

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 2.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1919

NO. 32.

W. F. MORGAN-DEAN

G. R. HARRIS

WE WILL BUY OR SELL

VICTORY LOAN BONDS

Large or Small Amounts—Fully Paid or Partly Paid
Consult Us Before Buying or Selling

Morgan-Dean, Harris & Company

802 Bank of Hamilton Building

Reference—Union Bank, Hamilton

Phone Reg. 6854

Hamilton, Canada

Roofing Paper

ONE AND TWO PLY

Rubber Roofing Paper

(Canadian Brand)

Roofing Paper (seconds)

Jas. E. Eager

XMAS GIFTS

At Cummins' Drug Store

Will this year include a large range of the following

Ingersol Watches	\$2.75 to \$13.50
Parker's Fountain Pens	\$1.75 and up
Pretty Xmas Stationery	25c and up
Xmas Perfumes	25c and up
Every Ready Flashlights	\$1.40 to \$4

Ebony Goods

Including Tooth Brushes, Cloth, Bonnet, Hat and Hair Brushes. Ebony Manicure Files, Brushes, Buffers, etc.

Xmas Confectionery

Including the famous Ligget's and Neilson's Special Boxed and Bulk Chocolates

See our display and get our prices. If you can choose from our assortment our prices will save you money

W. H. CUMMINS

Druggist & Stationer

Phone 152

Waterdown

Hospital for Sick Children

TORONTO

Upkeep of Big Charity Requires Fifty Cents a Minute.

Dear Mr. Editor:

The 44th annual report of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, shows a notable advance in every department of its service to the suffering and crippled youngsters of this province. The ward accommodation has been taxed to its capacity, and the summer annex, the Lakeside Home, was opened for the first time since the outbreak of war.

The daily average of cot patients has increased during the year from 192 to 223, including children from practically every county in Ontario. Even had the cost of supplies and labor remained stationary, the substantial increase in the number of patients would alone account for the addition to the charity's debt, which at the close of the fiscal year was \$109,000. This debt has become an embarrassing burden. Further increase must threaten impairment of an enviable efficiency.

The Hospital is in the forefront of all institutions upon this continent devoted to the care of sick children. It cost \$335,399 to maintain last year. This great sum not only puts at the service of the children of Ontario all the resources of medical science, but, in addition, provides for a training school for 120 nurses and for unsurpassed clinical facilities for the University students who are preparing to engage in their profession throughout the province.

The income which must be forthcoming to finance this absolutely essential work figures out at seven hundred dollars a day; and as there is no endowment fund, all but a fraction of that amount has to be derived from individual benevolence. Therefore the Trustees are making a Christmas appeal to every lover of children to foot the bills for some period of time, no matter how short it may be. A minute of mercy costs fifty cents.

For churches, societies, lodges, etc., who have more ample funds wherewith to assist the youngsters to a fair start in life, the naming of cots is suggested. A number of memorial cots have been thus dedicated in honor of the overseas service of fellow-members. This privilege is extended in recognition of gifts of \$2,000 to the Main Hospital or \$500 to the Lakeside Home, which can be paid in annual instalments if so desired.

Literature, illustrative of all branches of the past year's work, together with any other information desired, will be gladly furnished on application to the Secretary, the Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto. Contributions should also be addressed to the secretary.

IRVING E. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Appeal Committee.

Export Trade in Dairy Products Assured

It is the consensus of opinion of Canadian officials who have visited Europe that the future of the export trade in dairy products is assured.

In England butter is everywhere at a premium and Canadian cheese continues to hold its good reputation. Mr. H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner, who has recently returned from overseas, states that the shortage of milk and dairy products in Great Britain is unprecedented. The same is true of other European countries. The scarcity and high price of concentrated feed is to some extent responsible for this. The condition is so general as not quickly to be remedied. It is further responsible for retarding the increase of swine production and the restoring of the normal requirements of fat. This statement from the Live Stock Commissioner should give confidence not only to dairy farmers but to those who are able to raise hogs.

