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A GREAT CANADIAN.

Dr. Crozier Has a Place in Intellectual Aristocracy.

Dr. John Beattie Crozier is a Canadian who has won his way by unaided merit to the highest ranks of Britain's intellectual aristocracy. On April 23, his seventieth birthday, he received a letter expressing warm appreciation of his "eminent services to British scholarship and speculation," and his "unselfish endeavors for human welfare," signed by Lord Morley, O.M., Lord Bryce, O.M., Mr. Frederic Harrison, Prof. Sir William Osler, Lt. Col. Sir Francis Younghusband, Mr. St. Leo Strachey, Dr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. H. W. Massingham, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Dr. John Clifford, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. J. A. Hobson, Mr. Arthur Sherwell, Mr. James F. Muirhead, Mr. G. P. Gooch, and Mr. Bailey Saunders. These are the names of leading public men, writers, physicians, scientists, editors, historians, social workers, and political economists. Few men have had so significant a tribute paid them in their lifetime as this spontaneous testimonial by Dr. Crozier's contemporaries.

Dr. Crozier was born in Galt in 1849, and graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1872 as a double medalist. He went to England in the same year to begin his career. His books were produced by immense industry, in the hours spared from the practice of his profession. His monumental work, "History of Intellectual Development on the Lines of Modern Evolution," begun in 1897 and completed in 1904, won him official recognition in the form of a pension from the civil list, which enabled him to devote more time to his literary labors. The titles of his volumes—"The Religion of the Future," "Civilization and Progress," "Lord Randolph Churchill: A Study of English Democracy," "My Own Life," "The Wheel of Wealth," "First Principles of Investment," and "Sociology as Applied to Practical Politics," show the versatility of his interests and the range of his research. He has recently lost his wife and his only son, the latter killed in the war. "I sit here desolate," he writes a Canadian friend, "except for kind friends who come in relays every afternoon to see me and talk." But he can look back upon a life of distinguished achievement, crowned by the praise of his fellow-workers.

Dr. Crozier tells a Canadian correspondent that he left Canada because "at that time our Canadians would have nothing but the imprimatur of London and the English—no colonial at any price!" Have Canadians altogether outlived this reproach? Is it not true to-day that they are reluctant to recognize or encourage native merit until it comes back with the hall-mark of London or New York? The number of Canadians of talent who have found it necessary to leave the country to find a field is not flattering to national pride.

Principal Says Farewell.

Sir William Peterson, who is retiring as principal of McGill University, after 24 years of service, to be succeeded by Sir Auckland Geddes, said farewell in a letter which was read at the annual convocation. "My colleagues in the administration and on the teaching staff know how greatly I have valued their co-operation and loyal support during those 24 years," said Sir William. "May the record of McGill in the next quarter of a century outshine and eclipse everything that has been accomplished in the past. In any case the friends of the university may rest assured that her progress and prosperity will always have a foremost place in my thoughts and affections."

The announcement from the Carnegie Foundation that a retiring allowance of \$4,000 had been voted to Sir William Peterson was received with gratification by every one connected with McGill. In his letter the secretary of the Carnegie Foundation said: "The executive committee in taking this action desired me to express to you, as best I might, their affectionate and kindly feeling, as well as to assure you in this official way of their appreciation of the magnificent services for civilization which you were able to do during the four hard years of war which have passed. The committee hope that there will be left for you many years of activity and influence in education and statesmanship such as can come only from a man of your ripe experience and knowledge."

Canada's Immigrants.

Canada's immigrants, 1900-16, numbered 4,141,111, of which only 1,168,282 were of British stock. "The 8,075,000 total population compiled in 1915 gave Canada 53 nationalities and 83 languages and dialects. In Winnipeg one-third of the male population is foreign, in Montreal one in seven, in Toronto one in ten. Rich Northern Ontario has a 45 non-Anglo-Saxon population, Manitoba 42 per cent., Alberta 40. In 1916, Saskatchewan had 647,855 people, of whom less than half spoke English."

These were but a few of the striking figures furnished the I. O. D. E. sessions when the national educational secretary, Mrs. G. Smith, stirred all to action in regard to Canada's melting pot. Very plainly did she point out that, unless this problem were solved, Canada's war sacrifices would have been naught.



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Wake up, Ontario!

Let the Referendum Battle-Cry Be
"No!" - "No!" - "No!" - "No!"

SINCE the announcement in the Legislature last spring that a Referendum on the Ontario Temperance Act would be taken this fall, the different temperance organizations of the province of Ontario have met together to consider what attitude they should take. The result has been the formation of the Ontario Referendum Committee, which comprises representatives from the organized temperance forces of the province and the temperance sentiment of the province outside of these organizations. The new Committee will conduct the Campaign. We are asking the voters of Ontario to vote "No" to all questions submitted on the ballot.

The Referendum Ballot AND HOW TO VOTE

	Yes	No
1. Are you in favor of the repeal of THE ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT?		X
2. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one hundredths per cent. alcohol weight measure through Government agencies and amendments to THE ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT to permit such sale?		X
3. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one hundredths per cent. alcohol weight measure in standard hotels in local municipalities that by a majority vote favor such sale, and amendments to THE ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT to permit such sale?		X
4. Are you in favor of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies and amendments to THE ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT to permit such sale?		X

By the Ontario Temperance Act, sale and distribution of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes within the province were prohibited. For practically three years the province has experienced the good effects of this law. Its repeal would be a calamity. Any of the amendments would spoil it.

For the Temperance forces to win they must secure four "No" majorities. That is, a majority for "No" on EVERY question. The Temperance forces will be

defeated if there is a majority for "Yes" on any of the questions. You must mark an X after each of the four questions, or your ballot is counted as spoiled.

A century of temperance progress in this province is at stake in the coming Referendum. The Ontario Referendum Committee earnestly and respectfully ask you to mark your X in the "No" column after each and every question, as indicated in the sample ballot reproduced herewith.

Ontario Referendum Committee

JOHN MACDONALD
Chairman

D. A. DUNLAP
Treasurer

ANDREW S. GRANT
Vice-Chairman and Secretary
(501 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto)