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London, Ont., Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Canada Has Coal.

RIGHT NOW when the coal shortage is so acute for Canadians to face the fact that right in their own land they have coal reserves so great that the figures describing them simply baffle imagination.

Looking back over the reports of the World Geological Congress, which met in Canada in 1913, figures then presented—and these represented very careful estimates—showed the existing underground coal reserves to be 7,739,283,000,000 metric tons. Some of the leading deposits were:

United States	3,838,657,000,000
Canada	1,234,269,000,000
China	995,587,000,000
Germany	423,336,000,000
United Kingdom	189,533,000,000

Nearly all of the known coal of the world lies north of the equator. The statements of the Geological Congress above referred to giving to the southern hemisphere less than 5 per cent of the known coal reserve of the world, though in the opinion of experts this share of the southern hemisphere will be materially increased by further exploration and discoveries.

While the quantity of coal turned out from the mines of the United States since the beginning of coal mining a century ago is about 14,000,000,000 tons, it is estimated by the Geological Survey that approximately 95 per cent of the original supply is still available, while as above indicated, our known coal reserve is about 52 per cent of that of the entire world. Coal consumption in the United States averages, for the entire year, over one million tons per day.

The big problem for Canada, as far as soft or bituminous coal is concerned, is location and transportation. A glance at the map will show this. The great coal-bearing areas are in the extreme east and west, while the big manufacturing centres are in the middle and somewhat to the east. On the other hand, these coal-consuming centres of Canada are only a short distance from the fields of United States. It has been a clear case of convenience that Canada has come to rely to such an extent on United States coal resources.

Anthracite coal is a different proposition. Canada has not yet unearthed any great quantity of this, although some coal taken in Northern Alberta comes close to it.

Attempts have been made to turn bituminous coal into a domestic fuel, but these have not produced results. In a large way, we have dabbled in other experiments, but it has always been so easy to get United States coal that we have never, as a nation, taken the matter seriously enough to work it out to a successful issue. If we were to shiver for a whole winter we might look at it differently.

The Dollar Talks.

RESIDENTS of this district have learned from profitable experience what Dollar Day is, and what it stands for. London merchants have prepared for a remarkable Dollar Day on Thursday of this week.

The idea is not a new one in this district. It has come to be regarded as an outstanding merchandising event, and a good time to purchase. Merchants realize the obligations they take on themselves when they put on an event of this nature. They advertise certain lines of goods at special prices, and they are bound to live up to their announcements.

Right now is a good time to buy. There are large quantities of reputable goods on the market that have been placed there because certain makers and dealers have been forced to realize ready money.

Dollar Day is not a freak proposition. It is a real offer made by reliable London merchants, many of whom find at this season of the year they are carrying stock that they desire to turn into ready cash, in order to put them in a better position to go on with the fall and winter trade. The merchants themselves are solidly back of the day's offerings, and the dollar will do real service in London on Thursday.

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China Takes Its Medicine.

NEARLY a century ago—in the year 1827—THOMAS RICHARDSON COLLEGE, by a strange accident, was placed in a position to see the seething masses of humanity in China, unprovided with proper medical care, eking out an existence in an environment of disease. A ship's doctor had failed to report for duty, and in the emergency COLLEGE, then a medical student, was appointed as a substitute.

Pushing his way along the streets of a busy Chinese seaport, COLLEGE saw the need of the natives, and the rights stirred his soul, with the result that he resolved to devote his time and money to the relief of suffering.

Such was the awakening that brought about the founding of the first institution ever opened in China for the purpose of bringing the benefits of western medicine to the Chinese—the Macao Ophthalmic Hospital. The hospital thus established was the forerunner of the great adventure of medical missions, which represents one of the most beneficent gifts which the white man has ever offered to the most ancient civilized nation of the world.

Now that almost 100 years have passed since THOMAS COLLEGE opened his first hospital in China, the world may ask what has been the harvest of these years. Has modern medicine replaced the superstition and crude practice of the old Chinese physician? Has it provided assured diagnosis and scientific truth, with corresponding advances in fighting the battle for the health of China?

Although the medical forces of this nation are pitifully understaffed at present, the outlook is tremendously more hopeful than when COLLEGE strapped the crowded Chinese wharves. There are now about 1,500 fully-qualified western-trained physicians of both sexes laboring among the Chinese. This means that out of 120 sick persons in China who need competent medical help, only one obtains it.