Camp Cook—Look here, if you chaps keep on ragging I'll give you the worst stew you ever had.

Tormentors—Oh! don't do that—give us a change.

A VALUABLE INDUSTRY

BALDWIN'S, LIMITED, WILL LOCATE IN CANADA.

Name of the Firm Is One to Conjure With In the Old Country. Where They Employ an Army of 14,000 Workers, and a Large Branch Will Shortly Commence Operations In Toronto.

THE real facts in the story of the coming of a branch of the great Baldwins, Limited, the largest steel manufacturers of Great Britain, to the former site of the British Forgings Company, on the reclaimed land of Ashbridge's Bay, Toronto, are far more arresting than the sometimes weird rumors that have been circulating for some weeks past in the press of Canada. Some idea of the immense importance of this industry and what benefits may accrue to Toronto and the country from its foundation there was obtained in an interview with the representatives of this great firm, Roger Beck and J. C. Davies, the managing-director, who are making arrangements for the installation of the industry, the first buildings of which have already been started on the sandy land of the new manufacturing district.

Baldwins, Limited, is a name to conjure with in the Old Country and wherever there is a demand for steel. It has an authorized capital of £7,000,000 sterling, with £5,000,000 called up. Its 13,000 to 14,000 workmen form an army larger than that which established the British Empire in India and other parts of the world. Its ramifications and property extend to every part of the British Isles, where it is entirely self-contained. "We have our own peat, our own coal, which is mined in South Wales, our own iron-ore mines in Oxfordshire and other foreign countries," said Mr. Beck.

"We have large deposits of silica, out of which heat-resisting bricks and material is made, and so on," said Mr. Davies. "This magnitude expressed in terms of products that would be astounding Baldwins turn out 1,000,000 tons of steel ingots, and raise 1,250,000 tons of coal every year. They make ship plates, boiler plates, rails, black and galvanized sheets, and tin plates, which are rolled in their mills. Around the Baldwin plant there spring up a host of complementary and necessary industries, such as coal, bricks, fire-clay, sulphuric acid, tin smelters, and a hundred other firms.

There, in brief outline, is the great firm of Baldwins. The problem of some men of imagination and patience was how to show that firm that it was needed in Canada, a fact the company clearly recognized, and how, especially, to have it located in Toronto. That feat was accomplished principally, Mr. Davies acknowledges, by Mr. Home-Smith and by Mr. E. L. Cousins of the Harbor Trust. "If it hadn't been for the determined effort of these two gentlemen," said Mr. Davies, "it would be very doubtful whether we should have embarked on this venture in Toronto. I should like to mention the names of these two gentlemen in particular. I should like to say, too, how well we have been received by the people of Toronto; how all the information possible has been placed before us; and how we have been assisted in every way."

"The whole project was opened up by our firm," said Mr. A. M. Russel, of the firm of Hugh Russel & Sons, Montreal. "We are agents in Canada for Baldwins, Ltd., and for a number of years, we have been advising them to locate out here, or it would be only a matter of time before the business they had established in Canada would be a thing of the past. We suggested that they should acquire the site of the British Forgings plant in Toronto, and establish a tin-plate and sheet industry, and manufacture there, thus recovering the business that was lost to the American manufacturers. Mr. Davies came out to Canada in April, and, in due course, the British Forgings plant was acquired." The final decision, Mr. Davies explained, was reached through two factors; the first, by the efforts of Mr. Cousins and Mr. Home-Smith in the purchase of the property; and, the second, through the sympathy of Sir Adam Beck. "Although we have not been able altogether to have Sir Adam meet our desires," said Mr. Beck, a namesake of the Hydro-knight, "still in our conference, we have been shown every consideration, and hope for the result."

