

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921

12 STORES ———— 12 STORES

S. R. Weaver, Ltd.
Cash and Carry

**Fearman's Star Brand
Pure Lard 2 lbs. for 25c**

Granulated Sugar

5 lbs. 55c 10 lbs. \$1.09 20 lbs. \$2.18

**SPECIAL
TEA 30c a lb.**

**CHOICE NEW CHEESE
28c a lb.**

**A Fresh Stock of High Grade
Groceries always on hand**

We Appreciate Your Patronage

A. C. SINCLAIR

AGENT FOR

Massey-Harris Farm Implements
O. K. Potato Planters and Diggers
Louden Stable Equipment

A Good Stock of Repairs Always on Hand

Phone 186

Waterdown

Fruit Spraying

Arsenate Lead

In powder form

½ and 1 lb. pkgs. and 50 lb. drums

Sprayide

powder form

Half lb. and 1 lb. pkgs and 50 lb. drums

Pure Paris Green

Lime Sulphur

In powder by the barrel

Formaldehyde

smut preventative, also for potato scab

Cresco Dip for Sheep, etc.

B. Batchelor

Chemist and Druggist

WATERDOWN



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 24th of June, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years. Six times per week on the route Waterdown Rural Route No. 2, from the 1st day of October, 1921, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Waterdown and at the office of the Post Office Inspector Toronto.

A. SUTHERLAND,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, May 11th 1921.

COURT OF REVISION

Village of Waterdown

The Court of Revision to hear and determine the appeals against the Assessment Roll for the Village of Waterdown for the year 1921, will hold its first sitting at the

VILLAGE HALL, WATERDOWN

ON

Monday, June 13th, 1921

At 8 o'clock p. m.

Of which all persons interested are required to take notice.

J. C. MEDLAR,
Clerk of Said Municipality.

Waterdown, May 19th, 1921.

COURT OF REVISION

Township of East Flamboro

The Court of Revision to hear and determine the appeals against the Assessment Roll for the Township of East Flamboro for the year 1921, will hold its first sitting at the

American Hotel, Waterdown

ON

Monday, June 6th, 1921

At 2 o'clock p. m.

Of which all persons interested are required to take notice.

L. J. MULOCK,
Clerk of Said Municipality.

Waterdown, May 19th, 1921.

Tenders Wanted

TENDERS will be received until 12 o'clock noon on the Second day of June 1921, at the office of the undersigned where plans and specifications may be seen, for the erection of a Memorial Hall at Waterdown, Ont. A marked cheque of 10% of the amount of the tender, payable to the undersigned, must accompany tender. Lowest, or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WILTON & WALSH, Architects
Hamilton Prov. & Loan Bldg.
Hughson and King Sts. Hamilton, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. S. Frank Smith & Son

have received instructions from

Mr. Ferdinand Slater

to sell by Public Auction on the

premises, John street, Waterdown

Friday, June 3rd, 1921

a quantity of valuable Household

Goods, etc. Sale at 1 p. m. sharp.

Knox Church

REV. J. F. WEDDERBURN, B. A., B. D.

Minister

11 a. m. Junior Congregation Services. Missionary Story Sermon.

7 p. m. Christ's Message to Men.

Mission Band meets Sunday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9.45 a. m.

The Church Club will hold their last social evening of the season on Wednesday evening.

DIED—At St. Joseph's hospital on Wednesday, May 25th, Annabella Henderson, beloved wife of W. H. Easterbrook of Aldershot. Funeral from her late residence on Friday at 2.30 p. m. to Greenwood cemetery Burlington.

Miss Agnes A. Forbes, R. N., is spending a few weeks at her home, having completed the course in Public Health nursing at the University of Toronto with first class honors. Miss Forbes has accepted a position as Public Health Nurse with the city of Niagara Falls, Ont.

Arthur Robson

In the death of Mr. Arthur Robson which took place at his home on the 4th concession on Friday last, the Township of East Flamboro loses an estimable citizen and a man who gave his country a worthy contribution in a life which was entirely devoid of selfishness.

As we think of him there comes to our mind the picture of a man with a kindly nature, who thought and spoke well of everyone. A man of peace and a good neighbor. Another familiar face, another of those good souls who always gave us a friendly greeting has left our shores and entered the great beyond.

He will be greatly missed by the community at large, but far more greater in his own home as there was a particularly strong bond of affection between him and the members of his family.

We remember him as a reciter of no mean ability, and how he enlivened many a gathering with his bright and interesting sketches. We remember him, also, during his school days, and as a young man and later when he started out in life for himself with his young wife on the farm where he died, and all these memories are happy ones.

Our deceased friend was the son of the late William Robson, who 40 years ago was the manager of the large flour mills owned by Sir Wm. Houland and which were situated on the property now owned by Mr. A. W. Palmer, and was one of Waterdown's leading citizens for many years.

Mr. Robson leaves to mourn his death, his wife formerly Miss L. Langton, one daughter Mrs. C. W. Drummond, three sons Wilfred, Morley and Lorne, and his brother Alfred who has always made his home with him. The sympathy of a very large circle of friends goes out to the sorrowing family in the loss of a faithful husband and a kind and indulgent father.

The funeral took place on Sunday last and was largely attended, the pallbearers being near neighbors, Messrs. Warren Gallin, R. F. Little, F. W. Beeforth, William and David Thompson and Wm. Attridge.

O blessed home! the sweetest place on earth,

With children under kind parental care,

And all good blessings crowding 'round the hearth,

How sad the thought that death must enter there!

