

## Gordon & Son

LADIES and GENTS

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We have a good line of  
Never Fade Blue Indigo  
Serges and Worsteds.

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WATERDOWN

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## FOR Confectionery Cakes and Pies

Granulated Sugar  
Yellow Sugar  
Aunt Jemima  
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Robin Hood  
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Big-6 Cereal Food  
McCormick's Jersey  
Cream Sodas  
Red Rose and  
Salada Tea  
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WE SELL  
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Fresh Every Day

AGENT FOR

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LAUNDRY

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## Carlisle

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Lambier and Miss Charity were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Le-Messurier over the week end.

On Friday last the Girls' Club held a party at the home of Mr. Geo. Smalls, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

Mr. Harry Young has been spending a few days at the home of Mrs. Parsonage, visiting his sister, Mrs. Morrow.

We are glad to welcome back again Jack Gray, another of Carlisle's soldier boys.

The church choir was entertained at the parsonage on Saturday evening last.

"The Gleaners" held their first meeting at the home of Mrs. Tudor Eaton, Thursday, Feb. 27th. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. A. M. Tansley, Thursday, Mar. 27th.

The Glee Club purpose giving an entertainment, March 17th. We believe they have treat in store for us.

## Greenville

The Women's Guild of Christ church met with Miss Fraser on Tuesday last.

Mr. John Hunter of the Plains road spent Sunday at the home of W. Hopkins.

The Patriotic League met with Mrs. Baily on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. Stitt is under the doctors care.

Gordon Mackie, who underwent an operation, is still in the hospital.

Master Charlie Riddle is visiting his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Durand.

## War Widows Remarrying.

War widows are making the best of misfortunes and many are taking unto themselves other husbands. Information forthcoming from the Board of Pension Commissioners shows that a great many women who have lost their husbands at the front are remarrying. War widows who remarry are given a gratuity of \$480, which amount is paid to them in a lump sum. This is the equal of one year's pension, ordinarily paid in monthly instalments to widows. Then the Government ceases to have further responsibility for the widow, though the pension allowed to each of her children continues, in the case of a girl, until she attains the age of seventeen years, and in the case of a boy, until he reaches sixteen years of age.

**Yorkshire Hogs of Real Bacon Type.**  
Yorkshire hogs are distinctly of the bacon type. They have small hams and shoulders and a large quantity of side meat and do not get excessively fat. This makes it possible to produce an excellent quality of bacon from them and they ordinarily command a premium on the market if shipped in carload lots. The Yorkshires are very prolific and are excellent mothers. They are inclined to be more active than the lard breeds and need better fences. The Yorkshires are to be recommended for regions where corn is grown in a small quantity. Where corn is the principal crop of the farm, the lard breeds prove more profitable.

## Hun Dignity (?)

Back from the line during the Argonne battle a lieutenant came, looking groggily for a first-aid station. A piece of shrapnel had torn its way through his helmet and, once inside, had spun around and around without so much as scratching his skin or cutting his hair. But it had given him a bit of a start and he wanted a rest. Yet all along the route, emerging from scores of little hidden dugouts, scared Germans had come and surrendered to him, gathering behind him in a dejected caravan like the children of Hamelin behind Pled Piper. By the time he was back on the crest of Hill 272 they numbered 67, and there a German rushed forward, impressive with the important tidings that deep in the deepest dugout of them all, the lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment that had defended the hill was waiting for some one to come down and be surrendered to. "Any one who wants to be my prisoner this day has got to come to me," Thus said the weary lieutenant as he limped on his way, and so the lieutenant-colonel stayed huddled in his dugout and was obliged to surrender next morning to two privates passing by on their way for water.

## OUR INDIAN BROTHERS

### SPLENDID RECORD OF REDMEN IN GREAT WAR.

Recent Reports Indicate That the Population of Aborigines in the Dominion Has Been Steadily Though Slowly Increasing—They Are Responding More Readily to Opportunities and Gaining More Wealth.

