

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 1.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919

NO. 35.

NOW IS THE TIME

You want good music in your home to help pass away the long winter evenings

BUY A BRANTOLA

The finest toned machine on the market. It has first class diamond point needles

Saturday we will offer a special sale of

**Hot Point
Electric Irons
at \$4.90
SATURDAY ONLY**

**Gallagher's Hardware
Waterdown**

NEW YEAR DRUG SALE

**At Cummins' Waterdown
7 Days Saturday to Saturday
January 11 to 18, 1919**

Look for the Cut Rate Prices in our Big add on

Last Page of This Paper

It will pay you to peruse these tempting prices closely. You will surely find many articles you require at prices bound to save you money.

Cummins personally guarantees every article priced to be the best of its kind and thoroughly dependable.

Our Customers will notice several articles in this sale which are never offered at Cut Rates in the city stores. There is a reason for us doing so, as we are here not only to meet City Prices but to oftentimes beat them

**Buy At Home
And Save Money**

Letter to the Editor

Hamilton, Jan. 2nd, 1919.

Mr. Editor,—
It was my pleasure to attend a town meeting at the Bell House on New Year's Eve and I was surprised to note how few of the men whose money is invested here were present to show their interest in public affairs. It would appear to a newcomer that the town is either given up for lost or that the citizens are content to let Waterdown slumber on through the 20th century as it has slumbered since the day of its birth.

Those present seemed to be divided of opinion as to whether or not the town "could afford" a new public school and a town hall, which reminds us that in the year 1909 an architect in New York conceived the idea of building "from the roof down." A forty story office building was proposed and when the contractors had completed the 19th story (21 stories down from the top) it was condemned by the underwriters and shortly after collapsed. This building while in course of construction stood one block east of the Brooklyn Bridge. It is possible that this same architect is here in Waterdown and possibly he has conceived the idea that we should do without a town hall and public school until such time as the town "can afford it."

Waterdown as a town has been in the course of construction for many years; it is being built "from the roof down." The foundation has never been laid, which accounts for the stagnation in business and lack of interest in public affairs.

In Boston, Massachusetts, a group of investors (a syndicate) with offices in the Old South Building on Washington Street are operating in the name of the H. S. Moody Land Co., Inc. It is their business to build towns, and now let us see how they would build Waterdown to make it a paying investment, just as they have already built many thriving towns in New England. They would first buy the land as the taxpayers of this town have already done, next the streets would be cut and miles of cement sidewalks would be laid, complete sewerage, water and lighting systems would be installed in perfect working order. The public school, town hall and post office would appear as if by magic, and all this before the company would expect to interest the home-seekers and derive any profit from their investment. Waterdown would grow and thrive commercially, socially and otherwise, it is the natural course of events. We would have a right to expect service from the C. P. R. and Radial lines. In less than five years this town on the hill would be the wealthy residential suburb of Hamilton.

Our Mayor should be a man with a knowledge of township affairs and endowed with that spirit of enterprise and adventure which makes of a poor man a millionaire—he should have the support of every taxpayer. We should have a new and modern school, a post office and town hall of no small dimensions, a water and sewerage system regardless of the cost and a soldiers' memorial, as proposed by Mr. John Vance. This investment would return to the ratepayers one hundred cents on the dollar, taxes would be lower and new homes would spring up by the hundred, and every foot of real estate in this town would double in value. If we were to have these improvements, I for one would invest in a corner lot and build a home for my family here. At present the town offers no inducements and the proposition is not interesting.

Citizens of Waterdown should read the political career of "Silk Hat Hurley," the Mayor of Salem. How, in the year 1900, he was kicked from a passing freight train and approached a pedestrian for the price of a meal, how a few days later he was thrown into jail for abusively criticizing methods adopted by those in control at the

city hall, how while still in jail he declared himself a candidate for Mayor and was unanimously elected on an independent ticket. Then followed the sensational rule of Mayor Hurley. Salem took its place in the commercial world and came to be known throughout the United States as something more than a "Witch City." Silk Hat Hurley became the city's idol, so much so that not a man could be found to oppose him at the polls on election day and he became Salem's Honorary Mayor. We here in Canada and I might say in Waterdown, are slow to recognize the fact that something can be learned from observation and the experiences of others and are loath to adopt ideas which do not originate in our own home town.

