

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 1.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918

NO. 21.

The Review

From now until January 1st
1920 for \$1.00

Mr. Gallagher takes this opportunity to thank all those who so ably assisted in the removal of stock and cars from our place of business on the night of the fire. He also wishes to express his high appreciation of the good work done by the local Fire Department and citizens of Waterdown and vicinity.

THE GALLAGHER HARDWARE CO.

Announcement

Owing to the recent fire in our Drug store we have moved to the premises lately occupied by John Kitching & Son. A new stock of Drugs, etc., has arrived and we are now prepared to serve the public.

W. H. CUMMINS.

Letters from the Front

Letters from Our Boys Who Are Fighting for Us

Sunday, July 21, 1918.

Dear Dad:—
The fates that control the mails here, namely, the tin fish, have been very lenient this past week, as no less than eight letters, a parcel and a paper have all arrived together in the last couple of days.

I gather from them that the old town is getting on some, and I expect I will not know it from a city when this job is finished and I leave this "land flowing with milk and honey." So far I have never seen a sign of either. At present if it was flowing with plain water it would be much more pleasant. No rain has fallen since April, and the bright sun is never obscured by the least cloud. We would call it ideal weather at home. This past week is the first time the shade temperature got up to 20 degrees, and that is about what it stays at daily now. However, it does not seem so hot, as it is dry and clear, not damp and oppressive as it was on the Struma a year ago. In fact, we are in luck as to weather. Down in the Jordan plain it is about 30 degrees hotter, and about 20 degrees hotter on the coast plain. So much for the weather, the eternal subject of letters.

The old world goes on here in the same way as it seems to have gone on for ages. The signalers of the battery pass on the rumors of peace and victory as usual, but nothing has come of all their "latest" as yet, but suppose it must some day. Where their rumors start from is a wonder. One day they have heard that we have taken Lille and are about to capture half or more of the whole German army. The next day they have Bulgaria and Turkey asking for peace. A practical joker could have great fun by merely saying to some signaler: "Did you hear that the Kaiser had been killed by one of our bombing planes?" The next day the whole army would have it.

At present I am sitting in the verandah of our "mess." It is quite comfy and decently cool. The mess is about 12 x 8 feet, with rock walls a yard thick. The roof is merely a wagon cover supported by the pole out of a gun limber. Plenty of brush on top keep out the heat all right. It has a door of fly netting and three windows netted also, so that "does in" that pest. Inside the earth has been dug out in the centre, leaving a ledge all around to sit on. A table—a fine one made by the wheeler—is in the centre. He is a very useful fellow. In one corner a gramophone which the Major brought back from Cairo the last time he was on leave. By the way, it is playing now some new records brought in this morning by 2nd Lieut. Jennings, who has been to "Alex." on the proverbial "seven days." The Major sits at one end with telephone and fighting map close at hand. An electric bell brings in a batman at the press of the button on the table, and a small electric light hangs over the table. So much for the mess proper.

Outside, facing south, is the "veranda." Really it is a roof of wire netting with wheat straw interwoven and supported by spare poles. We have a couple of deck chairs and it is quite cool. It looks down over "umpy" wadis. In the distance a great cloud of dust indicates where our rations, etc., are coming up the main road from Jerusalem, which is far out of sight to the south. Nearer at hand a majestic thump! thump! thump! thump! indicates the presence of a Siege Battery R.G.A. hard at work straining some offending area behind the Turk's lines. The battery have an easy day on Sunday whenever possible. Of course, when any show is on, one hardly knows the day of the week, and the guns must be ready to fire at short notice on targets anywhere on the front.

The life as a junior officer in the Royal Regiment of Artillery is very varied. There are three or four places

he may be found. The first as P. O. O. he is the eyes of the guns and the protector of the infantry in the front line. He is the terror of the unwary Turk, who walks heedlessly over a sky line. "Three degrees right of zero add 500," says the F. O. O. "3rd's gunfire," and the Turk's pace is accelerated greatly. The F. O. O., with his eye glued to a high power telescope, has seen him. The next time he comes over that crest it will be at the double. Or it may be something big which he sees far to the rear beyond the field gun range—a convoy of transport, a company of troops, or a battery's horses going to water. If he sees the target often he gets through to the heavies, and when some unsuspecting "watering order" presents itself it gets some metal pills which cause wild confusion—horses and mules scatter in all directions and leave the victims behind. The above event I had the joy of beholding on my last turn up there. If an attack or raid is on he has to keep touch and silence the offending M. G. S., and that is a windy job. I had one such last week, but it was very tame. The second place one may find him is with a detached gun or section, where he is pretty much of a free lance—his own boss as it were. Here he may gain the M. C. or a blighty if the position is spotted. A third place to look for the "Sub" is at the gun position—G. P. for short. Here he has various things to keep him busy. The work is never finished, the pits always have room for improvement, or the cook house has. He may be orderly officer. If so, he takes parades and stays near the phone to shoot the Bty. if a sudden call comes. The last, but not really the last place you may find the "2nd Loot," is at the wagon line. W. L. for short with the horses. He generally takes it easy—easier than he is supposed to—but don't tell any B. C. that I said so. There he has a whole tent, and can sleep in his camp bed, if he owns one. He takes about two parades, stables and watering sometimes. The watering order is supposed to be always under him, but if you could stand at one of the main water troughs and count the batteries that come to water without officers you would wonder if any officer was at any W. F. But the wagon line is the home of the second in command, a captain generally, so the Sub seldom gets a chance to loaf here. The last, but not least, place you may look for the Sub is down by "Stanley Bay" doing a seven days' leave on the sea sands near Alexandria. And a mighty good place, too, these hot days, according to Jennings, who has just arrived back with much sunburn and blisters from sea bathing and lying on the sandy beach.

Well, dad, I think I see you asleep before you have waded through all this rot, but the arrival of eight letters all at once is a great source of inspiration. If ever you give any more of my letters for publication, do so on the agreement that the publisher will correct the spelling and grammar, for I have forgotten almost how to spell now.

Love to all.

HARRY.

To the Editor,—

Will you allow us a small space in your valuable paper to express our gratitude to the noble citizens of Waterdown, to whom we owe so much, for their unselfish and valuable assistance in our time of need. This is the third time we have had our buildings scorched, and each and every time the men, women, boys and girls have shown themselves to be true and loyal citizens; yes, more than that, heroes and heroines, as many acts of bravery were performed every time.

We also wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the large number of citizens who opened their homes to receive our goods, also to those who so kindly offered us the hospitality of their homes in our time of need.

Thanking you for this space in your valuable paper, we are, yours sincerely,

O. B. Griffin and Family.

A Destructive Fire

W. H. Cummins' Drug Store and Red Cross Rooms Damaged

Our people were rudely awakened out of their slumbers early on Monday morning last by the ringing of the fire bell, fire having broken out in the rear of W. Cummins' Drug Store. It did not take long for our brave fire ladders to get on the job, and together with townspeople, male and female, began to battle with the flames, and it was certainly a noble fight, and one which the citizens of Waterdown will long remember.

Willing hands assisted in the removal of Mr. Cummins' stock, which for the greater part was removed to places of safety.

Mr. O. B. Griffin's residence adjoining being in immediate danger, his household effects were also safely removed. It was by the dint of the hardest kind of work that adjoining buildings were saved.

Too much praise cannot be given the noble band of workers who fought so nobly, and by so doing prevented a disastrous conflagration in our village.

We regret that a number of reserved seats, "which were all occupied," were sold. This had the effect of preventing a number of able bodied men from performing a duty; "but such is life."

The origin of the fire appears to be a mystery, no one appearing to be able to account for it. At one stage of the fight it certainly looked as if the whole street was doomed, and ex-Reeve J. F. Vance wisely summoned aid from Hamilton. No. 2 Chemical Engine and crew, in charge of Assistant Chief James, responded to the call, but when they arrived they found that the local fire fighters had got the flames under control, but nevertheless they began work with a will, and with the aid of their engine soon had the last trace of fire removed.

We understand that the building, which is owned by Dr. J. O. McGregor, was insured for \$1,000. Mr. Cummins also, we believe, carried insurance on stock.

This fire clearly demonstrated the fact that Waterdown is still in need of additional fire fighting apparatus, such as ladders, pike poles, etc., also it would be a good idea to purchase another chemical engine to be placed in the northern end of the village, where it would be immediately available in the event of a fire breaking out in that district. We believe this matter will be brought up at the next meeting of our Council.

Waterdown people feel deeply grateful to the Hamilton Fire Department for their promptness in responding to the call for aid and for the valued assistance they rendered when they arrived on the scene. Let us hope that the days of the frame fire traps are numbered, and that our Council will pass a by-law which will prevent the building of this style of structure, which have caused our citizens a great deal of uneasiness in the past.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The Local Fire Department wish to thank the citizens for the generous and helpful assistance they gave the organization at the fire on Monday morning.

(Signed) GEO. COPP,
Fire Chief.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The Knights of Columbus wish to thank the citizens of Aldershot, Freelon, Millgrove and Waterdown for the generous manner in which they subscribed to the Catholic Army Huts drive, held under the auspices of the K. of C. for all Canadian Boys over there.



A Memory of Bruges

That morning, ten years ago, as we went up the belfry, the bells of Bruges were shaking out their peal as if they would shake the whole belfry down into the square below. One felt that if there had been no windows for it to escape by, that gigantic song would have broken the tower in pieces.

From the top of the tower we looked down on the roofs of the town, on the quays, and on the broad ship canal between its poplars where the slow barges were moving. The canal ran straight as a Roman road, seven miles to the sea. But the mist lay above the sea and above Zeebrugge.

In the square below we could see a few people walking, a few sitting round the little tables on the pavement, and others going up and down the steps of the Town Hall. It was very quiet below when the bells were still again—a grey Flemish day in that very quiet old town.

But I was thinking of Bruges five hundred years and more ago, Bruges as it was when the wife of Philip the Fair of France came to the town and found three hundred women in it who had more the air of queens than she, as it was when that half-empty square below was Europe's great market, and the ministers of twenty European courts lived in the houses about, and the little painted ships came up the canals to those quays from half the ports of the world.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Lt.-Col. C. CRBWE READ. Sussex.

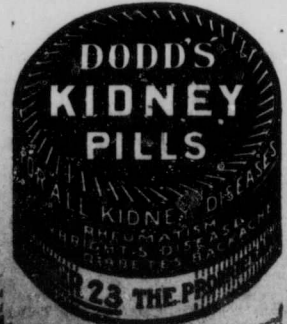
I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Markham, Ont. S. BILLING. Lakeside, Que., Oct. 3, 1907.

The ships of all the seas put in to that port, for Bruges was a Hansa port, and the German merchants ruled it, as they ruled all the ports of northern Europe in those days, with a heavy German hand, and all ships put in there, that the Hansa merchants might take toll of them and have the pick of their goods.

I was thinking of those times as we climbed the belfry, for we had just come out of the Town Hall, where more people than usual were going up and down the steps. Inside was being held the exhibition of the famous Order of the Golden Fleece. A Duke of Burgundy had founded it in Bruges, and the Hapsburgs had taken it to Austria and Spain. The Town Hall was full of their pictures.

I had been looking at the portrait of Maximilian of Austria, who married Mary of Burgundy and so brought the Netherlands under the Austrian Crown, and at six portraits of the great Emperor Charles V., who through all his reign was fighting France that the Hapsburgs might make of Europe five hundred years ago what the Hohenzollerns are trying to make of it to-day, and at Philip his son, who loved fat bacon and coarse women, and whose face was the face of his father horribly changed—Nebuchadnezzar, driven from men and eating grass, beside Nebuchadnezzar walking in the palace of Babylon. And then I had climbed the belfry and looked down at the quietness of Bruges as it was that day, and heard the great bells, that sing to the Belgians of the freedom of free cities, shake out their song above the town.

I have often thought of that day in Bruges, since the Germans took the town. I think of them climbing



the belfry stairs and looking out over the fields to dream in their cruel, ambitious dreams. They must remember there the days when German merchants ruled in Bruges and all the wealth of Europe passed through German hands. They must think greedily of those rich days returning to them. Already they talk of taking up again the broken "Hansa thread." If that broken thread is ever mended it will be a chain binding the world. In Bruges history seems to be with them. From the belfry they look down the broad canal to Zeebrugge, where their submarines and destroyers lie.

History seems to be with them—but not altogether. There are things that they forget.

Was any German standing on the belfry of Bruges on the night of April 23rd? If so, he did not feel the bells round him ringing out the hours. The bells have gone to Essen. He stood in an empty, silent tower. Then suddenly he heard, coming up the dark canal, where the Hansa ships put in to Bruges from half the ports of the world, a deeper note than the bells had ever rung. It would travel clear and strong up the water, the sound of the English guns, and the English sailors hammering at the dock gates of Bruges.

And at that he would remember why, though he stood in Bruges and Flanders was his, yet the broken Hansa thread was still un-mended.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THE BABY NEEDS

Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine a mother needs for her little ones. They are a gentle but thorough laxative, which instantly relieve all stomach and bowel disorders, thus banishing all the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Joe, Levesque, St. Simon, Que., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are a marvelous medicine for little ones. They never fail to cure stomach and bowel troubles, and neither my sister-in-law nor myself would use any other medicine for our little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Worth Remembering.

Do not keep canned fruit in your pantry. Canned fruits should be kept in cold, dark place.

To make shabby oilcloth look new, give it a thin coat of varnish; let it harden, then give it a second coat.

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

To set delicate colors in an embroidered handkerchief, soak 10 minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been stirred.

Baking soda will sweeten milk vessels, clean brass and is good for softening water in which dishes are to be washed. It is also a soap saver.

Soaking in cold water makes the washing of all garments much easier. If, when ironing, the garment is scorched, put it immediately under the cold tap. If the water is allowed to run on it the scorch will at once disappear.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Little Things of Fashion.

Ostrich is used on some of the smart late summer hats of straw, with special effect on those of sailor shape. Jet trimmings are shown on some of the newest serge frocks—buttons and long, flat heads worked along in straight or curved, but very simple designs.

White jersey collars are worn a good deal on dark jersey frocks.

Black satin sashes, with long fringed ends—the fringe of heavy, knitted silk—are much used on new frocks of navy blue serge.

If you travel by motor this year, and many persons do, because of the congestion on the railways, then you may find a motor hamper convenient. There are all sorts of lampers, made of wicker or of leather, big enough to hold a large lunch for six or a small lunch for two.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Road Bends at Tracks.

A great percentage of the automobile accidents are caused by the driver finding himself rushing onto the tracks of a railroad already occupied by a train roaring toward the ill-fated vehicle. Such a meeting is almost always disastrous. The railroad authorities are most anxious to avoid these unfortunate incidents, and many schemes have been tried to prevent them. Patent papers have been recently granted on one which has some unique features, and would probably arouse the ire of the automobilist, but it would probably make it impossible for these accidents to occur. The idea consists of making a sharp curve in the road at a point just before the tracks would be reached under ordinary circumstances, so the chauffeur is compelled to slow up and make two runs before getting on the track, and while performing this evolution it is thought that there will be ample opportunity for observing the approach of a train in either direction.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Fresh as a Flower, and just as fragrant!

"SALADA" TEA

is just the tiny buds and young leaves from hill-grown shrubs—So economical because it yields so generously in the teapot. 8446

At the Chinese Play.

We ascend by way of narrow, rickety stairs and find ourselves in a three-sided balcony with boxes in tiers. The space near the wall is left for the passage way. Our box will seat about eighteen persons, and contains very comfortable chairs and a nice little shelf for the teacups and eatables, with a gutter attached to receive the debris. We are no sooner seated when the ticket man approaches. After a polite inquiry as to the state of our health, and hoping we shall enjoy the performance and assuring us of honor we are bestowing upon the theatre by being present, he would appreciate very much our handing over the required amount for the tickets. We ask him the sum total of this important transaction and he replies, "Six dimes for the tickets and six cents for the ushers and coolies for each person. Ushers and coolies are allowed one cent for every ten cents paid." After this generous thanks and, "Begging your pardon for disturbing you," he takes his departure, but is quickly followed by a coolie, bringing teapots and cups. He places these on the little shelf and leaves without a word. As soon as he has disappeared another coolie arrives, bringing a number of small dishes, each filled with the delicacies of the season, but always including the watermelon seed. You notice the same performance going on all about you and wonder just how a Chinese gentleman would feel if he had to sit through some theatrical performance without his teapot and melon seed.—Frank S. Williams in "Asia."

and 50 horse-power machines in Algeria and Russia. A tractor for European sale must be an all purpose tractor that can do heavy and light team work; it must have a good speed for road haulage and a pulley for threshing and grinding.

Dundee's (Scotland) customs and excise revenue during July totalled \$209,624, compared with \$139,427 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of \$160,197. The customs receipts amounted to \$91,691, and the excise to \$207,933.

During the war the imports from Brazil to the United States have grown markedly. In 1917 the United States took half of the total exports of Brazil. British imports from Brazil have remained about stationary. As regards exports to Brazil, the United States and Great Britain appear to have changed places, so far as the total value of trade is concerned. In 1913 the United States exported \$29,901,203 to Brazil and Great Britain \$63,282,531. By 1917 British exports had fallen to \$35,941,717, while the United States had increased to \$66,207,970, an increase over the 1913 figures of about 40 per cent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in cows.

Battlefield Phones.

In no war in the past have the electric signalling systems covered so many square miles or such a great diversity of requirements. The commanding general wants to know how a certain division is progressing; an artillery captain wants to ascertain just where his shells are dropping; these and a million other facts must be transmitted every hour of the day along the hundreds of miles of battlefield, says the Electrical Experiment-er. And it is really marvelous how the army signal corps have perfected their frill-looking wires and instruments so that they will work under the most unfavorable conditions.

Romance, adventure, action—all of these come to the signal corps man in the pursuit of his duties more than ever before. To-day he may install a telephone switchboard in a cheerful little town near grand headquarters, situated a dozen miles back of the battlefield. To-morrow he may be stringing wires through a shell-swept forest.

One case will serve to show the lottery-like chance these men take. An English military lineman had been busy for several weeks in a district near the Aisne battlefield. He had completed straightening out a perfect jungle of wires and circuits. His captain came along and was pleased to learn that all of the circuits had been tested out without losing a man. The same captain was grieved to hear the next day that his brave lineman, his work done, had been picked out of a pole top by a stray shell.—Exchange.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address: MRS. M. SUMMER, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

TRADE BRIEFS

The manufacture of "engalith," which is the term used in England to designate the composition known as "galalith" in Germany, has been undertaken by three concerns. Large quantities of this substance are being made for war purposes, as well as for export to America, France, Spain and Italy. It is produced in rods, tubes and sheets, and in some sixty different colors, and is worked up into a great variety of articles, such as buttons, combs, beads, hair and hat pins, hair and clothes brushes, toilet articles, carriage and motor fittings, pencils, penholders, telephone accessories, scientific and electrical instruments and fittings, switchboards, labels, pipe stems, cigar and cigarette holders, umbrella handles, piano keys, chessmen, dominoes, draughts, dice, counters, pocket and fruit knife handles, paper knives, photo frames, finger plates and jewelry; but being slightly hygroscopic is not adapted for articles that have to come into frequent contact with water or acid, such as table knife handles, bath-room tiles or basins, fountain pens, fishing tackle, electric storage cells, and tooth brushes. "Engalith" is an excellent substitute for celluloid, although it cannot be used to replace the latter in the manufacture of very thin articles. American manufacturers should bear in mind that the farms of Europe are small, and that small tractors (about 20 horse power) are much more in demand than heavy tractors, although there is a demand for the 25

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES

BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN

OR ON-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER.

ISSUE NO. 40, 1918

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

EXPERIENCED WEAVERS WANTED, also apprentices. Steady work. Highest wages paid. Apply: Slingsby Mfg. Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—A MAID, NO WASHING or ironing. Two in family. Apply to Mrs. White, 15 St. Matthew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

WANTED—BALED HAY. QUOTE price delivered at Bothwell. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE—WOOD AND SPLITTER and Motor all complete, also Two Dump Wagons. Apply Thos. Myles' Sons, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO STEERS—Durham grades; dehorned; about one thousand pounds; an extra fine lot for Christmas beef. Apply W. H. Littlefield, Brantford, Ont. Telephone 44.

FARMS FOR SALE.

112 ACRES—MORE OR LESS—LOT Speedside, for sale, on the premises is a good stone house, up-to-date bank barn; good stables, with water; closed in shed, silo, pigery; henny, sheep pen, never failing well, windmill, good orchard; farm in good state of cultivation, well fenced, well watered; five miles from Fergus, ten from Guelph; school-house and two churches close by. Apply on premises. Mrs. Lena Leybourne, Rockwood, R. R. No. 3, Ont.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES, CLOSE TO town. Good building—some bush. Easy terms. D. L. Gilmour, Collingwood, Ontario.

NEAR TILLSONBURG—100 ACRES; splendid soil; fine dwelling; large barn on 6 foot concrete walls; good water; garage; telephone. Ten acres bush (hard timber) \$8500. Terms \$1000 cash, retiring. Box 14, Tambling's P. O. Ont.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE—ALL TOWN CONVENIENCE—one and half acres of garden. For full particulars apply Box 98, Barrie.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—30 TOM BARROWS FARM—one Layer; English White Leghorns, Hens, Cockerels, Pullets, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each (breeding pen mated); 6 Silkiean Butter Cup hens unrelated Cockerel \$1.00; 6 English Fencible Indian Runner ducks unrelated Drake \$1.00. Square deal guaranteed. For particulars write, John W. Nash, 534 4th Ave. Owen Sound, Ontario.

WOOLLEN MILL HELP WANTED

We have several good openings for experienced and inexperienced male and female help. We require girls for weaving and winding. Every assistance given to learners and good wages paid during apprenticeship. Workers in this line earn very high wages and are always in demand. Only a couple of weeks time necessary to learn. Several good openings for steady men. Special consideration shown to family of workers. Rent and cost of living reasonable in Brantford. Moving expenses advanced to reliable families and housing accommodation arranged. Full particulars cheerfully furnished upon request. Write us. The SLINGSBY MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Brantford, Ontario.

Concerning Peanuts.

The peanut isn't a nut at all, but a member of the pea, bean and clover family. It is a legume and gathers nitrogen from the air. Peanuts do not grow from roots, but on shoots which grow out from the plant above ground, bear a little sterile yellow blossoms, and then shoot directly into the ground, where they "peg," that is, where peanuts begin to grow on them. The peanuts are pulled from vines or roots, and the roots are then plowed back into the ground to allow the nitrogen to feed the soil. The peanuts are then taken to "peanut factories." In these buildings the peanuts are cleaned and sorted. The largest are saved and put through a "rumbler," which polishes the shells. These are sold in the shells. Other first grades are shelled and sold for salting; and one big packing company buys only first grades for peanut butter. If the plants are pulled roots and all, the peanuts are dried out by stacking on poles, then pulled off and sold. Broken peanuts are pressed and the oil extracted. Much of this oil is sold as "pure olive oil". In fact, it is quite as rich and nutritious as olive oil. The refuse is pressed into cakes, and sold as oil cakes for feeding stock and especially dairy cows.—"St. Nicholas."