THOSE Canadians who still linger under the impression that Indians have no place in modern life except as interesting and rapidly disappearing remnants of a race with a picturesque past will learn to the contrary from the annual report just issued for the year ending March 31 last by the Department of Indian Affairs. In Canada there are now living 109,294 Indians, including 3,296 Eskimos, and that population is slowly but steadily increasing. Consumption, smallpox, measles and other diseases are still bad enemies, but experience for generations with these diseases is bringing about a certain immunity not equal to that enjoyed by whites, but enough, together with the better sanitary measures and methods of precaution taught under the aegis of the department, to prevent the wholesale decimation once reported.

The fact that the Indian must be reckoned with as a permanent Canadian asset lends further interest to this blue book, with its analyses of results attained by the Indian in many fields of endeavor. That he responds to opportunity and intelligent treatment is shown by the results chronicled of the "Greater Production" campaign started by the department among the Indians and the efforts put forth under the advice and assistance with seed, etc., of the department. There was great improvement at the Sarnia and Huron Reserves, for example, and many Deseronto Indians had crops equal to any in Ontario.

James Fenimore Cooper introduced to us the Indian as a warrior. The annals of Canadian Indians in the present war show that they have not fallen away from the traditions of their ancestors. There has been much misconception as to the attitude of the Indians to the war. They secured the right to exemption from the operation of the Military Service Act because the Indian is very insistent on his treaty rights and will fight to the last gasp in modern ways to retain them. "We have treaty rights, and only independent and unconquered nations have treaties," say many of them. But turn from this controversy to read the war record of the Indians under enlistment. More than 3,500 Indians have enlisted, according to the records of the department, approximately 35 per cent. of the Indian male population of military age resident in the nine provinces. There were many others of whom the department had no information. Take the Indians of the Okanagan Agency as an example. In the Head-of-the-Lake band every married, able-bodied male member between the ages of twenty and thirty-three went on active service, and other Okanagan bands gave almost equally splendid service. In the case of the Mississauga of Scugog every male member of the band went overseas except one old man of sixty-five.

One Okanagan Indian, Pte. Geo. McLean, won the D.C.M. by killing single-handed nineteen Germans and capturing fourteen others with the aid of a dozen bombs. Le-Corps, Johnson, Paudash, M.M., 21st Battalion, a Mississauga of Rice Lake, was in every battle from Loos to Passchendaele, and distinguished himself many times. As a sniper alone he is reported to have killed 88 Germans. Many other Indian soldiers gave exceedingly good service as snipers. Capt. A. G. E. Smith, a Six Nations Indian of Brantford, was awarded the Military Cross.

Pte. Semia walked more than 500 miles from Lake St. Joseph, in the Patricia District, to enlist, and many others walked similar distances. John Campbell, a full-blooded Indian from the Far North, travelled three thousand miles by trail, canoe and river steamer to enlist at Vancouver. He started from the Arctic coast near Herschel Island, walking to the head of the Porcupine river, and thence to Fort Yukon, where he worked several months to secure the means of transportation to Vancouver.

In the nine Canadian provinces the Indians have a total income of \$8,418,307, made up as follows: Value of farm products, including hay, \$2,824,149; value of beef sold and that used for food, \$388,885; wages earned, \$2,043,137; receipts from land rentals and from timber, \$137,088; earned by fishing, \$23,298; earned by hunting and trapping, \$945,527; earned by other industries and occupations, \$690,595; annuities paid and interest on Indian trust funds, \$555,628.10. The capital of the Indian Trust Fund during the year increased to \$8,665,187.35 from \$7,870,230.36. The land sold for the Indians during the year amounted to 34,545 acres, realizing \$136,230.98.

The quantity of surrendered lands in the hands of the Department was approximately 240,600 acres. The principal outstanding on account of Indian lands sold amounted to \$2,305,519.84, a great deal of which

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## The Royal Bank of Canada

WATERDOWN, ONT.

Will the holders of Subscription Receipts, of the last Victory Loan subscriptions through this office, please present them as the Bonds have been received from Ottawa.

