

# The Waterdown Review

VOL. 1.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919

NO. 38.

## 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' DRUG SPECIALS

Good Only Saturday, February 1

33c Castoria	28c
\$1.35 Scott's Emulsion	\$1.19
75c Scott's Emulsion	62c
25c Syrup White Pine and Tar	17c
25c Hydrogen Peroxide	15c
25c Carbolic Salve	19c
15c Carbolic Salve	11c
25c Violet Talcum, per lb.	17c
30c Bars Castile Soap	25c
15c Jergen's Peroxide Bath Soap	3 for 25
\$1.00 Nuxiated Iron	89c
\$1.00 Cod Liver Oil Preparation	67c
25c Thomas Electric Oil	19c
35c Tooth Paste	25c
40c Choice Mint Humbugs, per lb.	29c
50c Chocolate Patterkrisp	39c

### Soldiers' Letters

Germany as Seen by Our Local Boys. Notes of Interest

Obergartzen, Germany  
12-10-18

Dear Friends:—Your interesting letter received. I'm very sorry indeed to learn of Miss Misener's death, what a wonderful teacher she was, she got the best out of us. Well here we are in the Fatherland, and it seems a bit like home, we are going to take up positions 15 miles on the other side of the Rhine, we will be relieved by the 3rd and 4th div. in January. Christmas in Germany for a change, we have marched from France up here, expect to go through Cologne the 13th of this month. Canadian headquarters will be at the celebrated city of Bonn; our headquarters the 1st div. will be at Cologne. We are kept off the main roads for various reasons, so it would not be fair to express my opinions as to the nature of the towns, the people are very obliging that I have come in contact with so far: everything is expensive, but the people on the whole are looking fit, don't seem to have lost any sleep while the German Army came through this town. The quartermaster sold six horses for 30 marks, the buyer gave his two twenty mark bills, so the quartermaster gave him two more horses for the other ten marks. By the way, the butcher was the purchaser. Horses died like rats, through starvation and overwork, they hadn't time to bury them, two months ago a cow sold for four thousand marks, to-day a cow sells for two thousand, a suit of clothes costs a small fortune, ten thousand marks, \$250.00, a loaf of bread, two lbs. for seven days; there are five in the family, they have all kinds of cabbage though, the people do look happy. I don't think I feel like throwing my rifle at them, now like I used to do in that war, that indeed on the 11th day, the 11th hour, and the 11th month, you remember that war, at the last it wasn't war, it was imagination, we were getting ready to relieve the 3rd Div. at Mons, when the armistice was signed. We have been marching for a month. Orders just came in, get up at five, breakfast at six, and leave at six-thirty for another twenty miles tomorrow, one of the boys got a nasty hit at Cambria, recovered and back with us only to get the influenza and die, hard luck, its getting late—more later.

Lindla, Germany, 12-16-18

A few lines to thank you for my box, which arrived safe and sound. I still have the rose in my Balmoral, all the section had a share, we thoroughly enjoyed it.

Here we are as far as we can go, the German line is 6 1/4 miles ahead, all the ground in between is neutral, no one from either side can enter or the civilians, get out without a pass. It seems as if we might get back in a few months. The people have used us very well considering. The German people I have met, don't seem to care as long as they are well fed, well amused, and making money, whether they are free: the French and British want to be free first of all, free anyhow, free even when they might be better off materially under a benevolent autocracy. We want to have a voice in the Government, they are willing to be governed by professionals, as long as they make him comfortable.

They say corporations have no souls neither have governments that are not answerable to a free people for their actions. On our way up the only important town was Cologne. We crossed the celebrated river on the 13th, it was on Friday too, raining hard, I expect it pleased the civilians to watch the troops wading through the streets, we stopped at a suburb over night, I went in by street car, and had a glimpse of the city. The importance of Cologne is political, and military, this ancient stronghold has a population of 500,000 people situated at the centre of an extensive network

of railways, which gives it direct communication with all the important cities of Europe. So the famous Rhine city passes under the mastery of the Allied forces. It certainly is a wonderful victory, when one stops to think, in August we were just 4 kills, from Arras and about 9 from Amiens, now on the eastern bank of the Rhine, 25 kill, at this section. Germany, our most formidable enemy beaten. Gen. Foch deserves the credit. The men who fought at Ypres, Festubert, and the Somme were just as dauntless as the men who fought in 1918, bravery is vain, if there is disorganization, lack of direction and absence of vision. Unity of command was what was needed. I expected to get leave in January, we are far from anywhere. It has been raining most of the time till to-day. Am enclosing a post card, our headquarters are about 250 yds. up the road. Again expressing my thanks, I owe the little mother of Woodhill a debt I can never pay in this incarnation. Love to all, wishing you all a happy new year.

Dick.

### Agricultural Society Meeting

The Annual meeting of the East Flamboro and Waterdown Agricultural Society was held in the Bell House on January 21st.

The meeting opened at 2:30 with the president, R. Forth, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting on Aug. 24th were read and adopted.

Wm. Attridge, Supt. of Grounds, gave his report of work done on last Fair day. The financial report for the year ending Dec. 31 was presented by the Treasurer and showed the substantial balance of \$246.26 on hand, and on motion the report was adopted.

It was moved by G. B. Stock and W. R. Flatt that the Treasurer send Sheriff J. T. Middleton \$4 for prizes he paid at the last Baby show.

The list of paid-up members for 1919 was given by the Secretary, after which the report of Directors for 1918 was heard.

A communication was received from W. G. Marritt asking that two Delegates be appointed to attend a meeting to be held in the District Representatives office Jan. 25th reorganizing a Seed fair, on motion W. Attridge and the Secretary were appointed as delegates.

A motion that the society enter the Field Crop competition was carried, also one that the society employ no Dept. Judges.

The Treasurer was instructed to send \$2 membership fee to the Association of Fairs and W. R. Flatt and Henry Newell were appointed delegates.

The following officers were appointed for the year 1919. C. W. Drummond, President; D. Thompson Vice-President. Directors: W. R. Flatt, J. W. Griffin, Henry Newell, B. Binkley, Wm. Attridge, Geo. B. Stock, S. Chaffe, R. Forth, J. J. Green, Louis Binkley, Stanley Hill, Peter Ray, R. C. Griffin, Thos. Allen and E. Gallin.

Wm. Thompson and Dr. Vance were appointed Auditors for 1919.

On motion by W. R. Flatt and R. Forth, W. G. Horning was re-appointed Sec-Treas. at a salary of \$50

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

### Early Closing Notice

By agreement the following places of business will close at 7 o'clock p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week: Jas. E. Eager, O. G. Griffin, A. Dale and Geo. Dougherty. The public are requested to co-operate with these merchants in this early closing movement.

### History of Roads

First of a Series of Articles by Chas. M. Flatt, O. A. C.

We have just elected our representatives in the Township Council for another year so we will hear no more on the subject of roads until next nomination day unless it be the grumblings of unlucky travellers who find our roads not to their liking. And yet this subject affects directly every ratepayer. The trouble is that the average man is only interested in roads over which he must travel, and in the amount of money he is called upon to pay for road work.

It is interesting to study the evolution of roads from ancient times through the middle ages, up to the present time. We find throughout all the history of roads that the best and only permanent roads were built under some great stimulus, generally war. So the first great roadway we have record of, was that built to the pyramids in Egypt, remains of which are yet to be seen. Of early feats of road engineering, a great bridge over the Euphrates at Babylon stands as a monument to the skill with which structures were erected in those days.

But the Romans were the first people to make road construction and maintenance a State policy, under the stimulus of their leaders desire for military achievements the great Appian way was constructed in 311 B.C., leading to Rome. It was the first paved road. After excavating the road bed to a depth of 4 feet and a width of 40 feet, a foundation was built of stone blocks in solid masonry. This was covered with fine material, worked in-

to the surface. This was the beginning of a wonderful system of paved roads leading throughout Europe. Some 372 separate roads were built the total length of which was 48,500 miles. To-day in England the old roads constructed by the Romans during their invasion still stands. The Romans used slaves and soldiers to accomplish these great works.

The next revival of road building was again caused by war, when Napoleon decided to dominate the world he instituted a wonderful system of military roads in France, which were kept up fairly well until the late war when they were built up better than ever.

Previous to the 17th century the only roads in England were tracks where the most traffic accumulated. Roads were not recognized by parliament as a public utility. In 1809 in an effort to remedy conditions 1000 turnpikes were established covering 35,000 miles. The first real roads were introduced in 1817 when a Scotchman named Macadam built a road through London.

Charles Dickens wrote "Our shops, our horses' legs, our boots, our hearts, have all been benefited by the introduction of Macadam." It was this man who introduced a system of road making which for many years yet to come will prove adequate to carry the traffic on the great majority of our roads. Owing to this great good road the English parliament in 1823 recognized roads as public utilities and set aside money to construct and maintain them.

Coming back to the American continent we find that the first great American highway was the York road, between New York and Philadelphia. Here again we find war to be the stimulating force behind construction. Following this a highway was built from Albany to Schenectady and one from Washington to St. Louis, in 1826. As the population increased, more roads were built until at the present time the United States spends annually \$3000,000 on their road system.

In Canada the first roads were bridle paths, and bush trails. The first construction was the laying of corduroy

(continued on page 5)



**GILLETTS LYE**

**MIGHTY MAUNA LOA.**  
This Gigantic Volcano is Worthy Rival to Vesuvius.

The lofty volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands, rising above the ocean from 5,000 to nearly 14,000 feet, are only the summits of gigantic mountain masses that rise abruptly from the bottom of the Pacific. Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, stands 13,675 feet above sea level, but its slopes descend beneath the sea, as shown by deep sea soundings, with a grade fully equal to if not greater than that of the visible slopes. The same is generally true of the submarine slopes of other islands, and the depths attained by these continuous slopes, within thirty to fifty miles of the shores, vary from 14,000 to 19,000 feet. —Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, if their true bases are considered to be at the bottom of the Pacific, are therefore mountains of as great an altitude as Mount Everest, or approximately 30,000 feet. In general the Hawaiian island group consists of summits of a gigantic submarine mountain chain which projects only its loftier peaks and domes above the water. On the island of Hawaii the volcanic forces are still in operation. The one continuously active volcanic vent of the island is Kilauea, far down on the eastern flank of Mauna Loa—"the great mountain." No other volcano in the world approaches Mauna Loa in the vastness of its mass or in the magnitude of its eruptive activity. There are many volcanic peaks higher in the air, but most of them are planted upon elevated platforms where they appear as mere cones of greater or less size. It is not yet known at what level the base of Mauna Loa is situated.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.  
Mrs. I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours. If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.  
Yours truly,  
J. G. LESLIE.  
Dartmouth.

but it is below the sea, probably far below.  
Mauna Kea—"the white mountain"—is also a colossal among volcanoes. Its summit, 13,825 feet, is a trifle higher than that of Mauna Loa, but its slopes are steeper, and its base is therefore much smaller. The magnitude of Mauna Loa is due chiefly to the great area of its base, which is nearly elliptical in shape, with a major diameter of seventy-four miles and a minor diameter of fifty-three miles, measured at sea level.  
In the aggregate of its eruptions Mauna Loa is also unrivaled. Some of the volcanoes of Iceland have been known to disgorge at a single outbreak masses of lava fully equal to those of Mauna Loa. But such outbursts are infrequent in Iceland, and a century has elapsed since any of such magnitude have occurred, though there have been several minor eruptions. The eruptions of Mauna Loa are all of great volume and occur irregularly, at an average interval of about eight years. In view of the total quantity of material it has disgorged during the last century no other volcano is at all comparable to it.—From a Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.  
**All-Sufficient Reason.**  
A very pompous army surgeon was sent to a recruiting depot in the Highlands to examine a batch of lads who had taken the king's shilling. The abrupt, overbearing manner of the doctor so frightened one nervous recruit that he was unable to answer the first question as to his name and place of birth. "Why don't you answer?" roared the doctor. "What's your name, I say?"  
Still the panic-stricken lad could only

stare open-mouthed at his questioner, who exclaimed:  
"Why, I believe the fellow's stone deaf!" and, taking his watch from his pocket, he held it to the left ear of the recruit, saying: "Can you hear that ticking?"  
The youth shook his head. The watch was applied to the other ear with the same effect, and then the doctor opened the vials of his indignation on the head of the would be soldier.  
"What do you mean by enlisting when you are stone deaf? Why, you can't even hear the ticking of a watch when it's held within an inch of the drum of your ear!"  
And then the worm turned.  
"She's no' gaun," said the recruit, finding his tongue at last.  
And when the doctor, holding the watch to his own ear, found that it had indeed stopped, his feelings were too powerful to be expressed in words, extensive though his vocabulary ordinarily was.—Tit-Bits.

**HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR**  
STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY  
Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years, and should be in every household—has a hundred uses.  
All dealers or write to: HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada. 35¢ BOTTLE

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**Finest Thing Ever For Chronic Catarrh!**  
Gets Away From the Medicine Habit, Cures by Novel Method.

With the many remedies you have tried you surely know that no liquid medicine can cure your throat or nose. Even a gargle only bathes the entrance of the throat—it can't really get inside, nor can it reach the inflamed bronchial tubes.  
With Catarrhazone, it's so different from medicine-taking—you simply breathe its healing vapor, inhale its balsamic fumes, which carry cure and relief to the minutest air cells in the lungs, nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.  
In this scientific way the soreness and inflammation is rapidly allayed, relaxed cords are toned up, the entire mucous membrane invigorated. Every trace of catarrh disappears, the disagreeable dropping of mucus in the throat, hawking, spitting and stopped-up nostrils—all these sure signs of catarrh and bronchitis are permanently cured by Catarrhazone. Large outfit lasts two months, costs \$1.00; small size 50 cents, trial size 25 cents, at dealers everywhere.

**THE DAY!**  
"Civilization's Reply," to the toast, "Der Tag," that has been on every German officer's lips these many years. The poem is by Henry Chapell, a railway porter of Bath, Eng., and appeared in the early months of the war.

You boasted the Day, and you toasted the Day.  
And now the Day has come, Blasphemer, braggart and coward all, Little you reck of the numbing ball. The blasting shell, or the "White Arm's" fall, As they speed poor humans home.  
You spled for the Day, you lied for the Day.  
And woke the Day's red spleen; Monster, who asked God's aid divine, Then strewed the seas with the ghastly mine— Not all the waters of all the Rhine Can wash thy foul hands clean.  
You dreamed for the Day, you schemed for the Day, Watch how the Day will go; Slayer of age and youth and prime, (Defenceless slain for never a crime) Thou art steeped in blood as a hog in slime— False friend and coward foe.

**ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR**  
OR MONEY REFUNDED, ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-East Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 65c.

You have sown for the Day, you have grown for the day, Yours is the harvest red; Can you hear the groans and the awful cries Can you see the heaps of the slain that lie And sightless turned to the flame-split skies The glassy eyes of the dead?  
You have longed for the Day, you have wronged for the Day That lit the awful flame, 'Tis nothing to you that hill and plain Yield sheaves of dead men among the grain; That widows mourn for their loved ones slain, Add mothers curse thy name.  
But after the Day, there's a price to pay, For the sleeper under the eod, And He you have mocked for many a day—

**"SALUDA"**

In infusion is worth every cent of its cost, the flavor is Delicious and the strength Abundant.

**Beyond All Question... The Most Economical Tea Obtainable Anywhere.**

Listen and hear what He has to say: "Vengeance is mine, I will repay." What can YOU say to God?

**Worth Remembering.**  
Hamburg steak is cheaper and better when mixed with bread crumbs soaked in milk and seasoned with grated onion. Try it.

Stockings or socks, after being soaked in warm water for two hours and dried before being worn, will last much longer.  
Keep all left-over tea to wash varnished woodwork. It improves the appearance of the wood and does not impair the appearance of the wood as does soap.

When washing hair brushes, or any brush for that matter, do not dry with bristles upward, for when turned up the water soaks into the back of the brush and rots the bristles.

When you wish to save on butter at the table, make small butter balls, and have them very hard, by placing upon the ice just before using.

To keep cabbage all winter, pile it on dry grass and cover it with old carpet and put grass on top of that again.

In doing up muslin curtains, starch just the lace and hem.

A box of fresh sand is an excellent thing to have in a corner of the pantry. If apples or lemons are packed in it, they will keep fresh and unshrivelled for months.

Iron-holders that will last for years are made by putting a strong piece of leather between two pieces of material. The tops of women's shoes are good for this purpose.

**WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES**

Our Canadian winters are extremely hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little one out for an airing. The consequence is that the baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes colds and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and prevent or cure colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Cellulose Yarn.**

Cellulose is new. It is a war-time product. Cellulose is a novelty of fibres. It takes the place of jute, cotton and other yarns. The cloth made from it has proved to be extremely strong. This is surprising, as the fibre itself is nothing but wood pulp. There are several ways of making cellulose, one being to press the wood pulp through small holes in plates. Another process takes the roving (a solid mass of cellulose) from the drum by means of a special apparatus. The surface of the drum is divided into parallels corresponding to the number of the yarn to be produced, and the yarn is finished on spinning machines.  
Many cellulose factories, it is reported, have sprung up in Central Europe, where the development of the new yarn and the experiments with it are being closely followed by manufacturers.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper**

**Heavy Demand for Rubber.**  
The world discarded 183,000 tons of automobile tires during 1916. Adding to this the large number of bicycle tires thrown away every year by their owners, it appears that the world spends every year at least \$600,000,000 for pneumatic tires alone. Nearly 5,000,000 automobiles are now in use in the United States. To supply these with tires nearly 88,000 tons of india rubber are needed every year, and the American automobile owners pay every year as much as \$200,000,000 for tires.

**Do Corns Lead to Cancer?**

As yet this has not been proved, but interested parties will find nothing better for corns than Putnam's Corn Extractor, 25c, at all dealers.

**English Hereditary Offices.**

Conventional epithets have once more been used in the English newspapers about the late Lord Londesborough's hereditary office as vice-admiral of the Yorks side coast. In reality there are many similar appointments in force elsewhere. The Lord Mayor of Bristol is vice-admiral of the Channel as far down as Holmes, and possesses an ancient silver ear, which he is entitled to have borne before him in virtue of his office. By a fiction of medieval law all dead persons washed up by the tide were considered to belong to the parish in which the Mer-

chant Venturers stand, and births at sea were registered there. Before the organization of the royal navy had been fully developed it was convenient to intrust the interests of the crown in regard to the duties of the admiralty to local gentlemen, like the Denisons of Scarborough, from which the Earls of Lonsdale derive, of sufficient standing to be immune from sympathy with smuggling, which was the chief difficulty of early times. For handling maritime questions special qualifications were necessary, which the lord lieutenant, if he were seated inland, might not possess.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.**

**Science Jottings.**  
Last year the cut of timber in British Columbia amounted to more than 1,500,000,000 feet board measure, which is an increase of 45 per cent. over the total for the preceding year, and about 100 per cent. more than the cut three years ago. The increase has been caused by the demand for material for airplanes and ships.

All building records were broken recently at Grasmere, S. I., where a United States base hospital is located. In five hours a force of 300 men erected a building 230 feet long and 36 feet wide. In the finished building, when the workmen laid down their tools, were a steam-heating plant, sewer connections, electric lights and a bathroom with tiled floor. The work started at 7 o'clock in the morning, with men digging post holes. When the whistle blew at noon the last workman in the building was putting on his coat, with the task completed.

As a substitute for copper in transformer windings, it has been suggested the aluminum might be used, but, dealing with heat dissipation temperature rise comparative costs of the different materials and other important factors, it appears that he advantages are still with copper.  
If all railways were converted to electricity a saving of 16.2-3 per cent. of the total coal consumption could eventually be made—far more than could be achieved by suppressing lighting altogether.

**Catarrh Cannot Be Cured**

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surface of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with a some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., props., Toledo, O. All Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Salted Herrings.**

Centuries ago William Buckels, a Hollander of Beverich, made the then astonishing discovery that salt would preserve fish and that salted fish could be packed and exported. Before his time herrings had to be consumed within a few days of their capture. Buckels salted them. In 1336 William Buckels salted the first hundred of herrings, and, having salted them, he packed them in barrels. This exercise of common sense resulted in a singular development of the resources of the country. The English fisheries were not as prominent 500 years ago as they are now, and Holland had for a time almost a monopoly of a market which she was able to create and to supply. Buckels had not to wait 500 years to have his claim to public gratitude recognized. Charles V. had a statue erected to the mackerel salted by him. Queen Mary of Hungary, however, paid him even greater honor. During her residence in Holland she discovered his tomb and, seated upon it, ate a salted herring.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.**

**PHYSICAL EXERCISE.**

**It Pays in Both Beauty and Health.**  
I weighed 140 pounds when I began getting in condition and in eight weeks I lost nine pounds, without dieting, or any of the strenuous exercises that go with the usual training, says a writer in Physical Culture.  
I began by walking to the village, Mount Kisco, three miles from our farm, every day to do my marketing. The six miles did not tire me, for I was used to walking. Then I started my ex-

**HELP WANTED—MALE**  
WANTED BUNDLE CARVER FOR furniture factory. Good wages, steady employment. Apply to Lippert Furniture Co. Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

COAL shortage will trouble you! Then quit. Use the "Wonder Oil Gas Burner." It has been on the market for nearly eleven years. It burns gas made from coal oil and air. Positively gives more heat than coal. It is safe, odorless, simple and sufficient. Use it in your cook stove, heater or without. It is complete for \$20.00. If no agent in your town send size of firebox with price, to the wholesale distributors, BLUNT WOOTTON CO., 161 Church street, Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**  
ONE FRUIT BASKET OUTFIT COMPLETE, also SHINGLES, \$150.00. One 67 inch Solid Saw, 80 teeth, practically new, \$65.00. 1 Solid Tooth Saw, about 45 inches, suit small timber, \$25.00. All loaded on O. T. R. Apply John Haasan, Seguin Falls. (Parry Sound Dist.)

**GALLOWAYS—COWS WITH CALVES** at foot; also young stock for sale. D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

**WATER WHEEL FOR SALE.** One fifty-horse power turbine. Also shafting and gearing in good condition. For full particulars apply to the Blingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

**FARMS FOR SALE.**  
FOR SALE—150 ACRES OF LAND in clay and sand loam. Brick house, basement barn, Cement silo, and other outbuildings. 2 1/2 miles from Thamesville. Good water, Gravel road. Apply Geo. Dowseville, Thamesville, R. R. No. 6. Phone 665.

**TWO ACRE FRUIT FARM, SANDY LOAM,** excellent house and barn. Electric light, all conveniences, two minutes from Radial, with furnace and furniture. Owner going abroad. Box 643 Grimby, Ont.

**FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE.** In Alberta. Write for our New Catalogue. J. C. Leslie & Co., 301 Beveridge Block, Calgary, Alta.

**FOR SALE—NINETY-EIGHT ACRES—** close to Ridgeway, near Crystal Beach; good house; fair barn; stone roads; wire fences; spring creek near barn; fifteen acres wheat; plowing done; county phone; mail delivery; natural gas; consider sixty-five hundred; reasonable terms. David Elsie, Ridgeway, Ont.

**AT \$0 PER ACRE—TWO HUNDRED** acres heavily wooded; in Lambton County; good wheat land; 6 miles from railroad station. C. Gonder, Welland, Ont.

**LOST.**  
ESCAPED BLACK FOX SUITABLE reward paid. Reid Bros. Bothwell, Ont.

**AGENTS WANTED.**  
OUR PRODUCT A WINNER. USED in every home. Whirlwind sales. Agents making five to eight dollars daily. Either sex. Write at once. Craig Bros., Niagara Falls, Ont. Can.

ercises. I practiced before a mirror, and went at them very slowly at first, getting limbered up. Every day I would kick a little higher.  
The two exercises I think most important are a bending back movement, which I also started very early, bending the whole body back with hands above the head, until I could touch the bed with the tips of my fingers. This movement absolutely removes all superfluous flesh on the abdomen. The other exercise was a bending forward movement until the palms of my hands touched the floor.  
This movement as it is usually taken is of small value because most people bend from the waists to do it. The torso should be raised, lifted high and the bend should be far below the waist from the hips. This exercise loosens the hips and the knees and makes every muscle in the back and leg flexible. The knee of the hip and the back are the three points of attack in training. The two movements I give melted away any flesh I had to lose, and made me as supple as I was when I left the stage.  
I did not diet.

Well is it known that ambition can creep as well as soar.—Burke.

