

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 3.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1921

NO. 38.

Ontario Agricultural Experimental Union

Chas. M. Flatt

I do not suppose that anyone would question the fact that great progress has been made in farming in the last half century. That nearly all this progress can be attributed to experimental work is equally true. But experimenting on any considerable scale is not practicable for the average individual farmer. Because of this Experimental stations have been established by the government. Even these do not do the work completely, as their results are only applicable over a limited area.

Because of the fact that soil and climatic conditions vary widely in Ontario, what is known as the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was established some 34 years ago. The original idea was for its few members to conduct experiments on their own farms in widely separated districts, and then publish the results in a bulletin. This was done and so rapidly has the organization grown that during the past year 5000 experiments were successfully carried out and reported. During the whole period of its existence the work has been under the direction of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Material for the experiments is supplied from the College farm, and results are tabulated and published there. The idea is for each member to conduct one experiment on his farm and carefully report it. There is a large list of different experiments from which any particular one can be chosen. Besides this there is a special list of seeds for members of the organization. This consists of new varieties that have been found of special merit at the college and are sent out for a final test in the province before being distributed for general use. Thus O. A. C. No. 21 barley was in the hands of members before it was for sale. Those who had it first reaped the benefit. Many of the standard varieties of field and garden crops were originally distributed in this way. The results of 5000 experiments conducted last year are published and form a very valuable source of information as to the best varieties of different crops to grow in different parts of the province.

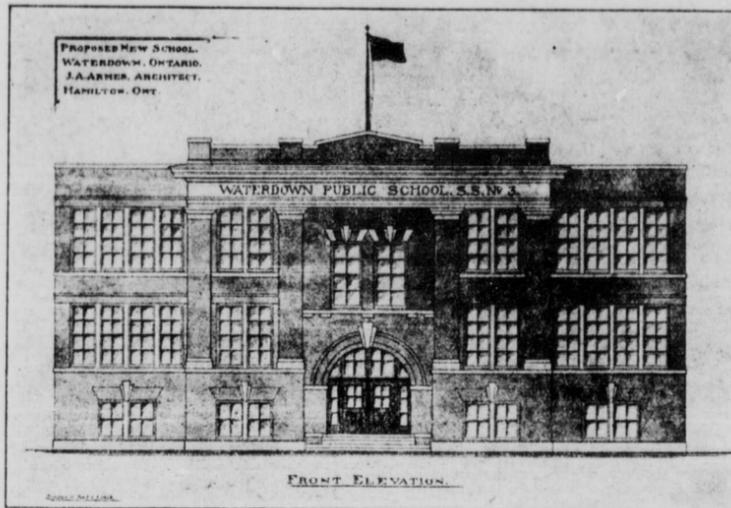
Besides the growing of different varieties in experiment, much work is done with commercial fertilizers. In this way many farmers can determine with practically no expense the proper fertilizer to use on his particular soil.

Every year in January a two day meeting of the union is held at Guelph during which some of the best agricultural speakers in America deliver addresses on practical subjects, after which a general discussion by members follows. Any member is eligible for the various offices in the association.

The main topic under discussion at the 1921 meeting was that of "sweet clover" reports of which appear in the current farm papers. Any farmer who will pay a few of 50 cents to Dr. C. A. Zavitz of the O. A. C. who is the secretary of the union, and who will endeavor to conduct an experiment carefully can receive the full benefit of membership.

Renew your subscription now

Waterdown Public School



Opening of the New Public School

The formal opening of the new Public school was held in the school auditorium on Thursday afternoon of this week, and the School Board, school staff and pupils are to be congratulated upon the successful handling of the afternoon's entertainment, which was witnessed and greatly appreciated by a very large audience.

The ceremonies were opened by singing the Doxology, after which Rev. H. J. Leake, of Grace church, offered prayer in dedication of the building.

Among the prominent guests present were the Hon. F. C. Biggs, Dr.

F. Merchant, Warden J. A. Moffatt, T. J. Mahony and Peter Ray. The Minister of Education, Mr. Grant, was unable to attend, but was represented by his assistant, Dr. F. Merchant, who delivered a most fitting address on education. An address by Hon. F. C. Biggs and short speeches by J. A. Moffatt, T. J. Mahony, Peter Ray, J. F. Vance, Rev. H. J. Leake, Rev. J. F. Wedderburn, Rev. C. L. Poole, R. Sparks, David Davies, R. Sparks, Dr. Hopper and the School Inspector, Mr. Robinson.

The following interesting program was given by the school children.

Recitation Solo
Instrumental Trio by Grace Alton, Evelyn and Muriel Everitt

Recitation Ethel Stock
Flag Drill by 17 girls.
Recitation George Poole
Solo Doris Bews
Recitation Jean Weaver
Piano Duet by Grace Rutledge and Hazel Bowen
Sister Drill by 14 girls.
Recitation Margaret Baker
Recitation Willie Forbes
Recitation Dorothea Greene
Closing Chorus.

Waterdown can be justly proud of its new school. No small town in Ontario has better, and possibly not its equal. Considerable praise is due the school board for their untiring faithfulness, and to the architect contractor and builders in presenting to the village so handsome and up to date school building.

Millgrove

Mrs. Oscar Crooker of Parry Sound is visiting some of her former neighbors in the village.

Mrs. Robert Flatt and daughter were visiting friends in Copetown last week.

Miss Reta and Miss Beva Allison of Hamilton were visiting in our village this week.

Mr. Robt. Flatt was the principal speaker at the League on Monday evening.

Mrs. Woodard of Blythe visited at the home of Mrs. Wesley Pepper on Sunday last.

Mrs. John Eaton is on the sick list.

The many friends of Miss Estelle Markie will be pleased to learn that she has been accepted as a pupil nurse in the Buffalo General hospital.

Nelson

The annual meeting of St. Paul's Presbyterian church was held on Monday afternoon, January 24th. Rev. Mr. Cranston in the chair. The meeting was largely attended and the old officers were mostly re-elected to their respective offices. There was a number of new members and also a pleasing increase in the financial standing of the church.

Locals

Miss L. Hood spent the week end visiting friends in St. George.

Mr. John H. Kirk is visiting with friends in Montreal this week.

Mr. Art. Featherston has purchased the John Buchan on Dundas street.

Mrs. Frank Johnston is still improving and expects to soon be around again.

Miss Alice Higginson, who has been very ill at the home of Mrs. A. Stewart, is able to be up again.

The Women's Auxiliary of Grace church will hold their annual meeting at the Rectory, Thursday afternoon, February 3rd.

Miss C. E. Reid is visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. Wilson, in Beamsville this week. Mrs. Wilson has just lately returned to her home from the Hamilton hospital.

Since Mr. Clifford King has entered the employ of Alton Bros. the firm has secured the Case Motor agency, a fine car arriving last week. We understand Mr. King will be the official demonstrator.

The Women's Institute will meet on Wednesday afternoon, February 2nd, at the home of Mrs. Chas. H. Brigger, 4th concession. A paper will be given by Mrs. Walker Drummond on Canadian Laws Relating to Women and Children. Also a paper will be read from Millgrove Institute. Good music will be provided. All are welcome.

Rich Haul of Stamps

They were Obsolete But Proved Very Valuable.

The death of Major Arthur Allison Bartlett, of Charlottetown, a noted philatelist, recalled an incident in his career when he carried out a coup with Hon. W. S. Fielding, then Premier of Nova Scotia. The major had discovered that locked up in the archives of the Government was a very large stock of unused pre-Confederation stamps. The Nova Scotia government desired to cancel the stamps, but the British Government would not accede to the request and they were paid for and forgotten. With this "time" on the circumstances, Bartlett interviewed Premier Fielding and offered him \$10,000 "for something he did know the Government possessed." The Premier declined to do business without knowing what he was selling, and ultimately, under an agreement of strict confidence between the two, Major Bartlett disclosed his knowledge on the understanding that he would receive the first refusal of the whole of the unused stock at a fair price which Premier Fielding would fix.

Shortly afterwards the major received a letter from Premier Fielding offering him the whole supply for \$20,000, or double what the major had offered. The major took two friends into his confidence and they agreed to join him in acquiring the issue for \$20,000, or for as much less as the major could negotiate. Armed with two certified cheques, one for \$20,000 and one for \$15,000, Major Bartlett returned to Halifax and had a second interview with Premier Fielding. As a result of this conference Premier Fielding agreed to let him have the stamps for \$15,000, and thus it was that Major Bartlett obtained possession of the most valuable and remunerative collection of stamps ever placed on the market. Having got a corner on them he proceeded to place them on the market judiciously, and succeeded in making a great deal of money on the investment.

Reeve Smith Puts up Fight

Making good his promise that if he was returned to the council this year he would be a "little livelier" than he had formerly had been, Councillor Richard Smith, of Waterdown, threw a little fire-cracker into the tranquillity of the county council Wednesday morning.

The occasion which aroused the ire of the Waterdown representative was the putting of a motion by Councillors Ray and Easterbrook, of East Flamboro, that C. P. McGregor and John Duncan be appointed to the Board of Trustees for the Waterdown High school. Mr. Smith jumped to his feet, declaring that he was the representative of Waterdown, and the people did not want Mr. McGregor. He was advised to put an amendment to the motion, which he did, seconded by Councillor Gray of West Flamboro. The amendment was that O. B. Griffin and L. J. Mullock be appointed.

Speaking of the amendment, Mr. Smith hotly declared that the men he suggested were the men the people wanted. "They don't want Ray's men," he said, "and it is up to you to give them who they want. The same crowd wanted to run me out of the council a week ago last Monday, and C. P. McGregor is one of the men. The people do not want him. I didn't get in by the skin of my teeth, and I am working for the ratepayers."