Recital in Aid of Public School Ball Team

A Recital will be given in the Township hall on Friday evening at 7.30 by the vocal and junior pupils of Mrs. Neilson Wright, assisted by Mr. Frank Chaika, violinist, of Hamilton, and Miss Myrtle Atkins of Waterdown, elocutionist. Ice cream will be served. Admission, adults 25c and children 15c. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used to purchase an outfit for the Public school baseball team.

Another Ball Team

Moved by R. Allen and seconded by G. Maxwell that we organize a baseball team to be known as the Waterdown Midgots.

Moved by G. Maxwell and seconded by C. Crusoe that R. Allen act as captain of the team.

Moved by G. Maxwell and seconded by H. Tuck that Glen Featherston act as Secretary-Treasurer.

Moved by C. Crusoe and seconded by H. Tuck that Fred Allen be the manager of the team.

Matilda Ann Wetherelt

A long life of 73 years was closed when Mrs. Geo. Wetherelt, Sr. passed away last Friday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Shelton. Mrs. Wetherelt was born in the province of Quebec the daughter of the late David Brown. She was married to her bereaved husband 47 years ago and has resided in East Flamboro ever since.

A worthy woman and one who raised a large family and bore the burden and heat of the day for many years. In death she was honored by the large number of old friends and neighbors, the old guard, who were present to pay their last tribute of respect to one who did her part and did it well.

Pleasant indeed it was to see the friends of her youth, on many of whom the weight of years is pressing heavily, gathered at the grave to do her a well deserved honor, and the six young men, her neighbor's sons, Morris and Anthony Scott, Wilbert and James Law, Roy Buttenham and Stuart Wyatt, who so reverently carried her body to its last resting place.

Her husband, Mr. Geo. Wetherelt, five children, Mrs. J. Shelton, Waterdown, Mrs. Jas. Kitchen of Kerwin, David, James and George, all resident of East Flamboro, and 20 grandchildren survive to mourn her loss.

The funeral took place from the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Shelton, Monday afternoon to Waterdown Union cemetery.

O. S. T. & R. A. Convention

The Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association are inviting the general public to attend their convention to be held in Guelph the 8th of June. One feature of the campaign for stimulating a deeper interest in our Public schools by this Association is the holding of District Conventions. Arrangements are being made for such a convention for the counties of Peel, Wellington, Wentworth, Waterloo, Dufferin and Halton, in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Wednesday, June the 8th, morning, afternoon and evening. Outstanding speakers are being invited and ample opportunity will be provided for discussion. Accommodation will be provided for delegates in the College. Those attending will have the opportunity of visiting the Consolidated School in operation and the Agricultural Farm at the best season of the year.

Millgrove

Come to Millgrove June the 8th.

Roland and Mrs. Cummins spent Sunday last at Aldershot.

Mrs. Samuel Flatt of Copetown is visiting at the home of Mr. Stanley Burns.

Mrs. Wm. Shelton is visiting friends in our neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Penning of Galt and Mrs. Frederick of Dakota were visiting friends here on Sunday last.

D. C. Flatt has returned from Haliburton and reports fishing splendid in that district.

The recent frosts have not done as much damage as anticipated.

A congregational meeting will be held in Millgrove church on Tuesday evening. A profitable time is expected.

A memorable time will be celebrated on June 8th when wedding bells will ring in the neighborhood of Mt. Forrest. The tone of the bells may affect our village.

The

Although the weather was too favorable a large crowd of the field, more than 2000 spectators, were present on the 24th of June, noon being the time of the ball games. Waterdown were the first to cross the line in the first game and were winning by 15 to 7. Millgrove then took the lead to the sorrow of Waterdown to Carlisle by 23 to 8. The game between Carlisle and Waterdown was then called and teams lined up for the final inning when the Waterdown got down to business and with assistance of the rosters and leadership of Geo. Stock and McMonies, went over the top. Carlisle has a strong team and do not intend to let the local walk off with the laurels every year. After the ball games the other were hastily carried out.

Prizes in the parade for the decorated automobile went to Pearson, Decorated bicycle to Galivan and Dalton Spence. One horse turn-out to Chris Hays and W. James who evidently expected a long march as they carried a spare tire for safety.

The concert in the evening was a big attraction and the rink was filled to the doors. A musical program of exceptional excellence was rendered and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Base Ball

Big scores featured the opening games of the North Wentworth League on Saturday last. Waterdown defeated Kilbride by 27 to 9. Freeleton from Millgrove 19 to 16, and Carlisle over Campbellville 16 to 12.

LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	p. c.
Waterdown	1	0	1000
Carlisle	1	0	1000
Freeleton	1	0	1000
Kilbride	0	1	000
Millgrove	0	1	000
Campbellville	0	1	000

The Juniors went down to defeat at Tansley by the score of 35 to 14 while Flamboro Centre trimmed Carlisle to the tune of 12 to 5.

LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	p. c.
Tansley	2	0	1000
Waterdown	1	1	500
Flamboro Centre	1	1	500
Carlisle	0	2	000

Locals

Mrs. I. Case is visiting her sister Mrs. Ferdinand Slater.

Mrs. Mary Vance, of Georgetown, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Stuart Mitchell spent the holiday at his home here.

Mr. B. Batchelor spent the holiday with his family in Brautford.

Mrs. Arthur Driver of Buffalo is visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. J. Vance.

Rev. C. L. Poole is in Wingham attending the funeral of his brother-in-law.

Mrs. Jas. McKee of Greensville is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. H. Greene.

Mr. Fred Staples, of Stevensville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan have returned home after a weeks visit in the country.

Miss Florence Bradt and Miss Edith Fern of Hamilton and Pearl Caldwell of Dundas spent the holiday with the Misses Mitchell.

