

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 1.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919

NO. 37.

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

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

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

\$1.50 Mitts and Gloves \$1.25

**Gallagher's Hardware
Waterdown**

Mr. Mrs. and Miss Local Purchaser

Please Get This

We can supply you with Drug Store goods of the best quality at as low or lower prices and throw into the bargain as prompt, careful and courteous service as any city store.

Remember This If you are a run-to-town purchaser when you can that there are times when you cannot, and you are mighty glad to be supplied right at home, because its a mighty big convenience to have an up to date Drug store right under your nose, at least 6 miles closer than the next nearest one, especially when you have a want you can't delay. We are here for your convenience, night and day 7 days per week.

Remember This It is a good Business Policy to assist (by purchasing at home) your local Business Tax Payers. If all the money spent out of town (for which we sincerely believe that ninety-nine times out of a hundred you receive no better, if as good value) were left by Waterdown citizens and citizens in vicinity, right in Waterdown, we would soon have a Business Street second to none in towns twice the size.

**Remember Waterdown, First, Last
and Always**

Remember Our Specials for Friday and Saturday at Your Local Drug Store.

See next weeks Price Announcement

**W. H. CUMMINS
The Waterdown Drug Store
PHONE 152**

Soldier's Letters

**Llyod Henry Writes Interesting
Letter from British Columbia**

New Westminster, B.C.,
Jan. 5, 1919.

Dear Reta,—

I forget whether I acknowledged the receipt of your box or not, at any rate I guess it is almost time to drop a line home and tell you about the good four day leave I had over in Vancouver. My word, but it was great to be able to sleep in again for a few mornings after arising at 6 a.m. for three months. And the people over there let me sleep as long as I could, too, without disturbing me, and treated me jake all around.

I was able to see a good deal of the city, too, so now I know a little about it and don't have to leave without seeing anything. It is certainly a big city and as I see it will be a whole lot larger in the near future, as it has next to Sydney, Australia, the best harbor in the world, and is near to the best lumber and also good farming district near by. Since the war began they have been building a good number of ships out here and I was able to see some of that work. Also the scenery around Stanley Park and the Capilano is surely grand, even though this is the middle of the winter. The Capilano especially is grand. It is a gorge about 450 feet across and 200 feet deep, with a stream in the bottom of melted snow coming down from the mountain tops. Across the canyon where we were there is the longest suspension bridge in the world, and it surely makes you lose your appetite to look over, especially if someone sways the bridge. Am enclosing a few snaps which though small are good enough to give you some idea of it.

Then I had a trip down through Jap and China town, which was worth taking. Never saw so many Chinks in my life. They go in for everything out here and work from morning till night, but are a slovenly lot, keeping their shops dirty, etc. The Japs are very clever imitators but have scarcely any initiative, but their stores are models of cleanliness and neatness. They tell me that the Chinks, however, are much more honest and dependable than the Japs. All of the former have lost their pigtails, but the Hindoos, whom I have not mentioned before, still retail their turbans, so you see it is a motley throng you meet on the Pacific coast.

I had a dance on New Year's night at the new club rooms of the Great War Veterans. They are certainly fixed up great and in a good part of the city.

There is a draft of most of our men leaving on Tuesday and the remainder are to follow this month with the horses. I am not on the draft, but Kirk is waiting man, which means that he may go if any one takes sick. Sabe. So we may be separated.

Well, give my love to all and write again soon.

LLOYD.

Women's Patriotic League

At the meeting of the Women's Patriotic League of Waterdown held Tuesday afternoon in their workroom it was decided to continue their work until April. The garments required are dressing gowns, pyjamas, day shirts, sheets and pillow cases.

After taking stock, goods to the value of \$350 was reported on hand. After the audit Mrs. A. M. Slater the Treasurer reported the total cash receipts from all sources to be \$7,926.30 and total expenditures of \$6,278.87, leaving a balance of \$1,647.44 on hand.

The Patriotic League meets every Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and all workers are welcome.

OBITUARY

MRS. JOHN ALDERSON

Carlisle and surrounding community have sustained a great shock and loss in the sudden and untimely death of the late Mrs. John M. Alderson. Deceased was a victim of the prevalent epidemic (influenza) and such serious complications developed that in spite of every effort on the part of attending physicians, she passed away in the early morning hours of Saturday, January 11th, 1919.

The late Mrs. Alderson was a member of the Methodist Church and an earnest Christian. She was especially interested in the Sabbath School work and will be greatly missed in the church generally. Wherever she was, whether in the home or abroad, she radiated a cheerfulness and good-fellowship which could not but influence those about her and made her beloved by all. "God moves in a mysterious way"—we cannot understand, perhaps, why such beauty of life should have been cut off in the morning of its usefulness; but this we do know, that she has not lived in vain. She has ceased to be with us in the corporal, but the influence of her sunny disposition and virtuous life goes on.

Profoundest sympathy is felt by all who know them for the bereaved families. She has left, to mourn her loss, husband and three children, Evelyn, aged seven; Clifford, aged five, and Kenneth, three years of age, besides her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cairns; three sisters, Mrs. Herbert Bennett, Mrs. Howard Green, and Miss Stella, all of Carlisle, and one brother, Mr. Fred Cairns, of Niagara Falls, Ont.

The many beautiful floral tributes placed on the casket also spoke of the great love of her many friends. They were as follows: A broken circle, by husband and children; wreath, by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cairns; pillow, by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Alderson, Sr.; anchor, by sisters and brothers; wreath, by Miss Mina Newell; spray, by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Slater, of Waterdown; spray, by Messrs. Chris and John Alderson, of Hamilton; wreath, by Hamilton butchers; wreath, by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Newell; spray, by Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, of Nelson, Ont.; star, by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pepper, of Hamilton; wreath, by Mr. T. A. and Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Alderson; spray, by Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, of Freeman, Ont.; spray, by Mr. and Mrs. Watson Hamilton, of Waterdown, and a spray from Carlisle Methodist Sunday School.

The pallbearers were Messrs. Ed. Bates, Wm. Gray, Gilbert Rusk, Spencer Bennett, Norman Mills and Roy Robinson.

Service was held at the home of Mr. Geo. Alderson, Sr., on Tuesday, January 14th, Rev. Dr. E. M. Morrow officiating. Interment in Carlisle Methodist cemetery.

MRS. JACOB SHEPPARD

The sympathy of the entire community of Rock Chapel goes out to Mr. Jacob Sheppard and family in the heartrending loss of a dear and loving wife and mother. Suddenly death claimed its victim on Jan. 12, through heart failure, following a short illness of influenza. Deceased was well and favorably known in church, Sabbath school, missionary society, Red Cross and all kindred movements for the betterment and uplifting of humanity, being a member of Rock Chappel Methodist church for many years, and at the time of her death was president of the local Red Cross society. She leaves to mourn her demise a husband, one son, one daughter, and two sisters. The funeral which was largely attended, took place on Wednesday to Rock Chappel cemetery, the services being conducted by her pastor, Rev. Al. Bright, assisted by Rev. E. Sheppard of Ingersol. The pall-bearers were six brother's-in-law, A. Higginson, Harry Black of Goderich, John Sheppard, Haskin Sheppard, Garwood Sheppard, Charles Sheppard.

Council Meeting

**Inaugural Meeting of the New
Village Council**

The Waterdown Council for 1919 held its inaugural meeting on Monday, January 13th, at 11 a.m. After the members had each made and subscribed the declaration of qualification and took the oath of office, the Reeve took the chair.

It was moved and duly seconded that the Council adjourn to 7.30 p.m. of the same day for general business.

At 7.30 o'clock p.m. the Reeve occupied the chair, pursuant to adjournment, and other members, viz., Jas. V. Markle, J. C. Langford, R. Smith and J. W. Griffin were all present.

Communications were received from Wm. Attridge, setting forth the requirements of the High School Board and asking the Village Council to advance the money to finance the High School until the taxes are collected for 1919; also stating that the term of office of John Mitchell as School Trustee had expired. One from Waterdown Review applying for the special printing contract for 1919; and an application was received from Mr. P. H. Metzger for the position of Assessor for the village for 1919.

Mr. John Mitchell was reappointed Trustee of the High School for the year 1919 and 1920.

A by-law was given its three readings and passed, making provision with the Royal Bank re borrowing money for current expenses and Reeve Davies and Clerk J. C. Medlar to sign all cheques, etc., for the Village of Waterdown and the Waterdown Hydro-Electric System.

The special printing contract was awarded to the Waterdown Review for 1919 for the sum of fifty dollars.

A by-law was also passed appointing municipal officers for 1919.

Messrs. R. Sparks and John J. Green were appointed Auditors, Mr. P. H. Metzger was appointed Assessor at a salary of \$35.00, and Mr. R. C. Griffin was appointed Collector of Taxes at a salary of \$65.00.

Messrs. D. Davies, J. C. Medlar, Dr. D. A. Hopper and W. A. Drummond were appointed a local Board of Health, with Mr. Jas. R. Thompson Sanitary Inspector, the latter with a salary of \$8.00 per year, while Dr. Hopper's salary as Medical Health Officer was placed at \$100.00 for 1919.

Messrs. Wellington Griffin, Jos. Tuck and Fred Allen were appointed Fence Viewers. Mr. Alex. Davidson was appointed Truancy Officer, with a salary of \$10.00 and Mr. Geo. S. Potts was appointed bell ringer at \$50.00 for 1919.

The Council will meet on the 2nd Monday of each and every month during 1919 at 8 p.m., for general business, or at the call of the Reeve.

The following bills and accounts were passed by the Council and ordered paid:

To Henry Slater, for coal for Council Chamber, \$3.00. To S. H. Gallagher, as per account, \$4.68. To J. C. Medlar, election expenses, \$13.25; also attending sittings of the 3rd Division Court during 1917, \$6.00; total \$19.25. To Alex. Davidson, salary as Truancy Officer to Dec. 31st, 1918, \$7.50. To Benjamin Tuck, for attending sittings of 3rd Division Court, County of Wentworth, as Bailiff during 1918, \$6.00. To John Johnston, for hire of auto truck at peace celebration, \$8.33.

On motion duly seconded Council adjourned to Monday, Feb. 10th.

**Send The Review to your Friends
for a year. They will appreciate it**

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Now that the new government standard flour is in general use, the quality of the yeast you use is more important than ever. Use Royal Yeast Cakes. Their quality is absolutely reliable. Bread made with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other.

Send name and address for copy Royal Yeast Bake Book.

E. W. GILLET CO. LTD.
 TORONTO, CANADA
 WINNIPEG MONTREAL

"LA LIBRE BELQUEGI

Mystery Paper of Belgium is Explained.

Fooled the Huns Over Four Years.

With the coming of liberty to Belgium, La Libre Belgique has departed, and the Patriot has reappeared. It is now possible to tell that the most remarkable of war-time newspapers, La Libre Belgique, which successfully defied German efforts to suppress it for four years, was the Patriot, a long-established Catholic weekly, in disguise. Victor Jourdain, aged editor of the Patriot, likewise edited the will-the-wisp sheet which kept German officials in a constant state of irritation during their occupation of his country and helped to keep the spirit of the Belgian people steady.

He died a few weeks ago, just too soon to see his city of Brussels liberated.

The Patriot was suppressed by German order at the outbreak of the war. A few weeks later copies of a new paper began to fall into the hands of the German officials and army officers. It did not prove popular with the latter. General von Bissing, military governor of the editor and promised one year's imprisonment if any Belgian found reading it. There were arrests in great number of persons suspected of the

A Health Saving Reminder.

Don't Wait until you get the Spanish Influenza.

USE MINARD'S LINIMENT

At the first sign of it. Its Healing Qualities are amazing. THE OLD RELIABLE.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd.,
 Yarmouth, N.S.

editorship but no convictions. It seemed that almost everybody who could possibly have been guilty was arrested at one time or another—everybody except Jourdain. One man was held by the Germans to have been proved sufficiently guilty to warrant a one-year sentence, but Belgians in the secret say he was innocent.

The baffled German police were kept busy running down false clues. Given the tip that the printing plant would be found at such-and-such a street, they would rush thither, only to find a vacant lot or an empty house. Told that a man of a certain name was the actual editor, they would comb Brussels for him, learning eventually he was not in the city and never had been.

While the police hunted, Victor Jourdain prepared copy. He pointed out intentional errors in the German official communiqué, he gave the Belgian people the latest news of the Belgian army and the allied armies, he ridiculed and lampooned the German officials, and generally kept alive the people's faith in a better day to come.

A few times obscure printing shops in this city set up and printed the little four-page paper. For the most part, however, the work was done in shops elsewhere. Jourdain would appear by night at the name of some small town or city printer, always selecting one for the moment free of German troops. Next morning he would depart in his automobile with the entire issue concealed in the car. Distribution would begin as far as possible from the place where the printing was done.

