

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 2.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1920

NO. 34.

W. F. MORGAN-DEAN

G. R. HARRIS

WE WILL BUY OR SELL VICTORY LOAN BONDS

Large or Small Amounts—Fully Paid or Partly Paid
Consult Us Before Buying or Selling

Morgan-Dean, Harris & Company

802 Bank of Hamilton Building

Reference—Union Bank, Hamilton

Phone Reg. 6854

Hamilton, Canada

Men's Tweed Pants

Grey Mixed Tweed. Well made and good strong cloth, per pair

\$4.00

Men's Stripe Pants

Good neat patterns and strong cloth. All sizes, per pair

\$5.00

Jas. E. Eager

CANDY SPECIALS Saturday, January 3rd

75c Liggetts Saur Orange Creams	59c
75c Liggetts Plum Pudding	59c
60c Liggetts Fig Jelly, Raspberry Cream Spice Fudge, Mollasses Chips and Peppermint Creams	43c
60c P. N. Cluster	49c
70c Chocolate Coconut Bar	54c
60c Cocoa and Peanut Rolls	47c
40c Hoarhound Twist	28c

Box Chocolates

Liggetts, Goths, Pattersons, Neilsons
and Williards

50c boxes for 39c,	75c boxes for 59c
85c boxes for 65c	\$1 boxes for 75c
\$1.25 boxes for 95c, \$1.50 boxes for \$1.13	

Watch for our Big Rexall Store Adv.
in next week's Review

W. H. CUMMINS

Druggist & Stationer

Phone 152

Waterdown

The Memorial Hall

Are you in favor of the Village of Waterdown issuing debentures to the amount of \$20,000 for the erection of a Memorial hall?

Next Monday the ratepayers of this village will be asked to decide this question.

A number of erroneous ideas in regards the Memorial hall have become general throughout the village, the principal one being that the tax rate will increase 5 or 6 mills. If the new hall was a non-producer this would be true, but it is planned along revenue producing lines, which will make the increase in the tax rate almost nil. Another question often heard is, will the Community League or the village own the property. The entire question may be summed up as follows:

1. If the by-law carries, the new Memorial hall will be erected on the site recently purchased by the ladies for that purpose.

2. This site will be deeded to the village by the Community League, and the entire property will belong to the village and controlled by the council.

3. The hall, if constructed along the lines now suggested, will be almost self-sustaining, thus making very little, if any, increase in the tax rate, and as the debentures are retired will be a revenue producer for the village Treasury.

4. This building, when completed, will contain the Post Office, one or two stores, the Council Chambers, a public hall and the village fire apparatus. Suitable quarters for all these are now sadly lacking.

5. The new building will increase the appearance of the main street of the village 100 per cent.

Waterdown needs a new Council Chamber. The present City Hall (?) would be a disgrace to even a back woods, cross roads settlement. In a very short time the village will be compelled to build some kind of a Town Hall, such a building is now absolutely necessary, and when that time comes the assistance which the Community League are now offering may not be forthcoming.

Some few years ago the building of a combination High and Public school for the village was turned down by the short-sightedness of the times with the result that the school section is now building a \$75,000 Public school, to say nothing of the possible loss of the High school entirely. Will history repeat itself.

Waterdown will probably never have a better or more economical opportunity of building a public hall than the present one. Vote for the By-law. In years to come you will be glad you did.

Sergt. Mount Decorated

Sergt. C. L. Mount is another of our local boys who has won lasting fame on the fields of Flanders. Last Saturday he very modestly received the Military Medal decoration for bravery in action. Sergt. Mount enlisted with the 173rd Highlanders and went overseas with that unit in Oct. 1916, being transferred to the 116th in England, with which battalion he served faithfully for 2 years in France. We extend to Sergt. Mount hearty congratulations.

Death of William Smith

On Sunday last death removed from our midst a man greatly admired for his upright character, in the person William H. Smith, who for the past forty years has been an honored resident of our village. Deceased was in his 76th year at the time of his death. Mr. Smith has been engaged in market gardening for a number of years past, and by hard work he had made it a success. He was widely known throughout this district, and was regarded by all to be a thoroughly honorable man and one who was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in trouble. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Richard and William of Waterdown, who have the deepest sympathy of the entire community.

The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon from his late home to Grace church cemetery. Religious services at the home and grave were conducted by the Rev. H. J. Leake, rector of Grace church. The pallbearers were A. Feilde, Jas. Thompson, J. C. Langford, Thos. Radford, J. E. Eager and Geo. Copp.

Mew-Ellsworth Wedding

On Christmas Day a very happy event took place at the Presbyterian Manse, the Rev. J. F. Wedderburn officiating, when Miss Alma Mae Ellsworth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ellsworth, became the bride of Mr. William Harold Mew, second son of Mr. and Mrs. William Mew.

The bride looked very becoming in her travelling suit of navy blue with hat to match. The reception was held at the home of the groom's parents where a large number of friends and relatives sat down to a bounteous wedding supper prepared by the hostess, it being the anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William Mew, Sr. The presents were numerous and costly, amply testifying to the high esteem in which the young couple are held.

The guests from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. R. Ellsworth and Mr. R. Lewis of Hamilton, Mr. Walter and Miss Violet Mew of Campbellville, and Mrs. L. H. Brown and daughter Edna of London.

The honeymoon is being spent in Toronto and other points. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Mew will reside in Waterdown. We all wish the young couple many years of happy wedded life.

Election for East Flamboro

Early reports placed the council of East Flamboro elected by acclamation. Later developments have changed affairs in the township, and an election for councillors will now be held on Monday next. The names of Jas. A. Attridge, W. H. Easterbroob, Chas. Hewins, J. M. Mitchell and J. W. Robbins will appear on the ballot as candidates for councillor.

Memorial halls, monuments and tablets erected in Canada remind all loyal Canadians of the poppy covered fields of Flanders, and of those who gave their all for their country.

Village Nominations

At the nominations held last Monday for the village council for 1920 the following candidates were nominated for Reeve: D. Davies, J. C. Langford, R. Smith, W. A. Ryckman and F. W. Crooker. For Councillors David Atkins, F. W. Crooker, J. J. Green, Wm. A. Drummond, J. W. Griffin, J. C. Langford, Geo. E. Nicholson, Jas. Markle, Geo. Reid and R. Smith.

Only three of the nominees for councillor decided to act, and as one more councillor was needed Mr. F. W. Crooker decided to accept the nomination for councillor and not contest the reeveship. While the councillors go in by acclamation it is not the case with the reeve. Mr. Davies, Langford, Ryckman and Smith are all in the race for the honors and a very spirited campaign is being waged. On account of the by-law and four in the field for reeve a heavy vote will be polled.

Carlisle

The thought and conversation that seems uppermost in the minds of the people of this community at this pleasant Yule-tide is matrimony. Never before in the history of our town has there been a more promising harvest for the preachers. The harvesting wedding problem is so great that Dr. E. M. Morrow our local pastor is looking for someone to shock up. One courtship field however which looked fine all summer and fall has so rusted that there will be no harvest at all. Some of the back old maid and bachelor fields which have been for years neglected and uncared for and almost forsaken growing only bachelor buttons pussy willows and Jack in the pulps have been cleaned up and are adorned with diamond rings as anchor posts and a golden harvest is in sight. Several farmers who have exceptional big matrimonial harvests in view have applied for wholesale rates to the preachers, jewellers and issuer of marriage licences.

One field which was doing nicely during the autumn was spoiled by some school children who wrote a letter to the groom to be and signed the father-in-laws name to it to the effect that if he ever put a foot on his soil again he would be kicked off his wheelbarrow into the Warner River. By the time that the forgery was detected the lady had a new fellow and all negotiations for a reconsideration of the ultimatum were in vain. The circumstances which surround the whole affair make it the most pathetic occurrence which have occurred in the neighborhood for a long time.

The cause of the great matrimonial harvest is attributed to the fact that two of Waterdown's love sick swains who have been afflicted with a severe attack of what is known to Medical men as Lovengitis have been making regular visits to our locality and sowing the whole community with that dreaded microbe known as courtship bacteria.

To the Editor,—

Extra copies of the Review will be required for Carlisle when the continued stories entitled "The Hand Writing on the Wall" by Geo. McNeil and "Buddy MacNeils Second Coming" by Alex Davidson appear in your local prodical.



KEEPING BABY
Well, avoid constipation which is a forerunner for indigestion, teething, colic pains, convulsions, etc. by giving **MOTHERS OWN INFANT TABLETS.**
Sold by all Druggists or sent direct on receipt of price, 25c per box.—Address, Mothers Own Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

Stories of Prince's Trip

A Canadian detective who travelled through Canada with the Prince of Wales, writes: "There isn't a better natured chap in the world, I'm sure, but he is shy, like his father is still, so I'm told, and very unlike his grandfather, whom I knew pretty well."

"But if he takes after his father in some things, he resembles his grandfather in others, and has a quick eye for the pretty girls in Canada. During a function at New Brunswick His Royal Highness was standing alone for a moment waiting for his suite, when he saw a young girl looking at him very shyly, but with admiring eyes. 'By jove,' he said, 'that's a pretty girl! Who is she?'"

"I happened to know that she was the daughter of a prominent police official in the district. 'I will send for her in a minute,' said the Prince. 'I am sure she wants to speak to me but is afraid because I am a Prince.'"

"A few minutes later his suite came along. He told one of his staff that he wished to know the young lady. One of them protested that she was not down on the list of presentations. Then I saw the Prince really angry. 'I wish that lady to be presented to me,' he said in a way that reminded me of his grandfather."

"There was no further argument. The staff officer departed and a few moments later the girl was brought before the Prince. But it was the Prince now who was shy! The maid was quite self-possessed, and she spoke to the Prince for fully ten minutes, while other high-born dames were kept waiting."

Mansenville, June 27, '13.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am,
Sincerely yours,
GEO. H. HOLMES.

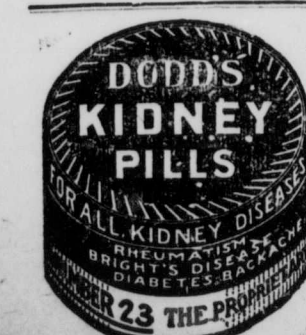
"Not much has been said about the Prince's shooting and sporting expeditions while he was here. He is a first-class angler, and I have seen him land some fish with true skill and judgment. Once on such an expedition the Prince was fishing in a quiet spot, such as fishermen love, and where there was absolutely no need for my services. However, I was detailed to remain on hand, and did so."

"All at once I heard a clear young voice raised in angry tones. 'You are clumsy. Couldn't you see me coming round the bend? Now you've fouled my line and I shall lose the fish and half my tackle. You are stupid.'"

"I knew there was only one gentleman fishing at that spot—my royal charge. So I strolled quietly along to see who had had the cheek to talk to him in that fashion. I saw a handsome girl, of charming figure, with dark flashing eyes, standing near the Prince, and looking angrily at him, while he stammered his apologies between his laughter."