On Friendly Terms

The figure 8 crowns an old-fashioned washday method. For it is the magic figure in the 1900 Cataract Electric Washer which forces the water back and forth through the clothes, in a perfect figure 8 motion four times oftener than in the ordinary washer.

The swinging wringer is reversible, and also works electrically. The copper tub hasn't one single part in it—nothing to lift out and clean after the wash is finished!

We'd be glad to deliver a 1900 Washer right to your home, and let you try it out. When you have seen what it can do, you may start paying for it on terms to suit your convenience.

Call, phone or write

1900 CATARACT WASHER



Washes Finest Curtains Without Injury

The Time Saver Electric Washer will wash the finest scrim curtains without injury. It will wash the most delicate garments just as carefully as you would wash them by hand. Get a Time Saver and avoid the wear and tear to which the clothes are subject when sent out to be washed or washed by washerwoman on rubbing board.

On display at our store, come in and see it.

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED,
423 rue Selby, Westmount

Electric Washing Machine

Land of Goats Traces Ancestry to European Celts.

A city founded by Midas of the touch of gold, over-run two centuries before Christ by far-wandering cousins of the Irishman of to-day; a great and wealthy community under Rome and Byzantium—and in spite of its checkered history and its past glory, known to recent generations in the West only because of a long-haired goat!

Such is Angora in Central Asia Minor, where Mustafa Kemal Pasha has set up "the Angora Government" which he claims to be the real Government of Turkey, and from where, supposedly surrounded by Bolshevik agents, he is issuing defiant messages to the Allies.

The remote kinsmen of the Irish who figure in the history of Angora were 20,000 Celts from central Europe, who, unable to push into Greece, decided to try their luck across the Hellespont. After harrying the country for half a century they were forced to settle around Angora, then known as Ancyra. Their country became known as Galatia. There St. Paul is supposed to have found a Christian church to the congregation of which he addressed his "Epistle to the Galatians." In the fourth century, the Celtic language was still to be heard in Galatia, according to St. Jerome.

The Celtic invaders were always in the minority and were finally absorbed, as the Norman conquerors of England were absorbed by the Saxons. Many observers profess to see the effects of Celtic blood in the people of Angora to-day, and describe them as lighter in complexion than the people of other parts of the near East, and "the most genial of the Mohammedans of Asia Minor."

Ancyra dwindled to a village under Celtic rule, but following the annexation of Galatia to the Roman Empire in 25 B.C. and during the hundred years in which it was maintained as the Roman frontier province, the city took on great importance. One of its most famous of the ruins of Asia Minor is that of a beautiful marble temple in Angora dedicated "to Rome and Augustus."

During the Byzantine period Ancyra became even more important, its position between Constantinople and Mesopotamia and Persia making it the metropolis of interior Asia Minor. The rising power of the Turks was indicated by the fall of Ancyra into their hands more than a hundred years before the fall of Constantinople. But Ancyra was captured shortly afterward by the Christian crusaders during one of their farthest sorties inland and was held by them for eighteen years until 1360 when it again fell into Turkish hands.

Though marble reminders of its ancient glory are scattered about in the Angora of to-day, it is predominantly a dingy city of mud brick houses and narrow streets. A mosque is built against one of the marble walls of the noble old Augustan temple. The walls and gates of the city are constructed of fragments of demolished Greek and Roman buildings, colonnades and other structures.

The city is 220 miles southwest of Constantinople. It has a population of about 30,000, approximately a third of them Armenians who speak Turkish. It is perched on a rocky plateau to the north of which are fertile valleys and to the south of which stretch plains merging finally into a great desert. On these southern plains are pastured large herds of sheep, and goats with long silky hair, which have made the name Angora familiar to western ears. Large quantities of wool and mohair are exported.

Cats, and to a less extent dogs and other animals in the neighborhood of Angora have unusually long silky hair. It is believed that the climate and perhaps the soil of the region are responsible for this peculiar development.

Jack Frost as a Friend.

Let those who will growl when icicles hang on the wall. To millions Jack Frost comes as a friend, and not always in disguise, either.

His influence on soil is wonderful. Besides reducing it to a much finer state of tillage than can be produced by any implements known to man, he improves its fertility and adds to its quantity.

The highest counts of bacteria in soil—and there may be 100,000,000 in a grain—have been obtained in hard winters, and it is during such seasons that the disintegration of rock which produces fresh particles of soil goes on most rapidly.

As water passes from the liquid to the solid state its expansive power is about 150 tons to a square foot, which is equal to the weight of a column of rock about one-third of a mile in height. Then comes the thaw, and as the water contracts away crumbles the surface of the rock, to go to make the soil from which we draw our sustenance.

Speedy Birds.

The swallow is a strong flyer and is estimated to fly at at least 60 miles an hour. Relative to its size, the tiny humming bird has also great powers of flight, and is thought to go from 30 to 50 miles per hour. Of course absolute proof of the average rate of speed of any species is impossible to establish. Birds make long sustained flights in migrating, but it is reasonable to suppose that steady, rather than rapid passage is then desired; while bursts of speed would be characteristic of sudden flight in pursuing prey, or escaping an enemy.

Hard On the Barber.

In spite of the advanced prices the barber was dull, and the razor he was wielding seemed to share his discouragement.

"I've just about decided to open a butcher's shop," he said.

"And will you close this one?" his victim gasped, feebly.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ARE EASY IN RUSSIA.

People Have Only to Appear Before a Clerk and Express a Desire to Be Regarded as Married and No Further Ceremony is Necessary, and They Can Get Untied Again With Equal Ease—Every Child Is Regarded as Legitimate.