Mr. Ray declared that East Flamboro paid a large portion of the fees for the school, that Waterdown wanted a good live board, and that Mr. Mullock did not want the job. Mr. McGregor, Councillor Ray declared was a live wire. "He is not," he said, "a merchant doing business in Waterdown, loading to the people and afraid if he didn't he would lose custom. It is a slur," he asserted, "to say the people to not want C. P. McGregor. If Smith has made any pre-election promises, he didn't, and C. P. McGregor is head and shoulders above the others."

Councillor Smith took the floor again. "No one in East Flamboro wants C. P. McGregor," he declared. "If there was an election to-morrow he wouldn't get 100 votes, and I know what I am talking about. Peter Ray may be pretty smooth, but I don't know why he should stick up for McGregor."

When the vote was taken Councillor Smith voted alone on the amendment and again on the motion.

Modern Courtship

There was a young man in our town,
Who seldom was known to frown;
By chance on the street, who should he meet,
But a certain young girl of renown.

He blushingly ask her, her name:
He could almost been felled with a feather;
Says she, "I'm Miss Right," says he, "I'm All-bright"
Soon they may be living together.

So, good-bye to hard tack and cold beans,
Good-bye to the horrible past
And sitting alone, by his cold hearth stone;
He's thrown out his old dish cloth at last.

CURRENT COMMENT

THE BUSINESS PROFITS TAX.

To put a premium on vice is admittedly bad business, but it is continually done, and is even made a policy of on a sole score that the virtuous can stand it. The monkeys are said to escape work by refusing to talk, knowing that if they began to speak they would immediately be made to work. There is a systematic policy of making monkeys of us all adopted in many departments of Government, which works out in an entirely detrimental manner economically, socially, nationally. Probably it is more felt in our assessment methods than anywhere. If a man paints his house or barn, or puts in a bath or spends his money in any other way likely to benefit the neighborhood as well as himself, he is assessed at once with an extra sum on his assessment. The same principle is behind the business profits tax, which becomes a premium on dishonesty to begin with, and on poor business methods generally. The more enterprising, the more productive, the more efficient and the better managed a business may be, the heavier is the penalty that falls upon it. The result is to curb all business activity, to repress enterprise and to discourage the efforts of those upon whom the success and the welfare of the nation chiefly depend. It is generally admitted that those who are best able to bear the burden of the nation should bear their fair share and they have rarely shown unwillingness to bear more than their exact share. But there comes a point when the imposition may become prohibitive, and automatically destructive of fundamental business interests. It is felt that this point has been reached in the business profits tax, which as a war measure and in times of extremity, was acquiesced in, but which in times of peace, of reconstruction, of returning equilibrium, of precarious commercial adventures, invites frustration if not disaster. The reaction after war naturally creates a period of depression and the effort of the business profits tax in such conditions is distinctly discouraging, when a stimulating policy is required instead of the reverse. This operates in turn in the vicious circle of lowering production, which increases unemployment, retards the return to lower prices, and maintains the high cost of living. Other objections may be found in its discriminatory application. Concerns employing less than a specified capital escape the levy. Manufacturers have to pay while agriculture contributes nothing. The Government carries off the profit which in a well-managed business is carried to reserve, but in the seasons of slacker trade the Government makes no contribution to the straitened resources, or towards balancing a possible deficit. In the United States the recent financial situation has made it impossible to collect some of these taxes where estimated revenue had failed to materialize. It is obvious that where there is embarrassment of this description through the collection of surplus profits by the Government and the consequent extinction of reserve capital that the tax is a decided detriment to business. The alternative is the sales tax, and on another occasion it can be shown that there are advantages in this method of raising necessary revenue which the profits tax cannot claim, and without any of its corresponding evils.

BETTER BREEDING NEEDED.

Ontario stock men are learning that the advantage of turning off only good beef animals is one that cannot be over-rated. Poor quality stock brings only low prices, and well-sired stock counts on the market every time for the highest rates. When a farmer is feeding his raw stuff it makes a big difference to him whether he is putting it into a good skin. In the one case he gets full value for his pains. In the other he is scraping through with losses which might be avoided. It is still a difficult matter in some districts to convince farmers that good stock whether cattle, hogs, horses sheep or poultry, pays better than the non-descript and mongrel stock into which some are content to shovel their feed. This is true of milk as well as of beef and means that more attention should be paid to breeding. Ample information and assistance is given in this respect by the O. A. C.

and the Department of Agriculture. A Bulletin (No. 281) has recently been issued by the Department which can and should be had by every farmer who thinks a cow worth keeping. A scrub bull is defined on page 9 (with an illustration) as one whose mission is "to eat as much as possible without giving any returns either in the production of beef or milk." We do not imagine that the Minister of Agriculture will guarantee that even a pure-bred bull will produce milk, but the department evidently includes Irish bulls in its province. The meaning is clear, however. The scrub bull is "a sure getter of inferior calves, thus keeping our average live stock shipments in the lower grades." A full consideration of scrub, grade, and pure-bred cattle is given in this bulletin, plentifully illustrating Angus, Short-horn, Hereford, Ayrshire, Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey and other breeds. To farmers who cannot own a pure-bred sire themselves and who wish to get a better bull the advice is given to "form a club and get a pure-bred sire. Give the calf a fair start to make you money. Put a sign on your gate if you have one, 'Pure-bred bull used on this farm.' Better bulls bring better calves. A good bull is cheaper at any price than a scrub as a gift. The quickest, surest and least expensive way to improve a herd is by the use of a high-class pure-bred sire." Argentina is beating Canada in the meat market because she has better bulls.

ENCOURAGING CENTRAL EUROPE TRADE.

Both Great Britain and the United States are finding that wealth in a pauper world is of little use. Gamblers will "stake" a penniless friend for the fun of winning back the stake. There is a little more urgency, however, behind the policies that are being adopted in London and Washington to encourage trade with the war-devastated nations. The point of chief moment which will nevertheless probably be lost sight of, is that the world cannot get along without any of its members. The "desperate remedy" as it is called, being considered in London was suggested at the International Financial Congress last September in Brussels by Ter Meulen, a Northerlander. It is an arrangement for long time credits to the central European nations to enable them to purchase merchandise, with a provision for insurance as a protection for the vendors. There does not appear to be anything very desperate about this device. Insurance is as old as the mercantile marine for the protection of those who take necessary risks, and it is the measure that makes sea-traffic so stable and profitable. Insurance is merely a distribution of risk, and if credit is reasonably warranted in central Europe the device of insurance is justifiable. Great Britain must have markets if her industries are not to become extinct. The demand in Austria, Poland and other countries is imperative, but until their currency regains its value only some special credit will enable merchandise to be sold to them. The United States proposes to take another method of accomplishing the same purpose. Exports to European countries are to be stimulated by discounting paper for exporters and banks financing export business, and by guaranteeing bills, notes and other paper of foreign buyers. This discounting is to be done through the recently revived war finance corporation which has its credit at present \$376,000,000. The corporation is in fact a big insurance company for United States business in Europe, and the Government is prepared to back it up to a thousand million dollars. In both cases undoubtedly only good business will be encouraged, and the "health" of the risk will be as carefully investigated as is usual in banking transactions. But there will be a little larger latitude than is usually the case. It is probable that no more risks will be taken, if as much than in the case of any ordinary foreign loan. There can be no permanent revival of business until the international trade currents are all flowing at their normal rate. It will be remembered that Canada took a flyer in Roumanian trade some time ago, and no harm came of it. Up to a reasonable point, enterprise in dealing with the war-worn nations will be amply rewarded.



HANDY, Spandy, Jack-a-Dandy,
Loves plum cake and sugar candy,
Dotes on picnics with their lunches,
Apples, olives, grapes in bunches.

Find two other pocket-knives. Left side down on trousers. Upper side down.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Generally speaking, business continues with the improved feeling that was manifest at the beginning of the year. Some shading downward is noted on some lines, but for the most part prices are steady. Wholesalers and manufacturers report that sales for the first week in the new year compare with favorably with other years, and are greater than they have been for several months past.

Montreal.—Quotations on hogs advanced towards the latter part of last week but the bigger offerings this week have resulted in quotations coming back to where they were one week ago. Packers state that lower quotations may be expected on live hogs in the near future, and this will have an effect on the whole pork market. In the meantime prices remain unchanged. The trade in lard and shortening is quiet. Both butter and cheese show more strength this week with smaller supplies of butter at hand and a bigger demand for export. The feature of the market is the lower prices quoted on eggs as a result of the bigger production and the larger receipts on the market. Higher prices are quoted on chickens. In the provision market there are many reductions in prices as a result

of a price-cutting scheme on the part of a number of local wholesalers. Flour was reduced 20 cents a barrel towards the latter part of last week, but the wheat market has strengthened up this week with a stronger feeling for flour.

Toronto.—Business in wholesale circles has a more cheerful tone. Sales have been more frequent and orders are for larger quantities than for some months past. This increased activity is undoubtedly due to the fact that retailers' stocks have been reduced to as low a point as possible. The markets are gradually becoming stabilized, and with the buying movement increasing, business conditions should be well on the road to normal. There are no new developments in refined sugar. Lack of export orders both in Canada and the United States for evaporated apples is said to be the reason that evaporated apples are offered at the present prices, which are fifty per cent. lower than last year. Evaporated apple manufacturers claim that present prices are less than the cost of production. Beans are easy under an active demand. Onions are a drug on the market and prices are easier. Potatoes and other vegetables are dull at unchanged prices.

THE COUNTRY BOYS CREED

I believe that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city which man made; that life out of doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever I find it, but that work with Nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machine. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to a boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in town; that my success depends not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do—not upon luck but upon pluck. I believe in working when you work, and playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.