Authoritative figures obtained from mission boards declare that up until 1921 western physicians are in touch with 0.8 per cent only of China's sick. That is to say, 392 out of every 1,000 sick people in that country have as yet no fully-qualified medical help.

At first resenting the invasion of their cities and villages by the western medical missionary, China has learned by results obtained during the

past few decades that the advent of modern medicine is to the best interests of the nation. Helpless against such epidemics of malaria, beriberi, dysentery, typhoid, tuberculosis, cholera and a host of tropical diseases, the native-born of Chinese cities have learned to rely on the medical missionary for relief.

China has recognized the situation, and in response has seized the opportunity to educate her people to cope with their needs. Medical colleges of that country, made possible by means of western hemisphere interest, are swarmed with youths anxious to become qualified to practice the medical profession and relieve their fellow-countrymen. Others are ever on the alert for the opportunity of attending universities and medical colleges in the United States, Canada and the British Isles.

The scarcely tolerant nation of years ago is now co-operating with her western hemisphere benefactors to make medical education possible in China, and the financial encouragement to these institutions is being annually augmented by grants from the Chinese federal and provincial governments.

The conversion of China to the ideals of modern medicine has been a slow one. Its story is unfolded in an interesting manner by Dr. HAROLD BALME, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., president of Shantung Christian University, Tsinan, China, in his recent book, "China and Modern Medicine."

In this volume Dr. BALME throws out a challenge to western civilization, which must be fruitful of results. Possessing the faculty of being able to set down his information in a manner that eliminates many of the technical medical terms, but does not detract from its value to the physician, Dr. BALME employs to good advantage, and tells the story of China's mobilization against disease during the past century.

The story is one replete with interest, and has only been made possible by the splendid co-operation of all toilers in this foreign field, regardless of their religious denomination.

Whoever would have thought of girls being expert swimmers 20 years ago? Yet today we have contests all over the continent, in which it is being demonstrated that girls are excellent swimmers. Imagine a 10-year-old girl swimming three and a half miles. With all their short skirts, paint and lipstick, the 1922 girl is developing some traits that used to be considered as the exclusive property of the sterner sex.

An interesting point comes up in the fire commissioner's court in Montreal, where it is urged that it should not be possible for people to make money out of a fire. The inference of the statement is very clear, viz., that there are cases where it pays to have a fire. The best way to deal with such a case is to have no insurance issued, but the thing that makes this impossible is that there are so many firms in the market anxious to take on risks.

Renfrew is having a merry little war because one of its merchants, I. E. PEDLOW, ex-M.P., refuses to close his place of business on Wednesday afternoon in accordance with a by-law passed by that municipality some time ago. This merchant also advertises the fact that his place is open for business several times in police court, and on the last instance was fined \$50 and costs, in spite of the fact that the case has been appealed to a higher court. The outcome of the case will be watched with interest, as in some minds there appears an element of doubt regarding the validity of bylaws forcing a half-holiday in the middle of the week.

NOAH'S POETRY

WHINERS.

Last week I met a friend of mine, the sweat was pourin' down his nose, no collar dangled on his neck, and he was mighty shy on clothes.

He said the weather that we had was just one blunderin' sort of joke, and if there wasn't soon a change he'd simply wizzle up and choke.

Humidity, he said, was fierce, it might do in some jungle clime, but as for him it made the sweat go tricklin' downward on his spine.

He longed to have a cooler day, with wind a-pippin' from the west, when he could don his clothes again and air a collar and a vest.

And then I met this bird today when wind was sweepin' down the street, with ozone puffin' round in blasts and smittin' both your dome and feet.

I thought this jay would have a song in praise of days what's cool and fresh, what stick new ginger in us all what roams about in human flesh.

But he was shiverin' in the sun, he poured his grouch out by the peck, while goose flesh sprung upon his jaw, and likewise camped upon his neck.

Oh, how I'd like to take his tribe if such a thing were right by law, and box 'em all upon the ear, and smite 'em firmly on the jaw.

But then if every day was right, and every night exceedin' fine, they'd simply rack their little brain for somethin' else on which to whine.

—NOAH.

LITTLE 'TISERS

About the time a man pays his last installment of taxes his pocketbook knows what was meant by the old song of putting the axe in the taxes.

A girl's club, it is reported, has quarters that are decorated with pistols and swords. It is possible that the girls like to have arms around them.

