

# The Waterdown Review

VOL. 1.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY MARCH, 20, 1919

NO. 45.

## NOTICE

I have secured the Agency for Ford parts for this district and in future will have a full line of all Ford repairs at lowest prices.

When in need of repairs call and see us.

Gallagher's Hardware  
Waterdown

## Young Baby Chicks

Are arriving these days in our local poultry pens, and the first problem of importance to Poultrymen, is to secure the best feed obtainable—one that is specially adopted for very young chicks suitable for their small digestive organs and will not cause diarrhoea which is so common with young chicks.

We have a shipment arriving this week of

## Jenkins' Royal Purple Baby Chick Feed

The best Chick feed on the market prepared from thoroughly Kiln-dried grains and seeds. Get a package at once, and start young brood right.

W. H. CUMMINS  
Druggist

Phone 152

Waterdown

## Village Council Meeting

Pursuant to adjournment, the Village Council met Monday, March 10, at 8 p.m.

Reeve Davies in the chair and other members all present. The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were received: One from the secretary of Hydro-Electric Association, stating the time of the next meeting of the association. One from Waterloo Mutual Insurance Co. re premium of insurance on Council Chambers.

An application for the position of Constable for the Village of Waterdown from Mr. A. J. Lovejoy.

A deputation was present from the Women's Institute, consisting of Mrs. (D.) J. O. McGregor and Mrs. W. A. Drummond, asking for the use of the Village Hall in which to hold the meetings of the Women's Institute.

Moved by Councillor J. W. Griffin and seconded by Councillor R. Smith that the ladies of the Women's Institute be granted the free use of the Village Hall in which to hold their meetings during 1919.

Moved by Councillor J. C. Langford and seconded by Councillor Griffin, that the Billiard Room Licenses be renewed to Messrs Alton and Metzger on the same terms as last year, viz: \$10 for the first table and \$5 for each additional table.

Moved by Councillor J. V. Markle, seconded by Councillor R. Smith that the Reeve be authorized to issue his cheque to pay all bills or accounts passed at this meeting. The following were passed:

To Geo. S. Potts, 3 months' salary as constable, to March 31, 1919, \$19; also 3 months as bellringer, \$15; total \$25.

To J. C. Medlar, clerk, for first quarter salary, \$37.50.

To Waterloo Fire Ins. Co. insurance on Bell House \$13.

To Wm. Attridge, Sec. High School Board \$400.

To S. Gallagher for rent of auto to take entertainers to Hamilton after soldiers Welcome Home celebration \$5.85.

To Mr. Langford for rent of rink for celebration \$10.

On motion the council adjourned to meet on Monday, April 14th.

## Death of Miss Ethel Flatt

The death of Miss Ethel O. B. Flatt, of pneumonia, at Millgrove on Wednesday morning, March 19th, was a painful shock to the many friends of that popular young lady. She was the eldest daughter of Robert Flatt of Millgrove, and was in her 25th year at the time of her death. Deceased was at one time a teacher in the Public school here, and up to a short time ago had been teaching at the Plain's school. The funeral will take place Friday, Mar. 21st at 2 o'clock to Millgrove cemetery.

## High School Examinations

Form II—History

D. Cooper 92, J. Organ 87, B. Facey 87, G. Eaton 85, H. Radford 83, E. Robson 80, D. Freeman 80, H. Jerome 75, A. Thompson 75, H. Slater 71, G. Gamble 71, F. Smith 66, M. Feilde 66, L. Slater 63, H. Markle 60, C. McGuire 60, R. Spence 60, M. Fretwell 59, E. Nicholson 58, I. Mills 55, M. Langton 51, G. Mitchell 43, E. Greene 42.

Form I—Literature

A. Crusoe 93, O. Garland 90, L. Roberts 88, D. Hopecott 88, A. Harris 85, G. Maxwell 84, R. Allen 81, G. Prudham 81, L. Richards 78, H. Slater 78, T. Shaidle 73, H. Sheppard 70, C. Attridge 70, G. Best 68, G. Rutledge 66, N. Langton 61, J. Sheppard 59, E. Langton 56, V. Sheppard.

## A Presentation

A very pleasing event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Prudham on Friday afternoon, March 14th, when the district representatives of the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., completely surprised them by calling at their home and presenting them with a very handsome cabinet of silver and the following address, which was read by Mr. Geo. H. Horning of Ancaster:

"After serving the Massey-Harris Company for 45 years and have now decided to retire, owing to the state of your health, the undersigned can assure you that your standing with the Company, the Agents and your Customers has been always high, and we know that your name will live and your footprints remain in the Sands of Time in the vicinity of Waterdown during the present and the next unborn generations. It will be a consolation for you to be able to look back at the end of the race and know you have a clear conscience, that you have dealt fairly between the Company and your Customers, and that no customer can truthfully say you have not given him the full measure. We can also assure you, Mrs. Prudham, that we know you have always done your part in helping the business along; you were at all times ready to extend a helping hand to assist your worthy partner in life. The Customers all say you both are a great combination. Now, at the sunset of your business hours, we thought that we would call at your home to show we realize it means a great change for you to sever your connection with us and the Company, and now at your retiring we will ask you both to accept this cabinet of silver, and when you use them you will remember the many happy hours we have spent together. We humbly pray that you both may enjoy the best of health and happiness for many years to come, and when life's battles are over you both may be prepared to enter into that Home on High prepared without hands, eternal in the heavens."

