

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 6.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1923

NO. 29.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star

and the

Waterdown Review

Both Papers One Year For

\$2.25



A Dr. Scholl Foot Expert COMING

Come
In and Let
Him Examine Your
Feet and Advise
You FREE

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He Will Be Here
November 30th

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There is a
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There is no need to suffer from any foot trouble, any more. Be it ever so simple or ever so serious this specialist, who is a member of the Staff of Dr. Wm. M. Scholl, the noted foot authority, can show you the way to immediate relief and to ultimate

Foot Comfort

if you'll step in and give him the chance. He can tell just what the cause of your trouble is, and he knows the remedy.

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No larger sized or oddly shaped shoes needed. Wear the kind you like in perfect comfort. The Dr. Scholl Appliances actually improve the grace and beauty of the feet.

EAGER'S

"Watch Your Feet"

Locals

Mrs. Donovan left last Tuesday for Toronto where she will make her home.

Mr. Ross, High School Principal has tendered his resignation to the Board.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Neff attended the anniversary services at Christie last Sunday.

Mrs. J. C. Medlar has returned home after spending the past month with relatives in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Griffin expect to leave in a couple of weeks for a three months visit in California.

Knox Sunday School children are busy practicing for their Christmas Tree entertainment, which is to be held on Christmas eve.

Mr. Harry Nicol and family have moved into Miss Nellie Carson's house on Reynolds street, recently occupied by W. G. Spencer.

Miss Nettie Buttrum, who lately graduated from the Royal Columbia Hospital, New Westminster, B. C., is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Griffin.

The Bachelor's Club of Waterdown will hold a dance in the Memorial Hall on Friday evening November 30th. Stewart's orchestra of Hamilton will provide the music. The proceeds will be used for an ice rink.

Mr. Jas. Rutledge, C. P. R. Section Foreman, Waterdown South, has been awarded the Superintendent's prize of \$25 for the best kept section for the year 1923 on all C. P. R. lines in Ontario west of Toronto. Last year Mr. Rutledge received the Roadmaster's prize of \$10.



It is just half-past eight

The dinner dishes are washed, the children are in bed, and Mrs. ——— has settled down to a night's darning.

A hundred miles away, in the Hotel, Jim ——— has finished dinner, written the day's report and looked over the local paper. Time hangs heavy till, happy thought, he remembers Long Distance.

"Hello Mary! How are the children? How are you?"

Just three minutes at home, and yet it makes all the difference. The hotel seems brighter. And Mary ——— well, the holes in the socks don't seem quite so large. Just the effect of a voice you love to hear.

Keep the home ties strong, the Long Distance way



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

Public School Board Entertain Staff

A most interesting and enjoyable evening was spent at the Public School on Wednesday, when the members of the Public School Board and their wives entertained the staff and a few others intimately connected with the educational affairs of our town. The idea is an innovation and was used by the Board to show their appreciation of teachers and to give expression to their confidence in them.

As usual at such gatherings the main item was the dinner, which was prepared at the personal expense of the Board. This proved to be a real treat. The viandas were prepared with a rare excellence and the service could not be improved.

Notwithstanding such an elaborate repast the musical numbers were enthusiastically received. Inspector J. B. Robinson was present and passed many flattering remarks upon the school and the progressive Board.

W. A. Bazaar

The Annual Bazaar of the Womens Auxiliary of Grace Church will be held in the Memorial Hall on Wednesday, December 5th. Home-made baking, candy, fancy work and other useful articles will be on sale in the afternoon. Afternoon tea will also be served. In the evening a concert will be given by the following: Mr. Norman Cherry, baritone, Hamilton; Miss Weldon, soprano, Hamilton; H. J. Reeves, tenor, Hamilton, also good local talent. A one act play entitled "Popping the Question" by John Baldwin Backstone will be given. Admission 35c and 25c.

Millgrove

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Begg of Hamilton, and Mrs. Gould of Grand Rapids, Mich., called on a number of friends here a few days ago.

Mr. Clark of Aldershot visited at the home of Mr. Robert Smith last Sunday.

Miss Weir of Strathroy visited at the home of Kenneth Cummins last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Markle of Hamilton, attended church here last Sunday evening.

Mr. J. F. Shuart of Hamilton visited with friends here a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Flatt of Hamilton paid a flying visit to friends in the village last Sunday.

The Women's Institute are holding a bazaar in the Town Hall on Tuesday, November 27th.

The Millgrove hunting Club have been very successful this season, 12 men bringing home 12 deer, one fox and one black bear.

Hydro Notice

Commencing with the November billing all Hydro bills for lighting and power for Waterdown and East Flamboro must be paid at the Royal Bank, either at Waterdown, Aldershot, Burlington or Market Street Branch, Hamilton.

Closing of Services

The special services conducted in the Methodist church for the past two weeks by the Rev. J. E. Brown of Brooklyn, N. Y., will close on Sunday evening. Each evening has brought a larger audience than the night before, and the services have been most interesting.

Mr. Brown has had a wonderful experience, and uses it to back home the truth of the gospel. Hear him on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. On Monday evening he will tell the story of his life. All are welcome at these services.

Carlisle

Rev. Henry Caldwell, of Georgetown, will have charge of the service in the Carlisle Methodist church next Sunday morning, it being Missionary Anniversary. Rev. Mr. Hendershot goes to Georgetown to take the missionary service there.

Mrs. Allen Eaton is suffering from an attack of quinsy, but is improving the past few days.

On Tuesday evening, November 28th, the Lowville League will visit the Carlisle League when a debate will be held. Mr. Roy McCartney and Miss Lena Tansley will represent Carlisle.

The Gleaner's Circle social which was to have been held on Friday the 16th was postponed to Friday 23rd.

The Centre Road is being repaired. The road is badly in need of repair as it was used as a detour for the Guelph Highway during the past summer.

The League meeting on Tuesday evening was especially interesting. Mr. McDermot gave an address on "Banking in Canada", and the girls of Mrs. Gaddy's class had charge of a contest and social time which was enjoyed by all.

The Sunday School Entertainment will be held on Thursday, December 20th. Let everybody keep the date free and be on hand. Plans are under way to make this a "giving" Christmas in a very real sense. The Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto will be remembered by every class and by every pupil in the school.

On Friday, November 30th the East and West Flamboro and Dundas Sunday School Association will hold their convention in the Carlisle church, afternoon and evening. A splendid array of speakers and an inspiring time is promised. Supper will be served in the basement of the church to the attending delegates.

Greenville

Mr. Frank Cocheneur has gone to Toronto to spend the winter.

Mrs. Stutt and Mrs. Florence Slater spent the week end visiting in Ancaster.

The Women's Institute met last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. J. Surerus. The programme was given by the grandmothers.

The hunters have returned very well satisfied with their trip and bringing home a good lot of deer.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor motor-ed to Toronto last Sunday.

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CANADIAN ABRASIVE MATERIALS

Mines Branch Will Investigate Their Occurrence and Uses

One of the principal functions of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines is to carry on field investigations of mineral resources to aid in the development of the mining industry. The public generally are ill-informed about the potentialities of Canada's mineral resources and realize neither their importance nor their relations to every day life and occupations. True, reports of mineral production are published annually, and the public has a limited knowledge of such relatively common metals as gold, silver, iron, or copper, or such non-metallic materials as coal or limestone, since these products play an important part in Canada's economic life. Many of the minerals that are essential to industry are almost totally unknown to any but specialists.

One group of these are the natural abrasives, such as tripoli, sandstone, garnet, or corundum, without which many of our manufacturing industries would be at a standstill. It is true excellent artificial abrasives are employed in many industries, but these are all made from natural mineral products. There are some operations for which natural abrasives are best suited. During the present summer one of the mining engineers of the Mines Branch staff, Mr. V. L. Eardley-Wilmot, is conducting an investigation into the location of deposits, possibilities, uses, and methods of development of the various natural abrasive materials which are found in Canada; he is also inquiring into the processes employed for preparing these materials for market and will study the requirements of the manufacturers using this class of materials.

Abrasive Materials Found in Canada.

The principal abrasive minerals known to occur in Canada are corundum, garnet, quartz, tripoli and infusorial earths, volcanic ashes, sandstones, and quartzites. Specimens of corundum in their purest form are the well known gemstones, ruby and sapphire, which differ slightly in chemical composition, but chiefly in color; the crudest varieties constitute emery. The variety found in Canada is neither so pure as to be called emery nor so pure as to be valuable as a gemstone. It is found in commercial quantities in an igneous rock in several places in Renfrew and Hastings Counties, Ontario. This mineral is comparatively brittle and is hard enough to scratch glass or a steel knife blade easily. The material used as an abrasive which is pure but opaque is crushed to sand and powder and is graded into sizes for marketing. The demand is limited, because certain artificial abrasives can be made more cheaply from imported natural emery, and the annual production is small.

Tripoli and infusorial earths are siliceous materials, consisting of accumulations of the discarded shells of minute unicellular plants known, on account of their minute size, as diatoms. These deposits are found in the bottoms of old lakes or swampy areas, and are frequently contaminated with clay, iron oxide, silt, or other materials. This product occurs exclusively in powdered form, and is slightly harsh to the feel. Where the deposits are dry the material may be caked, but it readily disintegrates. Tripoli has been found in several provinces, and has been produced commercially in Nova Scotia.

Grindstones for use in machine shops, pulpstones for use in paper mills producing mechanical wood pulp and burrstones for milling wheat and

oats are shaped from natural sandstones which occur in beds. The thickness of the bed of stone determines the width of the face of the stone. Most of the grindstones made in Canada are used in metal grinding; pulpstones and burrstones are nearly all imported, although experimental work instigated by the Mines Branch has shown that very good pulpstones could be produced in Canada. In addition to grindstones, whetstones and scythestones are made from natural sandstones. In 1921 there were 1,281 tons of abrasive stones, valued at \$64,607, produced and sold by quarrymen in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the same year grindstones and burrstones to the value of \$452,899 were imported chiefly by the paper mills and flour mills.

Garnet is a natural mineral, slightly softer than corundum, which is used for making polishing powders, wheels, stones, and polishing or smoothing cloths or papers. It has been produced commercially in small quantities from Haliburton County, Ontario, and large deposits, as yet undeveloped, occur in the Muskoka region.

Artificial Abrasives.

Two kinds of artificial abrasives are made in Canada in electric furnaces. One of these is made from coke, sand and hardwood sawdust; the other is sometimes made from imported emery, but more commonly from imported bauxite, an ore of aluminum. The first product is well known to many users under the trade name of carborundum. Other products which are essentially the same are sold under such names as carbolon, carbosolite, crystolon and electroton. The abrasive made from emery or bauxite is essentially artificial corundum. This product also is marketed under a variety of trade names, such as aloxite, alundum, coralex, exolon, artificial alumina, and others. There are two electro-chemical centres in Canada at which these products are made, one in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, Ontario, the other at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. Three firms are engaged in the production of carborundum at four plants, and five firms are manufacturing artificial aluminous abrasives in six plants.

Rouge and crocus powder are made by calcining ferrous sulphate in crucibles. Ferrous sulphate is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of tin plate, terné plate, and galvanized iron.

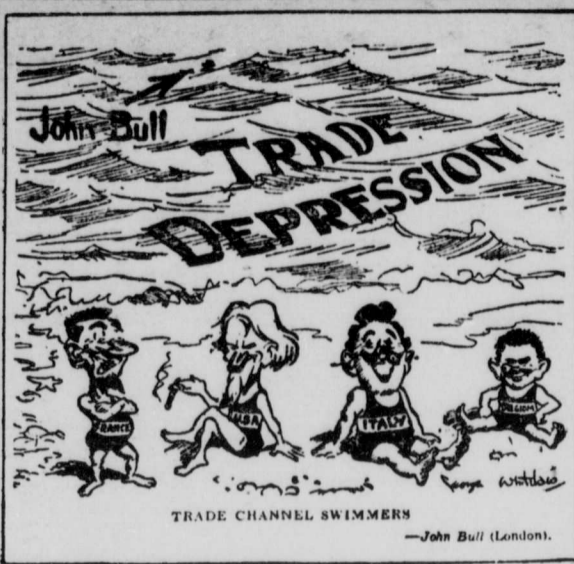
Uses of Abrasives.