As a temporary resident in Waterdown, I did not care to voice my sentiments at the town meeting; however, it was Benjamin Franklin's policy to solve all such problems on a "piece of paper" so that every man, woman and child could read. In this case that "piece of paper" should be "The Waterdown Review," and I trust that you, Mr. Editor, will reserve space for others who may care to air their views on the questions involved.

GEO. W. MacNEILL,
Waterdown, Ontario.

PETER RAY

The theory that a ball player or pugilist once they show signs that their palmy days as athletes are about ended "cannot stage a comeback" was rudely shattered on Monday last at the Municipal elections in East Flamboro, when that old War horse, Peter Ray, the hero of many a fierce battle at the polls, met and defeated his worthy antagonist Mr. W. A. Emery for the position of Reeve of the Township of East Flamboro. True his majority was not a large one, but still it was sufficient to place Peter in the Reeve's chair for the year 1919.

We heartily congratulate him on the result. He will have associated with him in the council tried men of good moral character and excellent business ability, and we feel confident that the affairs of State will be ably managed by them.

The old Conservative War Horse, and on Monday last he clearly established his claim to the title, proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that it is possible for a politician, pugilist or ball player, no matter how old, to stage a comeback.

Peter won his fight on Monday by the knock-out route in one round and is now looking for new worlds to conquer. Here's hoping that Peter will get all the roads straightened up and a branch of an electric line built through our villages to Guelph and other points.

DEATHS

HILL

The sympathy of the whole community goes out to Mr. Henry Hill and family in the great loss they have sustained in the death of his youngest daughter, Miss Effie, which occurred on Tuesday afternoon, December 31st, at the homestead, Town Line Road. Deceased was in her 25th year at the time of her death, and had been ill for about a week suffering from influenza, which later developed into pneumonia, eventually causing her death. She was widely known, her kindly disposition and unrighteousness of character and devotion to duty endeared her to many who will deeply regret her death. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon last from her late home to Waterdown cemetery. Services at the home and grave being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wedderburn, of Knox Church.

The Knotty Knitters still have a small quantity of wool yarn for sale.

The New Council

The new village council for 1919 will consist of David Davies, Reeve and Councillors J. C. Langford, Jas. V. Markle, J. W. Griffin and Richard Smith.

A lively contest was carried on by the six aspirants as councillors and a large vote was polled resulting as follows: Langford 118, Markle 113, Griffin 88, Smith 86, Dougherty 77, and Dale 60.

Several matters of importance will come before the council this year and we wish them every success in their municipal duties.

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY.

Czecho-Slovaks In Canada Are Strongly Organized.

Czecho-Slovaks in Canada are preparing to celebrate the re-establishment of a free Czecho-Slovak nation, after three hundred years of enforced submission to Teutonic rule. There are twenty-four branches of the Czecho-Slovak National Alliance in Canada, with headquarters in Winnipeg. The Canadian president, W. Blaha, has despatched the following telegram to Prof. Masaryk, the first President of the young republic: "The Czecho-Slovak people in Canada are thrilled with great joy in reading the proclamation issued by you to the world announcing the fundamental principles which are to be adopted to govern the present Czecho-Slovak republic. There is a fitting victory for your indomitable spirit, supported by all liberty-loving Czecho-Slovak people the world over."

The activities of the alliance since the outbreak of war, directed to the achievement of their national aims, have been seconded all along with the most earnest effort to give practical assistance to the Allies in the war. Thousands of men of the oppressed nationalities of Southeastern Europe have fought in the Canadian army. August Fibiger, former Canadian president of the alliance, recruited a unit of Czechs in Winnipeg and the West, which went overseas as a company in the 223rd Manitoba Battalion about two years ago. The 225th British Columbia Battalion also contained a number of soldiers of this nationality. Many Czecho-Slovaks have gone overseas from Eastern Canada, and Czechs resident in the United States came to Canada at the financial expense of the alliance to enlist against the Teutonic alliance before the United States came into the war.

The Czecho-Slovak army is in the fifth place numerically with the Allies, fighting on the French, Italian and Macedonian fronts. They form the nucleus of a new Entente force on the Russian front, opposing Bolshevism and German influence in Russia and Siberia. Thousands are in the United States army.

The white and red flag of the Czech people now floats over the historic castle of Hradsin, seat of former Czech kings, in Prague, symbolizing the dawn of freedom from Teutonic rule and oppression which the Czechs have fought against with every means in their power for 300 years.