**Fertilizers PAY**  
Experimental Tests show that Fertilizers Increase Wheat Yields  
Gains from Fertilizers obtained in Experimental Tests:  
Ontario Agricultural Experimental Station—  
5.2 bus. Fall Wheat gained  
8.3 bus. Spring " "  
Average of 5 years' test.  
Indiana Experimental Station—  
7.0 bus. Wheat gained.  
Average of 10 years' test.  
"Exactly what should be used will depend upon the local conditions, but in any case it should be remembered that it will pay better to use liberal amounts of fertilizer on wheat now than in ordinary times, because wheat prices are likely to remain high and it will not require much increase in the yield to pay for liberal fertilization."—Prof. A. T. WIANCO, Purdue University, Indiana.  
Make Your Gain on Wheat while prices are high  
Write for free literature  
**Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau**  
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association  
1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto

**FOR GREATER HORSE EFFICIENCY GIVE SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND**  
The rigor and changes of winter weather reduce your horse's vitality. In such condition, he is susceptible to contagious disease. His efficiency is lowered if his system is not able to withstand exposure to disease. SPOHN'S will keep your horse in condition and free from disease. Prevents and relieves DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS and COLDS.  
Buy from your druggist.  
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind. U. S. A.

## Albertan Fields Where They Reaped the Wheat They Will Soon Be Reaping the Sunflowers

Not many people would associate sunflowers with butter, for, excepting some resemblance in color there is apparently little connection between sunflowers and butter. Sunflowers are playing an important role in the production of butter in many parts of the American continent. They are an excellent fodder for dairy and other cattle, and where they are grown the dairying industry is in a thriving condition. Especially where irrigation is available does the plant seem to grow best, and numerous areas all over the continent are being devoted to its growth. For the fact alone that it is one of the best yielding fodder crops known it would be a very valuable crop, but the manner in which cows seem to relish it in preference to other crops, and its high feeding value indicate that it is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown, and explain its growing popularity in those districts where it has been tried.

A Michigan farmer who grew sunflowers for the first time says: "I was agreeably surprised at the way the cows eat this feed. I was apprehensive that the coarse stalks of the sunflowers would be left, but the cows nose the leaves away and seem to search out and relish the coarse stalks best. We began running this green stuff through the cutter and feeding it three weeks before starting to fill the silo, and it has all been cleaned up from the first. Even the large butts, some of them two inches in diameter, when broken up in the cutter, are readily eaten."

On the irrigable lands of California, Colorado, Idaho and other states, more and larger areas are being planted to sunflowers every year to provide fodder for dairy cattle, and ample returns are obtainable from them on these high-priced lands. In combination with other crops, that can be grown on these farms, they form an ideal ration, enabling the farmer to support a maximum number of cows and produce more butter than the limits of his holdings would otherwise permit.

In Southern Alberta, where there are very large areas of irrigable lands, farmers are beginning to display much interest in the possibility of this crop. There is every reason to believe that it can be grown very successfully there. On the Demon-

stration Farm of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brooks, Alberta, this season, satisfactory results were obtained, the plants growing to a height of from ten to twelve feet, and yielding more than fifteen tons of fodder to the acre. They were cut and fed in a raw state to cattle, which, judging from the way they ate them, evidently relished them very well. Two varieties were grown, the Common Giant and Mammoth Russian, and next year there will again be planted, in addition to other varieties. One of the heads of the plants grown at Brooks was fifteen inches in diameter and was pronounced by men who have had experience in growing sunflowers farther south to be the largest head they had ever seen. Farmers in Southern Alberta are being urged to give the plant a trial, and judging from their success with other crops there is not much doubt that the crop will prove satisfactory. As they are also able to grow large crops of grain, alfalfa, clover, roots, grasses, etc., year after year, conditions are ideal for a considerable extension of the dairy industry in this section of the country.

The problem of the dairy farmer, sheepman and stockman is the provision of feed during the winter months for their cows, horses, sheep and hogs. By as much as the winter feed question is solved the success of an all-round system of agriculture is measured. Hence anything that promises to help this situation is worthy of earnest consideration. The call to the farmer now is for meat and dairy products. The latest reports from Europe indicate that the shortage there is much greater than was at first anticipated, and the demand for these commodities and for breeding cattle for many years to come will be a considerable one. More livestock and more dairy products mean more fodder, and the farmer who can make his land produce larger quantities will be able to support more livestock, and will thus benefit most from the conditions which lie ahead. Sunflowers, it would seem, will enable many farmers to do this. Yielding as heavily as they do, and being in every way a suitable food for cattle, they will not doubt become just as popular a crop among the farmers of Southern Alberta as they have already become in California and other places.

### GEN. ELMSLEY. Canadian Administrators British Forces at Omsk.

Vladivostok, Jan. 22.—A telegram from Omsk stated that the inter-allied

committee for the control of the trans-Siberian Railway was removing its headquarters from Vladivostok to Omsk as the result of the recent agreement for its operation of the system. Comprehensive plans are being incorporated which, it is hoped, will enable the inter-allied committee to remove the heavy deficit on the operation of

## C.P.R. OFFICIAL HONORED

THE appointment of Lt.-Col. G. McLaren Brown as Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire is the result of the very fine services rendered by the European Manager of the C. P. R. to the British Government, for whom he acted as Assistant Director of Transport during the last three years of the war. "G. McL." as he is popularly known, both in Canada and the Old Country, is the son of Adam Brown of Hamilton, Ontario, and was born in 1865. In 1887 he was appointed agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, promoted five years later to be Asst. General Passenger Agent, Western Division, and subsequently became in turn Executive Agent, Superintendent of Hotels and Dining and Sleeping Car Dept., and General Passenger Agent C. P. R. Atlantic Steamship Lines. In 1908 he was appointed General European Traffic Agent, and in 1910 General European Manager, with headquarters at 25 Charing Cross, London, E.W.



Sir George McL. Brown.

Col. George McLaren Brown, says a friend writing in the "Montreal Gazette" is one of those rare men whose friendships are equal to the number of their acquaintances. To all in that wide circle the announcement of the new honor which has been conferred upon him comes as pleasant and very welcome news. It is a recognition of qualities and services which they all know him to possess and to have rendered. The reputation which he enjoyed in Canada, not alone in the railway world, has been enhanced in proportion to his larger opportunities as European Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, and the value of his service in the organization and direction of troop transportation during the war can hardly be overstated. It was as successful as it was onerous, and although given with no other thought than that of duty, was none the less deserving of recognition now accorded. It was but one, if the chief of his war activities, which were in fact as varied as were the demands upon his help and counsel. In all this McLaren Brown has been true in both impulse and action to the rock of which he comes. Similar impulses, finding similar expression having regard to place and circumstances, have characterized the long and honorable career of Adam Brown, his father, now and for many years past master at Hamilton. Active and successful in commercial life, a pioneer in railway development, and one of the fathers of the National Policy, Adam Brown at ninety-six, is still young in spirit, giving largely of his time and substance in philanthropy, and to the support of war relief organizations. As is the father, so is the son, strong in his undertakings and withal a thoughtful, kindly gentleman.

the railway. The staffs of all subsidiary lines are heavily padded owing to the revolution, but it is impossible to reduce greatly without serious disturbances.

General Elmaley, general officer commanding the Canadians in Siberia, is leaving for Omsk shortly. He will administer the British forces there and will confer with other allied leaders.

## ALLIED TROOPS ON SLEDGE TRIP

### Detachment Sent to Relief of Orenburg

### Through District Full of Wolves.

Omsk, Cable.—Small contingents of French and British troops will be sent to the assistance of General Dutoif at Orenburg. Negotiations between the Omsk Government and the allies have been successfully completed. General Dutoif has telegraphed that he will hold Orenburg as long as possible. The trip of the allied soldiers to Orenburg will be somewhat perilous, because to reach that place they must make a sled journey of 200 miles across the country swarming with wolves, which have multiplied because hunters there are without ammunition.

It is reported that Bolshevik forces plan to recapture Perm, which was taken from them last month by General Gaidar's Siberian and Czechoslovak troops. The only real arsenal in the Ural region is at Perm, the former Russian Government refusing to establish arsenals in Siberia. France and Great Britain have notified Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk Government, that they consider the acceptance of Foreign Minister Sazonoff of plans for unity of command in the settlement of the railroad question as to signaling closer ties between the forces fighting the Bolsheviks in Siberia. While there is no official recognition accorded as yet it is apparent that the powers, including America, have a tendency to look on the Omsk regime as a strong de facto Government.

A number of high Allied officers are understood to favor vigorous Japanese intervention, believing that the future of the country depends upon military successes and the quick destruction of Bolshevism. Nationalist Socialists on the other hand, have sent a memorial to Admiral Kolchak, pledging their adherence and expressing the belief that his Government alone is capable of saving the country, nationally and internationally.

### BEYOND WORDS,

### Says Wilson, of His Tour Through Ruins.

Paris, Cable.—(Associated Press).—President Wilson to-day made his first trip to the battlefield and devastated region, visiting Chateau Thierry and Rheims. At the close of a tour that took him through a dozen razed villages, ending in the ruins of the historic cathedral at Rheims, he made this comment: "No one can put into words the impressions I have received amongst such scenes of desolation and ruin." That was Mr. Wilson's only expression of his feelings after the trip.

## ELIGIBLE TO JOIN LEAGUE

### Germany in Shape When the Assembly Meets.

### Cabinet Officials See Bolshevism Ended.

Berlin, Cable.—The Foreign Office is greatly interested in press despatches from Paris to-day saying that Germany and Russia are only to be admitted to the League of Nations when their political situations have regained stability. Count von Bernstorff to-day informed the correspondent that the Foreign Office officials and other high personages are unanimously of the opinion that this situation, if it has not already been attained, will be completely solved with the meeting of the Assembly.

"It is true that there is much economic disorganization in Germany to-day," said Count von Bernstorff, "but the orderliness of the elections affords evidence to stability in political conditions which is highly gratifying to us. It is too early to say that Communism, or Bolshevism, is quite killed, but undoubtedly the determined measures taken against it by the Provisional Government has rendered it powerless and that in the face of the decided expressions of the popular will evidenced by the elections Communism has ceased to be a serious political factor."

Philip Schledemann, Foreign Secretary in the Ebert Government, asserted

that although the Social Democrats had not obtained an absolute majority in the elections they would always be the decisive power within the government and that in future elections Radicalism would lose even more of its supporters.

Schledemann assumed that on many questions co-operation between the Bourgeois Democracy and Social Democracy would be possible and that it would be the special task of the Assembly to establish a truly democratic constitution. In keeping with modern demands, which must leave room for the carrying out of Socialism to its fullest extent.

The Foreign Secretary was emphatic in the statement that Germany's acceptance of an Ideal League of Nations did not mean that she was willing to commit suicide by allowing whole sections of the country, with unmistakably German populations, to be wrested from the nation, as seemingly was intended by the Poles.

## BELGIUM NEEDS AID OF ALLIES

### 300,000 Idle, and Bolshevism Feared.

### Huns Destroyed Country's Industries.

Paris, Jan. 26.—"Belgium needs immediate help. If we do not get it then we shall have a Bolshevik movement in Belgium in a few months, if not in a few weeks," said Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Justice and Belgian delegate to the Peace Conference, yesterday morning.

"We have 300,000 unemployed, chiefly in the textile, metal and glass industries, our chief manufactures, because we have no machines and no raw materials. Our railroads are almost useless for lack of wagons and the signalling system destroyed by the Germans, who also disabled our mining machinery, so the output is very low."

"Food prices, except for bread, are at a figure which the rich can pay, but not the bourgeoisie or the workers, and but for American help the situation would be impossible. The food we need principally is meat fats."

Asked about the position of labor, he said: "Our labor organization and co-operative movement is stronger than before the war, and the trade unions have grown immensely in membership."

## NIAGARA FALLS FATAL STABBING

### Italian Accused of Crime is Arrested.

### French-Canadian is Victim of Knife.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Report.—A fatal stabbing fracas took place at the portals of the G.T.R. area bridge at the foot of Bridge street, this city, about 10 o'clock last evening in the presence of a dozen or more persons returning home from the American side, with the result that one man named Willie Vian, better known as (Scantlin), a French-Canadian, is dead. He was fatally stabbed in the hip just below the groin, and died in 15 minutes. Another French-Canadian, Bal Gougnon, was cut in the arm and scrotum, and is in a precarious condition at the hospital.