Life's most difficult cocktail is an attempt to mix business and pleasure.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pinworms, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 to 8 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

24 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

FRENCH OPEN A NEW DRIVE AND MAKE GAIN

Offensive is Between St. Quentin and La Fere This Time.

CHEMIN-D-DES-DAMES

Again Under Domination of Foch's Guns—Laon Fort Taken.

London Cable—The new offensive between St. Quentin and La Fere, the War Office announces to-night, French troops made some advance and took 500 prisoners. The troops continued to progress on all other sectors.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Gen. Mangin on Saturday captured Fort Malmaison, one of the strongholds southwest of Laon, and continuing his advance on the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames reached the River Ailette at two points. The French line on the Chemin-des-Dames has been advanced two miles and the highest point, commanding practically the whole ridge, is in the possession of the French.

Telegraphing from French headquarters on the Aisne, Reuter's correspondent writes: "The Germans have begun a retirement from the important Lattaux-Malmaison plateau from which the Chemin-des-Dames runs eastward to Craonne and the sources of the Ailette. As the result of Gen. Mangin's advance to-day the entire Malmaison plateau and the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames for about 1,500 yards are in possession of the French. After fighting desperately for weeks to retain the approaches to the Massif of St. Gobain and Laon, the enemy is abandoning them. This group of heights for four years has formed the central pillar of the German line in France. The strategy of Marshal Foch compelled the enemy, as it did on the Marne, to withdraw his centre before the Allied attacks to the north and the east forced him to move back on the wings. The retreat is one of the first and direct results of the French, American and British offensives of the last three days."

OFFICIAL REPORTS.
Saturday night—"Our repeated attacks on plateau north of the Aisne finally forced the enemy to retire towards the Ailette River."

"East of the line Alenham and Jouy, pursuing the German rearwards we occupied the village and southern outskirts of Pinon Forest, Vaudesson, Chavignon and Fort Malmaison also were captured."

"Farther south we progressed considerably on the plateau north of Vailly."

Sunday (day)—"North of the Aisne the pursuit of the enemy continued during the night. The French occupied the Forest of Pinon and reached the Ailette in that region and also east of Chavignon. On the sector between Ostel and Chavignon (just north of the Aisne) the enemy made strong resistance against the advance of our troops."

CHAMPAGNE BATTLE.
With the French Army on the Champagne front cable—The battle of Champagne has greatly increased in violence with the arrival of fresh German divisions. The enemy is making a strong fight to halt the advance of General Gouraud's troops towards Vouziers."

Northwest of Bouconville, Bellevue and Bussy farm were captured this morning, giving the French an important railway junction of Chalchance and the defile of the Argonne and Grand-Pre, which DuMouriez in his campaign in 1792 called the Thermopylae of France. The French have also taken Mount Cuvelot, another commanding position west of Bouconville."

With the French dominating the western exits from the Argonne, and the Americans advancing along the eastern edge, one of the strategic objects of the battle, which may be to provoke the fall of the entire Argonne position, is well advanced."

Further west fresh ground has been gained in the region of Auberville, which increases the menace to the strong German positions on the mounts north of the old Roman road, lying east from Rheims, the Teton, Mount Cornillet, Mont Sans Nom and Mount Haut."

The possession of Grand-Pre is one of the big stakes of this battle. When it falls the Germans must make haste to get out of the Argonne region, which explains the desperate defence of its approaches by the best forces the Germans have available. Those taken prisoner yesterday gave up only after most bitter combats; they not only fought well, but their appearance is far superior to that of most of the prisoners taken in the past month."

Gen. Mangin's forces, driving back the enemy in the region of the Chemin-des-Dames, during the night advanced to the Ailette River north of Pinon Forest, took Chavignon and reached the canal basin to the southeast, where they met sharp machine-gun fire to prevent them from crossing.

Further south the Germans are resisting on the line of Chapelle, Sainte Berthe, Ostel and Chavignon. They are relying principally on artillery in this region."

With Challenge under fire of the French guns, the enemy's movements of troops will encounter vastly increased difficulties. As he is short of motor transports, he has resorted mainly on railroads, and supplemented the old French lines with several branches since occupying the region. These railroads are now useless for all concentrations of troops south of Grand-Pre."

Vouziers, another important centre of concentration is also directly menaced, Gouraud's forces being only about ten miles away. A little further advance will enable them to render this junction also useless and the whole German system of communications towards the Stenay Gap will crumble."

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent purges or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

50,000 TURKS AND 325 GUNS

Taken by Allenby in the Palestine Drive.

British Army Forms Junction With Arabs.

London Cable—Prisoners to the number of 50,000 and 325 guns had been counted by the British in Palestine Friday night, according to an official communication issued to-night. Notwithstanding Turkish resistance in the region of Tiberias the British forced further passages of the Jordan. To the south the British cavalry drove the enemy northward through Mezzeirba and joined hands with the forces of the King of the Hedjaz. The rest of the statement follows:

"Throughout Friday the enemy offered resistance in the Tiberia area, holding the crossings of the upper Jordan and positions astride the road to Mezzeirba and Deraa. In the evening the Australians forced a passage of the Jordan, and Saturday morning drove the enemy from their positions and crossed to the left bank."

"Southeast of Lake Tiberias our cavalry overcame Turkish resistance at Irbid and at Erreinte, and drove the enemy northward to Mezzeirba, joining hands with King Hussein's Arab army about Deraa."

King Hussein, who had captured the railroad stations of Ezra and Ghazie, north of Deraa on the Hedjaz line, Thursday, entered Deraa and Sheikh-Saad Friday, taking 1,500 prisoners. Northward the movement of our cavalry, covered on their right by the Arabs, is being continued from the Deraa area and is approaching Mezzeirba."

"In the southern area in the Amman district our column up to Friday evening had captured 5,700 prisoners and 28 guns east of the Jordan. On Saturday they were in touch about the El-Kastal station, 14 miles south of Amman, with the leading troops of the Turkish force retreating northward from Maan."

"Up to Friday night 50,000 prisoners and 325 guns had been reported."

PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTER OUT

London Cable—Lieut.-General Von Stein, the Prussian War Minister, is reported to have resigned, according to advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

General von Stein became Prussian War Minister late in October, 1916, succeeding Lieut.-General Wild von Hohenborn, who was placed in command of an army corps on the western front. General von Stein had been in command of the 14th Reserve Army Corps, after having served as quartermaster-general. Before his appointment as War Minister he was in command of troops on the Somme front in France. General von Stein tendered his resignation as Prussian Minister of War on July 13, 1917, but it was not accepted."

NO COAL FOR STAMFORD.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Report—Fuel Controller Sheppard in Niagara Falls, N. Y., yesterday issued orders that no more coal was to be allowed to go to the Canadian side. This further complicates the fuel situation here, as many families for many years have received supplies from over the river. One dealer over there owns a coal mine. The order will come particularly hard on people in Stamford where there are no coal dealers, and the people cannot get supplies in this city. Most were depending on supplies from over the river."

"I'm in a quandary," said the bachelor. "What's the trouble?" asked the married man. "Which is cheaper, to be sued for breach of promise or to wait and get a divorce?" demanded the bachelor.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Panic On Berlin Bourse When News of Bulgaria Comes Out.

NEW EXPLOSIVE

Crown Prince of Roumania Renounces Succession, Keeps Bride.

Th Province of Saskatchewan is issuing 4,600,000 5% debentures at 99 to replace a nearly similar amount at 5 1/2 maturing in January.

S. A. Armstrong has resigned as Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Lieut.-Col. Frank P. Healey, of Hamilton, is appointed to succeed him.

Major Francis Rigby, Air Service, a well-known Canadian, died at Liverpool. Lieut. T. E. Greer, Air Service, is posted wounded. He formerly belonged to the Canadians.

Although the strikers in the Clyde shipyards had voted by a small majority against returning to work their executives have ordered them to resume operations.

In an accident yesterday morning in the plant of the Page-Hershey Company, Guelph, Joseph Coutts lost his left arm.

The wooden steamer Helena, owned by the Armour Grain Company, of Chicago, which is stranded on Little Chicken Island, in Lake Erie, last week, has been abandoned to the underwriters as a constructive total loss.

Fire of unknown origin was responsible for approximately \$65,000, damage to the plant and contents of the Canadian Wood Products, Ltd., Toronto, on Saturday.

United States Congress appropriated a million dollars to be used by the public health service in fighting Spanish influenza and other communicable diseases, and directed the Secretaries of War, the Navy and the Treasury to use the medical forces of the army, navy and public health service in aiding the work of local authorities.

The American battleship Minnesota struck a mine off the Delaware breakwater. There were no casualties, and the ship is proceeding to port under her own power.

Miss Margaret Pringle, aged 17, the twin daughter of the late J. C. Pringle, of the Taylor-Pringle Co., of Owen Sound, was the victim in a fatal automobile accident near Markdale Friday afternoon.

John Kramer, of Buffalo, was killed and two other men seriously hurt when chains used to hoist a huge boiler from the barge Maida, at Sault Ste. Marie, gave away, precipitating the boiler into the hold of the vessel.

The steamer "War Faith," of 7,200 tons and 395 feet long, was launched at the yards of Vickers Ltd., Montreal, by his excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada. This is the fifth vessel to be launched at the Vickers yard this year.

The Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been asked to prepare the changes it desires in Labor legislation within the next few weeks and present them to the Provincial Cabinet before the Legislature opens. Formerly the Executive of the Congress met the Provincial Cabinet annually during the course of the session.

Bankers in Amsterdam, were informed that the Bulgarian crisis had produced a panic on the Berlin Stock Exchange, where several stocks dropped 30 points or more. Rumanian oil stocks were said to have dropped off 80 points.

Crown Prince Charles of Roumania, who was ordered by King Ferdinand to undergo 75 days' solitary confinement because he recently went to Odessa and married the daughter of a Rumanian army officer, is reported to have renounced his succession to the Rumanian throne.

C. E. Scantum, Canadian Commercial Agent in Norway and Denmark, has advised the Department of Trade and Commerce of the invention by a Danish engineer of an explosive reported to exceed in power anything yet invented. The inventor, K. K. Nielsen, is working at the station of "Ski," near Christiania.

A disastrous fire, believed to have originated from an spark from a thrashing machine, occurred on a farm on the 2nd concession of Huntingdon near Belleville, when Harry Foster's barn, drive-houses, stables and residence were totally destroyed. The loss will reach \$15,000.

The Man With Asthma, almost long for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

HOLD HUN'S COLONIES.

Their Return Would Be Fatal, Says Long.

London Cable says—(Reuter Dispatch).—Speaking at a dinner to Dominion Journalists, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary, said: "We did not enter the war for aggrandizement, but I am here to-night to say that if the colonies are returned to Germany all the sacrifices of our heroes will have been in vain."

Mr. Long continued that the Germans would regard their late Pacific islands as bases for airplanes, submarines and wireless plants. "We want," he stated, "after the war to make Germany understand that she must be peacefully progressive before she can have any of her possessions back."

