

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 1.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919

NO. 39.

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

**Electric Light Bulbs
25 and 40 watt
35c or 3 for \$1**

**Dr. Hess's Stock Food
65c package for 55c**

\$1.50 Mitts and Gloves \$1.25

**Gallagher's Hardware
Waterdown**

CUMMINS' WEEK END SPECIALS

Friday and Saturday, Feb. 7 and 8

35c Castoria	-	-	28c
\$1.50 Scott's Emulsion	-	-	\$1.19
75c Scott's Emulsion	-	-	62c
25c Electric Oil	-	-	19c
50c Gin Pills	-	-	38c
40c Dodd's Pills	-	-	33c
40c Pink Pills	-	-	33c
\$1.00 Cod Liver Oil Preparation	-	-	67c
\$1.00 Nuxated Iron	-	-	89c
35c Freezone	-	-	28c
50c Chase's Nerve Food	-	-	38c
60c Chase's Ointment	-	-	43c
25c Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills	-	-	19c
25c Baby's Own Tablets	-	-	19c
\$1.35 Fellow's Syrup	-	-	\$1.19
50c Fruitatives	-	-	32c

Roads and Who Pays for Them

By Chas. M. Flatt

We have seen how roads have gradually been improved to carry the accumulated traffic resulting from the increased population and the more wide-spread ownership of motor cars. That these improvements have not been adequate up to the present time is a fact that everyone knows who has had occasion to do even a limited amount of travelling over our roads. Of course, the main reason for this has been the lack of money to construct and maintain the proper type of roads suitable to various degrees of traffic.

It is interesting as well as instructive to examine the systems by which the cost of road building are met. We have five different grades of road, the separation depending on the traffic they carry. We will take them in turn and examine their type and cost.

Township roads form the first class. They are those roads carrying the ordinary farm traffic from the farms to main roads. In the earlier history of the province the construction and maintenance of these roads depended largely on statute labor. As a result, little construction work of a permanent nature was done, as the average man performed the minimum of labor per day. When the traffic increased and called for a better road, the Township Council found it necessary to raise additional money for construction. The first step in this direction was taken when Township Councils were given the authority to abolish statute labor and raise the necessary money by direct taxation, or to commute statute labor to its money value. This authority has been used in most cases and the money raised by general levy on the township assessment has been gradually increasing until at the present time townships spend annually over \$1,400,000 in cash and 1,100,000 days of statute labor in road construction and maintenance.

County roads comprise the second class. These are roads which will accommodate the greater part of local market travel, as well as that leading to shipping points. The idea is to link these main roads into a system allowing of easy supervision and facility in construction and maintenance. These roads are built to a standard type laid down by the Department of Public Highways, which is, roughly, a width of from 24 to 28 feet between ditches, with a stone or gravel centre from 9 to 18 feet in width and well consolidated by rolling. These roads are paid for jointly by Province and County, the Province contributing 40 per cent. of the expenditure for construction and 20 per cent. of the cost for maintenance, the County paying the balance in each case. The County Council may finance their share of the cost either by issuing debentures or by sums raised each year out of the County rate. The main advantages in view in adopting this system of County roads were that roads of high standard could be built better under County supervision, with the use of better machinery and that being connected into a system the cost could be more easily apportioned than if the townships each constructed their share alone.

The Suburban Roads comprise those for a certain radius around cities. The fact that large centres derive as much benefit from roads leading to them as the rural districts surrounding them do has at last been recognized and the cities are now called upon to pay a share of the cost. The distance these Suburban Roads extend is judged largely by the traffic that accumulates on them as they converge toward the city. The Province pays 40 per cent. for construction work and 20 per cent. for maintenance and the balance in each case is paid in equal shares by the county and city.

Provincial County Roads are certain county roads which carry some

through traffic, but which can be maintained efficiently under county supervision. They link up county roads to the provincial highways, while being under county control they receive a provincial subsidy of 60 per cent. for both construction and maintenance.

The Provincial Highways are the highest type of roads in Ontario and are interprovincial and in some cases international. Because they carry through traffic they are built under provincial supervision. Adjacent to cities the province pays 40 per cent. of the cost, the balance being divided equally between city and municipality. Outside the suburban section the province assumes the proportion levied on the city, thus paying 70 per cent., while the municipality pays 30 per cent. In the case of bridges the municipality pays 60 per cent. of the cost and the province the balance. The cost of surveys, purchasing of machinery and equipment and general overhead expense is borne by the province entirely.

So from this classification it will be seen that we may expect in the future a system of good roads suited to the traffic which they must carry, and which will be paid for proportionately by those who benefit by them. Of course, the question of apportioning the cost cannot be worked out perfectly, as traffic varies in different sections and at different seasons, and because of the fact that a man's business determines the value of a road to him; but taken altogether, the system is good and with time and the co-operation of every ratepayer will be established on a permanent basis. We have the satisfaction at least of knowing that what we have is paid for as we get it. The fact that New York State has a bonded debt of \$75,000,000 for road construction should cause us to stop and think when we object to paying our present comparatively low taxes for road building, when we consider that after all Ontario is noted throughout North America as having the best roads of any State and the best system of paying for their construction and maintenance.

Niagara Falls, N.Y.

January 29th, 1919.

Editor, "The Review,"

Waterdown, Ontario.

"I heartily agree with the opinion of Mr. McNeil regarding Waterdown's possibilities, as expressed in his letter which appeared in the Waterdown Review. If the village could see fit to install sewage and lighting systems these features would soon attract so many persons to Waterdown that the additional taxes would soon be taken care of by these newcomers. With sewage and lighting systems and more frequent train service, and possibly later a radial line to the city, Waterdown could soon be made a prosperous suburb of overcrowded Hamilton, and its residents would enjoy all the advantages of city life, with none of the disadvantages. It is to be hoped that the Council will give serious consideration to the possibilities and natural advantages of your beautiful village.

OBSERVER.

THE "THRIFT MAGAZINE" MAKES ITS APPEARANCE

The first number of the Thrift Magazine, published under the direction of the National War Savings Committee, has made its appearance. It is edited by Mr. W. J. Dunlop, B.A., director of the schools section of the W.S.E. organization, who is also editor of The School. The especial purpose of this publication is to further the War Savings and Thrift Stamps movement among the schools of the Dominion. Ten numbers are to be published by June, the intention being to bring them out at fortnightly intervals. The Thrift Magazine is supplied free to every teacher in Canada and may be had on application to the office of publication, 371 Bloor Street West, Toronto. Pupils, school inspectors, public libraries and persons generally interested in thrift education may also receive the magazine by applying to this address.

Waterdown Cemetery

A Bit of History and Items of Interest to the Public

To the lot owners of Waterdown Cemetery, together with some rules regarding its management that are worth knowing.

Waterdown, Ontario.

To the Lot Owners:

Forty-two years ago Waterdown Cemetery was placed in charge of a Board of Managers, and in looking back over this period there are some facts that may be of interest to you.

For the time previous to the appointment of the Board we have no record.

March 27th, 1877.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Waterdown Cemetery Company met in the Town Hall, when they elected the following persons directors, agreeable to the statute in such cases made and founded, namely, Thomas Stock, John Stock, Jas. K. Griffin, L. A. Cummer, John Forbes, John Allen, Peter Green, John Graham, Chas. Sealey.

November 19th, 1877.

The Directors met at the Town Hall. All present and found duly qualified according to law. When Thomas Stock, Esq., was chosen president; Jas. K. Griffin, secretary; Chas. Sealey, treasurer.

It was moved, seconded, carried unanimously, the passing of three by-laws, and I shall give them in detail and in their respective order.

BY-LAW No. 1

Whereas it is necessary to lay out the grounds of the cemetery of this company;

It is hereby enacted by the Directors of the said company that the plan of lots, walks, etc., now submitted by the secretary, one of the said Directors, be the plan by which the lots of the said company shall hereafter be known and described and registered in the cemetery books.

Signed President.

BY-LAW No. 2

Whereas it is necessary to grant deeds of lots already disposed of or hereafter to be sold in the Waterdown Cemetery;

It is hereby enacted by the Directors of the said company that all deeds of plots in the cemetery shall be executed by the President of the company when the full consideration therefor shall have been paid to the Treasurer, or satisfactory proof be given of payment for the same to the Board.

Signed President.

BY-LAW No. 3

Whereas it is necessary to provide further for the laying out, selling and managing of the grounds, and the erection of tombstones with substantial foundations;

That the management of the cemetery shall be with the officers of the company, subject to such by-laws as the Directors shall pass from time to time.

That a sexton and caretaker of the cemetery shall be appointed by the officers to act under the direction of the Secretary, and without such appointment or direction no one shall act in that capacity.

That the sexton, with such assistance as he may find necessary, shall dig all the graves and give all necessary assistance at funerals, for which he shall be entitled to charge from three to five dollars, according to the size of the grave, and for extra work accordingly, and subject to the approval of the Secretary.

That the erection of all monuments shall be done by the assistance of the sexton, in order to the securing of the good foundations, the removal of waste materials and the proper care of the grounds, for which he shall be

(continued on page 5)

QUIET DAY IN LABOR TROUBLES

Ten Thousand Troops in Glasgow Now.

Devlin Supports Belfast Strikers.

London Cable.—There were no striking developments in the labor troubles today, either on the Clyde or in Belfast. Quiet prevailed in both districts. In Belfast many of the churches were obliged to abandon the evening service owing to lack of light. It is hoped that a number of unemployed workers may be induced to resume work during the course of the week.

A thousand troops have arrived in Glasgow. Soldiers are mounted on the roofs of the building surrounding George Square, and sentries with fixed bayonets are stationed at strategic points. The military display is provoking great resentment among the strikers there.

The Strike Bulletin, the offices of which were raided yesterday by the police, today issued a strong attack against the Government, which it accuses of acting illegally in employing troops and seeking a pretext to employ arms against the Clyde workers.

"The workers are not so foolish as to fall into such a trap," the newspaper says. The workers have advanced a practical scheme to avert unemployment, and instead of demanding that the Government make an attempt to crush its advocates by czarist methods. The Government is clearly in league with the employers to burke discussion of the scheme which has been before them for years.

Three more arrests were made today on charges of inciting to riot. Two thousand house builders at Belfast today joined the strike for a 48-hour week. Joseph Devlin, member of Parliament for West Belfast, addressing his constituents and referring to the refusal of the Government to intervene in the situation, said he had never heard of a more cautious or indefensible attitude. He thoroughly sympathized with the strikers.

A meeting of 500 delegates of the Railway Clerks' Association, which is having a controversy with the railways over the question of its recognition, today adopted a resolution with only twelve dissentients, calling upon the various branches and members to take such action as the executive deems advisable in the event a satisfactory settlement is not reached by Tuesday. This in all probability means a strike.

A Remedy for Earache.