W. J. WIGGINS

Manager

is not yet due. The total value of real and personal property of Indians in the nine provinces is placed at \$65,285,112. The total area of all reserves is 4,928,736 acres, of which 2,527,683 are under wood, 2,221,279 are cleared but not cultivated, 179,274 under actual cultivation, and 753,909 fenced. Of this the Ontario reserves total 1,023,761 acres, the area under wood being 900,568 acres, cleared but not cultivated 70,876 acres, under actual cultivation 67,317 acres, and fenced 116,297 acres.

## SOLDIER ENTERS COMMONS.

Another Canadian in Public Life of Great Britain.

The interesting information comes from England that among the successful candidates in the British election is a brilliant young Canadian soldier, Col. Weldon McLean, who has been returned by three thousand majority for one of the Lincolnshire ridings. Col. McLean is a son of Gen. Hugh McLean, member for the new New Brunswick riding of Royal. This is without doubt the first time in Imperial history that a father and a son have sat in an overseas and Imperial Parliament at the same time.

When Canada was raising its first contingent for South Africa among the recruits collected at St. John was a boyish cadet from the Royal Military College, Lieut. McLean. He served through the war with credit, and after finishing his military course launched out on a military career by obtaining a commission in the Imperial army. He served for some time with the artillery in India, and was on hand with the Contemptibles when the war began. He is now a colonel, a D.S.O., an M.C., and bars in addition.

He comes by his military career naturally, as his father all his life has been an enthusiastic military man. He has been actively associated with the militia for fifty years. He served in the Northwest Rebellion and of- fered his services for South Africa. When the great war broke out he was past the age when he could persuade the authorities to allow him to see overseas service. He gave himself up to the work of recruiting and organization. He was first commander of the 7th Infantry Brigade at Valcartier Camp, and later was appointed commander of the New Brunswick Military District. In 1917 he was promoted to be major-general.

As far as Ottawa is aware there are in all six Canadian-born members of the new Imperial Parliament. Besides Col. McLean there are Rt. Hon. Bonar Law, Dr. MacNamara, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Donald Mac-Master and Col. Grant Morden.

## "Cold Feet" Saved Canada.

Investigation being made by the United States Senate Committee disclosed the efforts made in 1916 by Bernstorff and Albert on behalf of Germany to gain control of the marine war risk insurance business of the United States, the evidence of these activities being supplied by the Department of Justice and read into the records of Bruce Bielaski, the chief of the Department's Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Bielaski also made a reference to the activities in America of the German organization known as the Kriegesbund, from the ranks of which he said the German authorities had hoped to mobilize an armed force to invade Canada. The invasion scheme failed because of what may be termed "cold feet" on the part of the members of the War Brotherhood, who were expected to invade Canada.

Nearly all Japanese pearl divers are women.

## The Meat Trade.

The war stimulated the export trade in Canadian live stock products to a degree deemed well nigh impossible five years ago. Exports of beef increased 6,795 per cent. and of bacon and pork products 571 per cent. Total exports of live stock products in the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1918, were valued at \$172,743,081, as compared with \$53,349,118 in 1914.

Canada has the opportunity of holding this trade and increasing it, for our meat products won a splendid reputation in Europe during the war, and Canada is in the position of the favored nation.

The price of feed has been high, and the cost of producing live stock has been correspondingly high. But the market price of finished animals has also been high. The price may decline gradually, but the price of feed will decline also, and the percentage of profit to the farmer should thus remain about the same. Indeed if the cost of feed declines first, the profit to the farmer will be increased.

J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., who won the first prize for export bacon hogs at the Winter Fair at Guelph, says that with the relative prices of feed and bacon then pertaining there was a good profit.

"With standard feed at \$57 a ton and hogs at \$16 live weight, I make a profit of over 20 per cent.," said Mr. Brethour. "It is the profit that counts, not the selling price, and profit depends upon the relation of the price of feed to the market price of the finished animal."

## 100,000 Munition Workers Idle.

It is estimated that over 100,000 munition workers in Canada have been thrown out of work since the signing of the armistice.