Both these men were employed at the Hydro-Electric power works and came from Hull, and both lived at 48 Huron street, this city. The dead man is survived by a widow and three children here.

The two men went across the river together and fell in company with three Italians, named Castentinto, Cerninara, Salvatore Pasewzki and Carmine Ella. The five men had a few drinks together in a saloon across the river, and got into an altercation. Leaving the saloon, they came across the bridge, the three Italians leading and the two Frenchmen following closely in their wake. When on the bridge hot words came to blows, but the separated. On reaching this side, they went at it again, and it is claimed by Gougnon that Cerninara drew an ugly knife, slashing him with it and then plunging it into Vian's body. Vian, after running a few feet fell. He was taken into the bridge office, where he expired.

Serge Jones, of the city police, was on the scene in a few minutes and placed under arrest Pasewzki and Carmine Ella, and took in charge Gougnon, the injured man. Chief Stephen Welsh promptly had the entire city force scouring the city for Cerninara, the Italian who is supposed to have done the stabbing. Officers Hughes and Baugh located him at his boarding house at 74 peer street, at 1 a.m., with blood marks on his face, but the knife was not found. Drs. E. T. Kellam, coroner, and J. Mahoney were promptly on hand and dressed Gougnon's wounds.

Stmaend 3172, CIT D-2t h.k.A. . . . . 118—Imagination is the air of the mind.—Bailey.

## SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

### Bolsheviki Plan Army of Two Million for Next Spring.

### BELFAST DARK

### Argentina Deporting 1,400 Maximalists at Buenos Ayres.

Spring lambs arrived last week on a Kent County farm.

Milk retail price drops from 14c to 12c to-day in Chatham.

Augustus Thompson, 15 years old, was crowned white skating on Kingston Bay.

St. Thomas Great War Veterans consider the vocation training courses for returned soldiers too short to be adequate.

Em-Crown Princess Cecilia voted at Potsdam in the German elections.

Three gunmen in New York were sentenced on Saturday to the electric chair.

The bodies of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and 33 other Spartacists were buried at Berlin on Saturday.

Reeve John Currie, of Adelaide Township, brother of Major-General Sir Arthur Currie, is expected to win the contest for the wardship of Mid-west.

St. Peter's Anglican Church, Cobourg, Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., rector, celebrated its 100th anniversary.

A closing by-law of Niagara Falls, Ont., passed last May to help out the electric shortage is ultra vires, according to a decision made by Magistrate Fraser.

The strike on the transportation lines in Paris came to an end when the companies' employees decided to go back to work after the Government had requisitioned transportation facilities.

General D. von Winterfeldt, a member of the German Armistice Commission, has resigned, according to advices from Berlin.

Fourteen hundred prisoners charged with Maximilian activities, are on board a cruiser awaiting deportation, according to secret service operatives. The majority of them are Russian Jews. Some Spaniards are among the number.

Fire on Friday night destroyed the interior of the schoolroom of the Indian Industrial School at Chaplin, Ont., and about twenty Indian boys who were sleeping over the schoolroom narrowly escaped.

The steamship General Currie, launched successfully in the yards of the Dominion Shipbuilding Company, Toronto, on Saturday, was the third vessel to leave the same company's slips during the past four weeks.

Travelers reaching Copenhagen and Bergen from Northern Russia, according to advices received in London, say that the Bolshevik army are attempting to raise an army of two million men for a campaign in South Russia in the spring.

A bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of Theodore Roosevelt was sent to the White House for the President's approval after being passed by the House without a record vote. The bill had been unanimously passed by the Senate.

Owing to a strike in the dockyards and by municipal workers, the entire city of Belfast was without gas or electricity Sunday. There was no street car service and the people had to do without electric lights. Church services were abandoned.

Constable Harry Barlow, of Brandon, was shot in the neck Friday night while attempting to arrest a man who had smashed a window and were endeavoring to break into Beaverman's store on Ninth street. Barlow is in a serious condition at the General Hospital. The burglar is still at large.

## GERMAN STRENGTH

### At Arms, to Be Probed by Peace Congress.

Paris, Jan. 26.—An effort to ascertain the strength and resources of the German army will be the first problem considered by the military committee appointed by the Supreme War Council to report on the strength of the allied and associated forces to be retained on the western front during the period of the armistice.

It was assumed the Germans have about 500,000 men under arms, but it is necessary to confirm these figures and also to determine to what extent the manufacture of arms, munitions and other military supplies is going on.

Sillicus—I am a great believer in the value of publicity. Cynicus—Yes, and fame sometimes attracts almost as much attention as notoriety.

**THE WATERDOWN REVIEW**

Issued every Thursday morning from the office, Dundas Street, Waterdown  
 Subscription \$1.00 per year. Papers to the United States, 50 cents extra.

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

**THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1919**

If you are a farmer the value of your farm depends on the value of the adjoining farm, and the value of both depends on the value of property in the nearest village or town. Farms near prosperous towns are always more valuable than those near dead or dying settlements, and this is true without regard to the fertility of the soil.

The farmer depends on the town just as the town depends for prosperity on the farmer.

Their destinies are interlocked, their interests are common. What hurts one hurts the other, poor crops will effect the city resident who does not even raise radishes, and depressed business affairs affect the farmer who depends on soil, weather and muscle for his living.

Money sent to mail order houses helps to turn thriving towns into dead hamlets. It thereby depreciates the value of farm land. It decreases the population of the towns that most directly use the products of the farm. It lowers the price for butter and eggs, for chickens and for fruit and vegetables.

So Mr. Farmer, if you deal with a mail order house in a distant city, you are following a course that takes from the value of your farm, that renders it less desirable as a place of residence and less productive of profit. You cannot follow a system that injures your neighbors without being compelled to shoulder some of the expense yourself. Take the safer course and spend your money where you make it.

**LOCAL MENTION**

No robberies to report this week on the Hamilton Road. Something unusual.

Miss Bachelor, of Hamilton, spent the week-end the guest of Miss Raybould.

Mr. Fred Hamman is busy laying an "ash felt" sidewalk on Raglin street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Surerus and Mrs. Jas. McKee were Sunday visitors in the village.

Miss Lizzie Thompson, Main Street, spent Sunday at Hannon with Mrs. Chas. Tuck.

Mr. Joseph H. Pearto, of Hagersville, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Newell over the week-end.

The K. K. Klub at their meeting last Tuesday evening decided to give a Valentine At Home on February 14.

The many friends of Mr. F. H. Staples will regret to learn that he is dangerously ill in the hospital at Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith and family, of Strabane, spent Sunday last with Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Langton.

The many friends of Mrs. Helen Baxter, Mill Street, will be sorry to learn that she has fallen a victim to the influenza.

The many friends of Mr. McCormick will be pleased to know that he is recovering from his recent attack of the influenza.

Deepest sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, in the great loss they have sustained in the death of their infant son, which occurred on Friday last.

Mrs. Alexander Stewart of Freeleton, was a visitor in the village on Tuesday last. Mrs. Stewart who was a former resident here, intends to again make Waterdown her home.

Dr. R. J. Vance has a large number of winter hatched Rhode Island Red chicks which he is very proud of. We believe he holds the record for early chicks this year.

**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.

**DEATHS**

**COON**—In West Flamboro, Tuesday, Jan. 28th. A. C. Coon of Grimsby, in his 77th year. Funeral from the home of his son-in-law Mr. Anson Dryden, Friday, Jan. 31, to Millgrove cemetery.

**ANDERSON**—At Waterdown on Friday, Jan. 24. John Francis, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, aged 7 months. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 25, to Hamilton cemetery.

**STEWART**—At his home in Freeleton, on Thursday, January 23, 1919. Alexander Stewart, in his 85th year. Funeral on Saturday Jan. 25th to Strabane cemetery.

**DIED**—In Nelson, on Tuesday, January 28th. Mrs. Annie Aird, in her 78th year. Funeral from the home of Mr. Wm. Bastedo, Dundas Street, Thursday, January 30th, at 2 p.m., to Waterdown cemetery.

We sympathize with the man whose wife has decreed that he must sit in the rear pew of one of our local churches for the next 3 months, as a fitting punishment for an act of insubordination.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Parps of Detroit Mich. were guests at his nephew's, Mr. Fred Hamman, Victoria street, last week. Mr. Parps also called on his old school friends, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Slater. He thinks the sidewalks on Victoria street could stand improving a little.

All parties holding invitations for the At Home in the rink on Friday evening will be assisting the committee very much if they will endeavor to be present before 8.30, as a very excellent program has been arranged and it is the wish of the committee to arrange the evening as stated upon the invitations.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Altar Society of St. Thomas' R. C. Church at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Langford, John Street, on Wednesday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the year 1919: Mrs. P. H. Metzger, president; Mrs. J. E. Langford, vice-president; Miss K. Burns, secretary; Mrs. P. Robbins, treasurer.

**Women's Institute**

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. W. A. Drummond on Wednesday, Feb. 5th at 2.30 p. m. Mrs. Wm. Pearson will give a paper and a good program will also be provided. At the last meeting it was decided that the Institute undertake to support a French fatherless child in his home for one year, the cost of which will be \$36.50. Next Wednesday a collection will be taken in aid of this fund. All the ladies of Waterdown and vicinity are cordially invited to be present.  
 Iva M. Langton, Sec.

Waterdown people as a rule are fond of attending picture shows, theatres, etc. and have no aversion to attending a wild west show when they favor us with a visit, but we are not aware that any resident of our burg has ever attempted to give a representation of Buffalo Bill's rough riders, as was the case on Friday last in the east end of Hamilton, when a man purporting to be William Aspdin, and claiming Waterdown as his home town, essayed to shoot up the east end of the city after licking up all the booze in sight. He no doubt thought that he had put one over on the Sergeant at Police headquarters, when he gave the fictitious name and address. Waterdown citizens no doubt like other people, have their faults, but attempting to shoot up a town with an empty revolver and a tank full of booze is not one of their faults. While we are sorry that this man's drunken escapade led to his arrest and a substantial fine, from the magistrate, of \$150, still we are sure the object lesson taught him will serve a double purpose. It will teach him that it is better far to be honest with the police, and not try to besmirge the fair name of Waterdown. No person of the name given by this man lives here and goodness knows we don't want him.

**NOTICE**

**Big Demand for Gordon's Ready-to-Use Mending Tissue.**  
**Now on Sale 15c**

**All Kinds Of No. 1 Wood and Coal for Sale At Reasonable Prices**  
**H. SLATER**  
 Waterdown

**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, Waterdown.

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

**For Sale**

House, Barn and 2 lots on Victoria street, Waterdown. 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**, Waterdown

**For Sale**

A splendid building lot. 160 feet frontage on Dundas street  
**G. N. ARNOLD**  
 Waterdown

**For Sale**

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

**For Sale**

Coal or Wood Range, \$10.  
 Review Office

**For Sale**

1 Car Oil Cake and 1 Car three quarter Lump Coal.  
**H. A. DRUMMOND**  
 Millgrove Station

**For Sale**

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

**For Sale**

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

**For Sale**

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

**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** Waterdown

**SPECIALS FOR JANUARY**

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

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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  
 Waterdown - - Caledonia

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**Fresh Cut Flowers and Pot Plants**

**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, Waterdown**

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Never Fade Blue Indigo  
Serges and Worsteds.

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Repairing a Specialty

PHONE 153  
WATERDOWN

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Sardines  
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Domestic Shortening  
Evaporated Milk

WE SELL  
Linkert Bros.  
BREAD  
Fresh Every Day

AGENT FOR  
Wah Lee  
LAUNDRY  
HAMILTON

PHONE 182  
Waterdown

### History of Roads

(continued from page 1)

roads over low-lying lands, the remains of which we see in many places.

The first main road was Dundas street, originally a bush trail. It was opened in 1813 and since then has been built up until at present in places it is a fairly good road. Other main roads followed until eventually the highest type of road has been reached in the concrete Highway between Toronto and Hamilton, and to-day a system of good roads is being organized which when completed will open up all parts of Ontario and make what are now remote parts easily accessible.

The first thought to come to our minds on studying the history of roads is naturally "why do we not have roads now such as the Romans built." It seems impossible when we think of the great strides we have made in science and inventions that over 2000 years ago the people built better roads than we can boast of now. The answer is simple, all the labor for constructing these great military thoroughfares was conscripted labor, either slaves or soldiers. No attempt was made to build roads for any other purpose than to facilitate military movements. All the money necessary to finance these works was raised by forced taxes on people unable to resist them. We are trying to eliminate war as we have long ago cast aside slavery. So obviously any work we may attempt must be paid for.