Grindstones, scythestones, and whetstones are made directly from blocks of natural sandstone that are free from flaws. Artificial stones, emery wheels, and cutting wheels of many kinds are made from powdered abrasive materials, either natural or artificial, by the use of certain binders. The crushed abrasive materials are graded into definite sizes by screening. A suitable quantity of a selected size of grain is then mixed with a binding material and pressed into special moulds. The binders used differ according to the service to which the finished product is to be applied; clay, shellac, water glass and rubber are sometimes used for this purpose. The wheel or block is removed from the mould and is dried or cured, and is then baked in a special oven to harden the binder.

The finer grades of abrasives in powdered form are used for fine grinding and polishing. They are sometimes sold as dry powders, but more often they are made into pastes with grease, oil, petrolatum, or water and glycerine. These products are familiar as valve grinding pastes and metal polishing powders.

Intermediate grades of crushed garnet, crushed glass, sand, emery, carborundum, alundum, and other products are used for making abrasive cloths, such as emery cloth and abrasive papers, such as sand paper, garnet paper, and others.

The investigations undertaken by the Mines Branch will undoubtedly aid in broadening the market for native abrasive materials, and they will also make available to Canadian manufacturers and users of these products much information about these materials, their properties, and uses.



(Great Britain is the only country attempting to pay its debts and the only country struggling with trade depression).

Days.

Some days one touches lightly
As seagulls touch the foam,
Finding no joy, for dreaming
Of joy that is to come.

Or luring ghosts of laughter
Down dim forgotten ways
Where luring winds stir the ashes
Of buried yesterdays.

To-day I have lived deeply,
On currents strong and free
As those that sweep the ocean
This day has carried me.

Where Yesterday is only
A faint receding shore,
And somewhere lurks to-morrow
An island to explore.

But I am kin to neither;
For me does naught exist
Save wide gray seas of water
And freedom and a mist.

No day has been save this one,
No day shall ever be,
No day I will touch lightly
To keep this memory.
—Helen Frazee-Bower.

How Pearls are Strung.

One of the "closest" professions in Britain is that of pearl stringer. This craft is handed down from mother to daughter, and as the pearls being strung are often of untold value, there is not much of an "open door" for outsiders.

The work is not as easy as it sounds. Indeed, it takes over a year of incessant practice to master the knot that holds each gem in place. It is no ordinary knot, and the pearl stringer has to be able to place it accurately. If it is only one hair's-breadth out, it will spoil the hang of the necklace.

So the knack of this accurate placing has to be acquired before the worker is allowed to string a pearl. The needle used is very short and is made of wire as fine as a hair. The pearl stringer is taught to thread the pearls so that they merely touch each other lightly. If wrongly strung, there would either be a gap between the pearls or they would look crowded.

Germans Have Eclipse Data.

German astronomers who observed the recent eclipse of the sun from a point in Mexico feel sure their photographs are the best taken and are hastening to the observatory at Potsdam to develop the plates and work up the data. It will be remembered that several expeditions, notably those stationed at San Diego, Cal., were badly handicapped by clouds at the moment of total obscuration.

Prof. Hans Ludendorff, brother of the German General, was in charge of the German astronomers, and he will be assisted by Prof. Einstein, who has left Holland for Berlin, in determining just what the observations prove. It will take months, however, for the data to be worked up and full conclusions drawn. An American expedition and one from France also observed the eclipse under good conditions in the Mexican mountains, and the completion of the work really makes a three cornered scientific race.

Marvellous!

Visitor—"How old are you, Maggie?"
Maggie—"I'm five, and mother says if I'm good an' eat lots of oatmeal I'll be six next birthday."

"A mind content both crown and kingdom is."—Greene.

If you want a happy home, see to it that your wife's husband helps toward the happiness.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

A Fallen Planet?

Astronomers have long known that between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of tiny planetary bodies revolve round the sun. Some of these have a circumference of but a few miles.

In addition, there are countless billions of what might be called meteoric stones hurtling round the sun. These are constantly entering the earth's atmosphere and being burnt up by the friction much more completely than the moth that flies into the candle flame.

Has one of the small planets ever entered our atmosphere and landed on the earth without being entirely consumed? If it ever did, it was long ages before man appeared upon the earth, for the impact of such an outsider would cause an earthquake indeed.

However, in Arizona there is a curious eminence called Coon Butte which rises about 150ft. above the plain. At the top is a depression or crater 4,000 ft. wide and about 150 ft. deep. Scattered far and wide around this hill are fragments resembling meteoric iron which contain microscopic diamonds and many curiously-shaped boulders.

It is suggested that this hill was formed by the impact of a gigantic body from the outside, and mining operations are to be started with a view to discovering whether the theory has any foundation in fact.



Appreciated Attention.

Traffic Cop—"Didn't you see me wave to you? Why didn't you stop?"
Miss Passay (pleasently excited)—"I didn't see you at all, officer! Now what is it?"

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

Impossible.

The wife was greatly pleased with her success at the women's meeting. On her return home she said to her husband: "Yes, I was absolutely outspoken at the meeting this afternoon."
Her husband looked incredulous.
"I can hardly believe it, my dear," he said. "Who outspokened you?"

Even deep-seated rust on steel or iron can be removed by applying a coat of unsalted lard, then dusting over this very fine powdered lime and letting it remain until rust disappears.

Find what you like to work with, and stick to it. Success lies in the man and not in his materials.

ARMY GOODS SALE

We wish to announce that this store will be discontinued shortly.
Every article in this store must be sold. Prices have been cut down practically to cost. Write and convince yourself. Get our PRICE LIST. Mail orders promptly attended to.

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Allays thirst.
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THE PERFECT GUM LASTS
MINT LEAF FLAVOR
THE FLAVOR LASTS

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- How Should Canada Export Beef Cattle?
- Winter Egg Production.
- Wintering Bees in Canada.
- Crate Feeding.
- Dairying in New Zealand and Australia.
- Dressing and Cutting Lamb Carcasses.
- Finishing Lambs for the Block.
- Simple Methods for the Storage of Ice.
- Is Cow Testing Worth While?
- The Maple Sugar Industry.
- Interim Report of the Dominion Animal Husbandman.
- Report of the Dominion Field Husbandman.
- Cleaning Seed.
- Cream Cheese.
- The Feeding of Dairy Cattle.
- The All-Year Hog Cabin.
- The Self-Feeder for Hogs.
- Feed Racks and Troughs for Sheep.
- The Sheep Barn.
- The Economical Production of Pork.
- List of Publications.

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Canada's Topographical Surveys

The Part Played by Maps in the Development of the Dominion's Resources.

Inseparably linked up with the progress of any country is the necessity for suitable maps on which to work out lines of development. Canada, therefore, with her large extent of natural resources, has a vital need for maps. Such maps, to be of the fullest possible value, cannot be mere outlines of physical features. They must present information intimately connected with the resources in question, factors in favor of or against their economical development, and such other particulars as may be necessary. As a base for such specialized maps and as an adjunct by itself to most enterprises, it has been found that the true topographical map is of the utmost value.

Needed for Industrial Development.
Among the Canadian Government services that have carried on topographic surveying in the Dominion is the Topographical Survey of Canada. For some time the bulk of the surveying done by this branch of the service was carried on in the newer portions of Western Canada. The need for the laying out of homestead lands in advance of settlement was imperative and, consequently, these surveys were made as rapidly as was consistent with accuracy. When this side of the work was well advanced, however, the demand for maps that would show other features became pressing. In other words, the first survey was needed for agricultural settlement and the second for industrial development, and incidentally for tourist traffic now an important feature of the nation's business. As will be seen the use of this latter class of surveys is not confined to the West, but is Dominion wide. In 1919 therefore a topographic survey of the more settled districts of the West was begun and this year a similar survey was started in the Maritime Provinces.

In Other Countries.
In the majority of the more progressive countries of the world such surveys have been made. The British Isles have been entirely surveyed and the authorized normal programme of work of the Ordnance Survey of the

United Kingdom includes the revision of certain topographic maps at periods respectively of fifteen years, twenty years, and forty years. On the continent of Europe, France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland are particularly well surveyed. India also has carried on, for some years, an extensive surveying programme and has perfected methods now used in other parts of the world. In these countries regular programmes are followed out, various standard scales are used, and a partial return, in some cases almost the entire return, of the cost of the survey is obtained by the sale of the maps.

The uses which may be made of a topographic map, showing the shapes and elevations of land and picturing artificial features such as railroads, highways, and buildings, their relation to one another and to the land and water, are many and varied. The public utility value is evidenced in the saving of the money necessary for general surveys. The assistance of topographic maps is invaluable in the study of the general transportation needs of a district, in the development of water resources for electrical energy, the intelligent consideration of drainage and reclamation problems, and in the utilization of timber resources and all problems of forest conservation and reforestation.

The topographic map is valued in other spheres besides that of national material development. There are educational uses as in the study of physical geography in public schools and colleges and in the making of relief models. Popular use may be made of them by the motorist, the tourist, the camper, the hunter, and those who, in vacation time, seek the great outdoors. In the presentation of statistics they may be made the base for maps giving facts relating to population, industry, products, and other similar information. That they may be utilized for national defence is recognized by all countries, and there are municipal uses for taxation and other purposes.

Seeds of Great Inventions.

Every electric light in the world, from the small pocket torch to huge advertising signs, owes its existence to a little ring about six inches in diameter.

This ring, which is in the Royal Institution Museum in London, is that from which Faraday, the great inventor, obtained the first induction spark, thus making a discovery which is the basis of our modern electric lighting system.

In the same museum is another instrument from which great results sprang. This is Faraday's hand-pump used in his experiments in turning gas into liquid. To-day we accomplish the same feat with the aid of two large engines working compressors.

Equally interesting is the model from which Sir Humphry Davy constructed the famous lamp bearing his name. Everyone has heard of the Davy safety lamp, used in coal mines because it will not cause explosions of fire-damp, and so on.

This lamp was so important in the mining industry that colliery owners of Newcastle gave its inventor a silver dinner service as a recognition of his great work.

The Royal Institution was founded by Count Rumford, himself an inventor. A hundred and twenty years ago he made the first fire grate. This grate is in the museum, and it takes the attendants there a good two hours a day to keep the fire in it burning properly!

Queen Wilhelmina's Gift of Gloves.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, as is well known, enjoys great popularity among her subjects. The following incident, which happened recently, is a fresh proof of her good nature and simplicity of manners.

The Queen was out walking in the neighborhood of The Hague when she noticed a little girl belonging to a worker's family. She stopped and talked to the child for some time, and the latter, wanting to show her gratitude for the Queen's friendly action, soon after knitted a pair of gloves and took them to the royal palace. Touched by this attention, the Queen in her turn sent the child a pair of kid gloves, filling the right hand with caramels and the left with gold pieces. A letter accompanied the gift asking her "charming little friend" to tell her which glove she liked best.

The following answer came: "Dear Queen: Your present was beautiful, but I can't tell you which glove I prefer. You see, my father got hold of the left-hand one and my brother the right-hand one." The Queen laughed heartily on receiving the letter and renewed her present, making sure, however, that it would not fall into the hands of a covetous family.

Scottish Extraction.