In spite of the difficulties of publication, La Libre Belgique nearly always was neat and attractive typographically. Sometimes, when the services of a complete printing plant were obtainable, the first page would be bordered in the national colors, red, yellow and black. Editions, of course, were not regular—regularly irregular was the paper's own statement of its publication dates, but Jourdain managed usually to issue one each month.

Part compensation for his troubles was

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 60 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other pains of all kinds. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers of value.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

found by the editor in such announcements as these:

"Not submitted to any censor."
 "Telegraph address, Commandatur, Brussels."
 "Office: Not being able to establish these in a fixed place, they are installed in an automobile cellar."
 "Advertisements: Business being under the German domination, we have suppressed the page of advertising, and advise our readers to keep their money for brighter days."
 "August 4, 1914, Dame Germany started off to war. The plan is simple: Belgium does not count. Paris taken in six weeks, Russia crushed before winter, England remaining alone, too small a thing not to understand that nothing is left but to negotiate."
 "We made the house of cards crumble! We! After they decided to take Calais, pass into England, etc., there was the Yser! Still U.S."
 "Zeppelins were to destroy London. London suffered little, the reputation of the zeppelins suffered much. Meantime they tried to finish Russia, by military means first; the coup failed; by diplomatic means then; the Russian people put a stop to that. They plotted in the Balkans, they bled themselves white at Verdun. All was useless. And all this time the people of Germany were suffering enormously. The new chancellor began to realize it. Then they made their last throw: the submarines! And even in Germany itself they have dared to announce publicly that this weapon is ineffective. Then it is the end? Yes, it certainly is the end."
 "Since the coming of America into the arena, the account of the central powers has been definitely settled. In a little while they will have to beg for mercy. No doubt another winter will mean great hardship to us. But seeing the importance of our goal we wish, we Belgians, to suffer until it is necessary in order that right and justice shall triumph more completely, more gloriously."
 "What the allies know: That we do not ask that consideration of our sufferings should hasten the end of our war one single day!"

If Breath Comes Hard If Nose Is Plugged You Have Catarrh

Perhaps you haven't heard of the new remedy—it's so pleasant to use—fills the nose, throat and lungs with a healing, balsamic vapor like the air of the pine woods. It's really a wonderful remedy—utilizes that marvellous antiseptic only found in the Blue Gum tree of Australia.

The name of this grand specific is Catarrhoxone, and you can't find its equal on earth for coughs, colds, catarrh or throat trouble. You see it's no longer necessary to drug the stomach—that spoils digestion—just simply inhale the balsamic essences of Catarrhoxone, which are so rich in healing that they drive out every trace of Catarrh in no time.

For speakers and singers and persons troubled with an irritable throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh or la grippe, Catarrhoxone is of inestimable value.

The inhaler can be carried in your pocket or may be used at any time or in any place.

Large size, guaranteed, and sufficient for two months' use, costs \$1; smaller size, 50c.; sample size, 25c. Sold by all storekeepers and druggists.

Turkey's Dark Ages.

There were many serious restrictions on trade under the old regime. No one was allowed to travel even a few miles by train or boat without a special passport, which might be refused and was generally delayed. There was scarcely a decent road in the country, and transportation by rail or boat was entirely inadequate. Roads were never repaired unless a sultan or royal guest were in need of transport. Modern machinery and even the use of electricity were regarded as dangerous by the Sultan. No western methods were encouraged because of the general policy of conservatism. Abdul Hamid wished to keep his people medieval so that he might remain on the throne in absolutism. Education was at a very low ebb. Schools were few and inadequate, and students were seldom allowed to study in foreign institutions. No books that mentioned Turkey or Mohammedanism were allowed to enter the country; no physical apparatus was admitted to the schools. No Turkish subjects might leave the country to study or travel. Everything was censored. The press was muzzled and emasculated; few original books were allowed to be published, and towards the end of Abdul Hamid's reign intercourse with Europeans was severely restricted. Once at his suggestion a European scholar planned a university for Constantinople and outlined a course including history, philosophy and economics. Abdul Hamid exclaimed, "No, sir, such knowledge will be dangerous to my people."—Asia Magazine.

THE BRITISH BULLDOG.

(Louisville, Ky., Herald.)

"If the Kaiser possessed prescience, or had read history, he must have shivered—as tradition has it that we do if someone steps on our grave—when he knew for certain that his spies had lied and that the stubborn, stick-to-it, bulldog British had decided to live or die with the French. The British have had a bad record for an ambitious despot to face. They brought Philip of Spain to his knees—the curbed the power of Louis the Great of France—they grappled with the mighty Napoleon and never let him go. That is the gist of the matter. They never let go. Great Britain and her dominions have sent over eight and a half millions of men into the struggle. When we have sent 15,000,000 we will have done as well. And not before we may add.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

THE BRITISH BULLDOG.
 (Louisville, Ky., Herald.)

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Buying a Packet of "SALADA"

"SALADA"

Is not a gamble, but a sure thing that you are getting the greatest possible Quality and Value to the limit of your expenditure. TRY - IT.

"Thousands of American lads will come to us alive and whole because thousands of our blood-brothers from the British Isles have been killed and mutilated—and have taught us how to escape. British made her army while France and her own navy held the gap."

"That is a fact America—broadly speaking—is reluctant to admit. But it is so. What Rummey did was done for us."

"For all this they paid. There is hardly a home in Great Britain which does not have its unvisited grave in France or Belgium—not a street on which the permanently maimed do not limp to unaccustomed tasks. And the figures show that the percentage of casualties from the Mother Country exceeds the percentage from the overseas dominions, thus disposing of one of the meanest, most dastardly lies of the whole satanic German propaganda."

"Why do we repeat this. Because England's contribution is either denied or derided; because the fact that her ships have coaled, fed and munitioned Italians and French to say nothing of Americans—is neglected; because the fact that she rose from nothing at all to be a full military partner of France is mentioned by no one."

"British bottoms conveyed by British ships took the Americans overseas. If you think that is an excessive boast we will, by agreement with Secretary Baker, take off 15 per cent. That is our personal-intimate phase. It does not stand alone, however."

"Where have the British fought? The Suez was in danger. It was the British that protected it. There were German naval stations in the Pacific. The British mopped them up. Russia asked help by way of the Dardanelles. The British tried to give it. Intervention was needed on the Tigris. The British supplied it. The British were at Salonica. British ships were in the Adriatic. The British colonial troops freed Africa from the Germans. The British to-day are moving south from Archangel and are at Vladivostok."

"It's a true story. England has prolonged the war, shows no disposition, the slightest, to curtail it; could quite easily, modify the terms and soften the way. Won't."

"It's the British way, the bulldog British way. Not intelligent, some one suggests, and we are not disposed to defend it as such. Narrow, rather groovy, angular, morose. Well and good. But there it bites, it holds, never fear. That is why Russia, waking up, finds the Briton at her elbow. That is why Portugal—recalling that she has loaned on Britain since long before Napoleon—throws in her lot with the British confidently."

"War with all the world—Peace with Britain."

"The British are the poorest advertisers in the world. No one will ever know the sum of their performance. But they deliver the goods. Eighty thousand they sent to France, and they have multiplied it an hundredfold. And the British, if we may be permitted to suggest anything as revolutionary, are a great part—possibly a dominant part—of the Americans. They have contributed to our make-up, language and literature, laws and customs, faith and freedom. We are inconceivably un-realizable, impossible without them, is not that plain truth?"

Some Good Sandwiches.

Have a slice of brown and one of white bread.

Spread the brown with cream cheese and on it put the white slice coated with chocolate fudge.

Take two slices of white bread and one of rye bread for a dandy big sandwich with two fillings.

The first filling is spread on the rye bread and it is made of lettuce, mayonnaise and chopped ham.

Over this put a slice of white bread covered with minced chicken on top of which you put the other white slice.

Very nice picnic sandwiches are made of five slices of bread (three white and two brown or graham bread), with currant jelly, cream cheese, chopped olives and chopped nuts spread between each, the top and bottom slices being white bread. Press closely together and then cut this sandwich loaf into narrow strip sandwiches. Layers may also be made of crushed cooked peas, minced carrots, etc.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c.

THE OLD-TIME PUMPKIN PIE.

(By John McMaster, of Philadelphia, formerly of Hamilton.)

Oh, the mellow days of autumn
 When we harvested the corn,
 When the golden tinted maples
 Blazed out at early morn.
 When mother did the cooking,
 And we were standing by,
 And watched the rich crust rising
 On the old time pumpkin pie.

Of course, we went to meeting,
 And heard the sermon through,
 It told of many blessings
 Coming daily into view,
 We were glad when it was over,
 Amen came with a sigh,
 There are heaps of human nature
 Found an old time pumpkin pie.

Sometimes lonely hearts are breaking
 For some sympathy from you,
 And others may be seeking
 To have friendships formed anew.
 At the old thanksgiving dinner,
 Wipe the tear from every eye,
 And share in love and gladness
 Your luscious pumpkin-pie.

So let us live for others,
 The golden rule our guide,
 Have here the joys of living
 Till we reach the other side.
 Then glory comes to meet us,
 Right here before we die,
 Because we shared with others,
 Our Thanksgiving pumpkin-pie.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Hatdom.

Pearl flowers.
 Prayed ribbons.
 A preference for henna.
 Draped satins and taffetas.
 Hat brims faced with gay ribbons.

A little pull will sometimes get a man to the top but it doesn't require much push to go down hill.

HOW TRAWLERS CATCH FISH.

Two tons out of three of fish landed at British seaside ports are caught by the method known as trawling.

Most people know that a trawl is a net, but would be puzzled if you asked the difference between a trawl, a drift net and a seine.

A trawl is a great, flat bag of netting, triangular in shape, which is dragged along the bottom of the sea, and scoops up the fish which lie on the bottom or swim near it. Such a net may be anything from about fifty to a hundred feet long, while its mouth, which opens like that of a purse, is twenty to fifty feet wide.

There are two forms of trawl, of which the older sort, known as the "beam" trawl, has almost disappeared

in favor of the more modern and convenient "otter" trawl. In both cases the nets are the same in shape and size. The difference comes in the way in which the mouth of the net is kept open. In the beam trawl a long and heavy beam forms the upper part of the mouth. The lower is formed by a "foot-rope," which curves back behind and underneath the beam.

Some years ago the rather clumsy beam trawl gave way to the "otter-board" trawl. In this the beam is replaced by a hedd rope, which is attached to two heavy boards each about the size of an ordinary door. These are shod with iron, and to these are attached the trawl-wraps, the ropes which fasten the trawl to the vessel towing it. The boards are set so that they drag along the floor of the sea and are at such an angle that they keep the mouth of the net wide open. The trawl is kept down for two or three hours at a time. When drawn up on deck the small or "cod" end of the net is untied and its contents emptied out on deck—Pearson's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

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 Hat brims faced with gay ribbons.

A little pull will sometimes get a man to the top but it doesn't require much push to go down hill.

FOR YOUR HORSE THIS WINTER. SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

is the best prophylaxis against disease. Twenty drops of SPOHN'S daily will act as an effective preventive—will insure your horses and mules against Distemper and Influenza when there is so much disease when your horse is so often exposed, keep your horse on his feet by starting the use of SPOHN'S early.

Your druggist handles it.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind. U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL send a Dominion Money Order.

COAL shortage will trouble you! Then quit. Use the "Wonder Oil Gas Burner." It has been on the market for nearly eleven years. It burns gas made from coal oil and air. Positively gives more heat than coal. It is safe, odorless, simple and sufficient. Use it in your cook stove, heater or furnace. It is complete for \$20.00. If no agent in your town send size of firebox with price, to the wholesale distributor, HUNTY, WOOTTON CO., 161 Church street, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

ONE FRUIT BASKET OUTFIT, COMPLETE, also Shimule Outfit, \$100.00. One 67 inch Solid Saw, 60 teeth, practically new, \$65.00. 1 Solid Tooth Saw, about 45 inches, suit small timber, \$25.00. All included on G. T. H. Apply John Hassan, Seguin Falls, (Parry Sound Dist.)

GALLOWAYS—COWS WITH CALVES

at foot, also young stock for sale. D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

WATER WHEEL FOR SALE.

ONE fifty-inch Harbor Turbine, also shafting and gearing in good condition. For full particulars apply to the Slingsby Mfg. Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150 ACRES OF LAND clay and sand loam. Brick house, basement barn, cement silo, and other outbuildings. 3 1/2 miles from Thamesville. Good water, gravel road. Apply Geo. Downwell, Thamesville, R. R. No. 5, Phone 665.