Edward Osgood Grover.

HOW I FIXED UP MY FARM OFFICE.

I have had some experience in fitting up an office in the residence on my farm. The room used is small and cheaply heated. Very often a small oil stove heats it when the days are not very cold.

I purchased one of the standard typewriters that was second hand and had been "built up" for about half regular price. I have used it many years without cost for repairs. A roll top desk was purchased, also a typewriter table. The desk is well provided with letter file, books, and I also have a filing cabinet. I find a large desk cheque book to be very convenient. Having all drawers and pigeon holes in my desk labeled saves me much time looking for things.

The bulletins and farm papers containing valuable information I always file. Anyone handy with tools can make a good filing cabinet for this purpose from a large box by putting in partitions. Then label the pigeon holes with the different subjects and file the bulletins under the proper labels. If it is necessary to figure a ration or to find a catalogue may be found by going to this file.

I find that typewritten letters, with descriptive letterheads do much to create a favorable impression on pro-

spective buyers of farm produce with whom it is necessary to transact business by mail.

A small library of select agricultural books has been very valuable to me.

The cost of my office equipment was about as follows: Second hand typewriter, \$50; typewriter desk, \$15; roll top desk, \$30. My filing cabinet I made at no cash cost. I also own an amateur photography outfit that has proved very useful. It costs about \$60.—W. H.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but few have endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank as one of the best in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

In 1917 the wages paid to the employees in Canadian manufacturing amounted to \$465,199,823, and the products turned out had a value of \$3,015,577,940.

There are 354 American students enrolled in British universities.

MARRIAGE MEDDLERS

Very rarely do a couple marry with the complete and cordial approval of all their friends and relatives on both sides. There is always someone who is of the opinion that Jack is too good for Jill or that Jill has made a sad mistake in marrying Jack. Not even the division of property causes so much dissension in families as meddling in love affairs.

Rarer still are the cases where opposing a marriage accomplishes its purpose of breaking off the match. There is very little that disapproving relatives can do to prevent a marriage, however cogent and valid their reasons for objecting.

Violent opposition is of all courses the most impolitic. Gentle discouragement of a love affair sometimes effects much. Ridicule, tactfully employed, is a potent weapon.

Much may be done by contriving to postpone a wedding, provided the contriving be artfully concealed, thus affording opportunity for better acquaintance and possible disillusionment. But open opposition of any kind is more likely to defeat its purpose and make the two more determined to wed.

Opposition is, however, much more effective with women than with men. The reason is obvious. It is only the exceptional woman who can afford to set her family at defiance upon any subject of importance. The average woman is accustomed from her youth up to take their advice.

The woman who marries in direct opposition to the wishes of her kith and kin must either be tremendously in love or tremendously self-willed, perhaps both. It requires a far greater effort for a woman to forsake father, mother, sisters, and brothers for the man whom she loves than that which the man makes in similar circumstances. She may love him all the better because she thinks them unjust to him and fully intends to disregard their advice, but when it comes to the pinch her heart falls her.

Most men, on the other hand, are eager to break a lance with anyone in defence of the woman for whom they care enough to marry. The better the man the more willing he is for the combat.

Moreover, the vanity of man bids him rely on his own judgment. The man who is in love, or fancies himself in love, with a woman believes that he knows her thoroughly. He resents outside advice or information.

His self-esteem is enlisted in defence of his own opinion and he declines to believe anything to her discredit. Indeed, he will quarrel with his best friends if that friend shall attempt ever so kindly to discourage his marriage with the woman of his choice.

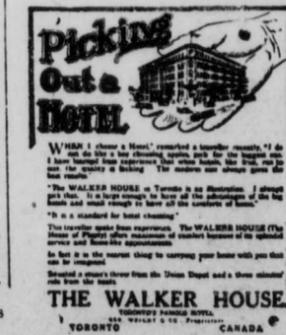
—E. M., in The London Daily Mail.

SUGGESTS BORDEN

AS GOV.-GENERAL.

In a letter to an Ottawa paper, John S. Ewart, K.C., suggests the appointment of Sir Robert Borden as Governor-General of Canada. "He has done a great deal of hard, conscientious work in the service of Canada," Mr. Ewart remarks, "and has well earned the right to be her first viceroy."

Mr. Ewart adds that he proposed Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Governor-General when Sir Wilfrid was alive but out of office.



THE WATERDOWN REVIEW

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G. H. GREENE
Editor and Publisher
Member C. W. N. A.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1921

Knox Church

REV. J. F. WEDDERBURN, Pastor

Morning Service—The Source of Christ's Authority.

Evening Service—If Christ Were Not, To Whom Would We Go?

The Church Club meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting in charge of Devotional Committee.

Methodist Church

REV. C. L. POOLE, B.D., Pastor

Sunday School 10 p. m.
Public Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Morning Subject—Education and Evangelization.

Evening Subject—First in a series of sermons on Follies mentioned in the Bible. "The Folly of Unbelief."

Young Peoples Service on Monday Evening at 8 p. m.

Prayer Service on Thursday Evening at 8 p. m.

All are welcome at these services

Hail Insurance.

Hail insurance is practically only a term in Eastern Canada, but in the West it signifies something of vivid importance. Measures known as Municipal Hail Insurance Acts are in force in each of the Prairie Provinces. These acts provide a system of mutual insurance under which rural municipalities can operate to tax each other for the granting of compensation to individuals for losses incurred by hail, which are often very serious. How the system works out, and the extent to which it operates in Saskatchewan and Alberta, are set forth in the November number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada. Each claimant is entitled to receive not more than five cents per acre for every one per cent. of damage from hail he has sustained. To some this may not appear a very liberal provision, but when it is understood that the number of claims filed in 1919 in Saskatchewan was 7,838 and that the total indemnity paid amounted to \$1,911,776, a different view will obtain. For one storm alone that occurred in July of the year referred to claims amounting to \$1,100,000 were satisfied. In Alberta the total losses for the same year were \$566,000, against a valuation of \$12,000,000 insured. Besides the system under Government supervision, there are 36 companies in Saskatchewan that accept hail insurance, and that paid out \$1,750,000 in 1919 for losses caused by hail.

The Wild Gooseberry.

The gooseberry when compared with other cultivated fruits is not as important in America as it is in North Europe, and especially in the British Isles where it has long been very popular, and a wonderful improvement has taken place in its size during the last two or three hundred years. When it was first cultivated in Europe—probably in the sixteenth century—the wild fruit, if it was like what it is now, would be only about one-half an inch in diameter and less than one-quarter of an ounce in weight. The largest gooseberries which have been produced in recent years average several times this size, some specimens two ounces or more in weight having been recorded. The English and European gooseberries are derived from a species native of North Europe, called Ribes Grossularia.

As the gooseberry is a native of Canada and is found growing wild almost or quite to the Arctic circle, its culture will eventually no doubt be extended very far north.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

Salmon Fishing.

Fishing for salmon is prohibited at the present time in nearly all the rivers of Alaska and altogether in the southeastern part of the territory. Meanwhile the fishery goes on, but it is marine fishery. The salmon are caught on their feeding grounds out at sea with purse seines, gill nets, floating traps and fish lines. Trolling for salmon is great sport and is particularly fine off the straits of San Juan de Fuca.

Our Wheat.

Canada's most important cereal crop is wheat. It covers 36 per cent. of the land in crops, and forms 25 per cent. of the value of all crops. Saskatchewan alone has more than half of the wheat acreage of the Dominion. Yield, 1919, 182,260,400 bushels; value, \$360,573,000.

**Miss Lily E. Bailey
VIOLINIST**

Diploma, Trinity College, London, Eng
Has vacancies for a few more pupils.
For further particulars Phone 157.

Lilycrop Bros.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

Waterdown Ontario

**FIRST CLASS
Shoe Repairing**

All work promptly attended to
Reasonable Charges

H. NICOL

Dundas Street Waterdown

Crate & Prince

Public Accountants

186 Bedford Road Toronto, Ont.

Audits Bookkeeping
Solicits Statements Reports Systems Income Tax

For Sale

No. 1 Hard Wood in stove or cordwood length
Fred Thomas, Phone 148

Notice

Will take in Plain Sewing at home. Mrs. Pearl Clark, Union street. Phone 113 ring 3.

For Sale

1 set Iron Harrows, good as new
1 Disc Harrows, 1 Springtooth Cultivator, and 1 Team Wagon.
Will sell cheap for quick sale.
Frank Johnston.

For Sale

Fresh Milk Cow. Apply to Wm. Buttenham, Phone 32-4, Waterdown.

For Sale

1 Ford Coupe in A-1 condition 1920 model.
1 Ford Touring Car, 1920, run about 500 miles.
1 Ford Sedan, 1920 in A-1 shape
1 Ford Roadster, 1918, in good repair.
A. E. Morden, Waterdown.

For Sale

1 Buck Range with reservoir, 4 Kitchen chairs and 1 Rug 15x15 at a sacrifice. Leaving town, must be sold at once. H. Weaver

For Sale

6 Pure bred White Rock Hens and 1 Rooster, laying strain
Gerald Mills, Carlisle, Phone 24-12

Found

A Gentleman's Gold Ring. Apply to Wm. A. Drummond.

For Sale

2 used Cutters, also 2 Heifers fresh would make nice family cows apply S. Frank Smith Phone 167

Exhibition Trains.

An exchange of exhibition trains for showing in one country the products of another is a recent trade-extension project that is attracting attention in Canada. The Canadian National Railways have arranged for the transportation of exhibits of French goods through Canada, and Canadian manufacturers will be able to secure a similar exhibition of their goods on a train that will be taken through the principal cities of France.