"The girl would not listen, and soon strode off in high dudgeon. I followed her, and when out of sight of the Prince, I caught her up. 'Do you know who you've been lecturing, miss?' I said. 'No. And I don't care. And anyway what's it to do with you?' 'Not much,' I said. 'Only that young man happens to be the son of the King of Great Britain and Ireland!'"

"Of course she remembered then that the Prince was fishing in the neighborhood. Her face went red and then white. 'Oh, what will happen? What shall I do?' she cried. 'Well,' I said, 'if you take my advice, you will go back and beg His Royal Highness's forgiveness.' 'I didn't think she would have the nerve to do it. But she was a true British girl, and back she went."



KEEPING BABY

Well, avoid constipation which is a forerunner for indigestion, teething, colic pains, convulsions, etc. by giving **MOTHERS OWN INFANT TABLETS.**

Sold by all Druggists or sent direct on receipt of price, 25c per box.—Address, Mothers Own Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

though I could see it cost her something to do it. 'Your Royal Highness,' she stammered amid her blushes. 'I did not know you were—and I am so sorry and ashamed I was rude.'"

"The Prince just laughed and said: 'You're quite right: I was clumsy. And here,' he picked up his rod. 'Will you take my rod in exchange for your lost tackle. Do! I'd like you to.'"

"Covered with confusion that girl took the rod. The Prince held out his hand. Then the girl did the prettiest thing I have ever seen. She dropped gracefully on one knee, and like a lady of the Court in days of old, raised the Prince's hand to her dainty lips. And the Prince, blushing furiously very gallantly put out his other hand and raised her to her feet. Then like a wild thing she scampered off, and was soon lost in the woods."

Minard's Liniment Cures, Colds, etc.
SHE DIDN'T FIND ALL.
(Detroit Free Press.)

"I found a letter in your pocket that you had not mailed."

"Is that all you found in my pocket?"

"That's all there was in it."

"O, no, it's not."

"What else, I'd like to know?"

"A rip under the sleeve, but, of course, you were not looking for anything like that."

THE SQUARE DEAL PAYS

And square with the enemy every man gets when he separates himself from his corns by Putnam's Corn Extract. For fifty years "Putnam's" has cured every man it treated—use "Putnam's" only—it's painless and sure, 25c at all dealers.

After All His Trouble.

Two men were hurrying along Park Row when the wind seemed to be blowing from all directions to the peril of umbrellas and anything not firmly anchored. One of them noticed the handle of a wrecked umbrella which had been thrown into the street along with many others, and, stopping to pick it up, remarked to his companion that it was too good to pass. As he stooped a gust of wind captured his hat, and it went spinning along toward St. Paul's Chapel, he after it. He ran into a man, slipped, fell in the mud and arose in time to see his hat run over by a truck. At a nearby restaurant, where he was drying his clothes, he said: "I lost a five-dollar hat and spoiled a suit of clothes for the handle of a thirty-cent umbrella. That would not be so bad, but I see the handle is broken."—New York Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A Pickpocket's Trick.

"What puzzles me," said a well-dressed man to a police captain to whom he had complained that a roll of bills had been taken from his trousers pocket in a subway car, "is how the thief got the money, since I never felt his hand in my pocket."

To which the official replied: "Let me explain. As soon as the thief had completed his preliminary work to satisfy himself that you had some money in your pocket he set to work to get it out. But he didn't put his hand in your pocket. This is what he did. He took hold of the lining of your pocket with his thumb and index finger, and when the car lurched or jolted he pulled the lining up a little more until finally the edge of the bill had appeared to enable him to get a grip on it he carefully plucked it out of your pocket, and you never knew the difference. It appears simple, but it requires considerable skill."—New York Sun.

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

For Women's Ailments

A Scientifically prepared Remedy, recommended by physicians, and sold for nearly fifty years for Delayed and Painful Menstruation, Nervousness, Headache, Backache, Constipation and other Women's Ills. Accept no other. At your druggist, or by mail direct from our Canadian agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can., upon receipt of price, \$2.

Jumbo.

Jumbo was seen by Sir Samuel Baker, the famous African traveller, in 1881. The elephant, which was then only about four feet high, was in the possession of some Arabs who in turn sold him to the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris. In 1885 Jumbo was sold to the London Zoological Society, where he soon became a great favorite. Every day he was brought out in the gardens and exercised with a load of boys and girls on his back. At last it was rumored that he had developed a bad temper, and his keepers were afraid that he would injure somebody. When P. T. Barnum heard this he offered \$10,000 for Jumbo. The offer was accepted. When the sale became known a great outcry was raised in London, the newspapers and the public protesting against it. Offers were made to buy Jumbo back, but Mr. Barnum insisted upon taking him to the United States. In 1882 Jumbo arrived in New York and was dragged

through Broadway in a great box to which were attached sixteen horses. He continued to be an attraction of the Barnum Circus until Sept. 13, 1885, when he was put out of existence by a freight train at St. Thomas, Ont. He was crossing the track when the engine struck him, and he survived his wounds only fifteen minutes. He was about 26 years old when killed, and was not thought to have attained his full size. He was then eleven feet two inches high at the shoulders and weighed six and one-half tons. His trunk was seven feet four inches long, and his tusks one foot three and one-half inches in circumference.

Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis Without Any Drugs

If you suffer from a cold, sneezing or catarrh—don't use a snuff—use a sensible treatment like Catarrhzone. It heals and soothes, brings relief at once, cures thoroughly. In bronchitis and throat trouble no doctor can do better than prescribe Catarrhzone. Try it—see what wonders it works. Different from the old way—you inhale Catarrhzone. Not the dollar outfit which includes the inhaler and is guaranteed. Smaller size 50c, sample size, 25c at all dealers.

Flag Signalling at Sea.

"Probably most persons outside those immediately concerned with shipping would plead guilty to the impression that signalling at sea consists in the display of a few flags by day and a few lights by night, with possibly a wireless telegraph system to fall back upon in case of disaster or other unforeseen emergency. Sea signalling," writes R. A. Fletcher, in the Windsor Magazine, "consists of all this and much more. It is admitted that there is no system which covers all the necessities of signalling at sea, but the statement is accurate that signalling between ships or between ships and shore embraces a large number of systems, every one of which has been designed to meet special circumstances and conditions which could not be met by any one of the other systems, and that safety at sea is inseparable from signalling. Unfortunately all these systems are not employed on all big steamers, even passenger vessels lacking some of them, and until their adoption is made compulsory it is to be feared that owners will be found, who, for economy's sake, will run their vessels with fewer precautionary measures than they might have, and will cover their possible losses by insurance. It is hoped by many that the day is not far distant when the installation of all means of signalling will be made compulsory, not only on the large passenger steamers, but on their lumber sisters, the cargo liner and the tramp steamer."

Minard's Liniment Cures Cough in Cows.

REGARDLESS OF COST.
(Blighty, London.)

Merchant—You can put that cloth at twenty-five and nine a yard.

Clerk—Twenty-five and nine, sir? The cost price was three and tuppence.

Merchant—Cost? Cost? What do I care about cost? This is a sale regardless of cost.

AT LAST!

Finds Cure for Rheumatism After Suffering Fifty Years!

Now 83 Years Old
Regains Strength
and Laughs at
"URIC ACID"

Goes Fishing.
Back to Business,
Feels
Fine! How
Others May
Do It!

FARMERS' CLUBS & INDEPENDENT DEALERS
We are buyers of Ontario grains and sellers of Western Feeding Oats and Barley.
GET OUR PRICES
L.C. SCOTT & Co.
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
TORONTO
TELEPHONE: ADELAIDE 4693

shot from presumably a sniper in the Hun lines found the rabbit, thereby enabling them to gain their objective and incidentally saving probably a box of ammunition which undoubtedly they would have exhausted before achieving their aim.

This wager naturally having been called off on account of a "No Hit Game" on their side, appropriately termed so by one of the fans, was rearranged that the first one to secure the rabbit would win the stakes. At that time it was not considered suitable to make the "hop-off" although, of course, to the conditions, an independent start could be made at any time without the knowledge of the other competitor. Stout's opponent, who was determined to gain the rabbit and the prize, started out by a circuitous route in order to be a less conspicuous target to the enemy's fire, finally arrived within a few yards from the scene, when to his astonishment the rabbit, who had only received a fracture of one of its fore legs arose and limped feebly towards our front line trench. He pursued, not considering it advisable to follow in its wake, owing to complete exposure to fire, retraced his tracks homeward, only to find that "Stout" had caught the rabbit which had fallen exhausted within a few yards of the trench, and was preparing it for the evening meal.—R. H. W.

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HOW IT HAPPENED.

"I am eighty-three years old, and I doctored for rheumatism ever since I came out of the army over fifty years ago. Like many others, I spent money freely for so-called 'cures,' and I have read about 'Uric Acid' until I could almost taste it. I could not sleep nights or walk without pain; my hands were so sore and stiff I could not hold a pen. But now I am again in active business and can walk with ease or write all day with comfort. Friends are surprised at the change."

HOW OTHERS MAY BENEFIT.

These statements may seem strange to some folks, because nearly all sufferers have all along been led to believe in the old "Uric Acid" humbug. It took Mr. Ashelman fifty years to find out this truth. He learned how to get rid of the true cause of his rheumatism, other disorders and recover his strength from "The Inner Mysteries," a remarkable book that is now being distributed free by an authority who devoted over twenty years to the scientific study of this trouble. If any reader of this paper wishes a copy of this book that reveals startling facts overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past, simply send a postcard or letter to H. P. Clearwater, 55 F St., Hallowell, Maine, and it will be sent by return mail without any charge whatever. Cut out this notice, put your name on it, and send it to the address given. If not a sufferer yourself, hand this good news to some afflicted friend.

Perfumes for Religious Rites.

Persia saw the earliest development of the perfumery industry. The priests in Egypt, who were the sole depositaries of science knew the secret of aromatic substances, and prepared them. Egyptian perfumes acquired great celebrity, especially those made in Alexandria. Reserved originally for rites, perfumes subsequently became of current use among the wealthy classes. During banquets they were diffused through the halls and were burned in profusion. The Israelites, during their sojourn in Egypt adopted the use of aromatic substances primarily

for religious purposes and afterwards for personal uses. The Jews were fond of cosmetics and even used them to paint the face. All these perfumes were extracted from essences of trees and various plants. The Greeks, who loved elegance, were especially addicted to the use of perfumes, and they taught their secrets and usage to the Romans. The latter in the days of their decadence went so far as to scent the coats of their dogs. In the Middle Ages, the Arabs, Venetians, Genoese, and Florentines became famous for the preparation of sweet-smelling essences.—Family Herald.

Don't always have your hammer out. Let opportunity do the knocking.

