highway.

The Standing of the Parties.

Strange things happen in politics. The farmers and laborites of Ontario have climbed to power by means of an election system which they are opposed to, and yet if the system which they advocate — proportional representation — had been in force, they would probably be numbered with his majesty's loyal opposition at the present time, or at the best be a minor group in a provincial government. A summary of the Ontario election results as follows, the first column representing candidates elected and the second votes polled:

Liberals	29	336,715
Conservatives	25	386,796
Farmers	45	258,874
Laborites	12	127,096
Independents	1	46,086
Totals	111	1,153,567

From the above it will be seen that the average number of votes polled per candidate was 19,392. If the proportional representation method of elections had been in force the result of the election would have been approximately as follows: the first column representing candidates elected and the second votes polled:

Liberals	32	336,715
Conservatives	27	386,796
Farmers	25	258,874
Laborites	13	127,096
Independents	4	46,086
Totals	111	1,153,567

In other words the respective groups would vary in size according to the strength of the voting power which supported them. The Ontario elections show clearly the necessity for a change in our election machinery if representative government is to be an actual fact. A system which permits a political group with 386,796 supporters to secure only 25 seats as compared with 45 seats obtained by another group which only numbered 258,874 supporters, is not keeping with modern sentiment. Advancing the illustration one step more would see that Ontario is being governed by a cabinet whose supporters represent approximately one-third of the electors. This is minority rule with a vengeance. — *Canadian Finance.*

Ole the Bear.

Ole the Bear (A. R. Westerberg), mail carrier between Revelstoke, B.C., and Downie Creek, forty-five miles up the Big Bend, succeeded in accomplishing a feat that establishes a new record in this district. The great depth of snow up the Big Bend, together with the heavy crust caused by raining and freezing, made it practically impossible for a horse to travel the roads, but Ole conceived the idea of making snowshoes for his horse, which he did out of birch, constructing them circular in shape and more than a foot across. For protection he covered the horse's leg with blankets, and thus he succeeded in making Revelstoke in three days without harm to himself or horse.