"Yes, I'm a cosmopolitan. My father was English, my mother French, I was born in an American ship off Naples, and McPherson's my dentist."
"What's McPherson the dentist got to do with it?"
"Why, naturally that makes me of Scottish extraction!"



Yes, We Know

"So you found him quite sociable and lively, eh?"
"Yes; a regular hale-fellow-well-wet sort of chap, you know."

Extending Radio to North Country

Erection of Four Powerful Wireless Stations in North West Territories and Yukon Under Way.

The Dominion Government, ever alert to combine the greatest efficiency with economy in carrying on the different services of the country, has despatched a party to the Yukon to erect the first two of a series of four wireless stations, equipped with powerful receiving and broadcasting sets, which will eventually supplant the present telegraph lines. In this instance as in others the Government is taking advantage of one of the latest advances in science to effect a great saving in the annual cost of maintaining communication between far northern points and the outside world and at the same time provide a reliable and uninterrupted means of transmitting messages and news.

The Canadian Corps of Signals are to erect these wireless stations for the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior and a party is now in the Yukon territory engaged in installing the equipment at the Dawson and Mayo stations before the winter sets in. Early next spring another party will go to McMurray, northern Alberta and Simpson in the North West Territories and install radio apparatus there. Upon the completion of the stations competent operators will be placed in charge, and it is anticipated that this system will do much to assist in the development of these districts.

For many years the Yukon territory has had to depend on the telegraph line from Dawson to Hazelton, B.C., for communication with the outside world. This line was maintained at a cost of more than a quarter of a million dollars annually, and notwithstanding the undraining attention to duty of the patrols, especially in the great wilderness between Hazelton, B.C., and Whitehorse on the Yukon River, interruptions occurred in the service, resulting in losses to those engaged in development work in the territories. One of the heaviest snowfalls on the continent occurs on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in the district traversed by the telegraph line, so that in the past the line patrols

have had to contend with deep snows in winter and floods and forest fires in summer. Incidentally the new service will bring means of communication to the districts in which development has made rapid strides during recent years, namely, the oil and gas fields of northern Alberta and the Mackenzie district, and the gold and silver areas of the Yukon.

Will Replace Wire Lines.
When the proposed four wireless stations have been completed and are working direct service by wire between Dawson and Hazelton will be discontinued. However, for the use and benefit of transportation companies operating boats on the Yukon River and for the residents of Whitehorse in the Yukon and of Atlin, B.C., the service will be continued between Dawson and Atlin. All telegraphic communications between the Yukon and the outer world will then be transmitted by way of Mayo, Simpson and McMurray. At the last named point connection will be made with the Government telegraph wire line to Edmonton. The new system will have a daily capacity of 5,000 words, which, although considered greater than will be required for some time, provides for future expansion. A great saving in annual upkeep of the Yukon service will be effected by the radio service. The cost of installation is estimated not to exceed \$75,000, including construction of necessary buildings and cost of operation for one year. The cost of maintenance will be much below that for the telegraphic service.

The value of radio in the far north is rapidly being recognized. For a number of years officials of the Government and others have been carrying, as part of their equipment, receiving apparatus. To surveyors, receiving sets are absolutely essential in order to secure the time from the Observatory to determine longitude, while travellers to the north in general speak with appreciation of the part being played by the wireless in the development of this great Canadian hinterland.



Had a Falling Out

"The porch swing seems to be their favorite resort—wonder how they're progressing?"
"Don't you know? They've had a falling out."

Answered.

He was one of those fresh young fellows given to the use of slang. At the breakfast table, desiring the milk, he exclaimed: "Chase the cow this way, please."
"Here, Jane," said the landlady, "take the cow down into where the calf is bawling."

Summer is like a good cook; it doesn't stay long.

A Plain Talk.

If you can make the following promises to yourself and keep them, the world will be the better for your living in it:—

To make all your friends feel that there is something in them.

To look on the sunny side of everything and make your optimism come true.

To think only of the best, to work only for the best, and to expect only the best.

To be as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own.

To forget the mistakes of the past and press on to the achievements of the future.

To give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticize others.

To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.

To think well of yourself and to proclaim this fact to the world—not in words but in deeds.

To live in the faith that the world is on your side so long as you are true to the best that is in you.

Happy is the man who reverences all women because he first learned to worship his mother.—Richter.

Unexplainable Lure Led Shackleton to Arctic

It was in 1909 that Shackleton, after incredible sufferings, was compelled to turn back from his dash to the South Pole. But what mysterious urge was it that, in later years, drove him to taste again of those agonies of the Antarctic although the pole had been reached in the meantime by his rivals?

As one turns the pages of Dr. R. H. Mill's "The Life of Sir Ernest Shackleton," one finds oneself asking this question in bewilderment. It is an unanswerable question. The psychology of the born explorer is beyond the comprehension of the stay-at-home.

Shackleton might have remained at home in comfort after his trip with Scott in the Discovery. He took to journalism and became sub-editor of the Royal Magazine; then he obtained the secretaryship of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, and, having married, lived very happily at Edinburgh. He stood—unsuccessfully—for parliament. He dabbled in business enterprises. All manner of doors were opening to him. But that strange lure, the lure of the far south, impelled him to leave home, wife and children, and vanish once more into the wastes of snow and ice, to a realm with cold so extreme that the paraffin used for

heating the cooker was of the consistency of cream.

On the return journey, when the attempt to reach the pole had failed, an incident occurred which shows us how it was that Shackleton won the worship of all who worked for him:

"Wild, who had been the first to be stricken with dysentery, was unable to eat the horse-flesh, and suffered horribly from hunger. At breakfast-time a biscuit was served out to each, which could be eaten at the time or kept till later in the day. On 31st January Wild finished his at once, and as he was starting on the march he found Shackleton's hand slipping a biscuit into his pocket. "What's that, Boss?" he asked, and the answer was, "Your need is greater than mine." He resisted; but Shackleton was irresistible and fought in silence with his hunger, for he knew his friend was more hardy put to it than himself. The other two men never knew of the incident. No one could say that Shackleton was acting the part of Sir Philip Sidney for his own glory, for until now the facts were written only in Wild's private diary. There he says, "S, privately forced upon me his one breakfast biscuit and would have given me another to-night had I allowed him. I



Sir Ernest Shackleton

do not suppose that anyone else in the world can thoroughly realize how much generosity and sympathy was shown by this; I do, and by God I shall never forget it." He never did, as the record of their great friendship abundantly proves.

The wreck of the Endurance was the wreck of all Shackleton's dreams

of a second polar triumph," writes his biographer; but the end of the Endurance was only the beginning of one of the finest episodes in maritime history—the escape to Elephant Island and the voyage in the James Caird, a boat only twenty-two feet long, over 800 miles of tempestuous sea to South Georgia.

Life on the James Caird can hardly be described, and it cannot even be imagined by those who have seen the huge waves of the Southern Ocean only from the deck of a liner. Those on board the little craft were already exhausted with the dreadful year of winter they had come through, their clothes were torn and tattered, their skin flayed at every joint with the horrible sea-blisters which salt water, cold, and the friction of rough cloth produce.

They could not stand up, except for a moment or so, holding on to the mast or stays; they could not lie down except on the rough angles of the ballast and the cases under the dripping canvas "deck"; they could not even sit, except in the open well at the stern, where the steersman on his two-hours' turn at the helm was often so cramped that he could not unbend his

knees or lift his hands when relieved.

Down in the hollow of the waves the little boat would lie a while, shut into an illusive calm between two hills of water, from the summits of which the spume flew far overhead; a moment later she would rise on the crest and be flung forward by the shrieking wind in a smother of spray; rushing down into the next still hollow only to be hurled again into the tempest.

The conclusion of that epic story is known to all. But the mystery remains as to why Shackleton yet again went south. He was, as his first skipper said of him when, fresh from school, he went to sea as an apprentice, "the most pig-headed, obstinate boy I have ever come across;" and this obstinacy remained with him to the last and took him to a lonely grave on a barren island near the rim of the Antarctic Circle.

Lady Shackleton was right when she decided that her husband's burial should take place not in England, but under the shadow of those mountains in South Georgia, which he had been the first to cross in a march described as "a miracle of mountaineering without guides or maps or resting places."

Foretelling Weather Weeks Ahead.

Foretelling the weather for weeks ahead will soon be possible, according to Henry Helm Clayton, who has just written a comprehensive book, "World Weather." Dr. Clayton was for twenty years at the famous Blue Hill Observatory in the United States, and his book was written while he was chief of the forecast division of the Argentine Meteorological Office.

While covering many angles of weather forecasting, "World Weather" lays special stress on the relation between solar radiation and terrestrial conditions. Dr. Clayton tells how he has forecast weather a week ahead with success, and adds that soon experts will be able to anticipate "weather changes so far in advance as to save much of the loss and distress following in the wake of unexpected adverse conditions."

Coming from such an authority, long distance weather forecasts would appear to be in sight.

Tommy Knew.

Grandpa—"Good. And now, can you tell me what the Epistles are?"
Tommy—"They are the wives of the Apostles!"

What is literature to the author is usually litter to the housewife.



Utterly Ruined

"I—I'm sorry mister."
"You should be sorry, young man."
"But you'll hafta buy me another banana now."

Not Up on News.

A travelling man one night found himself obliged to remain in a small town on account of a washout on the railroad, caused by the heavy rain, which was still coming down in torrents. The travelling man turned to the waitress with: "This certainly looks like the flood."

"The what?"
The flood. You've read about the flood, and the ark landing on Mount Ararat, surely?"

"Say, mister," she returned, "I ain't seen a paper for three days!"

About the House

A VARIETY OF COOKIES.

Now that the task of fixing school lunches is in full swing, the children are insisting on home-made cookies. There are a hundred and one different varieties of cookies, crackers and wafers to be bought at the grocery stores these days, and at first thought it would seem foolish for the busy farm woman to use her precious time to make the crisp home-made dainties, but there is a difference in the taste, and in this difference lies the charm of the "cookies like Mother used to make." The school lunch seems incomplete without them, and nothing quite takes the place of them. They are easy to make and convenient to serve for light refreshments when the Women's Institute meets.

The modern cook should know that the cookies are much better if the dough is thoroughly chilled before using; this leaves the butter hard and so does not require so much flour. The less flour used, the better the cookies are. The oven must be watched carefully, especially for molasses cookies.

The following recipes are tried and true, easy to make, and not expensive.

Fruit cookies—Cream one cup of butter, add one and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup of milk, one egg, four level teaspoons of baking powder, a level teaspoon of grated nutmeg and one-third cup of raisins or currants chopped fine. Mix with flour to make a stiff dough, cut in rounds, wet the tops with milk and sprinkle with sugar. Bake quickly.

Plain cookies—Mix one-half cup of butter and one-half cup of lard with two cups of sugar, one cup of milk and two well-beaten eggs. Sift six level teaspoons of baking powder with four cups of flour, and use as much of the flour as is needed to make a dough that will roll out; of some kinds of flour, the whole four cups will be needed. After the cookies have been placed in the pan, press a raisin into the top of each.

Cocoa nut cookies—Beat one cup of sugar and one cup of thick sour cream together, add one beaten egg, one level teaspoon of soda and flour enough to mix as soft as possible, and roll out. Sprinkle the top of each cookie with shredded cocoanut and press lightly. Bake in quick oven. These cookies should be rolled about half an inch thick.

Sugar cookies—Cream two-thirds of a cup of butter, and one cup of sugar, and one-half cup of sour milk. Stir in one-half of a level teaspoon of soda, one egg, a little nutmeg and as little pastry flour as can be used and roll them out thin. Cut in shapes and bake in quick oven.

Molasses Cookies—Use one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup butter, one-half cup hot water in which one level teaspoon of soda has been dissolved. Mix with one rounding teaspoon of ginger and enough flour to make a dough that can be rolled out half an inch thick.