**TIME TABLE
Waterdown Bus Service**

Leave Waterdown	Leave Hamilton
6 a. m.	6.45 a. m.
1.30 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
5.15 p. m.	6.15 p. m.

Linkert's Bread

Fresh Every Day at
**Dougherty's
Meat Market**

Christmas Time

I can save you 30% on your Christmas Gifts in Jewellery and Watches. Prompt delivery.

Nelson Zimmerman
"The Fine Watch Specialist"
Opposite Post Office, Waterdown

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100 acre Farm, South-east half lot 11, con. 4, known as Higginson homestead. Frame dwelling, bank barn, large shed, fine clay loam soil. One mile west of Waterdown. For particulars apply to Jas. E. Eager, Waterdown.

For Sale

1 Range and 1 Feeder in good condition. A. J. Thomas, Phone 193, Waterdown.

For Sale

Good Dwelling with large garden. Main street Waterdown. Apply at Review Office.

For Sale

To be moved, 5 roomed frame house with summer kitchen. Possession Dec. 1st. Bargain for some person with vacant lot.
John J. Crusoe, Waterdown

For Sale

1 Happy Thought Range, and 1 Burrow, Stewart & Milne feeder No. 9. Apply to Isaac Baker.

For Sale

2 Building Lots, 65 ft. frontage on Mill and Victoria Sts. Opposite new school. Apply W. J. Spence

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On Mill street opposite Knox church. Best residential district. 1 1/2 stories, concrete, 8 rooms, electric light, cellar, good well and cistern, large lot with some fruit.
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50 acres choice land with good buildings, near Waterdown. apply to J. C. Langford, Phone 102 Waterdown.

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Automobile Skates and Shoes, size 5, good as new, cost \$14.75, will sell at a bargain. Also pair of Boys high boots, size 5, new soles and heels, cheap.
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Modern Seven Room Bungalow with bath, electric light and all modern conveniences. Apply to E. H. Slater, Waterdown.

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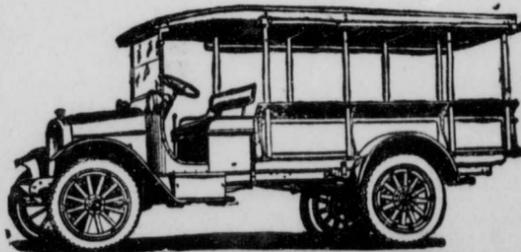
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Whenever conditions permit, the price will again be reduced, but never to such an extent as to lower the quality.

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Advice to Girls

By Miss Rosalind

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Miss Rosalind welcomes letters from young women asking for advice on any subject. All you have to do is to address your letter to

MISS ROSALIND,

34 King William St., Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Rosalind:

For several months I have been reading your advice to girls, and it certainly is wonderful, and I am sure it is a great benefit to girls, but dear Rosalind I think there are women who also need advice, especially in this town.

I have been reading your advice and carefully watching for your letters in hopes you can at least set my mind at rest.

There are women in this town who make it a habit to go from house to house and gossip. The things they say and make up are a disgrace to them. For months now anything that is seen, said or done I am the one they talk about. Now there are a number of these women I do not know, some I even don't know to see. They said so many things about one poor girl she simply had to leave school and go elsewhere.

They certainly never see me out only on Wednesday or Saturday nights. These nights are the ones the stores are open and are the only nights I am allowed out. So you see these women cannot say the truth when they make up such stories as they do. I some day will write "Advice to Women." I hope from some advice from you. Sincerely, MOUSIE.

P. S.—I noticed a girl's letter signed Violet. Please send me her address. I know what it is to be lonesome, and perhaps we can cheer one another up by our letter. Thanking you for all you will do for me. Dear Rosalind: Have I never said anything about

gossips? I must have at some time, for they are a class of people who are particularly obnoxious to everybody.

Of course, Mousie, there are gossips and gossips, originally the word had a good meaning, so that is why gossip is sometimes just friendly interest. The kind we do not tolerate is malicious meddling in other people's concerns. I wonder if I can really help you, Mousie dear. In the first place do not mistake friendly interest for the other kind; in the second place, if it is the other kind of gossip, try not to pay any attention to it, because it thrives on notice; in the third place, never, never, at any time or in any place, do or say anything that an unkind person could use against you. Be brave, generous, sweet and true to yourself and so shame all the meddlers in the world.

ROSALIND.

My Dear Miss Rosalind:

Your answers with advice to girls I must say are splendid. If you would comply with my request I would be very much pleased.

I am too attractive to the opposite sex. Can you give me the cause. I mean the reason a girl is too attractive. Sometimes my would-be suitors have some bitter disputes over me. It is not because I am more than particular with my toilet or anything but manners and grammar. I do not care for the boys any more than to be sociable with all and to have a good chum when I go out. I am sixteen years old. If you would supply me with some address of other disappointed or forsaken girls I believe I could cheer them up considerably. Yours in bewilderment.

CUTIE.

Dear Cutie:

I shall be grateful if you can give encouragement and help to some of my readers, I know they will appreciate it, and if they send me stamped, self-addressed envelopes, I shall enclose your name and send it on to them. My dear, the reason some people are more attractive than others is—personality. What it is, I know not, nor have I ever found any person who could explain. Sometimes it is brains, either times, sweetness of character, again, splen-

or worth, but always it is something to be thankful for because it gives a girl such a blessed privilege to be a help and inspiration to all those who come in contact with her. ROSALIND.

Dear Miss Rosalind:

I have been reading your column for some time and have had a lot of information from it and now I thought I would bother you with something that puzzles me:

I can't see why Violet hasn't got any friends. I am sure if she likes anybody and shows her affection towards them, she would surely have friends, but, however, I am sorry for her.

Well, Rosalind, I am going to ask my question now: One evening last week I saw a gentleman sitting across the room from me staring so hard—we were both at a little house gathering—he stared at me so much that I after a time changed my seat and after I was introduced to him he became rather familiar and asked me a number of questions which I called impudent and when the evening was over he asked if he could take me home. Now Rosalind, do you think I should have allowed him to take me home or not? And how will I act with him the next time I see him? he seemed very put out over it.

Well, Rosalind, I hope you will be able to give me some advice. I now remain with best wishes for the New Year to you and all who read your column.

HOPE.

Dear Hope:

It is always a girl's privilege to drop an acquaintance not pleasant. Your manner towards this person should be polite but extremely distant.

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

I have been reading your advice to young girls which I must say I am real interested in, I am a girl near twenty, I used to go with boys quite frequently, I got acquainted with a young fellow from a distance, about my own age, I went with him quite steady and we grew much attached to each other. We kept company regular, he was a very nice boy, his home was about 40 miles from where he was when I met him, so he returned back to his own home; he promised to write me, so just before he left I saw him and he wasn't the same at all, I could not understand why he treated me so indifferent, so I looked for word from him for some time, but no word came, so I went away on my holidays and after when I was away I would often think of this queer friend of mine, so I returned home, he had been gone about seven or eight months and no word of him or where he was. About the eighth month he returned unexpectedly and was as friendly as ever. You would never think of him returning so friendly after the way he had acted. He wanted to keep company with me again. He wrote to me and came to see me occasionally. Would you kindly give me your advice in my case, which will be greatly appreciated.

BLUE-EYED SUSAN.

Dear Susan:

Just be nice and friendly when you see this boy. Don't make any fuss

over him and do not make any reference to him not writing. Let things go along just as they are and act as if you quite understood his long silence. He will probably explain it soon if you leave him alone. ROSALIND.

Letters received from Irene, E. E. H., J. Z., Ambition, T.B., Annie, Lonesome Lad, Chicken, Tiny, Unhappy, Bunny, Peggy, Fan, Canadian Belle, May.

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches cold which racks his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Aunt June has been so terribly busy these last few days that she hasn't had a chance to write anything for you this week. She has dozens of letters in her desk, and she will get at them just as soon as she can. Don't stop writing to her, because she is glad to hear from you. Remember, her address is box 516, Station F., Toronto. She'll have an extra lot of letters and stories for you soon.

What Causes Your

Frequent Colds?

People catch cold either because of exposure, low vitality or neglect of the bowels.

Once become costive, allow the eliminating organs to grow sluggish, and cold will find the entire system.

But the worst cold is curable in one night.

Don't use a strong cathartic—it only makes matters worse.

Just take one or two Dr. Hamilton's Pills before retiring.

While you sleep, this wonderful medicine works through the system and completely carries away the cold.

By stimulating the bowels and kidneys, it ensures healthy elimination, wakes up the sluggish organs and gives nature a chance.

Next morning you wake up with a fresh brisk feeling. Color has improved, appetite is sharp, cold has disappeared.

Nothing simpler, nothing half so effective as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which not only destroy the cold but tone and regulate the whole system.

In rheumatism, gout and kindred ills, the action and effect of Dr. Hamilton's Pills is just the same as with the simple cold.

Prevent sickness by keeping Dr. Hamilton's Pills on hand, 25c per box or five boxes for \$1. at all dealers, and refuse a substitute.

Distrust and knowledge of his own profession, caused an Australian lawyer to include a clause in his will, stating that if any of his beneficiaries, for any reason whatsoever, contested his will, that person's share was to be paid to a certain charity, and no lawyers were to make any money out of his will.

Minard's Liniment For Colds, Etc.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh.

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Auto Tractor Mechanics, Vulcanizing, \$8 to \$12 per day. Men wanted to fill present demand for automobile mechanics, driving, tractor operation, tire vulcanizing, oxy-acetylene welding, storage battery electrical work. Practical training. Only a few weeks required. Day and night classes. Write free catalogue. Big wages. Steady employment. Hemphill's Auto and Gas Tractor Schools, 163 King Street West, Toronto.