To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for a doctor. Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint of medicated cotton and placed in the ear will work wonders in relieving pain.

TO WITHDRAW FROM N. RUSSIA

Allies Said to Be Planning Evacuation.

Driven Back 40 Miles by Bolsheviks.

Paris, Cable.—It is reported from authoritative sources that the French and British Governments, supported by the United States, are contemplating an immediate withdrawal of all allied armed forces from Northern Russia. The proposal is based on the semi-official report that the Lenin-Trotsky government will consent to participate in the suggested Prince's Islands parley on condition that the allies evacuate the territory now held by them in Northern Russia. It also is understood that the British, regardless of the action taken by the United States and France, will attempt to withdraw their forces before March.

FALL BACK 40 MILES.

Albany, Cable.—Another violent attack by the Bolsheviks on the American, Russian and British positions at Taresevo compelled the hard-pressed and outnumbered little allied column in this sector to withdraw Friday about 40 miles. Its new position is at the village of Srymakrenka.

The Bolshevik attack followed a bombardment in which gas, incendiary, shrapnel and high explosives shells were used. It was the first time that gas shells had been employed in North Russian warfare.

The shells were of the German type. It has been learned that early in January, in connection with the general plan to make the Bolshevik army a formidable force by early spring, gas schools were opened at Moscow.

The Bolsheviks, whose active forces in the field from the River Dvina to Volodga railroad are estimated to number 15,000, brought up still more artillery and are heavily shelling the new American position on the Vaga River, and also the position on the Dvina, at Tulgas. The other sectors are comparatively quiet.

The American evacuation of Taresevo came only after a week of fighting in this sector in which the Bolsheviks kept persistently on the offensive, after suffering considerable loss in their first attack, which was repulsed.

Although attacked at Taresevo from three sides and greatly out-gunned, the defenders held on there until Thursday, when a flanking column of the enemy, with guns, proceeded northwestward over a winter road and began an attack on the village of Gora which is on the line of communication northward between Taresevo and Srymakrenka.

The little detachment of British and Russians at Gora held out until the American Taresevo force completed its evacuation. The two forces then joined, retreating northward in good order.

A Safe Pill for Sufferers.

There are pills that violently purge and fit the stomach and intestines with pain. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition and their effect is soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to timely use of his most excellent medicine.

BRITISH FORCE ON THE RHINE

Force of 900,000 Men Needed, Say Officials.

Home Service Men to Be Sent Over.

London, Cable.—The regulations governing the armies of occupation are dealt with in an official statement issued to-night by Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War. The statement says:

"The British military commanders are of the opinion that 900,000 men are sufficient for this transition period. All the rest will be demobilized as fast as possible.

"The new armies will begin forming Feb. 1, and will be composed, in the first instance, of those who have enlisted since Jan. 1, 1916, and who do not exceed 37 years of age. Volunteers will be accepted for one year's service from among men otherwise entitled to release, while 69 battalions of young soldiers now on home service will be sent immediately to help guard the Rhine bridgeheads and release the older men.

"The men of the new armies will be paid bonuses ranging from ten shillings and sixpence per week for private, to 42 shillings for colonel, in addition to the ordinary army pay. Leave will be granted on as generous a scale as possible.

"The occupation armies will be the home army, the army of the Rhine, the army of the Middle East, a detachment of the Far North and garrisons of the Crown colonies and India.

"These arrangements seem to be the best advisable for the year 1919. During this year, however, we must re-make the old British regular army, so as to provide, on a voluntary basis, overseas garrisons and foreign stations."

In connection with the foregoing the Ministry of Labor announces that no further application for release of individual officers or men on pivotal or special grounds can be considered.

GREAT HUN ARMY THING OF PAST

Organized Force is Now 300,000 to 500,000

And Poor Morale Makes Them Useless.

Coblenz, Cable.—According to estimates by the officers of the American 3rd army based upon reports from all parts of Germany, the organized German army now located in various depots numbers from 300,000 to 500,000 men. The reports indicate that these soldiers are of such morale that they hardly will be available for operations of any extent. The number of men in the army, reports reaching Coblenz suggest, is decreasing rapidly.

The new volunteer army numbers between 100,000 and 300,000 men of doubtful morale as they have not yet been organized fully or tested fairly. The volunteer army which is being organized for the purpose of stopping Polish and Bolshevik invasions of Germany territory has 40,000 men in the region of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Many volunteer battalions also are reported moving eastward.

The organized German army consists of the classes of 1898 and 1899, less some discharged because they live in occupied territory, less large numbers of deserters and less some discharged according to demobilization plans. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this army are men who intend to remain permanently in the service.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION OF ALL CASES

One Plank of the New Great League of Nations.

OTHER TERMS.

Limitation of Armaments, Penalties for Causing War.

Paris, Cable.—Leon Bourgeois, the French delegate on the Society of Nations, today presented to President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Orlando the text of the proposal for the formation of the league as agreed upon by the international organization embracing the American, of which William Howard Taft is president; the British, of which Viscount Grey is president; the German, French and other associations.

Mr. Clemenceau had previously asked Mr. Bourgeois to secure an agreement on the details among the advocates of the project in all countries. The plan presented today was in response to this request.

The project for compulsory arbitration in all disputes without exception, and limitation of armaments and a series of penalties against nations provoking war, and a detailed provision in case of the organization of a society of nations, to which all countries giving guarantees of loyal intentions are admitted.

The text of the provisions follow:

"FIRSTLY.—To submit all disputes arising between themselves to methods of peaceful settlement.

"SECONDLY.—To prevent or suppress by the use of all means at their disposal any attempt by any state to disturb the peace of the world by acts of war.

"THIRDLY.—To establish an international court of justice charged with the duty of deciding all justiciable disputes and to ensure the execution of its decisions by all appropriate international sanctions—diplomatic, juridical, economic and, if necessary, military.

"FOURTHLY.—(1) To establish an international representative council which will provide for the development of international law and take common action in matters of general concern.

"(2) The representative council which will watch over the freedom of nations and the maintenance of international order.

"(3) Considering itself invested with the moral guardianship of uncivilized races, the representative council will secure the execution and, in case of need, promote the development of international covenants necessary for the protection and progress of those races.

"(4) A permanent committee of conciliation shall take in hand all differences between the Associated Nations. The committee will act, in the first instance, as conciliator or mediator, and, if necessary, it will refer the differences, according to their nature, either to arbitration or to a court of justice. It will be charged with making such enquiries as it considers useful, and will determine the necessary limits of time and conditions. In every and any state refusing to obey either the award of the arbitrator or the decision of the committee of application of appropriate sanctions will be proposed to the representative council and the Associated Governments by the committee. These sanctions shall be obligatory in the case of violence or aggression.

"FIFTHLY.—To limit and supervise the armaments of each nation and the manufacture of all material and munitions of war, having regard to the requirements of the league.

"SIXTHLY.—To renounce the making of secret treaties.

"SEVENTHLY.—To admit to the league on the basis of equal right before the law all peoples able and willing to give effective guarantees of their loyal intention to observe its covenants."

BORDEN NAMED MISSION CHIEF

Heads, British Party to Prince's Islands.

Doubtful If Conference Takes Place.

Paris, Cable.—When the Allied Governments determined last week to invite all de facto Governments in Russia to cease hostilities and to join in a conference at Prince's Islands, Mr. Lloyd George requested Sir Robert Borden to undertake the duties of chief of the delegation representing

the British Empire. It was arranged that he should be accompanied by another delegate from the British Isles.

This invitation was extended to Sir Robert Borden in view of the fact that he had taken a prominent part in endeavoring to reach a solution of the very serious problems which are presented by the existing conditions in Russia. At the same time, General Borden was offered and accepted membership in the important great powers commission to attend as representative of the British Empire. In view of Canada's claim to be represented as an autonomous nation at the Peace Conference, and having regard to recognition of that claim, Sir Robert Borden felt that he could not reasonably decline this duty, which he accordingly accepted, although with some reluctance, as he realized that it might postpone his return to Canada beyond the period which he anticipated. It now seems doubtful whether the conference will take place, in view of the declared attitude of several of the Governments which are still carrying on war with each other in Russia.

Exhausted from Asthma.

Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Total British Casualties in Air Service in War Were 16,623.

ATE BABES AT MOUL

Dublin Sinn Feiners Convicted of Illegal Drilling.

Willard Dalrymple was killed instantly by a switch board in the Essex Terminal railroad track in Walker, Wis.

Welland Board of Trade has started on an extensive programme for new industries and for better conditions for workingmen.

Kent County Council calls on the Legislature for a more aggressive policy for permanent improvement of roads.

Thomas Ashdown, aged 17, of Toronto, was shot through the left lung by a bullet from a pistol alleged to have been accidentally fired by William Sheldon, aged 15.

Brantford bricklayers have made a request for 70 cents per hour for this year's schedule. They are asking for a five-cent increase over last year and the Builders' Exchange have agreed to the request.

The body of Sir Starr Jameson, better known as "Dr. Jim" of Raid fame, is to rest beside that of his leader and friend, Cecil Rhodes, amid the solitudes of the lofty, lonely Matoppos, in Matabeleland.

Wm. A. Gilmour, collector of customs at Brockville port, died suddenly at the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, where he had been a patient for two weeks, suffering from appendicitis.

The total of British casualties in the air service for the entire period of the war was 16,623. Of this number 6,166 were killed and 1,345 were wounded. The remainder are missing or known to have been taken prisoner.

That a deliberate attempt was made to wreck trains on the Pere Marquette north of Chatham is the opinion of the county police following the discovery of large spikes driven between the rails.

John McEwan, a Bonaventure township boy, aged 13 years, is dying in St. Joseph's Hospital, London, as a result of a rifle wound in the stomach, sustained when an automatic weapon, in the hands of a chum, accidentally discharged.

Lloyd Thomas, Brantford, was accidentally shot at his home Saturday morning by a boy named Hess. The two were examining a rifle, and they did not know it was loaded. Thomas received a superficial wound across the chest.

Mr. J. J. Stevenson, who is now on the staff of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, severed all connection with the labor movement, other than membership in the Typographical Union, with his resignation on Saturday night as president of Toronto Typographical Union.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable medicine to children and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

FULL ACCORD ON COLONIES

Entente Agreement is Clearly Definite.

Turkey is to Be Dismembered.

Paris, Cable.—The accord reached by the Council of the Great Powers concerning the disposal of the German colonies and occupied regions in Turkey in Asia is much more definite than is generally supposed, and, besides acceptance in principle of the plan of mandatories, it embraces the following main features:

The Allied and Associated Powers are agreed that the German Colonies shall not be returned to Germany owing, first, to mismanagement, cruelty and the use of these colonies as submarine bases.

The conquered regions of Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia shall be detached from the Turkish Empire.