MURINS Rests, Refreshes, Soothes, Heals—Keep your Eyes Strong and Healthy. If they Tingle, Smart, Itch, or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, Use Murine often. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists in Canada. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Company, Chicago, U.S.A.

ISSUE NO. 1 1920

FARMS FOR SALE

100 ACRES—1 MILE FROM STONE
Road, 7 miles southeast from Hamilton market, choice clay loam, 10 room frame house, cement sidewalk, well, "L" shape barn, side windmill, stone foundation, cement floors, large drive shed, hen house, work shop 15 acres alfalfa, 12 acres fall wheat, 35 acres fall plowing. Can be bought with or without stock and implements, and will take city property in part payment. L. D. Biggar, (Regent 934) 256 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont.

100-ACRE FRUIT FARM, 60 ACRES
bearing, 10 acres wheat, 2 suburban homes, with grounds and shrubberies, 4 tenant houses, four-100 feet greenhouses, elaborate office building, 2000 bush and 2000 bush storage building, double garage, numerous sheds, chicken house, hog pen, blacksmith shop, water system in all buildings, piped below ground, natural gas, furnace, 60 houses and offices. This is one of Canada's show places and is a money-making proposition, being offered as a going concern at a great sacrifice. L. D. Biggar, (Regent 934) 256 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont.

98 ACRES 0 HIGHWAY, EAST OF
Aberdeen, clay loam, rolling, frame buildings, 1 bank barn 45x70, another without foundation 30x30, hog pen, chicken house, 30 acres wooded, 10 acres wheat, 35 acres plowed, 8 acres hardwood bush, good fences, radial freight station on the premises, immediate possession. L. D. Biggar (Regent 934), 256 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER for five dollars costs three cents.

IMPROVE YOUR BREAD! JUST ADD a teaspoonful of Ho-Mayde Bread Improver to your regular baking and get a larger, finer and sweeter loaf which will not dry out so quickly. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer or send fifteen cents for a package. Ho-Mayde Products Co., Toronto.

RAW FURS BY PARCEL POST. What have you? What price? Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—GOOD GROCERY AND fruit business. Doing good cash business. Good reason for selling. Apply Max Gross, 13 York street, Hamilton, Ont.

CEMENT PRODUCT PLANT—FOR sale as going concern, complete machinery equipment sufficient gravel for 50 years, plenty water, and including residence and chicken house. A bargain for quick sale and located in desirable location in Southwestern Ontario. J. D. Biggar, (Regent 934) 256 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GOLDIE-MCULLOCH Fireproof safe in excellent condition. Outside dimensions: 68 x 34 x 19 inches. Weight 5,500 pounds. Price \$375.00 f.o.b. Kitchener. Apply Greb Shoe Co., Limited, Kitchener, Ont.

KNITTING YARN MADE FOR RED Cross, grey and black only, will clear at dollar and quarter per pound; sample skein thirty cents. Georgetown Woolen Mill, Georgetown, Ont.

PAIR PRACTICALLY BLACK FOXES, also twenty other pairs. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

POULTRY WANTED.

HENS WANTED, ALIVE OR DEAD. A pound, any size. Ducks 25c, Geese 25c, Turkeys 30c. Samuel Lewis, 666 Dundas street west, Toronto.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARM hand by letter, must be able to milk. Apply Frank Utter, Freeman, Ont.

WANTED—OAK CABINET WORKERS on oak cabinets. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

WOOLEN MILL HELP WANTED.—We have openings for female weavers and apprentices to learn weaving. Special consideration shown apprentices, in teaching this work and good wages while learning. This work offers permanent employment and experienced operators earn high wages. Other openings for winders. Finishers, etc. Full particulars will be given upon application. Write us. The Slingby Mfg. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

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Wood's Phospholine.
The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Dependence, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Spinning Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Walkers).

NEED EXPERTS WHO DID DAMAGE

Before France Can Rescue the Lens Mines.

Must Locate and Plug Holes in Cement.

Lens, Cable—Solution of the difficulties in opening up the big coal mines of North-eastern France must await the coming of German military engineers who wrought the destruction. This was pointed out to the correspondent of the Associated Press here to-day in the course of a visit to the Lens region, made as part of a trip under Government auspices to permit observation of reconstruction accomplishments.

In Lens, where 17 main shafts and 13 air shafts are flooded, the task of reclaiming the mines is said to be much more difficult than in other districts.

Under ordinary circumstances the work of pumping out the water would be simple. In this case however, corrective operations must be deferred until the arrival of the German engineers who superintended the blowing of holes in the cement shaft linings of the mine. These holes, the mining engineers say, will have to be discovered and plugged before pumping begins, because the ground in this section is extremely moist and no pump could make headway against the seepage. Even under normal conditions, they explain, when shafts are being sunk, here it is necessary to use refrigerating machinery to freeze the water which makes its appearance while the cement lining is being put in.

Actual damage to mine property the officials declare, cannot be determined until the water is removed, but they agree that normal production cannot be attained for years. The Government, which has agreed to reimburse owners for losses, has described the mines as "literally annihilated." The extent of the damage is generally placed at 80 per cent.

M. S. A. DESERTERS NUMBER 15,000

That Total, Still at Large, Come Under Amnesty.

12,308 in the East—13,143 Apprehended.

Ottawa, Report—The number of deserters under the M.S.A. who are still at large and who will be set at liberty by the proclamation of amnesty for military offenders is believed to be 15,000. The figures for the eastern military districts, which were the only ones available to-day, are 12,308.

The number of unapprehended deserters in the various eastern districts follows:

No. 1 (London), 10; No. 2 (Toronto), 1,387; No. 3 (Ottawa-Kingston), 1,578; No. 4 (Montreal), 3,381; No. 5 (Quebec), 3,342; No. 6 (Nova Scotia), 1,845; No. 7 (New Brunswick), 167; total 12,308.

The total number of apprehended deserters (men who have been imprisoned or fined) in the same districts, is 13,143. No figures are immediately available showing the number of deserters in prison at the present time.

It is the desire of the authorities here that offenders under the Military Service Act, at present in confinement, who have been pardoned by virtue of a Royal Proclamation issued to-day, should be released before Christmas. An official of the State Department to-day expressed some doubt as to whether it would be possible to send specific instructions broadcast over the country in time to reach all officers of the law who would have authority to release prisoners pardoned by the proclamation. He expressed the hope that if this should not be done, sheriffs and other officers with the power to carry out the proclamation would do so.

The proclamation, which was issued to-day, provides that offenders undergoing imprisonment for offences against the Military Service Act, against the orders-in-council respecting military service or for offences committed in Canada punishable by courts martial, as described in sections four to forty of the Army Act, may be discharged, that pending prosecutions for such offences may be stayed and that all offences heretofore committed shall be generally pardoned.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.
Jones—Do you remember the leading you \$5 or \$10 some six or eight months ago?
Brown—Great Scott, man! Do you expect to raise money on such ambiguous statements of fact as that?

TROUBLE NOT CHRONIC.
The Bride—You know Jack is such a flirt.
Married Friend—I know, my dear, but that is a fault that marriage usually cures.

RAINBOWS

Are There Two Sides to the Rainbow?

No, there is only one side to the rainbow. The rainbow is made by reflection of the rays of sunlight through drops of water in the air, but you can never see a rainbow unless you are between it and the sun. You could never see a rainbow if you were looking at the sun, and so if you are looking at a rainbow you can be certain that anyone on the other side of it could not see it, because they would have to be looking right at the sun. The rainbow is always opposite to the sun and there can never be two sides to it.

Do the Ends of the Rainbow Rest on Land?

The ends of the rainbow do not rest on anything. You see, the rainbow is only the reflection of the sun's rays thrown back to us by the inside of the back of the raindrops, which are still in the sky after the rain. Of course, if any of the drops of water touched the ground they would cease to be raindrops and, therefore, could not reflect the rays of the sunlight. So, what we think of as the ends of the rainbow do not really exist at all. The rainbow is only a reflection of the rays of sunlight from countless drops of water in the air, which the sun's rays must strike at a certain angle in order to reflect back the light so we can see it. Where the sun's rays do not strike the drops of water at the right angle no light is reflected, and there is the end of the rainbow.

What Causes the Different Colors of the Rainbow?

The colors of the rainbow, which are always the same, and are shown in this order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet—are sunlight broken up into its original colors. It takes all of these colors in the proportions in which they are mixed in the rainbow to make the pure sunlight. These are known as the prismatic colors. As shown in another answer to one of your puzzling questions, the rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun passing into drops of water in the air and reflected back to us with one part of the drop of water acting on it in such a way as to break up the pure sunlight into these prismatic colors.

When a rainbow appears at a time when there is a great deal of sunlight you will generally see two rainbows. The inner rainbow is formed by the rays of the sun under part of the raindrops. In the inner or primary bow, as it is called, the colors beginning at the outside ring of color are red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, and being exactly reversed in the outer or secondary bow. The secondary bow is also fainter. You may sometimes see smaller rainbows, even if it has not been raining, when looking at a fountain or waterfall. These are caused in exactly the same way.

AWFUL VOYAGE OF TWO MONTHS

Canadian Ship Safe in Port After Many Perils

Trip From Canary Islands to Halifax.

Yarmouth, N.S., Despatch—A perilous voyage of more than two months was ended when the schooner St. Clair Theriault was towed into this port to-day by the Government steamer Aberdeen. The mate and one of the crew, suffering from broken legs, were taken to a hospital. All on board were exhausted from exposure and lack of food.

Captain Leander Pothier told the story of the stormy passage. Leaving Mayo, in the Canary Islands, with a cargo of salt on Oct. 11, the schooner was often becalmed and made such slow progress that she did not enter the Gulf Stream until Nov. 15. Then she ran into a series of terrific storms.

In one of the first of these a sailor fell from aloft and his leg was broken. The next day great seas were sweeping over the vessel. One of these caught the mate and hurled him across the deck. He managed to cling to the rigging and save himself from being carried overboard, but his leg was broken. He crawled into the galley, where he remained unattended for more than twenty-four hours. Not until the next afternoon did the weather moderate enough to enable his shipmates to reach that part of the schooner. On Nov. 23 the provisions ran short. In an interval between storms on Dec. 4th, they were able to take aboard meagre supplies from passing steamer.

The Nova Scotia coast was sighted on Dec. 9th, but the sailors' hopes of quickly reaching port were dashed by a gale which drove the ship out to sea again. The renewed stock of food had given out long before aid came to the battered ship. For more than a week before the Aberdeen, notified by passing steamers, of the plight of the schooner, reached her side and put a tow line aboard, the crew sustained life with nothing more than bread and water.

The father usually gives the bride away in spite of the fact that there are always some people who claim she threw herself away.

PRAISE IRISH MEASURE--BUT SEE A FAILURE

London Press Finds Little Hope That Home Rule Bill Will Succeed.

THE DETAILS

Lloyd George's Plan for Ireland Outlined in Commons.