Prisoners In Germany.

The conclusion of an armistice between the Entente Allies and the Central Powers means the liberation of Canadians held as prisoners-of-war. In the neighborhood of 2,800 Canadian soldiers have been taken by the enemy since the outbreak of war. Of these a few have escaped, some have been repatriated by exchange, or have been interned in Switzerland, and some have died in captivity. The great majority of the 2,800, however, were in German prison camps; few, if any, are held by Austria.

School Lesson an Eye-opener.

In a Port William school recently the little folk were required to write compositions on the old familiar, "How I Spent My Holiday," and one tot naively but conscientiously wrote that she had not done much as she had a "sore throat and rash." The school nurse thereupon discovered that the youthful essayist was in a fine state of peeling after scarlet fever.

Toilet Table Jags.

After bring up on an "after shaving" lotion, a man named Raymond bit a Kitchener policeman who sought to curb his joy. At another western town a citizen confessed that he had imbibed disastrously of Florida water while celebrating the news of prospective peace.

AMERICAN COLONEL GIVES FREE ADVICE TO RHEUMATICS

SAYS IT'S SHEER FOLLY FOR ANYONE TO SUFFER THESE DAYS.

Rheumatism can't be cured so long as your system is weak and run down. You must first build up and get strength to fight off the disease.

Ferrozone cures because it builds up, because it renews the blood and dissolves the Uric Acid and the poisons that cause rheumatism.

It is proved right here that Ferrozone does cure.

Col. H. M. Russ, of Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., one of the fine old heroes of the Civil War, was completely restored by Ferrozone. Read this statement:

"I couldn't get around without a cane, and then only with difficulty.

"Rheumatism took complete control of my limbs.

"Suffering was more intense than hardship on the battlefield.

"When my doctor had done his best I got Ferrozone.

"Then came a quick change.

"Ferrozone gave me comfort at once, eased the pain and took the stiffness out of my muscles.

"I am well to-day. Ferrozone cured me completely. I can jump and run like I did forty years ago."

Be sensible about your case. If your present medicine is useless give it up.

Don't experiment again. Ferrozone is known on all sides to be a cure that does cure. Why not get a supply to-day.

The sooner you begin Ferrozone the quicker you'll get well. Price 50c per box or six for \$2.50, at all dealers, or direct by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Another "Scrap of Paper."

Twenty-seven years ago settlers at Olympia, Wash., made a treaty with the Indians allowing them to fish anywhere and at any time, says Commerce and Finance. Now the State game laws prohibit them from the sport during the closed season.

Saluskin, big chief of the Yakimas, with a number of other Indians, later protesting in vain to the local game wardens, went to the city to protest against the violation of their rights.

Imagine a chieftain, 90 years old, straight as an arrow, yet half blind and enfeebled, entering a court room in a modern city. This man had been the victor of civilization in its struggle against the wilderness. He had seen his race pass control of the land to the white man. Still believing in the honor of the white man, he came to protest against the infringement of a treaty made a quarter of a century before.

Saluskin was informed by an interpreter that the district attorney could not change the state game laws. "Hoh!" was his only comment.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

LAUNCHED INTO SPACE.

Projectiles Mounted Fourteen Miles Into the Air.

If, as reckoned, and as there seems no reason to doubt, the projectiles thrown into Paris by the new German guns from a distance of seven-four miles mount fourteen miles into the air, they reach further into the vault of blue than any point hitherto attained by human effort.

Next comes a "free" balloon that was sent up from Berlin carrying eight automatic instruments to record temperature and air density, a number of years ago. It attained an elevation of eleven and a half miles.

Mainly by the use of such instrument-carrying balloons much has been learned within recent years about the "sea of air" at the bottom of which we dwell. So rapidly does it "thin out" as one passes upward through it that no human being can survive for long beyond an elevation of four miles for lack of sufficient oxygen.

Half of the total volume of the atmosphere is below the three-mile level, and its density, roughly speaking, is halved for each three miles of ascent. The air contained in a box three feet cube at sea level weighs twenty ounces; at an elevation of fourteen miles it would weigh less than one ounce.

The highest level ever reached by a human being was attained by Dr. Berzon, who, in 1893, voyaged in a balloon to a height of nearly six miles—the elevation of the loftiest clouds, such as we call "mares' tails," which are believed to be composed of snow-crystals or ice-crystals. He was enabled to accomplish this feat by taking a tank of oxygen with him, and his thermometer recorded a temperature of 54 degrees below zero.