TWO ACRE FRUIT FARM, SANDY

Loam, excellent house and barn, Electric Light, all conveniences, two minutes from Radial, with or without furniture. Owner going abroad. Box 643 Grimsby, Ont.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE.

in Alberta. Write for our New Catalogue, J. C. Leslie & Co., 391 Beveridge Block, Calgary, Alta.

LOST.

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

DON'T USE THE KNIFE

That's the barbarous way of treating corns—dangerous too—any corn can be removed painlessly by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor in twenty-four hours. Use only Putnam's Extractor, 25c at all dealers.

Odd and Interesting Facts.

The origin of the word "tennis" is unknown. A great many ingenious derivations have been suggested. The best of these is that it comes from the French "Tenex" meaning "Take it!" "Play it!"

Although there is no record that a woman has ever been an auctioneer, it is on record that in May, 1812, the then Mayor of New York, Mr. Gaynor, answered an inquiry addressed to him by a woman saying that there was nothing in the law to prevent a woman from becoming an auctioneer. Strange enough, it was a milliner who made the inquiry.

The oldest invention the world knows is the real estate mortgage. Twenty-one hundred years before Christ, in ancient Babylon, money was loaned on mortgages. These mortgages were recorded on bricks and preserved in great earthenware jars that were sunk in the earth. They were dug up after they had repozed there 3,900 years, mute evidence of this most ancient form of investment.

Ship on Girl's Back Bar to Society

A ship on a girl's back is a bar to her entrance into society, according to State Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist, of New York city. The senator declares that a Brooklyn girl is barred from society because, when ten years old, a ship was tattooed on the girl's back. She cannot wear a fashionable, low-neck dress because of the spreading sails across the ocean on her back. The senator, therefore, asks for a law imposing a fine of \$500 for any one who mars a young woman's beauty.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

"Saved by a ton of dough" might be the title for an account of the adventures of the steamship Armenia in the submarine zone. The vessel was struck by a torpedo. Aboard was an armed guard of American seamen under the command of Chief Boatswain's Mate Stief Homiak, U. S. N. The naval men made all preparations for placing the passengers in lifeboats, for the ship had a wide breach below the water line and a second torpedo was momentarily expected; but they did not intend to abandon their vessel until they were sure it was going to sink. Going below they succeeded in checking the inflow of water to some extent by a patch made of a collision mat and some pieces of canvas, but there was still a formidable leak. Thereupon the sailors proceeded to smash upon a large number of barrels of flour which they found in the hold and shoveled this material into the breach. Soon it was filled with an enormous mass of dough, which so effectually checked the leak that the ship was brought in to port by her resourceful crew.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Hatdom.

Pearl flowers.
 Prayed ribbons.
 A preference for henna.
 Draped satins and taffetas.
 Hat brims faced with gay ribbons.

A little pull will sometimes get a man to the top but it doesn't require much push to go down hill.

FOR YOUR HORSE THIS WINTER. SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

is the best prophylaxis against disease. Twenty drops of SPOHN'S daily will act as an effective preventive—will insure your horses and mules against Distemper and Influenza when there is so much disease when your horse is so often exposed, keep your horse on his feet by starting the use of SPOHN'S early.

Your druggist handles it.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind. U. S. A.

REGULATIONS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Official Rules of Procedure Agreed On and Made Public.

COMMUNIQUE

To Be Prepared for the World Giving Out the News.

Paris cable: Following are the Peace Conference regulations which were made public officially today:

Section 1.—The Conference assembled to fix the conditions of peace first in the preliminaries of peace and then in the definite treaty of peace, shall include the representatives of the belligerent allied and associated powers.

The belligerent powers with general interests, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, shall take part in all meetings and commissions.

The belligerent powers with particular interests, Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam and the Czechoslovak Republic, shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy powers, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The neutral powers and states in process of formation may be heard either orally or in writing when summoned by the powers with general interests at sittings devoted especially to the examination of questions directly concerning them, but only so far as these questions are concerned.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

Section 2.—The powers shall be represented by plenipotentiary delegates to the number of: Five for the United States of America, for the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan; three for Belgium, Brazil and Serbia; two for China, Greece, the King of Hedjaz, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam and the Czechoslovak Republic; one for Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama; one for Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

The British Dominions and India shall be represented as follows: Two delegates each for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native states; one delegate for New Zealand.

Although the number of delegates may not exceed the figures above mentioned, each delegation has the right to avail itself of the panel system. The representation of the Dominions, including Newfoundland, and of India may be included in the representation of the British Empire by the panel system.

Montenegro shall be represented by one delegate, but the rules concerning the designation of this delegate shall not be fixed until the moment when the political situation of this country shall have been cleared up.

The conditions of the representation of Russia shall be fixed by the Conference at the moment when the matters concerning Russia are examined.

Section 3.—Each delegation of plenipotentiaries may be accompanied by technical delegates properly accredited and by two stenographers.

The technical delegates may be present at the sittings for the purpose of furnishing information which may be asked of them. They shall be allowed to speak for the purpose of giving any desired explanations.

PRECEDENCE OF DELEGATES.

Section 4.—The delegates take precedence according to the alphabetical order, in French, of the powers.

Section 5.—The conference will be declared open by the President of the French Republic. The President of the Council of French Ministers will be invested temporarily with the chairmanship immediately after this. (M. Clemenceau has since been elected permanent chairman of the Conference). A committee composed of one plenipotentiary of the great allied or associated powers shall proceed at once to the authentication of the credentials of all the members present.

Section 6.—In the course of the first meeting the Conference will proceed to appoint a permanent President and four Vice-Presidents chosen from the plenipotentiaries of the great powers in alphabetical order.

Section 7.—A secretariat, appointed from outside the plenipotentiaries, composed of one representative of the United States of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan, will be submitted to the approval of the Conference by the President, who will be the controlling authority responsible for its operations.

This secretariat will be entrusted with the care of drafting the pro-

ceedings of the meeting, of classifying the archives, of privilege for the administration and organization of the conference and generally ensuring the regular and punctual working of the service entrusted to it. The head of the secretariat shall have charge of and be responsible for the protocols and archives. The archives will always be open to the members of the Conference.

PUBLICITY BY STATEMENTS.

Section 8.—The publicity of the proceedings shall be ensured by official communications prepared by the secretariat and made public, in case of disagreement as to the drafting of these communications the matter shall be referred to the principal plenipotentiaries or their representatives.

Section 9.—Reserved.

Section 10.—All documents intended for inclusion in the protocols must be handed in writing by the plenipotentiaries presenting them. No document of a proposition may be submitted save by one of the plenipotentiaries or in his name.

Section 11.—Plenipotentiaries wishing to make a proposal not connected with the question of the agenda or not arising from the discussion shall give notice of the same twenty-four hours in advance, in order to facilitate the discussions. However, exceptions can be made to this rule in the case of amendments or secondary questions, but not in the case of substantive proposals.

Section 12.—Petitions, memoranda, observations or documents forwarded to the Conference by any persons other than plenipotentiaries must be received and classified by the secretariat. Such of these communications as are of a political nature will be briefly summarized in line to be distributed to all the plenipotentiaries. This list will be kept up to date as analogous communications are received. All such documents will be deposited in the archives.

Section 13.—The discussion of the question to be decided will comprise a first and second reading. The first will consist of the general subject, with the object of obtaining an agreement on matters of importance. Subsequently there will be a second reading for a more detailed examination.

Section 14.—The plenipotentiaries shall have the right, subject to the agreement with the Conference, to authorize their technical delegates to submit technical examinations on such points as may be deemed lawful. If the Conference thinks advisable the technical examinations of any particular question may be entrusted to a committee of technical delegates, whose duty will be to report and suggest solutions.

Section 15.—The protocol drawn up by the secretariat will be printed and distributed in proof to the delegates in the shortest possible time. To expedite the work by the conference the communications thus made in advance shall take the place of the readings of the protocols at the beginning of each meeting. If no alteration is proposed by the plenipotentiaries the text shall be deemed approved and entered in the archives.

If any alteration is proposed its text shall be read by the president at the beginning of the following meeting. In any case the protocol must be read out in full at the request of any plenipotentiary.

Section 16.—A committee shall be formed for drafting resolutions adopted. This committee shall be concerned only with the questions that have been decided. Its sole duty shall be to draw up the text of the decision adopted and to present it for the approval of the conference. It shall be composed of five members not forming part of the plenipotentiary delegates and composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan.

BOLSHEVIKI OCCUPY MITAU.

London, Jan. 19.—Mitau, capital of Courland, has been occupied by the Bolsheviki according to a German wireless despatch received here today. The Germans were obliged to leave behind numerous guns and supplies of ammunition. After the Germans evacuated Mitau fire broke out, destroying a great number of houses in the centre of the town.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL MUST TRY THE EX-KAISER

But Holland Cannot Refuse the Demand for His Extradition—Clemenceau Indicted Him at First Sitting of Peace Conference.

Paris cable: In his speech accepting the chairmanship of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau, referring to the authors of the war, said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the legal responsibility of the former German Emperor, and each delegate would receive a copy of that report.

Paris cable says: The curtain has risen at last upon the final act of the great war, facing the delegates of the 27 nations convened to lay the foundation of the new world peace, President Poincaré Saturday afternoon at the Quai d'Orsay formally opened the Congress of Paris, as it will be known in history. In the name of France, its host, he solemnly expressed the hope that its labors would end in removing the menace of aggression by armed force forever from the world.

The fateful character of the proceedings when it was determined not only to write a new world charter but to bring to the bar of justice the authors of the crimes which led to the convocation of this momentous gathering, Premier Clemenceau presented an indictment, virtually of the Kaiser in proposing that the first act of the congress should be to fix the responsibility of the authors of the war, to which the congress gave its unanimous consent. Thus the conference that formally opened yesterday will become the trial court of the Kaiser.

The gist of the report of the eminent jurists who examined the case of the Kaiser to which M. Clemenceau referred in his speech became known today.

The report was drawn up by Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the Paris law faculty, and Dr. A. G. De Lepradelle, Professor of Rights of Nations in the same faculty.

The object of the enquiry was to investigate from a purely juridical point of view if the crimes committed by the German Government and army involved the penal responsibility of the former German Emperor, and whether trial should judge him and what their extradition could be demanded.

The authors of the report give a long argument against the bringing of the ex-Kaiser before a tribunal of common law, because his will commanded but his hand did not execute. They say that he was not the principal offender, and that therefore he could only be punished as an accomplice. An international tribunal consequently must be found. They consider the Hague Arbitration Court, founded at the 1899 conference, incompetent to try the Emperor, as the court was meant for cases where no penalty is to be applied. They argue that an entire new jurisdiction must be created, which should be the first instrument of a League of Nations and in which should appear exclusively the states which fought Europe.

The two French jurists prove that the extradition of the former ruler cannot be refused as he is not a political refugee. The report says: "It is anti-judicial to assimilate war with conspiracy. Crimes of war are crimes of public law and international law."

The authors of the report commence by establishing that no penalty is possible against a nation any more than against a company, but that the manager or director of a company can be punished.

"The Emperor in the first place," says the report, "as King of Prussia is President of the confederation by virtue of a special law in which human will does not enter. The German sovereign depends only on God and the sword. With such a conception of power it would be prejudicial in the highest degree to allow the Emperor to escape responsibility for his ac-

tions; his responsibility for the war, for which under the special law the decision rested with him alone; his responsibility for violation of Belgian neutrality which was willed by him; responsibility for acts of terrorism by his troops, which he willed and ordered."

The report quotes a letter from the former Emperor to the Emperor of Austria in the early days of the war, in which the German Emperor wrote: "My soul is torn asunder, but every thing must be put to fire and blood. The throats of men and women, children and the aged must be cut and a rage or a blood left standing."

"With such methods of terror, which alone can strike so degenerate a people as the French, the war will finish before two months, while if I use humanitarian methods it may prolong for years. Despite all my repugnance I have had to choose the first system."

The words "I" and "My" in the letter are italicized in the report. "Modern law," the report concludes, "does not recognize irresponsible authorities even at the summit of hierarchy. It brings a state down from its pedestal and makes it submit to the rule of justice."

"Can there therefore be no question of saving from the judge a man who is at the summit of hierarchy, either by the application of internal law or of international law?"

Hope for the Chronic Dyspeptic.—Through lack of consideration of the body's needs many persons allow disorders of the digestive apparatus to endure until they become chronic, filling days and nights with suffering. To these a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended as a sure and speedy way to regain health. These pills are specially compounded to combat dyspepsia and the many ills that follow in its train, and they are successful always.

GERMAN VOTERS SUPPORT EBERT

Democratic Republic, Not Socialistic State.