The aim of all governing bodies to-day from Township councils to the Dominion Government is to avoid placing burdensome taxation on the people because on their ability to do so depends their stability in power. So the money necessary to finance any system of good roads must be raised by a system of gradual taxation where the amounts paid by each municipality are fairly apportioned according to the service obtained.

So it can be easily seen that the construction of highways to suit all classes must necessarily be slow especially in a country like Canada where the population is scattered and the mileage of road per capita is greater than in any other country.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

There has been arranged for February and March a lantern lecture for each Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Township Hall. An admission fee of five cents is necessary to meet the expenses of securing the slides, etc.

The first subject was given on Wednesday last. The title was "The Land of the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle." It was illustrated by 129 views.

The following subjects will be given during the winter:

Newfoundland, 125 slides.

Here and There in Europe, 148 slides.

Rome to the Pyramids and Beyond, 127 slides.

Belgium Before and Since the War, 118 slides.

The All-Red Route or Round the World on British Territory, 150 slides.

War Pictures (no notes), 125 slides.

Young Life in Japan, 42 slides.

Through the Shakespeare Country, 56 slides.

The Merchant of Venice, 16 slides.

Forty Famous Pictures.

The last four will be given in one evening. All interested are invited to attend.

It is also proposed to have three professors from Toronto University during these two months. The first lecture will be given by Professor St. Elme de Champ. The subject will be, "French Women Before, During and After the War." Further notice of these will be given.

### S. Frank Smith & Son Auction Sales

Friday, Jan. 31—Harry Smith, Lots 3 and 4, Con. 7, Township of Barton.

Monday, Feb. 3—Rich. Gastle, Lot 6, Con. 7, Township of East Flamboro.

Wednesday, February 5th.—Luigi Perini, Lot 13, Con. 3, Township of East Flamboro.

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

### Millgrove

Mr. and Mrs. John Dantels and James McIntyre, of Eggarville, visited at the home of Mr. R. McIntyre.

A number of our young people met at the home of C. Hackney at Flamboro Centre, the occasion being a miscellaneous shower. All report a good time.

Mrs. Thos. Miller is lying ill at her home here.

The daughter of Stanley Tufgar is very ill.

Mrs. Walsh, of Hamilton, spent Sunday with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. D. Flatt.

Mr. Cameron, who has been visiting here, has returned to his home in Saskatchewan.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Lysle visited in Burlington this week.

Our public school teacher, J. F. Dalton, has returned from Caledonia, where he attended the funeral of his uncle.

One of our enterprising dairymen, Mr. Kenneth Cummins, having had occasion to go to his barn early in the morning, found a man busy milking one of his cows.

The Epworth League was well attended last Sunday evening. Mr. Leonard Lancelly presided.

Miss Ina Griffin visited at the parental home last Sunday.

The Adult Bible Class purposes holding a social this week at the home of Mr. J. Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Stuart and family, of Hamilton, were visitors in the neighborhood.

### Greensville

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Ofield have been visiting with Mr. Will Ofield at Samia.

Miss Lizzie Green entertained a number of friends at a euchre party last Friday evening.

### Verse By an Airman.

To the list of Canada's war poets must be added the name of Lieut. Hartley Munro Thomas, R.A.F., whose verse has just been collected in a volume entitled, "Songs of an Airman." Lieut. Thomas is in every sense a war poet, as he has come to manhood during the period of war-time and his verse is the product of his experiences of the past four years. He was 18 years of age when the war broke out, so that all his poetry has been written to the accompaniment of guns. He was formerly a western newspaperman, and he went overseas with a British Columbia battalion. After Vimy Ridge, he entered the Royal Air Force, and a number of his poems celebrate the doings of the flying men. Although a good deal of his verse is youthful in quality, it displays a good spirit and some of it has a pleasant musical swing. "The Hindenburg Line" may be taken as a fairly characteristic example of the poetry of Lieut. Thomas:

There is mud, red mud, and a sea of holes,

Where the dead are deep,

And the thousands sleep,

While the howitzer chorus rolls;

And the waste is far

Where the Veray light shines

Like a drunken star

On the long lone path.

And its trail of wrath,

To the filth of the Hindenburg lines.

There is pain, grim pain, and a pool of blood,

Where the raid passed by

Under the cloudy sky,

While the howitzer roared in mud.

Here the guns repeat,

And the thundering mines,

Making death more sweet

Than the long, lone fight,

In the Winter night,

For the slime of the Hindenburg lines.

There are dreams, soft dreams, and a nation's prayer,

As the shells go by

In the flashing sky,

While the howitzers rend the air,

And the thoughts that stray

When the khaki man pines

For the better day

Makes a holy land,

Where the Teutons planned,

But the night of the Hindenburg lines.

### Gander Was Captured by Kraft.

Policeman Kraft of Kitchener has redeemed the promise of his name. When a wing-wearing gander alighted within the limits of his beat a short time ago, he cautiously gundashed forward and made the bird prisoner. The victim of Kraft's craftiness failed to give a satisfactory account of itself and its case was remanded until Thanksgiving.

SOLD WHERE YOU



SEE THIS SIGN

The Dominion of Canada

offers

## War-Savings Stamps

at \$4.00 each  
during this month

And will redeem them for \$5 each  
on Jan. 1st, 1924

Every dollar will be worth more.

W-S.S. can be registered  
against loss

THRIFT STAMPS  
25 cents each

16 THRIFT STAMPS  
exchangeable for one W-S.S.

## 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 cellar, 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

### They Met Again.

During the last days of the war, a German field kitchen loaded with slum, coffee, cigars and cigarettes for a hundred men, and making a slight and quite pardonable error as to the whereabouts of the somewhat jumpy German line, drove up in the darkness to a battalion of Canadian Infantry and there started to unload before the delighted Tommies discovered them. The captors were about to pitch in when a Lieutenant rushed out of the dim-lit dugout and, with uplifted hand, postponed the feast, hissing out as he did so that there might be arsenic in the slum and that anyway the whole thing was probably a plot. This turn of events deflected the German cook, who was fatter than any one in Germany is supposed to be in the fifth year of the war and who had just been congratulating himself that even the fiendish Canadians could not be so very cruel to one who had brought them such unexpected refreshments. The cook brightened up, however, when it occurred to him that he and his drivers might disarm suspicion by themselves sampling all the rations on hand. They weren't allowed to do more than sample them when the lunch joined in, and in five minutes 25 Canadians had cleaned up a meal which had been prepared for a hundred Germans. The cook was still a bit worried about his scout, who had gone on ahead to feel the way and of whom nothing had been heard since. He was told that he would probably meet him before morning. Sure enough, at dawn, in the prison cage far behind, the stray ration detail all met face to face. "Oh, Johann!" "Oh, Gottlieb!" It was a great reunion.

### A Zulu Chief.

There has just died at the Brockville General Hospital, Mr. Charles Cetawayo, who by right of birth was a king in his own country, he being the eldest son of the famous King Cetawayo, of Zululand. For some time past he had practiced as a mining engineer in Ontario, being engaged in investigating mica deposits near Westport, for Kingston capitalists, when taken ill.

### Grow Rich in Canada.

In Wayakama, Japan, is a fishing village which has supplied nearly one thousand men and women for the fishing industry of Canada, according to an Osaka paper. Many of these emigrants have made money and some of them have become so comfortably circumstanced that they are able to take occasional holidays at home. This is chiefly in the winter, when many return to the village of Mio to choose a wife, leave a child at school, or simply to enjoy the old environment. When a steamer from Canada arrives, "It is a sight to see long lines of rickshas along the road to Mio with youthful passengers dressed in the latest Canadian style. At the entrance of the village they are met by crowds of relatives and acquaintances, and pretty girls dressed in their gayest kimono are not wanting."

### A Useless Father.

He was the four-year-old offspring of the beloved minister of a well-known and popular church, a minister renowned for his eloquent appeal to the practical as well as the spiritual side of life. One day the young man and heir was having trouble with his go-cart when a neighbor passing by was appealed to for help. The neighbor felt incompetent to advise and asked: "Why don't you go to your father and find out what's the matter? He'll know." "No use," said the little chap in disgust. "He won't know. He don't know anything except about God!"

### Bohemian Methods.

Ottawa's police are interfering in the family affairs of Antoine Laurin, whose wife married Alfred Pichette recently, while Laurin himself has transferred his affections to a sister of the woman whom he had wedded eleven years ago, the ceremony of the second marriage without divorce preliminaries being witnessed with approval by all members of the tangled families.

### Marble Statue With Eyelashes.

The antique statue of the sleeping Ariadne, one of the gems of the Vatican Museum, is celebrated as the only marble statue with eyelashes.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson V, February 2, 1919. The giving of manna. Exodus 16. 1-36.

Commentary.—1. Israel's murmuring (vs. 1-3). The Israelites were quickly and greatly moved by the conditions that affected them. They had murmured against Moses when the army of Pharaoh overtook them (Exod. 14. 11, 12), when they came to Marah and found the water bitter, and again in the wilderness of Sin when they were without food. They expressed the wish that they had died in Egypt amid plenty, rather than to die amid the hardships of the wilderness. The Lord gave Moses a promise for His people that He would supply them abundantly with bread and flesh. He would test them that they might know whether they would obey Him or not. Moses and Aaron announced to the people that "at even" they should know that the Lord had brought them out of Egypt. Although the wilderness yielded them little food and the supply they brought from Egypt was exhausted, they would be fully provided for.

II. The Lord's answer (vs. 9-15). 9, 10. Moses directed Aaron, who was his spokesman, to tell the people of Israel to assemble before the Lord, for He had heard their murmurings. As Aaron spoke to them, they looked toward the wilderness and saw the glory of the Lord appearing in a cloud. 11. The Lord spake unto Moses—Moses was Israel's divinely-appointed leader and the Lord made known to him His will concerning His people. Although it is not known how the Lord spoke to Moses, it is clear that Moses fully understood what He communicated to him. 12. Ye shall know—The fulfillment of God's promise would clearly vindicate the character and course of Moses and Aaron, and would convince the people that Jehovah was the God of Israel. 13. Quails came up—These were probably common quails. They are migratory birds, and in April move northward in great numbers from the region of the Nile to the Mediterranean Sea. The miraculous nature of this supply is seen in the prediction of the exact time when the quails were to appear, in their coming when the people were destitute of food. God employed natural forces and timed them to the hour to meet Israel's need. About a year later, the Lord again provided quails for Israel to eat (Num. 11. 31-33). 14. A small round thing—As the dew disappeared, there was upon the ground an object entirely new to Israel. It was a thin, scale-like substance of a white color. The natural manna of the Arabian desert is quite different from this. It exudes from the trunk and branches of the tamarisk tree in small quantities, and is a drug rather than a food. 15. It is manna—Manna is said to owe its name to this question, "Man hu?" Hebrew for, "What is it?" (R. V.), for the people did not know what it was.

III. Instructions regarding the manna (vs. 16-36). 16. Every man according to his eating—There was to be enough to supply the needs of all. They who required much should gather much, and they who needed less should take less. The capacity is not definitely known. The name means a drinking-cup, but is here used for a measure. According to different estimates it held from three and a half to seven pints. Every man for them . . . in his tents—Each man was to see that his family was supplied with manna. The Lord gave it freely and abundantly, but some effort was necessary on man's part to appropriate it to his use. The gathering was to be at the rate of an omer for each person. 17. The children of Israel did so—They believed that this remarkable provision was the direct work of Jehovah, and their need led them to make use of it according to the direction given. They gathered the manna in the quantity that they believed their needs required. 18. mete—An old English word meaning to measure. He that gathered much had nothing over, as well as they could judge roughly, according to the size of their families; when they afterward measured what they had gathered, they found to their surprise that they had each gathered exactly an omer—Cam. Bib. 19-21. The manna was not to be kept over night for it would spoil. It differed from the natural manna of Arabia in this respect, for the latter could be kept an indefinite length of time. Some of the Israelites who disobeyed Moses and kept the manna until the next day found it spoiled. The lesson of daily dependence on God is taught. 22-30. A miracle, connected with the main miracle of the manna, was that what they gathered on the

sixth day kept perfectly for use on the Sabbath. The narrative here indicates that the Sabbath was an institution already in existence. Nothing is said about instituting it, but its existence is taken for granted, since Moses said, "This is that which the Lord hath said, To-morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord" (v. 23). Some of the Israelites went out on the Sabbath to gather manna, but found none, and the Lord reproved them. 31. coriander seed—Coriander is a plant that grows wild in Egypt and Palestine. It bears a grayish-white round seed. These seeds have a spicy flavor and are used in baking bread.