London, Despatch—(By the Associated Press)—Aside from one or two irreconcilable anti-home rule journals, London newspapers this morning give, on the whole, a favorable reception to the Government's new scheme for Irish self-government. None, however, expresses genuine expectation of the success of the plan.

While it is recognized that such a bill as Premier Lloyd George outlined yesterday—the fourth Home Rule measure to be presented to Parliament—will be absolutely rejected by a large section of the Irish people, and regarded with suspicion and distrust by others, it is considered and served to be fairly considered and tried. The Daily Mail, perhaps the most thorough champion of Home Rule of the London newspapers, and a severe critic of Premier Lloyd George and the coalition Government, says: "The Government bill gives Ireland a greater degree of autonomy, since it sets up an Irish Parliament, and it manifestly contemplates the probability of a United Irish Parliament. In the desperate situation in which Ireland now stands, this offer, so far as Englishmen can judge, should not be rejected out of hand, assuming it to be honestly put forward."

Belief that the bill offers the only possible way out of the Irish tangle is expressed by the Liberal Chronicle, which says, on the whole, the measure appears generous. It foresees the plan will be opposed nearly everywhere in Ireland, largely because "none of the contending factions is really willing to be fair to any of the others."

The Daily Mail declares it to be a better scheme than any previous Government has produced, and an honest endeavor conceived with a single aim of ministering to the good of Ireland while maintaining the unity of the British Empire.

In commenting on the bill, the Morning Telegraph describes it as a "proposal which will commend itself to freedom-loving minds everywhere as a just and fair tender of self-government."

Representing the extreme Unionist position, the Morning Post says: "It is a bad settlement—bad for Ireland because it does not settle the Irish question, and bad for Great Britain because it weakens the United Kingdom. It is merely the climax of the long betrayal. We have chosen, as a rooted policy, to be friends to our enemies, and enemies to our friends."

While it is realized everywhere that no support of the measure may be expected from Ireland, hope is expressed that when English law men will be ultimately found in Ireland to give it effect and evolve gradually a peaceful settlement.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN.

London, Dec. 23.—It was an intensely interested House that listened last night as Premier Lloyd George outlined the Government's proposals for a new attempt to settle the Irish question, which, he said, would be embodied in a bill and presented at the next session of Parliament.

Briefly, the Government's project is to set up two Parliaments in Ireland—one for the Catholics in the south, and the other for the Protestants of the north and east, with a council selected from both, which is hoped eventually will bring about a union of the whole country under a single Parliament.

The proposed Legislatures are promised very extensive powers and ample concessions, while the financial proposals are regarded as generous. Moreover, there are inducements to still further concessions and to a united Parliament for the whole country.

The Premier explained that the council representing the two Parliaments would be given the powers of private bill legislation from the first. Otherwise it was proposed to leave to the two Parliaments complete discretion to confer upon any matter within the range of their authority.

The powers reserved to the Imperial Parliament, Mr. Lloyd George said, would include the crown, peace and war, foreign affairs, army and navy, defence, treason, trade outside of Ireland, navigation, including merchant shipping, wireless and cables, coinage, trade marks, lighthouses and the higher judiciary, until there is an agreement by the two Legislatures regarding how judges should be appointed.

The Irish Legislatures, he said, would have full control of education, local government, land, agriculture, roads, bridges, transportation, includ-

ing railways and canals, old age pensions, insurance, municipal affairs and licensing. It was not proposed, he declared, to retain control of the police in imperial hands beyond three years. The postal service would not be transferred until there was a single Parliament. The proceeds of land annuities in Ireland would be given as a free gift to the two Parliaments, said the Premier, who estimated the amount at £3,000,000 for the year.

DID SHE MEAN JUST THAT?

He—But I asked you, dearest, to keep our engagement a secret for the present.

She—I couldn't help it. That hateful Miss Oldun said the reason I wasn't married was because no fool had proposed to me, so I up and told her you had.

REPORT UPON WORLD'S CROP

Shows Wheat Production to Be Lower

But Big Increase in That of Corn.

Ottawa, Wespach—A cablegram received at Rome gives the following official crop reports:

The total production of wheat in 1919 in Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Roumania, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria and Tunis is 2,074,753,000 bushels, against 2,238,100,000 in the same countries in 1918 and 2,150,000,000 their average annual production in the five years 1913-1917.

The production of rye in Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Roumania, Switzerland, Canada and the United States is 189,104,000 bushels against 189,500,000 in 1918, and a five years' average of 150,500,000.

The production of barley in Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Roumania, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan, Algeria and Tunis is 595,000,000 bushels against 678,000,000 in 1918, and a five years' average of 602,000,000.

The production of oats in the same countries as for barley is 2,034,340,000 bushels, against 2,402,000,000 in 1918, and a five years' average of 2,223,000,000.

The production of corn in Spain, Italy, Roumania, Switzerland, Canada and the United States is 3,125,194,000 bushels, against 2,723,000,000 in 1918, and a five years' average of 2,995,000,000.

The production of potatoes in England, Italy, Switzerland, Canada and the United States is 792,638,000 bushels against 900,800,000 in 1918, and a five years' average of 765,900,000.

The production of flaxseed in Italy, Roumania, Canada, United States, India and Japan is 26,240,000 bushels, against 42,700,000 in 1918, and a five years' average of 43,500,000.

D'ANNUNZIO IS OUT AT FIUME

Attitude of Arditi Has Caused Change of Feeling.

Nitti Sees Settlement of the Problem.

Paris, Cable—Gabriele D'Annunzio is reported to have abandoned command at Fiume, according to a despatch received here from Rome.

The despatch adds that the post-soldier is on the high seas.

Scores of D'Annunzio's followers have left the city. The high-handed attitude of the Arditi, who enter homes, demand food and threaten families, has caused a revolution on the part of the population against this branch of the occupational forces.

ITALIAN PREMIER'S ADDRESS.
Rome, Dec. 22.—Premier Nitti, in addressing the Chamber of Deputies to-day, made the announcement that Italy had the friendly consent, if not the complete adhesion of France and Great Britain, on the Fiume question, and asserted that the dominant point of view was favorable to the Italian Government.

The proposal made to the allies with regard to Fiume, the Premier added, was the minimum. He said the Government recently had asked the regular and irregular forces to retire from the town, and that during the last few days the national council at Fiume had associated itself with the Government's programme. The exact result of the plebiscite held in Fiume last week was not known, the Premier continued, but more than half of the persons who registered voted, of whom four-fifths favored the attitude of the national council.

Signor Nitti said the Government sincerely desired to entertain friendly relations with the Jugo-Slavs. He contradicted a statement that the United States had economic aims in the Adriatic, and said the status of Italian exchange did not depend on the greediness of the United States, but on the proportion between sales and purchases.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

A Revolt Against the Bolsheviks is in Progress in Turkestan.

CHEAPER FOOD?

French Scientists Warn That Germany Still Seeks Domination.

Brantford is to enforce vaccination as regards school children.

The Orduna arrived at Halifax after a stormy voyage, bringing 1,300 passengers, 100 being members of the C. E. F.

Geo. Ormond, G. T. R. engineer, of Belleville, who had been in the service of that railroad forty-eight years, is dead.

An interrupted wireless message sent out by the Soviet authorities at Moscow says that a revolt against the Bolsheviks is in progress in Turkestan.

The French Academy of Sciences, which held its annual public meeting Monday warned the people that the Germans were still seeking to dominate Europe.

U. S. Exports and imports in November reached the second highest mark in the nation's history.

Arrangements have been made whereby supplies much needed by the inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands will be shipped to them.

James T. Gordon, president of Gordon, Ironsides and Fars Company, Limited, died at his home in Winnipeg.

Three divorce decrees Nisi were granted Monday by Chief Justice Mathers, in Winnipeg. Misconduct on the part of the respondent was the cause in each case.

Major George Clement Tryon, Unionist member of Parliament for Brighton, has been appointed to succeed Brigadier-General John E. B. Seely, as head of the Air Ministry.

Publishers of all newspapers in New York except two, who already have increased their rates, will advance the price of Sunday papers in the country districts to 10 cents on or before Jan. 4.

London will have a three-cornered Mayoralty contest, as a result of the last-minute entrance into the field of John M. Parsons, against Aid. E. Little and ex-Aid. S. B. Ashplant.

The first death from smallpox in Toronto or district occurred Monday morning, when Mrs. George Brubbe, wife of a farmer living near Weston, died at her home from the disease.

Lady Ramsay, formerly Princess Patricia of Connaught, gave birth to a son Sunday, Princess Patricia was married to Commander Alexander Robert Maule Ramsay of the Royal Navy in February of this year.

While clearing up a place of land outside of Alexandria Bay, Clarence Kavanagh has his left eye torn out by a small branch which fell from a tree he was chopping. The socket was also injured.

Philemon Gagne, a lad of fourteen, arrested at Theford Mines on a charge of murdering his employer, Alphonse Fecteau, some months ago, and who was to undergo trial at Arcturaska for murder in the first degree, was brought to the Beauport Asylum.

Expectation of a decline in retail food prices beginning between Jan. 1st and March 1st was expressed by U. S. Attorney-General Palmer in a statement summing up the efforts of the Government to date in forcing down the cost of living.

The Socialist Deputy, Signor Modigliani, introduced in the Italian Chamber a bill calling for the extension of the franchise in municipal elections to all women. Under the bill women would be permitted to vote by April of next year.

Mrs. Helen Tagg died at her late residence in London on Sunday, aged 100 years. She was for years familiarly known to Sunday school scholars and others, as Granny Tagg.

Daniel Pyburn, a one-legged returned soldier, wearing the Mons Medal, Military Medal, and Service Medal, was arrested by Policeman Howden, while cutting his way through the back door of a St. Catharines grocery store with a chisel.

The Militia Department has been advised that the Scandinavian carrying 14 officers and 37 other ranks, will reach St. John on or about Christmas day. The Scotian, with 10 officers and 52 other ranks on board, will reach the same port about the end of the month.

The annual convention of the Ontario Good Roads Association will be held in Toronto on March 3, 4 and 5. The annual conference of county road superintendents has been set by the Department of Highways for the first three days of March.

Wigwag—Well, the winter sports are here. I see skates advertised. Gutzler—What d'ye mean, winter sports? What god's a skate if a fellow can't get one on?

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. 1, 1920

LOCAL MENTION

Mr. Harold Richards spent the week end in Goderich.

Mr. Ed. Bladgen has moved to his fine new house in the village.

Miss Helen McGregor is spending the holidays with friends in Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Ribson and family spent a few days last week in Dundas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rasbery spent Christmas Day with their daughter Mrs. Geo. Hanes, West Flamboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Neff and Mrs. Baird were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Betzner, Greensville.

Mrs. Newsted and daughter of Guelph are visiting at the home of her son, Herbert Newsted, George Street.