Provisions are made whereby the well-being and development of backward colonial regions are regarded as the sacred trust of civilization, over which the League of Nations exercises supervisory care. The administration or tutelage of these regions is entrusted to the more advanced nations, who will act as mandatories in behalf of the League of Nations.

These mandatories are not uniform, but vary according to degree of development of the colonial region and its approach to the stage of self-government. The mandates in Palestine, Syria, and other portions of Turkey where well-developed civilization exists, would be comparatively light and would probably permit of the provisional recognition of the independence of these communities.

On the other hand, colonies like those in Central Africa would require a mandatory with large powers of administration as responsible for the suppression of the slave trade, the liquor traffic, and the prevention of military authority on the part of the natives except for native police purposes.

Other colonies and localities, such as those in German South-west Africa and some of the South Pacific Islands, have such sparse and scattered populations and are so separated from other communities that the laws of the mandatory country would probably prevail in these regions.

The mandatories will report at stated intervals to the League of Nations concerning the manner in which a colony is being administered.

The foregoing general outline indicates on broad lines the terms whereby, it is said, conflicting views were finally reconciled and a common agreement was reached acceptable to all the great and colonial powers.

Wars will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

BULGARIA TO DEPOSE KING?

Paris, Cable.—Is Bulgaria to depose her sovereign? Despatches from Rome, which hint at this, say Bulgaria is asking for Slav aid. A delegate of the Bulgarian Government, named Bulganoff, has just arrived at Prague to open negotiations with the Jugo-Slav Government, with a view to reconciling the Bulgarian and Jugo-Slav interests in Macedonia.

Bulgaria's plan is said to be to create an autonomous Macedonia and to build up a federal republic, comprising Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and Slovenia.

The Bulgarians say they are willing if their plan is accepted to join this federal republic by overthrowing the Coloug dynasty.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

GALICIA TO THE UKRAINE

Lausanne, Cable.—A report has reached Switzerland that the Government of the Galician republic, composed of former Austrian territories, has proclaimed the unity of the Galician republic with the Ukraine. The Provisional Government of the Galician republic has notified the allied powers and the Peace Conference at Paris of this act of self-determination and requested official recognition.

If the above despatch is correct and the change in nationality should be recognized by the Allies, those of the unnaturalized Ukrainians from Galicia, hitherto Austrian nationals, would be freed from their allegiance to Austria and be subject to the sovereignty of the Ukrainian Government of Kiev.

THE WATERDOWN REVIEW

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Advertising rates furnished on application
G. H. GREENE
Editor and Publisher

THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1919

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY INTERESTS

Do you wish to see your village and district make progress? You actions in sending your cash away or dealing at home answers this question. The home dealers, be it in merchandise or any other article, live and his living depends upon the general public. The business men are interested in your social, educational and religious welfare, contributing largely in taxes, in donations and in work to make them successful in their functions. It is frequently said that our merchants do not fill their places as they should. True, they cannot and do not carry a stock of good such as the city stores, but they are able to get anything you want and carry nearly every necessary. Let the business men move out of Watertown, shut the village up tight, and every farmer in the district would be heavy losers. The village with its splendid school, the places of business, is an asset to every farmer. It is equally true that the village without the country could not exist—their well-being is co-operative—and co-operation in all lines, in trade, in education, and in social and religious affairs is necessary to bring them to their highest standard of excellency.

LOCAL MENTION

Councillor Langford spent Sunday with friends in Kilbride.

Miss Emma Colyer, of Hamilton, spent the week-end in the village with her sister, Mrs. R. C. Griffin.

Mrs. E. K. Cook, of Acton, is visiting her sister Mrs. M. Cutter, Mill street.

Mrs. Jacob Cummins, of Millgrove is spending a few days with her daughter Mrs. Ed. Sawell.

The Misses Thompson, after spending a few weeks with friends at Ridgeway, have returned to their home here.

Miss Annie Rodgers has returned to her home in Strabane after spending a few days here with Miss Clara Sawell.

Mr. Phillip Binkley has sold his residence on Mill Street to William Everett and will shortly move to his farm on the 3rd Concession of West Flamboro.

Mrs. Ed. Dornan, of Hamilton, who was a guest at the Navy League "At Home" last Friday evening, spent the week-end with Mrs. Jas. Kew, Main Street.

Prof. St. Elme de Champ, from Toronto University, will give a lecture in the Methodist church on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11th. The subject will be "French women before, during and after the war."

The W. M. S. of the Methodist church will meet at the home of Mrs. Jas. Thompson on Wednesday, Feb. 12th, at 2:30 p. m. All members who were at the last meeting are requested to bring a new member.

The K. K. Klub are making arrangements for a Valentine "At Home" to be given in the roller rink Friday evening, February 14th. A first-class concert will be given, refreshments served and the remainder of the evening spent in dancing. Lomas' orchestra will be in attendance. The proceeds are for the benefit of the returned soldiers.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Eaton of Carlisle have just returned from attending the closing exercises of the Medical convocation at Queens University Kingston, where their son Archie, an old Watertown High school boy, received his degree in medicine. He had the honor of ranking third in a class of 39, twenty seven of which, himself included, served 22 months overseas with the Army Medical Corps. He is 22 years, being the youngest of his class, but one of the war.

Local Time Table

Leave for Hamilton—7.50 a.m., 11.15 a.m., 4.27 p.m., 8.00 p.m.

Leave for Guelph Jct.—8.40 a.m., 1.20 p.m., 4.21 p.m., 7.55 p.m.

S. Frank Smith & Son Auction Sales

Thursday, February 6th.—W. Bolton & Son, Lot 12, Con. 1, Township of East Flamboro.

Monday, Feb. 17.—Chas. Beckerson lot 25, con. 2, Township of East Flamboro.

QUITE A SPELL.

There is a farmer who is YY
Enough to take his EE.
And study nature with his H.
And think of what he CC.
He hears the chatter of the JJ
As they each other TT,
And sees that when a tree DKK,
It makes a home for BB.

To the Ladies of the Watertown Red Cross Society.

It is with a feeling of deep appreciation that I pen these few lines to thank the Watertown ladies for the splendid work they have done in different ways for the Boys at the Front. I cannot express in words how I appreciated what they did for me, and I know personally that every other boy feels the same.

When I came back to the village last week I felt that I ought to come around and thank you all personally but being a very poor hand at that, I thought perhaps this would be the better way.

Again thanking you for the many kindness, etc., I remain,
Yours respectfully,
GEO. S. TAYLOR.

Mr. T. F. Allen has been appointed choir leader of the Methodist church choir.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Green and Miss Vera of Burlington were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ribson on Sunday last.

The Women's Institute met with Mrs. Wm. A. Drummond Wednesday afternoon. About 22 members were in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Haines and little daughter, of West Flamboro, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rasberry.

Mrs. D. Ribson has received a letter from her son Austin stating that he has arrived in England and hopes to soon be sent home.

At the Quarterly Board meeting of the Methodist church last Tuesday evening Rev. R. A. Facey was extended a unanimous invitation to remain as pastor of the church for another year.

A congregational meeting will be held in the Methodist church, Wednesday evening, Feb. 19th. Reports of all the societies of the church will be given. Refreshments will be served and a very hearty invitation is extended to all.

We are pleased to see Dr. C. E. Flatt, who on his return home called on a few old friends while stopping with his brother Robert Flatt. He left Wednesday for Guelph where his daughter is attending the O. A. C. Dr. Flatt has been two years in England and France. His two sons are with the Canadian army in France. His visit here will be short as he is anxious to return to his home in Tantallion, Sask.

Greenville

Mr. Geo. O'Regan underwent an operation for goitre, and is progressing favorably.

The Women's Guild of Christ church held their monthly meeting with Mrs. Richard Surerus, there being a splendid attendance.

The Patriotic League met with Mrs. Geo. Riley on Wednesday last.

Rev. Mr. Reunie of Hamilton gave a very interesting lecture in the Township Wednesday evening. His subject being "The last 100 days of the war."

All Kinds

Of No. 1 Wood and Coal for Sale At Reasonable Prices

H. SLATER
Waterdown

COAL

Nut, Stove, Egg and Lump coal at Millgrove station. Phone 14-11 H. A. Drummond.

Farmers Attention

Bring your live hogs to Millgrove station. We are prepared to pay highest market prices.
Drummond & Gallagher

FOR SALE—Dry Hardwood cut in 14 in. lengths delivered at \$10 per cord. Chas. A. Newell, R. R. 3, Campbellville. Phone Nelson 11-4

LOST—Fountain Pen. Reward at Review Office.

FOUND.—An auto tool bag, containing some tools. Owner can have same by paying advertising. Apply to Harmon Binkley, Watertown.

FOR SALE—A quantity of straw, apply to Ed. Blagden, Millgrove, Phone 32-11.

For Sale

House, Barn and 2 lots on Victoria street, Watertown. Plenty of fruit. Also nearly new Organ on easy terms apply at Review office, or to
R. ZIMMERMAN
Stoney Creek

Wood For Sale

30 acre Hardwood Bush in half acre lots.
CHAS. A. NEWELL
R. R. No. 3, Campbellville

Wanted

To rent or buy a farm of 100 acres with good buildings and well watered. Will exchange village property. Apply at Review Office.

For Sale

Base Burner, Self Feeder Coal Stove cheap, apply to
C. P. MCGREGOR, Watertown

For Sale

A splendid building lot, 160 feet frontage on Dundas street
G. N. ARNOLD
Watertown

For Sale

A quantity of Brick and Lumber in good condition.
ISAAC BAKER
Watertown

For Sale

Coal or Wood Range, \$10.
Review Office

For Sale

A large quantity of wood for sale either cord or stove length. apply to
C. W. DRUMMOND
Phone 34-2 Watertown

For Sale

A splendid 200 acre farm in Township of Nelson 5 miles from Watertown, apply to
J. C. LANGFORD
Watertown

For Sale

Large Extension Table, painted Would make good Kitchen table.
W. H. REID
Watertown

Farm For Sale

Being part of Lot 7, in the 7th con. of East Flamboro (center road) containing 50 acres, good garden soil, choice locality, convenient to school, church, Post Office, 2 miles to Ry. station. For terms and particulars apply to
George Church, Tp. Clerk Watertown

SPECIALS FOR FEBRUARY

4 Bars Grand Laundry Soap	25c
10 Bars Sailor Boy Soap	25c
2 pkgs. Kellogg's Corn Flakes	27c
4 lbs. Rolled Oats	25c
Tartan Tomatoes	20c
Tartan Corn	22c
Tartan Peas	15c

We will hand you back \$1.00 on each Raincoat you purchase, 15c off every pair of heavy Mitts and 25c off every pair Men's lined Gloves. We still have a few of those lovely Collars for Ladies which we will sell at a reduction of 25c each.
Do not fail to secure some of these Genuine Bargains

Canada Food License No. 8-17371

O. B. Griffin, Watertown

AUCTION SALES

Of every description conducted in any part of the Province

If you are looking for a farm property of any kind we can help you locate just what you want.