Signed—R. Armitage, C. W. DeWitt, Geo. H. Horning, Benj. Hunt, W. M. Mark, C. E. Sparks, S. J. Brown, F. Hamilton, W. H. Brown, W. S. Wisocki, James Henning.

Dated at Waterdown this 14th day of March, 1919.

Mr. C. W. DeWitt then presented Mr. and Mrs. Prudham with the cabinet of silver. Mr. Prudham made a very suitable reply. The chairman of the occasion, Mr. Armitage, called on several for speeches and toasts, the time being interspersed with selections on the Victrola, after which Mrs. Prudham, in her usual cheery and hospitable manner, served refreshments.

Canadians must save, if they are to pass safely through the financial and industrial conditions following the war. They must save just as carefully as they did when the Germans were hammering at the gates of Amlens. The government has made his profitable through its War Savings Plan, which gives good returns.

The Great War has changed very much our conceptions of national finance. Before its outbreak the impression that prevailed was that through borrowing abroad capital could be raised for development purposes. Consequently the need of saving was ignored.

But even borrowing implies that someone saves, so that in the pre-war days Canadians, instead of supplying their own needed capital, were really drawing on the savings of people abroad. This they can do no longer.

The War Savings Plan is a convenient and easy method for gathering up the surplus money of Canadians and placing it at the disposal of the government for five years. A person pays \$4.00 for a War Savings Stamp—he can buy as many as he likes—and for this the government pays \$5.00 in January, 1924.

## Can Supply Fish

Newfoundland Desires Markets In Old Country.

Dr. Lloyd, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, presided at a luncheon which was given at the Russell Hotel, London, England, by the North Atlantic Fisheries Co., to inaugurate the first shipment of chilled fish from Newfoundland. The menu included salmon, caplin, turbot, haddock and cod, which had recently been brought over from Newfoundland.

The chairman said that, owing to the war, Newfoundland had been badly handicapped in regard to her fish and oil products. The Harnsworths had had two steamers carrying paper and pulp products to Great Britain, but these had been taken away for other purposes, which meant that their company had been running at a loss, which was not particularly good for the company or for Newfoundland. For four years, therefore, Newfoundland had practically been excluded from the British markets, while Norway and Iceland had received preferential treatment. They asked, for instance, that Britain would regard their products—their fishstuffs—as worthy of acceptance. At present there was a period of transition and difficulty all over the world with regard to foodstuffs and shipping, and if aid could be given by the Government to Newfoundland it was only what was due to them for the little bit they had done in the war.

Lord Morris, former Prime Minister of Newfoundland, said that the fisheries of the island were more valuable than the gold mines of Peru. It was the first time in the history of the colony that they had sent any chilled fish out of the country. If they did away with the old method of cold storage, the fisherman would be able to deal with three times the quantity without the cost of curing and salting. For years he had been advocating this method, but he had found it very difficult to get people to take up these new ideas. The fish that had been brought over for that luncheon had been brought largely owing to the efforts of Major Green, who during the war had been in charge of the department for bringing over Canadian fish for the Canadian army. Mr. Harnsworth and others present had been most sympathetic and interested in the matter.

Sir Edgar Bowring congratulated Lord Morris on what he had done to expand the fishery trade of Newfoundland. There was, he said, a very large outlook for that trade, especially now that it had been proved that fresh fish could be brought over. Newfoundland had attained a wonderful state of prosperity, and that position was likely to be maintained, judging from the tremendous quantity of fish of all sorts that abounded in her waters.

Mr. Moreton Frewen said he believed that the food problem of Great Britain could be solved by the ocean. Unless they ate much more fish and much less meat they would arrive at a parlous predicament. The Resources Commission were negotiating for the development of their fisheries, but they had come across a very strong prejudice in the case of Ireland and Scotland, who did not wish to centralize their fisheries. Never was there a greater mistake. If they only cultivated the waters and spent money with intelligence, the food supply would no longer present any problem. He believed that the consumption of fish could be increased from 1½ ounces per head per day to seven ounces, whereas the present average consumption of meat was 7½ ounces per day. If they thus brought down the quantity of meat consumed to four ounces daily, and gave the state a penny a pound for cold storage, they would get sufficient money to pay the navy estimates.

Sir William Goode promised to bring to the notice of the authorities the question of supplying chilled fish.

## Largest Aircraft Owner

The entire aircraft equipment provided by Great Britain at a cost of more than \$10,000,000 for training Canadian aviators in the Dominion during the war, has been bought from the British Government by Roy U. Conger, a New York business man. One use to which the equipment would be put, it was said, was immediate development of commercial airplane routes in Canada.

The deal was closed in Toronto when Mr. Conger, a nephew of E. H. Conger, U. S. Minister to China at the time of the Boxer rebellion, handed a certified cheque to Sir Joseph Flavelle, representing the British Ministry of Munitions, and Director Morrow, of the Imperial Aircraft Board. Through the transaction, Mr. Conger becomes the greatest individual owner of airplanes and airplane equipment in the world, while it is said that only Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States own more machines.