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TORONTO AUTOMOBILE WRECKING Company, 179 Queen street west, Toronto, will supply used parts for any make of car at reasonable prices. Also engines of every make. Telephone Adelaide 4159. 7

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MONEY TO LOAN

Loans made on farms, first, second mortgages. Mortgages purchased. REYNOLDS, 77 Victoria St., Toronto. 52

Glareless automobile headlights invented by an Illinois man project their rays through cannon shaped sleeves between the front wheels and tender aprons of cars.

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Three hundred dollars a year loss from manure waste, is a conservative estimate for the average farm that has never provided a proper Manure Pit. To avoid this loss—to conserve the manure, store this valuable fertilizer in Concrete.

Full directions for building a Pit such as that pictured above, are given in our free book. Such a Pit will pay for itself in fertilizer saved, in one season.

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is used in millions of teapots daily.
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Lesson V. January 30.
JESUS GREETED AS KING.

Lesson—Matt. 21: 1-46. Printed Text—Matt. 21: 1-16.

Golden Text.—"Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord" (Matt. 21: 9).

Historical Setting.
Time.—A. D. 30. Place—Jerusalem.

The Lesson Text.

1 And when they drew nigh unto Jerusalem, and came unto Bethphage, unto the mount of Olives, then Jesus sent two disciples.

2 saying unto them, Go into the village that is over against you, and straightway ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her: loose them, and bring them unto me.

3 And if any one say aught unto you, ye shall say, The Lord hath need of them; and straightway he will send them.

4 Now this is come to pass, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken through the prophet, saying,

5 Tell ye the daughter of Zion, Behold, thy King cometh unto thee.

6 Meek, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass.

7 And the disciples went, and did even as Jesus appointed them.

8 And brought the ass, and the colt, and put on them their garments; and he sat thereon.

9 And the most part of the multitude spread their garments in the way; and others cut branches from the trees, and spread them in the way.

10 And the multitudes that went before him, and that followed, cried saying, Hosanna to the son of David. Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest.

11 And when he was come into Jerusalem all the city was stirred, saying, Who is this?

12 And the multitudes said, This is the prophet, Jesus, from Nazareth of Galilee.

13 And Jesus entered into the temple of God, and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the seats of them that sold the doves;

14 and he saith unto them, It is written, My house shall be called a house of prayer; but ye make it a den of robbers.

15 And the blind and the lame came to him in the temple; and he healed them.

16 But when the chief priests and the scribes saw the wonderful things that he did, and the children that were crying in the temple and saying, Hosanna to the son of David; they were moved with indignation.

17 And said unto him, Hearest thou what these are saying? And Jesus saith unto them, Yea; did ye never read, Out of mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?

Comments.

Verse 1. Our Lord had arrived in Bethphage on Friday evening, and at the close of the Sabbath (Saturday) He was anointed by Mary. On Sunday morning He left Bethphage for Jerusalem. Bethphage is a village between these two cities. The two disciples were James and John.

Verse 2. Jesus' purpose was utterly democratic. While being the spiritual leader. He is sympathetically one with all men.

Verse 3. Christ anticipated that

the owner of the animal might ask for explanations. Probably the owner was a disciple.

Verse 4. This was not done for the purpose of fulfilling prophecy, but when done it did fulfill prophecy.

Verse 5. The quotation is from Zech. 9: 9. The Jews regarded the passage as pointing to the Messiah (John 12: 14-16).

Verse 6. The details of the finding of the colt are given by Mark (Mark 11: 1-9).

Verse 7. Splendid and gorgeous trappings were thrown upon animals ridden by Eastern monarchs. The colt here mentioned was covered with the garments of the plain people.

Verse 8. Probably some in the multitude did not take part.

Verse 9. The word "Hosanna" had come to be the formal expression of congratulation.

Verse 10. Personally Jesus was known in the city. The question, "Who is this?" came probably from the cynical Pharisees.

Verse 11. Of this much they were all sure. Only Jesus' intimate disciples knew His character.

Verse 12, 13. On Sunday Jesus entered the temple and saw the abuses there. In the evening He returned to Bethphage. On Monday He entered the temple and cleared it.

Verse 14. The scribes rejected Jesus' divine authority without inquiry. He was not like their notion of the Messiah. He had looked to popular recognition without appealing to the Sanhedrin.

Verse 15. The approval of an innocent child "is the perfection of praise."

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Just Breathe "Catarrhazone," Its Balsamic Vapor Does the Rest

It's a tiny germ that sets up the irritation that makes colds so disagreeable. Colds die quickly if Catarrhazone is used, simply because the vapor of Catarrhazone instantly destroys the germ that keeps the cold alive.

Every breath you draw through the inhaler fills the whole breathing apparatus with pure piney essence that stops colds at their very beginning. You experience a pleasant sensation of relief at once. Soreness, nose and throat, the head is cleared, and every trace of cold or catarrh is cured. Catarrhazone is so sure, so pleasant, such a safe, remedy for winter ills that you can't afford to do without it. Get the dollar outfit. It lasts two months and is guaranteed to cure; small size 50c; trial size 25c, all dealers or The Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Cards in the Olden Days.

The suits of the earliest German cards were designated by hearts, bells, leaves and acorns. Italian cards had swords, batons, cups and money. The court card at first were the king, chevalier and knave, the queen being first substituted for the chevalier by the Italians. The English cards in the seventeenth century were embellished with heraldic designs, the king of clubs bearing the coat-of-arms of the pope of Rome, and those of hearts, diamonds and spades being adorned respectively with the armorial device of the kings of England, Spain and France. The clubs of modern cards derived its form from the trefoil, a French design.

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ALL KINDS OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN BOOK WHICH CAN BE SECURED FREE.

Every farmer in Canada, and, for that matter everyone who is at all interested in concrete work, should have a copy of the book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This is one of the most complete and interesting books on concrete work that has come to our attention. It is extensively illustrated with photographs of work done with concrete, and by the farmer especially should be treated almost like a text-book and referred to often. It is surprising what can be done with concrete. The cost of building culverts, manure pits, barn foundations, feeding floors, root cellars etc can be saved in one year. And any farmer, with the aid of a neighbor or a hired man, can mix and handle the concrete himself. Anyone who is contemplating any improvements to his farm should have this book, and those who do not intend immediately to do anything along that line will find mighty interesting reading in the book.

In another column appears an advertisement inserted by the Canada Cement Company, which will gladly send the book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," to anyone interested, without charge. By sending your name and address to the Canada Cement company, 1000 Herald Building, Montreal, you will receive one of these books by return mail.

Uncle Johns' Job

BILLY SMITH SAYS HE STAYS SINGLE BECAUSE A WIFE COSTS TOO MUCH. HE FORGETS HOW LONG THEY LAST.



HOW TO BE HEALTHY DURING THE WINTER

MANY TROUBLES MAY BE AVOIDED IF THE BLOOD IS KEPT PURE.

Do not let your blood get thin this winter. For people who have a tendency towards anaemia, or bloodlessness, winter is a trying season. Lack of exercise, lack of fresh air, and a more restricted diet are among the things that combine to lower the tone of the body and weaken the blood.

As soon as you notice the tired feeling, lack of appetite and shortness of breath that are warning symptoms of thin blood, take a short course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Do not wait until the color has entirely left your cheeks, until your lips are white and your eyes are dull. It is so much easier to correct thinning of the blood in the earlier stages than later. This is well illustrated in the case of Mr. B. M. Day, Newcastle Bridge, N. B., who says: "From my own experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking several boxes I felt like a new man."

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

One of the most effective vermifuges on the market is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infant system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

Minard's Liniment For Diphtheria.

In Australia the invention is claimed of a chemical solution for treating apples and some other fruits which enables them to be kept for long periods without refrigeration.

Protect the child from the ravages of worm by using Mother Graves' Worm Expeller. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

UNION BANK MAKES SOLID PROGRESS

FIFTY-SIXTH STATEMENT REVEALS VERY STRONG CASH POSITION BUILT UP DURING PAST YEAR—TOTAL ASSETS INCREASED \$60,000,000 SINCE 1916—SAVINGS DEPOSITS AGAIN SHOW MARKED INCREASE—QUICK ASSETS TO LIABILITIES INCREASED FROM 47.23 PER CENT. TO 54.35 PER CENT. THERE ARE NOW 393 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

There is no better proof of the confidence of the people in a banking institution than to see the savings deposits in that institution grow from year to year. The 56th Annual Report of the Union Bank of Canada, covering the year ended November 30, 1920 shows a very satisfactory increase in Savings Deposits, despite the many demands and calls that have been upon the people's savings during the past year. Savings Deposits now stand at \$85,610,464 as compared with \$84,376,709 in 1919 and \$60,144,940 in 1916.

The Reserve Fund has been increased by \$400,000, and now totals \$6,000,000. The total assets of the bank now amount to \$169,205,445, these figures representing an increase of \$9,000,000 since 1916.

The difficult period of deflation through which the country has been passing has presented many difficult problems to our banking institutions, but it is gratifying to note that the Union Bank is now in a stronger liquid position than it has been at any time in its history. The 1920 balance sheet indicates that the policy of the officials of the bank has been to build up a strong cash position, and in this they have been successful. Liquid and cash assets on November 30, 1920 totalled \$82,203,563 being equal to 54.35 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public as compared with the ratio of 47.23 per cent. in 1919.