S. Frank Smith & Son
The Old Reliable Auctioneers
Watertown - - Caledonia

The Sawell Greenhouses

**Paper Whites
Daffadills Narcessus
Marguerites
Sweet Peas**

We are as near you as your Phone

DO IT NOW

Take off that old broken plaster which has spoiled the appearance of your room for so many years, and

IT WILL PAY YOU

To put on a metal ceiling or wall which is handsome, durable and easily cleaned

For Sale by

W. H. REID, Watertown

Gordon & Son

LADIES and GENTS

CUSTOM TAILORS

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

Cleaning, Pressing and
Repairing a Specialty

PHONE 153
WATERDOWN

BUCHAN'S

Canada Food License No. 9-1987

FOR Confectionery Cakes and Pies

Tomatoes, Peas
Snow Cap Pilchards
Chicken Haddie
Sardines
Pork and Beans
Domestic Shortening
Evaporated Milk

WE SELL
Linkert Bros.
BREAD
Fresh Every Day

AGENT FOR
Wah Lee
LAUNDRY
HAMILTON

PHONE 182
Waterdown

Waterdown Cemetery

(continued from page 1)

entitled to charge.

And that to any charges for plots now in arrears and not paid within thirty days ten per cent. shall be added to the amount for interest and expenses of collection, during each year that the same shall remain on, till the same shall be forfeited.

Signed President.

The Directors of the Waterdown Cemetery Company, under and by virtue of the authority in them vested by chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, do enact as follows:

1. That no person or persons shall remove from the premises known as the Waterdown Cemetery the dead body, or the remains of any dead body, or the coffin containing the remains of such body, unless by competent authority from some court of law, or by and with the consent of this company, expressed by a resolution duly passed at a meeting called for the purpose of considering any application made for such purpose.

2. Any person desirous of procuring an order for the removal of the dead body or the casket containing such remains, shall produce to the Directors satisfactory evidence that the next of kin of such deceased person has been duly notified that such application would be made, and stating in such notice the time and place when and where such application would be made.

As the years go by many changes are made among the officers, Thomas Stock being president for six years. In 1883 Chas. Sealey was made president and acted for twelve years, when Dr. J. O. McGregor, who had been a Director, was appointed president for twenty consecutive years, with the assistance of John T. Stock, H. Thompson, R. Sparks acting as secretaries. Directors were Charles McMonies, James Stewart, Wm. E. Stock, Wm. Tuck, Charles Stock, Geo. E. Horning.

In January, 1912, the Waterdown Women's Institute appointed a committee to meet the Cemetery Board and get their consent to undertake the putting in order of our union cemetery. The committee appointed were Mrs. W. A. Ryckman, convenor; Mrs. Annie M. Slater, treasurer; and Miss Ruth Misener, secretary; Mrs. J. O. McGregor and Mrs. A. L. Henry, directors. This committee met at Dr. McGregor's and obtained the board's consent. The Rev. J. M. McDonald very kindly offered to draft the circular letter, a copy of which you may read:

As the Waterdown Union Cemetery has fallen into a dilapidated condition through neglect, and as our people, like the peoples of all other lands, hold in respect the resting place of the dead, we, the members of the Waterdown Branch of the Women's Institute, recently decided to take some action in the matter of cemetery improvement. We, therefore, passed a resolution to undertake, in co-operation with the Trustees, the task of improving the present appearance of this cemetery and also of receiving annual contributions hereafter from all interested friends to enable us to provide for its future care. Many of the tombstones have fallen over, and require to be set erect; the fences are broken down and need to be repaired; many noxious weeds have grown up everywhere and should be destroyed; the grass has been growing wild, and most of the plots for years have been uncared for.

Our methods for overtaking this work are as follows: By local agitation, we are endeavoring to arouse public spirit in the community to a proper sense of responsibility in this matter. Also, we are in consultation with the authorities of the cemeteries of the city of Hamilton regarding the best method of raising the money we will require. And further, we have arranged with Prof. Hutt, of the Guelph Agricultural College, to give a public lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on "The Arrangement and Care of Cemeteries," Friday evening, April 12, 1912, in the Presbyterian S. S. Room, Waterdown.

We hereby appeal to you, as one who is interested in this cemetery, for financial aid, and we will be glad to receive any sum of money you may desire to send us, both now for immediate use, and also from year to year for the cemetery's future up-keep. We request that money gifts shall be one dollar and upwards and that they be sent to the Treasurer of the fund.

Mrs. A. M. Slater, on or before the 1st day of April of each year.

Signed on behalf of the Waterdown Branch of the Women's Institute:

Convenor of Cemetery Committee, Mrs. W. A. Ryckman; Secretary, Miss Ruth Misener; Treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Slater; Mrs. J. O. McGregor, Director; Mrs. A. L. Henry, Director; Chairman of Cemetery Board, Dr. J. O. McGregor; Secretary of Cemetery Board, Mr. H. Thompson.

The securing of addresses was a great task, but abundant success crowned our efforts. Those interested responded generously.

When suitable weather came, Mr. Rutherford, Supt. of Hamilton Cemetery, sending his foreman out for two days, and then our foreman and helpers went on and finished the work. It was indeed a transformation from a wilderness to a beauty spot. Shrubs and flowers were planted and in 1914 a well was dug. Later seats were provided, a new fence on both sides was built and the entrance fence repainted.

The 1918 Board of Management were Geo. E. Horning, President; Directors, Dr. J. O. McGregor, Wm. Attridge, Geo. B. Stock, A. Newell, Ferdinand Slater, Jas. R. Thompson, C. P. McGregor, W. A. Ryckman, Secretary and Treasurer.

Since its organization it has been the desire of the Board to give to the lot owners efficient service at as near the actual cost of the work as possible, any surplus funds being devoted to improvement. With an object of securing more cemetery extension, in 1917 the annex to cemetery was purchased at a cost of \$550.00. The same has been cleared and graded, staked and measured into plots, ready for selling to any person wishing to purchase by applying to the Secretary-Treasurer.

By-law No. 4 having been submitted to the Directors and duly passed, signed by the President and Secretary, with company's seal. It is hereby enacted by the Directors of the said company that the plan of lots, walks, etc., now submitted by W. A. Ryckman, one of the said Directors, be the plan by which the lots of the annex to said cemetery shall hereafter be known and described and that the same be registered in the cemetery books.

Also that the price or sum to be paid for each plot of sixteen feet square shall be thirty dollars; the price of a half plot, eight by sixteen, or 128 superficial feet, shall be twenty dollars, and for smaller lots in the same proportion as the half plot rate.

All plots to be paid for before occupation or use to the Treasurer or guarantee given for same to the Board.

That the Secretary be empowered to hire all grave diggers at a cost of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a grave and to withhold \$1.00 of same to cover the cost of clearing away surplus earth in the spring and sodding, as arranged for between owner and secretary, the charge to be paid before the grave is opened, to the Treasurer.

All plots can now be sold under perpetual care system, while owners of old plots have the privilege of making payment in full for perpetual care at the rate of twenty-five dollars for a plot of sixteen feet square, and fifteen dollars for a half plot of one hundred and twenty-eight superficial feet, the same charges to remain universal over the whole cemetery.

Our rules are made solely for the benefit of the cemetery in general, and it is sincerely trusted that you will appreciate that the members of the Board, giving their services freely for the improvement and care of Waterdown Cemetery, have only adopted these rules after the most careful consideration, and having in view the best interests of the owners.

Extracts from Rules and Regulations of Waterdown Cemetery:

To secure the best landscape effects it is essential that the Board of Managers shall assume the general care of the entire grounds, and owners of lots shall observe all the rules and regulations passed from time to time by the Board of Managers for keeping the lots in order.

The care of lots does not necessarily include the watering of the grass, as the Board does not bind itself to expend a greater amount for such care than is received for the purpose. Accounts for care are due and payable on July 1st in each year, and interest at the rate of ten per cent. will be

\$5.00 for \$4.00

And Every Dollar
Worth More.



Small savings now
share in the high
interest on Govern-
ment Securities.

War-Savings Stamps

Cost \$4.00 this month
Redeemed in 1924 for
\$5.00. Sold at Money-
Order Post Offices,
Banks, and wherever
the Triangle and
Beaver sign is dis-
played.

24

For Sale

\$3300

Mill Street, Waterdown, next to Dr. Hoppers

Desireable 9 room stone and frame
dwelling, good furnace, electric lights
sleeping porch, new cistern, fruit cel-
lar, good barn, chicken run, about
three-fifths acre of land with fruit
trees and good garden soil

Apply to

L. M. STOCK

439 King St. East

Hamilton, Ont.

Phone, Reg. 4874

added to all accounts for care unpaid
after December 31st in each year.

Flower beds not exceeding eighteen
inches in width will be permitted
around the base of monuments, and
where there is no monument can only
be made under the supervision of the
caretaker.

No plants or flowers of any descrip-
tion may be picked or removed from
the cemetery without permission.

Vases, urns and flower stands not
properly cared for, and such as are
not filled with plants by June 20th in
any year will be removed from the lot.

To those of you who intend plant-
ing flowers on your lots, will you
please remember that the services of
the caretaker are placed freely at your
disposal.

Please report any complaint promp-
tly, when everything possible will be
done to provide a remedy.

It is hardly fair to hold us responsi-
ble for mistakes of which we are not
told.

Mr. Robt. Spence has taken a great
interest in the work as caretaker and
keeps the cemetery and flowers look-
ing well. In the spring of each year
the Cemetery Improvement Committee
meet and send out cards asking for
financial aid to carry on the work.
Very many respond annually while
others turn the deaf ear.

This committee would like the whole
cemetery plot under perpetual care.

W. A. RYCKMAN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Read The Review

Labor Lost.

"How is that expert in genealogy
you hired?"
"Nothing to him."
"How's that?"
"He has traced my ancestry back
fifty years without finding anybody
worth mentioning."

Costless Choir In Ottawa.

In Ottawa's French Baptist Church
the male members of the choir set
the fashion of attending Sunday wor-
ship minus coats, the males of the
congregation quickly following suit
on the suggestion of the pastor.

Prisoners In Germany.

The conclusion of an armistice be-
tween the Entente Allies and the
Central Powers means the liberation
of Canadians held as prisoners-of-
war. In the neighborhood of 2,800
Canadian soldiers have been taken
by the enemy since the outbreak of
war. Of these a few have escaped,
some have been repatriated by ex-
change, or have been interned in
Switzerland, and some have died in
captivity. The great majority of the
2,800, however, were in German
prison camps; few, if any, are held
by Austria.

School Lesson An Eye-opener.