General Strike a Total Failure.

(From Arno Doeh Fleurot.)
Berlin cable: The general strike called by the Independent Socialists, nominally as a protest of the Liebknecht and Luxemburg killing, but really as a last effort to prevent the National Assembly elections, has failed. The Freiheit, the Independents' organ, is able to boast only of partial strikes in Leipzig and Bremen.

In Berlin a few thousand men only struck. Calls were made again today to strike, but the workmen were apathetic. The deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have aroused surprisingly little resentment, though the Freiheit prints some testimony with the intent to prove that they were killed by their own guards, and not by the crowds. Also symptomatic is the lack of interest in the meetings of the Soldiers' Councils which were able to sway the country a week ago. This reaction is so notable as to be hardly checked by the Liebknecht affair, which might be expected to cause a revival of feeling.

The elections will probably bring a liberal majority between the People's Democratic party and the Social Democrats of the Ebert-Scheidemann party. Together they probably will form a progressive bloc in the coming convention, insuring a republic with democratic socializing tendencies, but not a Socialistic state.

Miller's Worm Powders not only exterminate intestinal and other worms but they are a remedy for many other ailments of children. They strengthen the young stomach against biliousness and are tonic in their effects where the child suffers from loss of appetite. In feverish conditions they will be found useful and they will serve to allay pain and griping in the stomach, from which children so often suffer.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Ontario Commission On Police Systems of Province is Named.

RIOTS IN GERMANY

"Grandmother of Russian Revolution" at Victoria, B.C.

Officers of the 75th Battalion have decided to erect a marble tablet in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, to Col. S. G. Beckett when the unit comes home.

Black Hand letters have been received by two Welland citizens, one a prominent Serbian merchant.

Six children were brought from Cobourg to Toronto for Pasteur treatment, and dogs in that town are ordered restrained.

Sinn Fein handbills were distributed in Windsor, inviting to a Sunday mass meeting in Detroit of "Friends of Irish Freedom."

Canadian millers will be permitted to manufacture flour into patents for export to Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Mary Holland, aged 24, was fatally injured when she fell from a third-floor window at a Catholic Home in Toronto.

Workmen in Essen district are beginning to revolt against efforts of Spartacans to compel strikes.

Dr. J. T. Jenkins, aged ninety, known as the "Grand Old Man of Prince Edward Island," died Friday.

Catherine Breshkovskaya, the "grandmother of the Russian revolution," arrived at Victoria, B. C., from the Orient.

Andrew Herrington, a farmer, living about four miles from Nanaimo, was killed in a runaway.

Lieut. J. J. O'Sullivan, Engineers, has been cashiered by sentence of court-martial in England.

The Standard announces that there will be a provincial general election in Quebec next May.

A semi-official intimation has been received at the city hall that the London Street Railway is soon to resume its endeavors to obtain an increase in fares.

Brantford, after a few months' experience with the contract system of garbage collection, has decided to return to the old method of doing the work with civic employees.

The German ex-royalties are living in fear of a coup d'etat. The Handelsblad reports that the object of the mysterious visit of American officers to Amerongen on January 5 is still being investigated.

Hon. T. H. Johnston, Attorney-General of Manitoba, announced that the Provincial Cabinet passed an order-in-Council on Friday waiving succession duties on estates of Manitoba soldiers who died on active service.

Grave election riots took place in Germany, where the people were voting to choose members of the National Assembly. A general strike has been declared at Leipzig, which is without gas and water.

Mrs. C. Sulzman is under sentence of death at Yorkton, Sask., as the result of the finding of the jury, when she was convicted of the murder of her husband. She was sentenced to hang on April 22nd.

Fire destroyed the large continuation school erected four years ago at South Mountain, near Brockville. It was one of the most modern school buildings in Eastern Ontario, equipped with a splendid library and science room.

Earl Stevenson, aged 12, of Toronto, was fatally injured Saturday afternoon, when he was thrown from a bicycle, on which he and his brother Roy were riding.

The Oak Hall clothing store at Owen Sound was broken into and quite a quantity of clothing and goods' furnishings stolen. The robbers gained entrance through the back door. About \$100 will cover the loss.

Elroy George, who made a sensational escape from the Middlesex county jail Friday night after locking two of his keepers in a cell, has so far succeeded in evading the police.

Chief Justice Sir William Meredith, S. R. Parsons, member of the Dominion Labor Appeal Board, and J. T. Gunn, form the commission to investigate the police systems of the province, but particularly the troubles in Toronto which led to the recent strike.

Awful Asthma Attacks.—Is there a member of your family who is in the power of this distressing trouble? No service you can render him will equal the bringing to his attention of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This remarkable remedy rests its reputation upon what it has done for others. It has a truly wonderful record, covering years and years of success in almost every part of this continent, and even beyond the seas.

Montreal Daily Star.

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."



STAG

TOBACCO

"Ever-lastingly Good"

THE WATERDOWN REVIEW

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

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

THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1919

The Coal Situation

In a letter to friends here some weeks ago, Mr. Arthur Edwards, an old Waterdown boy who has been a resident of Dayton, Ohio, for a number of years, tells of some of the prices on a few necessities at Dayton, and says coal dropped from \$6.75 to \$6.00 per ton, and according to their local papers if mine operators do not find a market for stocks of coal on hand the miners will be off work the rest of the winter. Along with this we read of the famine conditions existing in the coal situation in Dundas and the strenuous efforts of their local fuel commissioners to supply the needy with sufficient fuel. That their efforts will produce fruitful results goes without saying.

One wonders why all the work of the fuel controllers and fuel commissioners of a year ago produced so little results. Miners were working night and day, more coal being mined than ever before, and the mining interests making various claims for the terrible scarcity of coal. Meantime hundreds of thousands of tons of mine rubbish, the accumulation of years, were being handed out to retail dealers and the freezing public at exorbitant prices.

There will be plenty of coal, there is plenty, and there always has been plenty. The plain facts are that the great mine dumps have been pretty well cleaned up and the millionaire mine-owners become multi-millionaires. Still we look for the germ that breeds revolution, anarchy and the dreaded Bolshevik.

LOCAL MENTION

No new cases of influenza have been reported in the village for some time.

Mr. Geo. Potts returned last Monday after two weeks' holidays in Northern Ontario.

Lance-Corp. Will Thompson arrived home last Saturday afternoon after a lengthy service in France.

The Cemetery Board held their annual meeting in the Bell House on Monday evening last at 8 o'clock.

The regular weekly meeting of the K. K. Klub was held at the home of Miss M. Shadle on Tuesday evening.

The High and Public schools reopened last Monday with a good attendance. It is hoped it will not be found necessary to again close them.

The ladies of the Patriotic League, at their meeting last Tuesday afternoon, decided to consult with the men's committee of the Soldiers' Memorial, to further arrangements for the building of the memorial. The meeting will be held in the Bell House Wednesday evening, Jan. 29th at 8 o'clock.

While coasting on Robinson's hill last Thursday evening Earl Nicholson met with a very serious accident, sustaining a compound fracture of the leg, when the sleigh on which he was coasting ran into the C.P.R. abutment. This is a very dangerous coasting place and the council will likely take action to stop its further use for that purpose.

Greenville

The Patriotic League met last Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. John Ofield.

Mrs. Muirson of Galt is visiting with Mrs. J. Clark and other friends in the village.

George Surerus is suffering from an attack of quinsy.

Mr. Will Harvey is spending a few days at the home of his father-in-law J. N. Junis.

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 Jet—8.40 a.m., 1.20 p.m., 4.21 p.m., 7.55 p.m.

Invitations are being sent out for an At Home to be given in the Roller Rink, Friday evening Jan. 31st.

Miss Hazel Burns has accepted a position with the Crown Mfg. Co. of Hamilton, commencing her duties this week.

Mr. Jack Hall of Strabane visited friends in the village last week.

Millgrove

The Delta Alpha Class met at the home of Mr. W. Fricker and presented him with a mantle clock and an address as a slight token of appreciation of his services. Mr. Lennard Lancelotti gave limelight views of some of the principal places in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, which were very well received.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiffley, of Ottawa, are visiting his brother, Mr. Frank Wiffley, in the village.

Missionary services will be preached by Rev. Mr. Storey, of Freelon, next Sunday.

The S. S. lesson taken Wednesday evening by our pastor was much appreciated by all.

Mrs. Myles Markie, who has been visiting in the city has returned home.

S. Frank Smith & Son Auction Sales

Wednesday, January 29—John A. Harris, lot 6, con. 6, East Flamboro.

Thursday, Jan. 30—M. J. Crane lot 12, Con. 1, Township of East Flamboro.

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

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

A MOMENT OF PRAYER.

How Gen. Currie Received News of Armistice.

Capt. Arthur W. Dyas, a Canadian serving at the front, wrote a letter on Nov. 11th in which he says: "We've had a rather thrilling day to-day, being 'the day' that we've longed for for some years now.

"Hostilities ceased at 11 this morning. We got the message at 7.30. Just as I'd finished breakfast this morning I was called to the phone, and the head major gave me the good news. When I told the mess a cheer went up that set the men all buzzing. The battalion was parading at 8, and when it was announced on parade a cheer went up that you could hear for miles. The men laughed, kissed, punched each other, and in some eyes was the odd tear, probably a passing thought of some pal lost lately.

"Our brigade, who have been resting for the last two weeks, after advancing 22 3/4 miles since Oct. 17th, were to be inspected by Gen. Currie, the boys' commander, at 10, so it was a very memorable inspection. After the general had inspected us we closed all around him, and he stood on a wagon seat and talked to us of our record in France during the last three years and nine months. He said: 'The old First Brigade have the best record of any brigade in the British army. They have never failed in an attack when advancing, and they have never lost a trench. Then something very impressive happened. He said: 'I want every man to take off his hat and we will have one minute of silent prayer, to thank God for giving us the power and strength to defeat and crush the German army that had threatened the world.'

"There were 4,000 officers and men on parade, and for one minute every one of us stood with our steel helmets on our arm, our heads bowed, and I believe that a very sincere and true prayer went up from every soldier present. The general couldn't say any more. He finished up by saying: 'Men of the old First Brigade, my heart is too full for words. And tears rolled down his cheeks. Needless to say he got three of the loudest cheers and a tiger that men could give.'

Indignant.

"Do you mean to tell me that eggs are 90 cents a dozen?" "Yes," replied the imperturbable dealer. "It seems outrageous, doesn't it, to part with anything so precious as a dozen eggs for a paltry 90 cents?"

Pick Up Needles.

New scissors are magnetized to pick up needles, and are equipped with a needle threader and a device that keeps the blades in good cutting condition at all times.

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale

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

Wood For Sale

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

Wanted

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

For Sale

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

For Sale

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

For Sale

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

For Sale

Coal or Wood Range, \$10.
Review Office

For Sale

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

For Sale

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

For Sale

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

For Sale

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

Farm For Sale

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

SPECIALS FOR JANUARY

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

We will hand you back \$1.00 on each Raincoat you purchase. 15c off every pair of heavy Mitts and 25c off every pair Men's lined Gloves. We still have a few of those lovely Collars for Ladies which we will sell at a reduction of 25c each.

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The Old Reliable Auctioneers
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Fresh Cut Flowers
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We have a good line of
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**Confectionery
Cakes and Pies**

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

WE SELL

Linkert Bros.

BREAD

Fresh Every Day

AGENT FOR

Wah Lee

LAUNDRY

HAMILTON

PHONE 182
Waterdown

East Flamboro Council Meeting

The East Flamboro Council met in the Township Hall, Waterdown, on January 13th, 1918.

As a result of the Municipal Elections held on January 6th, the following gentlemen had been elected as members of the Council for 1918, namely: Peter Ray, Reeve; Wm. H. Easterbrook, Jas. A. Attridge, Jas. W. Robbins and Richard Taafe, Councillors. After making Declaration of Qualification and taking Oath of Office they took their respective positions.

The minutes of the last meeting of last year were read and adopted.

Communications were received as follows:

From the Oscar Hudson Co., stating they would accept the work of auditing, according to the conditions of the by-law.

From the Hospital for Sick Children, asking for a grant from the Council. No action was taken.

From the Secretary of the Waterdown High School, stating that the term of Mr. Frank Baker as Trustee had expired.

It was moved by W. H. Easterbrook, seconded by R. Taafe, and resolved, that Mr. Baker be re-appointed by this Council as Trustee for another term of two years.

There was also a communication from the Municipal World, asking the Council to subscribe for it.

It was moved by J. A. Attridge, seconded by W. H. Easterbrook, and resolved, that the Clerk be instructed to order seven copies for the Councillors, Treasurer and Clerk, for 1919.

