

# The Waterdown Review

VOL. 1.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY MARCH, 27, 1919

NO. 46.

## NOTICE

I have secured the Agency for Ford parts for this district and in future will have a full line of all Ford repairs at lowest prices.

When in need of repairs call and see us.

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## Young Baby Chicks

Are arriving these days in our local poultry pens, and the first problem of importance to Poultrymen, is to secure the best feed obtainable—one that is specially adopted for very young chicks suitable for their small digestive organs and will not cause diarrhoea which is so common with young chicks.

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Druggist

Phone 152

Waterdown

## A SHORTAGE OF HOUSES

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS FACING OUR COUNTRY.

Town-planning Expert Tells of Difficulties in the Way of Supplying Houses for the Working Men of Canada, and He Boldly Advocates a New Policy of Creating New Towns So That Speculators Will Not Get the Profits.

A SERIOUS problem facing Canada to-day is the shortage of houses which is reported from all parts of the Dominion. Mr. Thomas Adams, the town-planning expert of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, said recently in the course of a most valuable and instructive statement, "There is the same need for obtaining increased accommodation for the working classes in Canada during the war as there is in the United States and Great Britain. The shortage and dearth of capital, labor and material have the effect of destroying private enterprise in building, as the cost is so great as to make it unlikely that an adequate return will be obtained on the investment. There are serious difficulties at the present time in promoting the erection of houses by Government enterprise.

"It is true that we have a serious housing problem on this continent, but its worst aspect is connected with the lack of control of sanitation by our local Government, rather than that which is connected with increased congestion caused during the cessation of building operations in the last few years. In other words, housing evils that are more injurious, in my opinion, are those that have been sanctioned and encouraged for want of proper building regulations at a time when we had no war expenditure, and building was cheap.

"If we can spare public money, labor and material in building houses other than for returned soldiers, we should not do so without simultaneously enforcing a higher standard of sanitation in regard to existing working-class dwellings in our cities. One of the chief drawbacks in building houses with modern sanitary fittings of a durable material is that they have to compete with old, dilapidated property which can be rented at a low rate because of its small capital value. Another danger we must avoid in promoting Government housing is in allowing any portion of the Government subsidy to go into any pockets other than those of the class they are intended to relieve. We have also to avoid, in these free countries, the giving of public relief to any class that will have the taint of charity.

"Houses built by Government enterprise should not be subsidized for the benefit of any class or be used as a means of assisting real estate speculators. These difficulties and dangers can be obviated by proper regulations, and I mention them not because of any lack of enthusiasm for housing reform and for aggressive action at the present time, but because I foresee that if we do not provide the proper safeguards to begin with, we shall run the risk of failure that will be used to disparage Government enterprise.

"We have also to recognize the importance of dealing with the land question at the same time we are dealing with the housing question, and I have no sympathy with any scheme which means that public money is used to increase land values, or to build houses on vacant lots which still retain a considerable part of the fictitious values given to them during the boom days. Before we can solve the housing problem at home, we shall have to get down to some stable basis of land values whereby the capital value has a definite relation to the revenue value, and there is less exploitation of community expenditure on improvements. We shall also have to save much of the money which is now being wasted on costly land development and local improvement as a result of bad planning, or want of planning.

"But the opportunity to create new towns on Garden City lines is obvious to all who have studied the question of the development of towns and cities. Why should not the Government of Canada and the United States use the present opportunity to create at least one object lesson of this kind in America? The United States Government has ample capital and has decided to spend from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in housing enterprises. It is already creating new industries of sufficient size and scope for employing a large volume of labor to enable it to be independent of the difficulty of attracting private manufacturers to new sites. It does not need to speculate on the

coming of industries and workmen to those districts where, in any event, it is going to establish industries and attract workmen. All that the Government needs to do is to be careful in the selection of a site, properly to plan the area it proposes to develop, to lay down principles similar to those which underlie the Garden City scheme, and to set up an organization to provide good social conditions and up-to-date facilities for transportation and supply of community services. It has resolved on a policy of national housing, is that housing to be entirely carried out on the shortsighted unscientific method of building small accretions to existing centres, where land-values are already high and there is no opportunity to start de novo and plan on scientific and sound economic principles?

"To take a possible case for Government organization, which I recently suggested in an article on the subject. Assume that in the vicinity of one of the large shipbuilding plants it is contemplated that permanent housing accommodation will be required for 10,000 well-paid workmen. These men, their families, and the people who are required to supply their various social needs, will mean that provision will have to be made for a population of 50,000. In such a case the proper thing to do is not to build up suburban accretions to existing cities and towns, to hand over the increment of land-value to speculators, to crowd the houses together to pay the high cost of the land, and to create profits for established highly watered public utility corporations, but to adopt the bold and more businesslike policy of creating a new town, just as the Steel Corporation would do.

"An area of from 12 to 15 square miles of agricultural land should be acquired within three or five miles of the plant, near to a main line of railway. Rapid transit should be provided to enable the workers to get to the plant within 15 or 20 minutes, the town should be planned, water supply and other works installed, roads and sewers built, theatres, stores and public buildings erected. Auxiliary industries should be provided for and encouraged. Private enterprise should be invited to assist in the structural development. The capital employed need not be greater than what will be needed for any other kind of scheme, as the saving in cost of land will be sufficient to pay the cost of providing public utilities and social services. After paying, say, 5 or 6 per cent. on the capital employed, all profits should revert to the community for the benefit of the town, and a large portion of the land should be permanently set aside as an agricultural estate.

"We should prepare all our housing schemes with due regard to the part they may play in aiding or retarding the process of reconstruction after the war."

## Roddy Lemieux a Real Nationalist.

There are French-Canadians and French-Canadians. While we grow exasperated at the perversities of Bourassa and Laverge, to whom sedition and falsehood are the ready means of self-advertisement, let us forget them as we read of the last moments of another French-Canadian—a mere lad, "Roddy" Lemieux—the son of that gifted man, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, former Postmaster-General of Canada. The letter of Capt. J. J. Desjardins describing the boy's taking off says in part, as follows:

"On Aug. 28th, Roddy went over the top, and was encouraging his men to the attack, when he was struck by a bullet in the abdomen. The surgeon declared the wound fatal. On the 29th the last rites of the church were administered, and his last words were 'Dites-leur que j'ai fait mon devoir' (tell them I did my duty). To the nurse he said: 'Give Mother my love. Tell her I have done a man's part.'"

"Roddy" Lemieux proved himself in his life and in his death a true descendant of those brave French-Canadians who courageously defended Fort Carillon, in the battle that is known as Ticonderoga; who fought on the Plains of Abraham and were honored by their foes; who later wrought valiantly under the British flag at Chateauguay. He upheld the name and honor of Quebec and of Canada as a whole. Such sacrifices as his give the fame of the French-Canadian soldier a lustre, that the gibes of so-called Nationalists cannot tarnish. Such soldiers as he, proud to do "a man's part"; such men as Major Papineau, the cousin of Bourassa, and the many other brave lads of their race who have died on the mother soil of France, are in a truer sense Nationalists than the politicians who tag themselves with that epithet. They are of the type with whom we are all anxious and glad to join hands in building up a glorious and United Canada.

## Gave an Interview

How Wilfrid Laurier Dodged Very Difficult Question.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it a rule during his long public career never to give an interview to a newspaper. He was always polite and courteous, but with his well-known smile reminded the newspaper man of his decision on this point. One of the few times—perhaps the only time—when he broke his rule was on his return from his trip abroad in 1897. It will be recalled that the chief subject of discussion during the campaign of 1896 was the Manitoba school question. Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Conservative Government at that time, had brought in a Remedial Bill to force Catholic schools on the Province of Manitoba, and naturally expected to carry the Province of Quebec. The Roman Catholic bishops, with perhaps one exception, supported Sir Charles, and even after the Conservatives were defeated kept up the agitation. Sir Wilfrid, after his visit to England, took a trip to Rome, and coincidentally the agitation against him died away. When it was known that he had sailed for home a number of newspaper men went down to Rimouski to meet the incoming ship. Sir Wilfrid received them with his usual courtesy, but after a few salutations retired to his stateroom. Among the correspondents was Mr. Charles Marcell, afterward Speaker of the House of Commons, and after some consideration he resolved to make a personal appeal, on behalf of all the correspondents, for an interview. Sir Wilfrid finally consented, and the correspondents were invited to his stateroom. He told them that he had not been able to resist the appeal of his friend, "Charlie" Marcell, but exacted a promise that if any questions were asked which he did not feel like answering no reference should be made to it, and, further, that every answer which he did make should be taken down in writing exactly as he gave it. These conditions were loyally carried out, and the interview no doubt appeared more or less perfunctory when it was published in the newspapers. As more than twenty years have elapsed, and the Manitoba school question was forgotten long ago, there can be no objection or breach of faith to Sir Wilfrid in revealing now what was said on that matter. Towards the end of the interview, Mr. Marcell remarked that the information about Sir Wilfrid's travels was all very interesting, but "what the people of Canada would like to know is what happened when you saw his holiness the Pope." This was treading on delicate ground. It was the one subject which Sir Wilfrid wished to avoid, and his face was a study for a few minutes. Finally he smiled and said: "Well, gentlemen, now you know why I decline to give interviews, but I see that I shall have to say something about my visit to Rome." The correspondents had high expectations of a good story, but this is what followed: "Put the question this way," said Sir Wilfrid: "Who were the persons I met abroad who impressed me the most?" Then he added: "Her Majesty the Queen, the President of France and his holiness the Pope." And that was all about the visit to Rome.

## Downed the Last Zeppelin.

Now that the many and varied "hush" incidents of the war are coming to light, it will be interesting to tell how a Montreal aviator accounted for the last Zeppelin to be brought down. The aviator was Lieut. Stuart D. Culley, D. S. O., who enlisted in the Royal Naval Service nearly two years ago.

Early Sunday morning, Aug. 11, 1918, word was brought in by motor boats that a Zeppelin had been sighted. When he was some 10,000 feet up, Culley sighted the Zeppelin a considerable distance away. He decided to attack it. He kept straight on until the Zeppelin was almost directly over him, when he pulled up the nose of the plane and emptied his machine gun into the bottom of the airship, it being some 200 feet above the plane. The plane itself was 19,000 feet in the air.

In about half a minute or so spurts of flame appeared in several parts of the Zeppelin.

The ships had been watching the performance and immediately the admiral saw the flames he sent this signal to all the ships round about: "Turn to hymn 223, last verse," which is as follows:

"A Happy Band of Pilgrims,  
Look upward to the skies,  
Where such a light affliction,  
Shall win so great a prize.

Later Lieut. Culley was called on by the admiral to stand on the deck of a destroyer while the fleet went by with the crews lining the gun-wales cheering him.

**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**

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**JAPAN IN CHINA**  
(Chicago Tribune.)

Separating all peace issues into two parts, eastern and western, the eastern is dominated by the approaching problem of what Japan shall achieve out of the Versailles conference. Diplomats are divided on the subject of Japanese dominance, some maintaining that Japan, as the enlightened nation, should be free to bestow the benefits of progress, while others urge the right of China to work out its own destiny.

The origin of Japanese claims is somewhat clouded, being based on what often has been termed a particularly odious specimen of German diplomacy. In 1897 Germany charged China with responsibility for the deaths of two German missionaries. The names of these persons, together with the incidents of the crime, alleged, have been lost in the succeeding international dispute. At all events, Germany pushed its case with such thrift and vigor that the Kiao Chau district, commanding the rich mineral Province of Shantung, with millions of inhabitants, was "leased" to Germany for ninety-nine years in explanation of the deaths of these suddenly important missionaries.

Japan's present interest lies in the fact that as one of the allies, it compelled the surrender of Kiao Chau and abolished German sovereignty there. Thus there is established a Japanese claim to the district. This claim seems to be urged in the face of the fact that the German claim and occupation were rather doubtful.