Grandma's ginger snaps—Mix thoroughly, one cup of molasses with two-thirds cup of lard, one egg, one cup of sugar, three level teaspoons of soda, three rounding teaspoons of ginger, one of cloves and one of cinnamon. Add flour enough to roll. Roll a piece as big as a marble till round; place in a pan two inches apart. Care must be taken not to get too much flour.

CHEERFUL OBEDIENCE.

"Dear me," sighed Mrs. Fayne, momentarily forgetting the truth concerning the ever-alert "ears of small children," "Aunt Jane certainly is the looziest person I ever knew. I do not enjoy a whole week of being constantly ordered about."

"Neither do I," agreed small Laura sympathetically. "I do not like having orders, one bit, and you order Joe and me lots and lots, mother. Truly you do!"

Well, well! Every mother knows how it feels to be brought up like this by the small son or daughter, and if we are wise we do not too soon forget. Truth to tell, there is no great gulf fixed between us and the children; they are men and women in very small editions, and what we enjoy or dislike is apt to affect the children in the same way. If we do not enjoy orders, we cannot reasonably expect the children to do so.

"Let's see if you can do this," holds a challenge and an opportunity to show off that is almost invariably accepted cheerfully by little folks. And whatever their motive, the children acquire a habit of cheerful obedience that is of great value.

"Help mother do this, will you, please?" has a note of companionship wholly lacking in an order to "come instantly and do this work." "If we are going to have time for a story we'll have to hustle and set this room in order," adds joy and anticipation to a task that is made hateful by a sharp "Put every one of those toys where they belong and be quick about it."

Quite naturally the children do not enjoy orders. It doesn't take much study to acquire the habit of putting our requests in a pleasant way and it means all the difference between cheerful and reluctant obedience.

WHY NOT A DUMB WAITER?

A labor-saving built-in fixture that should be found in many homes is the dumb-waiter. If the cellar is cool a dumb-waiter operating between the kitchen and cellar is not only a great step-saver, but to a certain extent it will take the place of an ice box.

Such a waiter can be put into a kitchen already built. Construct it in such a manner that when the waiter is lowered into the cellar the four corner posts, attached to the bottom of the dumb-waiter, will rest on the cellar floor. Thus the bottom of the dumb-waiter will be a few feet up from the cellar floor. The top of the waiter reaches the kitchen floor and should be finished the same as the kitchen floor. Thus when the waiter is in the cellar the top fills the kitchen floor opening.

Two sides of the waiter should be screened, so foods are protected from pests, and at the same time it provides good circulation.

If the cellar is not cool enough a pit may be dug four to six feet below cellar floor level and cemented on the bottom and sides.

With this device the housewife will be spared many trips up and down the cellar steps.

A POPULAR STYLE FOR THE "LITTLE MAN"



4506. One could have this in jersey weaves, in flannel or serge. It is also a good model for linen, seersucker and gingham.

The pattern is cut in 2 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps, by The Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.



Perfectly Natural.

She (quoting)—"Night has a thousand eyes—the day but one."

He—"What kind of neighbors have you around here?"

A Wonderful Invention.

A lady employed a very ignorant servant, who would not rise in the morning at a sufficiently early hour, so an alarm clock was bought and presented to the girl, with the words:

"You know, Mary, that I require the fire alight every morning by seven o'clock; but I cannot get you to do it, so I have bought you this alarm clock."

Mary examined it, and said: "Thank you, mum; it's very nice. But fancy a thing loike this bein' able to loight a fire; sure it's a wonderful invention, mum!"

At any rate the book agent selling an encyclopedia never claims to be a man of few words.

WORK-WORN WOMEN

Care of Home and Children Often Causes a Breakdown.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her. No wonder the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headaches, backaches and nervousness. Too many women accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and relief at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one way to get this good blood so necessary to health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These enrich the blood, and through their use many weak, ailing wives and mothers have been benefited. If you are ailing, easily tired or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

For the Canadian Mother.

It is a matter of interest to note the relative esteem in which Canadians hold increase of Canadian population by immigration and increase by natural processes. Although everywhere lip service is given to the principle of healthy increase of Canadian population by natural processes we find, if we consider our position frankly and from a detached viewpoint, that we are actually bending more effort to attract outsiders to our country than to the more important duty of making it possible for our own Canadian families to increase in healthy normality. Federal appropriations for the promotion of immigration projects are a great deal larger than the combined provincial appropriations for the conservation of health—a fact, for which no one but the people of Canada themselves are to blame.

Important as our immigration problems are, it is undoubtedly more important that our problems of maternal and infant welfare be given full, immediate, and continuous attention. In the first place, we find that our maternal death rate, although lower than that of the United States, is higher than that of England and Wales, higher than that of Norway, higher than that of a good number of countries which have given serious thought to the welfare of their citizen mothers. Our Canadian maternal deaths for 1922 were more in number than similar deaths for 1921. And the tragic, yet hopeful, feature of the situation is that a large percentage of these deaths—a great deal more than half of them—were preventable. Scientific knowledge has progressed to an advanced point, so that it is now possible to say, "If men and women are given the information easily available, and if there is careful supervision during pregnancy, and proper attention during and after delivery, the maternal death rate of any country will diminish almost to the vanishing point."

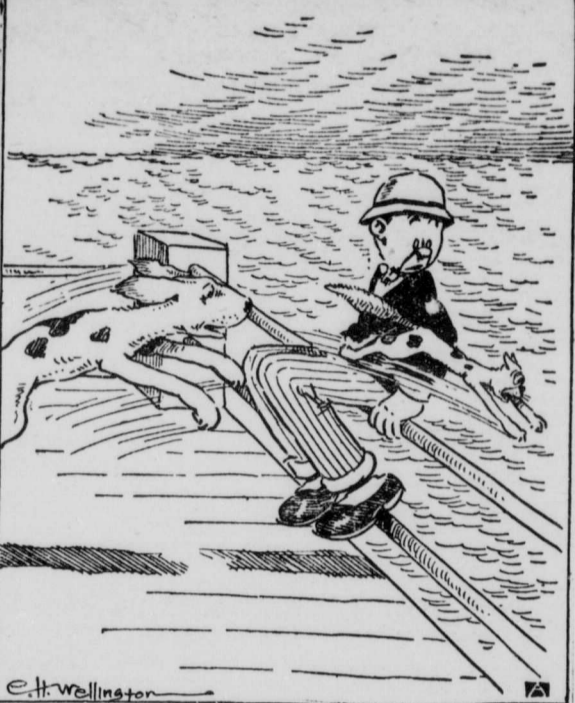
Our problem in this generation, then, has become one of disseminating knowledge, of insisting on the observance of the simple yet vital rules of hygiene, and of providing adequate care of the expectant mother and of the mother who has already given birth to a child. If there were to develop a strong popular demand that these necessary conditions be met, we should soon discover that our Provincial Departments of Health could extend their activities so as to reach each most ignorant and helpless parent in our crowded cities, and each most remote and fearful mother in isolated rural districts.

What has been done already? The Federal Department of Health at Ottawa has prepared a booklet for mothers, available to any parent who wishes information. It describes simply and briefly the important things which every expectant mother should do. It tells also how to care for a very young infant. A whole series of booklets for mothers and fathers is prepared for distribution in this department, and these publications have been sent to thousands of homes.

But the provinces have a heavier responsibility in the matter of health. What are some of the plans they are following for the reduction of maternal deaths?

Some are increasing the numbers of their public health nurses. Others are establishing small hospitals in various localities where mothers may receive adequate care; Saskatchewan

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



FISHERY PATROLS BY SEAPLANE

Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries Utilizes Aircraft in New Sphere.

People have grown accustomed to hearing of the use of aeroplanes in survey work, forest protection, and other land work but the successful carrying out of air patrols of the fishing areas of northern British Columbia by the Royal Canadian Air Force during the past season has opened up a new field for aircraft with many unique features. So successful were the experimental patrols instituted in July by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in British Columbia that it was decided to continue the patrol until the end of September. The introduction of the seaplane patrol resulted in greatly increased efficiency in the work of detecting breaches of the fisheries regulations and much better observance of the laws.

The seaplane and its crew engaged in the work were stationed at Prince Rupert and trips were made north, south, and inland of that point. The work of the patrol in the detection of irregularities in the use of gill-nets; a sharp lookout during the closed period between 6 p.m. Friday and 6 p.m. Sunday; a constant watch to see that fishermen keep outside the boundaries of the mouths of rivers, and inspection of the exposed parts of the coast which are inaccessible to the patrol boats.

Eagle Eye of the Patrol.

As a result of information supplied by the patrol several fishermen were prosecuted for adding what is known as "handy billies" to their gill-nets. The regulations allow the use of gill-nets 200 fathoms long. However certain fishermen added small nets or "handy billies" 50 to 75 fathoms long, with little fear of detection owing to the inability of the patrol boats to keep close watch on all the nets. From a height of 3,000 to 4,000 feet in the air, the seaplane observer can count the corals, set three feet apart, and note any excessive length. During the closed periods from Friday to Sunday, the seaplane can do the work of twenty patrol boats it is estimated, while in checking up delin-

quent fishermen who fish within 400 yards of the mouths of streams and rivers, the speed with which the seaplane arrives on the scene after it comes in sight prevents the offender from raising his nets and concealing what he has been doing.

Advantages of Seaplane.

Exposed portions of the British Columbia coast which cannot be inspected by the patrol boats owing to the waters being uncharted were visited by the seaplane. The area covered by the patrol extended from Cape Caution, on the north end of Vancouver Island, to the Alaskan boundary, while periodical visits were made to operations on the Naas and Skeena Rivers, Douglas Channel, Gardner Canal, Dean and Burke Channels, and the Oland Canal. Distances were covered in a few hours by the seaplane that would have taken a number of patrol boats days to accomplish, and as a result of the great expanse patrolled it was found possible to reduce the number of boats by four.

The only handicaps encountered in the use of the seaplane were its inability to tow recalcitrant fishing boats back to port and to operate in fog, rain, and darkness. However the former difficulty was overcome by dropping one of the seaplane's crew on board the offender while the pilot flew to the nearest patrol boat for assistance.

In view of the success of this experiment this year it is likely that more extensive plans for the use of seaplanes will be made for next season by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The carrying of fisheries inspectors to the spawning grounds, the photographing of chains of lakes, river obstructions, and sealing and spawning areas will be included in the programme for 1924, and it is expected that time and money will be saved and greater efficiency secured by the wider use of aircraft in the work of the department.

Plant That Maddens.

Among the curious plants of Queensland is the "stinging tree," a luxurious shrub, pleasing to the eye, but dangerous to the touch. It grows from two to three inches to ten or fifteen feet in height, and emits a disagreeable odor.

Speaking of its effects, a naturalist says: "One often forgets the danger of the tree until warned by its smell. Its effects are curious. It leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening, and for months afterwards the affected part is tender when touched in rainy weather or when it gets wet in washing."

"I have seen men who treated ordinary pain lightly roll on the ground in agony after being stung, and I have known a horse so completely mad after getting into a grove of the trees that he rushed open-mouthed at everyone who approached him, and had to be shot."

The human lungs contain 175 million cells.

Birds of remote regions, tropic and arctic, accommodatingly come to our doors every spring and autumn.

is training nursing housekeepers who will enter rural homes and take efficient charge of the whole family while the mother regains her strength. The Red Cross and the Victorian Order of Nurses are saving the life and health of many mothers annually. These are good beginnings.