THERE appears to be only one thing as easy as getting married in Russia, and that is getting a divorce. In fact after looking over some sections of the Soviet code dealing with these matters, one wonders why there are such institutions as marriage and divorce under Lenin. Certainly they mean very little when a couple can be married by merely informing a clerk of their desire to do so, and can be divorced on the request of either. They can be married again in three days. There is no marriage ration. One can be married as frequently as he desired, and unmarried just as frequently. If there is any particular difference between this system and what is called the "nationalization of women" it is not at once apparent. Yet commenting upon the Soviet code, the Russian Soviet Bureau in New York City says: "The code is a superb rebuke to those psychopathically afflicted persons who spread the sickly tattle about nationalization of women." If that is true, it also rebukes persons of ordinary common sense.

The first thing the Soviet Government did when it began to reform the existing marriage laws was to declare that all ecclesiastical and religious marriages contracted prior to December 20, 1917, should be deemed void. Millions of Russian marriages, we presume, belong to this class. But these marriages were permitted to appear before a registrar of marriages and regularize their position. All they suffered, therefore, was a cruel insult. Henceforth, there are to be no religious or ecclesiastical marriages. They are to be exclusively in the hands of the Soviets. The conditions necessary to a marriage among Russians is that the female shall be sixteen years old and the male eighteen. Both must be of what passes for a sound mind in Russia, and at the time of the marriage neither must be living in a state of registered or unregistered marriage with anyone else. The couple notify the registrar that they desire to be married. He enters their names in a book and they are married.

The provision that neither applicant shall be living in a state of unregistered marriage with another person at the time of the marriage calls attention to another phase of family relationship under the Soviet. Unregistered marriage and registered marriage appear to be the same thing. Thus we read that "Actual descent shall be the basis of the family. No distinction shall be made between the relationship established through marriage and that established by union outside of marriage. Children descending from parents who are not married have equal rights with those descending from parents living in registered marriage." If a woman is cohabiting with a man to whom she is not married and is in expectation of a child she is obliged to notify a Soviet official three months before the expected birth, and the Government will see to it that she is cared for until she has passed through the ordeal. Afterward the father of the illegitimate child will have to perform the same duties for it as though it had been born in wedlock. If the woman has been cohabiting with more than one man, each of them will be required to contribute to the maintenance of the child and its mother.

Another paragraph sets forth negatively the impediments to marriage. They appear to be few. Vows of celibacy are not recognized. The monastic priests are relieved of these vows. Religious differences do not constitute a bar. Once married the couple shall decide whether they shall use the name of the husband, or that of the wife, or joint names. If they become divorced they can take new names. Once married, the husband and wife become jointly responsible for their support. If the husband falls ill it will be the duty of the wife to support him until he returns to an earning basis. Nor can a married person shirk this duty by playing for a divorce while one of the partners is ill, unless the sick person is willing. In that case when the divorce is granted the Soviet court will decide what the hale partner is to pay to the other while the illness lasts. Since illegitimacy is to be considered no disgrace, and since marriage can be ended by a mere application, it would seem that the Russians would see no particular benefits accruing to those who get married and would tend to enter what is called unregistered marriage.

One of the paragraphs concerning divorce is as follows: "The mutual consent of the husband and wife or the desire of either of them to obtain a divorce shall be considered a ground for divorce. A petition for the dissolution of marriage may be presented orally or in writing and an official report shall be drawn thereon. Upon receiving a decision for the dissolution of marriage the judge shall issue to the parties upon their application a certificate of divorce, and shall transmit not later than three days thereafter a copy of his decision to the local Bureau of Vital Statistics or any other institution where the marriage so dissolved was registered." The code also provides that an application to dissolve a marriage may be made by any persons whose interests were affected by the marriage or even by the Soviet Government.

How May Be Dammed in Order to Make More Power.

Two years hence Niagara Falls may have disappeared. Mayhap the visitor will see but bare rock where to-day the waters take their swift leap into the chasm. Perhaps the authorities will turn on the Falls on special occasions and holidays when the power demand slackens. Vandalistic as it sounds, Niagara seems doomed, if not in ten, then in twenty years' time. That is unless science meantime discovers other and more economic ways of manufacturing light, heat and power. To-day Ontario, thanks to Adam Beck, gets the lion's share of Niagara power, but the Yanks have designs on the Niagara river, and if the International Commission agrees to the scheme proposed the mighty waterway will yield nearly six times its present production of power—and the whole face of nature along the Niagara river will undergo a change.

It is not proposed to take the Niagara river bodily and force it through a pipe, but the scheme is almost as bold. To-day the river is generating a total of 650,000 horsepower, of which Canada's share by authorization of the International Commission which regulates the use of power is some 425,000 horsepower. At present water can only be taken from above the Falls, the commission permitting the diversion of 55,000 cubic feet per second, of which the American share is 20,000 and Canada's 35,000. Ontario, however, supplies the American side with a certain amount of current. The new Chippawa Canal will increase Canada's power under International arrangement by some 210,000 horsepower, which it is hoped to eventually increase to 472,000.

Meantime the Yanks propose that the 55,000 cubic feet diversion be increased to 80,000, and, instead of getting the smaller portion as to-day, that both Canada and the United States go fifty-fifty, taking 40,000 each. But that is not all the Yanks propose. They hope eventually to get 1,500,000 horsepower from above the Falls. And this they would manufacture by tunnelling Goat Island. By extending Goat Island out into the rapids they could cut rock tunnels which, from the upper end to their base at the foot of the falls, would give a drop of 200 feet on to the turbine wheels. Of course, this and an equal diversion on our Ontario side would greatly reduce the size of the falls.