Two new headings appear in the statement this year which were included in 1919 under "Current Loans in Canada." One of these "Demand Loans in Canada secured by Grain" amounting to \$10,732,755.47 shows plainly that the bank has been rendering valuable services in assisting the marketing of the grain crop. The other new heading is "Loans to



MR. SHAW,

The General Manager of the Union Bank of Canada, whose fifty-sixth annual statement shows very strong position

Governments and Municipalities" and amounts to \$7,648,176.39. These items when totalled with "Current Loans and Discounts in Canada," show \$88,230,716.79 or 1.95 per cent. increase over 1919.

The Union Bank now has 389 branches which cover the entire Dominion and is thus in a position to give banking service second to none. In addition to its branches in Canada, the Bank operates its own offices in London, England and New York.

PRICES OF FARM ENGINES SMASHED

GILSON'S ARE FIRST FIRM TO COME DOWN TO PRE-WAR PRICES.

Now that there is a downward drop in prices of nearly all commodities it is interesting to learn that the farmers are among the first to benefit, and that the break in prices is in a commodity that should be on every farm. One of the essentials for good farming is a gasoline or kerosene engine. Every farmer either has one or wishes he has, and is arranging to get one as soon as possible, or when he has the money.

The Gilson manufacturing company of Guelph, which makes the engine that has the largest sales record in the British Empire and therefore must give satisfaction to the thousands of farmers who use it, has smashed engine prices. It is the first engine company to drop to pre-war prices. This is a step in the right direction and one that should appeal to farmers and others who are anticipating the purchase of a gasoline or kerosene engine.

This company has kept up its high standard of manufacture for performance, economy and dependability. It gives free demonstrations of its engines to anyone who is interested and always is glad to send any information necessary to farmers and others. As it is important that anyone contemplating the purchase of an engine secure his information at once, it would be a good idea to write now to

the Gilson Manufacturing Co., 5716 York Street, Guelph, and ask them to send you information about their engines. It will give you a line on your requirements and place you under no obligation to purchase.

BUILDING FEED.

Farmers have for years wrestled with the solved more or less satisfactorily the various feed problems presented by their occupation. They have had to deal with the question of the balanced ration in hog feed, dairy-cow feed, horse feed, chicken feed and even plant food.

And now appears on the farmer's horizon, a scientist who tells him that even his buildings must be nourished; that a house, barn, or outbuilding that is kept painted with good paint will last over a hundred years; whereas, an unpainted one will fall to pieces in ten years; that a neglected building dies just as surely as a horse or cow that has nothing to eat.

The argument is logical from a scientific standpoint, and it behooves farmers to attend to the proper nourishment of their buildings.

Minard's Liniment For Garget in Cows

An English clock is run without attention for about 1,000 hours with a single cell dry battery.



ONE GALLON OF ZENOLEUM

Makes 100 Gallons of Disinfectant

Zenoleum is not only the best disinfectant dip made—it is also the most economical.

For disinfecting your stables, hen houses or hog pens, one part Zenoleum to 100 parts water is the proper dilution. This Guaranty goes with every ounce of Zenoleum—"If Zenoleum is not all you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No letters. No talk. Just money back." This guaranty is your protection.

Experts at the O. A. C. Guelph, and at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa use and endorse Zenoleum; leading livestock and poultry raisers all over Canada endorse it; farmers in every country use it. It is the best disinfectant you can buy.

For sale by all druggists, flour and feed merchants and by hardware dealers everywhere—or write direct.

ZENOLEUM PRODUCTS CO.
HAMILTON, ONT.

A Few Good Bargains In Phonographs

Edison Phonograph, oak case
and 50 records

\$50

Edison Phonograph and 50 records

\$30

Cecilean Concertphone with e-
lectric stop, walnut case. This is
a lovely instrument.

200 Edison Ambrola Records at 50c each

Should you be considering the purchase of a Piano or
Victrola, or any other musical instrument, give me a call.

F. WATERS

Agent for Victor Victrolas and Cecilean Pianos

Phone 30-4

Waterdown

AN HISTORIC PAGEANT.

250th Anniversary of Hudson Bay
Company Marked.

With Indian fur brigades and York
boats laden with peltries on Red
river, council fires burning at Lower
Fort Garry, and the smoke of the
peace pipe scenting the air, the ro-
mance of wilderness days will live
again at the celebration of the 250th
anniversary of the Hudson Bay Com-
pany, which will be inaugurated in
Winnipeg May 3.

Sir Robert Kindersley, G.B.E., lat-
est of the distinguished line of Hud-
son Bay Company governors that be-
gan with Prince Rupert, valiant
champion of the house of Stuart in
the Cromwellian wars, will come
from England and take part in the
river pageant and in the subsequent
street pageants which will be held
successively in Edmonton, Calgary,
Vancouver and Victoria.

The Red river pageant, which pro-
mises to be one of the most interest-
ing historical spectacles ever staged in
Canada, will start from the site of
old Fort Garry, early capital of the
company's once vast empire and
about which Winnipeg grew, and pass
down stream eighteen miles to Lower
Fort Garry. Tricked out in bravery
of paint, feathers and beaded buck-
skin, Indians from a dozen tribes will
man York boats and canoes in fur
brigade formation. To do honor to
the company to which their ancestors
paid loyal allegiance, Crees will come
from the shores of Hudson Bay;
Swampy Crees from James Bay, Ojib-
ways from the Lake Superior fur
country, plain Crees from Northern
Saskatchewan, Blackfeet, Piegiens
and Assiniboines from the prairies
and the Rocky Mountains, and tribes-
men from the Athabasca and British
Columbia.

A flotilla of freight boats piled
high with bales of furs will trail in
the wake of the York boats in charge
of factors and trappers in pioneer
costumes. As it glides in long pro-
cession through a countryside famous
in Hudson Bay traditions, past the
site of old Fort Douglas, the scenes
of Lord Selkirk's Red River settle-
ments and the battlefield of Seven
Oaks where Governor Semple and
twenty men fell in conflict with their
rivals of the Northwest Company,
the pageant will seem to sail out of
the past of 250 years ago.

When it reaches Lower Fort Garry,
whose stone buildings and battle-
mented stone walls still preserve the
picturesqueness of early days, two
ancient brass cannons at the gate will
boom a salute from their rusty
throats. Within the walls of the old
stronghold where the first treaty was
signed between Canada and the west-
ern Indians in 1871, Governor Kin-
dersley will seal anew the ancient
friendship between the Redmen and
the company by smoking the calumet
of peace. The pipe, specially designed
for the occasion, will bear carved
upon its stem the totems of all the
tribes and will be presented to the
governor as a souvenir. Sir Robert
will confer upon each of the braves a
medal struck in honor of the anni-
versary, and at a council at which
the Indians will squat upon the
ground in a wide semi-circle, will re-
ply to orations by the sachems and
chieftains. After the speeches, the
Indians will present a wampum belt
to the governor in ratification of
their pledges of fealty, and will par-
take of an old-fashioned feast.

2,500 Guineas for Bull Calf.

A 12-days-old bull calf, Haydon's
Dutch King, from the famous Eng-
lish Friesland herd of Mrs. Putnam,
has been sold for the record price of
2,500 guineas to Mrs. Brown, of St.
Albans.

Lived on a "Pharm."

"I want some intelligent men as
hospital orderlies," announced Lieut.
Worley. "Any pharmacists in the
company?" A flaxen-haired individ-
ual shuffled forward. "Ye gods,"
said the lieutenant, "are you a phar-
macist?" "Shure ay bane phar-
mersis," was the indignant reply.
"Vy ay bane work on pharm all mae
life."

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Get our prices on the above work
Repairing neatly and promptly done

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Waterdown

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White Flannelette, regular 45c for	29c
Colored Flannelette, regular 35c for	27c
Colored Flannelette, regular 27c for	19c
Towelling, regular 50c for	38c
Towelling, regular 45c for	35c
Ladies All Wool \$9 Sweater Coats	\$6.25
Boy's Sweater Coats, reg. \$3.50	\$2.75

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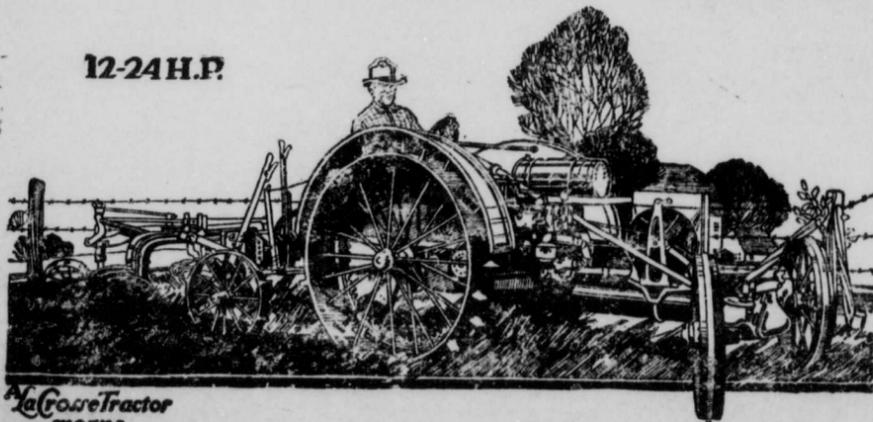
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Hamilton. We have only one more to offer at the same price, which means a saving of about 10%
over present prices. Our line of Mitts for men and boys are extra good value. See our Cream Separators
at \$75 each, today's price \$100. Our Sulky Plows at \$75 are unsurpassed for value and satisfaction.

CHAS. RICHARDS,

THE FARM SUPPLY HOUSE
30 Market Street

Hamilton, Ont.