Mr. Long also opposed returning to a non-progressive Germany her African colonies, from which, as well as in the Pacific, she would be able to threaten the Empire's trade routes. If Germany were again placed in a position to endanger trade and peace there would always be a black shadow overhanging, not only the British Empire, but the whole world, and the British would be obliged to pursue their colonial policy with rifle on shoulder, Mr. Long continued.

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

FLIERS AID IN THE BIG BATTLES

Great Work by British Airmen On West Front.

42 Foe Machines Downed—Heavy Bombing.

London Cable—The work of the airmen in the battle zone is described by Field Marshal Haig in his report to-night as follows: "The air force co-operated in every phase of Saturday's operation. Patrols carried out flights far behind the German lines, reconnoitering roads and railroads by day and night. In spite of the fog the air force was successful in the location of advancing troops and the location of the headquarters of the formations."

"Enemy troops were bombed and machine-gunned from extremely low heights, and heavy casualties were inflicted. Twenty-two hostile machines were destroyed and three were driven down out of control. Twenty-four of our machines were missing, twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped by day. "Night bombing continued with greater intensity in spite of the unfavorable weather. Thirty-four tons of bombs were dropped, and many machines continued their attack until dawn. All the night-fliers returned."

42 ON FRIDAY.

The British aerial communication Saturday night said:

"Our machines were active in every part of the front throughout Friday, and kept close watch from the air on the course of the various operations. Long-range patrols carried out attacks on enemy troops and transports at the canal crossings and along the roads and railroads by day and night. In the afternoon, our machines, working in co-operation with the artillery, reported a large number of targets and observed the fall of the bombs. Many positions were observed in hostile battery positions. Over 1,000 photographs were taken during the day."

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"In three days more than 60 enemy balloons had been brought down on the American front. The American loss in that period was less than 20."

FRENCH ALSO BUSY.

Concerning aerial activities of September 29 the official statement from the War Office Saturday night says: "Our bombing airplanes made extensive flights during the day and night, incessantly harassing enemy transports and troops and attacking convoys. Twenty-five tons of bombs were dropped behind the battlefront, especially on the railroad from Soumy-Py to Chalchance and on the important centres of the Meusek Farm and Ardeuil, and on the crossing of the river Aisne. At night the railroad stations at Longuyon and Audun-le-Romain, and the aviation field at Stenay were bombarded heavily."

"French airplanes destroyed nine German machines and set on fire one captive balloon. It is confirmed that Lieutenant Foch also destroyed six enemy machines on September 29."

NEW TEUTON NOTE.

Austria Will Try Again to Get Peace.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Rumors persist in Vienna, however, that Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, soon will send to the belligerents a second peace note, according to the Zurich Journal. This note, it is reported, will be along the same lines as the first, but it will contain more precise statements, which he is said to believe will modify the terms of the Entente.

There also are reports in Switzerland that the Central Powers are prepared to intervene energetically in Rumania, which is accused of taking part in intrigues contrary to the letter and spirit of the Treaty of Bucharest.

BELGIANS AND BRITISH MAKE HEAVY ADVANCE

Passchendaele Ridge and Dixmude Taken in Sharp Drive.

11,500 PRISONERS

And Much Territory, Taken in the Assault of Saturday.

London Cable—The whole of the famous Passchendaele ridge was overrun by the British and Belgians in a powerful assault on the Flanders front Saturday morning, which carried them from four to five miles forward on a 20-mile front. Capture of the range along its whole length from the south of Passchendaele toward Roulers and Ypres and to Messines, Bethune, Dixmude and Ypres, has been authoritatively announced; 11,500 prisoners were captured. King Albert of the Belgians personally directed the drive, which is under his immediate command. The British are now east of Messines. A semi-circular wedge has been driven into the German lines.

Continuing the advance on Sunday Dixmude has been captured by the Belgian troops. The Belgians have also taken Zerrum (Zarren?), Stadenburg, Passchendaele, Moorsiede and part of Westroosebeke. This means an advance of several miles.

The Belgian War Office statements read: Saturday—"We attacked this morning between Dixmude and north of Ypres after violent artillery preparation. In co-operation with French and British batteries."

"The British fleet bombarded the enemy coastal defences and points of communication. The Belgian and British infantry then advanced and attacked the positions. We captured all the organized lines of defence in the first position. Crossing this, we carried the second position, which was strongly organized."

"Despite the resistance and our counter-attacks against the Flanders railway, we captured the whole Forest of Heubeket."

"We captured territory to the line of Wommen, Piekenshoek, Schep, Balle and Broodsgrude."

"The advance amounted to more than six kilometers and 4,000 prisoners were taken by the Belgians. The booty, which has not yet been counted, includes a complete battery of 150 millimetre, other heavy calibre guns and important material. The number of dead bodies on the field shows the extent of the enemy losses."

TWO MILES FROM ROULERS.

Sunday—"Dixmude has been captured. The Belgians have also taken Zerrum (Zarren?), Stadenburg, Passchendaele, Moorsiede and part of Westroosebeke. This means an advance of several miles."

"After breaking up a violent enemy counter-attack the Belgians captured Terres Height and at the close of the day had advanced to within less than two miles of Roulers."

"The prisoners taken since yesterday exceed 5,500. More than 100 guns and numerous machine guns and bomb-throwers and much war material have been captured."

KING ALBERT TI HIS TROOPS.

In addressing the Belgian army before its attack Saturday morning King Albert asked his soldiers to drive the enemy from the Belgian coast with the help of their French and British comrades."

"This is the decisive hour," said the King. "Everywhere Germany tells back. Be worthy of the sacred cause of our independence and the traditions of our race. Forward for liberty and for glorious and immortal Belgium!"

AID FORCES COOPERATED.

"The air forces with the navy co-operating in the Belgian offensive yesterday, dropped 13 tons of bombs and set fire to two trains and several ammunition dumps," says an Admiralty statement to-night. "Massed motor transports and hostile battery were attacked and casualties inflicted. The terrain engaged also in spotting. The terrain engaged also in spotting. The terrain engaged also in spotting the German coast defences."

ORDERS FOR FORD PLANT.

Windsor, Report—The receipt of several large war contracts by the Ford Motor Company, of Canada, to include a number of light contracts and several thousand "baby tanks" for the American Government is announced here. The work is expected to furnish employment to a considerably larger number of men than are now employed at the plant.

GOVERNOR VISITS HALIFAX.

Boston Report—Governor McCall left here yesterday for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where for several days he will be the guest of the Nova Scotian city and the Dalhousie University came as a mark of appreciation for the aid furnished by the Governor and the people of Massachusetts at the time of the Halifax disaster last winter.

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

THE WATERDOWN REVIEW

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918

LOCAL MENTION

Miss Simpson is still very ill at her home here.

Mr. J. H. Prudham, of Toronto, spent the week end at his home here.

Mrs. W. J. McKee spent the week end visiting with her parents here.

Mr. Sam. Mitchell, of Saskatchewan, is renewing old acquaintances in town.

The W. M. S. will meet next Wednesday at 2.30 with Mrs. Albert Slater.

Francis Metzger left on Monday last for Toronto, where he enlisted for overseas service.

Dr. D. A. Hopper returned on Saturday last from a pleasant visit to relatives in Paisley.

Miss Rose Doyle, of Hamilton, spent Tuesday in the village, with her sister, Mrs. B. Rayner.

Mrs. Geo. N. Arnold is doing her bit for the Red Cross, having knit 125 pairs of soldiers' socks.

William Harvey (Brig.), of Cranbrook, B.C., is visiting friends and relatives in the village.

John Kirk, Jr., left on Monday last for Petawawa Camp. He leaves with the next draft for Siberia.

Mrs. Kitchen, of Rockwood, who had been visiting at her son's home here, returned to her home on Friday last.

Borrowers of books from the Public Library are requested to return any book they have out on Thursday evening.

Dr. H. Skinner, of Texas; Frank Scott, of Toronto, and William Harvey, of Cranbrook, were visitors at the Fair.

The Knotty Knitting Club held their regular weekly meeting at the home of Miss Agnes Eager on Wednesday evening last.

The Waterdown Poultry Association will hold a meeting in the Bell House on Friday evening, when show business will be discussed.

The funeral of the late Edwd. Stock took place on Monday afternoon last from his home, 8th concession, to Waterdown cemetery.

Miss Iva Langton and Miss Lizzie Thompson attended the Epworth League convention at Lowville last Monday and report a very interesting time.

The Epworth League intend holding a pie social next Monday evening. A good program will be provided. All young people of the church are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Windsor, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Windsor, of Hamilton, and Miss E. Snider, of New York, spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. B. Rayner, Dundas street.

Clara, wife of James Hay, died at her home in Brantford on Sunday last. Deceased was a sister of Charles, William and John T. Stock, and was widely known here, and highly respected. Interment took place in Brantford.

Mrs. Chas. Drummond spent the week end with friends in Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, of Texas, Miss Morden of Hamilton and Mr. Smith of Toronto were Fair Day visitors with Mr. and Mrs. I. Baker.

During the fire last Monday morning J. W. Griffin had his head badly cut by being hit with one of the fire pails.

Owing to lack of space this week we are unable to publish an eloquent sermon delivered by Rev. Robertson, of St. Thomas church, Hamilton, at Grace church here last Sunday. It will appear in next week's Review.

You can get the Review from now until Jan. 1st, 1920, for \$1.

Waterdown Fair

Success again attended the Waterdown Fair, held here last Tuesday. A large number of people were on the grounds and greatly enjoyed the day, which was an ideal fall day. That this district is as productive as any was amply proven by the large display of vegetables and fruit.

Splendid carriage horses were exhibited by James Hammond, of Hamilton, and Messrs. Blanchard and Jackson, of Burlington, and also by our own local horsemen. The races were one of the features of the afternoon. The trotting race was won by Harry K. (Wm. Fields, Hamilton), 1, 1; Billy M. (Mr. Poag, Hamilton), 2, 3; Wilkes Hal (Mr. Allington), 3, 2.

The poultry exhibit was one of the sights of the day, over 300 fowl being on exhibition. J. Peart and J. Hinds were the judges.

One of the most interesting exhibits was the writing competition for the public school pupils of Waterdown. A number of prizes were given by the School Board for penmanship.

A complete list of the prize winners at the Fair will be published in next week's Review.

Kings' Daughters Concert

The annual concert given by the King's Daughters in the Roller Rink on Tuesday evening last was a decided success, the hall being filled to the doors. The programme rendered was of the highest order and was well received. The several solos contributed by Mrs. Carey-Allen were well rendered and much appreciated by all, as were also the several numbers given by Mrs. Bews Baker and Richard Ward. Miss Ruby Church acted as accompanist, and, as usual, played the accompaniments in finished style.

The lecture delivered by Dr. McGillveray on his experiences at the front in Belgium and France, was very interesting. Many things were told by the doctor about the clergyman's work at the front. He related several touching incidents in connection with his work in the hospitals, attending the sick, wounded and dying, and spoke of several touching death-bed scenes. He said that the word mother was on all of their lips. He also spoke of the writing of letters home for fellow-soldiers, and openly denounced those who are trying to besmirch the character of our Canadian boys by accusing them of drunkenness and profanity. He said that his work among them was one of love, and denied that the accusations were true, but on the contrary, Canadian boys have shown themselves to be made of the right kind of stuff, and we should be proud of them. He said they were there fighting for you and for me, and it should be our duty to uphold them in their noble work. We can do this by contributing liberally towards purchasing things needful for their comfort. We do not know how these things are appreciated by our boys overseas. He related a number of other touching incidents which came under his notice during his year and a half amongst the hospitals in France and Belgium.