32. This is the thing which the Lord commandeth—The Lord called Moses' attention to an important provision for future generations, that they might know what He had done for his people. Fill an omer—The amount of manna to be laid up before the Lord was the same as was allowed for one day's eating for one person. 33. Kept for your generations—The plot of manna was to be kept for a memorial of how the Lord fed the Israelites during their journey through the wilderness to Canaan. 34. Before the Testimony—The "Testimony" was a name given to the ark of the covenant. This has not yet been constructed, but the pot of manna was to be kept there when the tabernacle and its furnishings were completed. 35 did eat manna forty years. This statement was written long after the first giving of the manna and finishes the history of this marvelous event. 36. The measure of the omer is here added, and the terms is not used as a measure afterward. Its equivalent, the tenth part of an ephah, is used.

Questions—Where was Elim? What rendered this a favorable camping place for Israel? Why did the people murmur against Moses and Aaron? What was there in Egypt that the people desired? What promise did the Lord make to Israel regarding supplies of food? Where tests were brought upon the children of Israel? How was food provided? Describe the manna. What amount was to be gathered? How long would it keep? Tell about the Sabbath's supply. Why was a pot of manna kept?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.  
Topic—Poverty and providence.  
1. A complaining people.  
11. A divide provision.  
1. A complaining people. The fleshly longings and unworthy murmurings of Israel antedate, but illustrate, the apostolic declaration, "The flesh lusteth against the Spirit." With a history interwoven with miracles and marvels under the shadow of the marvelous cloud which was their guide and protection, it is surprising that they should have become disturbed by fear for their supplies. Strangely still it is that the desire for the fleshly gratifications of Egypt should have broken in upon their new-found freedom almost before the spannings of their bondage had died away. To their gross appetites the onions and garlics were more desirable than "angels' food," and they cared more for gratification than for God. They would have chosen to live enslaved rather than die free men, and regretted that they had not died satiated like the first born in the land of their bondage. We cannot suppose that God would have suffered them to hunger had they not complained, though he took note of their murmurings. We may make God's highest unsuitable by our impatience and receive what is best under the circumstances rather than the ideal good intended. Even the gift itself may become a further test of obedience as the manna was given to "prove them." Nor did "angels' food" satisfy their unthankful natures. "They wept again, and said, 'Who shall give us flesh to eat?'"

II. A divine provision. The miracle of the manna demonstrated God's ability to furnish a table in the wilderness. It was to Israel an utterly strange food, and expressed a twofold purpose: to afford needed sustenance, and in so doing to widen the separation from their former associations and practices. The "bread from heaven" sustained their energies, but did not pamper their appetites. They were called to inestimable privileges, large liberties and exalted honors, serve the "oracles of God" and through them the world was to receive an incarnate Deity and Redeemer. Paul tells us that the manna represented "spiritual meat" because it answered to the realities of a spiritual world, and the "spiritual Rock" that followed them . . . was Christ." Christian sustenance is not of this world. Jesus said, "I am the bread of life." The manner of its bestowment afforded full recognition of personal agency and effort. They were to be as true betimes to secure the needed supply before the "sun was hot." Delay meant deficiency. Though from heaven it was to be prepared by human agency. The daily supply taught the lesson of daily trust, and stands as a permanent protest against the disposition which can be content only with "much goods laid up for many years." Nothing could be held over from the largest gathering. The Sabbath rest and sacredness were enforced in the imperishability of the sixth day's provision. It is worthy of remark that this recognition antedated the fourth commandment. "For the Lord hath given you the Sabbath, therefore he giveth you on the sixth day the bread of two days." The typical significance of the miracle is recognized by Jesus himself. W. H. C.

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, safe and satisfactory relief.

## \$25.00 FOR A LETTER

### CAN YOU WRITE ONE?

#### THIRTEEN PRIZES TO BE AWARDED IN A LETTER WRITING COMPETITION.

Some years ago the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., offered a series of prizes to residents of Ontario for the best letters describing cures wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Hundreds of letters were submitted in this competition, and yet there must have been thousands of other users of the pills who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to win a prize. To all these another letter writing competition is offered. Thousands of cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have never been reported. These will furnish the material for the letters to be written in this contest. There is no demand upon the imagination; every letter must deal with facts and facts only.

THE PRIZES:  
The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., will award a prize of \$25.00 for the best letter received on or before the 20th day of February, 1919, from residents of Ontario, on the subject: "Why I Recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." A prize of \$10.00 will be awarded for the second best letter received; a prize of \$5.00 for the third best letter, and then prizes for \$2.00 each for the next best ten letters.

THE CONDITIONS.  
The cure or benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills described in the letter may be in the writer's own case, or one that has come under his or her personal observation. More than one cure may be described in the letter, but every statement must be literally and absolutely true. Every letter must be signed by the full name and correct address of the person sending it. If it describes the cure of some person other than the writer of the letter, it must also be signed by the person whose cure is described as a guarantee of the truth of the statement made. The writer of each letter must state the name and date of the paper in which he or she saw this announcement. Fine writing will not win the prize unless you have a good case to describe. The strength of the recommendation and not the style of the letter will be the basis of the award. It is understood that the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. shall have the right to publish any letter entered in this contest if they desire to do so where it wins a prize or not. The contest will close on February 20th, 1919, and the prizes will be awarded as soon as possible thereafter. Do not delay. If you know of a cure write your letter NOW. Observe the above conditions carefully or your letter may be thrown out. Address all letters as follows: The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Letter Contest Department.

## Chats with the Doctor

DUST AND DISEASE.  
There is perhaps no more general harbinger of disease germs than dust. Indoor dust and outdoor dust alike provide a congenial home for bacilli of many kinds, and in this present epidemic of influenza a great number of cases which have appeared amongst persons who live an open-air life, as, for example, the police force, can safely be attributed to the germ-laden dust which eddies and whirls about inadequately cleaned streets. Street dust is a notorious germ carrier, infecting exposed milk, fruit on street stalls, meat in butchers' shops, and all sorts of articles of food to which it can gain access. Breathed into the lungs, it can carry with it the seeds of disease, and dust is one of the well-known spreaders of consumption. It is, unfortunately, not in the power of the ordinary private citizen to disinfect the streets through which he walks, but it is well within his power to keep his own house and his own food free from dust and its contaminations. During an epidemic such as the present one, it should be remembered that nature has provided us with a good deal of protection against the inhaling of dust, if we do but make use of it. The tiny hairs with which the nostrils are lined catch and filter out all but the very finest dust particles, and anyone who has examined his handkerchief after walking out in a yellow fog and then blowing his nose will easily realize how much his nose has saved his lungs. The habit of breathing through the mouth instead of through the nose, which is unfortunately so common, deprives us of this natural protection, and allows the contaminated air free access to the lungs and air passages, loaded as it is with germ-carrying dust. The habit of nose-breathing should be carefully cultivated. It is the natural one, and many deformities and diseases of the air passages result from its neglect. Inside the house dust should be dealt with a little more adequately than is done in the average house. It is too often merely swept out of one place to settle in another; disturbed from its resting-place on a shelf to find another on the furniture. All dusting of furniture, tables, shelves, and accessible surfaces generally

should be done with a duster moistened with a disinfectant solution; not so moist as to wet the object dusted, but damp enough to catch up the dust and really remove it. A moistened mop passed over bare floor spaces, linoleum, and so forth will do the same for these. Carpets, curtains, loose furniture covers, and similar articles should be carried out of doors at frequent intervals, and well shaken and beaten. Food should be protected from dust by the use of muslin or very fine gauze covers. There may be made for jugs, basins, meat-covers, and all such receptacles of food, and they should be taken out and put back. Cut to suitable sizes and weighted round the edges with beads or shot, they are easily put on and taken off, and hardly any time is taken up over the whole proceeding. The extra cleanliness of the food is far more than worth the extra trouble.

### THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

The recent epidemic has proved one of the most fatal in living memory. Everyone must within the circle of his friends and acquaintances have come across cases of young people apparently in the prime of health attacked by the disease and carried off within a day or so. In many of these fatal cases no evidence of pneumonia has manifested itself, and death seems to have resulted directly from the violence of the poisonous products of the influenza germs. In a number of other serious cases pneumonia has occurred and that has been the direct cause of a large proportion of the total deaths. Drugs have proved a broken reed, so far as influenza is concerned, and the only piece of treatment about the value of which there can be no doubt consists in putting the patient to bed and keeping him there in a state of placidity until the temperature has remained normal for at least twenty-four hours. A cool airy room is desirable, and while there should be no cool draughts, the windows of the bedroom should in all cases be kept wide open day and night. During the feverish stage no solid food should be given. The patient should be allowed or rather encouraged to drink as much water, lemon water, and milk or milk and soda as possible. Attention should be paid to the bowels, which should be induced to move daily, and the face and chest should be sponged with warm water twice every day. In all but the mildest cases it will be found desirable to have the patient seen and examined by a doctor so that the onset of pneumonia, if it occurs, should not be overlooked.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

### Some Good Sandwiches.

Have a slice of brown and one of white bread. Spread the brown with cream cheese and on it put the white slice coated with chocolate fudge. Take two slices of white bread and one of rye bread for a dandy big sandwich with two fillings. The first filling is spread on the rye bread and it is made of lettuce, mayonnaise and chopped ham. Over this put a slice of white bread covered with minced chicken on top of which you put the other white slice. Very nice picnic sandwiches are made of five slices of bread (three white and two brown or graham bread), with currant jelly, cream cheese, chopped olives and chopped nuts spread between each, the top and bottom slices being white bread. Press closely together and then cut this sandwich loaf into narrow strip sandwiches. Layers may also be made of crushed cooked peas, minced carrots, etc.

### Purifies Water.

An enterprising company in California has found that water which is distasteful because of sulphur gas can be purified by blowing the gas out of it. The water is forced to escape from the reservoir through inch holes into a long trough. It also falls over two shelves of lath. The process atomizes the water and with the help of a slight breeze entirely removes the sulphur taste.

### Sleeplessness.

Sleeplessness—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry, try a course of Parmentier's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

### Electrons and Atoms.

Atoms are minute particles of matter, each about one-three-hundredth part of an inch in diameter. They are so small that if the earth were made up of baseballs it would be a fair model of a drop of water made up of atoms. The electron is smaller still. It has a diameter of about one-hundredthousandth that of the atom, so that if an atom were represented by a sphere 100 yards in diameter the electron would be about the size of a pin's head. It has been said that the electrons which form an atom can be compared to a swarm of gnats in a cathedral or other large building. As atoms are made up of electrons, so molecules are made up of atoms.

Love, being blind, gets used to being kept in the dark.