Japan's position is made further doubtful in view of the American-Japanese agreement of November, 1917, under which Japan concurred in a covenant to preserve the independence and territorial integrity of China. But, although Japan heartily accepted this plan, there was in existence, and still

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is, a list of demands made on China in January, 1915, whereby China would suffer the loss of vast interests and Japan come into possession of them.

Among the more important of these twenty-one demands are several relating to a virtual cession of Shantung, giving to Japan most of the essential mineral wealth of China. The second group of stipulations demands substantially a complete sovereignty over Manchuria. The third relates to the exclusion of foreigners in certain enterprises, and the fourth forbids the foreign occupation of any Chinese coastal territory.

Most important of all, however, and the cause of violent outbursts in China, because of the humiliation imposed, is group 5, consisting of seven articles. These are (1) that China shall employ influential Japanese in conducting all government affairs, (2) Japanese schools and hospitals shall hold Chinese land, (3) Japanese police must be permitted to operate, (4) China must buy half its arms and ammunition from Japan, (5) China to permit Japanese railroad building, (6) Japan must be consulted if foreign capital is desired by China, and (7) Japan may propagate religious doctrines in China.

It will be seen that under the demands China would be virtually converted over to Japan. And although there was a tacit acceptance by the Chinese government, it will be remembered that it was in 1917, some two years later, that Japan denied the ambitious set out in the twenty-one demands.

The whole subject, together with additional secret treaties which are not public, was provoked anew in the Paris conference. The Japanese envoys are reported to have been directed that the Chinese delegates must in no wise be permitted to mention

the demands or make public any of the secret clauses, but that peace in the east must be conducted under the Japanese formula. Thus, if China pressed no claims, Japan, in all probability, would be left free to organize such mandates in the east as it deemed necessary.

The Chinese, however, discovering a salubrious protection in the arms of the potential league of nations, openly threatened to expose the secret demands on Chinese sovereignty. Japan then declared its willingness to accept this publicity and also to revoke its claims to Kiao Chau the Japanese were seeking to force sovereignty over the whole Shantung province, of which Kiao Chau is but a small portion.

In the face of the twenty-one demands, Japan has denied there are secret treaties existing, but now, upon the exposure of the whole affair, resumes its original position, in addition to demanding the Caroline and Marshall Islands as its war portion. China still hopes for territorial entity; Japan hopes to defeat this; and it is at this point the peace conference will take up the problem.

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**Spy System Originated by Italian**

Secret service organizations and spy systems, as well as detective bureaus as part of municipal police forces, were originated by the Marquis D'Argenson, a native of Venice who went to France in 1637 and became head of the police department.

D'Argenson first achieved fame as a state secret agent in Venice. In Paris he organized a municipal secret agency that would now be called a detective bureau. After he had transformed the Paris police force from a disorderly band into a highly efficient body of gendarmes, he turned his attention to international affairs and inaugurated a system of espionage in foreign nations likely to be at war with France.

Carl Stitche organized the Prussian spy system on the model furnished by D'Argenson's force and sent thousands of men into Austria and France before the wars against these countries.

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**A WORKMAN'S WAGES.**

**How War Savings Stamps Help Canada.**

"Supposing I do buy a War Savings Stamp, paying \$4 for it, how will that help either the country or the Government?" It is quite possible that quite a few people have asked themselves this question. The answer is—\$4 will pay the wages of a skilled workman for one day and it will also give the Government for five years this money for much needed work.

"But," it may be asked, "how may the paying of \$4 for a War Savings Stamp make possible the payment of a workman's wages?" Well, in this way. If the Canadian public through the purchase of War Savings Stamps, or other forms of Government securities, places enough money in the hands of the Government to enable it

to grant credits to France, Belgium and other war-devastated countries for Canadian supplies, Canada will get large orders for manufactured articles and for agricultural products. If this is not done, then only a small proportion of these orders will come to Canada. The greater portion of them will go to the United States, which is prepared to grant such credits.

Only through the continuance of the huge export trade built up by Canada during the war can Canadians hope to experience anything like a continuance of that industrial activity that has been a feature of the past few years. But if this trade is maintained it will be largely through lending their money to the Government.

So it works out that the more money subscribed through the sale of War Savings Stamps, the more there will be placed at the disposal of the Government for credits. The more credits the more Canadian workmen employed. This is how the paying of \$4 for a War Savings Stamp means a day's wages for a workman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc. "Willie," said the friend of the family, "does your mother ever give you a spanking?" Does she! retorted Willie. "She gives till it hurts."

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**OUR FIRST NAVY.**

**Canada Had One On the Lakes in 1777.**

It may be interesting to the people to learn that there was once a navy in the early history of Canada. Gen. Amherst saw he must have ships to transfer his troops across the lakes. He built ships and took his seamen from the British regiments and colonials, and, having no officers for his navy, he selected officers from the army who had been midshipmen on British warships. He appointed Lieut. Alex. Grant as First Commodore of the Upper Lakes, with headquarters at Detroit (Detroit then belonged to the British) in 1777, where he paid his captains and sailors. He also had quarters at Fort Amherstburg. This gallant officer was one of the conquerors of Canada from the French. Commodore Alex. Grant was second son of the eighth Laird of Glenmorriston, Inverness, Scotland, and came to Canada in a Highland regiment (Glenangary Fencibles) raised for Canadian service in 1759. In Lady Simcoe's diary, 1793, she says: "Commodore Grant has arrived at Port Erie in his largest ship, the Chippawa. I drove with Governor Simcoe (from the town of Niagara) to Port Erie, and went on board with Capt. Hamilton." Commodore Grant was 50 years in command of the lakes. He was one of the first members of Parliament in Governor Simcoe's term. The commodore was of

about at very much the same pace in much the same vehicles and vessels. At the advent of steam and electricity the muse of history holds her nose and shuts her eyes. Science will study and get the better of a modern disease, in spite of the fact that it has no classical standing, but our history schools would be shocked at the bare idea of studying the effect of modern means of communication upon administrative areas, large or small. This defect in our historical training has made our minds politically sluggish. —H. G. Wells in New Republic.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

**DARING FLIERS.**

**British Aviators Take Great Risks in Battle.**

The daringly low flights of English airmen at the front are shown in the official notes to awards of the military cross: Lieut. Richard Aveline Maybery, Lancers and R. F. C., after attacking two aerodromes in succession at very low altitudes and inflicting considerable damage, attacked and dispersed a number of mounted men and then attacked a freight train. He next attacked and shot down a hostile machine at 500 feet, and before returning attacked a passenger train. Second Lieut. Walbanke A. Pritt, R. F. C., in attacking a hostile aerodrome dropped bombs from a very low altitude and attacked and destroyed two enemy machines almost as soon



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a commanding presence, a good officer, and very hospitable. Tecumseh and other noted men were often his guests. He died May, 1913, aged 80, and was buried in St. John's Church grounds, Sandwich, Ont. The ships of the fleet he commanded were: Gen. Gage, brig, John Burnet, captain, built Detroit 1772; Lord Dunmore, schooner, James Graham, captain, built Detroit 1772; Hope, schooner, Harry Ford, captain, built Detroit 1771; Angelica, sloop, James Anderson, captain, built Detroit 1771; Felicity, sloop, Norman McKay, captain, built Detroit 1774; Faith, schooner, Geo. Andrews, captain, built Detroit 1774; Wyandotte, sloop, William Gibson, captain, built Detroit 1779; Adventure, sloop, James Cunningham, captain, built Detroit 1796; gunboat, Joseph Williams, captain; Chippawa, Captain Hamilton; Welcome, sloop; and others.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

**Conservative Muse of History.**

It is the unhappy usage of our schools and universities to study the history of mankind only during periods of mechanical unprogressiveness. The historical ideas of Europe range between the time when the Greeks were going about the world on foot or horseback or in galleys or sailing ships, to the days when Napoleon, Wellington and Nelson were going

as they had left the ground. A machine gun then opened upon him from the aerodrome, which he immediately attacked. Both on his outward and homeward journey he was under very heavy fire. Once he attacked a motorcar and shot one of the occupants from about fifty feet, afterward attacking infantry on the march and inflicting severe casualties upon them.

Second Lieut. Alexander A. N. Pentland, R. F. C., descended to within twenty feet of the ground and fired into eight hostile machines. On his return journey he attacked a train with considerable effect from low altitude. He has always shown fearlessness and devotion to duty in attacking enemy balloons and troops on the ground.

**Flowers on Mountain Tops.**

It is known that upon many of the summits of the high mountain ridges of the Hawaiian Islands, in the regions of heavy rainfall, are open bogs when support a peculiar and interesting flora. Many species form more or less hemispherical tussocks which rise above the general level of the bog. A showy lobelia with numerous large cream-colored flowers as much as three and a half inches long, peculiar violets and a sundew are found there.

"Why do you use such a long cigar-holder?" asked Smith. "The doctor told me to keep away from tobacco," replied Jones. Cincinnati Enquirer.

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100 ACRES CHOICE LOAM - BRICK house; basement barn, cement floors; heavy stanchions; silo; good out-buildings; spring water; twenty acres oak timber; near Mount Brydges; \$5,900; terms to suit. Archie F. Tolos, R. R. No. 1, Mount Brydges.

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G. H. GREENE  
Editor and Publisher

THURSDAY, MAR. 27, 1919

### LOCAL MENTION

Read Cummins' special adv. on page 8.

Pte. A. Morden returned from overseas last week.

Another new factory will shortly locate in our village.

Lenten Services will be held in Grace church this evening at eight o'clock.

Rev. R. A. Facey preached two very interesting sermons to large congregations on Sunday.

Mrs. Ed. Houston, of Milton, is spending a few days in the village renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. Wm. Orr, of Hamilton, was renewing old acquaintances in the village last week.

Mr. Ormand McKellar and wife of Toronto were visitors at G. Rohrs for the week end.

A meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Bell house on Wednesday afternoon April 2nd.

Quite a number of friends and acquaintances attended the funeral of Miss Ethel Platt in Millgrove last week.

In the report of the Village Council meeting, in last week's Review, the rent of the rink was given as \$10. This should be \$5.

Mr. Watson Hamilton, of Nelson, has purchased the property on Dundas street formerly occupied by the late Miss Lizzie Johnstone.

The house being erected by Mr. Henry Slater on Mill street next to Arthur Newell's is progressing favorably, the foundation being ready for the joist.

C. C. DeWitt of Fruitland, Mrs. Ralston of Simcoe, Mrs. Jamison and Mrs. Moffatt of Stoney Creek were recent visitors with the Misses Armstrong.

Mr. A. Newell, electrician, reports a great rush in his line, having turned on the light for Mr. A. E. Smith and Mrs. Strauchon. Mr. D. Davies will be next, with more to follow.

Don't forget the Bazaar Friday afternoon the 28th in the Methodist S. S. room. Come and bring your friends and enjoy a cup of tea and a dish of ice cream. Proceeds for Mission Band in support of a cot in Chinese hospital.

At the Library Board meeting held last Tuesday evening it was decided to hold the regular 24th of May celebration this year for the benefit of the Library. Arrangements were also made for a Mack Trial to be held April 23rd.

Pte. John W. Wright, who has been visiting at the home of Charles Drummond, has returned to Toronto for his discharge. Pte. Wright enlisted with the 129th Batt. and went overseas with that unit on August 1916. He was wounded at Paschendale, Oct. 1917, and at the battle of Arras in Sept. 1919 was gassed. He returned to Canada a few weeks ago.

There will be a meeting of the Poultry club on Friday evening, Mar. 28th. The event of the meeting will be a debate on the subject "Resolved that more profit can be derived from light breeds of poultry than the heavy breeds." The affirmative speakers will be Wm. Reid, Ed. Slater and J. J. Green and the negative Dr. Hopper, Jas. Garin and Dr. Vance. Everybody welcome.

