

The Waterdown Review

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WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1919

NO. 18.

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

SPICES

Catsup Flavors Pickle Mixtures

We have a complete new fresh stock of the above goods at our store this week.

These goods are the best obtainable, fresh and full flavored.

Our prices, considering the quality, is very moderate.

Ladies wishing the best results with their Pickles, Catsups, Sauces, etc. will do well to buy their requirements at our store.

W. H. CUMMINS

Druggist & Stationer

Phone 152

Waterdown

Flax Industry in Canada

CANADIAN farmers are being encouraged by the Department of Agriculture to engage increasingly in the growing of flax, and while last year there were only some 18,000 to 20,000 acres put under cultivation in the whole of Canada, it showed considerable strides when compared with five years ago, when there were only 2,000 acres under cultivation. While a certain amount of twine and thread has been manufactured it cannot be said that there is any flax industry in Canada or that thread or yarns have been made in any considerable quantities. Last winter a mill was started at Guelph, where the flax was spun into yarn, which in turn was made into table linen, the output in the mill, however, not being large. During the war, owing to the great demand for flax seed, the Canadian crop was shipped to Ireland, and this year the same course will be pursued. Up to this period most of the products from the Canadian farms were shipped to the United States.

The Canadian Government is encouraging farmers to go in more extensively for the growing of fibre flax, and with this end in view they are promised a fixed price for their crop. It might also be mentioned here that with the same purpose in view the Government has offered a bounty running from two cents to nine cents a pound, which bounty is paid to the spinner for the production of the finished yarn.

Some time back the Government instructed Dr. Grisdale, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, to investigate the subject of the growth of flax for fibre production, both in Canada and the United States. After visiting various points in the latter country, Dr. Grisdale paid a visit to the Fraleigh Flax Mills at Forest, Ontario. He found that Mr. Fraleigh handled about 500 acres of flax each year. The seed, he said, was originally imported from Russia or Belgium, but is now grown almost entirely in Canada, the Canadian seed being found superior to the imported article when it has become acclimatized. The pulling of the flax is done by boys and girls and it is dried and thrashed before being retted or "retted." The retting is done, as a general rule, by spreading the flax thinly on the grass and turning it at intervals. The result of this retting is a tow, some of which is suitable for twines and other fibre purposes. It might be here mentioned that in strength Canadian flax has repeatedly been declared equal to the better grades of Irish flax, while the finer yarns have also won a considerable reputation. Another method of retting is by means of tanks, but much depends upon the character of the water whether this process is advisable or not.

In summing up his impressions, Dr. Grisdale expressed the opinion that the flax industry in Canada was in the hands of a few people, and, owing to the fact of the profitable nature of flax growing, he considered that it was wise to encourage the greater growth of the industry in this country. Enumerating the sources of the profit of the crop, he said they were seed (cattle feed, oil), fibre for textile or cord-making purposes, tow for upholstering purposes, coarse broken straw for packing, and cheap upholstering, chaff for cattle feed, and residues for fertilizers. Dr. Grisdale has made a number of valuable recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture which should have the effect of greatly helping the industry. Among the recommendations was one for the establishment on the Experimental Farm at Ottawa of a complete plant for all the operations in connection with the production of fibre for flax.

To very shortly trace the history of the flax industry in Canada: The first flax mill was established at Doon, Ontario, in 1865, although it should be mentioned that the French-Canadians have always included a certain amount of flax in their crops. These increased until about 30 years ago there were some 100 mills in Ontario, but they had dwindled down to an almost negligible quantity at the time of the outbreak of the war, which, however, acted as a strong incentive to the industry. There are probably now between 40 and 50 mills in Canada.

The flax plant has a long, thin stem with narrow leaves, and bears sometimes a blue and sometimes a white flower. The fibre, to which the flax plant owes its value, is near the outside of the stem. It will grow practically in any soil which is suitable for other crops, and where there is no danger from drought. The most suitable places in Canada for its growth are western, British Colum-

bia, southwestern Ontario, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the Maritime Provinces. It is harvested by being pulled up by the roots, a not difficult process, as flax has a very slender hold of the ground. When the seeds have been threshed out of it the straw is then retted, the object of this process being the easy separation of the fibre from the rest of the stem. The final process is termed scutching, which is the separation of the fibre from the woody core.

A flax plant was recently equipped in Regina, Saskatchewan, by the Federal Government, which is now in operation for the extraction of the fibres from the flax straw. After this treatment the product is to be sent to Ontario, for experiments in spinning, the mills selected being situated at Kitchener.

Vancouver to Mexico.

The Mexican Consul in Vancouver has announced that the regular marine freight between Vancouver and Mexican and South American ports will be established. There will be a sailing every two months.

Pine Needles as Playthings.

In the beautiful and cleanly needles of the pine, the children had an unlimited supply for the manufacture of toys, writes Alice Morse Earle, in her "Child Life in Colonial Days." Pretty necklaces could be made for personal adornment, resembling in miniature the fringed bark garments of the South Sea Islanders, and tiny brooms for dolls' houses. A thickly-growing cluster of needles was called "a lady." When her petticoats were carefully trimmed she could be placed upright on a sheet of paper, and by softly blowing upon it could be made to dance. A winter's amusement was furnished by gathering and storing the pitch-pine cones and hearing them snap open in the house.