In a Fort William school recently
the little folk were required to write
compositions on the old familiar,
"How I Spent My Holiday," and one
tot naively but conscientiously wrote
that she had not done much as she
had a "sore throat and rash." The
school nurse thereupon discovered
that the youthful essayist was in a
fine state of peeling after scarlet
fever.

Toilet Table Jags.

After fring up on an "after shaving"
lotion, a man named Raymond
bit a Kitchener policeman who
sought to curb his joy. At another
western town a citizen confessed that
he had imbibed disastrously of Flor-
ida water while celebrating the news
of prospective peace.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson VI. Feb. 9, 1919.

Jethro's Counsel, Exodus 18, 1-27.

Commentary.—I. Jethro received by Moses (vs. 1-22). 1-11. Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, the priest of Midian, was also called Hobab, Reuel and Raguel. In religion he was not an Israelite, yet he honored the true God (v. 15). He heard of the great displays of divine power in behalf of the Israelites, whose visible leader was Moses, and he came to Sinai to visit his son-in-law, bringing Moses' wife and two sons with him. As Jethro approached the camp of Israel, Moses went out to meet him and greeted him with true Oriental friendliness and ceremony. He told him of the marvelous doings of the Lord for him and his people, and also related the difficulties he had met in his great work. Jethro gave thanks to God for what He had done for Moses and his people, and declared the superiority of the God of Israel over all other gods.

12. Father-in-law.—This term is applied also to other relatives by marriage. Took a burnt offering.—Jethro offered sacrifice to the true God, and Aaron and the elders of Israel joined Moses in a feast in honor of his father-in-law.

II. Jethro's counsel (vs. 13-23). 13. Moses set to judge the people.—As he was leader of Israel, it was natural and proper that difficulties arising between individuals should be brought to him for adjustment, and he assumes this burden unhesitatingly. The people stood... unto the evening.—The cases to be settled were so numerous that much time was required to complete the work, and some of the people had to wait long for their turn to come. 14. Why sittest thou thyself alone.—Jethro's keen mind grasped the situation at once and saw a better plan for dealing with the Israelites' difficulties than the one Moses was following. His question suggests the course that he would recommend. He could see a way to relieve Moses of much labor and care and to relieve the people also. 15. Because the people come unto me.—This appeared to Moses to be a sufficient reason for his expending his time in meeting their demands. 16. I do make them know the statutes of God.—Moses was doing a great work in teaching his people the laws of God and his will concerning them, and he felt his responsibility. 17. The thing that thou doest is not good.—Jethro makes bold to criticize Moses' course, not because Moses was not doing his work well, but because his self-imposed task was too arduous. 18. Thou wilt surely wear away.—And this people—Moses would wear himself out in trying to meet all the demands of the people, and the people would become wearied with waiting.

19. Hearken now.—God shall be with thee.—Jethro had no thought or desire of interfering with God's plan, but he wished to suggest a way in which God's design could be better carried out. For the people to God-ward.—Moses would stand between God and the people, receiving communications from him for them. Thou shalt teach them.—Moses would give his chief attention to instructing the people. He had been doing this in the past, but being relieved of the less important details in judging, he could give more attention to teaching the people "the work that they must do." 21. Provide out of all the people.—There were those among the Israelites to whom could safely and wisely be entrusted duties which had been performed by Moses himself. The language indicates that great care should be exercised in the selection of the men and four qualifications are specified. Able men.—They were to be capable men, worthy men. "The expression implies moral and physical efficiency, rather than intellect; intellectual ability, it is rendered 'worthy' (1 Kings 1: 52), 'virtuous' (Ruth 3: 11; Prov. 12: 4), and often 'valiant' (1 Sam. 14: 52)." Such as fear God.—Men who not only believe in God in an intellectual way, but are devoted to Him and His service, men of truth.—The men to be placed in the position of judges must have high regard for truth. They must tell the truth themselves and insist on truthfulness in others. Hating covetousness.—Hating unjust gain.—R. V. No one who would accept of a bribe should be entrusted with the duty of passing judgment in any case. He should be one that despiseth the gain of expressions, that shaketh his hands from holding of bribes" (Isa. 33: 15). Rulers.—Chiefs, princes, overseers, thousands—hundreds, etc.—This minute classification of the people is thoroughly in accordance with the Semitic character, and

was retained in after ages. The numbers appear to be conventional, corresponding nearly, but not exactly, to the military or civil divisions of the people.—Speaker's Com. 22. Let them judge the people.—The principle of co-operation in the Lord's work is strongly set forth. Here was an organization suggested to meet the many demands made by the people. Cases could receive attention promptly. Every great matter, unto thee.—As was proper cases of importance were to be referred to Moses. 23. And God command thee.—Jethro was careful to suggest that his plan should receive consideration only as it might be consistent with God's will. Be able to endure.—Thus relieved, Moses could bear the strain that would come upon him as Israel's leader.

III. The counsel heeded (vs. 24-27). 24. Moses hearkened.—Moses recognized the soundness of Jethro's advice and was satisfied that it was in harmony with the divine will, hence he put the plan into immediate operation. 25. Chose able men.—It was a mark of Moses' capable leadership that he knew men and was able to select men suitable for the tasks to be performed. He made his selection from "all Israel" and doubtless secured the very best for this service. 26. At all seasons.—The matters that came up for settlement were promptly adjusted. Hard cases they brought unto Moses.—Moses had direct communication with God and the causes that were brought to him were judged righteously.

Questions.—Who was Jethro? By what other names was he known? Whom did he bring to Moses? How was he received? What was his attitude toward the true God? What did he see Moses doing? What question did he ask Moses? What counsel did Jethro give Moses? What kind of men did he counsel Moses to choose? What was the result?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Co-operation in the Work of the Kingdom.

I. Wise counsel accepted.

II. Responsibility shared.

III. Co-operation essential.

The training of the chosen nation for its high destiny was a gigantic task. A people divinely directed and delivered, and miraculously sustained should have displayed increased faith in God and fortitude in difficulty. The murmurings of Miriam mingle with the echoes of Miriam's song of triumph and mark their slow progress. The assault of Amalek introduced a new era in national discipline and doomed himself to extirpation. In the lesson we have

I. Wise counsel accepted. The defeat of Amalek was followed closely by the visit of Jethro, the priest of Midian and father-in-law of Moses. The greatness of the latter is expressed in the readiness with which he accepted the counsel of his Gentile kinsman. Himself divinely commissioned and instructed, he did not scorn advice from humbler sources or neglect the warning against the squandering of resources which eighty years had left undiminished. He was supreme judge in Israel and upon him rested the whole weight of judicial administration. The task was too great both for himself and for the people and occasioned delay as well. "The people stood by Moses from the morning unto the evening." He was not to vacate the judicial office, but to distribute its responsibilities, reserving to himself its highest exercise and the higher duties pertaining to its moral and spiritual aspects rather than the legal.

II. Responsibility shared. The result of Jethro's counsel was a system of jurisprudence which insured equity and lessened the burden of administration both for Moses and the people. The wisest administrator in church or state is he who most readily recognizes and effectively employs the capabilities of subordinates. Not only did the new order lessen the burden, but inspired the nation with fresh life and vigor. The pulsation was felt everywhere. New interest was awakened and the people elevated. All the talent in the church should be enlisted by wise and discriminating leadership. This is inseparable from true and permanent progress. There are everywhere buried talents, which, if evoked, would become effective agencies for righteousness. Genius may assert itself and clear a space for its exercise, but it is equally true that much sound ability lies dormant because it is not called into any responsible exercise. "When Saul saw a strong man, or any valiant man, he took him unto himself" (1 Sam. 14:52). Every person in the church should be actively engaged.

III. Co-operation essential. To cooperate means to work together, to associate in mutual effort for one end. It is not doing the same thing, but different things with one purpose. No man can succeed alone. The variety of endowment indicates the design. "The weakest has a gift that every other needs." Moses was to remain the living link between God and the people. "Be thou for the people to God-ward," and in this relation he wrought most effectively with as well as for the nation. Christians are workers together with God.—W.H.C.

Old-Time Georgia Sign.

At one time cotton men in Macon thought that the presence of a man with a hand organ and monkey in the streets of that city had a direct bearing on the cotton market, causing a decline in price. At one time the organ man was prohibited by municipal law, but later was admitted on payment of a substantial license.—Tifton Gazette.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Pneumonia, Asthma, Catarrh, Pleurisy, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Scurvy, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free opinion. Medicines furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

55 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention "The Paper"

THE TREASURE OF GOOD HEALTH

EASILY MAINTAINED THROUGH THE USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

There is not a nook or corner in Canada, in the cities, the towns, the villages, on the farms and in the mines and lumber camps, where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not been used, and from one end of the country to the other they have brought back to bread-winners, their wives and families the splendid treasure of new health and strength.

You have only to ask your neighbors, and they can tell you of some rheumatic or nerve-shattered man, some suffering woman, ailing youth or anaemic girl who owes present present health and strength to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For more than a quarter of a century these pills have been known not only in Canada, but through all the world, as a reliable tonic, blood-making medicine.

The wonderful success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is due to the fact that they go right to the root of the disease in the blood, and by making the vital fluid rich and red strengthen every organ and every nerve, thus driving out disease and pain, and making weak, despondent people bright, active and strong. Mr. W. T. Johnson, one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in Lunenburg county, N. S., says:—"I am an Provincial Land Surveyor, and am exposed to the greater part of the year to very hard work travelling through the forests by day and camping out by night, and I find the only thing that will keep me up to the mark is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I leave home for a trip in the woods I am as interested in having my supply of pills as provisions, and on such occasions, I take them regularly. The result is I am always fit. I never take cold, and can digest all kinds of food such as we have to put up with hastily cooked in the woods. Having proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as a tonic and health builder, I am never without them, and I lose no opportunity in recommending them to weak people whom I meet."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be kept in every home, and their occasional use will keep the blood pure and ward off illness. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE CATTLE SITUATION.

The Toronto Live Stock Exchange, compound of members exclusively interested in the buying and selling of live stock, wish to set before the producers of live stock the following facts:

1.—The close of the war, instead of diminishing, will greatly increase the demand for food, and particularly for meat. It is already evident that the chief reason for the capitulation of the Central Powers was that they had not food to go along with.

2.—The products of the Canadian farms are cereals and food animals. At the present time, the demand for both is unlimited. The first demand to be satisfied will, unquestionably, be that for cereals. All the world can immediately set itself to the raising of cereals. One crop will greatly ameliorate the famine; two crops will probably restore wheat reserves to normal.

In regard to live stock, this is not the case. The building up of cattle herds, particularly involves a programme of years. Even if the foundation stock and the fodder were immediately available in Europe, the cattle herds could not be restored in less than five or six years, but all European countries—combatants and neutrals alike—are stripped both of live stock and of fodder. An unlimited demand will exist for years, both for breeding stock and for meats:

3.—The situation is therefore as follows: Prices of grains will probably decline on a scale which will restore them to normal in 2 or 3 years. Prices of live stock will decline on a much slower scale. Normal prices will probably not be restored for 10 years.