The Song Service given in Grace church by the choir, on Sunday afternoon last, was a decided success, the church being well filled for the occasion. The program was greatly appreciated by all present. The soloists, Mrs. R. J. Vance, Mrs. A. D. Palmer, Mrs. Baker, Mr. A. D. Palmer and Mr. I. Baker all being in good voice, rendering their different parts in finished style.

### Local Time Table

Leave for Hamilton—7.50 a.m., 11.15 a.m., 4.27 p.m., 8.00 p.m.  
Leave for Guelph Jct.—8.40 a.m., 1.20 p.m., 4.21 p.m., 7.55 p.m.

### S. Frank Smith & Son Auction Sales

Saturday, March 29 — Household Goods of Margaret Davidson, in the Village of Freelon.

Monday, March 31 — Matthew Roberts, Lot 8, Con. 4, Township of East Flamboro.

Friday, April 4—Ed. Blagden, Lot 4, Con. 7, Township of East Flamboro.

## NOTICE

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF WENTWORTH  
In the matter of the guardianship of Harry Stewart Gunn, infant child of D. W. Gunn, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication of this notice, application will be made by Mrs. Mable Gunn, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Widow, to the Surrogate Court of the County of Wentworth, for a grant of letters of guardianship of the person and estate of the above-named Harry Stewart Gunn, infant child of D. W. Gunn, late of the City of St. Thomas, deceased, who died without appointing any guardian of the said infant, the said Mrs. Mable Gunn being the lawful mother of the said infant. Dated at Hamilton this 1st day of March, A.D. 1919. Applicant in person.

### High School Examinations

Form III—Br. and Can. History

P. Slater 94, C. Davidson 87, F. Pereira 87, H. Vance 87, I. Slater 85, E. Attridge 83, D. McQuarrie 82, A. Mullock 76, F. Barram 69, E. Nicholson 67, L. Ireland 65, E. Griffin 65, B. Higginson 62, M. Baker 61, C. Nicholson 60, G. Best 55, G. Forth 52, R. Higginson 52, N. Attridge 48.

Form II—French

D. Freeman 82, D. Cooper 82, H. Markle 74, B. Facey 70, G. Eaton 70, H. Radford 70, H. Slater 68, R. Spence 60, A. Thompson 54, M. Langton 50, G. Gamble 44, H. J. Roche 44, J. Organ 30.

Form I—French

A. Crusoe 82, L. Roberts 82, O. Garland 78, L. Richards 72, D. Hopcott 72, R. Allen 70, G. Maxwell 68, E. Langton 64, A. Harris 62, G. Prudham 62, G. Best 56, C. Attridge 56, H. Slater 54, T. Shaidle 40, H. Sheppard 36, G. Rutledge 32, V. Sheppard 26.

### Killed by Bull

A terrible fate befel George Harbottle, a well known farmer of this Township, last Sunday evening.

While leading a large bull to the water trough, the stick which held the animal broke and the bull immediately turned on Harbottle, crushing him so badly that he died shortly after reaching the house.

The unfortunate man was 47 years of age, and leaves a wife and family to mourn the loss. The funeral took place Wednesday to Lowville cemetery.

### Greenville

Miss Hildred spent the week end at her home in Woodstock.

Nellie Hore, of Oakville, is visiting at her brothers in the village.

Miss Eva Marchmont, of Detroit, spent Sunday with friends here.

A young son has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Morden.

### Democracy.

"It's great to live under a Democratic form of government."  
"No doubt about that."  
"A man can express his feeling freely. For instance, he can say what he wants done with the railroads."  
"True, and then he can sit back and wonder who's going to do it."

### One Resemblance.

Wife—Are my doughnuts like those your mother used to make?  
Hub (sampling them)—well — er — the holes are just the same.

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

### For Sale

120-Egg Incubator, in first-class order. J. Buchan, Waterdown.

### For Sale

Pure Bred prize winning Anconas, 4 pullets and 2 cockerels, Sheppard strain. S. Weaver, Waterdown.

For Sale—Heavy Market Wagon, 13 1/2 in. axle, pole and shafts and extra shelves. Wm. O. Alderson, Phone 15, Ring 4, Waterdown.

### LOST

Gold Brooch, on Friday, March 7th, between Waterdown and Burlington. Reward at Featherstone's Bakery.

### For Sale

Leghorn Cockerels, 2 white, 1 brown, 1 black. If you need new blood in any of these varieties, write quick to W. H. Reid, Box 45, Waterdown.

### For Sale

40 bu. Home grown Alfalfa clover seed, No. 1 quality. Peter Ray, Waterdown.

### For Sale

Self Feeder, with oven, \$5. Bedstead, springs and mattress, \$5. Apply to C. H. Stock, Waterdown.

### For Sale

Five H. P. Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine in first class running order. H. Heatherington, R. R. No. 1, Waterdown.

### For Sale

150 bu. Golden Vine Seed Peas WATSON HAMILTON, R. R. Freeman

### For Sale

Well bred Jersey cow, due in Apr. good butter cow. Also Ford Touring car. J. W. YOUNG Waterdown

### Ashes Wanted

Handy dumping place for ashes only, no garbage. A. Donaldson.

### COAL

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

### Farmers Attention

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

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

### For Sale

Power Sprayer in first class condition. E. Blagden, R. R. 1, Millgrove Phone 32-11

### For Sale

1500 (4 to 6 in) Cedar Posts, 300 Anchor Posts, 200 Grape Poles. CHAS. A. NEWELL R. R. No. 3, Campbellville

### Wanted

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

### For Sale

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

### For Sale

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

## SPECIALS FOR MARCH

Bee Laundry Starch	3 pks. for 25c
Benson Corn Starch	2 pkgs. for 27c
25c Pork and Beans	20c
Best Red Sockeye Salmon	2 for 45c
Tartan Tomatoes, large tins	19c
Tartan Corn	20c
Tartan Peas	15c

Get our prices on Prints, Chambrays, Gingham, etc

We have a large stock of Men's Wool Sox which we do not wish to carry over and in order to reduce our stock we offer a reduction of 10c on every pair. Come in and see these bargains

Canada Food License No. 8-17371

## O. B. Griffin, Waterdown

## AUCTION SALES

Of every description conducted in any part of the Province

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

## S. Frank Smith & Son

The Old Reliable Auctioneers  
Waterdown - - - Caledonia

## SAY IT WITH FLOWERS

Whatever the occasion—a birth, a death a joy, a sorrow—you can best show your pleasure or sympathy by saying it with flowers.

We are as near you as your Phone

## The Sawell Greenhouses

## Free Barn Plans

And Lower Prices on Material



## W. H. REID, Waterdown

# Girls! Women! Do Your Looks Satisfy You!

Is your color fresh and rosy? Does the glow of health shine out in your cheeks? Do your eyes glisten with health, or are they dull, dark circled and tired? Alas—your bloodless face indicates trouble. Your watery blood menaces your health. What you need is the toning, cleansing assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They will clean out the surplus of bile that makes your skin so murky—they will put new life into the stomach, brace up digestion and make you eat sufficient food to get a blood supply ahead.

Good blood—always means more strength and vigor—that's why Dr. Hamilton's Pills are so successful in building up weak, thin folks.

You'll feel better at once, your looks will improve and that half-dead, lazy feeling will depart, because Dr. Hamilton's Pills enliven and fortify every ailing organ of the body.

Ask your friends, your neighbors—most anyone can tell you of the enormous good done by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, but beware of any substitute.



Lesson XIII. March 30, 1919.  
God's Hand in a Nation's Life.—Review.—Joshua 24: 14-28.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Modern oppressions from which deliverance is needed. Places: Goshen; Midian. Joseph, who had been an influential man in Egypt, had long been dead and his work for the people had been forgotten. The Israelites were prosperous and had become numerous. The Egyptians feared they might become a dangerous element in the nation, hence they subjected them to cruel bondage.

II. Topic: The world's call for leadership. Place: Desert of Midian. Moses had reached the age of forty years, had made his choice to identify himself with the Israelites, his own people, had gone forth in an attempt to right the wrongs of the oppressed Hebrews, had failed and had fled to Midian. There he lived forty years as a shepherd when the Lord appeared to him in the burning bush and gave him his work.

III. Topic: The meaning of the Passover. Place: Goshen. Because of Pharaoh's unwillingness to let the Hebrews go into the desert, plagues had been set by Jehovah upon the Egyptians until there had been nine visitations of judgment inflicted upon them. There would be one more, the death of the first-born of man and beast of the Egyptians. The Israelites were preserved.

IV. Topic: The challenge of a great deliverance. Places: Goshen; wilderness of Egypt; Red Sea. Pharaoh had urged the Israelites to leave Egypt after the tenth plague had swept away all the first-born of the Egyptians, and they had gone forth enriched with what the Egyptians had given them. After their departure Pharaoh changed his mind and sent an army to bring them back. The Israelites were in danger and God opened the Red Sea for their escape. The waters engulfed the Egyptians.

V. Topic: Poverty and providence in our day. Place: The wilderness of Sin, east of the Red Sea. In the wilderness the Israelites were in need of food and they murmured against Moses for bringing them out of Egypt with a prospect of their dying of hunger in the wilderness. Moses received word from the Lord that manna would be provided to meet all their needs.

VI. Topic: Co-operation in the work of the kingdom. Place: Sinai. Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, heard of God's dealings with Moses and came to him, bringing Moses' wife and sons. He was pleased at the great deliverances that had been wrought for God's people. He saw that Moses was too greatly burdened with the administration of the people and advised him to appoint capable men from all Israel to assist him.

VII. Topic: The commandments in modern life. Place: Sinai. Jehovah called Moses up into the mountain that he might give him the law for Israel. He wrote the Ten Commandments with his own finger on two

## NO CURE NO PAY

Can I do more than this to prove to you, at last after years of study I have a preparation that will cure Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchial Asthma. It is a wonderful remedy and I can prove it by the best people of Canada. Mr. Clarke, 776 Indian Road, Toronto, suffered thirty years with Bronchitis; it cured him. Mrs. Holmes, No. 1 Yorkville Avenue, Toronto, coughed for thirteen years; one bottle cured her, and thousands of others too numerous to mention, have benefited by this marvelous remedy. If you doubt me, write any of the above parties, they are right at your own door, and will be pleased to answer any inquiries. Ten times more powerful than any known mixture, one dose gives instant relief. Sold under an iron-bound, money back guarantee to cure any of the above ailments.

Only by BUCKLEY THE DRUGGIST, 87 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

Price 50 cents bottle, 15c extra for mail-order. 3 bottles mailed free for \$1.50.

tables of stone and gave them to Moses for the people.

VIII. Topic: The value of intercessory prayer. Place: Sinai. Because of Moses' long absence in the mountain the people became restless and asked Aaron to make gods for them. He demanded their ornaments and he made a golden calf. The Lord told Moses what was being done and he came down from the mountain.

IX. Topic: Causes of failure in life. Place: Kadesh-barnea. About a year after Israel reached Sinai they departed and journeyed to Kadesh-barnea. Thence spies were sent to explore Canaan. All the twelve went and when they returned, they reported that Canaan was a very desirable country. Ten said the Israelites could not occupy it; two said they could.

X. Topic: How to serve one's generation. Place: Plain east of the lower part of the Jordan. Moses had died and the Lord had buried him in Mount Nebo. Joshua was divinely appointed to lead Israel into the promised land. The Lord told him to be strong and courageous.

XI. Topic: Our responsibility toward offenders. Place: Probably Shiloh. The Israelites had been successful in subduing their enemies in Canaan, and the territory was allotting messages to Israel, encouraging them to obey the law of God.