JUDGE GARY's address on "Business Ethics" is being mailed to the clergy all over the country. And the chances are that some bright parson may mail one back to the steel company.

A dentist in California has a radio set in his office. Now it is possible to sit in the chair and hear that old song "Oh, the Bitter Shame and Sorrow," as the professional man lays onto the molars.

Some people always have excellent advice. Right now we are handed the advice: "Don't get excited over the coal situation." Excellent. Just keep cool and after a while you'll be so cool you can easily freeze.

Financial Post: "If BRACKEN and Darcy have similar ideals regarding the public interest—and we believe they have—the businessmen of Winnipeg need have no fear that part of Portage avenue will be torn up to grow wheat."

After having LENINE poisoned, drowned, dying in a hospital and committing suicide, we are told that as soon as he can stand it there must be an operation on him. Seeing that he has come through all the other things so well, the saw-bones can sail in and do their durndest.

E. V. BUCHANAN, general manager of the public utilities commission in London, is back from the old country, and says he heard words of praise there for the park system of London, Ont. And yet there are plenty of people right in this city who have never taken the time to inspect and admire the parks at their very door.

What reason can there be, asks the *New York World*, for the money of the miners in Illinois being put up to "finance and erect the defense" of every union miner brought to trial for the massacre of non-union

EARLY DAYS IN WILLIAMS
By J. B. McLACHLAN, 322 High Park avenue, Toronto.

THERE lived, labored and died in the County of Middlesex a medical man, and as far back as my memory carries me I can remember him, for his practise as a physician extended to the township of Williams, sometimes on the blazed trail. He was the only doctor in that section of the country in those days, with the exception of an army doctor by the name of Walker, who lived near Hickory Corners in the township of Adelaide. I may be permitted to entitle him to be named the Canadian Dr. McClure, for he went on foot or rode his horse or drove his wheeled vehicle many miles, dispensing his medicine, often without fee or reward, going over all kinds of roads and no roads, in all kinds of weather, of which you will allow me to relate a few instances later on. To many of the pioneer settlers, as well as those of a later generation, the name of Dr. Hanson was a household word in the London district. The genial face and the kindly smile of the doctor "was worth a pot of money," as the Irishman would say, to a person in the grasp of a burning fever or agonizing with pain. He was, to the country west of and around London, what Dr. McClure was to the glen of Drumtochty, although he had no "hereditary connection." Yet I surmise that his father lived in the township of London, for the records of the crown lands show that in February, 1849, a person by the name of Hanson located 400 acres on the third concession in that township, and which included lot 26, which was afterward the doctor's home, about four miles west of London town. While Drumtochty lay in the hands of Dr. McClure, the London district was in the hands of Dr. Hanson, and while he had no neat hoies or treacherous bogs to cross, yet he had other obstacles peculiar to a new country to cope with, and, like Dr. McClure, "he did his best for the needs of every man, woman and child in that wild, straggling district, year in and year out, in the snow and in the heat, in the dark and in the light, without rest and without holiday, for forty years."

A RCHIBALD McLACHLAN, a cousin of my father's, and who lived in Kilworth at the time my parents lived in Lobo, called to see him in passing, and to whom I referred in my first letter. In 1849 he removed to Williams and settled on lot No. 1, west of the center road, 7th concession, shortly after was taken ill and was attended to by Dr. Hanson, who informed the family that he could do nothing for him as he was beyond human aid, and so died. At

25 YEARS AGO TODAY
HERE WE HAVE ITEMS OF LOCAL AND DISTRICT INTEREST AS RECORDED IN THE ADVERTISER OF 1897.

AUGUST 9, 1897.

A. Scoreaton & Co. advertise first fall shipment of carpets, priced as follows: Tapestry carpets, 40, 50, 60 and 65 cents per yard; Brussels carpets, 90 cents, \$1, \$1.10 and \$1.15 per yard; union carpets, 35, 40, 45 and 50 cents per yard; wool carpets, 65, 75 and 85 cents per yard.

Collector Campbell of London West has had great difficulty in collecting dog taxes. He has had six parties summoned for non-payment. The year's property taxes have already begun to come in.