But yet we are losing about five mothers out of every thousand who give birth to a child, and for no reason at all except that our mothers have not been taught to observe simple health rules, or they have not received proper care before, during and after delivery. The remedy lies in our own hands. It is to be found in a demand for increased appropriations for health work by provincial governments and a determination to keep on extending government and voluntary maternity welfare schemes until every family in Canada is within reach of proper help.

Norway has reduced her maternal mortality from 8 per 1,000 to 2.3 per 1,000. Canada can reduce her maternal mortality from 5 per 1,000 to 2 per 1,000 if Canadians insist on it.

A fat person's bitterest foe is a sweet tooth.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN OFFICERS

ARRESTED BY THE REICHSWEHR

Members of Interallied Military Control Commission Are Taken in Charge by German Troops and Lodged in Leipzig Guardroom.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—An incident which is likely to entail grave consequences is reported from French sources at Leipzig.

The Reichswehr arrested two French and Belgian officers of the Interallied Control Commission who were motoring from Dresden to Leipzig, and held them for several hours until orders had been received from their superior officers to release them.

The liberated officers then went to a hotel in Leipzig, where at 2 o'clock this morning four members of the Reichswehr invaded their bedroom and declared they again were under arrest. The Reichswehr took the officers to the guardroom, where they were detained until 9 o'clock this morning. It is alleged that the officers were molested and insulted before orders were received from Dresden that they be set free.

General Mollett, head of the French

Military Mission, has left Berlin for Paris to bring the matter to the attention of his Government.

Neuilly, France, Nov. 18.—Raymond Poincaré, Premier of France, to-day served notice on the world that France is determined to remain in the Ruhr and the Rhineland until all clauses of the Versailles Treaty are completely executed and the security of France is guaranteed.

The Premier, who apparently was in a combative mood, added that new penalties against Germany would be imposed unless full satisfaction from Germany was obtained.

M. Poincaré expressed no disappointment over the failure in the negotiations for the creation of a commission of experts to determine Germany's capacity to pay. He said France was firmly satisfied that she was quite capable of bringing Germany to terms.

CANADIANS ENTER POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Several Are Standing for Parliament in the December Elections.

London, Nov. 18.—The publication of the first lists of candidates for the general election indicates a number of Canadians are trying their political fortunes under one banner or another. New figures are Col. Hamilton Gault, formerly of Montreal, who, as a Unionist, is opposing the Liberal member in Taunton, and Captain Peter Macdonald, a descendant of Sir John Macdonald, who, as a Unionist, is fighting General Seely in the Isle of Wight. Sir Hamar Greenwood is once more joining his old love in Sunderland. Col. Maurice Alexander is seeking re-election as a Liberal in Southwark. Major J. E. Molson is a Unionist candidate in Gainsborough and Col. Grant Morden is running as a Unionist in Brentford and Chiswick.

The campaign over protection began throughout the country yesterday. The Labor party was first in the field with its manifesto, which promised numerous constructive works, if the party was given power, and declared clearly for a capital levy on all estates over £5,000, which it calls "a war debt redemption levy," all the proceeds to be devoted to the redemption of the war debt.

Premier Baldwin issued the customary candidate's election address to his constituents last night. This document adds little information to his recent speeches, but makes it plain that he does not propose to tax raw materials, and gives seventeen as the number of light cruisers to be laid down for relieving unemployment in the shipbuilding industry.

Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith, Winston Churchill and Sir John Simon were among the speakers in the country. As always, Mr. Lloyd George's appearance commanded the most enthusiasm.

The Unionists of Kinross and West Perthshire to-day decided to nominate the Duchess of Atholl. Mrs. Oliver Strachey was selected by the Independents of Brentford and the Chiswick division of Middlesex to oppose the Canadian Unionist, Lieut.-Col. Grant Morden, who will be put forward again by the Unionists.

Mrs. Hilton Phillipson has decided to stand for re-election. For a time it was doubtful whether her husband, whom she succeeded in Parliament, might not make a fight for his old seat, but a family council decided for the wife.

Winston Spencer Churchill has consented to stand for West Leicester, where in the last parliamentary election a Laborite ousted the Lloyd Georgian Liberal candidate. While there is still no definite arrangement between the Liberal and Labor parties for allocating seats, it is extremely likely that Labor will put up a candidate to oppose Mr. Churchill. In this case an exciting contest may be expected, as Mr. Churchill has always stoutly denounced what he describes as the Bolshevik tendencies of the Labor party, and has strongly opposed a capital levy.

Kills Deer Dazzled by Automobile Headlights

A despatch from Brockville, Ont., says:—Dazzled by the headlights of their motor car, a buck weighing 185 pounds dressed, was stunned by a stone hurled at its head by Simon Richards, Carleton Place, on the road between Fergus Falls and Lanark, and finally despatched by him and his companion, Vincent Stafford, with a jack-knife. Richards intended starting upon a hunting trip the following day, but abandoned it.



GIRLS ARE CHAMPION RIFLE SHOTS

Two young Stratford girls, Miss Helen Mayberry, left, and Miss Lelliah Halst, right, who were tied in the recent Dominion-wide rifle contest for marksmanship. They each scored 378 out of a possible 400. They are members of the Collegiate Institute rifle team. The team won second place in the Dominion contest.

Dominion Has Unprecedented Wheat Crop This Season

A despatch from Ottawa says:—There seems little doubt now that the crop of 1923 will run close to 500,000,000 bushels," said Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in commenting at length upon a trip of inspection through the Western provinces and as far as the Pacific coast from which he has just returned to Ottawa. Mr. Low spoke of a general spirit of optimism which he noticed in Western cities. He said that it was felt that the turning had now been made towards pre-war prosperity, and good harvests for another couple of years was all that was needed to completely put Western Canada back upon its feet.

The increased use of the Vancouver-Panama Canal route for shipping Western wheat was one of the most significant things he noticed on his trip, said the Minister.

Claims New Remedy for Hardening of Arteries

London, Nov. 18.—Great interest has been aroused in medical circles here by a despatch from Prague to the effect that Prof. M. Ladejewsky of Charles University, Prague, is believed to have discovered an effective serum for arterio-sclerosis. A patient treated with the serum is declared to have recovered within a short time. Medical men to whom the statement was submitted agreed that, if such a serum has been discovered it would go a long way toward lengthening the span of human life. A previously claimed remedy for the disease was the sour milk treatment advanced by Dr. Metchnikoff.

Grain Carried Direct From Great Lakes to Britain

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The steamships Lisken and Vesla, which sailed from Fort William to Queenstown this week, carried the first cargoes of wheat to be shipped from the Canadian head of the lakes to Europe, it is stated in grain circles here. The bills of lading made out to cover the shipment were identical with those issued at seaboard ports.

Ready-built bungalows are included in the British Columbia exhibit which was shipped to the British Empire Exhibition recently.

U.S. BUYS MORE CANADIAN WHEAT

Exports of Flour Increasing Though Britain and U.S. Buy Less.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Exports of wheat from Canada to the United States showed a big increase in October over those of October a year ago, whereas exports of wheat to Great Britain showed a marked falling off. For the two months ended October—that is to say, for the first two months of the present grain season, total exports of Canadian wheat were considerably less than during the same period last year, while exports of flour showed a slight increase.

Wheat exported in October amounted to 29,070,547 bushels, value \$29,523,796, as compared with 37,593,074 bushels, value \$40,017,249, in October, 1922, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The United States purchased 3,119,952 bushels of Canadian wheat last month as compared with 1,716,020 bushels in October of last year.

Exports of wheat to the United Kingdom last month were 20,582,253 bushels, compared with 30,769,133 bushels in October, 1922. Of last month's exports, over 15,000,000 bushels went via United States ports, while five million bushels odd went via Canadian sea ports.

Total wheat exports for September and October were 34,370,074 bushels as against 46,826,554 bushels during the similar two months in 1922. Exports to the United States, however, increased from 2,531,053 bushels to 3,594,437 bushels. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 37,599,139 bushels to 24,413,433 bushels.

From the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, it is possible to see a distance of thirty miles in every direction on a clear day. This includes portions of seven counties.

It has been practically decided to double the capacity of the plant of the Fort William Paper Co. The present capacity of the plant is 120 tons of groundwood pulp and 160 tons of newsprint daily. The enlargement contemplated will involve an expenditure of between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000 and will increase production to about 400 tons of newsprint daily. The plant, as it stands, represents an investment of about \$4,000,000 and directly and indirectly gives employment to about 1,000 men.



Breaks His Silence.

Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, who has broken the long silence maintained since his retirement from the White House, and who denounces what he terms the selfishness of his country in refusing to support the League of Nations.

New Zealand Displaces Canada as Dairy Exporter

A despatch from London says:—New Zealand has displaced Canada as an exporter of dairy produce. In a speech at a meeting of Dalgety and Co., Hon. Edmund Parker said that New Zealand had now become the greatest dairy produce exporting country in the world. While in Australia the dry season had checked the production of dairy produce there was a substantial increase in New Zealand's output and her exports of butter and cheese reached a value of \$18,000,000.

Exports of Canadian wheat flour last month were 1,155,274 barrels, compared with 855,232 barrels in October, 1922. The United States took 25,260 barrels, as against 39,842 barrels in October a year ago. The United Kingdom took 393,946 barrels, as compared with 424,304 barrels in October a year ago. Exports to other countries, however, increased from 391,086 to 736,069 barrels.



The growing power of France is indicated by the black areas on the map above. She has made allies of Czechoslovakia and Poland and provided them with the means of maintaining huge armies which can be virtually commanded from Paris. The map also shows the monarchist state of Bavaria and the communist states of Thuringian and Saxony, and the Rhineland which is seeking to disassociate itself from Germany.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.04 1/4.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 42¢; No. 1 extra feed, 42 1/4¢.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, bay ports.
American corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, \$1.17.
Ontario barley—58 to 60¢.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 72 to 75¢.
Ontario rye—No. 2, 73 to 75¢.
Peas—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$29; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$1.25.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 94 to 96¢, outside.
Ont. No. 2 white oats—40 to 42¢.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.75; Toronto basis, \$4.76; bulk, seaboard, \$4.25.
Manitoba flour—1st pats, in jute sacks, \$6.30 per bbl.; 1st pats, \$5.80.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, 89¢.
Cheese—New, large, 23 to 24¢; twins, 24 to 25¢; triplets, 25 to 26¢; Stiltons, 25 to 26¢. Old, large, 30 to 31¢; twins, 31 to 32¢.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 41 to 43¢; No. 1 creamery, 38 to 40¢; No. 2, 36 to 38¢.
Eggs—Specials, 60¢; extras in cartons, 46 to 48¢; extras, 42 to 43¢; 1sts, 33 to 39¢; 2nds, 30 to 32¢.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 22¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 33¢.
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, lb., 7¢; primes, 6 1/2¢.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25¢.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 13¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12 to 13¢; 5-lb. tins, 7 to 14¢; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 to 15¢; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 28¢; cooked hams, 39 to 41¢; smoked rolls, 21 to 23¢; cottage rolls, 22 to 24¢; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38¢; backs, boneless, 30 to 35¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.
Lard, pure tierces, 18 to 18 1/2¢; tubs, 18 1/2 to 19¢; pails, 19 to 19 1/2¢; prints, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2¢; shortening tierces, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4¢; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16¢; pails, 16 to 16 1/2¢; prints, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4¢.
Heavy steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; butcher steers, choice, \$4 to \$6.25; do, gd., \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$4 to \$5; com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$3.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$80 to \$110; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$4 to \$5; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, bucks, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do, com., \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, light ewes, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, thick, smooth, F.W., \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, f.o.b., \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, country points, \$7 to \$7.50; do, selects, \$8.50 to \$9.