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A good assortment of Brooms ranging in
price from 75c to \$1.25

Radiator Anti-Freeze

On Hand

Will stand 20 below zero test

\$2.25 a gallon

Automobile Accessories and Repairs
A few good Auto Rugs at right prices

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We sell Imperial Gasoline. Pure Gas
will not freeze

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Phone 175

Waterdown



Prevent Falling Hair With Cuticura Shampoos
The first thing to do in restoring dry, thin and falling hair is to get rid of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp, especially spots of dandruff and itching. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

Facts About Canada

Early in April, 1786, the Rev. James McGregor, was set aside in Scotland by the Synod with which he was identified for work among the settlers in the far off Province of Nova Scotia. He sailed for his new field of labor in June and reached Halifax on the 11th of July, after almost a month on the ocean. He was born in Scotland in 1769 and had been educated at Edinburgh where he covered himself with honors in his scholastic course.

The week of his arrival he pushed on to Truro riding the entire distance on horseback over a trail that was almost impassable. On the 21st he continued his search for the settlers over the sparsely settled country and on the following day he reached a clearing where he gathered a congregation in a barn and preached his first sermon.

At the time of his arrival Nova Scotia and Cape Breton had not been visited by a minister of any denomination nor was there a Presbyterian minister in either Prince Edward Island or New Brunswick. The regions received visits from Dr. McGregor during every summer and winter for over 40 years, and the solitary dwellers in the woods lavished upon him a most profound affection. In this way he travelled all over the Maritime provinces and ministers to the settlers without denominational distinctions. Of him one wrote: "He never seemed to notice fatigue or hardship and appeared to regard toil as a positive pleasure." His death took place on the 3rd of March, 1830, and his funeral was attended by 2,000 people—an immense crowd in the days when settlers were fewer and the methods of travel were so difficult. A monument was erected in honor of his 41 years of strenuous toil in the Maritime district of Canada.

During last year the number of sea-going vessels that entered and cleared at Canadian ports was 32,346. This did not include coasting vessels.

Of these vessels that entered and cleared last year at Canadian ports 6,099 were British, 11,115 Canadian, and 15,132 foreign. The men employed on these vessels numbered 784,038.

The tonnage of the sea-going vessels that entered and cleared at Halifax last year was 10,554,699 tons, Halifax leading all other Canadian ports.

The war tax stamps, special delivery stamps, ordinary postage stamps and post cards issued in Canada last year numbered 926,964,039, having a value of \$24,561,872.

During last year there were issued in Canada 9,100,707 money orders, calling for the payment of \$142,376,809. The money orders paid in Canada had a value of \$137,219,233.

The coal produced in Canada last year amounted to 13,586,100 tons, having a value of \$4,051,720. Nova Scotia produced nearly one-half of the coal output, namely, 5,702,316 tons.

According to statistics compiled in 1917, there were then 34,392 industrial establishments or manufacturing plants in Canada, and the capital invested in them amounted to \$2,786,649,727. The employees on wages numbered 601,306.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

THE MAELSTROM

By FRANK FROEST.
Late Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard.

He gave a number into the telephone and hours seemed to elapse before he got Menzies. In quick rush of words he made himself known to the detective and recited the happenings of the evening. He was not to know that barely a dozen disconnected words had reached the detective. His strength was waning and he wanted Menzies to know everything before he gave way. As he finished the receiver dropped listlessly from his hand, and for the first time in his life Jimmie Hallett fainted.

At the other end of the wire Weir Menzies was left with one of those harassing little problems that he hated. It was an irregular hour—an hour when he had reckoned on being safely on his way home. For all the insistence of the voice at the telephone it might be quite a trivial affair. Menzies did not like losing sleep for trifles. People in trouble are apt to take distorted views of the importance of their difficulties. That is why private inquiry agencies flourish.

Menzies had once been asked to investigate a highly important West End robbery at the house of a duke. The duchess herself had demanded the services of "the ablest and most experienced detective possible," and had refused to give details to any one else. Menzies went to discover that a pet Pomeranian had strayed. "Madam," he had remarked after a frigid five minutes, "at one period I should have been delighted to try to find your dog. I was then paid for such matters. I am now paid for other things. There are many men as competent as I for the investigation to which you attach such importance. I regret that it would be a breach of duty for me to undertake it. I am merely a detective, but the salary I am paid for the use of my time would be out of proportion to the result, even if successful. I must refer your grace to the local police-station. Good evening."

Since then he had been very cautious of ambiguous messages. He thought of his well-aired bed and sighed. Half was tempted to turn over the affair to the local division of police to deal with the case or leave it to the night staff of the criminal investigation department. The fact that he had been appealed to by name ultimately swayed him. In two minutes he had set in motion the machinery which would reveal the point from which the voice originated. It needed no complex reasoning, no swift flash of inspiration. He broke up a game of dominoes—your own police per se such one to extract from the Kensington director a list of thoroughfares ending in "gardens," and the names of persons who resided at the respective thirty-fours, and the other with a telephone directory to eliminate all those not on the telephone.

"And get a move on," he added. "I don't want to hang about all night. Ask Riddle to come up and phone 'em through the local people as you check 'em off. Tell 'em they'll oblige me by sending out as many spare men as they've got to ask at each address if any one rang me up."

He adjusted his coat with precision, lit a cigar, and sauntered over to the underground station opposite. Barring accidents, the address would be ready for him by the time he reached Kensington.

His anticipation was not disappointed. One of the advantages which the criminal investigation department has over the individual amateur detective, beloved by Mageronteln Road, is the co-operation at need of a practically unlimited number of trained men.

True, the detective staff at Kensington had long since gone home, since there was no extraordinary business to detain them, but in this case a dozen ordinary constables served as well. Nine of them had returned when Menzies walked in. There was only one who interested him. He had reported that he could get no reply from Linstone Terrace Gardens.

"Did you find who lives there?" questioned the chief inspector. The reply was prompt. "Yes, sir, Old gentleman named Greya-Stratton. He lives alone. Had two servants until last week, when he sacked 'em both because he said they had been bribed to poison him."

"Ah!" Menzies nodded approval. "You're got your wits about you, my lad. Where did you get all this from?" The constable flushed with pleasure. He was young enough in the force to appreciate a compliment from the veteran detective. "The servant next door, sir," he answered. "That will do. Thank you." Menzies rubbed his hand with satisfaction as he turned on the uniformed inspector by his side.

"It begins to sound like a case," he muttered. All his petulance had gone. When he came to the point, the man was an enthusiast in his profession. "I'll get you to come along with me, Inspector. It sounds uncommonly like a case."

CHAPTER III

The First Step.

The eminent Tooting churchwarden, perched on the stalwart shoulders of his uniformed colleague, wriggled his way on to the roof of the porch with an agility that was justifiable neither to his years nor his weight. He was taking a certain amount of risk if there were so serious emergency within the place, for even a chief detective inspector may not break into a house without justification.

He worked for a while with a big clasp knife on the little landing window with a skill that would have done credit to many of the professional practitioners who had passed through his hands, and at last threw up the sash and squeezed himself inside.

"Wonder if I'm making a damned fool of myself after all!" he muttered, with some misgiving as he struck a match and softly picked his way along the corridor. He was peculiarly sensitive to ridicule, and he knew the chaff that would descend on his head if it leaked out that he had elaborately picked out and broken into a house, empty for quite a plausible reason.

There would be no way of keeping the matter dark, for every incident of the night would have to be embodied in reports. Every detective in London is bound to keep an official diary of his work, however free a hand he is given in his methods.

He burned only one match to enable him to get his bearings. Noiselessly he descended the stairs into the hall, and his

quick eye observed a splash of light across the floor. It came from under a doorway. He turned the handle and pushed. The door resisted. "Locked," he murmured, and knocked thunderously. "Hello in there—Any one about?"

Only the muffled reverboration of his own voice came back to him. Frowning, he strode to the doorway, slipped back the Yale lock and admitted the uniformed man.

"If I had nerves, Mr. Hawksley, this place would give me the jumps," he observed. "There's something wrong here and I guess it's in that room. See, there's a light on."

"That's queer," commented the other. "It could only just have been switched on. I didn't notice it outside."

"Shutters," said Menzies. "Shutters and drawn curtains. Come on, I'm going to see what's behind that door."

There was no finesse about forcible entry this time. Half a dozen well directed kicks shattered the hump of the lock and sent the door flying open. Menzies and his companion moved inside.

For the moment the blaze of the electric light dazzled them. Menzies shaded his eyes with his hand. Then his glance fell from the overturned telephone down to the prostrate figure of Jimmie Hallett. He was across the room in an instant, and made swift examination of the prostrate man.

"Knocked clean out of time!" he diagnosed. "Help me get him on the couch. Hello, there's another of 'em." He had observed the body on the hearth rug.

He bent over the murdered man in close scrutiny, but without touching the corpse. His lips pursed into a whistle as he marked the bullet wound that showed among the gray locks at the back of the head. He was startled, but scarcely shocked.

He straightened himself up. "This looks a queer business altogether, Hawksley. You'd better get back to the station. Send up the divisional surgeon and phone through to the Yard. They'd better let Sir Hilary Thornton and Mr. Foyle know. I shall need Congreve and a couple of men, and you'd better send for Carlsson and many of his staff as can be reached quickly. They'll know the district."

The faculty of quick organization is one of the prime qualities of a chief of detectives, and Menzies was at no loss. The first steps in the investigation of most great mysteries are automatic—the determination of the facts.

It is a kind of circle from facts to possibilities, from possibilities to probabilities, and from probabilities to irresistible inferences. But the original facts must be settled first, and for any person to fix them single-handed is an impossibility.

There are certain aspects that must be settled by specialists; there may be a thousand and one inquiries to make in rapid succession. Menzies had no idea of playing a lone hand.

For a couple of hours a steady stream of officials and others descended on the house, and Linstone Terrace Gardens became the centre of such police activity as it had never dreamed of in its respectability and retirement.