But this is only part of the scheme. The sequel means good-bye to the Whirlpool and the magnificent rapids in the gorge below the falls. The American engineers actually propose to dam the Niagara river at Foster's Flats below the Whirlpool and about five miles below the falls. To anyone who has seen the mighty river sweeping down towards Lake Ontario the very idea of controlling it seems preposterous. The Niagara has a minimum flow of 220,000 cubic feet per second. From the falls to Foster's Flats the river descends 102 feet, and for the first four and one-half miles the current is terrific, and the shores sheer cliffs, hundreds of feet high. But Foster's Flats give the necessary shore base on which to start the dam which, 850 feet wide, would be 140 high from its base to the crest of the spillway on top. The daring engineers propose to build one-half the dam from Foster's Flats, to pierce it with temporary sluiceways and then to divert the whole Niagara river, and send it through these sluices, while they construct the balance of the dam in the dry bed of the diverted Niagara. Once the dam was built the river would obviously back up and rise in its confines until about 80 feet of the present bank at the Whirlpool was submerged, and the now madly rushing stretch of waters became nothing but one of the biggest mill ponds in the world.

The scheme would of course ruin Niagara scenically, and if it could be accomplished at all would cost an estimated \$100,000,000 and take three years. But the dam alone would supply two million horsepower, of which Canada would get one-half. As steam-generated power even around Buffalo, where coal is cheaper than in Toronto, costs an average of \$80 per horsepower per annum, the two million horsepower generated at the dam alone would mean an annual economy of at least \$160,000,000 in coal—160 per cent. of the dam's cost.

Playing Whist for Canada.

When Mr. Labouchere was an attaché at Washington he went down with his chief to a small inn in Virginia to meet Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of discussing a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. Mr. Marcy, usually the most genial of men, was as cross as a bear and would agree to nothing. Mr. Labouchere thereupon asked that Minister's private secretary to tell him, in confidence, what was the matter. "He is not getting his rubber of whist," was the answer. After that the British representative proposed every night a rubber of whist, which he invariably lost. Mr. Marcy was immensely pleased at beating the Britisher at what he called "their own game," and his good humor immediately returned. "Every morning," said Mr. Labouchere, in relating the incident, "when the details of the treaty were being discussed we had our revenge and scored a few points for Canada."

A Confederation Poem.

Charles G. D. Roberts, the Canadian poet, wrote "An Ode for the Canadian Confederacy," the first line being: "Awake, my country, the hour is great with change."

The Eskimo Dog.

With the going good, an Eskimo dog will draw an average of 300 pounds weight thirty-five miles in one day.

Tradition

It is a tradition among Canadians handed down from an earlier generation, but still yrille, that one must register horror—as the movie people have it—when speaking of crossing the ocean in the steerage. As a matter of fact, the tradition is out of date. Indeed, coming over in the steerage on a modern liner is more comfortable than coming over first-class used to be on some of the earlier steamships which plied on the ocean ferry.

Nor need the term "they came over in the steerage" longer have the force it once had as one of social opprobrium. Strong, clean-living men came over in the steerage—future Canadian farmers and business men and perhaps statesmen among them—and earnest, clean-living women, the potential mothers of future Premiers.

To many of them, intimidated with the old tales of the discomforts of steerage travel, their experience on the voyage across comes as a pleasant surprise. Indeed, steerage de luxe would be a fitting term for third-class quarters on the biggest liners. Particularly in this time when they are so fortunate as to book their passage on any of the larger ships of an old-established line. Such vessels as the Olympic and Adriatic of the White Star Line and the Lapland of the Red Star Line, and others of similar type, for example, have done a great deal toward raising the standard of steerage travel to what it is to-day.

For the information of folks ashore, who have never been in the steerage of a ship, it may be well to describe the quarters of the third-class passengers.

First in importance are the bedrooms, or staterooms as they are termed aboard ship. These as a rule contain four beds, or bunks, there being two on a side. The beds are framed in iron pipe, fitted with an elastic bottom of metal strips. The bedding consists of mattress, sheets, pillow with slip, blankets and coverlet, or bed spread. Each room has electric light, linoleum floor covering, white enameled walls, mechanically controlled ventilation, and heat when needed.

Next in importance is the steerage dining room. Some ships have two. A third-class dining-room is always large—more than 300 persons can sit down at the tables at once—and it is well lighted and well ventilated. The long tables are covered with neat cloths. Individual swivel chairs permit the passengers to sit at table in comfort, and the food is served on good crockery.

As to the food itself, it is wholesome and abundant. Here are some sample bills of fare on a recent voyage of the Adriatic, when she brought 1,250 passengers in third class:

BREAKFAST.

Rollled Oats and Milk.
Grilled Bacon. Fried Eggs.
Tea or Coffee. Marmalade.
Bread and Butter.

11 a.m.—Beef tea and broth as required for women and children.

DINNER.

Roast Ribs of Beef. Brown Gravy.
Dressed Cabbage. Boiled Potatoes.
Pump Pudding. Sweet Sauce.
Cheese. Biscuits.

TEA.

Vegetable Stew.
Cold Meats. Pickles.
Beetroot and Ring Onions.
Bread and Butter. Jam.
Tea or Coffee.

APPLIES AND ORANGES.

Supper.

Supper.
Gruel. Biscuits. Cheese. Cocoa.

The third-class passengers have their own kitchen, which is as clean as the proverbial pin. Every pot and pan is bright and every dresser well scrubbed.

On most large ships the third cabin also has its lounge, or public room, which cuts quite as great a figure in the daily lives of the people who use it as that of first or second class.