### PRACTICAL SURVEY.

I. Reviewing the past.

II. Permanent truths.

The studies of the quarter cover approximately one hundred and sixty years of Hebrew Israelitish history, and no more appropriate place could have been chosen for the great gathering to hear the words of the departing leader. Here six cities, conveniently situated, were selected as cities of refuge, to which the covenant was first made with Abraham. In the vicinity it was renewed with Jacob and under an oak at Shechem he buried the strange gods and heathenism ornaments of his household. Here again the covenant was renewed after the fall of Al; and in the family plot of Jacob they had interred the bones of Joseph, so long the care of his migrating people. In this sacred place, athrill with momentous memories, Joshua would once more bind the people by covenant engagements. The assembly and address were both by divine direction (vs. 1, 2). God had raised up great leaders for Israel, even setting primogeniture aside in making Jacob the father of the nation rather than irrevocable Esau, whose disregard for the godly traditions of his fathers unfitted him for the exalted responsibility and determined his dwelling in Mount Seir, instead of Canaan. God had delivered the race from bondage and for their sakes had smitten Egypt and Amalek and turned Balaam's curses into benedictions. He had led them "through the great and terrible wilderness," and had driven out the aboriginals of Canaan from before them. In the fulfillment of the Abrahamic covenant they had been brought to possess a land for which they did not labor, cities which they did not build, and vineyards and oliveyards which they had not planted (Deut. 6: 10, 11). It was a day of memorial and covenant, and condensed into its throbbing hours were generations of history and prophecy. The appropriate climax is reached in the solemn ratification of covenant obligations.

II. Permanent truths. There is both a material and a moral preparation for national greatness; material, in climate, productions, water courses and mineral treasures (Deut. 8: 7-9); moral, in the stalwart character of its founders and leaders, Abraham, Moses and Joshua, in Israel; the Puritan pilgrims, Washington and Lincoln in America. It portends ill for any nation when the standard of its leaders declines. Fundamental principles are as true in aggregate as individual life. "Righteousness exalteth... sin is a reproach." The latter insures its punishment in individual or national life as the former assures its reward. "The way of the transgressor is hard," is a universal truth. Patriotism cannot be long preserved apart from purity. No government can be permanent whose policy is wrong. It must destroy the evil or be destroyed by it. Purification and punishment are sometimes secured by the same judgment. God insists on recognition and reverence, and either is rejected at the cost of destruction. Disobedience brought ruin to the kingdoms of Judah and Israel and to every nation which since has gone from greatness to oblivion. The strength of the nations is not in armaments or armies, but in individual uprightness and governmental righteousness.

W. H. C.

### Intelligent Insects.

The arts of weaving and rope and netmaking are practiced by some of the lower forms of life, notably among caterpillars and spiders. The weaver birds of Africa and India, which are a species of finch, construct wonderful nests out of leaves by sewing them together.

### Ancient Montessori Methods.

Herodes, to overcome the extraordinary dullness of his son Atticus, educated along with him 24 little slaves of his own age. He gave each the name of the letter of the Greek alphabet. His son, in order to play with them, had to learn the alphabet to call their names.

Nell—She thinks no man is good enough for her. Bell—She may be right, at that. Nell—Yes, but she's more apt to be left.

## IT CURES CATARRH BRONCHITIS



tarrhzone Co., Kingston, Ont. Canada



### MARCH, APRIL.

If you have one, prepare the hotbed or cold frame for use. Fresh stable manure will be necessary for the hotbed. This should be turned several times before it is put into the hot-bed.

Force rhubarb and raise early lettuce and radish.

By the middle of April the soil will be ready to work.

Rake over the garden and sow the hardier vegetable seeds, such as carrots, beets, peas, parsnips, radish, onions, white turnips, spinach and Swiss Chard.

### APRIL, MAY.

The regular work of cultivating the garden will commence this month. It should be kept neat and free from weeds.

Plant potatoes and sow the remainder of the vegetable seeds, including string beans and sweet corn.

### JUNE.

Continue to keep the garden well cultivated and free from weeds. Watch out for insects and spray the potatoes as soon as they are a few inches above the ground.

Set out the tomato, pepper and egg plants about the first week of June, and sow seed of all the tender vegetables, such as citron, cucumber, pumpkin, melon, etc.

### JUNE, JULY.

Make second sowing for succession crops, of such vegetables as beets, peas, radish and corn.

### JULY, AUGUST.

The canning season commences in July.

Young beets and carrots may be canned with success and are of a better flavor than the fully matured roots.

Can the extra sweet corn.

## She Tells Them In the Post Office

### THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER.

Quebec Postmistress Suffered for Four Years, But Her Pain Vanished Before a Short Treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

L'Anse a Brilliant, Gaspé Co., Quebec, March 24th.—(Special)—Mrs. Geo. Briand, the Postmistress here, is a sworn friend of Dodd's Kidney Pills. And like a host of others she has a reason.

"I had a pain in my left side for four years" Mrs. Briand says in giving that reason. "It never left me for one single instant.

"But after using two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, with two of Diamond Dinner Pills, the pain ceased, and in over a year now it has never come back.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to the patrons of this P.O., for I kept the post office here, as the best medicine I have ever used."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure all. They are purely and simply a kidney remedy. They are credited with cures of sore back, rheumatism, lumbago, heart disease, diabetes, and Bright's disease. The reason for this is that all these troubles sprang from diseased kidneys.

Dodd's Kidney Pills acting directly on the kidneys, put those organs in condition to do their full work of clearing the impurities out of the blood and the diseases vanished with the impurities.

### SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER.

Many of the vegetables will have to be stored during these two months. The garden also may be manured as soon as the crops are harvested, and plowed for the following spring.

### WHAT SEEDS TO SOW AND HOW.

Beans—Sow the seed two inches deep in rows 18 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Stringless Green Pod, Early Red Valentine, Round Pod Kidney Wax, Warwell's Kidney Wax.

Beets—Sow seed about 1 inch deep in rows 15 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Detroit Dark Red, Early Model and Crosby Egyptian.

Cabbage—Set plants 18 inches apart in the row, with row 2 feet apart. Varieties recommended: Early Jersey Wakefield and Copenhagen Market (early), Succession (medium), Danish Ballhead and Drumhead Savoy (late), and Red Dutch (red).

Cauliflower—Set plants 18 inches apart in the row, with rows 2 feet apart. Varieties recommended: Early Snowball and Early Dwarf Erfurt.

Carrots—Sow seed about 1-2 inch deep in rows about 15 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Chantena, Danvers Half Long and Early Scarlet Hara.

Celery—The seed should be sown early in the house and the plants pricked out in late May at about 5 inches apart, with the rows 2 feet apart. Varieties recommended: Golden Self Blanching (Paris Golden Yellow) early; Winter Queen, Evans Triumph and Perfection Heartwell, late.

### CORN.

Sow seed about 2 inches deep in hills 2 feet apart, with rows 3 feet apart. Varieties recommended: Early Malcolm, Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman.

### CUCUMBER.

Sow seed about 2 inches deep in hills 18 inches apart, with rows 4 feet apart. Varieties recommended: White Spine and Chicago Pickling.

### LETTUCE.

Sow seed about 1/4 inch deep in rows 15 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Grand Rapids, Black-seeded, Simpson, Crisp and etc.

### MELONS.

Sow seed about 2 inches deep in hills 12 inches apart, with rows 3 feet apart. Varieties recommended: Long Island Beauty, Hackensack, Montreal Market and Emerald Gem.

### ONION.

Sow seed about 1/2 inch deep in rows about 15 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Yellow Globe Danvers, Early Red Wethersfield, Prize Taker.

### PARSNIP.

Sow seed about 1 inch deep in rows 18 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Hollow Crown and Intermediate.

### PEAS.

Sow seed about 2 inches deep in rows 18 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Gradus, American Wonder, Gregory Surprise, McLean Advancer, and many others.

### POTATOES.

Plant sets 5 inches deep, about 12 inches apart in the row, with 2 1/2 feet between the rows. Varieties recommended: Irish Cobbler (early) and Green Mountain (late).

### RADISH.

Sow seed about 1/2 inch deep in rows 12 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Scarlet White Tipped Turnip and White Icicle.

### SPINACH.

Sow seed about 1/2 inch deep in rows 15 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Victoria, Thick-leaved.

### SALSIFY.

Sow seed about 1 inch deep in rows 15 inches apart. Varieties recommended: Long White, Sandwich Islands.

### SQUASH.

Sow seed about 1 inch deep in hills 3 to 4 feet apart, with rows about 6 feet apart. Varieties recommended: Long White Bush, Summer Crook-neck, Delicious, Hubbard.

### TOMATOES.

Set out plants 2 feet apart in rows 2 feet apart. Varieties recommended: Alacritty, Sparks Earliana, Bonny Best, Chalk's Early Jewel, Livingston Globe.

### SWEDEN TURNIP.

Sow seed 1/2 inch deep in rows 2 feet apart. Variety recommended: Champion Purple Top.

The following publication to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa: Vegetable Gardening at Home and on Vacant Lots. Circular No. 14.

Notes on the Cultivation of Some Staple Vegetables. Special Circular No. 4.

How to Make and Use Hotbeds and Cold Frames. Exhibition Circular No. 16.

Asparagus, Celery and Onion Culture. Pamphlet No. 5.

### SPRING FEVER

## Following Colds, Grippe, Thin, Watery or Poisoned Blood

(By Dr. Valentine Mott.)

At this time of year most people suffer from what we term "spring fever" because of a stagnant condition of the blood, because of the toxic poisons stored up within the body during the long winter. We eat too much meat, with little or no green vegetables.

Bloodless people, thin, anemic people, those with pale cheeks and lips, who have a poor appetite and feel that tired, worn or feverish condition in the spring-time of the year, should try the refreshing tonic powers of a good alternative and blood purifier. Such a tonic as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a standard remedy that can be obtained in tablet or liquid form. Made without alcohol from wild roots and barks.

Occasionally one should "clean house" with castor oil or thin pills made up of the May-apple, leaves of aloe and jalap, and sold by almost all druggists in this country as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

SARNIA, ONT.—"I was in a very bad condition. I could not eat without feeling distressed. Had indigestion so badly I was always in misery. I had liver trouble as well, and the two just put me 'down and out' for about five years. I had many good doctors but got no relief. I took Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and before I had taken two bottles I was much improved, and in less than six months I was well. I could eat anything and do my work with pleasure."

—MRS. ANNE BACOM, 236 Burand St.