MONTREAL.
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 55 to 55 1/2¢; do, No. 3, 54 to 54 1/2¢; extra No. 1 feed, 52 1/2 to 53¢; No. 2 local white, 51 1/2 to 52¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1st, \$6.30; 2nds, \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.60; winter pats., choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85; rolled oats, bag 90lbs., \$3.05. Bran, \$37.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.
Cheese, finest westerns, 17 1/2 to 18 1/4¢; finest easterns, 17 1/4 to 17 1/2¢. Butter, No. 1 creamery, 37 1/4 to 37 1/2¢. Eggs, extras, 42¢; No. 1 stock, 37¢; No. 2 stock, 30 to 32¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 9¢ to \$1.
Common dairy type cows and heifers of canner and cutter quality, \$1.50 to \$3; com. bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.75; fairly good veal calves, \$10; grassers, \$2.50 to \$3; lambs, \$10; hogs, thick smooth and butcher types, \$8.25 to \$8.50; lights, \$8 to \$8.25.

Motor Safety Device.
Broken front axles on automobiles have caused many a serious accident, often with loss of life. To avoid such disasters a Danish automobile maker has invented and tried satisfactorily a device to keep the car upright in case a wheel comes off or if the front axle breaks. It consists of a pair of trailing shoes made of spring steel of varying widths for different sizes of cars.

When the accident happens the car rests on this shoe, and in one of the tests it was found that the machine could even be steered fairly well. The cost of the device ranges from \$9 to \$18 and it can be applied in a few moments.

EFFICIENT FARMING

FARM DAIRY CHEESE.

For every 9 or 10 pounds of cheese required, use 100 pounds of milk (10 gallons).

Take the fresh morning's milk and mix it with the night's milk in a vat, or some vessel suitable for holding milk; a clean wash boiler will answer the purpose. Heat the milk to 86 deg. F. by placing a clean can of hot water in it, or by setting the vessel containing the milk on the stove and stirring until the desired temperature is reached.

If colored cheese is wanted, use one teaspoonful of cheese coloring for each 100 pounds of milk. Add the coloring to a dipperful of milk and mix it thoroughly with the milk in the vat before adding the rennet.

Use one teaspoonful of rennet for every 25 pounds of milk. Dilute the rennet with a pint of cold water and mix it thoroughly through the milk by stirring with a dipper for about three minutes.

Cover the vat until coagulation takes place, which will be in about twenty minutes, depending on the ripeness of the milk; the sweeter the milk, the longer the time required.

To ascertain when the curd is sufficiently coagulated for cutting, push the forefinger into the curd at an angle of 45 deg. until the thumb touches it, make a slight break in the curd with the thumb, then gently move the finger forward. If the curd breaks clean across the finger without any flakes remaining on it, it is ready to be cut.

For cutting, regular curd knives are best. Use the horizontal knife first, cutting lengthwise of the vat, then cut both lengthwise and crosswise with the perpendicular knife. This gives small cubes or even size.

When curd knives are not available, a long-bladed knife may be used, cutting the curd lengthwise and crosswise of the vat in strips about one-third of an inch wide, then cut horizontally. By this method it is difficult to cut the curd evenly.

After the curd has been cut, it should be gently stirred with the hand, or with a small wooden rake for ten minutes before applying heat.

Heat the curd to 98 deg. F., taking about thirty minutes to do so. Continue stirring until the curd is ready for dipping; this is usually about two and one-half to three hours from the time the vat was set.

When the curd becomes firm and springy and falls apart when a handful is pressed together, it is ready to have the whey removed.

After drawing off the whey stir the curd over once, then pile it evenly at one end of the vat and cover it with a heavy cotton cover.

In about twenty minutes the curd will be well matted when it should be cut into blocks about four inches square.

Turn the blocks about every twenty minutes until the curd becomes flaky. This is usually about one and a half hours after dipping.

The next process is minding the curd and a knife can be used in place of a curd mill. Cut the curd into strips about the thickness of your finger, stir well, then apply the salt at the rate of one ounce of salt for every twenty-five pounds of milk.

Sprinkle the salt over the curd, mix it thoroughly and when the salt is dissolved the curd will be ready to put to press. Between 80 deg. and 84 deg. will be a suitable temperature to have the curd at this stage.

The cheese hoop, or hoops, should be made of heavy tin with two handles on the outside. A suitable size for home use would be 7 or 8 inches in diameter and 12 or 14 inches high. It is also necessary to have a wooden follower, which will fit nicely on the inside of the hoop.

Place a piece of cotton at the bottom of the hoop, as a temporary cap, then put the cheesecloth bandage inside the hoop. Carefully pack in the curd, fold over the end of the bandage, place on top a piece of cotton similar to the one at the bottom, then put on the wooden follower and put to press.

If a press with a screw is not available, use a lever press. Take a piece of scantling 10 or 12 feet long for a lever. Place the cheese hoop on a strong box about three feet from the wall. Nail to the wall a piece of scantling and under it put one end of the lever. Put a block of wood on top of the followed for the lever to rest on. A pail containing stones or iron may be used for the weight. Do not apply full pressure at first.

In three-quarters of an hour the cheese may be taken from the press, the bandages wet with hot water, pulled up smoothly and trimmed neatly, allowing one-half an inch to lap at

the ends. Cover the ends with circles of stiffened cheesecloth, over that place a piece of cotton dipped in hot water. Return the cheese to the press until the following morning, when they should be turned in the hoops and pressure continued a few hours longer.

After removing the cheese from the press, place them in a cool, dry cellar to ripen.

Turn the cheese end for end on the shelf every day for a month and afterwards occasionally. These cheese will be ready for use in about 6 or 8 weeks.

To prevent the cheese moulding and to keep them from drying too much, they may be dipped in hot paraffine wax. Another method to prevent mould is to put a double cloth on the cheese until ready for use. The mould will be on the extra cloth, leaving the cheese clean when removed.

Packing Butter on the Farm for Home Use.

We have all heard the expression "The best is none too good." This applies especially to butter for storing, so says Miss Belle Millar of the Ontario Agricultural College. It is necessary to put away the very best if we want to have something good for using later on, as no butter improves in storage.

The can in which the cream is collected should be clean and free from rust. The cream should be good flavored and should be churned sweet, or with very little soufing.

A cream with high acidity will not make a long-keeping butter.

As pasteurized cream butter will keep very much better than raw cream butter it would pay to go to the extra trouble of pasteurizing the cream when the butter is going to be held for some time.

To pasteurize, place the can of cream in a larger vessel containing hot water. Stir the cream gently until the temperature comes up to 170 deg. F. Hold it at that temperature for at least ten minutes, then cool it quickly to a low temperature. Hold it cold for a few hours before churning it.

Churn at a temperature low enough to bring the butter in nice firm granules. Avoid overchurning. Wash the butter twice and salt in the usual way. Work the butter a little to mix in the salt, then let it stand in a suitable place for a few hours before finishing the working.

Have the butter of such firmness that it will stand sufficient working so that the salt will be evenly distributed and that it will be close in body and not show water pockets.

As butter keeps best in large packages, crocks, tubs and boxes are used. The crocks should be in good condition, free from breaks in the glazing, and should be well scalded before using. Tubs and boxes should be coated with paraffine wax and lined with heavy parchment paper.

Put the butter in in small pieces, pack solidly, using a butter packer or a wooden potato masher. Pack each piece by working from the centre outward. Pound well around the edges and in the corners so as to avoid having holes.

When the box is filled, level off the top and fold the ends of the paper over. If a tub or crock is used place a circle of parchment paper on top.

Make a paste by moistening some salt with a little cold water and spread an even layer over the top of the package, then fasten down the lid. If using crocks it will be necessary to cover the lid with two or three ply of clean wrapping paper and tie it securely.

Butter to keep must be protected from air, light and heat, so after the packages have been made secure they must be placed in a clean, cool, dark place. The temperature should be low and even. Butter made in September is not subjected to heat like the June butter. Those who make butter in June for holding and have not a good place for keeping it would find it to their advantage to place it in a cold storage if there is one in the vicinity. The saving in quality would more than pay the storage fees.

You start drawing on your capital when you stop fertilizing.

Somebody has said, "Happy is the man whose pocket is empty enough that he may put his pride in it if necessary." This leads us to conclude that the farmer must be happy, as he has plenty of room in his pocket for his pride.

Horse Sense

The term Heaves, or Broken Wind, is applied to a condition affecting horses which is manifested by shortness of breath due to the air cells of the lungs becoming over-distended. It is caused in many cases by feeding horses dusty hay, particularly timothy and clover hay. Allowing horses to drink an excessive amount of water after feeding and just before going to work, and also overloading the stomach with bulky food always predisposes to the development of heaves, hence the condition is met with most frequently in horses which are greedy feeders. Over exertion when the stomach is full is always liable to produce heaves.

Symptoms of Heaves—Horses which are affected with heaves usually keep the nostrils dilated or wide open and have a hurried, wheezing breathing accompanied by a double lifting or pumping of the flanks which becomes intensified and more noticeable by exertion. The peculiar heaving of the flanks causes a ridge to appear along the lower end of the ribs, which is known as the "heave" line. Another symptom is the presence of a chronic cough which is more pronounced after feeding or drinking. Broken-winded horses keep the anus relaxed and pass much flatus, or wind, at times.

Treatment of Heaves—The essential feature in the treatment of heaves is to alleviate the condition by careful dieting. By reducing the amount of hay or roughage and feeding chiefly on grain and mashes and regulating the supply of water to the minimum, many badly broken-winded horses may be enabled to do ordinary work. Dusty hay of any kind should not be fed to broken-winded horses, as it will aggravate the symptoms, and to obviate such tendencies the hay should be dampened. The bowels should be kept regulated by feeding bran mashes, to which may be added a handful of Glauber salts, or flax seed meal. Heaves is usually benefited also by giving them from one to two tablespoons of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic in the food or drinking water each morning and evening for a period of two weeks from time to time. In many cases broken-winded horses become more serviceable when moved from a damp, muggy climate to a dry climate.

Poultry

High fertility and stronger chicks will result if the breeders are not forced during the winter. It is best to keep them below 50 per cent. production. Twelve per cent. animal protein in the mash is sufficient.

The cheapest male is the one with a pedigree record, stamina and body conformation; the most expensive one is the scrub which one usually gets when exchanging with a neighbor. Remember that egg production must be bred in, in order to be fed out. "Shooing" hens is a bad practice. All movements should be quiet. Sudden fright affects the egg crop. If humane considerations do not influence the poultryman, that of financial gain should.

Dirty eggs should be cleaned by taking a greasy cloth, one greased with lard or butter, and wiping them. This will remove the dirt and at the same time close the pores in the shell and keep it air-tight.

To remove the pin-feathers from ducks, coat the ducks completely with paraffin, then start to remove the paraffin right down the middle of the breast and the coating will come off with the pin-feathers embedded in the paraffin.

The Dairy

Ordinarily my steers will bolt a good percentage of grain when fed shelled corn. This means I must have hogs behind them to save a part of this waste. It is sometimes hard to get enough hogs. I have lessened this waste to some extent by mixing a little oats and oil meal in with the grain. I find this combination causes the steers to relish the grain more, and they eat it more slowly.

This idea came to me about three years ago when I was feeding corn containing a lot of moisture. Apparently the cattle were getting little good out of it. I tried the oats and oil meal. Now I use this mixture no matter what kind of corn I have.

In starting cattle I use ear corn, in which I mix a little shelled grain. This prevents the cattle from eating too much grain at the start. As they become accustomed to heavy feeding, I gradually change over to shelled corn, oats, and oil meal. Plenty of clover hay and good clean water completes my ration, and I can average two pounds gain a day with steers that are halfway well bred.—T. J. D.

A metal band to surround a stove pipe from which extend wire racks on which utensils or clothing can be dried has been patented.

Care of the Brood Mare.