The ladies of St. Thomas church will hold a progressive euchre party in the Assembly hall of church on Monday evening, Jan. 5th. Refreshments will be served.

At the annual meeting of the Public School Board held on Wednesday, Geo. B. Stock was elected as a member of board in place of Chas. T. Everitt, whose term as trustee expires.

The regular monthly meeting of the Womens Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. Cooper, on Wednesday January 7th. Papers to be given by Miss M. Forbes, and Mrs. Isaac Baker, also good music. All ladies interested in Institute work are cordially invited to be present.

Shaver-Smith Wedding

A quiet and pretty wedding was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Breckon at the Baptist church, Hamilton on Wednesday last when Miss Lottie Smith of Waterdown became the bride of Mr. Charles Shaver of Dundas. The bride has made her home since childhood with the late Mrs. Misener and is favorably known by a large number of friends in the village. Mr. Shaver is a well known Dundas merchant and has a large number of friends in the village. The happy couple will make their home in Dundas.

The Hockey Match

In a fast and exciting game of Hockey (?) The north won over the South by the score of 8 to 4 both teams did well considering their first attempt.

Jimmy Galvin and Johnie Kirk alternating in goal for north were not asked to work hard as the stonewall defence put up by Langford and Vance proved hard for the southerners to pass. Although Burns and Kit Metzger with a short combination kept them on the move. Young strayed from his position at left, to be effective. Neustedt was a find for the north, his fast rushes and and deadly shooting was good enough for Senior Co. Henry and Foster were always on the Puck F. Metzger and R. Chaff shot in the best of shape, broke up many a rush by checking. Richards and Fretwell played indifferent Hockey letting three easy shots bubble through. The game showed that the village has some fast clean skaters and a fair idea of how to play and a good team could be picked which would give account of themselves.

VOTE OF THANKS.

On behalf of the wives and families of the sick soldiers in Hamilton I beg to convey their thanks to the Waterdown Women's Institute and other kind friends for their generous donations of fruit, apples, vegetables, money, clothing and bedding. It brought Xmas cheer to many homes.

AGNES FORBES

Great satisfaction will be evinced by people not only in this township but all over the county, in the election, by acclamation, of Reeve Peter Ray. Mr. Ray is the oldest member in length of service of the county council. He has given the township and county valuable service and it will be gratifying to know that he has been appreciated. Mr Ray has been mentioned on a number of occasions for the wardenship, each time withdrawing in favor of some one whom, in his modesty he thought would perhaps fill the office more successfully. It is predicted that he will be chairman of the roads and bridges committee in 1920. Mr. Ray, although very ill, appeared at the nominations on Monday last, long enough to answer some of the critics of the highways rates and show his constituents that nothing had been put over Fast Flamboro.

Millgrove

Mr. and Mrs. Roland are visiting in Milton.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mosher, of Toronto are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Cummins

Rev. R. C. Albright visited his parents at Beausville on Christmas.

Chas. and Mrs. Walker, Sr. are moving to South Dakota. Mr. Walker undertaking to manange a large stock farm.

Mr. Stanley Tufgar has sold his home in the village and intends purchasing a large farm.

The Christmas entertainment held at Millgrove on Christmas eve was a decided Success.

Mrs. Joseph Hounstone, of Hamilton, visited friends in the village this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordan Goodbrand visited at Mr. John Allison's Christmas Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Markle visited at Harvey Binkley this week.

Mrs. Arthur McIntyre is on the sick list.

The Womens Institute met at Mrs. Douborough on Tuesday last.

Mr. H. Shelton and wife intend moving to Waterdown in the near future.

Mr. Frank Whitley, wife and daughter visited friends in Burlington on Sunday last.

Greensville

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Jones and two children, of Toronto, spent the holiday at Peter Grightmires.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rayner spent Christmas at Burlington with their daughter, Mrs. Bert Cornell.

Mr. and Mrs. Overend and daughter Agnes were holiday guests in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor and daughter Florence, spent Christmas in Brantford.

A very happy event took place here on Monday last when Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duncan celebrated their Golden wedding anniversary. A very unique feature of the gathering was the presence of Mrs. Duncan's mother, Mrs. James Church, who is now in her 97th year.

Shoe Repairing

All work promptly and neatly done at reasonable prices

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House to Let

Apply to W. G. Horning Waterdown.

For Sale

Baled Hay and Straw for Sale
Apply Allan Lyons, Phone 25-21 Waterdown.

For Sale

Hard Wood cut in stove lengths. E. R. Watson, R. R. 1, Freeman. Phone 16-6 Lowville.

Found

A sum of money. apply to O. B. Griffin, Waterdown

For Sale

Pure Bred Toulouse Ganders from best Canadian and American strains. Wanted Toulouse geese. L. J. Mullock, Phone 12-2, Waterdown.

For Sale

Happy Thouget Range. Also 1 Feeder, Burrow, Stewart & Milne make. apply to Isaac Baker

For Sale

22 nice young breeding Ewes, apply to S. Frank Smith

Pullets For Sale

Early hatched and a good laying strain apply to Mrs. Thos. Bowen, Waterdown

For Sale

Two pair Hockey Boots and Skates, size 5 and 6. Apply Review Office.

Wanted to Buy

A small House and lot in the village of Waterdown. Apply at Review office.

LOST

Aluminous Wrist Watch on Dundas or Mill streets. Finder suitably rewarded. Miss O. M. E. Carson.

For Sale

Two Leaf Table and Whatnot, apply to W. S. Featherston.

Miss E. Dale Sinclair, L. T. C. M.

Teacher of Voice

Mill Street - Waterdown

Pupils prepared for Toronto or Hamilton Conservatory examinations if desired.

For Sale

Radiant Oak Heater for wood or coal. Apply to H. A. Bevens, Phone 12-4, Waterdown.

Money to Loan

On First Mortgages, private funds
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Geo. Allison Waterdown

For Sale

1917 Ford Touring Car, cheap for cash. G. W. MacNeill.

For Sale

15 Barred Rock Pullets, O. A. C bred-to-lay stock. 30 Barred Rock Hens, also about 40 Bantams.
Howard Smith, Waterdown

All Kinds

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At Reasonable Prices

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Waterdown

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W. H. Easterbrook

As Councillor for the Township of
East Flamboro for the Year 1920

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited
FOR

W. A. Ryckman

For Reeve of the Village of Waterdown
For the Year 1920

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited
FOR

J. C. Langford

For Reeve of the Village of Waterdown
For the Year 1920

Having served as Councillor for 18 years to the
best of my ability, I now respectfully solicited
your vote and influence for my election as
Reeve of the Village of Waterdown
For the Year 1920

Richard Smith

Mountsburg

The Sunday School Anniversary and Grand Concert which was held on the 14th and 16th was a splendid success in spite of the severe weather and those in charge are to be congratulated.

The Misses Hannah, Edna and Mary Mount of Hamilton spent Xmas under the parental roof.

Miss Bessie Leslie of Hamilton is spending the holidays at her home here.

Mr. Earl Glenric of Rockwood spent the week end at the home of Chas Revell.

Miss Mary Scott of Hamilton is home for the holidays.

Mr. Stanley Woolsey who was on the sick list is around again.

Seasons come and seasons go but the old Ford car goes on forever.

Messrs. Harvey and Edward Laking are spending a two weeks holiday at Mount Forest.

Miss Norma Coulson, of Lowville, was a week end visitor at Mr. Chas. Hewins.

Mrs. E. Beaver, of Guelph, is the guest of her father, Mr. T. Woolsey.

Santa Claus visited this town on Xmas eve and left the children all very happy.

"Bulls" are not confined to Irishmen, remarks the London Sphere, and it cites these examples of English bulls:

A member of parliament implored the house not to take a "white elephant under its wing." Another remarked that "the home secretary shakes his head, and I am sorry to hear it." A Welsh member stated, "We are only following in the footsteps of those who are coming after us."

ESTIMATES OF YIELD.

Detail of Figures on Canadian Field Crops Show Decline.

Following is the detailed statement of Canadian crop yields, as issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from reports of correspondents at the end of September:

The total yield of wheat in Canada is now placed at 193,688,800 bushels, including 174,687,000 bushels of spring wheat and 19,001,800 bushels of fall wheat. Upon the acreage sown the average yield per acre is 10 1/2 bushels for spring wheat, 23 3/4 bushels for fall wheat and 11 1/4 bushels for all wheat. In 1918 the total yield of wheat was 189,075,350 bushels, or 11 bushels per acre. For oats the average yield per acre for Canada is 27 bushels, representing a total of 399,368,000 bushels as compared with last year's average of 28 3/4 bushels and a total of 426,312,500 bushels. Barley, with an average of 22 bushels, yields 66,443,500 bushels, as against last year's average of 24 1/2 bushels and total of 77,287,240 bushels. Rye with an average yield per acre of 14 1/2 bushels yields the total of 8,234,100 bushels as against 15 1/4 bushels and 3,594,400 bushels in 1918. The yields in 1919 for the three prairie provinces are estimated at 161,419,000 bushels of wheat, 246,856,000 bushels of oats, 46,412,000 bushels of barley, and 5,954,000 bushels of rye.

The quality at harvest time of the principal grain crops for Canada expressed in percentages of the previous ten years was as follows: Fall wheat, 96 (89); spring wheat, 91 (99); fall wheat, 92 (98); oats, 90 (94); barley, 89 (97); rye, 92 (92); peas, 91 (95); beans, 95 (82); buckwheat, 96 (86); mixed grains, 94 (98); flax, 93 (92), and corn for husking, 94 (89). The figures within parenthesis represent the quality of the crops in 1918.

The average condition of root and fodder crops in Canada at the end of September, expressed in percentages of the decennial average, was as follows, with last year's figures for comparison placed within parenthesis: Potatoes, 95 (93); turnips, mangolds, etc., 91 (96); sugar beets, 85 (97); fodder corn, 95 (92); alfalfa, 91 (89). By provinces potatoes appear to be best in Quebec, 103, the other provinces ranging as follows: Saskatchewan, 97; New Brunswick and Alberta, 96; Nova Scotia, 94; Prince Edward Island, 93; British Columbia, 90; Manitoba, 89, and Ontario 81.

Decorated Graves.

June 20 was fixed by the Imperial Government as Tribute Day, when the British school children placed flowers on the graves of Canadian soldiers interred at Shorncliffe Camp.

**ALTON'S
HARDWARE and GARAGE**



We have secured the Agency for

**THE
HUPMOBILE**

The Car of Quality, Beauty of Design and Appointments. A Car of Economy, Durability and Performance. Let us prove these statements to you.

Happy Thought Steel Range

AND

McClary's Kootenay Range

Everyone should have an

ELECTRIC TOASTER

\$6.00

Westinghouse Electric Iron

\$7 each

Alton Bros.