The Clerk stated that the amount of unpaid taxes at the beginning of the present year on which the 5 per cent. was to be added was \$3,634.60.

It was moved by J. W. Robbins, seconded by J. A. Attridge, that this Council approve of the by-law passed by the Council of 1918, appointing Auditors for last year's accounts. The yeas and nays being called for on this motion, the result was: Yeas—Easterbrook, Taafe, Attridge and Robbins. Nays—Ray. The Reeve declared the motion carried.

Moved by Councillor Attridge, seconded by Councillor Taafe, and resolved, that Councillor Robbins be given power to look up a suitable building, that the crusher and bin may be put inside.

Three applications were received for the office of Assessor for the present year, namely, Wm. A. Drummond, W. O. Alderson and Morton Williamson.

Moved by R. Taafe, seconded by W. H. Easterbrook, and resolved, that the Reeve issue his order to pay all accounts passed at this meeting. The following were ordered paid:

Jas. F. O'Donnell, election expenses, Div. No. 4	17 44
Walter Horne, election expenses, Div. No. 1	17 50
A. M. Tansley, election expenses, Div. No. 3	16 00
Ralph Little, election expenses, Div. No. 2	8 00
Walter Horne, for services as Truancy Officer, 1918	10 00
Robert Wigood, for work on roads	18 00
Peter Ray, for expenses attending Hydro meeting at Oakville	2 85
George Church, for election expenses, \$3.40; tel. account, \$3.74; postage and express, \$1.57; putting per cent. on unpaid taxes, \$3.00	11 71
Nassagaweya Township, for East Flamboro's portion of cost for work on town line	2 95
L. J. Mullock, postage, etc., to Div. 3, 1918	2 74
Ben Tuck, for attending 6 sittings of Division Court as Bailiff	6 00
J. C. Medlar, for attending 6 sittings of Division Court as Clerk	6 00

A by-law was introduced and given three readings, appointing the following persons as a Board of Health for 1919, namely, Peter Ray, Reeve; Dr. Horper, M. O. H., at a salary of \$100.00; P. C. Sheppard, Sanitary Inspector, salary \$50.00; W. O. Gastle and George Church.

Another by-law was introduced and given three readings, appointing an Assessor for the present year. The vote on this appointment was a tie, and the Reeve gave the casting vote in favor of Mr. Williamson, who was appointed Assessor at a salary of \$175.00.

It was moved by J. W. Robbins, seconded by W. H. Easterbrook, and resolved, that this Council amend the by-law relating to Committee work and mileage.

Council then adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in February, or at the call of the Reeve.

PETER RAY, Reeve. GEORGE CHURCH, Clerk.

SPECIAL MEETING

Waterdown, January 15th, 1919.

A special meeting of the East Flamboro Council was called by the Reeve at the Clerk's residence on the above date.

Meeting was called for the purpose of considering the advisability of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission taking over the abandoned Hamilton-Oakville Radial Electric Railway. Members present, the Reeve, Councillors Attridge and Easterbrook.

The Reeve explained the matter to the Council and after considering it, it was moved by W. H. Easterbrook, seconded by Jas. A. Attridge, and resolved, that whereas, the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company has ceased to give service over their line and declared the Company insolvent, and

Whereas, the lack of service has already resulted in great inconvenience, discomfort and financial loss to the residents of this Municipality, and

Whereas, it does not seem possible to arrange terms with the said company whereby service may be resumed, and

Whereas, the municipalities in the district from Oakville to Hamilton have voted upon the desirability of constructing and operating a Hydro-Electric Railway under the Hydro-Electric Railway Act of 1914 and amendments thereto, and

Whereas, a clause was inserted in the 1916 amendment to the said Act forbidding active construction until the close of the war, and, whereas, the war is now being ended, there appears to be no reason why the construction of the aforesaid Hydro-Electric Railway should not be proceeded with at once, and

Whereas, the said Hydro-Electric Railway parallels the Hamilton Radial for a considerable part of its length, and

Whereas, apparently the Hydro-Electric Railway can utilize much of the property of the Hamilton Radial, the acquiring of which will eliminate the duplication of railways in the district and should, therefore, reduce the cost of transportation to the residents of this Municipality and prevent economic waste, and

Whereas, the type of construction, equipment and service of the said Hydro-Electric Railway would not only be suitable for a through line, but also allow of the business recently handled by the Hamilton Radial to be transported more economically.

Therefore be it resolved, that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario be requested to:

- (1) Proceed at once with the Hydro-Electric Railway between this Municipality, Toronto and Hamilton, and
- (2) Negotiate with the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company with a view to acquiring the railway owned by that Company and utilizing it wherever possible for the Hydro-Electric Railway, and
- (3) Use every endeavor to acquire and immediately operate the said Hamilton Radial so as to give service between this Municipality and Hamilton at the earliest possible date.

PETER RAY, Reeve. GEORGE CHURCH, Clerk.



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War-Savings Stamps

Buy now for \$4.00
Sell 1st day of 1924
for \$5.00

Government Security

Your W-S.S. can be registered to secure you against
loss by theft, fire or otherwise.

Thrift Stamps cost 25 cents each.
Sixteen on a Thrift Card are
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Stamp.



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SEE THIS SIGN

18

"FOR VALOR"

Soldiers From Dominion Awarded
the V.C.

The London Gazette gives an official account of how Lieut. Graham Thomson Lyall, 162nd Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment, won the Victoria Cross. The official citation says that the Cross was awarded for "most conspicuous bravery and skillful leading during operations north of Cambrai. On July 29 last, while leading a platoon against Bourlon Wood, he rendered invaluable support to a leading company which was held up by a strong point, which he captured by a flank movement, together with 13 prisoners, the field gun and four machine guns. Later his platoon, now much weakened by casualties, was held up by machine guns at the southern end of Bourlon Wood. Collecting any men available he led them towards a strong point and springing forward alone, rushed the position single-handed, killed the officer in charge and subsequently captured at this point 45 prisoners, he consolidated the position and thus protected the remainder of the company. On Aug. 1, in the neighborhood of Belcourt, when commanding a weak company, by skillful dispositions he captured a strongly-defended position, which yielded 80 prisoners and 17 machine guns. During two days' operations, Lyall had thus captured altogether three officers, 182 other ranks, 26 machine guns and one field gun, exclusive of the heavy casualties inflicted. He showed throughout the utmost valor and high powers of command.

Pte. G. J. P. Nunney, D.C.H., M.M., 28th Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, is granted a Victoria Cross, according to the Gazette, for most conspicuous bravery during operations against the Drocourt-Quent line on Sept. 1 and 2, 1918. On Sept. 1, when his battalion was in the vicinity of Vice and Artol, preparatory to advancing, the enemy laid down a heavy barrage and counter-attacked. Nunney, who at this time was at company headquarters, immediately on his own initiative, proceeded through the barrage to the company outpost lines, going from post to post, encouraging the men by his own fearless example. The enemy were repulsed and a critical situation saved. During the attack of Sept. 2 his dash continually placed him in advance of his companions. His fearless example undoubtedly helped greatly to carry the company forward to its objectives. He displayed throughout the highest degree of valor until severely wounded.

Pte. Walter L. Rayfield, 7th Battalion, British Columbia Regiment, according to the Gazette, secures the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery, devotion to duty and initiative during the operations east of Arras from Sept. 2 to Sept. 4, 1918. Ahead of his company he rushed a trench occupied by a large party of the enemy and personally bayoneted two and captured ten men. He later located and engaged with great skill under constant rifle fire an enemy sniper, who was causing many casualties. He then rushed the section of the trench from which the sniper had been operating and so demoralized the enemy by his coolness and daring that 30 others surrendered to him. Again, regardless of personal safety he left cover under a heavy machine-gun fire and carried a badly wounded comrade. His indomitable courage, cool foresight, and daring reconnaissance were invaluable to his company commander and an inspiration to all ranks.

FINE SPOT FOR REST.

Village That Never Grows Has Its Appeal.

In the glorious summer time, when vacationists from the cities scatter in a thousand and one directions to seek pure air, rest, recreation and inexpensive experience, some of them come across the village that never grows. It is found here and there, but not everywhere. Usually it consists of a postoffice, a schoolhouse of field stone or of the "little old red" variety, a church, a dozen or twenty dwelling houses and a population of less than a hundred.

It was founded a century or two ago, and it has changed some since then, but has not grown. There is but one place that shows increase, and that is the churchyard. Sometimes a railroad scours out the village and the bell and whistle of the locomotive disturb the long-established quiet of the place, but it refuses to grow, even when a station is added to the number of buildings. For the good but inert inhabitants simply tolerate the innovation and make use of the trains when need requires them to do so; but sooner or later an old shed is burned down and the normal number of buildings is thus happily restored.

Yet the village that never grows has its proper place in rural economy, and is not to be despised, as those well known who have found it for their summer vacation. All around it are farms and the village is the place where the farmers attend religious services, where the "garden sash" is sold, and where much of the farm produce is sent to be forwarded to the Government storehouses or to the front. There is no reason why the village should grow. It fulfills its purpose perfectly as it is. It holds fast to the old-time religion, conserves old-time religious virtues, has no ambitions and does not envy other places that double their population every decade and their taxes and responsibilities in proportion.

And what a restful place is the village that never grows for the work-weary vacationist who has no taste for the ocean resort, no regard for the big mountain hotel and no pocketbook for either. It is the place of delicious quiet, of restful inactivity, of good victuals, clean water, pure air, homelike attention, courteous though unpolished companionship, the privilege to go when and where one pleases, to do anything or nothing as inclination suggests and to have as good a time as it is possible to enjoy. The village that never grows is like a diamond in the mine, a treasure for the one who finds it. And in spite of automobiles, trolleys, railroads, electric lights and modern improvements of all kinds, there are more of these quiet, restful, charming villages than many people suspect.

Heroes of the Everyday Life.

Illustrating the strain under which western doctors have labored during the epidemic of influenza, it is recorded that Dr. Jackson of North Battleford did not once get into his bed in fourteen days and nights, stealing his only snatches of sleep while being rushed by automobile from one sick-bed to another.

"Somewhere in Germany."

Letters received within the past few weeks from Canadian soldiers serving with Imperial units show a variation from the old familiar "Somewhere in France." The date now follows the words "Somewhere in Germany."

A Flabby Face or Poor Complexion Quickly Restored

Thousands of young men and women would be handsome and attractive were it not for unsightly pimples, blackheads, and rough uneven skin. Customs seems to recommend lotions and salves, but unfortunately their effect is but temporary. These disfiguring blemishes do not originate in the skin—their birth in every case goes further back, to the blood, which must be cleansed of humors before the pimples depart for good.

A physician who has made a careful study of such cases, says that the quickest care comes from a blood-purifying medicine like Ferrozone. The minute Ferrozone strikes the blood its good work begins. Poisons and foul matter are expelled. Every trace of humor is driven out, and the whole life current is supplied with nutritious and health giving qualities. You can always tell a Ferrozone complexion when you see it—the cheeks are clear and rosy, no signs of sallowness—the eyes are bright and expressive because rich, red blood is circulating through the whole system carrying health, energy, and strength with it. Not only will all skin eruptions disappear, but an increase in vital strength, an all-round improvement will be apparent. No rebuilding tonic could be more efficient. Get Ferrozone to-day—Good for young and old, for well folks and sick ones, too. 50c per box or six boxes for \$3.50, at all dealers, or direct by mail from The Catarrozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

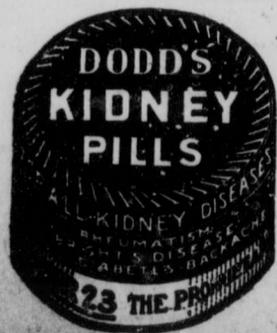
SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson IV. Jan. 26, 1919.
Israel Crossing the Red Sea.—Exodus 14: 1-14: 21.

Commentary.—I. The Israelites in danger (14: 1-9). According to the custom of the Egyptians, the dead were buried with great care. Geikie says: "The pious of the Egyptians to the dead was so great that the weightiest political affairs would necessarily be neglected while the king paid the last honors to his dead son. Besides, the families of the officers and soldiery had also been universally bereaved." It was not long until Pharaoh gave attention to the great loss sustained in the flight of the Hebrews, and he wondered why he had consented to their departure. The only course open to him was to fit out an army to pursue them, with the hope that he could subdue them and bring them back. The conflict promised to be an unequal one. On the one side was the organized and well-equipped army of Pharaoh, and on the other the unorganized and poorly armed host of Israel, "entangled in the land" (v. 3), shut in by sea and mountains.