The horse is a necessity on the farm, and increasing interest in his breeding has been apparent during the past year, says Mr. G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman; at the same time, he adds, there was never a worse time to raise "scrubs" and "skates" than the present. There is a demand for quality drafters which will continue, provided the right kind of horse is produced. Over production and poor judgment in breeding have brought about recent discouraging conditions.

While strongly advocating the use of good stallions, Mr. Rothwell directs attention to the importance of choosing a fitting mate. Still, it is due not only to careless breeding that animals of poor quality are so common; many undersized, poorly developed three-year-olds are the result of hot summers, of flies, bare pastures, trudging after hard-worked mothers, and, insofar as the foal is concerned, to a lack of a little grain, choice hay, and a few roots in winter feeding.

Fall foals, bred under favorable conditions, are, says Mr. Rothwell, almost invariably strong foals, free from taint or disease.

Speaking of feeding, the Dominion Animal Husbandman advises the giving of but little grain to the brood mare during the winter months, but advocates the feeding of a fair amount of good hay, timothy, mixed hay, clover or peas, oats and vetches. One feed a day, he suggests, of well-cured mixed or clover hay or of green cut oat hay will be found excellent. Turnips, carrots or mangels should form at least one feed daily, there being no better winter feed than roots. As to exercising, plenty of fresh air, natural, succulent feeds and work promote healthy functioning. A mare in healthy, natural shape means that the foal she is carrying is likely in a similar condition.

Medicines should be used only where indicated and not as a general hit-and-miss cure-all. The mare should get salt regularly. A tablespoonful of chick-size or pulverized charcoal in the feed two or three times a week is beneficial. A box in the yard containing a readily accessible mixture of salt, bone-meal and charcoal, it is suggested, will be found particularly good for colts and growing stock generally, and may supply just what some brood mares require in the way of mineral salts. All mares, however, do not require the same, and it is well to provide for obscure possibilities.

How the Trade was Made.

"John," said Mirandy, "I am ashamed of your old suit. You ought to get a new one before Christmas, so many of our folks may come to see us at that season."

"But, Mirandy," cried John, "I can not spare the money for a suit of clothes just now; the interest on the loan is almost due, and there is the note I gave when we bought that machinery."

"I wonder if you could not trade a hog with Sam Brown, the tailor; he has a big family and could surely use a hog," said Mirandy.

"You are sure one born manager," cried John. "I will see what can be done. I am going to town and will talk with O. B. Middleman; he knows about such things."

Sam Brown sat with legs crossed, stitching at a new pair of pants. He was thinking of the winter coming on and of all the little Browns that had to be fed. "I wish I could get a nice hog for the winter; if some farmer would trade one for a suit of clothes, I could make a fair profit on the clothes, and not have to hand out the cash. I will talk with O. B. Middleman; he seems to know more about such things than I do."

O. B. Middleman was sitting in a big easy chair, smoking a fine cigar; his wife was reading the latest magazine.

"Had a nice day's business to-day," observed O. B.

"What was the nature of the business to-day?" asked his wife.

"Oh, Farmer John dropped in the office and wanted to know if I thought he could trade a nice hog for a new suit of clothes. 'You might get a suit of clothes for two nice hogs,' I said. 'Get your hogs and I will see what can be done.'"

"I stepped in to see Sam Brown, the tailor, and asked if he could use a nice hog for the winter."

"Just what I have been thinking of," Brown said. "Do you think I could trade a suit of clothes for one with some farmer?"

"You would need two suits of clothes for a nice hog, Sam," I said. "Hogs are high just now. Bring the suits to the office and I will see what I can do. I know a lot of farmers."

"The result is, my dear, John has a nice new suit. Sam has a nice fat hog and we, by my up-to-date methods, have a nice fat hog, and I have a new suit of clothes. A nice piece of business to-day."

Steamships sail regularly from the Port of London to 274 ports all over the world.

Happy Birthday.

"Happy birthday" is a much more significant wish than "Merry Christmas" or "Happy New Year," because, instead of being something flung back and forth among the crowd, it is for you in particular, and you alone. How many birthdays would you like to have? Do you realize that it is largely a matter for your own settlement? Will you have many or few?

If life is sufficiently to your taste to make you wish not only for happy returns of the day, but also many of them, you will give some heed to the way you live. You will seek to learn the rules of the "health game." When you are ill you will put yourself in the hands of a skilled physician, but more important than that, you will have this skilled physician go over you periodically to repair any defects before they cause illness, knowing that it is far better and cheaper to avoid illness than to get well of it. And since you should have such an examination at some definite period that is not easily shoved aside, why not tie it up to your birthday?

When I was in the army I sometimes held "sick call," a term familiar enough to ex-service men. Some of the men who came to sick call were given C. C. pills and marked on the sick book for "duty." (The boys used to think ninety-nine per cent. got this treatment.) Some were marked for "light duty." Some were excused from duty and marked "sick in quarters," and there were others so seriously ill that they were sent to the base hospital and in so doing temporarily dismissed from the company; "sick in hospital." It is estimated that some three hundred thousand citizens of Canada are sick enough to be excused from duty at practically any time you choose to inquire. But at the same time if four million of the remainder are sick enough to be below par they aren't what they ought to be. We are apt to think that if we are not sick abed we are well, as a medical expert says: "To many people the difference between being sick and well is the difference between a horizontal and upright position." The fact is that any illness that goes unchecked will eventually bring us to the horizontal position, and the man who is wise finds the ailment and gets it in check before it has any such chance.

Have a health examination on your birthday! The examining doctor must be a thorough man. He will test the weight, pulse, temperature, blood pressure; he will examine condition of heart, lungs, kidneys and every important organ. He will test the secretions to see if you are in vigorous function, and your exertions to see that you are eliminating all poisons. If you are beginning to have too high blood pressure, too rapid a pulse, abnormalities in weight, murmurs of the heart, he will go deep in the matter, find out why, and tell you what to do. If he finds nothing whatever wrong you will be glad to pay his fee for this glorious certificate and then you will go out to the open, jump five feet into the atmosphere, crack your heels together, and shake your fists into the face of the whole wide world.—C. H. L.

Killing Weeds in the Manure Piles.

There are very few seeds that will be destroyed by the addition of lime to manure. This is a very wasteful procedure, however, inasmuch as quicklime put in the manure will drive off the ammonia and thus the most valuable constituent will be lost. A number of experiments have been made in various places and it has been found that where the manure is sufficiently fresh so as to develop considerable heat this will destroy all of the weed seeds in the interior portion of the pile. It is necessary, then, to take down the pile and rebuild it with the portions that were outside in the centre, so that they may undergo the same heating process and have the weed seeds destroyed. Also where this method is practiced it has been found that very few weed seeds survive in a viable condition.

Exports of Live Stock and Products.

During the first nine months of the present year, Canada exported to Great Britain 29,470 more cattle, 1,489,600 pounds more beef, 2,946,100 pounds of bacon, 1,823,000 pounds more pork, and 4,600 pounds less mutton than during the same period in 1922. To the United States in the same period we exported 59,713 fewer cattle, 4,594 more calves, 51,580 fewer sheep, 3,369,700 pounds less beef, 10,100 pounds less bacon, 89,600 pounds more pork and 2,465,700 pounds less mutton.

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Geese in winter must have some kind of roughage, such as clover, alfalfa or corn fodder. Grain is necessary if they are to be fattened for the market. It should be ground. Two parts cornmeal, one part bran.

SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality
1/2 LB. TINS
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Manufactured by Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Limited

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON
Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

In Great Britain alone the indirect waste attributable to disease amounts to \$100,000,000 yearly, according to a statement recently made by Viscount Astor in the House of Lords. This is no idle talk made without due consideration, for Lord Astor has for a long time been interested in Social Reform and knows whereof he speaks. Just fancy the conditions that prevail in some parts of the British Isles where it has been found that there are more than two million slum houses in which people were compelled to live in a state of "positive indecency."

Protesting against present conditions, Lord Astor declared that there are few things more costly than slums, which breed immorality, discontent, and revolution. He added that the British Isles had little to fear in the way of a revolution, but he would lose faith in the people if they became reconciled to conditions under which they live at the present time. The Archbishop of York, who supported Viscount Astor in his protest, thought that the average workingman's home should contain three bedrooms, a bathroom, a kitchen, and a sitting-room or living-room. Bishop Southwark, who lives in the East End of London, declared that bad housing was a fertile ground for agitators against the present system.

Though perhaps in a less degree, the same conditions prevail in our Canadian cities. There is far too much overcrowding, far too many areas that are so congested as to merit the name of "slums." When one realizes how injurious slum areas are, not only to the health and moral of those who live there, but also to the general appearance and general welfare of the

entire community, the wonder is that municipalities do not exert more effort to have slum areas eliminated altogether. Of course there are difficulties in the way of removing slums and houses that are practically unfit for human habitation; there may be such congestion of population that apart from their slum dwellings there is absolutely no place to house them. Again, the cost of removing the slum areas may be so expensive as to prevent the municipality from undertaking the work, and so the disagreeable surroundings continue to exist.

In our Canadian cities there is undoubtedly much overcrowding. Rents are so high that apartments and flats have to be divided and sub-divided to provide accommodation that will conform to the needs of the pocketbook. And oftentimes the space thus provided is hopelessly inadequate. Especially objectionable is this state of affairs in the winter time, when the artificially-heated air in houses becomes very impure and unfit for breathing, owing to the congestion of people, some of whom are habitually indoors. Apart from lung troubles, which often have their origin in ill-ventilated, unsanitary dwellings, the common cold is very prevalent, and may result in bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases. Added to the danger of contracting illness of one kind or another is the discomfort of living, which results in dissatisfaction of social conditions generally, and often is the match that lights the torch of revolution and revolt.

Proper and adequate housing of the people is one of the most important functions of civilized government at the present time.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Ordinary Sunsets.

Mr. Swankley had been a great traveller and couldn't keep quiet about it. Everything reminded him of something else that took place in Timbuctoo or the Cannibal Isles. His friend Martin was admiring a beautiful sunset one evening.

"Ah," said Swankley, "you should just see the sunsets in the east."
"I should like to," said Martin. "The sun always sets in the west in this ordinary old country."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

EASY TRICKS

No. 54

Finding The Number



The magician counts the cards in a pack to show that there are only the usual 52. A spectator takes out of the pack any number of cards he likes, withdrawing them in a bunch so that the magician cannot know how many cards are taken. The cards are placed face down on the table and the spectator places either on top of the pack or beneath it a number of cards known only to himself. The cards are cut as many times as desired. The performer counts the cards and immediately tells how many were added.

When the magician counted the cards it gave him an excuse for dealing the cards face upward so that he might remember the names of the top card and the bottom card. The fact that cards were withdrawn from the centre of the pack left these cards undisturbed. The spectator adds the number of cards he desires and the cards are cut. The performer now deals the cards face upward on the table, mentally counting until he reaches the first of the cards he remembered. He continues dealing until he reaches the other card he remembered. Then he counts the cards, silently to the end of the pack. The number of cards preceding the first card, plus the number following the second is the number added. If this number is obviously too large he gathers the cards up and deals them again, this time counting the cards between the noted cards. This will give the correct number.

(Clip this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.)

A Broken Bowl.

One of the most extraordinary cases of what may be called an accidental invention is that of the lifeboat. A man named Wouldhave was out walking one day when he was asked by an old woman to help her lift a can of water which she had filled by means of a broken wooden bowl.

The bowl was floating on the surface of the water, and as he talked to the woman, Wouldhave turned it over with his finger. It immediately righted itself. Amused by its antics, he repeated the performance; then it struck him that he had made a wonderful discovery. The result of his chance meeting was the self-righting lifeboat, which was designed by him on the lines of the wooden bowl.

