

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 2.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

NO. 20.

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

The Bowes Co. Ltd Of Toronto

Have purchased the Roller Rink at Waterdown, (the machinery is installed) and are now open to receive No. 1, 2, 3 and Jam apples. Will pay highest market prices.

This plant will be one of the largest in the district, and we trust the people of this vicinity will give it their liberal support.

Stetler & Nicholson
MANAGERS

Willard's Choice Fork Dipped Chocolates

We are just opening up the largest consignment of Bulk Chocolates ever shipped to Waterdown direct from the factory.

Regular prices 60c to 75c a pound.

The Assortment Includes

RASPBERRY JELLY	PEANUT ROCK
STRAWBERRY JELLY	PEANUT CHIP
ALMOND ROCK	FRUITENA
TID BITS	FIG PATTIES
CHERRY CENTERS	SNOW BALL
STRAWBERRY	LEMON
RASPBERRY	COCOANUT
WHIPPED CREAM	VANILLA
PEPPERMINT	HONEY

Watch our windows and show cases for special Saturday bargains. Prices will range from 43c to 59c per pound.

W. H. CUMMINS

Druggist & Stationer

Phone 152

Waterdown

The Coal of the World

Canada Stands High But United States Comes First.

The "coal reserve" of the United States—by which is meant the estimated amount of coal underground—is, according to figures presented by the International Geological Congress of 1913, about twenty times as much as that of Great Britain, and practically half that of the entire world. This is the estimate of coal reserves of the principal countries given in metric tons (2,200 pounds):—

United States . . .	3,486,361,000,000
Canada	1,234,269,000,000
China	995,587,000,000
Germany (1913) . . .	423,356,000,000
Great Britain . . .	189,533,000,000
Siberia	173,879,000,000
Australia	165,572,000,000
India	79,001,000,000
Russia	60,160,000,000
Austria	53,878,000,000
Colombia	27,000,000,000
Indo-China	20,000,000,000
France (1913) . . .	17,583,000,000

Following is the estimated available coal supply of the United States (in short tons), as given by the United States Geological Survey:—

North Dakota	697,921,200,000
Wyoming	670,555,100,000
Montana	381,638,800,000
Colorado	317,589,600,000
Illinois	199,951,500,000
New Mexico	191,777,900,000
West Virginia	150,363,600,000
Pennsylvania	124,627,000,000
Kentucky	123,015,000,000
Ohio	92,943,900,000
Utah	88,294,000,000
Missouri	83,820,000,000
Alabama	67,200,000,000
Washington	63,776,400,000
Oklahoma	54,882,300,000
Indiana	52,673,500,000

The United States seems likely to become the chief coal exporting country of the world. In the year immediately preceding the war, the United States ranked third in coal exportation. Great Britain being first with 74,000,000 tons, Germany second with 35,000,000, the United States 22,000,000, Belgium 6,000,000, Japan 4,000,000, South Africa a little more than 2,000,000 and Canada and Australia about 2,000,000 each. This showed a grand total of 160,000,000 tons of coal moving in export in the world as a necessity of international trade.

Reports from Great Britain, formerly the world's chief coal exporter, indicate that her exports of coal in the year ending in June are about one-half that of the year preceding the war, while the coal exports of the United States have increased meantime more than 25 per cent, according to a bulletin from the National City Bank of New York. Great Britain fell from 73,400,000 tons in 1913 to 37,000,000 in the twelve months ending in June, 1919, while the coal exports of the United States, which were a little more than 10,000,000 tons in the fiscal year of 1914, were nearly 26,000,000 in the fiscal year 1918. Great Britain will do well to supply her own home consumption this year and have 20,000,000 tons for export.

Germany lost a percentage of her coal area by the peace treaty, and under the peace terms she must supply a large amount of coal to France, and she will have but a small amount, if any, coal for exportation.

With this fall off of more than half in the power of British coal exportation, the elimination of Germany as a coal exporter (except to France), and the extremely small quantity which any other country can this year export it seems clear that the United States will take its place at the head of the list of coal exporting countries. Even through the fall off in the last year in the coal production in the country, due to the return to Europe of so many aliens who were miners, may continue for a brief period, it is believed the United States will retain first place in coal exportation, for the reason that more than one-half of her output is mined with machinery, as against about one-fifth mined by machine methods in Great Britain.

Our Timber.

At the conference of the Canadian Forestry Association held at Montreal, it was resolved that permission be obtained to make an accurate survey of all standing timber in Canada, showing the various kinds of lumber and its quality, location and accessibility, together with available means of transport to the nearest market, also a report of all cut-over lands which are suitable only for forest growth, with the extent and situation of same. This information, it is considered, would be of the utmost value, not only to lumber operators, but to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, enabling them to develop to the full extent a permanent forest policy which would have the effect of conserving the great natural resources contained in Canada's forests.