II. The Israelites encouraged (14: 10-16). The approach of the Egyptian army alarmed the Israelites, and they cried unto the Lord, but they were so inconsistent as to upbraid Moses for having brought them out of Egypt to die, as they supposed they would, in the wilderness. Moses' ability as a leader, and his faith in God, never were more marked than when he met this crisis, saying, "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will show to you this day; for the Egyptians whom ye have seen to-day, ye shall see them again no more for ever. The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace" (vs. 13, 14). His sublime faith was rewarded, and he was commissioned to use the wonder-working rod to divide the sea before Israel. The Lord had brought the children of Israel thus far, and he would deliver them wholly from Egypt's power. The grand order was, "Go forward" (v. 15).

III. A passage through the sea (14: 15-22). The presence of God was manifested in the pillar of cloud and fire. This had been going before the Israelites, but now went behind them. Had it remained in front of Israel, it would have disclosed their movements to the Egyptians, but by the change the latter were left in darkness, while Israel could see to advance. The pillar became a protection to Israel as well as a guide. 21. By a strong east wind—the opening of a way through the Red Sea was no less miraculous, because God made use of natural agencies in its accomplishment. The whole transaction was accurately timed and shows the work to have been supernatural. 22. The waters were held back on the right hand and on the left. The



escaping hosts must have been awestruck as they marched to freedom, safety and victory over the bare bed of the Red Sea and saw the waters held back from them on either side.

IV. The Egyptians destroyed (14: 23-31). 23. Pursued—The Egyptians were intent upon capturing the fleeing host. They were unaware of their danger. The bed of the sea was safely to Israel, but a place of destruction to the Egyptians. 24. Morning watch—From two o'clock in the morning until sunrise. Among the Hebrews the night was divided into three watches—from sunset to ten o'clock, from ten to two and from two to sunrise. Looked into the host—Jehovah not only saw the Egyptians, but there were thunders and lightnings and tempests (see Isa. 7: 16-20). 25. Drove them heavily—The chariot wheels came off by becoming entangled with others or sinking into the sand, or perhaps, through a direct act of the Lord. The Lord fought for them—The Egyptians began to realize that the God of Israel was against them. 26. Stretch out thine hand—Moses was God's own agent in dealing with His people and their enemies. The act of stretching out the hand was Moses'; the exercise of power was God's. 27. The sea returned to his strength—The Israelites were safely over, and the passageway was no longer needed by them. The agency was at hand to prevent the Egyptian army from ever troubling them again. 28. Not so much as one—The return of the waters was at the moment when the entire army would be overwhelmed. 29. But—Showing the contrast between the destruction of Israel and the destruction of the Egyptians. 30. The Lord saved Israel—Jehovah, who had broken the fetters of Israel's oppressors, saved them from being enslaved. 31. Believed the Lord—They had every reason to believe God, and to have confidence in Moses, His servant.

V. Song of victory (15: 1-21). 1. Then sang Moses—With all of Moses' other accomplishments he was a literary genius. He wrote under divine inspiration. This song was composed that in it the Israelites might celebrate their deliverance from Pharaoh's army. Jehovah was praised as giving this victory. The horse and his rider—Representing the powerful Egyptian army. Thrown into the sea—The coming together of the waters of the Red Sea had overwhelmed the Egyptians. 2. The Lord is my strength and song—Moses bears personal testimony to what Jehovah is to him. He had a firm trust in God and had it in his heart to praise Him. 3-21. This song gives a highly poetical description of the passage of Israel through the Red Sea, and the destruction of Pharaoh's army.

Questions.—When did the children of Israel leave the land of Goshen? In what direction did they march? How were they guided? What request made by Joseph did they heed? What effort did the Egyptians make? How did the sight of the Egyptians affect the children of Israel? How did Moses encourage his people? By what agency was the Red Sea divided? What difficulty had the Egyptians? How was the army of Egypt destroyed? How were the Israelites affected by their own escape? How was this deliverance celebrated?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic.—The challenge of a great deliverance.

I. A great deliverance. Every great crisis in the history of any people has lessons and legacies for all time. In the lesson we find that even the path of duty has difficulties and dangers, but no impossibilities. He who with a high hand and outstretched arm had brought forth his people, now guided them into seemingly assured destruction. The course of their march was suddenly changed, and from "the edge of the wilderness" they were bidden to "turn back." The place of their encampment was appointed where entangled between the sea, the mountains, and Egyptian strongholds, escape was seemingly and humanly impossible. Evidently the movements of the escaping hosts were signalled back to Pharaoh, and fanned into new fierceness all the wild passions of a baffled, bereaved and half-ruined tyrant. The remaining resources of the kingdom were organized for quick pursuit. In the ensuing crisis the sublime and settled faith of Moses, which had its secret springs in prayer, contrasts strongly with the unbelieving unto the Lord of the panic-stricken people and the reproaches with which they assailed his servant. From it he was enabled to bring assurances to the agitated host. "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord." "The Lord shall fight for you." "The Egyptians, ye shall see them again no more for ever." There is no stronger test of faith than when the command appears to contravene the promise. Both Abraham in his sacrifice of Isaac and Israel at the Red Sea afford striking examples. There comes a time when petition must give place to action. "Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak, that they go forward." The forces of nature are on God's side, and the miracle was wrought, not by superseding, but by wielding them in a manner otherwise impossible. Egypt's host "sank like lead" in the waters, as obedient in their return as their retreat.

II. A great challenge. 1. To forth—"Israel saw that great work—and believed the Lord." In this new confidence their leader shared. The declaration is noteworthy because they had believed in both already. By faith they had kept the Passover, had forsaken Egypt and had "passed through the Red Sea as by dry land." But to

Union Bank Gains in All Departments

Assets Increased by \$10,000,000—Deposits Gain—Liquid Assets Largely Increased—Bank in Strong Position.

The 54th annual report of the Union Bank of Canada, covering the year 1918, shows very striking progress. Possibly the first and most noticeable evidence of the growth of the bank is shown by the \$10,000,000 increase total assets, which now amount to over \$153,000,000. As the figures just quoted cover a war year, it is interesting to note that during the four years' period the assets of this bank have increased by nearly \$75,000,000.

In addition to the large increase in total assets, the bank shows gains in all other departments, net profits for the year just ended amounting to \$24,174, as compared with \$763,465 for the previous year. The net profits, together with the balance of \$106,000 carried forward from the previous year, makes \$930,000 available for distribution. Dividends took \$450,000; the sum of \$200,000 was transferred to the reserve account; \$75,000 written of bank premises account, and \$10,000 contributed to the officers' pension fund. In addition to that various patriotic and charitable appeals were supported to the extent of nearly \$20,000, while war tax took \$50,000, leaving \$126,000 to be carried forward.

A feature worthy of comment is the large note circulation of the bank, amounting to over \$12,134,000, which is one of the largest proportions to capital of any Canadian bank, and furnishes striking evidence of the confidence placed in the Union Bank and of the profitable nature of its connections. Interest-bearing deposits stand at \$88,437,000, while non-interest bearing deposits amount to \$58,805,000. Total deposits amount to \$127,242,000 and show a gain of \$10,000,000 over the figures of 1917.

The new confidence nothing seemed impossible. Palestine, Moab, Edom, and all the inhabitants of Canaan would melt away, consumed by their own terrors, and the people whom God and purchased would be planted in the mountain of his inheritance (Exod. 14: 1-17). 2. To Thanksgiving, Faith and gratitude are close companions. As the returning and turbulent waters swept their enemies at their feet, the rescued host poured forth their exultant gratitude in the immortal "song of Moses," the first on record; and which, with its history and its hope, reaches again by the wondering ser of Patmos mingling with the harmonies of the Apocalypse. 3. To obedience. "If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God, and wilt do that which is right in His sight." A command may be observed in the spirit of disobedience. W. H. C.

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

TAKES PLACE OF EYE.

Invention of French Oculist Invaluable to Soldiers.

The high velocities and high explosiveness of the present-day projectiles often result in facial wounds of most horrible appearance, in the repair of which the surgeons meet with extreme difficulties. In particular, soldiers return from the line of fire not merely with an eye shot, but with the entire eye lid and eye socket destroyed, and the absence of these foundations has often made the insertion of an artificial eye impossible.

Until the present moment there has never existed any means for concealing this disfigurement and restoring to the unfortunate victim the appearance of a normal man possessing two eyes. But quite recently a French oculist, Henri Einus, has made it possible to do this even when the eyelid is entirely missing. In its essential features the apparatus consists of an artificial eye, equipped with a lid of any convenient plastic material—paraffin or moulding paste, colored to match the subject's complexion. This eye is furnished also with lashes, to give to it to the fullest extent the appearance of a natural eye. It derives its support from fine wires attached to eyelids or eyelids, so adjusted that when the latter is placed upon the nose, the artificial eye falls accurately into its cavity. The eye may easily be separated from these attachments for cleaning.

Timely Warning.

Pat was very forgetful, even on his wedding day. When going to his bride's church he happened to meet an old friend, and they began to talk about conscription, etc. Suddenly Pat remembered he would be late, but rushing off to the post office he sent the following wire to his intended: "Don't get married until I arrive.—Pat."—Exchange.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclear bowels." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Selig's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

The large increase in current loans will also prove a source of satisfaction to the directors and management as a further indication that the bank is doing a very large share in catering to the business requirements of the communities served by its various branches. In 1917 current loans amounted to less than \$59,000,000. In the year just ended these totalled over \$74,000,000. The bank's conservatism is shown by marking down its real estate holdings, other than bank premises, to \$28,000; its mortgages to \$141,000; overdue debts to \$327,000, and bank premises to \$1,237,000.

It is, however, in regard to quickly available assets that the bank makes its most remarkable showing; these amount to \$72,368,000, and bear a very high proportion to the Bank's total liabilities to the public. Of the liquid assets, gold and Dominion notes amount to over \$16,000,000; deposits in the central gold reserve, \$7,800,000; notes of other banks, \$763,000, and cheques on other banks, \$3,817,000. Other items making up the quickly available assets are: Balance due by banks in Canada, \$92,000, and abroad, \$2,933,000; Dominion and Provincial securities total \$12,527,000, while municipal securities amount to \$15,720,000; railway and other bonds held by the Bank amount to \$2,501,000; call and short loans in Canada to \$6,508,000, and call and short loans abroad to \$3,389,000.

All together the report shows increase in net earnings, in total deposits, in current loans, in liquid assets and in total assets, the whole furnishing conclusive evidence that the year 1918 was an exceedingly satisfactory one in so far as the Union Bank was concerned.

Newest Negligees.

Plummed coats. Kimono and coat lines. Long lines predominate. Yokes defined by hemstitching. Occasional silk cordings for edgings.

Flowered silks and satins are favorites. Wide belts and nifty tied double sashes. Sleeves along kimono, raglan, horn and butterfly lines.

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

Fought With Owl.

An employee of the Helena Land & Lumber Company near Perkins, a short distance north of Ecanaba, Mich., had a desperate encounter with a huge owl while walking through the woods late at night.

His first warning of the attack was when he was struck on the head and his fur cap pulled off. The great claws of the bird next were fastened to his skull and his face.

After a desperate fight in the dark the man succeeded in securing a good hold on the owl and killed it by dashing its head against a tree. The owl is on exhibition at the camp and is said to be the largest ever killed in that vicinity.

Should Keep Piano Dry.

The most frequent cause of keys sticking in pianos is damp. Keep the instrument in a dry room, out of any draught, and in as even a temperature as possible. Take off the keyboard cover and rub the damp key underneath and down the sides with fine emery paper (this will probably remove the damp) thoroughly dry the key bed, that is underneath where the key fits, and replace the key.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local condition, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 25c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Peat Wool.

Now comes "Peat wool." This is a new Scandinavian fibre. "Fiberul" is the Swedish name for it.

An easy method of getting the fibre has been invented. "Peat wool" has many uses, for it can be made into matting and carpet. It is used in making cloth (with the addition of one-third wool) and for felt soles. "Peat wool" is inexpensive (about five cents a pound) and the residue of the peat makes good fuel briquets. The peat is first treated at the marshes, and then goes to the mills where the fibre is spun and made into cloth.

Spring "Crowns."

Soft or stiff, as you please. Crowns of fur with straw brims. Now and then a "near-stovepipe." Many a crown entirely camouflaged by new upturned brim.