What he had discovered was that anything made of floating material and shaped like one half of a basin could float only with its convex surface downwards. A boat made on these lines cannot remain upside down for more than an instant when it is turned over by a heavy sea.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

His Cure.

"Tom has a bad habit of always starting something."
"Perhaps that second-hand car he bought will cure him."

Blood in its natural state contains a surprising amount of pure air, amounting to nearly seven-eighths of its entire bulk.

COLD

IN THE HEAD?

Get quick relief. Rub nose inside and out with

Mentholatum

At all Drug Stores. Write for Free Sample.
THE MENTHOLATUM CO.
Bridgport, Ont. Box 85

**THE CHILDREN'S
COUGH
REMEDY**

MINTINE

Sole Agents: David F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, Toronto

Mrs. Dyer Fell Off to 72 Lbs; Gains 33 on Tanlac

"For nearly seven years," recently said Mrs. Katie Dyer, of 37 Railway St., Hamilton, Ont., "I had suffered from a complication of troubles peculiar to women, and finally my strength all left me and I broke down completely."

"When I began taking Tanlac I only weighed seventy-two pounds, and had been so weak and nervous for nearly two months that I had to be assisted from my bed to my chair."

Many times I could not even retain broth and toast on my stomach and restful sleep would not come to me. "Neither myself or my friends thought I would ever get well, but I am now feeling as fine as I ever did in my life and am weighing one hundred and five pounds, which makes me heavier than I ever was before, I can never praise Tanlac enough." Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute.

Self-Adjusting Wrench a Success.

One of the handiest Yankee tools yet devised is a self-adjusting wrench that is able to grip small nuts or large ones, and even seize and hold pipe up to one and one-quarter inches in diameter. The new wrench has a curious, movable jaw at one end of the handle, the holding face being attached by two claws or links of different lengths. These claws are connected by a stout spring. Once it has gripped the bolt or nut, the harder you turn the wrench the tighter it holds. Yet it releases instantly when the pressure is put the reverse way.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

There is no such thing as a born criminal, and it is impossible to maintain that criminality as such is inherited to any great extent. Childish crime is, as a rule, simply an overabundance of constructive energy, blocked or misdirected.

True contentment depends not on what we have: a tub was large enough for Diogenes but a world was too little for Alexander.—Agar.

MURINE
Keeps EYES
Clear, Bright and Beautiful
Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address
by the Author
H. CLAY SLOVER, D.V.M., Inc.
125 West 24th Street
New York, U.S.A.

Mother! Give Sick Baby "California Fig Syrup"

Harmless Laxative to Clean Liver and Bowels of Baby or Child.

Even constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeit! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.



ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds Headache
Toothache Lumbago
Earache Rheumatism
Neuralgia Pain, Pain
Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost a few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

More or Less.
Bachelor—"A girl no longer marries a man for better or worse."
His friend—"Indeed!"
"No; she marries him for more or less."

WANTED.
STEAM ENGINE, 12x12 CYL.
In der. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

Toothache
Bathe the face. If there is a cavity in the tooth place in it a piece of cotton saturated with Minard's

**MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT**

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Root, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will give permanent relief in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists, 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.



Cuticura Quickly Clears The Scalp of Dandruff

On retiring, gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and promote hair growth. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymburg, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

MOTHER OF TWIN BOYS

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieved Her of Inflammation and Great Weakness

West St. John, N. B.—"I was in a general run-down condition following the birth of my twin boys. I had a great deal of inflammation, with pains and weakness. Finally my doctor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He said that your medicine would be the only thing to build me up. I am sure he is right, for I am feeling much better and am gaining in weight, having gone down to ninety-three pounds. I was in bed for over a month, but am up again now. I have recommended the Vegetable Compound to my friends and give you permission to use my letter."—Mrs. ELMER A. RITCHIE, 82 Rodney St., West St. John, N. B.

There are many women who find their household duties almost unbearable owing to some weakness or derangement. The trouble may be slight, yet cause such annoying symptoms as dragging pains, weakness and a run-down feeling. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a splendid medicine for such conditions. It has in many cases relieved those symptoms by removing the cause of them. Mrs. Ritchie's experience is but one of many.

You might be interested in reading Mrs. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon the "Ailments of Women." You can get a copy free by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario.

ISSUE No. 47-23.

Gordon & Son

CUSTOM
TAILORS

PHONE 153
WATERDOWN

We Will Be Pleased
To Have You Visit
"Our Home"
Tea Room and Shop

Try our P. M. C. Ice Cream,
Polar Pies and Sundaes.

We sell P. M. C. Creamery
Butter and Buttermilk, also soft
drinks, hot tea and coffee, candy,
light refreshments, tobacco, fruit,
choice groceries, stationary and
school supplies. Canada and
Sykes Bread fresh.

Oysters now on sale

W. G. SPENCE

Phone 121
Mill Street Waterdown

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Neilson's Regular 50c and 60c Chocolates
Saturday 39c a lb.
Neilson's Creamy Toffee
Half pound 25c

ANTI FREEZE

Use Methyl Hydrate (wood alcohol)

Try our Plan. \$1 worth will keep a Ford car from danger
point to a temperature of 14 degrees below zero. Recommended
by all big Motor Sales companies.

We Stock Dr. Scholl's Foot Remedies

Corn and Bunion Pads, etc. Ask us about them

Free—Friday and Saturday a 5c scribbler with every 50c
purchase or over.

W. C. Langford

Waterdown

Watch Us Grow
There's a Reason

The Sawell Greenhouses

Geo. Dougherty and W. G. Spence
SELL THIS BREAD



Bread The
Children Love



is the kind we bake, because
it's so soft, light, white and
wholesome. Good for the
kiddies, good for grown-ups
too. Fine to eat with soup,
sandwiches, meats, bread pud-
ding, etc. Try our bread and
you will continue.

100 Per Cent Whole Wheat Bread

Sykes Bread Limited

Manufacturers of

"The Loaf Supreme"

Grace Church

REV. E. A. SLACK, L. Th., Rector
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Matsins and Sermon 11 a. m.
Holy Communion 1st and 3rd Sun-
days of the month at 11 a. m.
Evensong and Sermon every Sun-
day at 7 p. m., except last Sunday
in the month when the only service
of the day will be at 3 p. m.

St. John's, Nelson

Evensong and Sermon every Sun-
day at 2.30 p. m., except last Sunday
in the month when Holy Communion
will be celebrated at 10.30 a. m.

Knox Church

REV. C. SINCLAIR JONES, Minister
Morning Service—The Budget for
1924,
Evening Service—"The Myster-
ous Wrestler" first in a series on the
night scenes of scripture.

Sunday School and Bible classes
at 9.45 a. m.

The Church Club meets Tuesday
evening at 8 o'clock.

Methodist Church

REV. C. L. POOLE, B. D., Pastor
Morning Service—The Pastor will
preach.
Evening Service—Evangelist J.
E. Brown.

10 a. m. Sunday School and Bible
classes.

The Y. P. S. meets on Monday
evening at 8 o'clock.

Prayer Service on Thursday even-
ing at 8 o'clock.

Sunday School

Convention

Following is the program of the
East and West Flamboro and Dun-
das Sunday School Association Con-
vention to be held in the Carlisle
Methodist Church on Friday, Nov-
ember 30th, afternoon and evening.

AFTERNOON

2.30-2.45—Devotion.
Rev. F. R. Hendershot.
2.45-2.55—Address of Welcome.
Mr. Silas Gaddy.
2.55-3.10—Report of Department
Superintendents.
3.10-3.15—Report of Sec. Treasurer
3.15-3.20—Music.
3.20-3.50—Address, "The Dignity of
Sunday School Service." Rev. M.
E. Couron, Lowville.
3.50-4.00—Discussion.
4.00-4.10—Music and Collection.
4.10-4.25—Address by a scholar from
every school on "Why I Go to
Sunday School."
4.25-5.00—Rev. W. P. Fletcher, of
Toronto.

EVENING

7.30-7.45—Song Service.
7.45-8.00—Devotion.
Rev. F. J. Fydel, Millgrove.
8.00-8.10—Report of Business Com-
mittee and introduction of Presi-
dent-Elect.
8.10-8.20—Music.
8.20-8.40—Address.
Rev. W. P. Fletcher, Toronto.
8.40-8.50—Music and Collection.
8.50-9.20—Address "Why the Sun-
day School Must be Maintained."
Rev. C. S. Jones, Waterdown.

OFFICERS

President Chas. Richards
Vice-President C. M. Flatt
2nd Vice-President J. C. Harper
Sec.-Treas. W. E. McFarlane
Department Superintendents
Children's Mrs. L. Lancely
Boy's Fawcett Eaton
Girl's Mrs. W. R. Pearson
Adult
Home Dept. B. D. Maynard
Teacher Training Ross Peart
Missionary Mrs. H. Davidson
Temperance Mr. Silas Gaddy
Carlisle people extend their hospi-
tality.

The Family Herald and Weekly
Star and the Waterdown Review
both papers one year for \$2.25.

HEMINGWAY'S

JUST RECEIVED

A shipment of Ladies' and Men's Winter
Hosiery, also a new lot of Men's All Wool
Sweaters and Winter Caps.

We Are Offering Ladies' Strap Slippers

Regular \$5.00 for \$4.50
Regular 4.25 for 4.00
Regular 4.00 for 3.75
Regular 3.50 for 3.25
Regular 3.25 for 3.00
Regular 3.00 for 2.75

To Arrive in a few days a shipment of
Valentine Army Work Shoes
Which has given such great satisfaction

RUBBERS

Just received a shipment of Rubbers of
all descriptions. Prices below city prices.

FOOT COMFORT DEMONSTRATOR

from
CHICAGO
coming to
our store



NOVEMBER 30th

Pain or callouses there? See
the Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort
Demonstrator at our store

If foot troubles have clouded your life with needless
misery, here is your opportunity to rid yourself of this
trouble. Meet at our store a man specially trained in
Dr. Scholl's Method of Foot Comfort. Let him tell you
how the famous Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances
can ease the pain of such foot disorders as weak and
broken down arches, weak, aching ankles, callouses on
the soles, corns and bunions.

This is a direct invitation to you

EAGER'S

Waterdown

You Will Find It Here

FOR SALE—Good Sideboard in
first class condition with mirror.
Owner has no room for it and will
sell very reasonable. Apply at Re-
view Office.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth
Rock Cockerels, bred-to-Jay strain
imported from F. A. Schwegler,
Buffalo, N. Y. Apply to Frank
Johnstone, Waterdown.

FOR RENT—Two Front Business
rooms. Apply to Mrs. A. L. Feather-
ston, Mill street.

FOR SALE—1 Wood Stove, also
1 Royal Oak Heater in perfect con-
dition. Apply to E. Gordon.

FOR SALE—Ford Coupe in first
class mechanical condition, yale lock,
accelerator, shock absorbers, etc.
Apply at Review Office.

FOR SALE—1 Library Table and
2 Chairs in fumed oak with leather
seats. Apply to Mrs. H. Slater.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Apply to
Frank Slater, Waterdown.

Miss Muriel Feilde

Teacher of
Piano and Theory
(Leschetizky Principals)

R. J. VANCE

DENTIST
Phone 105

Mill Street Waterdown

Dr. P. F. METZGER

DENTIST
Phone 177 r 2

Mill Street Waterdown

Gladiolu Bulbs

The past season has been a most
successful one for growing bulbs,
and in order to relieve the spring
rush I will allow a 10% reduction on
all orders received up to December
10th. Send for price list and des-
cription sheet to

Len. Fortune

Aldershot Ontario

THE PUBLIC

Will save a large percentage in
purchasing their watches from

N. Zimmerman

And also by having him do re-
pairing for them.

Main Street opposit Weaver's