# MARKET REPORTS

## TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Dairy Produce—	
Butter, choice dairy	0.50 0.55
Do, creamery	0.47 0.52
Margarine, lb.	0.25 0.40
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0.75 0.80
Cheese, lb.	0.35 0.40
Dressed Poultry—	
Turkeys, lb.	0.50 0.55
Fowl, lb.	0.35 0.40
Spring chickens	0.38 0.45
Duckings, lb.	0.35 0.40
Geese, lb.	0.25 0.32
Apples, bkt.	0.25 0.30
Do, bbl.	3.00 4.00
Vegetables—	
Beets, peck	0.25 0.30
Do, bag	1.00 1.10
Carrots, peck	0.25 0.30
Do, bag	0.85 0.95
Cabbage, each	0.05 0.10
Cauliflower, each	0.10 0.20
Celery, head	0.15 0.25
Lettuce, bunch	0.10 0.15
Onions, 75-lb. sacks	1.65 1.75
Do, 100-lb. sacks	2.00 2.25
Do, bkt.	0.40 0.75
Pickings, bkt.	0.25 0.35
Leeks, bunch	0.10 0.25
Parsley, bunch	0.10 0.20
Parasps, bag	1.00 1.20
Do, peck	0.25 0.30
Pumpkins, each	0.15 0.25
Prickles, bag	1.50 1.75
Rhubarb, bunch	0.20 0.30
Sage, bunch	0.05 0.10
Savory, bunch	0.05 0.10
Squash, each	0.10 0.25
Turnips, bag	0.75 0.85
Do, peck	0.20 0.30
MEATS WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters	18.00 20.00
Do, hindquarters	22.00 24.00
Caracasas, choice	20.00 24.00
Do, medium	17.00 19.00
Do, common	14.00 16.00
Veal, common, cwt.	13.00 15.00
Do, medium	20.00 23.00
Do, prime	24.00 28.00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	18.00 21.00
Shop hogs, cwt.	20.00 21.00
Abattoir hogs	22.00 24.00
Mutton, cwt.	18.00 20.00
Lamb, lb.	0.25 0.27

## OTHER MARKETS.

Wholesale prices to the retail trade on Canadian refined, Toronto delivery, are as follows:—

Acadia granulated	100-lb. bags,	\$10.27
Do, No. 1 yellow		9.87
Do, No. 2 yellow		9.77
Atlantic granulated		10.27
Do, No. 1 yellow		9.67
Do, No. 2 yellow		9.77
Do, No. 3 yellow		9.87
Redpath granulated		10.27
Do, No. 1 yellow		9.67
Do, No. 2 yellow		9.77
Do, No. 3 yellow		9.87
St. Lawrence granulated		10.27
Do, No. 1 yellow		9.67
Do, No. 2 yellow		9.77
Do, No. 3 yellow		9.87
Barrels—6c over bags.		
Cases—20 5-lb. cartons, 60c, and 50 2-lb. cartons, 70c over bags.		
20-lb. 40c; 10 10-lb. 50c over bags.		

## WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
May	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.74
Flax—				
May	3.07	3.11	3.05	3.11
Barley—				
May	0.88	0.91	0.88	0.90
July	0.83			
8-Ton 70c sold.				

## MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Flour 20c higher in car-load lots; standard flour quoted at \$10.45 a barrel in 98-lb. cotton sack; shipments, 41.25 cents. Barley, \$3 to 90c 1/2c. No. 2 1/2c. Bran, \$6.00. Flax, \$3.35 to \$3.37.

## DULUTH LIMESEED.

Duluth—Limeseed—On track \$3.35 to \$3.37; arrive, \$3.32; arrive January \$3.34; May, \$3.34 bid; February, \$3.32 bid; May, \$3.32 bid.

## Help for Asthma. Neglect gives asthma a great advantage.

The Prussian town of Altwasser has developed a humorous burgomaster. The Schwabische Tasnwacht says: "The burgomaster of Altwasser, who has been flooded with anonymous letters accusing him of failing in his duty as regards the food supplies, has caused a reply to his accusers to be posted at the town hall. It reads: "I am blamed in letters for the scarcity of potatoes, for the heavy rains and the consequent muddy state of the streets, and for the unlawful appropriation of food cards on part of many inhabitants. Besides, the writers of these missives attack me for providing my household with more than I am entitled to and for pocketing public funds as salary. "I invite some of these petty-fogging spirits, who have no other recourse than to besmirch the reputation of their public officials, to come and dine with me any Sunday. "They would regret not having stayed at home to partake of the meat with which they are no doubt provided, instead of the cabbage and turnips which they would find representing the joint on my table."

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## A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mether Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine.

## DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS  
Piles, Scabies, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine dispensed in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free  
DRS. SOPER & WHITE  
23 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

# A MODERN OTHELLO

## CHAPTER VI

There was a grim surprise awaiting me at home, in the dark shadow of the night which had fallen there before my return. My faithful maid-servant Phoebe was ready to apprise me of it as she opened the door to me.

"If you please, Miss Bevis, there is a letter for you on the drawing-room table."

"Well, Phoebe, what of that?" I said. "It is past the post hour, I suppose."

"It isn't that, miss; it hasn't come by post, but Mr. Frederick wrote it before he went away."

"Before he—"

And then I paused with all my breath spent at the new fear which came quickly to me. I recovered myself, and went into my little drawing-room, Phoebe following me, full of curiosity and loquacity.

"Yes, Miss Bevis, he has gone all in a flash like. The railway porter came and fetched his boxes, and then he wrote that letter, and cried that hard over it that my heart was wrung to see him. And then off he went growling like a pig, and I'm very glad you are back, miss."

I took the letter and opened it. I knew its purport. I could have guessed almost at the lines, and I read it as though for the twentieth time rather than the first.

"Yes, Phoebe, he has gone," I said, folding my epistle.

"Yes, miss, but doesn't he say what the centre of the inquisitive Phoebe."

"For a change," I answered, "that is all."

And that was the truth. He had gone away for a change, he said; he could not exist any longer in Westerton now that she was leaving home. In the excitement and novelty of travel he might learn to forget her; he would try with all his soul and strength.

I would have preferred his remaining with me, now that the Gordons were going, but it was not to be. He had made up his mind very quickly, and departed. Conrad's determination had altered for good or for evil the lives that have been faintly sketched in this chronicle.

I was unhappy all that night—the change had come so suddenly upon me. I felt I was left completely alone from that time forth. The house was very desolate, and the wind moaned without like a creature sick with pain. I sat cowering over the fire, thinking of the day's incidents, my brother's unmanlike sorrow, Conrad's good intentions, and the grave, fair face of my darling, whom I loved so well, and might never see again.

—sitting there, grief-stricken, and wondering how the story would end, and if the happy sequel were to follow, after the rule governing pleasant story books. My maid had gone to her room and left me brooding by the fire. I had omitted to trim my lamp, and it was burning very dimly. And by the great front window where the curtains were draping out of the darkness. Was it snowing? I thought presently. Was it just such a night as this a twelvemonth since, when there had been high revels at Conrad Gordon's

house? Ah! where was poor Fred now? I went to the window and drew back the heavy curtain and looked out; all was very grey and misty. The snow had ceased falling, but it lay like a white and spotless shroud before me, save that the impression of some footsteps across the lawn to my window was stamped deeply therein. Footsteps—who had approached my house, cautiously stolen to my window, stood and listened, perhaps? Who in Westerton had now any interest in me?

"Some wanderer attracted by the light," I thought at last; then I drew the curtains to again, and went to my old place at the fireside. I could not rest. I could not go to my room. I felt strangely tempted to linger there throughout the night. I was like one sitting up for a late comer. Yes, there was a mystery abroad, and with it beings as restless as my self, for with no warning to my highly strung nerves, a hand was rattled against the window-glass, and a sharp voice called out my name. That voice! I rose and tottered to the window, pausing instinctively before I drew back the curtain.

"Who is there?" I cried.

"Let me in, please—it is I, Conrad Gordon," said the hollow voice without.

I drew back the curtain and opened the window before I had time for a moment's thought of the position, of what a new story a wakeful neighbor might make of this to-morrow. Conrad came in with a faltering, feeble step, like a man who had been drinking. I went backward toward the centre of the room, he following me slowly.

"She is not here, then?" he inquired.

"She—Mary!" I exclaimed.

"I saw the light in your window, and it was the last hope that I had. Yet I knew it was in vain! From this hour forth, God help her!"

"Mary—is not—at your house?" I said again, in a higher key; "she is not at home, do you say? Oh! am I dreaming, or have you told me this indeed?"

"Mary is not at home," he answered, gloomily; "she has fled with your brother."

"No—no; I will not believe it," I screamed. "If you swore it to me, I would not believe it."

"I have tried to think it a delusion," he went on, with the same unnatural calmness; "I have prayed it might be, and I a madman come back to his home. I have hurried here to make sure that it is real. Tell me, I am mad, Rebecca, and I will bless you to my dying day."

"You are mad to think any wrong of her," I cried; "appearances may be against her, but she may be at a friend's house—"

He held up his hand to stop me, and I paused as at a given signal.

"Your brother was at my house to-night," he said, "two hours before I returned. He called to see her. The servants state they stole out together from the drawing-room window. It was a plot that had been arranged between them long ago."

"Oh, great Heaven! do not tell me this, or I shall not believe in man or woman more."

"It was a damnable hypocrisy to deceive me," he cried, exhibiting some warmth of temper at last; "to lead me to believe she had been always good and true, and was prepared to go with me to the limits of the earth; and then to love that wretch—that villain—all the time!"

"It is not true," I gasped.

"Where is your brother? Can you say he is in the house—that he is not gone away?"

"He left this afternoon," I stammered, "but that is a coincidence—"

"He did not leave Westerton so early. He was at The Limes a few hours since, and long after you had quitted it. Rebecca Bevis, I shall kill him when we meet," he whispered, with a bitter intensity, in my ears.

"Leave me, please; let me think of this. I am disturbed now. Pray go. What good can I do?"

"Tell me where he said he was going."

"I do not know."

"Did he leave no letter?"

"No."

It was a falsehood, but I could not show him Fred's letter, for it spoke of a love that should not have existed, and of a passion which had not died out but as despairing and distraught. I would spare his misery all that I could.

"You would not deceive me," he said, with a strange humility in his mournfulness. "I can believe in one woman's word yet."

He walked toward the window, which was still open, paused and looked back.

"Come and see me, come and help be by kind words, if I should be alive to-morrow," he said.

"You will do nothing rash," I cried.

"You will be patient and wait. Do not think the worst—the very worst of her."

"I will be patient and wait," he muttered. He passed out into the snow, and I watched him toil upon his way until he was lost in the darkness beyond my garden hedge. Then once more the curtains were drawn by my trembling hands, and I tottered back

to my place, a woman very weak now. I remembered that I knelt and prayed there, too—prayed away even the great dark doubt, and rose with the confidence that it was not my poor darling's guilt which was the clew to this dark mystery. There was another solution to come, and all might yet be well. What had happened Mary Gordon had foreseen; this step had doubtless been resolved upon, but there was no sin in her thoughts when she had spoken to me with her hands upon my shoulders.

"If it should ever come to pass that I am away from Conrad—a long, long distance away—and he is living with his heart closed against me, 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?"

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CHAPTER VII.

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What could I think myself even, after the days had dragged on, and never a word from her or Fred? The silence was that of sin, although my trustful heart refused to be convinced, and my ears were ringing yet with Mary Gordon's parting words.

I saw no more of her desolate husband. I wrote to him once asking if he had heard any news of Mary, and the answer that came back was monosyllabic: "None."

It was rumored in the town he was going abroad in search of her, and presently that he had shut himself in his own house, and refused to see his friends, or be tortured by their sympathy with his dissonance. He will recover shortly; he will face the world again, and get the better of his trouble; get a divorce, and a second wife more faithful to him. These were a few of the prophecies current in Westerton; but as time rolled on, I feared for him. It is possible that there came to my own heart even a wish to help him by kind words—never a wish to marry him, I know—and that the picture which the servants drew of his solitary life, his exclusion in the library where the books remained unopened, and he sat staring into empty space, touched me with its hopeless misery. I had loved the man once, I had hoped for his happiness with her he preferred before myself, and his isolation was painful to consider. I had known

how proud and susceptible a man he was, and I could guess how the blow had fallen upon him. He would go mad. That was to be the end of the story; there was no chance for him which any one could see, if he took the trouble of his life in that grim, awful manner. Friends sent to him their advice at last and got no answer from him; they had long since ceased to call at a house where they were invariably refused admittance by its master; only one servant in it, even, had an opportunity of waiting upon him; the rest were warned to keep beyond the precincts of his library and bedroom as they valued remaining in his service. He only wanted peace and rest, he asserted; was there any one living who would begrudge it to him?

Sometimes the temptation came to me to write him a long letter, to tell him of my last meeting with Mary; and all that she had said; and more than once, as the time went on, and wrought no change in him, it was a temptation almost irresistible. I could not account for it; the words were an idle mockery now, and would aggregate his pain; and yet, toward the winter again, I found myself sitting, pen in hand, at my desk, resolved to dare the message. There was a story, about this time, that Fred and Mrs. Gordon had been seen together in Dresden, and that stopped me again. One of those busybodies whose faculties lie in remembering faces, and who perceive are men of innumerable mistakes, came back to Westerton to maintain that he had seen them, and there could be no possibility of error. Well, well, it was natural that he should not be mistaken, and so an end to it. Such news as that might stir the misanthrope at The Limes to action; but no movement was made by the injured husband, and days stole on imperceptibly toward the well-remembered Christmas-time when he had married Mary, and again when, after a year of misery, he had grown hopeful of "sweet reconciliation."