FARMS FOR SALE

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.		
Butter, choice dairy	\$ 0 50	\$ 0 55
Do, creamery	0 57	0 63
Margarine, lb.	0 35	0 40
Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 75	0 80
Cheese, lb.	0 35	0 40
Turkeys, lb.	0 50	0 55
Pow, lb.	0 21	0 23
Spring chickens	0 38	0 45
Ducklings, lb.	0 35	0 40
Geese, lb.	0 28	0 32
Apples, basket	0 25	0 30
Do, bbl.	3 00	6 00
Beets, peck	0 25	0 30
Do, bag	1 00	1 10
Carrots, peck	0 25	0 30
Do, bag	0 75	0 85
Cabbage, each	0 05	0 10
Cauliflower, each	0 10	0 40
Celery, head	0 10	0 25
Lettuce, 3 bunches	0 10	0 10
Onions, 75-lb. sacks	1 65	1 75
Do, 100-lb. sacks	2 00	2 25
Do, pickling, basket	0 25	0 50
Do, pickling, basket	0 40	0 75
Leeks, bunch	0 10	0 25
Parsley, bunch	0 10	0 10
Parsnips, bag	1 00	1 10
Do, peck	0 25	0 30
Pumpkins, each	0 15	0 25
Potatoes, bag	1 40	1 65
Do, N.B. bag	1 50	1 75
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Spinach, peck	0 40	0 50
Squash, each	0 10	0 25
Turnips, bag	0 10	0 75

WHOLESALE MEATS.

Beef, forequarters, cwt	\$17 00	\$19 00
do hindquarters	23 00	26 00
Carcasses, choice	20 00	24 00
Do, common	17 00	19 00
Veal, choice	23 00	24 00
Do, medium	19 00	21 00
Heavy hogs	18 00	20 00
Shop hogs	24 00	25 00
Mutton	18 00	22 00
Lamb	26 00	27 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery:
Acadia granulated... 100 lbs. \$10 27
St. Lawrence gran... 100 lbs. 10 27
Lantic granulated... 100 lbs. 10 27
Canada Redpath, gran... 100 lbs. 10 27
Acadia yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.
St. Lawrence yellows, No. 1 differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 30c; No. 3 yellow, 50c.
Atlantic yellows, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.
Acadia yellow, No. 1 yellows, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 50c.

It Bids Pain Begone.—When neuralgia racks the nerves or lumbago cripples the back is the time to test the virtues of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Well rubbed in it will still the pain and produce a sensation of ease and rest. There is nothing like it as a liniment for its curative properties are great. A trial of it will establish faith in it.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:
Oats—Open High Low Close
May... x0 76% 0 77% 0 74% 0 75%
Flax—
May... 3 30 3 30% 3 20 3 20
Barley—
May... 0 97 0 97% 0 89% 0 91%
xTo 7c sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Barley, \$5 to 93c. Rye, No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.55 1-2. Bran, \$50. Flax, \$3.39 to \$3.41.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth, Minn.—Lined on track, \$3.40 to \$3.42; arrive, \$3.40; arrive January, \$3.40; February, \$3.40 bid; May, \$3.43 bid; July, \$3.40 1-2 asked.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



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

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine handed in to let term. Hours—10 am. to 1 pm. and 1:30 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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

Please Mention This Paper.

A MODERN OTHELLO

CHAPTER IV.

All the happiness that Conrad Gordon and his wife had was to be experienced in the first fleeting year of their marriage; after that there came, with a terrible quickness, doubts, jealousies, accusations—the long and steadily forward to misery, with muffled drums and colors trailing in dust. These two were not the first couple who had started bravely in life and love and then created their own troubles. In their own circle they might have read the moral here and there, but wedded folk make their own moral, nor pause to read it, or the world believes them very much.

It would have been a commonplace story to me had I not been deeply interested in it—had it not been my brother's fault to some extent, despite his indignant assertion to the contrary. If he would go away, I said to him—if he would once more leave Westerton, if only for a little while! They followed his arguments, difficult to combat, although guessing at their fallacy. What had he done that he should be banished from his native place? Had he known so much of home happiness that he should willfully desert it, and give up the new friends by whom he was surrounded, because it pleased Conrad Gordon to be jealous of him? Conrad would be jealous of somebody else if he went away to-morrow, and he, Fred Bevis, would not sacrifice his life for another man's whim and an old maid's exaggerated fears. I was not thirty years of age, but it had come to taunting me with my maiden estate—with my old resolve not to be sought in marriage again. Fred had loved me once—now he satirized me, and thought I was taking Gordon's part against his own. As if I had any part to take in this sad business!

Certainly my sympathies were for Mary. She was young, weak and unwise, and I could picture myself in her place, suffering like her, although fighting my battle differently, and after my stronger nature, I had misused this calamity by my own high spirit, and I was grateful for it now. All had happened for the best.

There is no intention in this record to give the whole history of these married folk—how it ended in before me, and more to the purport of my story. That Gordon and his wife became by degrees an unhappy couple, despite all their respect and love for each other, it is sufficient to state here; there is not a great deal to marvel at in the position. Not all Conrad's affection for his wife could keep down his suspicions now that his evil seed had been sown, and the crop was peeping above ground. He was a man, I knew too well, who was inclined to make the most of his doubts, to torture himself with a hundred suppositions when the plain, honest truth would have sufficed, but I had given him credit for growing wiser with his years, and for having learned something even from his experience of past mistakes. And Gordon's wife, with whom I reasoned at every opportunity, and failed to convince? Here was my own high spirit working very differently, and to no purpose—resisting, insisting, and holding its ground, rebelling against dictation, and strong with its

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.



Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, nervousness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it, and it was cured. I am no longer nervous, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

own sense of right, following its own course, in vain. She was his wife and therein lay the mighty difference between herself and me. It was her duty to obey now, not to resist; but that she had forgotten, and my "preaching"—Heaven forgive me if I preached too much—only hardening her heart against me. She was not always in the right, poor Mary; she taunted me more than once with my past engagement to her husband; I was always his friend, not hers; I loved him still; I would not fight her; she would never see me again. I had one answer in my argument, with her—it would be better for Fred to go away. It was in his power to persuade him, perhaps. A few words from her might have effect in the quarter where I had failed so utterly, if she would only attempt them, for all sakes.

What could she do? she answered. Why should she lower herself, by professing to believe that my brother still loved her? Would not people talk of her as the woman who had been wholly in the wrong, and from whose clutches it had been necessary to save Fred Bevis? How was it possible to prove the calumny false—to live down the whole scandal with which the town was full—if Fred went away in haste? Would not everybody say—would not Conrad Gordon say—"There was something in it; there was more than something in it—it was all true?"

"Ask him to go," I said again to all this reasoning; "he will go for your sake."

"I will not lower myself to ask him."

"May I tell him you will be glad when he goes?"

"No, I shall not be glad," was the warm reply. "He is the only man who defends me, who takes my part, and silences accusers; he is the only true friend left," she cried.

"Mary, has it come to loving him?"

"No," she cried, starting up from the chair in which she has been sitting; "I love no one but Conrad, and

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

his cruelty is killing me. Oh! he will not believe a single word I say. "Ask Fred to go away," I said again.

"You talk like a parrot," she exclaimed, "and I will not listen to you any longer."

"He would dash away to her home and be gone in a few minutes, and several days would pass before we met again, and spoke and wrangled again after the same fashion—two or three months afterward—a long weary moult—Conrad Gordon adopted his own plans without much thought of Mary; he had his own solution to the riddle, and it was not an unwise expedient. One morning late in December—the 23rd, his own wedding-day—when all happiness had completely vanished, he surprised me by a visit. Of late days we had not seen each other, and he apologized for the intrusion as a stranger might have done. My brother came in whilst he was here, and would have withdrawn, but Fred Gordon went toward him, and shook hands, to my surprise and

delight.

"I have called to take leave of you, as well as your sister," he said. "I do not run away from me."

"I had a bad habit of showing his dislike, and his antipathy to Mary's husband was not to be disguised. He shook hands coldly, however, and looked at the speaker as at a man of whom it was necessary to be wary.

"I am going away for a long time," Conrad said, turning to me as he spoke, "and I could not leave an old friend without a word of adieu."

"Going away," I said, slowly, "and with Mary, of course?"

"Of course with Mary," he repeated; "she and I have been talking over this expedition for a long while, and at last she has summoned the courage to accompany me."

"I am glad. Where are you going?"

"To the East, principally," he said. "You will be a long time absent from Westerton?"

"Two years, probably," he answered.

"It will be a great change for Mrs. Gordon," said my brother, at the juncture. "She has hardly been out of this dull little town all her life."

"Yes, a great change," remarked Conrad. "She looks forward to it with considerable pleasure. I am glad to say. You will call, Mr. Bevis,



Cuticura Promotes Beauty Of Hair and Skin

If the Soap is used for every-day toilet purposes assisted by occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment, to first signs of pimples, redness, roughness or dandruff. Do not confound these fragrant super-creamy emollients with coarsely medicated, often dangerous preparations urged as substitutes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

with your sister, and bid her good-bye?" he added, to my latest astonishment.

"Thank you," answered Fred, as much surprised as myself. "Beckie and I will come—I think!"

"We shall leave on Saturday. It is possible I am saying farewell to both of you now, as I start for London this afternoon, and shall not return until late on Friday evening. If that is so," he said, suddenly extending his hands toward me, "Good-bye—and heaven reward you."

I did not understand him, and I felt that I could not ask before my brother for an explanation. I followed him into the hall, and said, with affected lightness, "For what is Heaven to reward me, Mr. Gordon?"

"You can guess," he said, hurriedly. "It is all your good example, your kind advice to Mary, which has had its effect at last."

"You two are at peace, then?"

"Yes. There has been one more quarrel," he said, despondently. "I acted like a madman. It was after Edward's party, last week, where we met your brother. But it is all over, and we are friends, lovers, again. We shall quarrel no more; we have come to a full, honest explanation of everything. It was your advice to Mary—always—and we are going abroad now on our second honeymoon. Congratulations, and ask your brother to forgive my jealous nonsense. I have wholly changed."

"I hope so. Mary is young, and you are not always just."

"I have been terribly unjust," I know," he murmured, as he left me.

"I returned to my room to tell Fred all that had been said, and to deliver Conrad's parting message to him. I had faith in his effect, for Fred was not a man to lose all trust in, weak as he might be. He sat and heard me with his white hands tightly locked together, and a deep furrow in his forehead. I could see his lips quivering as I watched him.

"Did he really ask me to forgive him?" he said, wonderingly.

"Yes."

"I suppose I have driven them both away," he added, sadly. "And it would have been much easier for me to go, as you suggested long since, but—could not."

"Perhaps all is for the best," I said. "It is for the worst with me," he answered. "It always is."

"Nonsense. This should be no affliction to you," I said. "When shall we bid Mary good-bye?"

"I shall not go," he replied, very firmly.

"Not go?"

"I have seen her for the last time," he said. "If I am so dangerous a person," he added, shrugging his shoulders, "it may be as well not to aggravate matters by calling at The Limes. He will be glad to hear I have not been, when he comes home on Friday night."

"That's bravely said of you, Fred."

but he has a great deal of business to transact in town before we leave to-morrow."

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"I am very glad, Beckie," she confessed. "It is the beginning of a new life; it is what we both should have gone long ago, had we had the courage to speak out. What a long, dreadful, weary year it has been!"

"Happily over now—the worst and darkest year of all your life?"

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"You mean—"

"Conrad, not the other," she answered. "Will it not all come back in time? Will he not have those dreadful thoughts of me again? Shall I escape them by going abroad with him?"

"Yes, yes, I think so," I hastened to assure her.

"I would go to the world's end to have his love and faith back. There shall be no price to keep us at arm's length, at heart's-length, any more. We will both speak out all that rankles in our minds. You believe that is best?"

"Assuredly."

"Still," she added, sorrowfully, "I may not be able to convince him; he is not always willing to be convinced."

"That is like a husband," I said, laughingly; but you must be a loving wife, always resolved to succeed."

She did not laugh back at me; it was a pale, mournful face which perplexed me.

"I wonder what kind of a husband he would have been to you if you and he had made up your quarrel before I came from boarding-school?" she said.

"I laughed again, though her words made me wince a little. I was too old and proud for him, I said, and I should have been very obstinate and aggravating."

"And then," she added, more thoughtfully still, "I should have married your brother Fred, and have made him unhappy instead of Conrad. Not that Fred is happy now, poor fellow."

"Don't think so," I said. "He is happy enough. He quickly forgets everything, and no impression is lasting with him."

"I am not quite sure of that; and oh! Beckie," she cried, "I know now how much he loves me."

"You do?"

"I have been so sorry, so terribly grieved," she whispered, hiding her head upon my breast "for it seems sometimes as if I had encouraged him. And I never wanted his affection; I have not had one spark of love for him since my marriage, but he thinks I have; and just to vex my jealous husband I have laughed and talked with him too much. And it has come to his loving me, and this is my life-long punishment."

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"Yes—I promise."

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"That's bravely said of you, Fred."

I exclaimed, "I think it is wise—I am sure it is—although he does not believe in your love for Mary now."