The doctor's address was an able one and was greatly appreciated by all present.

At the conclusion of the concert a collection was taken up at the door in aid of the chaplains overseas, some forty odd dollars being collected. The receipts at the door was \$93, and to this amount must be added the moneys derived from the sale of reserved seats sold about town, and the sale of unclaimed chance articles from the garden party.

The Knotty Knitting Club have just finished packing two boxes of Christmas socks, each box containing 40 pairs of socks for the boys overseas. Forty dollars was spent in purchasing Christmas needs and sweets, which were placed in the socks.

They have also received from the Canadian War Contingent Association a letter acknowledging the receipt of a box, sent some time ago, containing 96 pairs of socks, as follows:
Hon. Secretary
Waterdown Girls' Club.

Dear Madam:

In a consignment recently received from the Associated Field Comforts, Hamilton, were 96 pairs of socks sent in by the Waterdown Girls' Club, and I am directed by the committee to convey through you our most grateful thanks for this welcome gift. Your contribution will be more useful than I can say at this moment, when we are beginning to bale for the autumn requisitions, which will demand socks by the hundreds of thousands.

Signed
Eleanor McLaren Brown.

The following officers have been elected by the Ontario College of Pharmacy: — Honorary President, Dean Heebner; Honorary Vice-Pres. Mrs. Boyce, Miss C. Jacques; President C. P. L'Heureux; Vice-President C. D. DeWolfe; Secretary, J. H. Prudham; Treasurer, G. Schaefer; Committee, Messrs. Roberts, English, Reid, Lambertus, and Stanley. Representative to Students' Administrative Council, H. F. Crooks; Representatives to The Varsity, Messrs. Keller and Arnold.

Pinch your expenditure a little and you'll find it will pay. Carnegie's chief asset in beginning life was his "saving" quality.

FOR SALE

Young Pigs, (Yorkshire) 7 weeks old. Apply to
J. J. GREEN
Waterdown

LOST

A Rubber Lined Rug on Dundas street last Thursday evening. Finder please return to Thomas Allen, Waterdown.

For Rent

Potato Digger and Corn Binder by the day or acre.
CHAS. A. NEWELL
R. R. No 3. Campbellville

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

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of Jacob William Filman, late of the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the statute in that behalf that all persons having claims or demands against the estate of Jacob William Filman, deceased, who died on or before the 18th day of July A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 18th day of October next to send by post, prepaid or deliver to E. H. Cleaver, Burlington, P. O., Ontario, the solicitor for the executors of the said estate, their names, addresses and occupations with full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any, held by them.

And further notice is hereby given that after the last mentioned date the executors of estate of the said Jacob William Filman will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they have had notice and the said executors will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Burlington this 20th day of September A. D., 1918.

E. H. CLEAVER, Burlington, Solicitor for Catherine Mitilda Filman and David Peter Filman, Executors.

VOTERS' LIST, 1918 MUNICIPALITY OF Village of Waterdown

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sec. 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal elections; and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Waterdown, on the 4th day of September, 1918, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 4th day of Sept., 1918.
J. C. MEDLAR,
Clerk of said Municipality.

Don't Forget Our Phone Number

RING 101 WATERDOWN

That's where, when in Waterdown you can buy your Groceries and Meats all at our store. Quality the best that money can buy and prices right compared with the high cost of goods.

We also handle the following line of goods

A good assortment of Brooms that cannot be beat for quality and price. Coal oil in 1 gallon, 5 gallon or by the barrel. All kinds of Stove Polish, Shoe Polish, Whisks, Scrub. Nail, Stove and Whitewash Brushes, Clothes lines, smoothing Iron Handles, Pins, Needles, Thread, Lamp wick, Lamp glasses, Lantern globes and many other lines.

We sell Braby's Hamilton Bread

Also a large assortment of Cakes.

Get your Corn Flakes at Dale's. Just received a fresh shipment, crisp and good. In buying Corn Flakes you do not have to buy any substitute as in buying flour. Come along with the crowd, whether you buy or not, and meet your friends.

A. DALE License No. 9-6033 Waterdown

Buy Your Flannelettes Now

We have a large assortment to choose from. As we bought them some time ago the prices are lower than present day prices.

Canada Food License No. 8-17371

O. B. Griffin, Waterdown

Protect Your Implements



The Galvanized Steel covered building with an Acheson roof light and Halitus ventilator will give satisfaction, as this means durability and neatness with light and ventilation.

For Sale by

W. H. REID, Waterdown

Gordon & Son

LADIES and GENTS

**CUSTOM
TAILORS**

We have a good line of
Never Fade Blue Indigo
Serges and Worsteds.

Cleaning, Pressing and
Repairing a Specialty

PHONE 153
WATERDOWN

BUCHAN'S

Canada Food License No. 9-1987

FOR

**Ice Cream
Confectionery
Cakes and Pies**

WE SELL
**Linkert Bros.
BREAD**
Fresh Every Day

AGENT FOR
**Wah Lee
LAUNDRY
HAMILTON**

PHONE 182
Waterdown

Carlisle

A number from this district attended the Epworth League convention at Milton on Monday.

Memorial service was held here on Sunday morning last, in memory of Corp. Harry Green and Pte. Charlie Powell, two of our boys who have made the supreme sacrifice in France.

While filling silo on Saturday afternoon, a spark from the engine set fire to and burned the barn buildings of Mr. Lorenzo Bennett. This year's entire crop of grain and hay was destroyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Westover, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mills last Sunday.

Sunday School Rally service will be held here next Sunday.

Rock Chapel

Mrs. Higginson, of Goderich, has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Jake Sheppard.

Messrs. Ed. and S. S. Binkley have joined their Dundas friends and gone on their annual moose hunt.

The Mission Band will hold a concert and bazaar on Friday evening, Oct. 11th.

A number from here attended the funeral at Carlisle of Mr. Ed. Stock, who had been almost a life-long resident of Clappison's Corners. The sympathy of the neighborhood goes out to the widow and sons.

The Harvest Home services were exceptionally well attended. The sermon, by Rev. Harris, of Dundas, was greatly enjoyed by the congregation, as was also the singing of the quartette from Dundas.

Our services will be withdrawn next Sunday on account of Harvest Home services at Millgrove, to give our people a chance to hear Rev. J. E. Hockey.

Greenville

Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. R. S. Miller, of Hamilton, were calling on old friends and relatives here last week.

The Women's Guilds of Christ Church held their monthly meeting at P. M. Rowland's, and made arrangements for an "At Home," to be held in the Township Hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 8th.

Mr. Wesley Betzner and Miss Maude Betzner spent Sunday at Richard Surerus'.

The Patriotic League held their regular meeting with Mrs. J. Simons.

Mrs. A. C. Auchinachie and little son Kenneth, who have been spending a few weeks at Mr. J. Surerus', have returned to their home in Toronto.

A corn roast was held at Mr. Jake Tunis' last Tuesday evening.

WHAT COURAGE IS.

Definition Given by a Canadian Fighting Man.

The "stuff" that soldiers are made of is described in the following extract from an article by Lieut. Leon Archibald. This Canadian officer enlisted at the beginning of the war, was wounded at Ypres, fought at Armentieres, Loos, and the Somme, and is now at home recovering from wounds. He writes:

"Winter certainly measured out its full quota of hardships for us. On account of the impassable condition of communication trenches, our journeyings to and from the front line were reserved for the darkness. This condition increased our difficulties materially. The wounded, for instance, were almost invariably forced to remain in a cold, dirty, and water-logged trench until darkness arrived to obscure their passage out. One day, however, in order to give a badly wounded boy the benefit of his one chance in ten thousand that he had to recover, two of his chums decided to make the attempt to get him out in daylight to a dressing station. Stretchers could not be used on account of the sharp turns and narrowness of the trench, so the boy was placed on his rubber sheet, the two bearers grasping each of the four corners. The wounded chap's leg had been badly shattered above the knee, while his left arm and side had been liberally dosed with shrapnel. He was a large fellow, and the going was bad. Every few yards, owing to obstacles or to the fatigue of the bearers, it was necessary to put down the improvised stretcher, when the occu-

pany's body from his shoulders downward would immediately sink out of sight into cold, soupy muck. Just what that boy suffered and just how many times a minute he died is not difficult to imagine, but we never heard a murmur.

"Arriving at the junction of the trench and a hedge, the little party laboriously climbed out and still more laboriously bore their comrade back to the expert attention which finally saved his life. No finer demonstration of self-sacrifice have I ever seen than the exhibition of this wounded boy's two chums. They openly courted disaster every inch of that seven hundred yards back to the dressing station, and in the end their sterling courage and indomitable perseverance were crowned by success. I heard a senior officer remark on seeing the pitiful little procession go down the trench, 'That sort of thing will never learn the bitter taste of defeat, for it will never know when it's beaten.'

"It was this same indescribable 'stuff' for which I saw a little lance corporal receive a V.C. not many days later. The award, like many such, was posthumous. During a period of great stress this little chap, with his arm literally torn out by the men, kept circulating among his men, encouraging them and using them to the best advantage. He died two hours later from loss of blood, still on the job when he could have sought the aid that might have kept him alive."

An Advertisement by Charles Dickens



CHARLES DICKENS is one of the world's great teachers. Here is what he has to say in one of his books:

"My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £19. 19. 6—result, happiness. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £20. 0. 6—result, misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of Day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and in short you are forever floored. As I am."

The saving of a part of one's income was always a good policy.

Prudent men and women have always maintained a margin of saving.

But to-day we must go farther in our efforts to save than ever before.

To-day it is a matter of the gravest importance that each Canadian seek ways and means to economize by cutting down expenditures for unnecessary things, saving the money he spends on things he could do without, so that when the Nation needs to borrow money he will be in a position to do his full duty.

There is war-shortening work waiting for every dollar that can be saved.

IF Charles Dickens were writing to Canadians to-day he would probably give us advice to this effect:

"My other piece of advice, Canadians, you know. No matter what percentage of your annual income you have previously saved, your efforts to-day should be to save more. The advantage of so doing is threefold: By the practice of economy you conserve the material and labor which must be devoted to the grim task before us; you cultivate the priceless habit of thrift; you gather more and more money to lend to the Nation for the prosecution of the war to a quick and certain Victory."

Published under the authority of the
Minister of Finance of Canada

20

AUCTION SALES

Of every description conducted in
any part of the Province.

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

S. Frank Smith & Son
The Old Reliable Auctioneers
Waterdown Caledonia

LEARNING BY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson I. Oct. 6, 1918.
Abram Leaving Home—Genesis 12: 1-9.

Commentary.—I. The call of Abram (v. 1). The Lord had said unto Abram—"Jehovah said unto Abram."—R. V. Abram was living in Haran when this call came, the family having removed hither from Ur of the Chaldees (Gen. 11: 31). The latter place was near the Euphrates River and about one hundred and twenty miles north of the Persian Gulf. It is evident from Acts 7: 2, 3, that the Lord called Abram while he was yet in Ur, and he called Haran the second time while he was in Haran. Chaldees was an unfavorable place to establish the true religion, inasmuch as the people were given over to excessive worldliness and idolatry. In removing from Ur, Terah and his family journeyed northward and westward about five hundred miles and settled in Haran. Get thee out of thy country—The place where he dwelt, Haran, was not suited to the purpose that God had in mind, hence he told Abram to move forward. The land in which he had dwelt was one of the most fertile portions of all western Asia, and he was to go into a country with which he was unacquainted. His early associations were to be abandoned and he was to go forth to form new associations and to inhabit a region that should become the most historic of all the countries on the face of the earth. He was seventy-five years old when this migration took place.