Waterdown

Ontario

Orleans; City of Joan of Arc

The story of Joan of Arc is one of the great episodes of the world's history. It is not merely celebrated or famous, it is a part of the very fabric of human existence. For this reason the city of Orleans finds that fifteen centuries of varied and stirring history are all dominated by the events of one little year. There are many historical buildings in Orleans—a magnificent cathedral, a town hall which was for centuries a great palace, and reminiscences of many a famous personage and many an important event all over the older quarters. Yet the outstanding interest of all visitors, and the outstanding pride of all residents, is the deliverance of Orleans by an inspired peasant girl, who could move veteran soldiers and half-dazed kings and princes to do her will simply because she herself believed so ardently that she was to save France.

Orleans has had the great good fortune to be the hero-town of the maid's story. It would have been very sad if the heroic girl had been burned here, instead of at Rouen. As it is, the inhabitants can look upon their statues of her with unmingled feelings, and regard their beautiful city as the chosen instrument which was to symbolize the deliverance of the whole realm from the invader.

Joan has been variously depicted as a saint, a witch, a villainess, an adventurer, an imbecile, and the silly tool of intriguing and jealous chiefs. Her history is difficult to understand, because we have left behind us the days when every peasant believed as simply and profoundly in witches, saints, visions, and ghosts, as he believed in the fact that if it rained the grass would be wet. Joan believed in her own visions, and their nature persuaded her that they came from Heaven. She was to leave her peasant home and go to the King, and save France. Firm in her faith that what she saw and heard in her trances was true, she went to find the King at Chinon, and there that faith was communicated to the greatest nobles and soldiers in the land.

The rest of her story is the story of how her converts wavered in the faith learned from her; how sometimes they let her have her way, and then she was always victorious; and sometimes they overruled her, and then she was always faced with failure. She certainly either had a gift of prophecy or the faith which moves mountains. Orleans was starving, closely invested by the English. Joan suggested sending in provisions by boat. She was laughed at. There was a strong contrary wind blowing; the notion was absurd. "But the wind will change!" said Joan, amazed at these arguments. Change it did, and the much-needed provisions were safely landed.

A figure in shining armor appeared on a tower facing the fort of Tourailles (whose site is marked to-day close to the bridge-head on the left bank of the Loire), and summoned Gladale, the English commander to surrender.

"Back to your cows, girl!" he cried. "Your men will retreat," retorted Joan, "but you will not live to retreat with them."

The men-at-arms were much impressed by this, and when a cannonball struck the bridge, when Gladale was on it, and threw him into the water, where he drowned, the superstitious awe felt by the English soldiers increased again.

The history of the siege of Orleans has been told over and over again, yet one never wearies of it. The ups and downs of assault and sortie, the wounding of Joan, who wept, but immediately afterwards pulled the arrow from her shoulder and returned to the charge; the plots against her, the shutting of the Burgundy Gate to prevent her egress, the opening of it by the reluctant Governor, the victorious battle that followed, the hesitations of the King, the jealousies of the commanders, and, through it all, the untiring and unflinching faith of this slip of a girl, make of this story one of the most enthralling dramas which with truth ever shamed fiction. It is made more vivid to us, too, by the dark cloud of looming tragedy against which its high lights are shown up.

On May 7, 1429, the English, taken between two assaults and terrified by the death of Gladale, threw down their arms and surrendered, and were imprisoned, slaughtered or drowned. From their great camp no aid was forthcoming, and the Maid, marching out across the repaired bridge, went from the fallen Tournelles into the city itself.

The next day was a Sunday. The English marched out from their forts and took up a threatening attitude outside the city. By Joan's orders they were not attacked; but an altar was set at the city gate, and solemn service was held. The English banners and the English trumpets made brave show of defiance, but it was only show. The invading army turned and marched away, and Orleans, and with her all France, was saved.

A glance at the map will show why Orleans has always been such an important city to the realm of France. She was once, indeed, the capital of an independent kingdom. She stands at the northernmost point of the Loire, just at the elbow of the river, and from her run four great roads to the cardinal points of the compass, linking together the four quarters of France. Between the fertile basins of the Loire and Paris, Orleans has always been the distributing centre, and vice versa,

grain, wool, young trees, blankets, hosiery, vinegar, soap, tanning, and preserved foods form some of the many products of the city and its surrounding district. The neighborhood is productive; the city is more commercial than manufacturing.

The city stands clustered on the right bank of the Loire, connected with the suburb of St. Marceau by an eighteenth century bridge, which replaced the structure fought for so desperately by Joan. The heart of the city is in the great Place du Martroi, where a bronze statue of Joan has replaced an older one, which is now to be seen on the left bank, near the spot where proud Gladale told her to go back to her cows.

The cathedral stands to the east of the Place. The Huguenots burned it in 1567, during the religious wars. It was then incomplete, having only been a little more than three hundred years old. Henry IV., who bought Paris "with a mass," laid the foundation stone of the present edifice, which has proved itself at least as long to build as the other, since it was begun in 1601, and is not really finished yet! The "Gothic" front was put up in the eighteenth century, and shows unmistakable signs of it; the central spire, which is in excellent Gothic style, is hardly fifty years old. For the original style one must study the choir chapels and the apse, which date from the beginning of the building.

In the Church of St. Aignan is a casket containing the remains of this saint, who, it is interesting to recall, was Bishop of Orleans at the time when Attila invaded France with his Huns.

The library and the museum of Orleans are justly celebrated; the latter is one of the finest provincial collections in existence, and has very naturally devoted a special section to relics of Joan.

The magnificent general hospital has incorporated with itself as the special sanitary foundations of the city—the maternity hospital, the orphan asylum, the lunatic asylum, the almshouses and the general school of pharmacy.

Side by side with these modern activities one can trace the past. The White Tower remains to remind the observer of the siege, and, until 1907, the yearly fete of Jeanne d'Arc on May 8 was celebrated by every class and profession of the population. Business stopped, and the little modern tramways, scurrying about in their fussy fashion, were held up while a great procession went singing by, commemorating the day, five hundred years ago, when the rejoicing populace turned from watching the English retreat to improvise a religious procession to the cathedral. The separation of Church and State in France has modified this yearly feast, but the day is still kept as a holy day and a holiday in the City of the Maid.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Extremator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any drugists.

ADVERTISING

"Who can say arbitrarily what days of the week are 'off days' in advertising?" asks the advertising department of the Chicago Daily News, and puts in evidence a letter by R. A. Brown, advertising manager of Marshall Field & Co., with permission to reprint, and relating the experience of that great firm.

"Who can say arbitrarily what days of the week are 'off days'?" Certainly not Marshall Field & Co. That company cannot show that there is any 'off day' for their use of the Saturday edition of the Daily News for several years has disproved the notion as regards that day, and has done for Monday's sales what other advertisers look to Sunday advertising to do for them. Marshall Field & Co. have never advertised on Sunday.

Strawbridge & Clothier have done the same thing in Philadelphia through the Evening Bulletin. Their Saturday advertising in the Bulletin has stimulated Monday sales tremendously, and that firm now advertises every day of the week except Sunday.

There is no 'off day' in advertising. If there were such a thing, then an advertisement announcing a three-day sale would be valueless beyond the first day, yet three-day sales occur right along, and frequently the first announcement of them is the only one.

As further evidence which may be introduced as to the results-bringing nature of these advertisements is the experience of the latest and largest space taker to arrive. The Shenellburg department store, which is one of Philadelphia's heaviest advertisers, determined systematically to try out the value of the Saturday evening issue, and prepared, in the customary style of Sunday announcements, a full page of Monday specials. This appeared in the Bulletin on the 15th, and it would seem that the results were more than the firm expected, for with-out loss of time the management has requested a reservation of a page for each Saturday's issue of the Bulletin from now on. The result of this Bulletin's well-planned drive for Saturday advertising, with the strongest editorial and mechanical cooperation has dispelled the 'off day' idea from the minds of Philadelphia advertisers, and laid the ghost of the Saturday "Jinx."

Off days in advertising? There ain't no such animal!

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

PENITENTIARY LIFE

A loose-hung, shambling figure of a man stood listlessly before a barred window in the operating room of the California State Penitentiary hospital at San Quentin one morning some months ago gazing sullenly into the dismal courtyard below, says the Kansas City Star. There was no glint of interest, scarcely of intelligence, in his eyes—only a furtive, smoldering, brutish light. He gave no heed as the door opened behind him and a young physician in white operating dress entered, accompanied by nurses, and began busily to arrange his instruments about a white laquered table.

At the same time in another part of the prison, a negro was being led to the scaffold. Before long his body was carried into the operating room. "All right!" exclaimed the surgeon. The man at the window scarcely stirred. An attendant walked over and touched him on the arm. He started sharply, then falling back into his old apathy, followed the nurse to a shining white table adjoining that upon which the black body had been laid.

A special anesthesia was administered, and with still surlily eyes he watched the surgeon with dark strokes of the knife, make an incision from which were extracted the life-giving glands which long ago had wasted away. He felt no pain, only a dull interest in what was taking place. Then he watched the skillful surgeon perform a similar operation on the body of the negro, and transfer the healthy interstitial glands from that body to his own. The operation was over. The patient was wheeled into one of the clean, white wards.

Seven weeks he lay there, while the flush of health returned to his cheeks and the deep, criminal lines were erased. A new light shone in his eyes—the light of intelligence and interest. His weight increased, and when he left the prison a few weeks ago he was 17 pounds heavier than before the operation. He had been a subject of the now famed interstitial gland transfusion, and in the resurrection of the moron was opened a great new field to surgical science.

It was not safe for which he was treated. He was only 25, but he had the mind of a child and the perverted instincts of a demon. He left the hospital and entered a normal man, or so the resident physician of the prison, who performed the operation believes. He is permanently cured of his criminal tendency," Dr. Stanley said recently. "He was in perfect health, his mind was clear, and his expressed thoughts convinced me that he would hereafter go straight."

Dr. Stanley recently gained wide publicity through the rejuvenation of an aged prisoner of the penitentiary by a similar operation. News of his feat came coincidentally with the announcement from Paris that a French surgeon, Dr. Serge Voronoff, had found the fabled fountain of youth in the transfusion of interstitial glands. But it was long before this that the young prison doctor, Voronoff, had effected the miraculous cure of the moral pervert who was his first subject.

Dr. Stanley gives credit for the discovery of the miracle possibly by the substitution of health glands for those that have wasted away, to a Chicago surgeon, Dr. Frank J. Lund, who, he says, July 19, 1911, rejuvenated a senile wreck of a man by transferring to his body the vitality-giving gland of a 14-year-old boy who had died in an accident. It was not until a month after this, Dr. Stanley continues, that Dr. Voronoff made his first successful experiment in transferring the thyroid glands from the neck of a monkey to that of a boy.