During these 10 years, the advantage to the farmer of marketing his grain through the medium of live stock will be greater than at any previous time in a generation.

4.—Farmers of Canada will not be able to take advantage of this situation unless they have the Live Stock to sell. They can place themselves in this position only by keeping their breeding stock this fall. Therefore, farmers, keep your cows and your sows. Every breeding female held over this fall will bring rich dividends in the years to come. If Canada produces 10 times her present supplies of cattle and hogs, there would be a profitable market for them all.

5.—In regard to feeders for the present winter. It seems now as certain as anything can be that there will be a profit in the feeding deal this season. We unhesitatingly recommend farmers to tie up as many cattle as they can feed.

ACTION-OF PLANT FOODS.

In considering the part played by the plant foods, nitrogen, potash

THE TREASURE OF GOOD HEALTH

EASILY MAINTAINED THROUGH THE USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

There is not a nook or corner in Canada, in the cities, the towns, the villages, on the farms and in the mines and lumber camps, where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not been used, and from one end of the country to the other they have brought back to bread-winners, their wives and families the splendid treasure of new health and strength.

You have only to ask your neighbors, and they can tell you of some rheumatic or nerve-shattered man, some suffering woman, ailing youth or anaemic girl who owes present present health and strength to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For more than a quarter of a century these pills have been known not only in Canada, but through all the world, as a reliable tonic, blood-making medicine.

The wonderful success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is due to the fact that they go right to the root of the disease in the blood, and by making the vital fluid rich and red strengthen every organ and every nerve, thus driving out disease and pain, and making weak, despondent people bright, active and strong. Mr. W. T. Johnson, one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in Lunenburg county, N. S., says:—"I am an Provincial Land Surveyor, and am exposed to the greater part of the year to very hard work travelling through the forests by day and camping out by night, and I find the only thing that will keep me up to the mark is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I leave home for a trip in the woods I am as interested in having my supply of pills as provisions, and on such occasions, I take them regularly. The result is I am always fit. I never take cold, and can digest all kinds of food such as we have to put up with hastily cooked in the woods. Having proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as a tonic and health builder, I am never without them, and I lose no opportunity in recommending them to weak people whom I meet."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be kept in every home, and their occasional use will keep the blood pure and ward off illness. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE CATTLE SITUATION.

The Toronto Live Stock Exchange, compound of members exclusively interested in the buying and selling of live stock, wish to set before the producers of live stock the following facts:

1.—The close of the war, instead of diminishing, will greatly increase the demand for food, and particularly for meat. It is already evident that the chief reason for the capitulation of the Central Powers was that they had not food to go along with.

2.—The products of the Canadian farms are cereals and food animals. At the present time, the demand for both is unlimited. The first demand to be satisfied will, unquestionably, be that for cereals. All the world can immediately set itself to the raising of cereals. One crop will greatly ameliorate the famine; two crops will probably restore wheat reserves to normal.

In regard to live stock, this is not the case. The building up of cattle herds, particularly involves a programme of years. Even if the foundation stock and the fodder were immediately available in Europe, the cattle herds could not be restored in less than five or six years, but all European countries—combatants and neutrals alike—are stripped both of live stock and of fodder. An unlimited demand will exist for years, both for breeding stock and for meats:

3.—The situation is therefore as follows: Prices of grains will probably decline on a scale which will restore them to normal in 2 or 3 years. Prices of live stock will decline on a much slower scale. Normal prices will probably not be restored for 10 years.

During these 10 years, the advantage to the farmer of marketing his grain through the medium of live stock will be greater than at any previous time in a generation.

4.—Farmers of Canada will not be able to take advantage of this situation unless they have the Live Stock to sell. They can place themselves in this position only by keeping their breeding stock this fall. Therefore, farmers, keep your cows and your sows. Every breeding female held over this fall will bring rich dividends in the years to come. If Canada produces 10 times her present supplies of cattle and hogs, there would be a profitable market for them all.

5.—In regard to feeders for the present winter. It seems now as certain as anything can be that there will be a profit in the feeding deal this season. We unhesitatingly recommend farmers to tie up as many cattle as they can feed.

ACTION-OF PLANT FOODS.

In considering the part played by the plant foods, nitrogen, potash

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—

Butter, choice dairy ... 0.50 0.58

Do, creamery ... 0.47 0.53

Margarine, lb. ... 0.35 0.40

Eggs, new, doz. ... 0.75 0.80

Cheese, lb. ... 0.35 0.40

Dressed Poultry—

Turkeys, lb. ... 0.57 0.65

Pow, lb. ... 0.58 0.63

Spring chickens ... 0.48 0.53

Duckings, lb. ... 0.45 0.50

Geese, lb. ... 0.78 0.82

Fruits—

Apples, bkt. ... 0.25 0.30

Do, bbl. ... 3.00 3.75

Vegetables—

Beets, peck ... 1.25 0.90

Do, bag ... 1.00 1.10

Carrots, peck ... 0.25 0.30

Do, bag ... 0.75 0.85

Cabbage, each ... 0.05 0.10

Cauliflower, each ... 0.15 0.20

Celery, head ... 0.15 0.20

Lettuce, bunch ... 0.15 0.20

Onions, 75-lb. sacks ... 1.65 1.75

Do, 100-lb. sacks ... 2.00 2.15

Do, bkt. ... 0.25 0.30

Do, pickling, bkt. ... 0.10 0.15

Leeks, bunch ... 0.10 0.15

Parsley, bunch ... 0.10 0.15

Pumpkins, bag ... 0.25 0.30

Do, peck ... 1.50 1.60

Potatoes, bag ... 0.65 0.70

Rhubarb, bunch ... 0.05 0.10

Sage, bunch ... 0.05 0.10

Savory, bunch ... 0.05 0.10

Turnips, bag ... 0.75 0.80

Do, peck ... 0.25 0.30

MEATS WHOLESALE

Beef, forequarters ... 18.00 20.00

Do, hindquarters ... 20.00 22.00

Carcasses, choice ... 20.00 22.00

Do, medium ... 17.50 19.50

Do, common ... 14.50 16.50

Veal, common, cwt. ... 13.00 15.00

Do, medium ... 20.00 23.00

Do, prime ... 24.00 27.00

Heavy hogs, cwt. ... 14.00 16.00

Shop hogs, cwt. ... 20.00 21.00

Abattoir hogs ... 22.00 24.00

Mutton, cwt. ... 13.00 15.00

Lamb, lb. ... 0.28 0.27

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery—

Acadia granulated ... 100 lbs. \$10.27

St. Lawrence granulated ... 100 lbs. 10.27

Lantic granulated ... 100 lbs. 10.27

Canada strip, gran. ... 100 lbs. 10.27

Acadia yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.

St. Lawrence yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential from granulated, 30c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 3 yellow, 50c.

Atlantic yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.

Canada yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.

Toronto Cattle Markets.

Receipts: 1,022 cattle, 181 calves, 2,058 hogs and 161 sheep.

Export cattle, choice ... 14.08 15.00

Export cattle, medium ... 13.00 14.00

Export cattle, common ... 9.00 9.50

Export hogs ... 10.00 10.55

Butcher cattle, choice ... 8.00 8.75

Butcher cattle, common ... 6.50 7.00

Butcher cows, choice ... 9.00 9.50

Butcher cattle, medium ... 7.00 7.50

Butcher cows, canners ... 5.00 5.50

Butcher bulls ... 8.00 9.00

Feeding steers ... 9.00 10.00

Stockers, choice ... 8.00 9.00

Stockers, light ... 6.50 7.00

Milkers, choice ... 80.00 130.00

Springers, choice ... 90.00 135.00

Sheep, ewes ... 8.00 9.50

Bucks and culs ... 5.00 8.00

Lambs ... 14.00 14.75

Hogs, fed and watered ... 16.00

Hogs, f. o. b. ... 15.25

Calves ... 15.00 16.00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Open, High, Low, Close.

Oats—

May ... 0.65% 0.66% 0.64% 0.65%

Flax—

May ... 3.00% 3.02% 2.97% 2.95%

Barley—

May ... 0.82% 0.82% 0.80% 0.80%

July ... 0.82%

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Flour unchanged.

Barley, 70 to 80c. Rye, No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.51.

Bran, \$45.00. Flax, \$3.20 to \$3.22.

DULUTH LIMESEED.

Duluth—Limeseed on track, \$2.30; arrive not quoted; January, \$2.10 bid; February, \$2.20 bid; May, \$2.12.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

(Canadian Press Wire).

East Buffalo, Jan. 29.—Cattle, receipts 300; slow.

Calves, receipts light; steady; \$ to \$17.

A MODERN OTHELLO

CHAPTER VIII.

The brightness of the day had been followed by a sense, among certain people, of a heavy, gloomy atmosphere. There was a misty, soft falling, and the wind was souping dimly around the un-lucky roofs of cotton, and swaying the bare branches of the lines that to my excited imagination, they looked like wizards' arms beckoning us toward them. The bell we rang in this house of grief clanged outmately, and we could hear it echoing strangely along the corridors within. The great mansion was very dark; there was not a single light in its whole extent to shine forth a welcome to us; it stood out, a huge, black wall against the lesser blackness of the sky.

Presently feet were heard shuffling along the hall toward us, and the door was slowly and cautiously opened by a servant, who had nudged on some clothes in haste.

"What is your business?" he asked. "My name is Bevis. Please take this card to Mr. Gordon, and say that I wish to see him on business of importance."

The man looked from me to the card, and then from the card to me and my brother.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Bevis; I recognize your name," he said, "but you know my poor master will see no one."

"He will see me, I think."

"There is no one up in the house but myself, and I dare not approach him. Vickers—that is his valet ma'am—has been sent away too, as he wanted no more attendance to-night," he said.

"Will you try, for my sake," I urged—"for the master's? I bring him good news."

"Good news?" said the man, doubtful if he had heard aright.

"Yet, tell him so."

"It's a risk, but I'll do it," he claimed. "Will you step in and wait?"

He closed the door, and left us waiting in the hall; it seemed a long and weary time before he was back again.

"My master's compliments," he said, "and he begs you will forgive him for refusing to see you or to hear your news to-night. He would remind you of what to-night is, if you have forgotten, he bade me say."

"Was he angry with you?"

"No, ma'am; and that seems very strange, considering how hard-like Vickers says he is."

"Would you be afraid to take another message?" I inquired, putting a sovereign into his hand.

"Well—no—no, ma'am," he replied; "and if I lose my place, it don't much signify. I shall get a livelier one, I fancy."

"Tell him this, then—that my brother Fred is with me, and is most anxious to see him also."

"Is this—yes, so it is—Mr. Bevis."

The man put back the sovereign in my hand.