## MARKET REPORTS

### TORONTO MARKET'S

#### FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	3 00	\$ 0 55
Do, creamery	0 60	0 85
Margarine, lb.	0 35	0 40
Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 50	0 52
Cheese, lb.	0 31	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 50	0 55
Cow, lb.	0 30	0 35
Chicken, roasting	0 40	0 45
Geese, lb.	0 30	0 32
Fruits—		
Apples, basket	0 50	1 00
Do, bl.	0 50	0 90
Vegetables—		
Beets, peck	0 30	0 30
Do, bag	1 00	1 10
Carrots, peck	0 25	0 25
Do, bag	0 75	0 90
Cabbage, each	0 05	0 10
Cauliflower, each	0 25	0 35
Celery, head	0 10	0 25
Lettuce, 3 bunches for	0 10	0 10
Do, head	0 15	0 15
Onions, 15-lb. sacks	2 50	2 75
Do, basket	0 40	0 50
Do, pickling, basket	0 40	0 50
Leeks, bunch	0 05	0 05
Parsley, bunch	0 05	0 05
Parsnips, bag	0 05	0 05
Do, peck	0 25	0 25
Peas, bag	0 10	0 10
Rhubarb, 2 bunches for	0 10	0 10
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Shop hogs, cwt.	23 00	25 00
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	14 00	20 00
Mutton, cwt.	18 00	20 00
Lamb, lb.	0 25	0 30

#### MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	17 00	19 00
Do, hindquarters	23 00	27 00
Carcasses, choice	21 00	23 00
Do, medium	19 00	21 00
Do, common	15 00	17 00
Veal, common, cwt.	13 00	15 00
Do, medium	20 00	23 00
Do, prime	25 00	28 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	16 00	18 00
Shop hogs, cwt.	23 00	25 00
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	14 00	20 00
Mutton, cwt.	18 00	20 00
Lamb, lb.	0 25	0 30

#### Toronto Cattle Markets

Export cattle, choice	15 00	16 00
Export cattle, medium	13 25	14 50
Export bulls	10 00	11 25
Butcher cattle, choice	10 50	13 00
Butcher cattle, medium	9 50	10 50
Butcher cattle, common	8 50	9 50
Butcher cows, choice	10 75	12 25
Butcher cows, medium	9 50	10 50
Butcher cows, canners	5 50	6 50
Butcher bulls	25 00	26 00
Feeding steers	9 00	10 50
Stockers, choice	8 75	9 00
Stockers, light	7 50	8 00
Milkers, choice	10 50	13 50
Springers, choice	10 50	15 00
Sheep, ewes	11 00	13 75
Bucks and culls	5 50	11 50
Lambs	15 00	15 25
Hogs, fed and watered	19 50	20 00
Hogs, fed	18 75	19 00
Calves	15 00	17 00

#### OTHER MARKETS

#### WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:	
Wheat—	
Open High Low	
May	80 7/8 81 1/8 82 1/8
July	79 1/8 80 1/8 81 1/8
Flax—	
May	3 49 3 53 3 44 3 44
July	3 40 3 41 3 35 3 35
Barley—	
May	0 94 0 97 0 91 0 94
Wheat	1 14 1 14

#### MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Flour, unchanged. Barley 80 to 90c. Rye, No. 2, \$1.58. Bran, 33c.

DULUTH LIMESEED.

Duluth—Limeseed—On track, \$3.77; arrive 1st class, 3.70; 2nd class, 3.58; asked October, \$3.55 bid.

#### THE AGONIES OF HADES.

Isn't supposed to be worse than a bad corn. For years the standard remedy has been Putnam's Corn Extractor. It painlessly removes the worst corn in 24 hours; try Putnam's Extractor, 25c at all dealers.

#### Probably.

The person who left a bomb on the doorstep of the building that houses a humorous paper must be one of those fellows who are always taking the joy out of life.

## DOMINIONS IN EMPIRE RULE

Their Share Discussed in British Commons.

More Power Must Come From Agreement.

London, Cable.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reiter's, Limited.)—In the House of Commons, in reply to Major O'Neill, Mr. Amery stated that Lord Milner had no information regarding legislation excluding or regulating the admission and repatriation of alien enemies having been passed in any of the dominions. He pointed out that the Canadian Government was taking action under the Canadian War Measures Act to remove from Canada any interned aliens considered to be undesirable, and was also making arrangements for fares and shipping facilities for repatriation from the Dominion of alien enemies desiring to be repatriated.

Mr. Amery, replying again to Major O'Neill, said that any permanent scheme securing to the dominions a larger participation in the government of the empire must be the outcome of a common agreement between the governments concerned, and could not be sent up simply on the initiative of His Majesty's Government. He referred to the first paragraph of the resolution of the war conference in 1917, favoring a special imperial conference as soon as possible after the war, in order to deal with the inter-imperial constitutional relationships, and pointed out that under the Imperial War Cabinet system as developed in the last two years, and carried on in the deliberations of the British Empire delegation in Paris, the dominions and India have actually enjoyed the most effective participation, both in control of the war and the framing of peace terms.

A Thorough Pill—To clear the stomach and bowels of impurities and irritants is necessary when their action is irregular. The pills that will do this work thoroughly are Parmalee's Vegetable Pills, which are mild in action, but mighty in results. They purge painlessly and effectively, and work a permanent cure. They can be used without fear by the most delicately constituted, as there are no painful effects preceding their gentle operation.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN ONTARIO

The development of Northern Ontario is a topic which, during the past few weeks, has been receiving considerable attention. Citizens of that great Northland, from North Bay to Cochrane, a distance of 252 miles, numbering over one hundred strong, met the Ontario Government recently and urged strongly the completion of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from Cochrane to a port on Tidewater at Moose Factory, James Bay, a distance of about 150 miles as the crow flies.

The gold and silver production in Northern Ontario since precious minerals were first discovered has been a revelation to even the most sceptical. The amount of silver mined since 1904 is 292,066,976 ounces, and the value of this ore is \$169,241,337. The Porcupine gold area commenced producing the precious metal in 1911 and since that time there has been shipped \$45,430,066, with a dividend disbursement to shareholders of \$13,177,196. This fine record speaks much for the future when we consider that, owing to war conditions, many promising mines were forced to close down but these are now preparing to continue operations.

In the territory lying along the right of way from Cochrane to James Bay there are outcroppings of iron ore, lignite, pottery clay, gypsum, lead, anthracite, chalcocopyrite, mica, graphite, molybdenite, gelena, and possibly tin. The iron ore deposits on the Belcher Islands in James Bay are estimated to contain 350,000,000 tons of hematite ore.

The mighty rivers of which there are scores, flowing northward over the Archaean boundary and into the Bay are estimated to be capable of supplying 1,665,990 controlled horse power. The value of this enormous

amount of white coal, the greater part of which is now unharnessed, is scarcely possible to overestimate, as every H.P. is said to be equal to ten tons of coal.

With the extension of the steel to James Bay, all these resources will be available for electric smelters, large pulp mills, to electrify the entire railway and to produce an unlimited quantities and at a very low cost atmospheric nitrogen which is to-day in such demand throughout Canada, the United States, Great Britain and European countries. When the railroad reaches Moose Factory at James Bay there will be tapped for the benefit of Ontario as a whole one of the richest fishing grounds in the world. While no exhaustive data is as yet available on this subject enough has been discovered to warrant the statement that there are Arctic salmon, white fish sturgeon and over one hundred other known species abounding in this great inland sea, and that with transportation facilities provided the B.C. fisheries might soon be eclipsed.

The value of all this natural wealth to the Province of Ontario as a whole and more especially to the manufacturer and the farmer must not be under-estimated, and every organization of farmers and manufacturers throughout the Province should be busy encouraging the Government to get the railway extended at the earliest possible moment and not allow the riches of this great inland sea and its adjacent territory to pass exclusively to sister provinces when it is within such easy reach of Ontario—only a link of about 150 miles of steel rails—and this vast heritage is ours.

An illustrated booklet entitled "On to the Bay," has been issued, giving facts and figures regarding the development of the North and the resources of the James Bay region. Copies mailed on request to James Stewart, Industrial Commissioner, Cochrane.

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

## 86,500,000 MUST THE ALLIES FEED

This Task Confronting Supreme Economic Council.

500,000 Tons a Month, Says Hoover.

Paris, Cable.—Herbert C. Hoover in an interview yesterday said of the food task confronting the Supreme Economic Council:

"We have to feed 7,500,000 people in Belgium, 20,000,000 in Poland, 13,000,000 in Czechoslovakia, 13,000,000 in Roumania, 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 in Greater Serbia and 20,000,000 in Finland, Armenia and other countries. Up to the end of February we shall have expended from the American Treasury somewhere in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 to \$300,000,000, representing about a million tons of foods, the largest part of which has arrived."

Mr. Hoover then mentioned what he considered would be the food requirements of the peoples to be supplied; the Poles, about 60,000 to 70,000 tons per month; the Roumanians, 50,000 to 60,000 tons; the Greater Serbians, 40,000; the Czechoslovaks, 50,000 to 60,000; Belgium, 150,000 tons, and the other liberated peoples, 60,000.

## GERMAN STEAMERS SAIL

London cable. Eight German steamers, including the Kaiserin, Auguste Victoria, Cleveland, Graf Waldersee, and Pretoria, sailed from Hamburg this week for foodstuffs, according to advices from Berlin. It is said the crews of the ships must be normally demobilized and they should not be removed from the vessels during the trip.

## MEXICO TEMPORIZING.

Mexico City report. The Mexican Government has no intention to force the immediate collection of royalties on oil produced in this country during January and February under the decree of President Carranza, issued on Feb. 15th, according to a statement authorized last night by the branch of the Treasury Department in charge of petroleum revenues.

It may be more blessed to give than to receive, but many a man is satisfied to hold his own.

## WORDS OF PRAISE FOR BABY'S OWN TABLETS

No medicine receives such great praise from thankful mothers as do Baby's Own Tablets. Once a mother has used them for her little ones she will use nothing else. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative. They regulate the bowels and stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; cure colds and simple fevers; promote healthful sleep and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Omer LeBlanc, Maddington Falls, Que., writes: "I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets and will always use them for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## TURK RESTORES 10,000 CHILDREN

Armenian Parents Slain, Families Carried Off.

Mussulman Obeys Allies' Orders.

Constantinople, Cable says.—The Allied High Commission recently ordered the Turks to return the Christian children whom they carried away from their homes in Armenia at the time of the Turkish atrocities there. As a result of this order, the Turks now are delivering large numbers of these children to the Allies before we are ready to receive them. At one place in Armenia where the Armenian population was almost entirely wiped out, the Turks have surrendered 2,000 children. Ten thousand of these Armenian children surrendered by the Turks now are in Constantinople, and the American Relief Commission has asked that the Turks be required to provide food for them for three months; to restore stolen property, and to evacuate Armenian houses which they occupy.

## PARIS FORTS GO.

Special War Fortifications to Be Removed.

Paris cable. (Havas) — The Chamber of Deputies has authorized the removal of special fortifications about Paris, which were erected shortly after the war began.

There are three rings of permanent fortifications about the city of Paris—first, a solid wall of masonry 2 miles in circumference around the old sections of the city; second, a system of seventeen detached forts arranged at intervals of two miles beyond the wall and forming a circuit of the city 31 miles in extent; third, an outer circle of forts 75 miles in length on the heights commanding the valley of the Seine. In August, 1914, special fortifications were erected, buildings demolished, and trees which obstructed a clear view of the terrain about the city were cut down. It is probable that it is this system of fortifications which is to be dismantled.

To Asthma Sufferers, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy comes like a helping hand to a sinking swimmer. It gives new life and hope by curing his trouble—something he has come to believe impossible. Its benefit is too evident to be questioned—it is its own best argument—its own best advertisement. If you suffer from asthma get this time-tried remedy and find help like thousands of others.

## SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Allies Agreed On Strength of the Army of Occupation.

## TORONTO TAX RATE

Fourth Death in New York From Sleeping Sickness.

A deputation of Toronto unemployed, backed by a parade, placed their grievances before Premier Hearst.

The Quebec referendum will likely be taken on the 10th of April.

The Orange Grand Lodge of Eastern Ontario is meeting at Cornwall.

Thos. C. Deavitt, ex-Warden of Simcoe county, and three years' alderman of Meaford, is dead.

The police of Munich, Bavaria, have discovered a plot to steal army goods valued at ten million marks.

The Petit Parisien announces that an agreement has been reached between the Allies concerning the strength of the army of occupation.

E. D. Hand, aged eighty-seven, one of the oldest newspaper men in Canada, died at Lindsay. He founded several weeklies in that neighborhood.

The high water broke down the dam at the Altona and the Glasgow flour mills, situated a few miles north of Stouffville, in Whitchurch Township.

The discovery of a case of smallpox among the patients at the Central Military Convalescent Hospital, London, Ont., was followed by the immediate quarantining of the institution.

Another death from epidemic coma, or sleeping sickness, making the fourth to date, was reported to the New York Health Department. The victim was a nine-year-old girl.