II. The promise to Abram (vs. 2, 3). 2. I will make of thee a great nation.—The promise that God gave to Abram was greater than could well be comprehended, yet by its repetition he came to know that he was to become the head of the Lord's chosen people. The name Abram means "exalted father," and was later changed to Abraham, which means "father of a multitude." The promise here given was eight times repeated to Abram and to his descendants, six times to himself and once to Isaac and once to Jacob, and was literally fulfilled. The promise to him was comprehensive, and God would see to it that seeming difficulties in the way should be removed. Though he was childless and was to be torn from his kindred and placed in a strange land, what God had promised would come to pass. In this promise seven different blessings are included, and a seven-fold blessing is all-inclusive, since seven is a number denoting perfection. I will bless thee—"No earthly goods can be so great as the blessing of God. Others are single, individual good things, but he that hath God's blessing has the source of all good; not a cupful from the river of life, but the river itself with its ceaseless flow. God himself is the best of all good gifts to man." Make thy name great—It was a great sacrifice that Abram was called upon to make, but it would not be without its compensations. His name would be great, even though he should break away from kindred and country and go into a strange land. He who called him out was greater than all of earthly greatness. Thou shalt be a blessing—"Be thou a blessing."—R. V. The blessing was not intended to centre in Abram and end there. He was to be blessed that he might become a blessing to others. His devotion, his integrity and his faith would be made a blessing to those who should meet him. 3. I will bless promises on an enlarged scale. Not only was Abram to be blessed, but those who were helpful and favorable to Abram would be blessed also. God counted as friends to himself those who were friends to his servant Abram. Curse him that curseth thee—God had called Abram to honor, exaltation and service, and would protect him in his position and mission. He would be counted God's enemy who was an enemy to Abram. "The good man is not alone; touch him and you touch God." In these shall all families of the earth be blessed—This is the climax of the blessings promised. More excellent than to become a great nation, to have a great name, to be blessed and to be a blessing, would it be that from him should spring a godly nation to bless the nations of the world, and that from his posterity should arise the Messiah, the Christ of Bethlehem, who should be the world's Redeemer. Through Abram's posterity was to come also the Bible, God's book to the world. That book was to be carefully preserved from change and from loss, and to be a blessing to the world from generation to generation.

III. Abram's Obedience (vs. 4-6). 4. Abram departed, as the Lord had spoken—Abram obeyed God because he believed him. He understood that it was Jehovah that called him, and his faith triumphed over every objection that his reason might urge against obeying the command. Lot went with him—Lot was the son of Haran, Abram's deceased brother. Abram exercised a sort of parental care over his nephew. The direction in which they travelled was south-westerly. 5. Abram took . . . all—He did not start out on a trial trip, but, following the command of God, he went to occupy the land which the Lord had chosen for him. He therefore took his family, his flocks and herds which he had accumulated in Haran, and his retinue of servants. We do not know how much he had in Ur of the Chaldees and had to leave, nor how great were his possessions in Haran, but we know that in

Canaan he became a man of wealth and influence. He had a body of servants so large that he could muster three hundred eighteen fighting men when he went out to rescue Lot, went forth to go into the land of Canaan, etc.—This is a striking form of expression. Under divine direction Abram started for Canaan, and he determined nothing to interfere with his purpose. One succeeds in entering upon the fullness of spiritual blessing only by perseveringly continuing in the way that leads to it. Abram showed admirable determination and courage. 6. through the land—Southward through Canaan. Sichem—Elsewhere called Shechem. "The name, meaning shoulder, was probably given to the locality from its being the watershed between the Jordan and the Mediterranean."—Terry. It was situated between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim. The place is now called Nablus, unto the plain of Moreh—"Oak of Moreh."—R. V.

IV. Abram's Devotion to God (vs. 7-9). 7. the Lord appeared unto Abram—We are not told in what way the Lord appeared. The purpose of his appearing was to give an additional promise to Abram. The land, although now occupied by another people, was to be the inheritance of Abram's posterity. It was another test of Abram's faith, yet he never doubted or faltered. builded he an altar—In token of his acknowledgment of the true God, of his dependence upon him, of his faith in him and of his gratitude to him. 8. removed from thence—he went southward to a point about twelve miles north of where Jerusalem later was built. It has been suggested that he moved at this time that he might be farther from the Canaanites, whose influence was not wholesome religiously upon his family and attendants. Hai—It was at this place, called Hai, that Joshua and his army met their first repulse upon entering Canaan (Josh. 7: 2). there he builded an altar—The religious devotion of Abram is seen in his building an altar at each place where he stopped. 9. Abram journeyed—His manner of life as a keeper of herds and flocks demanded that he move from place to place in order to secure pasturage. He and his followers dwelt in tents. It was, therefore, comparatively easy to fold their tents and pass on to a region where pasturage and water were procurable.

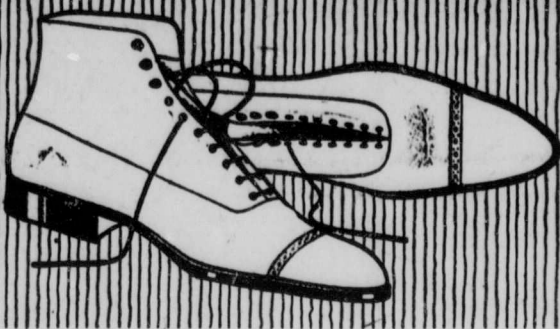
Questions—Who was Abram? In what way was Lot related to him? What was his native country? What call came to him? To what place did Abram first go after leaving the land of his birth? What led Abram to heed God's call? What sevenfold promise was made to Abram? What was his first stopping place in Canaan? His second? What did he build at each place? What was Abram's occupa-

tion? In what respect is Abram an example to us? What does the name Abram mean?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Heeding the call to a life of service.

- I. The call of Abram.
- II. The confidence of Abram.
- III. The covenant with Abram.
 1. The call of Abram. The history of Abram is the training of a great life for a great work, and reveals the blessedness of unquestioning obedience to divine leadings, and unwavering faith in the divine promises. With the call of Abram commenced the visible processes of the infinite plan of human redemption. It was the initial act in the long preparation of a great nation to whom "perpetual the adoption, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises, and . . . of whom ex truth to be committed to this honored people was "the Lord our God is one Lord;" and the first necessity was the separation of the chosen nation from the contaminations of long-continued idolatry. It was the first application of the permanent law of national existence, and the only means of preserving undimmed the great truths whose radiance became effulgent in the "glory as of the only begotten of the Father." The call was to world-wide and race-including service. The condition was the solitude of unreserved self-surrender.
 2. The confidence of Abram. The source and secret of all true obedience is faith. "By faith Abraham, when he was called, obeyed." He went out, not knowing whither he went. Faith transmutates the invisible into the actual. It is "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Abram's obedience placed him in the long roll-call of its heroes. Confidence in one's guide obviates the necessity of outlook. As its vision dims, the necessity of visible supports increases. Faith refuses as well as chooses. Moses rejected royalty, and chose reproach, counting it "greater riches than the treasures in Egypt." It is the permanent basis of acceptance, the ground of righteousness, and the condition of acceptable service. Faith made Abram the "friend of God," and wrought the miracle which changed him from "high father," to the "father of many nations." Paul strove to attain unto the "righteousness which is by faith"; which pharisaic exactness completely missed.
 3. The covenant with Abram. Divine commands are always associated with divine promises. God never leaves His people without something upon which to rely. "The world has never been left without great promise singing in its wondering and troubled heart." The end may be hidden, but the assurances are great. "In these



Correct style worn by well dressed young men in all localities. Lace boot—medium narrow recede toe, low heel—made in black, tan or patent calf. Price, \$7.00 to \$10.00.

Style—Plus Service at a Fair Price

THE style illustrated above is one that is largely preferred by Canadian business men—especially young men. It has the medium long vamp and narrow, somewhat pointed toe which gives the foot a slim and "dressed" appearance, without being extreme in style. Those who like this type of shoe will find it thoroughly satisfactory in fitting qualities and a comfortable easy shoe to walk in.

This style can be obtained in several grades of black and tan. The price range—\$7 to \$10—considering the present leather market, is extremely moderate.

Next spring a shoe of the same wearing qualities will cost from ten to twenty per cent more. It would cost more now except for the fact that the resources of this company enable us to cover our needs well in advance.

A.H.M. War-Time Selections offer special Service Value for Men, Women and Children. Ask your dealer for them.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

"Shoemakers to the Nation"

ST. JOHN MONTRAL TORONTO

WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

When you buy Shoes look for—



—this Trade-mark on every sole

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

| Dairy Produce | Price | Price |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Butter, choice dairy | 47 | 60 |
| Do, creamery | 50 | 60 |
| Margarine, lb. | 35 | 27 |
| Eggs, new laid, doz. | 38 | 40 |
| Cheese, lb. | 35 | 35 |
| Do, fancy lb. | 35 | 35 |
| Dressed poultry— | | |
| Turkeys, lb. | 40 | 40 |
| Fowl, lb. | 34 | 36 |
| Spring chickens | 38 | 40 |
| Roosters, lb. | 25 | 25 |
| Duckings, lb. | 35 | 35 |
| Fruits— | | |
| Apples, basket | 30 | 60 |
| Grapes, 6-qt. bkt. | 50 | 50 |
| Pears, 4-qt. bkt. | 50 | 50 |
| Do, 11-qt. bkt. | 99 | 125 |
| Peaches, 6-qt. bkt. | 75 | 100 |
| Do, 11-qt. bkt. | 100 | 200 |
| Plums, 11-qt. bkt. | 100 | 135 |
| Melons, basket | 50 | 75 |
| Do, each | 50 | 75 |
| Vegetables— | | |
| Beans, small measure | 20 | 20 |
| Beets, new, dozen | 20 | 20 |
| Carrots, new, doz. | 15 | 20 |
| Corn, doz. | 15 | 20 |
| Cucumbers, basket | 40 | 60 |
| Cucumbers, doz. | 25 | 30 |
| Cabbage, each | 15 | 25 |
| Cauliflower, each | 19 | 25 |
| Celery, head | 05 | 10 |
| Egg plant, each | 05 | 10 |
| Gherkins, basket | 100 | 200 |
| Lettuce, head, bunch | 05 | 10 |
| Mushrooms, lb. | 40 | 60 |
| Onions, 75-lb. sacks | 25 | 25 |
| Do, picking sacks | 100 | 175 |
| Do, green, bunch | 05 | 10 |
| Parsley, bunch | 10 | 10 |
| Pumpkins, each | 05 | 05 |
| Potatoes, new, bag | 250 | 275 |
| Radishes, 3 bunches | 05 | 10 |
| Rhubarb, 3 for | 05 | 10 |
| Sage, bunch | 05 | 10 |
| Savory, bunch | 05 | 10 |
| Squash, each | 15 | 25 |
| Tomatoes, basket | 05 | 10 |
| Yeg. marrow, each | 05 | 10 |

WHOLESALE MEATS.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Beef, forequarters, cwt. | 16.00 | 17.00 |
| do, hindquarters | 24.00 | 26.00 |
| Carcasses, choice | 21.00 | 23.00 |
| do, common | 20.00 | 21.00 |
| Veal, choice | 23.00 | 24.00 |
| do, medium | 19.00 | 21.00 |
| Heavy hogs | 19.00 | 20.00 |
| Shoe hogs | 25.00 | 28.00 |
| Mutton | 19.00 | 24.00 |
| Lamba | 25.00 | 29.00 |
| Spring lamb | 28.00 | 31.00 |

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined, Toronto delivery:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Acadia granulated, nominal 100 lbs. | \$10.04 |
| St. Lawrence granulated | 9.75 |
| Redisch granulated | 100 lbs. 9.74 |
| Latic granulated | 100 lbs. 9.74 |
| St. Lawrence yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential from granulated | 30c. |
| Yellow, 40c and No. 3 yellow, 50c. | |
| Atlantic yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential 20c; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 3 yellow, 60c. | |
| Acadia yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c. | |
| Redpath yellows, No. 1 yellow, differential 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c. | |

Toronto Cattle Markets.