There was a big rush for the special issue of Jubilee stamps at the postoffice this morning, and by 2 o'clock the supply was almost sold out. About 150 sets, including denominations from 1/4 to 50 cents, and

DR. BISHOP'S ADVICE

BEWARE OF DANDRUFF

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

OST of the bald-headed men you see in the front row at the musical comedy might not have been bald if they had taken pains to cure dandruff in earlier years. For numerous cases of baldness are due to dandruff.

There are two forms of dandruff. One is attended with scaling or crusts and drying of the scalp. In the other form, the scales unite with oil from the scalp and form a crust over the head. This is the form that causes baldness.

Dandruff is "catching" usually being spread by promiscuous use of the comb and brush.

Debility, constipation and other conditions that undermine the health are future causes of falling hair.

As baldness increases, dandruff lessens. The disease is one of early life, coming usually between the twentieth and thirtieth years. Both sexes lose their hair from dandruff, though women rarely become bald, as do men.

Hereditarily also has something to do with baldness. One does not inherit baldness, but an individual often inherits a weak-muscled scalp.

With men the shape of the hat has much to do with the shedding of hair. Stiff hats should be blocked to the exact shape of the owner's head, so as not to press too tightly at any one spot.

Scalp massage is effective in preventing baldness. It must be done at least once a day and two or three times will do no harm.

Grasp the scalp with the open hand and with firm pressure endeavor to gather up a handful in a bunch. Use first one hand for a few grabs and then the other. Keep it up for five minutes, going over the scalp thoroughly until the skin is in a warm glow.

READ YOUR CHARACTER
By Digby Phillips.

NO. 291—IS HE ROMANTIC?

You wonder whether he is romantic, perhaps. True, he always seems to say just the right thing and to act in just the right way. But as in the case of the flapper's idol on the screen, you wonder just what sort of a fellow he is down underneath it all. Has he a true sense of romance, or is all this "put on?"

Have you a bit of his handwriting? You can tell from that. In yesterday's article was given the negative test which you could apply in this case, the test for habitual insincerity. Here is the positive test.

First note whether or not he connects all the letters in a word. If he does he has one of those logical, matter-of-fact, "I'm from Missouri" sort of minds, which do not constitute fertile soil for the growth of romance, though no end of loyalty, sincerity and kindness may flourish there. Romance, that is to say, a well-developed sense of the romantic, is a thing which is characteristic of the intuitive type of mind. And the intuitive type of mind is indicated by the habit of not joining together all of the letters in a word.

If his letters are disconnected, then look for the "b" with the big lower loop, for this is a decided indication, when found in combination with the foregoing characteristic, of the poetical and romantically inclined type of mind.

Tomorrow—Uncovering Enthusiasm. (Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Company.)

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S word is CONGLOMERATE.

It's pronounced con-glom-er-ate, with accent on the second syllable. It means that which is gathered into a ball or mass, a collection, a heaped together accumulation.

It comes from Latin "conglomerare," to roll together.

It's used like this: "Critics of wide-open political primaries in the United States say recent tests have convinced in submission to the voters of vast conglomerates of names, from which the average man found it hard to make intelligent selections."

THE TIME THAT ARCHIBALD DIED, father was taken suddenly ill, and Dr. Hanson was sent for and got as far as Pettit street, and was informed that McLachlan was dead, and retraced his steps home. Fortunately father got better, and always considered that he was the doctor's debtor, but the generous Hanson never rendered his bill.

In 1857 my uncle, John Black, while on a business trip to Michigan, contracted scarlet fever, and got on his way home as far as Jones' tavern, 13 miles east of Sarnia, where he was forced to lay up and send word to his home in Strathroy. His wife immediately sent a doctor to Jones'. He pronounced his case incurable, and returned to Strathroy, reporting that his patient was dead. Dr. Hanson, who happened to be in the village, hearing that John Black was dead at once called on the other doctor and asked him if it was true, the report he heard. His reply was something to the effect: "He was not dead when I left, but he is by this time." Hanson asked him if he considered that was professional. If a reply were made it was of such a character that Hanson, knowing Black for so many years, took the trail for Jones', and found Black still alive, and on applying the usual remedies and hot baths with the desired effect, succeeded in getting him home in a few weeks, and he lived after the first doctor had him dead 47 years. The physicians of today, neither in town nor country, have little conception what those of 70 years ago had to endure in the practice of their profession in those pioneer days. Oft driving 20 or 30 miles, beginning with a buggy, leave it in the wood, make the next installment on horseback, tie the horse to a tree, fish up on foot; often wet and mud-bespattered from head to foot.