"He had told me that, I should have said he was mistaken," said Fred, for I do love her, I swear, and I shall keep her after this!"

"Fred! Fred!"

"He did not hear my last words of courtesy to him to be calm; he gave me a start; he buried his face with his hands and sobbed passionately, and I stole from the room and left him to his childish grief."

CHAPTER V.

Fred Bevis kept his word, and did not accompany me in my farewell visit to Mary Gordon. For once in a way, he said, he had made up his mind, and I was no power on earth to alter it. Conrad's forgiveness, his own exaltation of confidence, had guaranteed my brother, and Fred had awakened to the conviction that he had not played a worthy part. He confessed as much as this to me, and he desired his best wishes for Mary's happiness to be humbly conveyed to her.

Sitting at the window of her drawing-room, in the twilight, with the show-flakes flickering past, I gave Mary my brother's message, and she smiled faintly at it, and said, "Do you know what to-day is?"

"Your wedding-day. Two years to-day!"

"Conrad will be back to-night—it seems strange that he should be away."

"I let a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, post-paid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them."

If you are troubled with weak, tired, nervous, feelings, headache, back-ache, bearing-down, dizziness, palpitations, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 9 Windsor, Ont.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!

Send for your free trial, post-paid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

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"Happily over now—the worst and darkest year of all your life?"

"I trust so," she said, with a sigh; then she caught me suddenly by the wrist and said, "But, do you think I can trust him?"

"You mean—"

"Conrad, not the other," she answered. "Will it not all come back in time? Will he not have those dreadful thoughts of me again? Shall I escape them by going abroad with him?"

"Yes, yes, I think so," I hastened to assure her.

"I would go to the world's end to have his love and faith back. There shall be no price to keep us at arm's length, at heart's-length, any more. We will both speak out all that rankles in our minds. You believe that is best?"

"Assuredly."

"Still," she added, sorrowfully, "I may not be able to convince him; he is not always willing to be convinced."

"That is like a husband," I said, laughingly; but you must be a loving wife, always resolved to succeed."

She did not laugh back at me; it was a pale, mournful face which perplexed me.

"I wonder what kind of a husband he would have been to you if you and he had made up your quarrel before I came from boarding-school?" she said.

"I laughed again, though her words made me wince a little. I was too old and proud for him, I said, and I should have been very obstinate and aggravating."

"And then," she added, more thoughtfully still, "I should have married your brother Fred, and have made him unhappy instead of Conrad. Not that Fred is happy now, poor fellow."

"Don't think so," I said. "He is happy enough. He quickly forgets everything, and no impression is lasting with him."

"I am not quite sure of that; and oh! Beckie," she cried, "I know now how much he loves me."

"You do?"

"I have been so sorry, so terribly grieved," she whispered, hiding her head upon my breast "for it seems sometimes as if I had encouraged him. And I never wanted his affection; I have not had one spark of love for him since my marriage, but he thinks I have; and just to vex my jealous husband I have laughed and talked with him too much. And it has come to his loving me, and this is my life-long punishment."

"She looked hard into my face, and rested her hands upon my shoulders.

"When Conrad and I have left Westerton, tell Fred kindly this for me, and in my defense, please," she said, "lest he should think always—as he thinks now—that I was as weak as himself, and had learned to love him. Will you promise that?"

"Yes—I promise."

"And—oh! there is one thing more," she said, with her large dark eyes still fixed on me unwaveringly. "If it should ever come to pass that I am away from Conrad—a long, long distance away—and he is living with his heart close against me as it has been all this bitter year, will you tell him what I have said, and what message I bade you give poor Fred—for my honor's sake and his? Pray do this?"

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NURSES ADVISE

Zam-Buk, because they have proved that it does what is claimed for it. Miss E. L. Doxey, graduate nurse, of 3220 Michigan Ave., Chicago, says: "I have a patient who suffered terribly with piles. Zam-Buk is the only remedy that gave her relief."

"I have used Zam-Buk myself for the same ailment, also for sores and burns, and have the greatest confidence in it."



"With Conrad Gordon! Heaven forbid that this should be my task!" I replied.

"Ah, yes—Heaven forbid it; but its ways are inscrutable, and this is only the evening of my second marriage year, remember."

"And the beginning of the third, and best, and truest, Mary," I said. "Why, I can wish you a Merry Christmas this time, and be sure it will come."

"Yes, this one—but afterward."

"No; not afterward. Good-bye—Good-bye—God bless you!"

"Good-bye—and God bless you, dear!"

She stood at the door to see the last of me—I see her face now, fair and young and bright, but with the sadness on it always.

"You will not forget," she said—and in all my life to follow I never did. Neither her words, nor that pale beautiful face, nor the wistful look in the large brown eyes.

"You will not forget!" rang forever like a warning in my ears—like the chiming of a bell, the ringing of a death-note.

(To be continued.)

THE ONLY GIRL.

"Am I the only girl you ever loved?"

"No, but you are the only one who had sense enough to appreciate it."—Baltimore American.

\$25.00 FOR A LETTER

CAN YOU WRITE ONE?

THIRTEEN PRIZES TO BE AWARDED IN A LETTER WRITING COMPETITION.

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

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

THE CONDITIONS: The cure or benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills described in the letter may be in the writer's own case, or one that has come under his or her personal observation. More than one cure may be described in the letter, but every statement must be literally and absolutely true. Every letter must be signed by the full name and correct address of the person sending it. If it describes the cure of some person other than the writer of the letter, it must also be signed by the person whose cure is described as a guarantee of the truth of the statement made. The writer of each letter must state the name and date of the paper in which he



Business Training

May be all that is between you and the position you envy another one holding.

DECISION

May be all that is keeping you from getting that Business Training.

DECIDE NOW

You are master of your own destiny—its up to you.

You Can Enroll At Any Time But DON'T Put It Off



Thrift Stamps save "quarters"

FOR SALE

\$3300

Mill Street, Waterdown
(Next to Dr. Hopper's)

Desirable stone and frame Dwelling, good furnace, electric lights, sleeping porch, new cistern, fruit cellar, good barn, chicken run, about three fifths acres of land with fruit trees and good garden soil.

Apply to

L. M. STOCK

439 King St. East, Hamilton
Phone, Reg. 4874

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 DIRECTORS

Up to Date Equipment

Motor or Horse Hearse

We Pay All Telephone Charges

Waterdown Ontario

Westover Branch at Markle's Store

MAPLE PARK SURVEY

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

Canada Uses Japanese Toys

JAPANESE toys now find their largest sale in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

No department of Japanese industry has made more progress since the outbreak of the great war than the toy trade. The Japan Magazine has an article on the subject that will interest every Canadian who buys toys for his own or other people's children. Its author, Mr. S. Kamiyama, is an authority on the subject and shows why the European upheaval has transferred the toy market of the world from Germany to Japan. He says: "Four years ago, the export of Japanese toys was limited to a few varieties, such as dolls, bamboo models and the like. A great change has taken place. Last year the total value of toys exported from Japan amounted to \$4,200,000, and in 1918 will exceed \$5,000,000! Thus the 'land of dolls and flowers,' as Japan has been so charmingly called, has been transformed into a country creating playthings of every description for the children of foreign lands, as well as for its own. One might have supposed that, owing to the cheapness of labor in Japan, it long ago would have become the largest source of supply for the toy trade; but until the shutting off of the German supply, the toy-makers of Nippon never attempted seriously to enter foreign markets. Present increase in exportation is due wholly to efforts of government authorities to find markets for Japanese toys in foreign markets. And only a beginning has been made!"

"Officials in the department of foreign trade saw that great possibilities lay in the toy business and stimulated the manufacturers in every possible manner. They supplied samples from all parts of the toy-making world, most of which have been successfully imitated. In addition, the workmanship which is peculiar to Japan has been encouraged and improved. The largest export has been sent to America, amounting in value last year to \$1,216,030. Great Britain comes next, taking a total value of \$659,462 in 1917. The value of exports to British India and the Straits Settlements was \$457,485, and to Australia, \$447,664.

"Japanese toy-makers have risen to their opportunity with remarkable promptitude and efficiency. In another year they will meet the demands of western markets which they cannot wholly supply at present. In 1907, extent of the exportation of toys from Japan was only \$394,904; in 1917, as stated above, it exceeded \$4,200,000—ten times what it was ten years ago!"

"In addition to common toys made of earthenware, wood and cotton, the Japanese now fashion them from rubber, metal and celluloid. They are especially apt in mechanical toys. The story of imports of toys is in reverse order. From a value of \$54,406 in 1906, imports decreased to \$21,045 in 1916, and the figures for the year 1917, though not yet available, are much less. Japan may regard herself as one of the leading toy countries of the world, and it is a trade that may be expected to continue. In various other lines Japan has also gained a leading place during the war; but whether this prosperity will continue when competition revives after the war is another question. In toys, however, Japan is not likely to have any serious rivals. The toy trade has been created for Japan by the war, but it will not be destroyed by cessation of the war. The reason, as already suggested, is that material and labor are much cheaper in Japan than in any western country.

"Most wooden toys in Japan are manufactured by hand in the mountain regions of the country, where wood is plentiful and cheap. Individuals or families make them in their houses for the dealers. The chief centres of toys made in factories are

Tokio, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Kanagawa.

"Some complaints have been received as to the comparative frailty of Japanese-made toys. Every attention has been paid to remedying this defect, and in future no such complaints will be justified. Toys are now made in more durable manner and of better materials, with great improvements in designs and finishings. The value of exports in toys sent from the various ports is as follows: Yokohama, \$2,307,595; Kobe, \$1,349,586; Osaka, \$264,514; Nagasaki, \$1,171 and others, \$250,392.

"Viewing the destination of exports of toys from Japan more in detail it may be said that the largest supplies have gone to the following countries: British India, Straits Settlements, China, Dutch East Indies, Great Britain, France, United States, Canada and the Argentine Republic. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have also taken considerable quantities of Japanese toys. It is remarkable how the tastes of various countries differ as to the kinds of toys. Europeans like best such toys as bamboo flutes, dolls, earthenwares, fans, wooden toys, cotton birds and animals, while the Americans prefer Christmas toys, such as birds, baskets, celluloid and paper, toy chairs, furniture suites and wooden dolls. Australia likes flutes, leaf work, glass toys, rubber dolls, toy mirrors, musical instruments. Dutch India imports chiefly such toys as metal leaf ornaments, paper and celluloid goods. India desires clay dolls, animal toys, and South America wants toy umbrellas, lanterns, bamboo models and dolls, while China prefers toy insects, rubber dolls, warships and electric cars."

He Has the Right Idea.

There is no newspaper at Stoney Creek, Ont., so the live-wire merchant there gets out one of his own, which he calls the "Store News." He cannot see the advantage of running a store unless a medium is found for proclaiming its bargains.

A Surprise.

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

They Met Again.

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

EAGERS WATERDOWN

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-11802

Boots and Shoes

Men's Tan Blucher cut Boot, very good quality, military style, well made, heavy sole, per pair

\$6.00

Women's Heavy Grain School Boots, well made and good heavy sole just the right kind for spring wear, sizes 3 to 7

\$3.00

Men's Furnishings

Men's Stripe Worsted Pants, well made, good quality and neat patterns per pair

\$5.00

Men's Cardigan Jackets, black, nice fine wool good quality

\$4.00 to \$5.25

Men's Felt Hats, Fedora shape, an odd lot, black, brown or grey, regular up to \$2. Sale price

98c

Men's Fine Dress Shirts in good patterns and good quality

\$1.25 to \$2.00

These prices are right

HARDWARE

Coal Scuttles - 70c and \$1.00

5 gal. Coal Oil Cans \$2 and \$3

Manure Forks \$1.80

Do not forget that this is the time of year to do your inside painting when you have the time. And do not forget that we have the paint and the brushes to do it with.

Groceries

Large tin Aunt Jamina Molasses 25c

Golden Corn Syrup 25c, 55c, \$1.05

Peanut Butter psr lb. 30c

Small's Maple Butter per lb. 25c

Christie's Soda Biscuits 17c

New Sultana Raisins per lb 20c

Compound Lard per lb. 32c

Pure Lard per lb. 35c

Crisco 35c

Reindeer Condensed Coffee and Cocoa

Saturday, January 25th

We will serve Hot Coffee during the afternoon and evening to demonstrate the splendid quality and flavor of our No. 1 Coffee at 50c a pound.

Dry Goods

One only Pink Silk Waist size 40. Fine quality silk

\$3.00

One only Maize Silk Waist size 36. Extra fine quality

\$3.00

Women's Dressing Gowns \$2 each

Women's All Wool Black Cashmere Hose size 9, per pair

\$1.00