In all, this brilliant young surgeon of the California state prison has made 30 successful gland transfusions, most of them to cure senility. A man of 55 came into his office one day recently. His steps were feeble, his mind was that of an elderly man. Two weeks before he had suffered an injury which resulted in a steady loss of vitality, until at 55 he looked like a man of 70. The spark of intelligence that animates his body, when he learned of the possibilities of the new operation, lasted only long enough to impel him into the surgeon's office. In the glands were removed from the body of a man who had paid the death penalty and were substituted for the debilitated ones of the patient. Now youth is returning to the aged man as he lies in a hospital bed.

A Remedy for Bilious Headaches.—To those subject to bilious headache, Parnelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at sometime subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

WHAT MAKES US FEEL HUNGRY?

Hunger is a peculiar craving which we are accustomed to say comes from the stomach. It is the business of the stomach to change such food as we take into it in such a way that the rest of the organs of the body which we have for the purpose can make blood out of it. When you feel the sensation of hunger, it means that the blood-producing system is calling on the stomach to furnish more blood-making material. The stomach prepares the food for blood production by mixing with it certain juices which the stomach is able to supply. As soon as the stomach is then called upon to supply more blood-making material, it goes to work on what is in the stomach and begins mixing things. If, however, there is nothing in the stomach, the craving which we call hunger is produced. It is, therefore, then not altogether the stomach which makes us hungry, but the parts of our body which actually turn the food into blood after the stomach has prepared it.

To prove this it is only necessary to say that the sensation of hunger will stop if food which is easily absorbed and, therefore, does not need the preparation which the stomach generally gives, is introduced into the system through other parts of the body, as, for instance, by injecting it into the large intestine, which is a part of the body the food passes through after it leaves the stomach ordinarily.

WHY CAN'T WE SEE IN THE DARK?

We cannot see in the dark because there is no light to see by. To understand this we must first understand that when we see a thing, as we generally say, we do not actually see the thing itself, but only the light coming from it. But we have become so used to saying that we see the thing itself that for all practical purposes we can accept that as true, although it is not scientifically exact. Scientifically speaking, we see that part of the sunlight or other light which is shining upon it, which the object is able to reflect.

If there were no air about us we could not hear any sounds, no matter how much disturbance people or things created, because it requires air to cause the sound waves which produce sound, and air also to carry the sound waves to our ears. In the same way, if there is no light to produce light rays from any given object to our eyes, we can see nothing. It requires light waves to produce the reflections of objects to our eyes. Without light our eyes and their delicate organs are useless. You cannot see yourself in a mirror when the quicksilver which was once on the back of the glass has been removed, because there is then nothing to reflect the light. We can only see things when there is light enough about to reflect things to our eyes. When it is dark there is no light, and that is the reason we cannot see anything in the dark.

The Proven Asthma Remedy. Since asthma existed there has been no lack of much heralded remedies, but they have proved short lived and worthless. The ever-growing reputation of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has given it a place in the field of medicine which no other can approach. It has never been pushed by sensational methods, but has simply gone on effecting relief and making new converts.

WHY DOES RAIN MAKE THE AIR FRESH?

The main answer to this question must be that the rain in coming down through the air drives the dust and other impurities which are in the air before it, and so cleans the air and makes it absolutely clean. In addition to this it is now stated that since very often rain is produced by electrical changes in the air, and that these electrical changes produce a gas called ozone, which has a delightfully fresh smell, it is this ozone that makes us say the air has become fresh.

The air above our cities is almost constantly filled with smoke, containing various poisonous gases, and these are driven away by the falling rain.

Then, too, there is always a greater or less accumulation of dirt, garbage and other things in the cities which give off offensive smells constantly, but which we do not notice always because we become used to them. When the rain comes down it washes the streets and destroys these smells, and that makes the air fresh and delightful to take into the lungs.

In the country the air is more nearly pure all the time, because the things which spoil the air in the city are not present.

WHAT MAKES THE KNOTS IN BOARDS

We find knots in the boards which we notice in a lumber pile or in any other place where boards happen to be, because the smaller limbs which grow away from the larger limbs of trees grow from the inside as well as the outside of the tree.

When you see a knot in a board it means that before the tree was cut down and the log sawed up into boards, a limb was growing out from the inside of the tree at the spot where the knot occurs.

You will also find that the wood in the knot is harder generally than the rest of the board. This is because more strength is required at the base of a limb and in the part of the limb which grew inside the tree than in other parts, for the limb must be strong enough to support not only the limb itself, but also the smaller limbs which grow out of it.

Why do we count in tens? When man went in his uncivilized state found it necessary to count, the only implements at hand were his fingers and toes, and as he had ten toes and ten fingers, he naturally began counting in tens, and has been doing so ever since.

When we to-day count on our fingers, leaving our toes stay in our shoes, where they naturally belong. But the first men who counted used both fingers and toes, and so he was able to count twenty before he had to begin over again, while little children to-day, when they count with their fingers, must begin where they started after they reach ten.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

TRULY FORTUNATE She: "Tom, do you remember the night you asked papa for my hand, how fortunate you were?" He: "Perfectly—he asked me to lend him five and I didn't have it."

THE POULTRY WORLD

GOOD FEED IS NECESSARY.

Just at present the old-time problem confronts the poultry keeper, and what feed is best, and to many how cheap it can be secured. In these days of high feed costs the majority of poultry keepers are scanning the market for the cheapest feeds. In the old days, quality was considered, but to-day this seems to be overlooked in the mad rush for the cheapest feed that can be secured. The grave question arises, is it real economy to seek the bargain counter for feeds? In a measure this holds good in all lines of business. It is true that a cheaper grade is made for a large army of buyers who demand this class of goods and, demanding this, it must be supplied, regardless of results. Average poultry keepers feel that considering the price for their wares, they can not afford to purchase the high grade poultry feeds now placed on the market. It is true that the margin of profit is very close these days when all that goes towards production is many times higher than ever before, but, even though this being the case, it brings to the front that the very best methods must be introduced to gain a profit, and it is a grave question if cheap feeds can give the desired results. One who is well versed in poultry knows full well that certain elements must be supplied and that the best results come just so much and no more. Now if these elements are not secured in a given amount of feed the fowl can not possibly get it by using other means, or in any way of fibre, or waste material which must in some way be digested or used at the expense of the hen. True economy then really lies in the easily-digested amount of food that the fowl can normally consume, and naturally this will be found in high-grade feed costing more. It is true, but so made that it will do the work, and results are what count. So it would seem that feeds properly balanced with the best of grains, such as the cheapest in the long run. It is like the purchase of fertilizer; it is not the sand or sawdust fillers that count, but the potash and nitrogen content.

So it is with feeds; 100 pounds of new corn is not worth as much as 100 pounds of corn that is aged long enough to have the water properly extracted from it, new wheat in the mill, pound for pound, is not as good as old wheat, or properly dried wheat. Screenings, while cheaper than wheat or damaged wheat, are like the purchase of fertilizer; it is not the sand or sawdust fillers that count, but the potash and nitrogen content.

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PAINT PRIMES POULTRY HOUSE.

Painting adds greatly to the appearance and service of all buildings and appliances. One may buy ready mixed paints, or may purchase the pigments and oil and mix them. All surfaces should be clean and dry before they are painted. Use a priming coat made of equal parts of paint and linseed oil and cover with one or more coats of paint, which should be thoroughly brushed into the surface.

Whitewash is the cheapest of all paints, and may be used either for exterior or interior surfaces. It can be made by slaking about ten pounds of quicklime in a pail with two gallons of water, covering the pail with cloth or burlap and allowing it to slake for one hour. Water is then added to bring the consistency of a paste, which may be applied readily. A weatherproof whitewash for exterior surfaces may be made as follows: (1) slake one bushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water; (2) dissolve 2 pounds of common salt and one pound of sulphate of zinc in 2 gallons of boiling water; pour (2) into (1), then add 2 gallons of skim milk and mix thoroughly. Whitewash is spread lightly over the surface with a broad brush.

CULLING INCREASES EGG YIELD.

An agricultural agent reports that a total of 1,222 hens were banded in a recent culling campaign and of this number 315, or 25 per cent, were culled as poor layers. The entire number of hens, 1,222, laid 2,358 eggs the week before culling, while the week after they had been culled the 867 fowls on 12 farms laid 2,282 eggs. This explains why it was expedient management to rid the flocks of the 345 lazy loafers which laid only 51 eggs the week after culling, and were separated from their former mates, despite the fact that they received the same amount of feed as the profitable producers. The percentage egg production the week before culling was 27.6, while the week after it was 26.8 per cent.

It Testifies for Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body well known that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

BRIGHT BOY. Teacher: "Don't you know that punctuation means that you must pause?" Willie: "Course I do. A motor drive punctured his tyre in front of our house Sunday, and he paused for half an hour."

REQUIREMENT. (London Idea) Percival: "Gosh! isn't it raining?" Fanny: "Never mind, boy; take father's umbrella, then perhaps he won't so much mind your coming back."

REGARDLESS OF COST. (Blighty, London.) Merchant—You can put that cloth at twenty-five and nine a yard.

Clerk—Twenty-five and nine, sir? The cost price was three and twupence.

Merchant—Cost? Cost? What do I care about cost? This is a sale regardless of cost.

SIR WILLIAM'S WILL

Jack took Clytie's hand and held it tightly in his, and smiled across at Mollie.

"I can't very well throw you out of the cab, Mollie," he said.

"I might have taken a hansom by myself," she remarked, remorsefully.

They had arranged that Jack should travel to Weybridge in a different compartment to that of the girls; and when he was alone he tried to realize that Clytie was his wife. His wife! Let him say it over and over again for fifty times; he tried it; but it proved ineffectual; he could not realize it. It was only a short distance from the station to the cottage, and the girls walked, Jack following them at a discreet distance.

When he reached the cottage, Mollie met him under the verandah.

"She has gone upstairs to take off her things. I have persuaded her to lie down for a few minutes; you won't mind, Jack; you know that she has not been very well lately? And though she was so calm and behaved so beautifully, of course it has been very trying—what word is the best to use, I wonder?—business for her? Clytie is not like most girls; she is so—how shall I put it?—so delicate in her mind. So modest and sensitive; not like me. If I'd married you in this way, I should have regarded the whole affair as a bene—I beg your pardon!"

Jack laughed, in Mollie's presence, under her bright influence, he was almost able to realize his happiness.

"Don't you worry, Mollie, dear," he said. "I know what you mean; and 'beno' is a very good word; of course it means a bean-feast, an outing. Yes; you'd have been all right."

"Rather!" she said in her sweet girlish voice. "I'd have gone to a restaurant with you and had champagne—oh, but don't you be anxious, I've got some champagne for you—for us. And don't be nervous about Clytie. She's all right; it's only that delicate way of hers, as I say. She is like a beautiful orchid, something rare and fine, and you have to treat her as such."

"Do you think I don't understand, Mollie?" he said, with a smile. "What I am asking myself is, how such a rare and beautiful thing as Clytie could stoop to such as me. It's like a star stooping to the puddle in which it shines."