Men worked from house to house interviewing servants, masters, mistresses gloaming such facts as could be obtained of the lonely, eccentric old man, his habits, his visitors, friends and relations.

Inside the house the divisional surgeon had attended to Hallett ("No serious injury; may come round any moment") and waited till flashlight photographs of the room had been taken from various angles ere examining the dead man.

(To be continued.)

WOLFE LETTERS TO DEAR FOR CANADA

£60,000 FOR MISSIVES WRITTEN TO GENERAL MONCKTON CONSIDERED EXORBITANT.

Canada will not be a competitor for the letters of General Wolfe to be offered for sale in London in February. These letters and documents are in the possession of a Mr. Monckton, a descendant of General Monckton, one of Wolfe's brigadiers at the taking of Quebec. The owner of these historical documents is also the owner of a number of well-known London restaurants and tea rooms.

Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, some time ago examined the Wolfe letters and sought to obtain them for Canada, but the price asked was so exorbitant that negotiations ceased. Mr. Monckton wants £60,000 for the letters written to his distinguished ancestor by General Wolfe. Some of the documents were of purely American interest and a number of Americans were associated with Mr. Doughty in the attempt to secure the collection, agreeing that the cost should be divided and the documents allocated to the country in which they were of the greater interest. These associates refused to consider the exorbitant value placed on the collections. One of the most interesting documents, which refers to the conduct of affairs in Quebec, if Wolfe's army was successful, is not an original, but only a copy of the original now in the Dominion archives. As the documents will be offered subject to reserve bids, and the price placed upon them is so great, Canada will not be represented at the same.

In Germany, the University of Berlin has 16,000 students.

YOUNG WOMEN AVOID PAIN

This One Tells How She Was Benefited by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Regina, Sask.—"For two years I suffered from periodic pains and nausea, so I was unable to get around. My mother had me take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am much better and able to go about all the time, which I could not do before. I recommend Vegetable Compound to my friends if I know they suffer the same way, and you may publish my letter if it will help any one, as I hope it will."—Miss Z. G. BLACKWELL, 2773 Osler Place, Regina, Sask.

If every girl who suffers as Miss Blackwell did, or from irregularities, painful periods, backache, sideache, dragging down pains, inflammation or ulceration would only give this famous root and herb remedy a trial they would soon find relief from such suffering.

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who will continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine in the world. For special advice women are asked to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of forty years experience is at your service.

W. E. Kelly, K.C., of the firm of Kelly and Porter, Simcoe, is mentioned as a possible successor to the late T. R. Slight as Crown Attorney of Norfolk County.

Lumberman's Friend
The Original and Only Genuine.



YARMOUTH, N. S.

SOMETHING SIMILAR.

"Are scientists still trying to learn the monkey language?" asked Mr. Gilpin.

"I don't know," said Dr. Dubwaite, "but if they want to hear a pretty fair substitute they ought to listen to my youngest daughter talking to one of her 'rah-rah' friends over the telephone."

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE treatment, with full instructions, if your children trouble you in this way, send me money, but write me today. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Write for free trial treatment.

Mrs. M. Summers
BOX 8. WINDSOR, Ontario

JUDICIAL COURTESY.

First Autolist—I thought you said if I were sociable with the judge I could get off?
Second Autolist—Were you? I said "Good morning, Judge, how are you to-day?" and he replied, "Fine—twenty-five dollars."

WOOD'S PHOSPHORINE

The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Weakness, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$2 per box, 3 for \$5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pack, on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT.

THE HARDEST PART.

Judge—Did your wife hit you with a piece of brick-a-brac?
Mulligan—Divil a brack about it, yet honor, just a brick.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, 61¢; No. 2, 53¢; No. 3, 45¢ per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly W. & A. Cook)

CARRIES 4 TON OF BONE.

The record yield of bone taken from one whale was 8,115 pounds. This occurred in 1863.

MURINE

Whiskers, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; 2 Drops After the Movie, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



Old Age Deferred

By DR. LEE H. SMITH.

Business men who must speed up the works and make business boom during these days—after the war—must recognize the necessity of keeping fit. When mind is befogged, when you have dull headaches or feel logy, when not "up to snuff," keep the bowels free with a mild laxative. In the morning take a tepid sponge bath (cold water may be used if it does not chill), follow with a brisk rub down; a sufficient "setting up" exercise in good air until you are in a warm glow. Have you tried it lately?

Don't let the poisons accumulate in the intestines either, but try a dose of castor oil the first thing on arising, or a pleasant laxative occasionally, such as one made up of May-apple, aloin and jalap, rolled into a tiny sugar-coated pill, and sold in every drug store as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Then a cup of hot water before breakfast, and you'll feel better than a king! If you continue in life thus, you can pass a Life Insurance examination at sixty.

If you wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if you want to increase your chances for a long life, you should drink plenty of soft (rain) or distilled water daily between meals. Then procure at the drug store Dr. Pierce's Anuric (anti-uric-acid). This "Anuric" drives the uric acid out and relieves backache and rheumatism, as well as kidney trouble. Anuric dissolves uric acid. Try it now!

Headquarters For Confectionery

Neilson's Chocolates

in

BULK - BARS - BOXES

Cream Toffee Licorice, all sorts
Pontefact Cakes
Pastilles and Jujubes
Black Currants
Assorted Gums Horehound Twist
Pure Licorice Sticks

MacLean's Canada's National Magazine on sale for January 20c

Appleton's Road Guide, (new edition) 50c

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Will stand Government Test

ON SALE AT

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General Repair Work
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Prompt Service

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Painting and Paper Hanging

Dealer in

**Wall Paper, Varnishes
and Shellac**

Phone 198

WATERDOWN,

ONTARIO

AUTHORS HANDICAPPED.

Writers In This Country Have Cause
for Complaint.

At the present time Canadian authors are under a distinct handicap as compared with the authors of other nations. It is a well-known fact that to-day moving pictures and phonographs bring the writer's thought to millions who formerly depended on the printed page, yet the Copyright Act of Canada gives no protection against the reproduction of an author's work by means of moving pictures, phonograph records, or music rolls. No matter how popular a song by a Canadian may be, it can be reproduced on phonograph records, without the payment of any royalty to the author, and no Canadian author can prevent the moving picture companies from reproducing his ideas on film without any payment of royalty.

To remedy this state of affairs, the Authors' and Composers' Association of Canada, whose headquarters are in Toronto, have submitted a memorandum to the Canadian Government asking them to adopt the British Copyright Act of 1911, the provisions of which include, among other things, the payment to the owner of the copyright of 5 per cent. of the retail price of each record or roll sold. The memorandum says:

"The United States publishers are now refusing to consider a song by a Canadian writer on account of the fact that they cannot collect any mechanical royalties under their copyright act, because Canada has no such provision in her act.

"Lieut. Gitz Rice (now said to be the most popular song writer on the continent) is a Canadian and a member of the Authors' and Composers' Association. Mr. Robert Service is also a Canadian whose lyrics are being set to music, and he, too, is being very greatly handicapped by our present Copyright Act. Mr. A. E. McNutt, of St. John, N.B., who wrote 'We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall,' is a Canadian. Mr. Morris Manley, of Toronto, wrote 'Good Luck to the Boys of the Allies,' etc. Mr. Gordon V. Thompson, of Toronto, wrote 'When Your Boy Comes Back to You,' 'When You Wind Up the Watch on the Rhine,' and over a dozen other patriotic songs. Miss Irene Humble wrote 'We're From Canada.' Miss Muriel Bruce wrote 'Knitting.' Mr. Will J. White wrote 'Home Again.' All these songs have been reproduced by phonographs and player-roll companies in Canada and the United States without the payment of royalties."

Surely the authors only have to state their case to get this injustice removed. Canadian authors have enough to contend with without being subjected to such a heavy handicap as is now imposed through the fact that our present Copyright Act is out of date.

Trees on the Prairie.

The Canadian Forestry Association sent to the Prairie Provinces during the summer of 1920 a tree-planting car in charge of an expert. The object was to enlist and direct the enthusiasm of the prairie people for tree-planting—a movement that has attained much importance in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The experiment has been an unqualified success, for the help given to farmers and town residents in their tree problems will show splendid results in a few years—when the trees now set out grow to normal size. The prairie need no longer be treeless, even in the dry belts, and no home need be without a protecting fringe. Near Lethbridge, one farmer has succeeded, in the driest years, in growing trees to fourteen feet. In another part of Alberta, an Englishman has succeeded in growing a wind-break of trees around his entire farm, and has a rich border of English perennials all along the side of the drive to his house. He does not suffer from drifting soil, as do his neighbors, and he has grown strawberries and other tender fruits under the protection of the trees. This widespread tree-planting movement is one of the solid constructive features of Western life, and can be made a great economic and social asset. We in the East often regard trees as a sort of nuisance, but in the irrigation districts, and on the monotonously unbroken levels of Western Saskatchewan, they are prizes to be cared for as we care for rare roses and rhododendrons.

Diameter of Pine Tree.

Mr. Hill, lockmaster at Buckhorn, Ont., experimented with a pine tree to determine improved growth which may be secured by proper care. Fifteen years ago, he pruned all the lower branches off a 4-inch white pine sapling, removing other saplings from its vicinity, dug up the earth around it and applied manure to its base. It is now 19 inches in diameter at its base and has a long, clean pole. Thus, during the fifteen years, the growth in diameter has averaged one inch annually.—Conservation.

Manitoba.

The Province of Manitoba covers an area of 251,832 square miles, of which 178,000 square miles were added in 1912. The added territory, known as New Manitoba, contains 424 miles of railroad, 332 miles of which have been built by the Canadian Government to connect the grain fields of the northwest with the Hudson Bay.

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