It was the 23rd of December at last. It had come round to the day of her flight—her wedding-day too, chosen out of sheer revenge, her husband would always think. It was a contrast to the bitter weather of the last two Christmases; people said it was like the autumn again, the days were so bright and sunny. I thought, since Conrad Gordon's wedding. In what way was he keeping its anniversary in his lonely house?

All day that thought weighed me down; I could see him in his library, with the shadows thick upon him, and his dark face set and immobile. It was the one figure by which I was haunted. I did not go out; I did not work, or write, or read. The early night found me still brooding before

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"No, ma'am—not anybody."

"Draw the curtains, please, and leave me to myself."

"I have executed my command and I was left to think of all that had happened. Was it a warning, or the ef-

## Kept Awake at Night Itching So Intense Healed by Cuticura

"A nasty patch appeared on the right side of my face, caused by shaving with a dull razor. I drew blood with my fingers, the itching was so intense. The patch was red and irritated causing me to keep awake at night."

"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample. After using I noticed quite a change so I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and I did not finish the whole box of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed permanently." (Signed) Ewen MacDonald, Marion Bridge, N. S., September 30, 1917.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only most valuable for the treatment of pimples, dandruff and irritated scalps, but their great mission is to prevent such conditions. Cuticura Soap used exclusively for the toilet, and Cuticura Ointment, as needed, keep the skin and scalp clean, clear and healthy. For Free Sample Each by Mail address: Post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

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## One More Added To The Great Army

WHO ARE SHOUTING THE PRAISES OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Baskatchewan Man's Kidney Trouble Developed into Diabetes—Story of His Complete Cure.

Strong Pine, Sask., Jan. 27.—(Special)—Sore back, which developed into diabetes, had made life a burden to Maxim F. Capusten, a farmer of this place. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him, and he is added to that great army of Canadians who glory in telling their neighbors that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure remedy for all kidney ills.

"For nearly five years I suffered from sore back and headache," Mr. Capusten says, in giving his experience. "I had a bad taste in my mouth in the mornings, and I was always tired. My muscles would cramp, and I was nervous, and the least exertion would make me perspire freely. At last diabetes developed."

"I finally came to the conclusion that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, and decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I got half a dozen boxes, and before I had finished taking them I was completely cured."

"I advise anyone suffering as I did to use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

All Mr. Capusten's troubles came from diseased kidneys. They speedily ceased when he commenced to use the one sure help for diseased kidneys—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

fect of an imagination overwrought? Had I brooded too deeply upon this, or was Mary Gordon dead, and unable to rest in her grave? I was not superstitious; I had always laughed at superstitious folk; but the impression on my mind was not to be thought down, or shaken off too readily. I had heard Mary's voice; I had seen something so like Mary, too, that I was ghost-haunted. "You will not forget," had been whispered in my ears, and I had forgotten! I had made a promise, and failed to keep it. I was untrue to my trust. I was wholly wrong.

I came to a sudden determination; I would go to Conrad Gordon that very evening, and tell him all his wife had said. I would be refused admittance with the rest, but at the worst I could send in my message to him. It might do good; it might change the whole current of his thoughts. I had been too long silent, knowing more than he did.

I rang the bell, and asked for my hat and cloak. I gave Phoebe instructions to accompany me. We were standing in the hall together, ready to depart, when a knocking and a ringing at the door startled us. I had few visitors, and none at so late an hour. The clock was striking eight.

"Who can it be?" said Phoebe.

"It is Conrad Gordon," I answered.

"Oh! good gracious, I hope it isn't, or I shall think you're quite a witch, Miss Bevis."

"Open the door, please, quick!" Phoebe obeyed my instructions, and my brother stepped into the house.

"Fred! You have come back, then?"

"Yes, Beckie; why should I not?"

was the first question.

"To face your accusers; to prove that their calumnies are false?" I continued.

"Calumnies?" repeated my brother.

"What calumnies?"

"You don't know?" I exclaimed, with a half-scream of delight. "You have not heard?"

"Not a word."

(To Be Continued.)

Increases Your Weight Restores Lost Strength, Prevents Illness

Every day come new converts to that great army of men and women who rejoice in new-found health that came to them through the use of that wonderful blood-renewing preparation called "FERROZONE." Very simple how it acts. All you have to do is take two small chocolate-coated tablets with a sip of water at the close of each meal.

Ferrozone is a marvel. It contains just what thin blood lacks—lots of iron, but mark you, the kind of iron your blood is able to absorb. Ferrozone puts life and vim into the blood. Makes it rich, red and nourishing. Naturally the body is better fed and grows stronger day by day.

Of course digestion must be improved, and probably the stomach will require aid as well. Ferrozone serves the purpose admirably. Those who use it, enjoy appetite and digestive powers far beyond the ordinary.

That tired feeling is replaced by the buoyant, joyous sensation of health and vigor. Day by day as your strength increases, you feel new energy surging through your veins, and know that a great tonic of great merit is at work.

No remedy more nourishing or uplifting, no treatment so sure to bring lasting health, good spirits and contentment. Ferrozone contains just what run-down folks need; it cures because it supplies more nutriment than you can get in any other way. 50c per box or six for \$3.00 at all dealers, or by mail from The Catarrozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Keen Your Health

TO-NIGHT TRY

Minard's Liniment

for that Cold and Tired Feeling

Get Well, Keep Well,

Kill Spanish Flu

by using the OLD RELIABLE

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd.,

Yarmouth, N. S.

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"You will not forget!"

They were words slowly and solemnly delivered—not the far-off echo of memory twelve months old—and I covered down still more in my alarm, with the pressure of the two hands still upon me. Even her name escaped me aloud.

"Mary!" I murmured; "My poor Mary!" and then the words came to my ears again, but this time changed somewhat, or my nervous fancies were betraying me.

"You MUST not forget!"

The pressure passed away, and I stood up panting and afraid, with my eyes gazing into the shadows of the room, where there was a somewhat vague and misty moving from me, with its hands outspread as if in supplication. A something that was like Mary Gordon in face and figure, as seen at a distance through a veil, or with faint lines of snow-drift glancing athwart it—a vision from another world.

I gave a scream and fainted. When I came to myself the room was lighted up, and Phoebe was stooping over me with a glass of water in her hand.

"Are you better now, Miss Bevis?" she inquired, anxiously.

"What's the matter? Have I been ill?"



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### DEMobilIZATION.

Men Will Come Home In Increasing  
Numbers.

One of the most pressing questions with which the Canadian Ministers have to deal is that of facilitating the return of troops to Canada. The matter is the occasion for continuing the conference with the overseas military staff.

The Canadian Corps is occupying a portion of Germany along the Rhine and the disposition of this force in the main must await peace developments. But in clearing the way for their return the military authorities are carrying out extensive demobilization operations. The extent of this demobilization is only limited by the transportation conditions. Estimates are that 20,000 Canadian soldiers will arrive home in January and thereafter 30,000 per month.

The sources from which these separate drafts are obtained are reserve battalions containing men who have seen service and would be again available for the field were this necessary; non-combatant units and men of Category B or lower.

These demobilization measures are being carried out in conformity with the general plan worked out some time ago. The men go from the various camps to concentration camp at Kenamael Park, North Wales, and are then sent forward to the dispersal depot in Canada nearest their homes, where they are mustered out.

Troops available for demobilization in France are daily going to England, but this movement is not large owing to the difficulty of moving troops in France. For the moment soldiers in England have the preferential chance of getting home, but it is hoped this will be equalized later by the establishment of a concentration camp in France and direct transport from France to Canada.

The Canadian corps at the front will be demobilized by units, which will enable Canadian committees to extend a welcome to their home battalions. Plans are now being worked out to enable this to be done without undue delay. The objection to this source will be met by interchanges between battalions by which all soldiers from a given area will be collected in the battalions identified with that territory. Thus infantrymen from Toronto will be assembled with the whole army in Toronto battalions. There will be ample time to work this out.

Officers from the front say that the expectation of the corps is that demobilization will be by divisions in their numerical order. The Canadian demobilization scheme includes the provision that the special industrial requirements of each dispersal area shall be a modifying factor.

The Overseas Ministry is deluged with requests for the return of individuals or soldiers of a particular class, such as miners, railway men, etc. So far as this can be done without slowing up the demobilization machinery, these requests will be met, but the prime requisite at the moment is that full advantage be taken of the shipping capacity at the disposal of the Overseas Ministry during the next two or three months. Some of the requests by their business associates for the immediate return of men of special qualifications could only be complied with at the cost of throwing the organization in England and in France into confusion. Many of the pivotal men in the army itself and in administrative work are business and professional men for whom their work in Canada is calling, but they cannot be released until this immensely complex task of demobilization is further advanced.

Liked the Sword Swallowers.  
A Canadian officer who was in charge of about a thousand Chinese coolies in France tells the following story:

"Some Canadian troops offered to bring their band, one of the best in France, to entertain our coolies. As soon as the band began to play the heathen Chinese, however, began to laugh uproariously. When asked what was amusing them their inter-

preter said: 'Why we are laughing at the juggler.'  
"Juggler? Why there is no juggler in that bunch."  
"Oh, yes, there he is. See that man swallowing the steel rod and then pulling it out again.' He was referring to the trombone player."

#### His Only Wish.

"My only wish is that you may hate the Hun as much as I do," declared Capt. H. E. Smith, the repatriated prisoner of war, at the public reception given him on his arrival home in the town of Oshawa recently. Capt. Smith went overseas with the 4th Battalion, C.M.R., 3rd Division, was captured at Zillebeke June 21, 1916, and went through all the horrors to which captured men were subjected. He was two years at different camps in Germany, including eight months at the notorious "strafe" camp at Strohen, Hanover. Capt. Smith was a prominent business man and a member of the Oshawa Town Council when he enlisted.

#### Katchutegua.

The lively controversy still rages in British Columbia as to whether Vancouver Island shall be renamed, and if so what the new name shall be. Inasmuch as the island was known to the Indians long before Captain George Vancouver sighted its mountain tops as Katchutegua, why not call it that? Kat-chu-teg-ua, by the way, may be freely translated as meaning "the plain," and is just about as applicable to Vancouver Island as Maple Creek or Mountain View, Manitoba.

#### Carrier Pigeons In 1099.

According to the poet Tasso, carrier pigeons were employed for the transmission of messages during the siege of Jerusalem in the year 1099.

Twenty Dollars a Day In Alaska.  
Miners employed in the Alaskan mines receive twenty dollars per day the year round.

#### Rules for Hunters.

Game conservation is a vital question in Canada. The time to act and place upon a sound and sane continuing basis all game birds and animals is now. Insofar as rules for sportsmen are concerned, they will obey them. Here are a few good ones:

1. Be a real sportsman. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.
2. Make sure it's a buck or drake. If you can't see his horns, or determine a duck, she hasn't got any, and in case of a duck don't shoot.
3. Help enforce the game law. Game and fish are public property, and only a game-bog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations should be reported to the nearest official of the Government.
4. Respect the ranchman's property. He regards the man who leaves his gates open, cuts his fences, chouses his live stock, or shoots near dwellings as an outlaw. Put yourself in his place.
5. Be careful with your camp fire and matches. Save the forests. One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.
6. Leave a clean camp and a clean record. Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind him.

#### Children Lost In Big City.

Two children, a ten-year-old girl and her seven-year-old brother, disappeared from their home in Toronto recently and were not found by the police until the third morning after they had left their home to go to school. The tots wandered down to Scarborough Beach, where they spent the afternoon, and afterwards managed to reach Yonge street, where the police found them.

"We wanted to see Santa Claus, and we saw him," said the little girl. For two nights they had slept behind the big pillars of a bank. They spent the day-time in the downtown stores.

# EAGERS

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McKay's Cream of Barley. Cooked in 3 minutes, a natural nerve food, making bone, flesh and muscle. Barley is recommended by all leading physicians throughout the world An excellent breakfast food

Canadian Milk 8% butter fat, rich and wholesome per tin  
**8c and 18c**

Empire Coffee No. 1, per lb. **50c**

Empire Coffee No. 2, per lb. **45c**

Christie's Fine Cakes, Water Ice Wafers,  
Cheese Wafers, Graham Wafers  
Soc'al Tea Biscuits

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