The market was about steady in all lines, although trade was inclined to be rather slow. Hogs were unchanged, best bringing 19.75. Calves firmer. Good demand for heavy sheep.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------|
| Export cattle, choice | 14.60 | 16.00 |
| Export cattle, medium | 13.25 | 14.00 |
| Export bulls | 9.75 | 10.50 |
| Butcher cattle, choice | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| Butcher cattle, medium | 9.50 | 10.50 |
| Butcher cattle, common | 7.00 | 7.75 |
| Butcher cows, choice | 9.50 | 10.50 |
| Butcher cows, medium | 7.25 | 8.25 |
| Butcher cows, canners | 5.25 | 6.00 |
| Butcher bulls | 7.75 | 8.50 |
| Feeding steers | 7.75 | 10.50 |
| Stockers, choice | 8.25 | 8.75 |
| Stockers, light | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| Milkers, choice | 7.50 | 120.00 |
| Springers, choice | 15.00 | 139.00 |
| Sheep, ewes | 12.25 | 15.25 |
| Bucks and culs | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| Lamba | 16.75 | 17.50 |
| Hogs, fed and watered | 19.50 | 19.75 |
| Hogs, f. o. b. | 18.75 | 19.00 |
| Calves | 17.00 | 18.25 |

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.
Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:
Open. High. Low. Close

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Oats— | | | | |
| Oct. | 0.85 1/2 | 0.86 1/4 | 0.84 | 0.84 1/2 |
| Dec. | x0.83 | 0.83 1/4 | 0.82 1/2 | 0.83 1/4 |
| Flax— | | | | |
| Oct. | 3.91 | 3.98 | 3.90 1/4 | 3.95 1/2 |
| Nov. | 3.84 | 3.87 | 3.81 1/4 | 3.84 1/2 |
| Dec. | 3.77 | 3.78 | 3.76 | 3.76 |

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.
Minneapolis.—Cash wheat, No. 1 North-ern, old \$2.22. Corn, No. 3 yellow, \$1.55 to \$1.58. Oats, No. 3 white, 69c to 70c. Flax, \$4.07 to \$4.11. Flour, unchanged. Bran, \$2.75.

DULUTH LIMESEED.
Duluth, Minn.—Limeseed on track, \$4.15 1/2 to \$4.17 1/2; arrive, \$4.07; arrive in September, \$4.17 1/2; September, \$4.15 1/2; October, \$4.07; asked; November, \$4.04 bid; December, \$4.01 bid.

CHEESE MARKET.
St. Paschal, Que.—At today's dairy market 70 packages butter offered; sold at 46c. Six hundred and thirty-four boxes cheese boarded; all sold at 25 1/2-16c.

Self-Pity; Self-Praise.

Half the world is knaved by the beast Self Pity and the other half is bitten by the beast Self Praise. It is better to chain both these animals and go out free and unconcerned about self. All this concern about self is the misfortune which dogs the man who has not related himself to the one universal law.

Not Old Enough.

Alice was not greatly interested in the approaching Hallow'en party and when her older sisters tried to enthruse her with the subject she answered sadly: "Oh, what good is Hallow'en to me? I am not old enough to see my future husband's face in a mirror."

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows a sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain as if by magic. It will take the ache out of a bruise and prevent the flesh from discoloring. It seems as if there was magic in it, so speedily does the injury disappear under treatment.

THE ALIBI

—BY—

Geo. Allan England

Author of "Darkness and Dawn," "Beyond the Great Oblivion," "The Empire in the Air," "The Golden Blight," "The After-Glow," "The Crime-Detector," etc.

But how?
The answer came to him not half a second later than the question. Through Dr. Nelson the thing could be accomplished—Nelson, the medical assistant who had helped Coroner Roadstrand make the preliminary examination of Mackenzie's body; Nelson, whose cold, unimpassioned, scientific testimony had sealed the boy's fate.

Dr. Nelson, if anybody in the world could do it, would be able to convince Enid that Arthur was a murderer. Not in an hour, not in a day or a week or a month perhaps; but eventually. Once he could be brought in contact with her as physician, the result was bound to follow.

The solution of the problem dawned on the cashier like a veritable inspiration. Involuntarily he slapped his lean hand on his knee.

Startled, Chamberlain looked up. "Eh, what?" he asked.

"The consummate villain!" ejaculated Slayton indignantly. "If he had his just deserts he'd go to the electric chair!"

The old man nodded melancholy assent. Gradually a new conversation knit itself between them sporadically. Slayton leading Chamberlain deftly whither he would. It lasted more than an hour before Slayton—having even more securely fortified his position and improved his prospects—sensed that Chamberlain was growing weary, and took his leave.

Bit by bit he knew the old man was coming to lean more and more upon him. Bit by bit he knew his power was extending itself, increasing, deepening. And inwardly he smiled with evil satisfaction.

Many things he knew; but one thing he did not know—that Enid, standing tense and eager behind the brocade portiere between the library and the music-room, had keenly followed every word of the long conversation, and that new thoughts had come to her, fresh hopes been born, new suspicions awakened in her loyal and untiring heart.

Summer faded into fall, and fall died away into winter; and a whole year had worn itself away since Grossmith's words of judgment had fallen on the ears of Arthur Mansfield. Every legal means for obtaining his release had been tried by his friends. There remained the extralegal means. These Arthur meant to try by himself. In his soul burned ever more brightly the one consuming flame, the passion for escape.

Escape—either in the flesh or in the spirit. Either out of that Gehenna alive or out of it dead.

The end was drawing close. No 3265 had determined to go free. For he knew now—and, knowing, would not tolerate it longer—

That every prison that men build is built with bricks of shame, and bound with bars, lest Christ should see

How men their brothers maim. The vilest deeds, like poison weeds, bloom well in prison air. It is only what is good in man that wastes and withers there. Pale anguish keeps the heavy gates. And the Warden is Despair.

With bars they blur the gracious moon, and blind the goodly sun, and they do well to hide their hell, for in it things are done that Son of God nor son of man ever should look upon!

CHAPTER XXIII.

November once more. Just such another night once more as that frosty, moonlit one, two years before when Mansfield had sought the Judas help and friendship of Walter Slayton and when old man Mackenzie had fallen with Slayton's bullet in his brain.

Just such another night; and yet now much had come to pass since then! How very much was coming to

fulfillment in the swift course of events!

The minotaur bellowing of the penitentiary siren, hurrying its echoes against the high banks of the railway-cutting to eastward and far to the west over the sliding floor of the Hudson's big waters, screamed its warning and its menace to the whole countryside. It startled the slumbers of many a sleeping village up and down the river. Timid people shuddered in their beds or made doubly sure all doors and windows were carefully locked.

Already the news was spreading everywhere by telephone and telegraph. Already the net was reaching out. But the siren gave the alarm vocal expression, flung it to the winds and shrieked into the November night:

"Convict escaped!"

Just where the river narrows somewhat opposite the stern, gray walls of the penitentiary a man was dragging himself more dead than alive out of the chill black waters that sparkled so eerily in the moonlight.

As his numb, bare feet touched the pebbled bottom of the west bank he staggered forward, fell splashing on hands and knees, and then sank exhausted with only his head out of the water. There he lay a few minutes, panting. Just his white face showed, ghostly in the wan changing light that waxed, that waned, as scudding clouds revealed and then obscured the burnished disk of silver in the black and frosty sky.

Presently, with reviving strength, he made another effort and succeeded in dragging himself up over the boulders, through the alders that fringed the stream, and so into a clump of bushes, where he once more fell inert and nerveless.

There he lay shivering, absolutely spent, but free, free, free! Coatless and bareheaded he lay, clad only in striped gray and black trousers and a woolen shirt. Around his neck, held by his knotted cords, hung a pair of coarse, heavy prison shoes. Sodden with drizzling water, shaken by agonizing chills, he could make no further effort for awhile. To be still alive, alive and outside the walls of Sing Sing—that was enough.

After a certain time the man roused up a little and began to take note of his environment. He peered about him in the cold, hard moonlight that filtered down through the network of leafless branches all about and over him.

"Made it, didn't I?" he muttered. As if reaching out to lash him back into servitude and horror, the flails of the siren struck his senses. He smiled bitterly and spat toward the far prison.

"Blow and be damned to you!" he gibed. "You can burst your boilers blowing, but you'll never get me back there alive!"

Arthur Mansfield, heartened by this thought, found that in spite of his extreme exhaustion and the biting chill in the air his forces were returning. His body was still hard and strong. No excesses had ever sapped his great natural vigor. Though far below his normal condition he still had reserves of latent strength to call on. Even after the terrific struggle that had landed him on the west bank of the river a mile down town from the pen, he felt he still had force to get up again soon and fight his way alone.

Peering through the bushes, he carefully observed the river and the eastern shore, took note of his surroundings, and began laying his plans for the next step toward complete liberty.

Far across the liquid barrier glimmered the lights of Ossining. Dominating them a searchlight whipped impatiently across the flood. A few little sparks were moving on the black waters. Mansfield smiled contemptuously. Not with searchlights or with motor-boats would they ever find him now!

The first step, the hardest step of all, had successfully been taken. It had come sooner than he had quite expected, but he had recognized the opportunity and had grasped it; nothing simpler.

He smiled at thought of all the excitement that had exploded in the penitentiary when the ash-gang had been locked in. Eighteen men in stripes had loaded the scow. Only seventeen had gone back from the wharf. The eighteenth had seen the moment's chance, had slid noiselessly into the water, crawled under the piling, and there had left his hampering coat of woolen stuff. The early winter dark had favored him.

Before the alarm had been given he had been half way across, swimming strongly with his shoes slung about his neck. The simplicity of the thing had given him tremendous satisfaction, to add to the wild, maddening exultation of being once more—at last!—outside the numbing walls of granite, free, free, free!

That had been a fearful swim; the latter part of it a frantic fight for life

itself in the inky, freezing waters, which he had lashed to foam with gasping struggles to keep the pinpricked stars and sliding moon in sight. Toward the end desperation alone had kept him up. He had given himself up for lost; but even in that supreme moment the dominant thought had been:

"Liberty!"

Enid had come as a transitory image; and his mother, too—now dead a year and resting from her sorrows; but neither of these had usurped that one wild surge of exaltation:

"Liberty!"

Let death come now if come it must. It would not find him in prison walls, at any rate. It would be cut there under the sky, out in the free wind and water, merciful and well-beloved.

Then he had sunk—had struggled up again and thrashed his way along blindly, gasping and choking, but game to the end—and all at once his feet had touched the boulders of the shelving shore.

Arthur dismissed the struggle from his mind, and put the prison all away as if beneath contempt. He peered about him, rising on hands and knees to make reconnaissance of his present situation. So far as he could see no sign of human life or habitation was visible on the west shore. His entire prospect on the landward side of the clump of bushes was a sparse tract of woodland—birches, maples, and a few poplars, sloping gradually up from and away from the river.