John L. Bray (Johnnie Bray, as he was familiarly called at home and even after he went to Chatham), whose parents lived in Adelaide village in 1857, was under instruction with Dr. Hanson, preparing to take a course in medicine, which he did, graduating, and soon after settling in Chatham, where for many years he practised his profession. He was a general favorite, especially in the field of games and sports; more especially was he an enthusiastic cricketer. His latter years were spent in Toronto, having been appointed registrar of the Ontario Medical Association, succeeding R. A. Payne, Esq., D.D., when he resigned, having accepted the portfolio of minister of education in the Whitney government. Johnnie Bray was Johnnie Bray first and last and always.

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CUNARD ANCHOR-DONALDSON
ANCHOR LINES

Canadian Services

CUNARD LINE.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

Aug. 19, Sept. 23, Oct. 21 Albania
Sept. 2, Sept. 30, Oct. 28 Tyrhenna
Sept. 16, Oct. 14, Nov. 11 Ausonia

MONTREAL TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND LONDON.

Aug. 5, Sept. 3, Oct. 12 Antonia
Aug. 26, Sept. 28, Nov. 4 Andania

ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE
MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 6 Saturnia
Aug. 31, Sept. 29, Oct. 27 Casandra

For rates of passage, freight and further particulars, apply to local agents.
THE ROBERT REID CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.
80 KING STREET EAST.

N. Y. and Boston Services

CUNARD LINE.

N. Y. TO QUEBEC TOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 3, Sept. 7, Oct. 5 Laconia
Aug. 17, Sept. 21, Oct. 19 Germania
Aug. 31, Sept. 28, Oct. 26 Scythia
*Also sails from Boston Sept. 1.

N. Y. TO CHERBOURG AND BOSTON—PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

Aug. 3, Sept. 9, Oct. 14 Saxonica
Aug. 31, Oct. 5 Caronia
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL—QUEENS TOWN.

Sept. 20, Oct. 18 Samaria

ANCHOR LINE

N. Y. TO GLASGOW (Via Merville)

Aug. 13, Sept. 16 Columbia
Aug. 27, Sept. 30, Oct. 3 Algeria
Sept. 21, Sept. 24, Oct. 7 City of London
Sept. 9, Oct. 7 Cameronia
BOSTON TO LONDON—LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Aug. 8 Elysia
*Cargo only to Glasgow.

N. Y. TO MEDITERRANEAN

Oct. 25 (Cruise) Tuscanica
Nov. 25 (Cruise) Scythia
Dec. 31 (Cruise) Tuscanica
Feb. 10 (Cruise) Caronia

PAPER

So simple an article yet so absolutely indispensable!

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LONDON BRANCH, 155 CARLING ST.

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The ideal toilet paper fixture. Used in leading hotels and in many private homes. Very economical. Ask your dealer.

The Biggest Dollar Day Yet. That's Barnard's Slogan For Thursday, Aug. 10

And here is a list of striking bargains selected for one day's selling—no further comment is necessary—the prices speak for themselves. Doors open at 9 a.m. No Phone Orders. Terms Cash.

1. \$8.00 Rich Cut Glass Berry Bowls	\$1
2. \$5.50 New Decorated Candlesticks	\$1
3. \$3.75 Fine Handled Cake Plates	\$1
4. \$4.25 Fine English Bon Bon Dishes	\$1
5. \$3.00 Polychrome Incense Burners	\$1
6. 50 Sterling Silver Baby Spoons	\$1
7. 10 English Napkin Rings, two for	\$1
8. Quill Pen Sets, values to \$4.00	\$1
9. Fine Berry Spoons, \$2.00 values	\$1
10. A1 quality Cold Meat Forks	\$1

SEE SOUTH SHOW WINDOW FOR THE BEST BARGAINS OF THE DAY.

EXTRA SPECIAL! 144 Guaranteed 14k Self-Filling Fountain Pens, made by makers of "Ideal."

EXTRA SPECIAL! 75 Alarm Clocks, all in good running order. Rush for these.

\$1.49 \$1.00

Discounts in all departments for one big day only. Fine Diamonds, Accurate Watches, Cut Glass, China, Silverware. Every department will contribute something of real interest. Doors open at 9 a.m.

BARNARD'S DIAMONDS and JEWELRY
399 RICHMOND.
SEE SHOW WINDOWS.

DOLLAR DAY