It is a large room, with neatly paneled walls, well made benches or settees with curved backs of polished wood, and many small tables at which games may be played or drinks served—for prohibition does not place its restraining hand on the immigrant until he reaches this side of the ocean and he may have his beer or wine at sea when he wants it.

The entertainment of the public room of the steerage usually is informal, and also usually is spontaneous and interesting. On most voyages the conversation is in many tongues, and seldom lags.

The steerage has a piano of its own, and players are never wanting. There is also much volunteer music on the harmonica, mouth of accordion and other favorite instruments of the passengers. For music it is easy to improvise a reel, or dance a quadrille; and a vigorous measure is beat out on the linoleum floor, or in fine weather, by stamping young and old alike on the deck as the ship drives steadily through the pathless deep.

On the Lapland a popular feature in the musical programs of the steerage in times past has been the singing of a band composed of members of the ship's crew. A concert on deck for the benefit of the third-class passengers usually accompanied by dancing. On such occasions the saloon passengers gather to see the sport, and a vocal spirit prevails. It would be uphill task at such a time to convince anyone on board the ship that a steerage passage is a voyage of gloom.

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 Oats and Milk.
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MOVIES have been credited with bringing many youths to a bad end, and to the list of their victims must be added Henry Starr, who died with his boots on as a result of an infatuation for the silver screen, as it is more or less poetically called. It is true that Henry Starr was not originally corrupted by the movies. He was a noted bad man before there were any movies. Indeed his death moved the New York Tribune to call him the Wild West's last bad man, a statement which probably errs on the side of optimism. But it was an ambition to rise above the state into which he had distinguished himself, that of a bad man on a sweating broncho, to that of a silk-shirted bandit in a motor car that was his undoing. The movies were responsible for this. In one of his intervals of going straight he produced a film which represented him astride his foaming mustang committing various uncouth acts. The film was a fliwer. He found that horses had become what one of Leonard Merrick's characters called "extant" in so far as up-to-date crime is concerned. Modern taste demands a high-powered car which in its noisiest moments does no more than purr.

It was beyond the means of Starr to acquire exactly such a car, the brand not being common in Arkansas and Oklahoma, but he did contrive to lay hands on a battered little boat, and with three companions he made a raid upon a bank in Harrison, Ark., a short time ago. The bandits carried revolvers and concealed their grim features behind masks. The car drew up in front of the People's National Bank, and the revolver-waving robbers entered. They backed the few customers against the wall, and herded the clerks toward the vault. One of the officials who tremblingly obeyed the suggestion of the guns was W. J. Meyers, a former president of the Institution. As he covered in the recesses of the vault, he felt something sinister prod him in the back. For a moment he supposed that one of the bandits assailed him in the rear, for he recognized the little pressure that was applied. Turning he saw the muzzle of a rifle which he had put in the vault years before to meet just such an emergency.

He could not remember whether the gun was loaded. He supposed it was, and he took a chance. He grabbed the weapon and fired at one of the robbers who was leaning over a cash drawer. The gun was loaded. The bandit dropped. His companions fled. The writhing man on the floor said that he was Henry Starr, a name as familiar to those about him as that of Jessie James a generation before. He was taken to the hospital, and lived for four days, but as the bullet had severed his spine there was never the slightest hope of his recovery, and he passed away surrounded by his weeping family. His last words to his mother were "Go straight." In fact his death could have been no more conventional had the scene been framed by Griffith or any other eminent movie producer.

Starr might be said to have inherited the proclivities that made him a menace for many years to the law-abiding inhabitants of the states where he roamed. He was a kin to Cole Younger, and also to Belle Starr, known as "Queen of the Bandits." His uncle and his father also had more than local reputations for lawlessness. There was Indian blood in him, and his boyhood was as wild as might be expected of one nurtured in banditry. Riding and shooting came more naturally to Henry Starr than sequestering their Sunday School collection comes to effete little Easterners. He rode all the better on a stolen horse, and when he shot he wished to have a human target. How many times in the course of his career he fired with the purpose of bringing down a man is uncertain. So far as is known he had only one complete intention to his credit, but in the course of his depredations his display of firearms was not less than voluptuous.

He was a convict at the age of nineteen, but his hardened companions spoke disparagingly of his exploits and intimated that he was in jail under false pretences. He determined to live down this slur, and it was not long afterwards that he shot and killed a detective who met him on a lonely road. Subsequently he expressed regret for the act and he said to have vowed never to shoot another man except in self-defence. The crime made him a marked man. It also made him a much feared man, and it is said that for years he was able to carry on his bank and train robberies almost without disguise. He drove with several other desperadoes, camped openly in the neighborhood of towns and asked anybody to arrest him. Eventually he was caught off his guard and arrested. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for the murder and ten more years for his robberies, after a legal battle which was carried to the United States Supreme Court. After serving the years of his sentences, he was pardoned by President Roosevelt, and promised to go straight, and when he was threatened with re-arrest for an old crime that he had forgotten he once more took to the highways, revolver in hand. In a robbery at Stroud, Okla., he was shot by a boy and sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. After four years he was paroled, and then he entered the movies. Here he was a failure, and was in an effort to break into the motor bandit class that he planned the crime that ended his career.

Stand Inspiration Under Many Different Conditions.

Various are the adventitious aids to inspiration of which the novelist or poet avails himself. Not the least of them, perhaps, is tobacco. Tennyson and Charles Kingsley were prolific smokers, and Sir J. M. Barrie has confessed that when at work on a novel he smokes seven ounces during the course of a week.