In official quarters in London it was considered certain that Premier Lloyd George would accede to the request and remain in Paris a fortnight longer, unless unforeseen circumstances arose imperatively requiring his return to London.

Toronto's tax rate for 1919 will be thirty mills on the dollar, or one-half mill less than last year. In reality it is one-half mill higher than last year, because the 30½ mills included the Provincial War Tax of one mill which has been discontinued.

Senator William Dennis has given Mount Allison University, Nova Scotia, \$5,000, the income of which is to be used in founding scholarships. The income (\$300) will be divided into two scholarships. The scholarships will be in memory of Senator Dennis' son, Captain Eric Dennis, M.C., who was killed on the western front.

George Bellamy, whose home is in Chatham, Ont., returned to work on the Hydro Power Canal, at Niagara Falls, after a lengthy illness, and was killed when a trestle he was working on fell. He was unmarried. The body was shipped home after the coroner's jurors had viewed it.

W. A. Kemp, died suddenly at Pine Forest Inn, Summerville, South Carolina. He was vice-president and manager of the Kemp Manufacturing Company, which afterwards developed into the Sheet Metal Products Company of Canada, Limited.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

## BULGARS BUSY AT TREACHERY

Are Fomenting Trouble in Nearby Areas

Hoping Powers Will Give Them Control.

Washington Report.—Great Britain, France and the U. S., it was learned from official sources, are somewhat anxious over reports from the Balkans that groups of Bulgarian agitators, said to be acting apparently with official sanction, are stirring up industrial and agrarian trouble in territory adjacent to Bulgaria. Strikes and disorders are of frequent occurrence, and it was said that in nearly every instance the origin of the trouble has been found to be a group of Bulgarians. It is believed in official circles that these agitators are being sent to districts in Roumania and Serbia to create trouble, with the hope that the Peace Conference will allow these sections to Bulgaria. The Peace Conference would be led to believe that the disaffection was the result of a desire on the part of the inhabitants to be under Bulgarian rule.

## FAMINE IN POLAND.

Misery in the Large Cities is Appalling.

(From Rothsay Reynolds.)

Warsaw Cable.—The misery in Warsaw and other large cities of Poland is appalling. Most of the workers are kept alive by doles from the Government, a demoralizing system which is unavoidable now, but which cannot be continued indefinitely. Every day my admiration of the patience of the working classes of Poland, both Christian and Jewish, increases, but I am persuaded that unless immediate measures are taken to deal with the situation, this patience will be exhausted.

The politicians in Paris are defining the frontiers of Poland, and the Entente press is demanding a strong Poland as a bulwark against Bolshevism. But the work of the politicians will be in vain if the help required to eradicate the danger presented by the enforced idleness of thousands of workers he not given at once. The bear Poland is sound, but I warn those concerned that delay, even of two months, may have disastrous consequences for this country and the rest of Europe.

There is nothing repulsive in Miller's Worm Powders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unsound stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are harmful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear all worms from the system.

## When Appetite Fails And Health Declines Follow This Suggestion

REQUIRES ONLY A COUPLE OF SMALL TABLETS AFTER MEALS TO FIX YOU UP AGAIN.

A New Blood-Food Called Ferrozone Sure to Restore You Quickly.

Every day comes the good news of wonderful cures with Ferrozone.

In Peterboro' it worked marvels for Louis Meehan—put him right on his feet—made him entirely well. "About three years ago," says Mr. Meehan, "I had the grippe which left me in a very run-down condition that finally developed into Dyspepsia. I was unable to eat but a few things and had a craving for acid. I gave up treating with the doctors because they did not help me and on the advice of a friend used Ferrozone. It not only cured me of Dyspepsia and Biliousness, but has built up my strength to what it was before I had the Grippe. I can recommend Ferrozone as an ideal restorative."

Ferrozone gives you force, energy, vim.

It strengthens the stomach, cures indigestion, prevents headaches—guarantees good health.

Thousands use Ferrozone—they all feel better; try it yourself—sold in 50c boxes, six for \$2.50, at all dealers or direct from The Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

## TURKS STILL IN HOPE OF VICTORY

Courtesy of Allies Has Been Lost On Them.

Only Brutal Force Will Convince.

London Cable.—The Turks are by no means convinced that they are vanquished, and show few signs of regret that they were ever the allies of the Central Powers, according to a French correspondent who has returned from Constantinople. The correspondent attributes this failure on the part of the Turks to realize their actual situation to the fact that the British and French commanders in the Turkish capital have not acted like conquerors and imposed their authority on the Turks.

The correspondent declares that he was unable to convince the leading Turks of the complete victory of the allies and of the definite crushing of the German military power, and adds that this is due to the fact that the allied troops did not enter Stamboul with flags flying, because the allied officers did not install themselves as masters in the different ministries, and because the military authorities did not take over all the administrative offices and police the city.

The Committee of Union and Progress no longer exists, legally, says the Frenchman, but its creature still occupy their posts in the Ministries and the police service. "They are very active, and offer us a very bitter and systematic opposition," he continued. "This frequently takes the form of spreading rumors of disagreement between France and England on the subject of the future of Turkey. They assert that it would be to the advantage of England and France to placate Turkey and to leave Constantinople as the Turkish capital."

"On one of the Prince's Islands—Prinkipo—the German marshal, von Sanders-Liman Pasha, is comfortably lodged and receives the adherents to the old regime, and between dessert and cheese they openly plot against us without fear of disturbance."

The Germans who knew the Turks treated them as they should be treated, with brutal force, and that is the only attitude which can be adopted towards them. We should bring home to them the realization that the allies are in reality the conquerors. We must act with energy and firmness if we desire to retain our predominant influence in the East.

The Oil of the People.—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front and kept it there, and it can truly be called the oil of the people. Thousands have benefited by it and would use no other preparation.

## The Worst Quarter of London.

What is the most disreputable bit of London? A writer in the London Sketch asked this question of a policeman the other day. He said, "The quarter round about the Harrow road." It appears that there are byways in that region in which no policeman dare venture unless accompanied by a brother officer. Bermondsey, too, is pretty bad. But Wapping, once the haunt of hooligans, has become comparatively respectable of late.

The hour which gives us life begins to take it away.—Seneca.

## What COMFORT LYE

Comfort Lye is a very powerful cleanser. It is used for cleaning up the oldest and hardest dirt, grease, etc. Comfort Lye is fine for making sinks, drains and closets sweet and clean. Comfort Lye kills rats, mice, roaches and insect pests. Comfort Lye will do the hardest spring cleaning you've got. Comfort Lye is good for making soap. It's powdered, perfumed and 100% pure.



is splendid for —



### Are You Equipped

This is the day of the  
brained man and woman.

It is training that fits you  
to climb to the top.

Get that training now—  
while the opportunity is yours

You can enroll at any time  
calendar and other informa-  
tion upon request.

The CANADA  
BUSINESS COLLEGE  
HAMILTON  
CANADA



Thrift Stamps save "quarters"

## PRINTING

Invitations, Programs  
Visiting Cards  
Announcements  
and  
Wedding Stationery

Neatly printed at

### The Review

Waterdown

## FOR SALE

Two Splendid  
Building Lots  
Facing on Main St.  
50 x 230

R. J. VANCE  
DENTIST

Mill Street Waterdown

John Kitching Mervyn Kitching

### Kitching & Son

FUNERAL  
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Up to Date Equipment  
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We Pay All Telephone Charges  
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CORNER MAIN AND SCHOOL STREETS  
WATERDOWN

Lots 50 by 150 to 165 Feet

OWN YOUR OWN BUNGALOW

Lots overlook Hamilton, the Bay  
and Cement Highway.

Lots to suit the purchaser. Easy  
Terms.

C. P. McGregor, Owner  
Phone 168 Waterdown

For Sale  
\$1500 Each

Two Large Lots on Dundas  
Street with Frame Cottage on  
each lot.

Apply to

C. H. STOCK

Waterdown

Ontario

#### A Beloved Princess.

Princess Patricia of Connaught will always hold a very warm place in the affections of Canadians. Her six years' residence here when she entered so heartily into Canadian life, would assure that. But more particularly is she linked with the Dominion, for all time, through the gallant "Princess Pats," the Canadian battalion named for her, which won such glory in France and Flanders. Her Royal Highness is indeed gazetted as honorary colonel-in-chief of this famous Canadian battalion. At the wedding of their honorary colonel twenty-four of the original "Pats" served as a guard of honor. Princess Patricia loved Canada. She loved the winter, with its sparkling snow, its skating, skiing and tobogganing at the capital, and the summer with its rivers and lakes and sweet-smelling forests. She loved the broad sweep of the prairies and the mighty mountains as she traveled to the coast—and more than all else, she seemed to love the people.

One recalls many times when the princess has been in the public eye, and each occasion but makes you more conscious of how beautiful she is. It might be at such functions as the Drawing-room of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in that regal Senate Chamber in Ottawa, of which nothing now remains but ashes. It might be in Government House when a state ball was in progress. Again, it might be in the midst of a lovely garden at a garden party given by their Royal Highnesses that one recalled her. It might be on such occasions, when she smiled on Girl Guides and won their hearts.

While here during the period of the war the princess was devoted to war work. Three times a week she was to be found working at the Red Cross rooms in Ottawa. She sewed and knitted continually, always for the men in khaki. She also kept the Princess Pats provided with comforts. And since her return to England has continually visited them in hospital.

#### Tribute to Canada.

Canada has done wonderfully well thus far with its war finance, and there is every reason to expect that she will keep this pace to the end. Canada is enormously rich in undeveloped resources and her promises to pay are among the best securities in the world. As a matter of fact, there is practically no difference between Canada and the United States so far as financial responsibility is concerned. After the war there is bound to be a rapid development of Canada's resources with great increase in the visible wealth.—Buffalo Express.

#### Bell's Early Rival.

The first patent for a practical telephone was granted to Alexander Graham Bell by the United States Patent Office in 1876, but Bell had a close rival for the honors in Elisha Gray, of Boston, whose caveat for an invention "to transmit the tones of the human voice through a telegraphic circuit" was filed a few hours after the Scotchman's application for a patent. Gray had described his invention in a paper communicated the previous year to the American Electrical Society. The Gray and Bell telephones were similar in many particulars, and if Gray had been a few hours earlier in filing his caveat he might have won the honor of being the pioneer of the telephone. After a memorable litigation, however, the honor was awarded by the courts to Prof. Bell. Gray contributed many other important inventions to mankind.

#### A Painter of History.

Mr. Robert Harris, C.M.G., who died in Montreal recently, had a long and distinguished career, chiefly as a figure and portrait painter. One of his best known works was "The Fathers of Confederation," executed under a commission from the Dominion Government. It contained the figures of thirty-three Canadian statesmen, and was regarded as an accurate representation of them and of great historical value. Unfortunately this painting, which hung for many years in the lobby at the main entrance to the House of Parliament, Ottawa, was destroyed in the fire. Among the offices which he held were President of the Royal Canadian Academy, 1893-1906; president of the Ontario Society of Artists and Director of the Art School, Montreal Art Association, 1883-87. He was created a C.M.G. in 1902.

A sanitary hair brush has the flexible pad, which enables that part to be separated from the back for cleansing.

#### Canadian Prisoners' Welfare.

The Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association has just been formed by the amalgamation of the Honor League of Canada and the National Prison Reform Association. The new organization has received a Dominion charter. It will aim to promote the welfare of discharged prisoners and their families and dependents, the amelioration of the condition of prisoners and of the treatment of criminals by the state, and the reformation of criminal law and procedure in accordance with modern ideas of penology, sociology and humanity. The headquarters of the association will be in Montreal, and the establishment of local and provincial associations is provided for in the charter.