"The attraction to us as a company to locate in Toronto," said Mr. Davies, "was this: Before the war we did a very considerable business in Canada, and, finding that the whole of this was being captured by the United States, it was natural that we should make an effort to restore it. What we're out for, in a few

words, is to meet the needs of the whole of Canada in tin-plate, lead-coated plates, and galvanized and black sheets.

"You can quite see the enormity of this plant, when you consider that the imports of these articles before the war into Canada were 50,000 tons of tin plates and 125,000 of black and galvanized sheets. To build that plant, you can see, will take a long time, but by next May we hope to be starting production." The foundations of the three shops, each 800 feet long, have already been begun; and, soon, there will be 2,200 men employed for a start.

"The first unit we have commenced upon," continued Mr. Davies, "will require 100,000 tons of steel per annum. Another industry that we find that Canada is lacking in is heavy steel castings. As we are very desirous that these heavy castings, which we shall require for the plant, we are already contemplating putting down, we are making arrangements to operate some of the electric steel furnaces to make these castings; otherwise we should have to go to the United States or to the Old Country for them."

"Reds" Like Canada.

All that remains of the Finnish Foreign Legion, which, under British leadership, fought the Germans on the Russian frontier, but would not fight the Bolsheviks because they were revolutionaries themselves, want to come to Canada. Away up in the Baltic are these would-be Canadian citizens, who helped the allies against the Teutons, but have been a problem ever since. These are strange allies since the legion was recruited from none other than former members of the Finnish Red Guard who were expelled from their country after the last change of Government there. Men without a country, they were formed into a foreign legion, 14,000 strong, and under British and Canadian officers did good work against the Germans, who tried to cross the Russian frontier to reach Murmansk. After the armistice, however, they refused to fight the Bolsheviks. They were all but Bolsheviks themselves. Through the efforts of Britain most of the legion was finally repatriated, but there was a certain element too steeped in revolutionary ideas for the Finnish Government to allow re-entry. They were blacklisted men. They were forwarded into details and placed under Lieut. F. S. Wetton, of Winnipeg, a Canadian who went out with the Siberian force as an officer in the Devonshires. Wetton protests they are not Bolsheviks, although a little radical in tendency. He says they are anxious to come to Canada, and he has made representations to the Dominion immigration authorities in that respect. However, it is scarcely likely that Canada will see the matter in the same light. Wetton's following are the very cream of Finnish revolutionism, Oskari Tokoi, former Prime Minister for Finland, being an N.C.O. and a number of other prominent wavers of the red flag ranking as mere privates.

"Autumn" or "Fall."

Both are correct, "autumn" being rather more classic and generally used in England, while "fall" is now distinctly American and more expressive in its reference to the time of falling leaves. In England, the autumn is still sometimes called "the fall of the leaf." An English writer says: "Fall is better on the merits than autumn, in every way; it is short, Saxon, picturesque; it reveals its derivation to everyone who uses it, not to the scholar only, like autumn; and we once had as good a right to it as the Americans, but we have chosen to let the right lapse and to use the word now in no better than larceny." But if "fall" is more expensive, "autumn" has sanction of long usage and classical approval. The poets all give it the preference. Different ones speak of "cool autumnal autumn," and "yellow autumn," weather with "nodding corn."

Prince an Indian Chief.

"Dawn of Day" is the latest distinctive title to be conferred upon the Prince of Wales, who was invested with a chieftainship in the Six Nations (Iroquois) in the course of five hours spent in Brantford. At the Mohawk chapel the prince signed the register which contains the signatures of his grandfather and great-uncle the Duke of Connaught. He was particularly interested in the Bible presented to the Six Nation Indians by Queen Anne. The women of the tribe requested that he convey to his royal mother the Queen an address from them. The prince unveiled a bronze tablet inscribed with names of the 36 members of the Six Nations who died overseas.

Meerschmann Housed.

Several houses in a Spanish town are built of meerschmann, a coarse variety of which is mined in the neighborhood.