Maeterlinck, too, always works with a pipe in his mouth, though he has long since given up the use of tobacco. According to his biographer, M. Gerard Harry, "in lieu of ordinary tobacco, he fills his bowl with a deodorized preparation, scentless indeed, but harmless. His pipe is still always alight when the pen is busy, but it is hardly more intended to cheat and so satisfy an irresistible mechanical craving."

D'Annunzio is a night worker, and plies his pen when the rest of mankind is asleep. He works throughout the night, generally retiring to bed at about nine in the morning.

Dizraeli always worked in evening dress—a habit that was not, perhaps, without influence on his elaborate and highly-artificial style. That industrious scribe, the late Dean Farrar, used to write his books standing. Maurice Jokal always used violet ink, and when unable to obtain it he found the flow of thoughts considerably impeded.

Upon the writing-table of Henrik Ibsen there was a small tray containing a number of grotesque figures, among which were a diminutive devil, some cats, and some rabbits. "I never write a single line of any of my dramas," admitted Ibsen, "without having that tray and its occupants before me on my table. I could not write without them."

Of James Thomson, the poet of "The Seasons," it was said that "he would often be heard walking in his library till near morning, humming over in his way what he was to correct and write out next day." Thomson was in the habit of seeking inspiration in long walks in the open air, during which his thoughts would arrange themselves in ordered sequence.

Browning, too, did much of his work in the open air, and it was while walking in Dulwich Wood that the thought occurred to him which was afterwards to find artistic expression in "Pippa Passes." The title of Thackeray's great novel, "Vanity Fair," on the other hand, suddenly flashed into his author's mind one night when he was lying in bed at the Old Ship at Brighton.

If the Sun Went Out.

Wonderful things are constantly happening in the universe; but what if the sun were suddenly extinguished?

The earth and every living thing upon it would be doomed in a very short time.

Why, at the end of the first week the frost would have destroyed all but the hardiest of the vegetation.

Our lakes and rivers would freeze solid. Even our oceans would be soon turned to ice. And the ice, by its greater bulk compared with water, would encroach upon and overwhelm the land, until only the tops of the highest mountains would show above the glacial sea. These mountain summits would themselves be covered with deep snow, or ice crystals, which had fallen because of the water vapor in the atmosphere having frozen.

Mankind would be destroyed to the uttermost ends of the globe. Neither would the very lowest forms of organized creatures escape the icy death.

The stars would be always looking down upon our derelict earth, for it would be one long night. No bright-shining moon would ever rise, for our satellite borrows its splendor from the sun.

The earth would not stop turning round on its axis, nor would it cease to revolve about the dead sun.

There are believed to be many dead suns in the universe, all traveling through space at a great speed.

Should our dead sun be doomed to an eternal night? Perhaps not. Perhaps, in the course of its wanderings—at a speed of about twelve miles a second—it might meet with another celestial derelict.

If so, then appalling would be the impact. Its light and heat would be revived. The sun, in brief, would be born again.

And what of that icy tomb, the earth? It would melt as a flake of snow in the fire.

Vessel Made of Corrugated Plates.

Using ships' bulkheads to build an entire vessel seems an extraordinary proceeding, says Popular Mechanics Magazine; yet it has just been successfully accomplished in England, where a 6,000-ton tanker was so constructed with nearly 400 tons less material than would ordinarily be used. The secret lies in the curious form of the newly-invented bulkhead plates, which are made with vertical corrugations, so strengthening them that the usual horizontal and vertical stiffening brackets are dispensed with. The oil ship built in this manner, with its straight lines and corrugated sides, naturally offers a most peculiar appearance. It is to be used as a floating reservoir at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, for supplying oil-burning ships with fuel, and is equipped with pumps that have a capacity of 200 tons an hour.

Mullein.

Mullein, under the name of verbascum, is used medicinally in leaf and blossom. The leaves are thought to have anodyne, or pain-killing properties, and also yield a soothing oily substance. In Europe, an infusion of the flowers, strained to take out fibrous substance, is given in catarrhal troubles; and a mild oil, like olive oil, when saturated with mullein flowers, is used to allay inflammations of the mucous membrane. The dry leaves, smoked, are said to soothe irritated membranes.

People of Titles "Lady" and "Esquire" Without the Right.

More than one Canadian woman has shuddered at the awful faux pas she made when she inadvertently addressed some knight's wife as plain "Missus." As a matter of fact she was technically right, for strictly speaking the titles of knights and even baronets' wives are only "Dame," but usage has long given the courtesy title of "Lady" which has become their official style of address. Even the eldest sons of peers who use distinct titles of their own are merely given them by courtesy—as are the younger sons of dukes and marquises—Lord Robert Cecil for instance. But if any person undertook to call them "Mister" he would get an icy stare, which even if the outraged nobleman did not administer one of those subtle snubs which his kind is an adept in handing out, would say as plain as paint, "Oh, you poor fish, are you trying to be rude or is it just that a boob like you doesn't know any better?" So the social climber who wants to get a stand-in with a Canadian knight's wife won't forget to prefix her name with the "Lady" which is her due.

Last among titles of honor is the familiar "Esquire" which to-day is affixed in abbreviated "Esq." to letters addressed to all and sundry. In olden times as everyone knows an esquire was the gentleman attendant attached to a knight and who frequently won knighthood himself. Subsequently the title developed into any loose one of squire, signifying a younger son of a nobleman. Under a general sort of rule Burke declares that the persons entitled to the address of esquire as day are: sons of peers and lords of Parliament during the lives of their fathers; the younger sons of peers after the death of their fathers; the eldest sons of the younger sons of peers and their eldest sons in perpetual succession; all the sons of baronets and the eldest sons of knights; Companions of the Bath and their eldest sons; British barristers but not solicitors; justice of the peace and mayors while in commission or office; crown officials who are not merely clerks; persons styled esquires by the crown in their commissions as sheriffs, officers in the army and navy, etc.; lawyers in Dominions like Canada where the departments of barrister and solicitor are united. But Burke notwithstanding there has always been dispute as to who were entitled to the address of esquire, and even in England where it is not bandied about on letters nearly so freely as in Canada, "esquire" is given to an "infinitely greater class of people than that prescribed by Burke."