# EAGERS

## WATERDOWN

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-11802

Paint For Protection  
PAINT YOUR HOUSE

Men's Furnishings

Men's  
Overalls

Blue Stripe or Black  
Bibb or Pant Overalls.  
Kitchen's and other  
makes.

\$1.95  
to  
\$3.00



Men's Cashmere Hose. Special value, good quality and colors, per pair

50c

Men's Merino Underwear, good value  
\$1.00 each

## Dry Goods

New Dress Voiles, nice patterns and good quality. Just opened, per yard

75c

Navy Blue Wool Serge, good color and quality, per yard  
\$1.50 and \$2.25

Black Silk. New line just opened. 36 in. wide, per yard  
\$2.25

Paint For Protection  
PAINT YOUR BARN

Men's Tan Calf Boots. New toe, Neolin sole and rubber heel, a good boot, made by reliable makers, per pair

\$8.00

New Wall Papers. Exclusive designs and extra good value  
15c to 75c a roll

We have a range of widths in Chicken wire ready for your Poultry runs.

Let us tell you about our Paints, Varnishes and Varnish Stains.

## Groceries

Carnation Milk in large and small tins at  
8c and 18c

Squirrel Brand Peanut Butter in tins. Extra quality and absolutely pure. 1 lb. tins

40c

Lynx Brand Salmon, a good salmon, per tin  
25c

## This Store Will Close

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

# PARTED BY GOLD

Let us introduce her as she lay one morning—near the Christmas pantomime time at the Signet—upon the velvet lounge, a French novel in her dainty hands, and a bunch of hothouse grapes close at her elbow—not to eat, your grand lady seldom eats these great things the poor envy so much, but because the expensive handful of fruit was pleasing to her sense of sight and bore a peculiar kind of gratification.

Lady Maud yawned—as well she might—dropped the yellow-covered roomination upon the floor and raised herself upon her elbow.

"Snowing, yes," she mused. "It always snows now. I hate winter and wish we had gone to Dottedhall, after all. But, no, that would not do. Dottedhall is too far from London, and, and—Jack—"

"My dear Maud," said Lady Pacewell, entering the room and breaking in upon Lady Maud's reflection, "are you not going out this morning? I have ordered the carriage. It is Friday, the day we call on Lady Bakedwell. We really must go, my dear, this week."

"It is a great bore, aunt. I wish Lady Bakedwell was not so deaf and so eloquent on her lumbago."

"My dear Maud," laughed Lady Pacewell, "well, my love, you shall please yourself. I must go, but do not mind going alone."

"That is a dear aunt, now, and say, please, I have the headache, which I have no doubt I shall have before you get there."

Lady Pacewell sighed. "Really, it is very hard work; I never knew a winter season so crowded. Let me see," looking over a daintily bound memorandum book.

"This afternoon there is Madam Skaleek's matinee, and to-night Jack has promised to take us to the theatre."

"Oh, is it to-night?" said Lady Maud, indifferently, although a singular light came into her languid eyes.

"Yes, to-night, and I wonder where he will go. Well, I must start, my dear, and pray don't make your head ache over that book."

Scarcely had the carriage rolled away with great state and eclat than a resolute hand banged on the knocker.

Lady Maud arose with rather unusual abruptness, cast a glance at herself in the glass, arranged a silken bow at her throat, and fell back on the sofa, novel in hand, fully prepared.

"Ah, Jack, is it you?" she said in her sweetest voice, as the door was thrown back and a footman announced "Mr. Hamilton."

"But I might have guessed it. No one knows so hard as you."

"Oh, indeed!" said poor Jack, looking enormously big in the small and elegant room, and grandly handsome in the flush which his walk had bestowed upon him. "And how do you do, my sweet cousin, this splendid morning?"

"Splendid!" and her large eyes opened most effectively. "I call it horrible. It snows. It is as cold as the Arctic regions."

"Cold!" he repeated, with a musical laugh that set the bronzes, china and other curiosities laughing to hear it.

## IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."  
—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 308 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The results of its long experience is at your service.



"I think it is warm, at least it warms one's blood."

"Well, you look warm," she admitted, looking at him with the admiration in her eyes thinly concealed.

"Warm, of course," he said. "Ah, Maud, you should be out breathing heaven's pure air, not sitting here in this stifling, perfume-poisoned rabbit hutch—no disrespect to aunt—out getting the blood through your veins, and the diamonds into your eyes—not that they do not sparkle as it is, but, well, we will refine the gold and paint the lily."

"That's a long speech for you, Jack," said the beautiful lips—"a very long speech and with a compliment tagged on at the end of it, too; Jack you are improving."

"I'm glad you think so," he said, with his low mellow laugh; "there's plenty of room for it, Maud. But, come, chaffing apart; I have looked in to ask you where you would rather go to-night."

"And not to see me?" asked the lady with an arch glance.

"And to see you, of course!" he added. "You leave it to me? Well, very well. Where is aunt?"

"Gone scandal-mongering to Lady Bakedwell's for me. I am on sick leave."

"Hem, and reading for medicine; what have you got?"

He picked the yellow-covered novel up and looked at it hard.

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"Can't understand it. I don't know French; I wish I did."

"Wish you did?" repeated Lady Maud. "Well, no, Jack, you are quite clever enough. French would spoil you, make you conceited."

He laughed, and, still laughing, arose.

"I must go," he said. "I am keeping you from your book, and a nap, I suppose, for ladies require a deal of sleep—and, no wonder, they dance while other people are in bed."

"Going so soon?" she said, and there was a slight touch of annoyance in the voice. She had paid the three compliments, and two were generally supposed to chain other men to her side.

"Where are you going?" she asked.

"To Tattersall's and the club," he replied. "I am going to buy a horse."

"Another?" she said, raising her brows.

"Yes, extravagant, isn't it? But he is really cheap. Horseflesh is the only thing I'm not taken in with, Walton says."

"Walton?" she repeated, "who is he? I don't remember the name."

"Oh, a very good fellow. I met him last at Beaumont's, the night of aunt's drum."

Lady Maud nodded indifferently. It was a trick to assume great carelessness at the mention of anything that interested her.

"Most ladies pride themselves on the trick and consider, perhaps wisely, the grandest accomplishment that of subduing and concealing all signs of emotion, great or small."

"Beaumont I know, the barrister. A handsome man, dark hair, I forget what eyes."

"So do I," said Jack, laughing, but at the next question the laugh died out rather suddenly.

"And why did you not come to the concert with me the other evening?"

"I—I was engaged," said Jack.

Lady Maud lowered her eyelids and turned an emerald ring upon her finger.

"You will spoil your digestion by those late dinners and card suppers, and distress aunt, who thinks so much of steadiness."

Poor Jack could not tell a silent falsehood, as it is called, any more than a spoken one. To let his beautiful cousin think he had been dining out when he had really been spoiling his clothes behind the scenes of the Royal Signet would be a silent falsehood.

"I was not dining; this time your fear is thrown away, Maud; I was at the theatre."

"You are fond of the theatre lately," she said, with the air of condescending interest that makes it a flattery to inquire.

"No," he said, hesitating. He was conscious of a strange reluctance to tell this cold but beautiful woman of his trip to the East-end. "No, I am not; I went out of curiosity."

"So do most people, excepting pick-pockets," she retorted, with a light, musical laugh that had wrecked many

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a heart. "That's good," he said. "Well, I mean it was a queer place to go to, right out of the way, you know."

"Where was it?" she asked, raising her eyes, and noting, while pretending not to note, his reluctance and hesitation.

"The Royal Signet, down East."

"Never heard of it," she said. "It must be very Oriental; and did you leave your watch?"

"No," he said, feeling a slight annoyance at her sublime air of contempt for the unfashionable portions of the world and its honest inhabitants.

"No, indeed, why should I? There are as many pick-pockets West as East—perhaps more. You see, it's unknown land to you, my dear Maud; you should take a voyage thither."

"No, thank you," she said. "I have a weakness for civilization. Savage life has no charms for me. I will leave the conquest, exploration, or annexation of the East to you, Jack, but hope you'll not go there again."

He laughed. "Well," he said, buttoning his gloves, "I shall go nowhere if I stop here, shall I? Maud, be ready at half-past six. I shall be punctual."

His strong hand grasped her delicate one, and with a smile he had been, it had disturbed Lady Maud's serenity.

First she sprang up to watch him stride away through the park, his hand up to his hat at every corner in answer to the salutes of the keepers and ranger's men who all knew and were proud of him. Then she stood with one tiny foot upon the fender and

looked down into the coats as if she were extracting fire from them.

"There is mischief when he hesitates and hangs back. What is it, I wonder? Can he be going to his club. Yes, Jack could tell a falsehood; besides, it was when he mentioned that theatre, the Royal Signet at the East-end. Where is it, and what took him there, I wonder?"

Another knock and her eyes up to the glass again.

"Mr. Beaumont."

With a smile, Lady Maud held out her hand.

"Bravo men are still left in Britain," he said, with a gracious sweetness.

"This is the second knight I have found to brave the terrors of the cold and snow."

"Indeed," he said, having bent over her hand for full half a minute, and now raising his fine eyes to her face with a significant look of devotion and admiration. "Indeed! Who may the first be?"

"Mr. Hamilton," she replied. "He has only just gone."

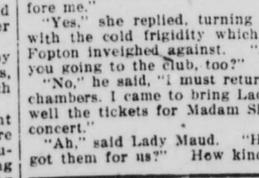
"Ah," he said, and a slight shade crossed his brow which did not escape Lady Maud's quick eyes, as he intended it should not. "He is always before me."

"Yes," she replied, turning him off with the cold frigidity which Beau Fopton inveighed against. "And are you going to the club, too?"

"No," he said, "I must return to my chambers. I came to bring Lady Pacewell the tickets for Madam Shaleek's concert."

"Ah," said Lady Maud. "Have you got them for us?" How kind. And

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are you going, too?" She was gracious this morning, and he looked up gratefully.

"May I?" he asked. She laughed the little happy, well-toned laugh.

"If you please. Put them on the table, please. What a pity you missed Mr. Hamilton."

"Yes," he said, but did not seem to regret it much. "I have not seen very much of him lately."

"No," she asked. "How is that? I thought you were great friends. He told me he had dined or supped with you the other evening."

"Yes," said Beaumont, stroking his mustache, and speaking carelessly, but feeling his way and wondering whether it was a good time to make the first move in the game he was about to play.

"Yes, we were great friends, and are so still; but I do not see so much of him lately, excepting at the club and that sort of thing. I fancy Master Jack has something of a more pleasing nature on the cards."

"Yes," she said, in the same half-interested, wholly interrogative tone.

"Yes," he continued; "whether he is starting a horse for the Derby, has gone into experiments in chemistry, or is starting a new gunpowder plot, I can't say, but he is certainly seldom visible."

"Well, he will be visible to-night, and that is a good thing," said the beautiful woman. "He is to take his aunt to the theatre."

"The theatre," said Beaumont, quickly, "and which one?"

"Drury Lane, I suppose," replied Lady Maud, raising her eyes and fixing them with calm regard on his face. "Why did you ask so quickly?"

"Oh, I—I—really I had no reason that I know of, Oh, Drury Lane, eh?"

"And have you been to the theatre lately, Mr. Beaumont?" asked she, then added, quickly: "Oh, stay, yes, I had nearly forgotten; I have been lately—to such a queer one; you can't guess it!"

"Yes, I can," she said, with a charming smile. "Shall I?"

"If you can," he said. "The Royal Signet."

"That's right," he said; "how did you know?"

"A little bird," she laughed, musically. "And pray what is there so attractive at the Royal Signet?" she asked. "Is it worth one's while to go and see it?"

"I know of no attraction that would be likely to please you," he said, with a slight emphasis on the last word. "Unless you like plenty of melodrama, pistol-firing and a strong smell of oranges."