No sign of man. And yet Arthur understood perfectly well that he was now in a rather densely populated section of New York State, networked with roads and wires, dotted with towns, villages and hamlets, highly organized for the pursuit and capture of just such fugitives as he—a dangerous locality, in short, far more perilous in all its seeming wildness than the crowded thoroughfares of New York City.

Arthur took counsel with himself. His plan so far had been successful. What next? Taving reached the west shore of the river somewhere in the vicinity of Rockland Lake what must yet be done to bring him to Staten Island, to Oakwood Heights, to the house of Walter Slayton, to the payment of the one great debt that he had sworn must and should be paid at once—at once, before any evil chance might possibly take from him all hopes of ever being able to pay it?

What was to be done?

Arthur pondered. His present equipment was most inadequate for travel. In those striped trousers and that flannel shirt he could not hope to reach his goal. Wet through and chilled to the bone, cold alone would defeat him even did not arrest threaten him at every point.

And yet he made no change of clothing. No accomplice outside the prison had cached a handy bundle of raiment, as in the story-books. Such things always happened most conveniently in novels; but this was stern reality.

Arthur Mansfield now found himself shivering and freezing in a thicket by the river bank, on a frosty night of late November. The prospect was appalling. Yet his plan stood firm. His overmastering passion—revenge on Slayton—did not waver for a second. Long ago he had given up every hope of rehabilitating himself of ever seeing Enid again of ever re-entering the ranks of society as a normal man. Even to approach the girl would now be fatal. Identified, he would be instantly seized and rushed back to that living death, that inferno whose lights now flailed the river, reaching for him. Reincarcerated, terrible punishments would be meted out to him. He would be placed under special restraints and forever lose all hope either of pardon or escape again.

No! Come what might he must remain for all time a hidden, lurking, fleeing creature. Never again could



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he reappear as Arthur Mansfield. Disguises, ruses, flight might save him. Sufficient ingenuity and skill might keep him free. But it must be only as a vagabond, a hunted thing. Arthur Mansfield was dead. Another man was born in his place—another man, No. 3265, Escaped.

That man would live and die in the open. Living, he would never re-enter Sing Sing. With an oath Mansfield once more affirmed that determination. It steeled him against all contingencies. And beside it stood another—Slayton's death. That, too, was fully determined. Now that he was a fleeing, fugitive, lurking creature with "Murderer" written against his name, nothing remained to deter him from exceeding with his own hands the justice that society had denied him. Swiftly he would take full payment for old Mackenzie's death and for the irreparable wrong Slayton had wrought on him.

Arthur put on his shoes, stood up and peered about him, still shivering. He saw nothing but woods to westward. Yet there, he knew, ran the West Shore Railroad, not very far away. His location was quite clear to him. Under a guise of studying geography in the prison he had long pored over maps of New York State and New Jersey; and as if photographed on his mind, he could behold the exact lay of the land.

To east of him spread the reaches of Tappan Sea. Two miles to westward was the railroad. But no stations on that line lay nearer than Haverstraw, ten miles north, or Orangeburg, twelve miles south. Between stations he could not hope to jump a freight. So far as the main line was concerned there was "nothing doing."

On the Nyack branch, however, Nyack itself the terminus—lay only three miles down the river. The place would certainly be watched and watched by the police, but it was his only opportunity. By holding through the woods or striking into the road he knew must be a little distance west of him he could not miss the town. Darkness favoring, he might possibly raid some house or store for clothing and find the friendly shelter of a box-car. A desperate chance indeed—but his only one.

Arthur, peering intently, advanced slowly through the thicket downstream. Everything spoke of calm, peace and quietude—everything save that infernal bellowing of the siren, echoing across the bosom of the river. No breeze stirred the black and leafless twigs and branches of the wood. A little crisp snow crunched here and there underfoot. The moon, more obscured by thickening clouds, now showed only as bright a blur in the heavens, once and again glimpsing forth only to be quickly hidden by the drifting vapors that, moved by some current high in air, lagged toward the open sea. A light or two moved silently on the waters; and far away, mirrored in long lines, other lights from the habitations of men at peace, men unafraid, not hunted like wild animals, vaguely streaked the surface.

A far whistle caught Arthur's ear. He stopped, looked saw a speeding string of little bright dots—a train, funneling down the east shore to New York.

"That'll be in New York in an hour or less," he pondered with bitterness. "I wonder if I'll ever see."

The thought infused fresh energy into his shivering body and chilled heart. Yes, by heaven! He would make his goal—Staten Island—if it cost him his life! With new strength and courage, though with the most extreme caution, he once more crept forward.

Some few minutes he thus made his way through the forest. Still nothing threatened. At this rate, he knew, inside of an hour he would come upon the cleared land, the farms, the outlying suburbs he knew must fringe the town. By seeking a road to westward he could advance much faster; but caution kept him to the woods. Every country road and lane might already be guarded. They were all bound to present greater dangers than the forest. Lacking any confederate to pick him up in a motor car or in a launch and hurry him away to safety, he must depend on his own wits and energy.

He still had many hours of night ahead of him. The cold was numbing his very heart, but somehow he did

not mind it much. The fires of his purpose and his hate kept him warm. And the intensity of his listening, peering through the gloom, watching for every sound or sign of discovery, prevented him from dwelling on his physical distress.

Thus Arthur advanced. Twenty minutes passed—half an hour perhaps. Silence reigned. The bellowing of the prison siren had stopped, its cessation seeming to leave a vast, grateful emptiness in the night.

Arthur felt much stronger now, and more confident. Even the moderate exercise of moving through the wood had warmed his chilled blood. Hope of success began to loom big in front of him. Yes, surely he would make Staten Island; he would come to grips with Slayton; he would drink his fill of justice. After that—what could anything matter?

Suddenly he stopped. Ahead of him, vague, dim, and black, loomed something through the trees.

A house, was it? Yes; certainly a house.

Inhabited? No telling. Arthur crouched down amid the bushes, peering, listening, spying. No; a sound. No light. No sign of any life.

After a while the fugitive crawled forward slowly on hands and knees through the snow, through the dead dried ferns and crackling weeds and bushes. Every few feet he stopped to barken and to watch. But still nothing seemed to threaten. And thus, after a pretty long time, he came close up to the building and recognized quite surely that it was abandoned of men.

Cautiously he crept about it, inspecting it from all sides by the uncertain light of the moon, now very wan and again Fortune favored him. In a corner he found a pair of trousers. Groping on hands and knees, he discovered this precious boon. The trousers were worse than the coat; but at any rate they were not striped with the black and gray of penal servitude. Lying close beside them was a breezy derby with liberal ventilation through the crown. Arthur crammed it on to his clipped head and laughed for joy.

He understood now the prison-opens shutter, the remnants of muck in the kettle, the cast-off clothes, and the absence of any better ones.

"Heaven bless the hobo that sniped here!" he exclaimed with inexpressible gratitude.

(To Be Continued)

THE BUSINESS WOMAN

To-day, more than ever before, is woman's opportunity. Many new occupations are now opened to her, which, before the war, she was deemed unfitted to fill. And truth to tell she has risen to the opportunity, and now shares many business responsibilities in former times confined to men. But, as women are subject to more frequent fluctuations of health than men, many will be handicapped early, if they regard their health requirements too lightly.

The nervous strain, long hours and prolonged mental or physical fatigue thin the blood and weaken the nerves. Such conditions as women are now called upon to undergo can only be endured by a full-blooded constitution. This is as true for men as for women, only weaker women suffer sooner. The woman worker, in any line, requires her blood replenished frequently. She needs new-rich blood to keep her health under the trying conditions of business life, and to fortify her system against the effects of overwork. This applies also to the woman in the home, who, perhaps, has more worries and anxieties than usual. So let all girls and women take heed and renew their blood promptly at the first approach of pallor, lack of appetite, headache or backache. This can be best and most effectively accomplished by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which make new, rich blood and thus help woman kind so perfectly. No women need fear failure of health if they take these pills occasionally to keep them well, or give them a fair trial if they find themselves run down.

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

Holds the Carbon Paper.

The carbon sheet enters so largely into the accounting systems at the present time that there has been felt a demand for some means of handling it without getting its sticky coating on the fingers and clothing. There is hardly a store of any importance where the use of the carbon paper is not resorted to as a means of keeping tabs on the activities of the sales-people, but these sheets are generally noted a nuisance, because they are heavily loaded with the transfer material, they leave their mark on everything with which they come in contact. The new idea contemplates securing the sheet on a roller in order that it may be out of the way when arranging the sheets on which the copy is to be made, and when the copying sheet is desired, it may be pulled into place. The carbon sheet is always under entire control in this manner, and it is also maintained in good condition for use when there is demand for its services.

Monkeys Use Fists.

Braehm, in his "Therapeuten," tells how certain kinds of monkey emphasize their feelings by striking with their fists, when angry or excited; they bring their fists down upon the ground with all their might. They are not quite so foolish as the man who hammers the table with his fist. They have this excuse; they are looking for a stone or stick with which to crack the skull of their disesteeming fellow-monkey.

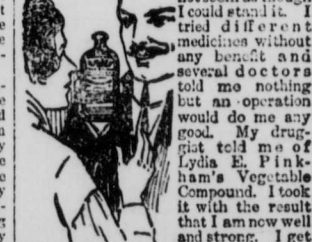
The high-bred fear of giving offence is of all fears the noblest.—Blackmore.

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Pero, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I get up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. ANNA METERIANO, 56 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.

Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

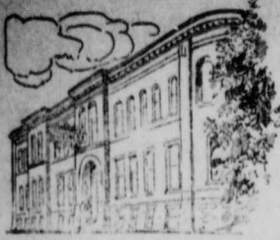


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Friday, Oct. 4—Farm Stock and Implements, lot 53, con. 2, Township of Ancaster, property of Mr. Fred L. Horning. 5 months credit.

Tuesday, Oct. 15—Farm Stock and Implements, lot 49, con. 1, Township of Ancaster, property of Harold Maw. 12 months credit.

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Beamsville, Sept. 20, 21.
Binbrook, Oct. 7, 8.
Burlington, Thanksgiving Day.
Caledonia, Oct. 10, 11.
Cayuga, Sept. 24, 25.
Drumbo, Sept. 24, 25.
Freelton, Thanksgiving Day.
Georgetown, Oct. 2, 3.
Milton, Oct. 8, 9.
Onondaga, Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Paris, Sept. 26, 27.
Rockton, Oct. 8, 9.
Waterdown, Oct. 1.

**Dance at Roller Rink
Friday Oct. 11th**

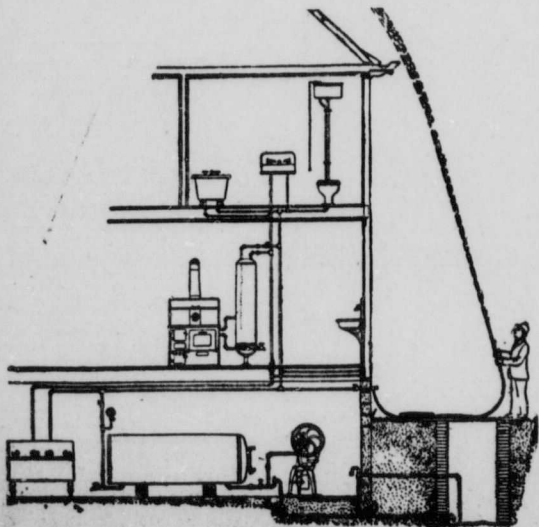
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