Prolific Breed of Fish.

Everybody seems fed up with restriction, and the last straw seemed to have been reached when the flat went forth that our gas was to be rationed.

But such a decree would have few terrors for the inhabitants of British Columbia, who possess a prolific breed of fish, which not only supplies them generously with food, but saves them the cost of electric light, gas, and candles.

It is a species of smelt, and when dried you either eat him or light him. The fish is full of oil, and can easily be adapted to any form of candle-stick. The dried fish is stuck tail uppermost in the receptacle, and when a light is applied it burns with a power which puts an ordinary dip in the shade.

The oil, too, is spoken of as being as efficacious as cod-liver oil, while it is infinitely more palatable.

Useless Information.

We always devour all the statistics we can find, says an exchange. They are wonderful. Listen:

If all the phonograph records made in one year were thrown from the top of Brock's Monument they would break.

It would take four men some time to lick all the postage stamps made in Ottawa in one year, but we don't know just how long.

If all the telephone conversations from corner drug stores in one year could be recorded on a phonograph, nobody could listen to them.

A mule can climb to the top of Mt. Popocatepetl in five days. He can descend in five seconds.

If all the doughnuts made by the Salvation Army could be linked together in one chain, they would reach from Paris to Somewhere in France.

A Russian inventor has developed a method of making felt boots and knit goods from dog hair.

Winners Again

After a hard fought and well contested game, the Juniors again proved superior to the Flamboro Centre team. Both teams indulged in a batting feast, Waterdown's infield playing like a sieve. Following is the results by innings.

Waterdown— 06060111x—15
Flamboro Centre— 122104003—13
Batteries—Featherston-Slater. Payne-Baker
Umpire: C. S. Burns.

N. Hasselfelt featured at s. s. for Flamboro.

Nicholson's running catches were classy.

Waterdown's infield needs shaking up.

Langton's bat was again in evidence.

O'Toole-Ray Wedding

St. Thomas Roman Catholic church was the scene of a very happy event in Wednesday morning last, when Miss Mamie, second daughter of Reeve Peter and Mrs. Ray, was united in marriage to Mr. Maurice D. O'Toole of Hamilton. A large number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Father Becker, rector of the parish.

The interior of the church was tastefully decorated with very choice flowers, and when the fair bride entered the church on the arm of her father and took her place beside the waiting groom at the Altar, the scene indeed was one of grandeur, and one well befitting such a happy occasion.

The bride looked lovely in a gown of white satin with lace and pearl trimmings, and wearing the customary bridal veil. She carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Miss Annie Crane, cousin of the bride, wearing a lovely dress of orchid crepe de chine and carrying a bouquet of sweet peas, acted as bridesmaid. The groom was assisted by his brother, Mr. Vincent O'Toole, of Hamilton. Miss Vera Duffy presided at the organ and was assisted by her sister Grace on the violin, played the wedding march. Mr. Willmout, of Hamilton, sang "O Salutarious" very acceptably during the celebration of the Mass, and "Ave Maria" during the signing of register. Mr. Edward Ray acted as usher.

At the conclusion of the ceremony and after the young couple had received the hearty congratulations of assembled relatives and friends, an adjournment was made to the home of the bride's parents where a sumptuous wedding dinner was served. Congratulatory speeches were made by a number of the guests present, the one to the bride being ably responded to by the groom.

The grooms present to his bride was a handsome onyx ring set with pearls and diamonds, to the bridesmaid, gold ear-rings; to the groomsmen, gold cuff links; to the organist gold rosary; to the violinist, gold pendant.

The happy couple left shortly afterwards for Buffalo, Rochester and other eastern points, and on their return will reside in Hamilton.

The fair bride was one of our sweetest and most popular young ladies, and has a host of friends here who will wish them a long and happy married life. The Review also joins in extending hearty congratulations.

Village Council Meeting

The Village Council met in the Bell house last Monday evening at 8 o'clock, the Reeve and Councillors Markle, Langford and Smith present. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the following accounts and bills were passed and ordered paid.

Municipal Ward for supplies \$3.45
3 mos. salary of Clerk..... \$37.50
3 mos. salary of Bellringer... \$15.00
C. P. McGregor, expenses attending Radial Railway meetings at Guelph and Toronto \$6.20

To the Public School Board the \$55,000 Debenture at 99 with accrued interest.

It was moved by J. C. Langford and seconded by J. V. Markle that the Council authorize the Clerk to have the necessary By-law prepared to comply with the request of the Waterdown Public School Board of S. S. No. 3 for the issuing of Debentures for the sum of \$20,000 over the whole School Section No. 3 East Flamboro and Waterdown, the By-law to be prepared and submitted to the East Flamboro Council on the basis of agreement entered into on April 7th, 1919; the said Debentures to be payable in from one to twenty years in equal annual instalments with interest at 5 1/4%.

On motion the council adjourned to Monday, Oct. 13th.