"Thank you, no," she said, much amused. "And pray what attracts you gentlemen there? Who went with you?"

"I am curious, it is so strange."

"Is it not comical?" he said, laughing. "Only four of us, Jack, Walton, Fopton and I. And great fun it was. We went behind the scenes."

Lady Maud was beginning to understand. The poison was working, and the skillful schemer knew it.

"There was a most exciting drama, and an intensely interesting pirate. An extravaganza afterward that delighted dear old Jack above everything. We could hardly get him away. But, there, that reminds me of my musty chambers and the pile of parchment weeping and waiting for me. Good-morning. I may escort Lady Pacewell to the matinee? Goody-by for the present only then."

Lady Maud did not glide to the window to see the last of his back, but she returned to her study of the fire, and her brow grew blacker.

"Behind the scenes with ballet girls and second-rate actresses. Is he foolish enough for that? No, no, and yet his hesitation, his reluctance to mention it. I had to drag it out of him like extracting a tooth. If I were a man I could follow him and find out for myself, but I must live on such crumbs as he throws—nay, rather what I extract from him by dint of hard pumping. Oh, what a thing it is to be tied hand and foot. The Royal Signet, I will look at the paper."

She rang the bell and asked for the paper.

The footman waited until he had finished the article he was reading and then brought it up with an apology for the delay on account of its being mislaid.

"Now let me see; the names will be something. Every little helps. If I could but find out who she is, if he has indeed been caught by a pretty, painted face and padded form. Ah, here it is."

"The Royal Signet."

"Happy Couple, farce; The Pirate's Gorge, melodrama; and the Fairy of the Glen, extravaganza, in which Miss Annabelle Montague will appear."

"Annabelle Montague! Heavens! what a name! Can that be she, I wonder? Some painted woman twice his age. Oh, what it is to be tied hand and foot when so much is at stake."

The carriage returned and Lady Pacewell entered exhausted.

"Oh, my dear Maud, I am thoroughly worn out. Dear Lady Bakedwell was so very deaf and she insisted upon learning all about the Vernon affair. I declare, I am quite hoarse. What is that, the paper? What have you want-

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ed with that? Not reading it, surely, my dear?"

And her ladyship looked shocked. Lady Maud laughed.

"No, aunt, it is too dry for me. I have been looking at the theatre lists—Jack has been here and says he will take us to-night."

"Ah, I met him. Dear Jack. But I hope he is going on all right, my dear Maud. He looked rather pale, I thought."

"Pale!" said Lady Maud; "he was perfectly rosy, disgustingly rosy, when he came here. The very picture of health."

"Well, perhaps it was the brougham window; Thomas never keeps them clean, and I'm sure it is so annoying, for one looks quite yellow to the people passing by. But Jack, my dear, I saw standing at Tattersall's talking to such a queer-looking man."

"That is nothing," said Lady Maud, with quiet scorn. "The greatest gentleman may book a bet, as they call it, or settle up with any disreputable person at any place."

"I'm very sorry to hear it," said Lady Pacewell, emphatically. "And Jack ought to know better. But, there, he is so easily led! Sometimes I think it is a pity that he came into the Pacewell money, my dear. And he wouldn't have done it if that strange, disreputable old uncle could have been found, you know. Jack is so careless, so good-natured, you can get him to do anything. Why—would you believe it, my dear?—Lady Fopton tells me Willie and some of them, Jack included, went down to some place at the East End of London and mixed with the acting and singing people? Is it not disgraceful? Really, I do not understand the gentlemen of the present day! Your father, my dear Maud, would never have done such a thing, I am sure. At the East End, too?"

(To be continued.)

Wire Splints for Wounds.

A new kind of surgical splint in which galvanized wire netting takes the place of wood has been put on the market, says the Popular Science Monthly. The steel entering into the construction of this woven wire splint is so tempered that it can be moulded by hand. Being galvanized, the wire is sterilized and at the same time welded into a single piece that cannot fray out at loose ends.

As it is porous, it allows a certain amount of evaporation and air circulation to the dressings beneath, which wood or plaster does not. The splint comes rolled like a bandage and is lighter and less bulky than wooden splints.

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For this purpose there is nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which act directly upon the blood, and in this way bring new health and strength to weak, ailing people. Mrs. Anderson, Hearst, Ont., says: "Before coming to Canada from England I was a sufferer from anemia for upwards of a year. I had been gradually getting paler and weaker. I did not realize that I was sick, but felt constantly tired and worn out. I had no ambition for anything, and grew so white that my brothers used to call me 'snowball.' At this stage my mother decided that she would get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are a favorite medicine in England as well as in Canada. On the day I commenced taking them I fainted on getting out of bed and mother urged me to stay in bed for a few days. I really felt so weak that I was glad to take her advice. I looked more like a corpse than a living person. I remained in bed for a week, taking the pills regularly, and then I felt that I was able to get up, though, on however, I gained strength daily, and in a little more than a month I was feeling as well as ever I did. The color returned to my cheeks and lips, and my friends were all surprised at my rapid recovery. I took no medicine but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so that they deserve all the credit for my restoration to health."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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### Carlisle

Miss Violet Livingstone has been very ill with influenza for a couple of weeks.

The Glee Club concert, on Thursday evening last, was a big success, and well attended.

The Young Men's Bible Class and friends visited Mr. Richard Grist last Wednesday evening and presented him with a fountain pen.

A number of young people attended a party at the home of T. S. Alderson last Friday evening.

Mr. Norman Koella and family are moving to their new home at Lowville.

Mr. Coulson, of Kilbride, is moving to Mr. Geo. Church's farm.

Mr. George Cloyde spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. E. Hunt.

The marriage of Mr. Wilfred Coverdale and Miss Evelyn Eaton took place here on Wednesday, Mar. 26th. The good wishes of the community follow the young couple to their new home.

### Millgrove

Mr. Gordon Goodbrand who has returned from overseas is a visitor at the home of Mrs. John Allison.

Mr. Vance Irving of St. Mary's one of our Soldier Boys is visiting at the home of Mr. Kenneth Cummins.

Miss Forth and Miss Shelton, of Waterdown, visited at the home of Geo. Shelton on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Pepper and daughter visited friends in Dundas on Monday last.

Mr. Thos. Eaton, our genial merchant, is able to be out again after being confined to his home thru illness.

Mr. Emory Shelton has been on the sick list for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell and daughter Florence, of Waterdown, visited her brother, Roland Cummins on Sunday.

Rev. R. Albright and Mr. Roland Cummins are able to be out again after severe attacks of Flu.

The Sunday School was favored with an address from Mr. Garwood Sheppard, of Rock Chapel, a short time ago.

### Flamboro Centre

The ladies of the Patriotic League entertained on Monday afternoon at the home of William McKay in honor of Mrs. James Martin, it being the last time that she will meet with the ladies as Mr. and Mrs. Martin are leaving the community. The time was spent in social intercourse, and at 5 o'clock a dainty tea was served after which Mrs. McKay, on behalf of the ladies present, made the presentation to Mrs. Martin. She expressed her thanks feelingly.

As Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dodd are leaving the neighborhood in the near future their home was invaded by three score friends on Tuesday evening. A pleasant time was spent and those who wished took part in progressive euchre. Four prizes were awarded. The ladies served refreshments and then the event of the evening occurred when a pair of handsome chairs were brought in, which, Frank Baker, who made the presentation, asked them to accept, on behalf of those present, not, as he said, for their intrinsic value but as a token of the esteem in which you are held and as a reminder of the happy times and social evenings spent during the sixteen eventful years you have been in our midst.

Seaman Harold R. Baker, son of John E. and Mrs. Baker, of Bakersville, arrived home from overseas on Sunday forenoon after having been in the service for two and a half years. Seaman Baker has seen service for a short time in the trenches and took part in the British effort to chase the Hun U-boat base at Zeebrugge on the Belgium coast.

### GOAT AS A MASCOT.

Billy Got "Cigarette Habit" From the Tommies.

Billy, a goat, mascot of the 83rd Flying Squadron in France, is a wonderful animal, if he is alive. Should Billy be dead, an "ally" has been lost. But he will always live in the minds of many men who fought in France, particularly those of the 83rd Squadron. An interesting tale of the animal's life and experiences is told by Lieut. Noel S. Jones, of the Royal Air Force, recently arrived home.

When Billy was a kid, probably about three or four weeks old, he was bought for 10 francs by flying men from a peasant at Franqueville, and was turned loose among men of the 83rd Squadron for bringing up. In every sense of the statement Billy was a "high flyer." He didn't think anything of "stunts" at an altitude of 10,000 feet, he was horribly addicted to cigarettes, and ate chocolates in as great quantities as a girl, and the story has it that he had a fondness for liquor. But Billy, so the story goes, could "always keep on his feet."

Billy wouldn't accept a cigarette from the hand. That goat demanded he be allowed to accept a fag from a silver and initialed case, or from a box. He was a positive "fend," having been known to eat as many as 50 cigarettes at one time.

When the squadron moved Billy was strapped in a plane and taken along. Arriving at the destination the goat was lifted from the plane and would commence eating grass or wandering about in a matter of fact manner. The shelling of the squadron by enemy craft had no terrors for him.

### "Dowdy" or "Doughty."

The danger of using a word that sounds very much like another word that has a less flattering meaning was amazingly illustrated in Toronto recently, when an eminent judge who loves to make speeches was widely misquoted. Then it turned out that he had said something entirely different from what people thought. Towards the close of his speech at the Ontario Bar Association, Mr. Justice Riddell spoke appreciatively of the King and Queen, but in doing so applied an epithet to Queen Mary which was widely commented on. The phrase, as understood by practically everyone present, was as follows:

"Dear King George V—a plain man, a plain sailor, with a dowdy wife, who minds her business, looks after her children and her household, and sees that the smaller children succeed to the old clothes of the older as they grow up; a man and a woman like other men and women, who know their duties and devote themselves to their duties, and work hard in the position in life to which it has pleased God to call them."

One man who was in an excellent place to hear, and was very attentive to what was being said, declared that Mr. Justice Riddell did not say "dowdy," but that he used the word "doughty." It proved that this man was right. The word used in the speech was "doughty."

The word "dowdy" is an unfortunate one in that it has meanings which are complimentary, and other meanings which are the reverse. Here is what several dictionaries say:

Murray: "Shabbily dull in color or appearance; without brightness, smartness or freshness."

Wright's English Dialect Dictionary: "Slovenly, untidy in dress; dark, dull in color, faded; of quiet, homely habits, old-fashioned; stunted in growth."

Worcester's Dictionary: "Awkward, ill-dressed."—Applied to women.

Webster's New International Dictionary: "Dressed in a manner neither neat nor becoming; untidily shabby; wearing dingy or cheap finery; awkward and slovenly in dress; slatternly."

### Enlists at 53; Says He's 39.

The July American Magazine has an article about "Foghorn" Macdonald who enlisted as a private in the Canadian forces at 53 and is now a major at 57. The author of the article says:

"By canoe for thirty-one days through the wilderness, by an old tub of a leaky steamboat, by whatever means of travel he could find, including his own feet, he made his way back to Winnipeg, only to find that the troops had left. All right! A machine gun company was being formed and he applied for that."

"The recruiting officer was a friend of his, had helped celebrate Foghorn's fifty-third birthday the previous January. But when in making out the papers he came to the question: 'How old are you?' and Foghorn whipped out, 'Thirty-nine!' he never batted an eyelash."

Before his official cronies at Ottawa knew it, Macdonald was on his way to England—a private at fifty-three! Two years later he was a major; the only man, in the forces of the Allies, who has risen from the ranks to that grade in the present war."

### War Knits.

He (after he had watched her knitting for an hour) — What are you knitting?  
She—I don't know yet.



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Watch for next week's Special Sales Notice  
It will contain a Big list of Tempting prices