Mollie glanced at him curiously, and nodded brightly as she touched the flowers on the table with a girl's sensitive, sympathetic touch.

"Almost a bridal table, isn't it?" she said. "I went as far as I could; you see, I did not want to make the maids suspicious. I'll run up and see if Clytie is rested. Of course you want her. Oh, don't I know—at least," demurely, "I can guess."

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable, repurifying medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

DR. WARD The Specialist

79 NIAGARA SQUARE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Men, Are You In Doubt

As to your trouble? Have you some skin eruption that is stubborn, has resisted treatment? Is there a nervous condition which does not improve in spite of rest, diet and medicine. Are you going down hill steadily? ARE YOU NERVOUS and despondent, weak and debilitated; tired mornings; no ambition—lifeless; memory gone; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; lack of energy and confidence? Is there falling power, a drain on the system? Consult the old reliable specialists.

SYMPTOMS OF VARIOUS AILMENTS

Weak and relaxed state of the body, nervousness, despondency, poor memory, lack of will power, timid, irritable disposition, diminished power of application, energy and concentration, fear of impending danger or misfortune, drowsiness and tendency to sleep, unrefreshing sleep, dark rings under eyes, weakness or pain in back, lameness, dyspepsia, constipation, headache, loss of weight, insomnia. Dr. Ward gives you the benefit of 23 years' continuous practice in the treatment of all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases. The above symptoms, and many others not mentioned, show plainly that something is wrong with your physical condition and that you need expert attention.

Men, why suffer longer? Let me make you a vigorous man. Let me restore your physical condition to full manhood. Don't be a weakling any longer. Make up your mind to come to me and I will give the best treatment known to science—the one successful treatment based on the experience of 23 years in treating men and their ailments.

Dr. Ward's Methods Unrivalled, Thorough and Permanent.

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I have been telling men these things for many years but still there are thousands of victims who, for various reasons, have not had the good sense to come and get well.

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with faltering accents. "What do you see? Jack—Wilfred—Oh! I don't know what to call you! You are not going to make a fuss, you are not going to be cruel!"

"No," he said, sternly. "Not cruel—but just. You tell me that Clytie knew who I was as long ago as that. You have, both of you concealed the fact, you have both of you deceived me. Why? But I know. My eyes are opened. I know why she has married me. She wanted me to have Bramley and the money, as arranged by this accursed will. She has never cared for me—don't speak! I won't listen. I've been a fool; yes, a fool—and in a dream; but I'm awake now. I know. I've loved her with all my heart and soul. No man could have loved her better, more truly, more devotedly. And she has fooled me—for the sake of some foolish sentiment of self-sacrifice. She has never cared for me."

Mollie sprang to him and caught his arm.

"Jack, you're wrong!" she cried. "Clytie loves you!"

He flung her from him. "That's a lie! She does not care for me. She shrinks every time I touch her—she has not said a word of love—she has not let me kiss her. Oh, I see it all now! Just to gratify this idea of hers, this idea of sacrifice, she has sacrificed herself. Sacrificed! I think I shall go mad. To be married to a girl who shrinks from your very touch!"

"Jack! I swear to you you are wrong!" cried Mollie, clutching him.

SINCE 1870



SHILOH
30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

again. "Let me go to her, let me bring her down."

He caught her and almost flung her into a chair.

"No," he said. "You shall not bring her. Stay there. And listen to me. You're a sensible girl, and must know what I feel, what I want to say. I refuse to be made a dupe. Tell her that I decline her—her sacrifice. That I decline to be the husband of a woman who doesn't love me, who has married me to satisfy some quixotic fancy. I understand now her reason for asking me to marry her. For all this accursed secrecy and underhand business. Do you think that I am such a cur as to accept her sacrifice? No! She bargained that I was to leave her, to go somewhere—to the devil, for all she cared, I suppose—after this mockery of a ceremony. Well, I am going."

"Jack, Jack! She loves you—let me bring her down!" wailed Mollie, wringing her hands.

"Stay where you are," he said, sternly. "I've been in a dream; but I'm awake now. Bring her down when I'm gone. Tell her that I've gone forever. That I'm not such a fool and cur as to claim for a wife the woman who has married me for an idea. Love! You must think me a fool! I tell you that not by word or sign or look has she shown any love for me." He laughed bitterly. "Quite the contrary. Oh, quite the contrary. Stay where you are."

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Out a
HOTEL



WHEN I chose a hotel, I wanted a superior one. I do not do so for the first time. I have stayed in many hotels, but I have never found one so perfect as the Walker House. It is a first-class hotel in every respect. The service is excellent. The food is delicious. The rooms are comfortable and well-ventilated. It is a first-class hotel in every respect. It is a first-class hotel in every respect.

THE WALKER HOUSE
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He sprang to the writing-table, caught up a pen, and wrote something on a sheet of paper. "There! Give her that." He tossed the paper savagely on the table. "I resign all claim to Bramley and the money. I didn't want them. I wanted the woman I love."

Mollie ran to him and clung to him, weeping bitterly and white with fright. He put her from him; then held her at arm's length and looked at her a little less fiercely.

"You're a good sort, Mollie," he said, grimly. "But you are only a girl, and you don't understand. Give Clytie that paper when she wakes, and tell her she has nothing to fear from me. I shall never claim her. I hope to Heaven I shall never see her again!"

He put Mollie away from him and went through the open French window.

Almost distraught, Mollie ran after him, calling to him; but he strode across the lawn, without turning his head, and was quickly hidden from her by the trees.

CHAPTER XXV.

There was rejoicing at Parraluna; Jack Douglas had come back. The Jarrows had received no notice of his return, for Jack had declared his intention of accompanying Choze only an hour or so before the sailing of the White Witch.

Of course, Choze had seen that something was the matter, for Jack had looked as if he had been through a bad time; but Choze had asked no questions, and, as he told the Jarrows, had been only too glad to get Jack on any terms, especially when he had been informed of Jack's identity.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarrow received Jack as if he were their own son, and proceeded to kill the fatted calf forthwith; Teddy, the boy, expressed his joy in a shrill yell of delight, and so hovered about his hero during the first few days that Jack had a great difficulty in avoiding falling over him; the hands, too, were very pleased to welcome a man who, though evidently their superior in education and position, never traded on the fact to shirk his work or put on airs, and was an all-round good mate.

The only person at Parraluna who evinced no enthusiasm at his sudden and unexpected return was Mary Seaton. Indeed, she did not come forward with the rest to greet him, and after some of the excitement had subsided, Jack, bethinking himself of her, went in search of her. She was washing in the little paddock behind the farm, and as Jack strode up she turned her head swiftly at the sound of his footsteps, and her face rather pale, nodded and scanned him for a moment or two with a keenness and something that looked to Jack like disappointment.

"Well, Mary, I've come back, like the bad penny. Aren't you going to shake hands?" and he held out his.

"Mine's wet," she said.

"Dry it, then," said Jack. "Or I'll take it as it is."

She dried her hands, and as he took it he said:

"You're looking well, Mary, and I'm glad to see you again. By the way, you might say that you're glad to see me."

"I am glad," she said, in her low voice, but with a certain doubt and reluctance in her voice and her reticent eyes which faintly puzzled him. "Have you been well? You are thinner, much thinner."

"Oh, I'm all right!" said Jack as cheerily as he could. "We had a roughish voyage, and—Oh, yes, I'm all right; and am glad to find every one here, including yourself, so fit."

She glanced at him sideways from under her lowered eyelids, nodded, and turned to her washing again; and Jack, after a few more words, left her.

There was a tremendous supper at the farm that night, to which all hands were invited; and Jarrow drank Jack's health so often, likewise Mrs. Jarrow's, Choze's, the hands', and 'Absent Friends' that he needed a little assistance when at last the party broke up, and he retired for the short remainder of the night.

Now, Jack had volunteered no information about his trip to England, or the cause of his return, and the Jarrows, respecting his reticence, asked no questions; like Choze, they were only too pleased to get him back, whatever the reason might be.

In a few days it seemed to them, and almost Jack himself, that he had never left Parraluna, as if those momentous months in England, with all their doubts, and hopes, and final disappointment and misery were but the insubstantial web and woof of a dream.

He had had plenty of time during the voyage to ponder and brood over the events which had reached their climax in his strange marriage to Clytie; and he had seen no reason for any change in the conviction which had

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struck him on the afternoon of the marriage, when Mollie had let the cat out of the bag. Clytie had not married him because she loved him, but because she wished him to become possessed of Bramley and Sir William's fortune. She had been impelled by a mistaken sense of justice to sacrifice herself, and had entrapped and deceived him. There was the case in a nutshell; and there was an end of it, so far as he was concerned. He would never take advantage of her quixotic generosity, never claim her. Providence, while it had struck him so heavy a blow with one hand, with the other had offered him sorrow's great panacea—work.

And there was enough of it, in all conscience. A great deal of time had been lost already, and Choze was anxious to get to work. The machinery had to be brought up from the port, huts erected at Silver Ridge, and a number of other indispensable preliminaries into the execution of which Jack threw himself with all his characteristic ardor and energy. And there was only time to snatch hasty meals; certainly no time for brooding; and at night physical exhaustion generally drove him to sleep, though sometimes he was fain to lie awake and chew the bitter cud of his misfortune.

(To be continued.)

Worth Knowing.

A good cold dessert is made by adding to a pint of grated pineapple pulp half a pint of water and half a pound of sugar previously boiled to syrup with a half a cupful of water. Press through a fine sieve, and when cool add the whipped white of an egg. Beat vigorously for a few minutes and set on ice until just before serving. High sherbert glasses may be used for this dessert.

To cure sore throat take a lump of resin as large as a walnut, put it in an old teapot, pour boiling water on it, put the lid on, put the spout to your mouth, and the steam will cure the inflammation.

A writer on cookery for invalids very wisely remarks that too great emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity of making the invalid's tray attractive and of serving food very hot. Neglect in these two particulars is often the reason for a lack of appetite on the part of a patient.

It is always a good plan to buy soap in a large quantity, so that it will have a chance to become thoroughly dry before it is used. Dry soap lasts much longer than fresh. Free each bar of soap first of its paper wrappings, as these prevent it from drying properly.

When The Day Is Over



When the household cares and the worries of everyday life have dragged you down, made you unhappy, and there is nothing in life but headache, backache and worry, turn to the right prescription.

One gotten up by Dr. Pierce fifty years ago.

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Write Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for confidential advice and you will receive the medical attention of a specialist, wholly without fee—no charge whatever.

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A commanding officer was making the first visit of the day, and the guard turned out to accord the customary greeting. They took special pains to give satisfaction, but failed. The regimental sergeant-major happened to be present, and to him the C. O. turned and indignantly demanded what he thought of it.

"Alright, sir," replied the N. C. O.

"It was not alright; any fool could see what was wrong," said the colonel.

The sergeant-major merely replied: "Yes, sir, but I could not."

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