"I can't take that message; it's more than my life's worth."

"But it has all been a mistake, and we can prove it."

"Not to my master," said the servant, shaking his head. "I wouldn't believe it myself."

"Then I will go to him," I cried.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, and I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."

—Mrs. Frank Hanson, 1316 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues," should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"No, no; for mercy's sake, think a moment." He stood in my way now. "You must not, madame, really."

"Fred, don't let him stop me."

My brother's strong arms removed him and held him fast, and I went swiftly along the dimly lighted corridors toward the library, where I was sure Gordon was. The house long since had grown familiar to me, and I knew every step of the way. I was at the library door at last, where my heart failed me, somewhat, and a sudden sense of faintness came upon me. I could hear my brother's voice and the servant's angry remonstrance reverberating in the distance, but all was misty before my eyes.

Was it delusion, or did Mary's voice thrill in my ears again?

"You will not forget!"

I was strong now, not weak with new alarms. My hand fell, not lightly, on the panels of the door.

"What is it?" came immediately from a hollow voice within.

"Conrad," I said, "I have come myself to see you. Don't send me away. I am Rebecca Bevis."

There was a pause, and then the voice replied.

"She should have come long ago."

I did not reason with him; I went on.

"My brother Fred is here," I said; "he wishes to tell you all the truth, and that he has not deceived you."

The silence that ensued was longer than before. I thought it would not be broken again. The answer came at last, however:

"I will not see him."

Still I held my ground with womanly persistence. I was not to be easily set aside that night.

There was another plea to urge—the last.

"Conrad, I bring you a message from poor Mary!"

There was a terrible silence now, so long and painful that my heart throbbled violently with its suspense.

The answer came at length:

"Come to me!"

I tried the handle of the door. It turned, to my surprise, and I opened the door and entered. The room was very large, and a faint light from a small table-lamp did not suffice to dispel the shadows which were there. As I advanced slowly and nervously I could see him in his chair, a gaunt, wasted, white-faced figure, with two large glaring eyes. It was a poor mad face into which I gazed—the face of an old man, with hair upon his head as white as snow. To my dying day I shall not lose the sight of him.

"Oh, Conrad," I exclaimed, in my surprise and pity.

"You bring me a message from Mary?" he said.

"Yes."

"From the dead?" he asked, in a deep voice.

"Do you think she is dead, then?" I replied, wonderingly.

"Her spirit is beside you now," he answered, calmly. "I see her plainly, despite the veil or the mist that is before her. Like a woman standing out in the snow, she always seems to me."

"Great Heavens!"

"But she never speaks to me," he added. "What has she told you to say?"

"This—on the last day I saw her alive, and in this house: That she had never had one spark of affection in her heart for my brother from the hour of her marriage with you; that she had always loved you very dearly, and would go to the end of the world with you to prove it—was going, too, most hopefully and trustfully. I was to tell Fred this too, lest he should be as mistaken as yourself. If it should ever come to pass," she said, "that I am away from Conrad—a long, long distance away—and he is living with his heart closed against me—"

"Oh! good God!"

I went on without heeding him. "—as it has been all this bitter year, will you tell him what I have said, and what message I bade you give poor Fred—for my honor's sake and his. That is my message. I wish I had brought it sooner," I concluded.

"It would have added to my misery, after all," he replied. "I am not certain that this does not kill me at once."

"It will not do that; it—"

I stopped, for he had risen with difficulty from his chair, and was standing with two shriveled hands clutching the arms. He glared before him still more wildly.

"This is the message, then, Mary—the truth?" he asked. Presently he turned his head, and dropped into the chair like a stone.



Soft White Hands

Follow use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. At night bathe them with the Soap and hot water. Dry and rub in the Ointment. Wear old gloves during night. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

me before her marriage. I came and left in all good faith," was the reply.

"I believe it now," was the slow answer. "For the first time I believe it. I was watching you."

"You watching?"

"I thought I would kill you—but I killed her instead."

"Oh! do not say that!"

"It seemed a greater retribution then," Conrad Gordon murmured; "now it is a greater and more awful crime. It is unpardonable."

"Conrad," I said, imploringly, "you cannot mean this."

There is no truth in it; long brooding here has given you these fancies."

"It is true. Tell them all. I wait here for the law. I have been waiting."

"But—when you came to my house"

"I was deceiving you; I had the coward's fear of detection upon me. I thought that I had acted justly in my deep revenge, and she was not fit to live."

"And you—"

"Oh, God forgive you, Gordon, if this be true!" I cried.

"It is all true," he muttered. "Leave me now in peace. I shall not go away. You will find me here to-morrow."

We went at his request, and the morrow found him there as he had promised. He was sitting upright in the chair, as we had seen him last, but it was the face of a dead man into which we gazed.

The End.

SPENT AN HOUR FACING DEATH

Gruesome Experience of a Silk Boiler.

Alone in Great Vat of Boiling Water.

A man who is now at the head of one of the largest establishments for dyeing silks in this country tells a story of a strange and thrilling adventure that he passed through when he was still only the superintendent of the "boiling room."

"Silk," he says in telling the story, "has been the means of my living, and once it saved my life. Have you ever been in a room where they boil the raw silk? It's a hot, steaming place, with great bubbling vats that are sunk to a level with the floor. The raw silk, in bales, all fluffy and sticky, comes in on rolling trucks and is dumped into the vats. The mass has to be stirred about a good deal before it gets soaked through and goes under."

"Just before the noon hour one day a truck came in with two bales on it. 'Dutap them into No. 6 vat,' I told the men. 'I'll stir them if you fellows want to go to dinner.'

"When they had gone I began to look around for the stirring fork. I couldn't find it anywhere. 'Confound

Breathe Deeply, Then Listen For That Bronchial Wheeze

Dangerous to Neglect Troubles in the Chest, Throat or Nose at This Season.

Rough, wheezy breathing means danger ahead. Every day you defer treatment makes it harder to cure.

Don't delay. Bronchial and lung troubles are all too frequent. Start today with "Catarrhosone," breathe in its pure balsamic vapor. Let its healing fumes do for you what stomach medicine never can. Nothing so certain as a Catarrhosone Inhaler to strengthen a weak throat, to rid you of Bronchitis, to drive out catarrh, coughs and colds. Use Catarrhosone to prevent, to cure your winter ills. Physicians endorse it. Hospitals use it. Thousands swear by it. Two months' treatment, large size \$1.00; smaller size 50 cents and 25 cents. All druggists or The Catarrhosone Co., Chicago, Canada.

"I was leaving for good. I could not at last resist the temptation to say good-bye to her; I wished to give back the letters she had written to

Bill!" I said to myself. "He loses everything."

"I had hardly got the words out of my mouth when my foot went off the edge of the vat. I felt myself falling, and I was seized with the full conviction of death."

"I had time to think over just how terribly hot the boiling water would feel and to wonder how much of me would be left when the men came back from dinner. Then I felt myself land flat on my back on the mass of floating silk."

"To this day I can see the very look of the old smoky roof as I lay on the island of silk with the boiling water on all sides. It was horribly hot there. The perspiration started out all over me, and I felt that I must move."

"First, however, I shouted as loudly as I could. When no one answered I cautiously tried to turn on my side. The bale of fiber began slowly to roll over. Nearly paralyzed with terror, I threw out one arm. It was just enough change in balance. I felt the rolling motion stop. I lay on my back, poised on the middle of the bale, and waited for help. After a minute or two I began to realize that the silk was slowly sinking into the vat."

"You could hardly notice the motion. At first I could look out of the corner of my eye and see the edge at vat No. 8. A little later, when I looked again, it was out of my line of vision. I couldn't move without having the bale roll over, and if I remained still I would go down inch by inch into the scalding water below."

"I can remember that I became a little hysterical. It's funny what tricks the mind plays."

"This is dyeing with a vengeance," I said aloud, and even laughed as I said it."

"It was growing hotter. Steam had begun to percolate through the silk, and I was wet through with the stifling clouds that rose from the surface of the water. I had no idea of time. By and by, however, some one answered my shouts. The door opened and two men came running across the room."

"Get a pole!" shouted one.

"I knew that would be fatal; the slightest push and I would roll over into the steaming stew."

"Boys," cried I, "don't touch me or it will be all over! One of you turn off the feed pipe."

"I could hear the chug, chug of the steam being cut off from the vat. A moment later I could set the wet rim that broadened round the edges, and I

knew the water was falling. It took half an hour to empty No. 6. For awhile the two men roared like excited June bugs. They got a rope and sat on the edge of the vat watching me with great staring eyes."

"As the water ran out the silk sank now on one side, now on the other. Once it started to roll. Both the men grunted and sat up very straight. Suddenly one of them cried out:

"There's the bottom!"

"I felt the mass of silk settle against something. I heard the last water gulp as it ran out. Then I fainted away."—Youth's Companion.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food, the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Selig's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

Two of the most important cotton products take their names from Asiatic towns—muslin from Mosul and calico from Calicut.

All the trees and shrubs which produce rubber grow in a belt around the world within five degrees of the equator.

Great as the nitrate industry of Chile is, the ore beds themselves are seldom of vast size, though they spread over large areas. Occasionally the ore is found within a foot or two of the surface, and at other times it is twenty feet deep.

She Took Her Father's Advice

AND DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS SOON HELPED HER BACKACHE.

How Mrs. Beaudoin Found Complete and Permanent Relief From Her Kidney Trouble.

Fisherton, Man. Feb. 3.—(Special)—"I have taken your Dodd's Kidney Pills for kidney trouble, and they have completely cured me."

These are the words of Mrs. Arthur Beaudoin, a well-known resident of this place, and it is no exaggeration to say she voices the sentiments of large number of the people of Manitoba. They have had kidney trouble; they have used Dodd's Kidney Pills; they have found them good.

"Yes," she says, in speaking of her case, "I suffered from kidney disease for six months before I was married in October, 1917, and two weeks after I was married I was laid up. The doctor gave me no relief. My father advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. I commenced to take them at once, and a few days after I felt better. I continued to take them until I was perfectly cured. I will always keep them in the house, as they are my best friends."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have been used to treat rheumatism, sciatica, diabetes, dropsy, sore back, gravel, and other similar ills. That they continue to give satisfaction is evidenced by their ever-growing popularity.

If you haven't used Dodd's Kidney Pills, ask your neighbors about them.

I have conquered adversity, but it remains to be seen whether I can conquer prosperity.—Holden.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

Stephen Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, is one of the principal figures in the membership of the Peace Congress.

All in the Family.

In China every member of a family is responsible for order in that family and every inhabitant of a city is jointly responsible with every other citizen for its tranquillity. If a younger son in a family should commit a crime, the older son is likely to be taken into custody for the offense, and, perhaps, punished.