Canada's Trade

Figures Must Be Altered to Restore Value of Dollar.

Canadian trade statistics for the first half of the calendar year appear to indicate that while the adverse balance in trade with the United States is still unfortunately large conditions in this respect are at any rate better than they were in the corresponding period of 1918. That is, Canada has been selling a greater value of goods to the United States, and importing a less value. There has been a marked falling off in exports as well as imports since March, however, the decline in imports being perhaps due to the high rate of exchange, which has led to the cancellation of many orders. The figures from Ottawa follow:—

	IMPORTS.	
	1918.	1919.
January	\$47,624,700	\$59,431,482
February	41,185,814	52,255,909
March	70,570,794	56,557,492
April	66,934,076	43,071,213
May	78,266,622	58,083,040
June	70,597,035	61,236,510

\$375,179,041 \$330,635,646

EXPORTS.

	EXPORTS.	
	1918.	1919.
January	\$26,681,092	\$38,836,250
February	22,795,703	32,357,038
March	37,111,492	37,086,020
April	26,459,118	23,625,004
May	36,784,057	35,179,067
June	39,834,229	29,383,659

\$189,665,691 \$196,467,038

From these figures it will be seen that the adverse balance of trade against Canada the first half of 1918 was \$185,513,350, while for the corresponding period of this year it was \$134,168,608. The balance must be still further reduced if the value of the Canadian dollar is to be restored. The discouraging feature of this year's trade is the falling off in exports since March. Canada must produce more—not only enough to supply her own people, but to afford a larger surplus for sale abroad.

Canada's Credit.

Canada's credit stands high. A reputation for sound financial methods during the war has been of inestimable benefit to the Dominion. Behind this stands also the realization of her immense natural resources and the fact that on the North American continent she is almost the sole remaining outlet for new settlement on a large scale. Within the new decade or two she will probably receive millions of the best class of immigrants, and these will make her per capita burdens light. The net public debt of Canada stands to-day at 1,500 million dollars. Seventy-five per cent. of it is due to Canadians. Weighed against her natural resources it is not heavy. It must also be taken into account that among her other assets Canada now owns and operates 14,000 miles of railway.

Branch of Corn Club at Portage La Prairie

Portage La Prairie, Manitoba can now boast of having a branch of the Corn Club. The membership of the club now numbers 150, with good prospects of a substantial increase. The members are all tried men, and thoroughly conversant with the art of growing corn. A sample of the corn grown on their extensive Club farm was received here last week, and it was truly a fine one, some of the cobs measuring 17 and 18 inches.

The fame of the Corn Club, which had its origin in Waterdown, now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and daily the Head Office here is in receipt of letters from points in Manitoba and British Columbia requesting that application blanks for membership be sent them.

The Portage club, we understand will be an extensive exhibitor at the approaching Fall Fair to be held there next month. The following are the officers of the Portage branch: J. S. Brent, Pres.; Chas. Brown, Vice Pres.; Fred Metzger, Secretary; E. Greene, Treas.

Greenville

Gilbert Clark and his sister, Mrs. I. Thornton, of New Ontario, is visiting their father, Jas. Clark.

Miss Martha Clark is spending her vacation in Muskoka.

Mr. Walker Spent the week end in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter spent Sunday at Chas. Rayners.

The School Fair will be held at Greenville on Wednesday, Oct. 1st.

Mrs. Carey and little grand-daughter spent Sunday at J. N. Tunis

"Yus," said Bill the Coster, "it were superstition as made me marry my missus."

"How's that?" inquired his friend.

"Why, it were a toss-up 'tween her and Mary Jane. One day I was thinking which of 'em to have—Mary Jane or Anna—when, as I was walking along, I saw a cigar lying on the ground, so I picked it up, and blowed it if it didn't say on it 'Havanna,' so I had her."

FIRE PREVENTION DAY, OCTOBER 9th

Prevent Fires

In Your Home

By removing all Rubbish and Litter. Have your furnace and stove pipes in proper condition. Properly installed Lightning Rods are more than 99% efficient.

In Your Factory and Shop

By removing oily waste and other fire menaces. Prohibit smoking on the premises. Cleanliness, order and forethought are important factors in reducing fire waste. Provide better and more systematic inspection and watchman service and also more efficient fire-fighting equipment.

In Your Office

Do not leave lighted cigars, or cigarettes where they may start a fire. Do not throw a lighted match into the waste-paper basket.

In Your School

By teaching the children the danger of Fire. Before leaving each night see that there can be no overheated stoves or furnace. Teach the children not to play with matches.

In Your Church

Have chimneys properly cleaned out before starting your furnace. Never put on an extra fire except when someone is on hand to attend to it.

ONTARIO FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE, INC.

Affiliated with Ontario Fire Marshal's Office, Department of Attorney-General, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

GEORGE F. LEWIS, Sec.-Treas.