"Whittaker" and "Debrett" issue annual publications concerning the great and the near-great, and in matters of etiquette "Debrett" is considerably deferred to as an authority, but Burke's ponderous tome is by far the most complete. Near the back of it is a "Table of Precedence for the Dominion of Canada" which in 31 grades starting with the Governor-General and ending with the Post Office Judges, shows the relative positions of Canadian lieutenant-governors, chief justices, military and naval aides, Cabinet Ministers, Senators, M.P.'s, M.L.A.'s, etc. But respecting the democratic attitude of Canada it makes no attempt to go beyond official ranks and diplomatically says nothing whatever about the ladies.

The Clay Belt.

It used to be one of the pleasures of the late C. C. James, when Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to trace on a map the clay belt of New Ontario for the benefit of a newspaper man who called at his office, and prophesied as to its future as an agricultural country. There was mining up there, and timber, but the clay belt, in the end, would be the great thing.

The country has produced no better judge in such matters than the late C. C. James, and the clay belt of the north is going to be a fine country. The Northland Post of Cochrane, says:

"Naturally, so far the development has been very slow here. During the years of the war we could only mark time, but slowly and surely the clay belt is being transformed from primeval wilderness into fertile farming lands. From the Harricannaw river in Ontario, the Canadian National Railways, a wonderful transformation is taking place, and the meaning of the word clay belt is beginning to dawn upon the traveler as he gazes from the car windows upon the clearings which perceptibly increase with every new season and bring in their wake towns and villages around the wayside stations."

"The country is making good, and will win out. One of these days the Ontario Government and the National Railways will join forces and push forward the development of the clay belt with results that will arrest the attention of the continent."

When Canada Became British.

The Treaty of Paris, concluded in 1763, ended the Seven Years' War between France and Britain for the New France of that day and the Canada of to-day. Following the defeat of Montcalm by Wolfe in 1759 and of Vaudreuil in 1760, the transfer of the country to Britain was made, and the Treaty of Paris is its official document.

The Cunard Line.

Samuel Cunard was the founder of the Cunard line of steamers, and despatched the first subsidized vessel, the Unicorn, from Liverpool to Halifax in 1840, followed by the Britannia, the first regular steamer of what became known as the Cunard Line. Samuel Cunard lived in Halifax.

Blankets are named after a Flemish weaver called Thomas Blanket, who lived in Bristol, England, in 1340.



Edmond M. Palmer
 General Palmer
 1919

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Although your reception hall rug receives harsh traffic, it will brightly welcome callers for years longer if you clean it with The Hoover. The Hoover beats out the destructive street grit that becomes embedded. It sweeps straight the heel-crushed nap and picks up the stubborn, clinging litter. It sucks up the color-dimming surface dirt. Only The Hoover does all of these essential things. And it is the largest selling electric cleaner in the world.

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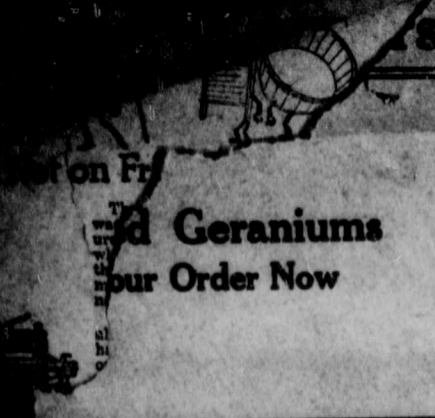
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A Difference.

Delia—"So you have broken your engagement! And, I suppose, of course, you returned that lovely ring?"

Cecilia—"Well, no; that wouldn't be reasonable. While I no longer like George, I admire that ring quite as much as ever, you see."



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Cottage on Dundas street, also a quantity of canned fruit and some chicken wire. C. H. Stock.

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1 Buggy and 1 Democrat in good condition. S. Weaver.

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About 60 bu. Field Peas. Suitable for seed. Geo. R. Webbe Box 2, Waterdown.

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1 Barrel Churn cheap. Also some Raspberry roots for the digging. Mrs. J. W. Young, corner Main and Union streets.

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1 Colt 2 yrs old. Apply to F. H. Morris, Seeley Farm, Lake Medad.

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2 Returned Soldiers will take any kind of jobbing by the hour. H. C. Clark and G. O. Edge. Phone 113-J Waterdown

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3 Burner Coal Oil Stove and oven McClary make, nearly new. H. W. Park.

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Representative for the Crown Life Insurance Co. in Waterdown and District. Apply to C. H. Newson, Clyde Block Hamilton.

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A number of young pigs 6 wks old. Geo. B. Stock, Waterdown

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A large lot to work on shares, apply evenings to Miss N. Carson

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Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hyslop celebrated the 24th by taking a fishing party down the canal to the Bay.

Mr. Tom Surerus spent the holiday at Aberfoyle.

The Tuxis boys were out camping over the week end and holiday.

Miss E. Gravelle has returned from a visit to Woodstock.

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18, 24, 36, 48 and 60 inches wide at right prices.

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All widths from 18 in. to 40 in.

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