GOMPERS HEADS COMMISSION.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The Commission on International Legislation of Labor of the League of Nations was jointly re-elected by the conference unanimously elected Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., as president at a meeting Saturday morning. Arthur Fontaine, of the French Ministry of Labor, was elected general secretary, with Mr. Butler, a British delegate, as joint general secretary.

A New Blood-Food Has Been Discovered That Works Wonders

SAID TO PUT NEW LIFE INTO PEOPLE THAT ARE RUN-DOWN.

For years doctors have been searching for a combination that would cause them to inject into their blood the elements it lacked. This can now be done and any weak-blooded person can quickly be made strong and well.

Already a small army of ailing people have proved the merit of taking after each meal with a sip or two of water two chocolate-coated Ferrozone tablets. This is easily done, and even the weak use of this wonderful blood-food will prove how nourishing and strengthening and flesh-building the treatment is.

Just think of it—Ferrozone uplifts the entire nervous system, removes the blood, makes it rich and red—gives the sort of aid that's needed in throwing off weakness and languor.

Tens of thousands enjoy the advantages of renewed health through Ferrozone—if you'll only use it, you'll surely grow strong, too; its beneficial action is noticed even in a week. You see it goes right to work, removes the causes of the trouble and then quickly makes a cure.

For those who sleep poorly and have nervous apprehensions, Ferrozone is a boon; it is a specialist in such cases.

Where there is paleness, poor appetite and languor, Ferrozone makes the patient feel like new in a few days.

In tiredness, nerve exhaustion, spring fever and debility, the power of Ferrozone is known from coast to coast and universally used with grand results.

Let Ferrozone build you up, let it win you back to robust health—it will do so quickly if you give it the chance. Sold by all dealers, 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50. Remember the name Ferrozone.

SCIENCE NOTES

The tortoiseshell, when heated, becomes very pliable, and can be twisted to any shape required; and it is when the shell is in a heated state that the pearl or metal pieces are inlaid.

The reindeer has been known to pull 200 pounds at ten miles an hour for twelve hours.

The earliest crockery designs made use of in England were secured from the Chinese.

The orange was originally a pear-shaped fruit, not much larger than a cherry, and it is said that its evolution is due to twelve centuries of cultivation.

Two of the most important cotton products take their names from Asiatic towns—muslin from Mosul and calico from Calicut.

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Dodd's Kidney Pills have been used to treat rheumatism, sciatica, diabetes, dropsy, sore back, gravel, and other similar ills. That they continue to give satisfaction is evidenced by their ever-growing popularity.

If you haven't used Dodd's Kidney Pills, ask your neighbors about them.

I have conquered adversity, but it remains to be seen whether I can conquer prosperity.—Holden.



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THE JOY OF COMING HOME.

There's joy in sailing outward,
Though we leave upon the pier,
With faces grieved and wistful,
Our very dearest dear,
And the sea shall roll between us
For perhaps a whole round year.

There's joy in climbing mountains,
In fording rushing brooks,
In poking into places
We've read about in books,
In meeting stranger people
With unfamiliar looks.

But the joy of joys is ours,
Enticed by any path,
When we take the home bound steamer
And catch the home bound train;
There's nothing half so pleasant
As coming home again.

—Margaret E. Sangster to Harper's Bazar.

DID AS HE WAS BID.

How Horace Greeley Once Had a Little Fun With His Wife.

One of the favorite resorts of Horace Greeley in the days when he was a power in New York journalism was Iona Island, a picturesque and pleasant rural paradise surrounded by the placid waters of the Hudson in the vicinity of Peckskill, N. Y.

Iona Island at that time was owned by Messrs. Grant and Hasbrouck, both of whom were personal friends of Greeley. They carried on a large vineyard, besides their agricultural operations, on the island, and it was here, doubtless, that Greeley during his frequent visits picked up many of the ideas which he afterward used in his book, "What I Know of Farming." Mr. Hasbrouck, who survived Greeley for a number of years, was an enthusiastic admirer of the famous editor and was never tired of telling stories illustrative of his shrewdness and wit. He claimed that Greeley was one of the slickest, wisest, oddest and most original of characters, and at the same time one of the most companionable to those who had the privilege of being within the inner circle of his acquaintanceship.

The farther he got away from Printing House square the higher his spirits rose, and a drive along the winding banks of the Hudson or a trip across the water to Iona Island he always enjoyed with the enthusiasm of a boy. Nothing worried him when he was in the country. All his cares and troubles were left behind him, packed up in his desk in The Tribune office.

Mrs. Greeley was different from her noted husband in this respect. She brought her cares along with her, and she used to spend considerable time in proving Horace for his thoughtlessness, and in trying to keep him within bounds. One day she kept at him until he said, "All right, mother. Whatever you tell me to do the rest of the day I'll do."

A couple of hours later Mr. and Mrs. Greeley and Mr. Hasbrouck were getting into the rowboat for their usual daily trip to Iona Island. Mrs. Greeley stepped in first, sat down and placed her parasol with the handle resting on the seat and the other end on the bottom of the boat. Then, glancing up at Mr. Greeley, who was waiting to get into the boat, she called out:

"Now, Horace, be sure to step on my parasol and break it getting into the boat!"

"All right; just as you say," responded Horace cheerfully, and down came his foot on the parasol, completely wrecking it. Mrs. Greeley looked dangers at him all the way to the island, but a happier man than Greeley was during the rest of the trip would be hard to find, and ever and anon he could be heard chuckling softly to himself as if he had just thought of a good joke.

Mr. Greeley made matters right when they got back to the Peckskill side by buying Mrs. Greeley a new parasol and handing it to her with the bantering remark:

"There, mother, is a brand new sun shade for you, much finer than the old one, and now don't you ever tell me to step on it unless you expect me to do it. I always obey the orders of my superior officer."

A Surprise.

A group of old ladies were talking and knitting on a veranda. The conversation got around to how much each weighed at birth. One old lady said, "Well, I weighed just three pounds and a half." The others gasped, and one of them asked, "And did you live?" "They say did," answered the other woman, "and done well."

A STORY IN SECTIONS

Demonstrating What a Hot Sun Can Do With Fruitful Eggs.

"Some five years ago," said Black, "I was aboard a river steamer on the Rio Grande. Among other freight exposed to the sun was a crate of eggs. About noon the purser, passing the crate, heard a peculiar sound. He pulled off a board to investigate, when out hopped an army of chickens. They sported over the deck like penguins on an icefield. The sun had been the incubator, sir."

Blue leisurely removed the ashes from his pipe and said:

"Did you see me, Mr. Black?"

"No, sir! Were you aboard?"

"I was, and I saw you when you went ashore."

"Well, what became of the chickens, Mr. Blue?"

"They flourished, sir—just sprang up in the Texas sun like mushrooms in a damp cellar. Never saw anything like it, sir. You could stand there and almost see them grow. It isn't exaggerating to say that we had chicken on the table the second day out. When I got off at a lower landing, one of the young cocks crowed a peevish salute."

Brown, who had been silently picking his nails with a toothpick, now spoke.

"Mr. Blue, do you remember seeing me on the main deck when you got off?"

"No, sir, were you there?"

"I was, sir."

"Well, I suppose you can take up the thread of those remarkable fowls?"

"I can. You say one of the cocks crowed a salute as you went ashore?"

Well, sir, that was just the beginning. Before sundown every cock in the lot was crowing in concert. By 10 o'clock the next morning the pellets were laying eggs among the anchor chains. The single and eggs had been consigned to the land."

The pellets kept on laying until his landing was in sight. Then the pellets or had the fresh eggs gathered up and put in the crate. The board was replaced, and you couldn't tell that the crate had been tampered with. One hundred and two fowls, deducting the six that had gone to the table; also two dozen fresh eggs over. Quite profitable, eh, Mr. Blue? More so than "Western Lanes."

Harvesting.

A little girl and her aunt went for a walk out on Union street the other day, and as they walked the aunt caught her skirt on the sharp edge of her shoe heel and tore off several inches of lace.

"Would you tear it off for me, dear?" she asked. "I cannot mend it now."

The accommodating little girl dropped on her knee and for several minutes there was a sound as of tearing goods—really much more tearing than was necessary to remove a piece of lace only half an inch wide.

"Haven't you finished yet?" finally asked the aunt.

"Yes," said the little girl, rising wearily. "I was taking all this off. I wanted enough for my doll's skirt while I was at it, and the rest—bit you tore wouldn't do."

A Clench.

"I should think your mother would punish you for that," said the neighbor's little girl to the one who had disobeyed.

"She can't," was the confident reply. "I've been sick, and I'm not well enough to be spanked yet, and she can't keep me in the house, because the doctor says I must have fresh air and exercise. Oh, I'm having a bull's time!"—Chicago Post

Two Veterans.

"Yes, it's true," boasted Colonel Bragg. "I've been in innumerable engagements and yet I never lost my head."

"And I've been in hundreds of them," replied the summer girl, "and never lost my heart."—Philadelphia Press.

Hangman Grants Reprieve.

Sullivan and Johnson, two Manitoba murderers condemned to death on the gallows, obtained a five days' reprieve through Ellis, the hangman, being unable to reach Winnipeg by the date set for the execution.

Union Coming.

In Brockville the representatives of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches will hold service in common during the winter months, coal conservation being the object but church union the distant objective.

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20 per cent. off All Men's Winter Underwear and Sweaters.

20 per cent. off All Men's and Women's Felt Boots and Slippers.

20 per cent. off All Men's Heavy Mitts and Gloves.

20 per cent. off All Overshoes

Dry Goods

Bleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, good quality cloth
40c, 45c and 50c a yard

Women's Black Sateen Underskirts
\$1.25

Women's Black Moive Underskirts
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New Marguerette Curtain Muslin in choice designs
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Bull Dog and Terrier Hose for childrens wear. Extra strong. Built to stand the racket
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Women's Black Kid Lace Boots, Blucher cut, medium toe and heel, comfortable and easy fitting

\$4.00

An odd lot of Men's Boots, sizes 6 and 7 only. These are lot ends and are much below market value today

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An odd lot of Women's Lace and Button Boots in sizes 3 and 4. Specially priced at

75c

Men's Heavy Work Boots. Extra well made with toe cap, blucher cut, made by Williams Shoe Co.

\$4.00

Groceries

Simcoe Brand Fresh Summer Vegetables for making soups in mid-winter. Everybody's dish

4 tins for 25c

Good Health Breakfast Food made of sweet corn and barley. Ready to serve. This food has a most appetising flavor, is nutritious and a natural laxative

15c a package

Clark's Pork and Beans per tin 20c

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Men's Pant Overalls. Good tweed patterns, well made and full sizes

\$2.50 a pair

Men's Fine Shirts in fancy stripes. These shirts are worth \$1.75 on the market today, but our price for quick selling is

\$1.25

This Store Will Close

on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights at 7 o'clock. We would appreciate very much your co-operation in this early closing movement.