The above-mentioned free balloon sent up from Berlin, which was called the Cirrus, noted with its automatic thermometer 75 degrees. Meteorologists are of opinion that at twenty-five miles above the earth's surface the temperature is never less than 200 degrees below zero, and that at fifty miles it is not far from the absolute zero of the outer void of space—525 2-5 degrees below zero.

The highest elevation attained by land was reached in 1892 by W. M. Conway, who scaled the summit of Pioneer Peak in the Himalayas. It is the loftiest point ever trodden by human foot—nearly 23,000 feet above the level of the sea. But Mount Everest, in the same great backbone of Asia, is more than a mile higher and presumably can never be climbed. There is not enough air on or near its top.

In the upper regions of the sea of air there is not only no air (adequate for human purposes) to breathe, but the cold is such that no warm-blooded creature could survive for a minute. The climate is an eternal winter. Its temperature uninfluenced by the warmest rays of the summer sun.

But (supposing that we could survive there for a brief time) at a level of 100 miles above the happy spot where at present it is our privilege to dwell. We look above us, and what do we see?

The blue sky? There is no such thing. The sky is jet-black—the stars scintillating in it with a brilliancy wholly unfamiliar. And how about the sun? It is inconceivably dazzling, but in color it is not yellow or red. It is a brilliant blue. The aspect in which ordinarily it appears to us is due to interference with its blue rays by the atmosphere.

Were stolen and divided among the looters.

Of the 2,000,000 population of Petrograd before the war, 1,500,000 have disappeared. The city looks dreary, desolate. Bolshevist soldiers and their families are living in the deserted homes of the well-to-do. Hotels, restaurants, cafes, offices are closed. The middle classes are excluded from public eating places and are starving by thousands. Many well-known persons have been shot or starved to death. In addition to enduring the terrible famine conditions the Russian people must submit to a reign of violence, brutality and murder at the hands of the armed minority, and all in the name of the freedom of the masses through the socialist state.

Our lesson is obvious and so is our duty. The Russian people sacrificed over 3,000,000 of their men in holding several German armies out of France during the first two years of the war. Why then are we not and the allies not on our way in large force to rescue these helpless millions of Russians from the horrible tortures they are now enduring.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Elfin Miners.

All over Europe a popular belief prevails that elfin miners are constantly laboring in the bowels of the mountains, where they have accumulated enormous stores of precious metals. In Wales they are called "knockers." They make strange noises, and the tapping of their picks may often be heard in ore bodies not yet reached by the human workmen.

Warts Disfigure the Hards

But can be painlessly removed in twenty-four hours by the use of Putnam's Wart and Corn Extractor. Fifty years in use and still the best. Insist on getting "Putnam's" Extractor, 25c at all dealers.

Worth Remembering.

A little baking soda added to some fruits such as cranberries or plums about half a teaspoon to a quart of the fruit just before sweetening will avoid the use of as much sugar, as would be otherwise necessary.

To make a good stove polish, boil equal quantities of stove polish and hard soap together; boil slowly with enough water to dissolve and let it become a thick paste. Put into jar or tin box and use just as you would any stove polish.

Never wash a rolling pin. Scrape the dough from it and rub thoroughly with a towel and it will never stick.

When washing greasy dishes, if you have no soap powder at hand use a little baking soda and it will cut the grease.

If you have stained your silk blouse by perspiration, moisten stain with cold water, cover with French chalk and let it remain for 24 hours.

A little powdered borax and glycerine added to the suds in which baby flannels are washed will keep them soft and white.

To clean black silk, use a teaspoonful of ammonia and a teaspoon of turpentine in a pint of tepid water. Sponge the goods with it.

Hamburg steak is cheaper and better when mixed with bread crumbs. The crumbs should be soaked in milk first, then added to the grated onion and minced parsley and meat.

THREAT IS CLEARED, HEADACHE STOPPED, SNIFLES GO FOR GOOD.

CATARRHOZONE NEVER FAILS.

Dripping from the nose is one of the foulest and most disgusting symptoms of a Catarrhal cold. By using Catarrhozone you cure this quickly—cure it because you bathe the lining of the nose and throat with that powerful antiseptic of the Blue Gum of Australia.

So healing is Catarrhozone that you feel wonderfully benefited in five minutes' use of the Inhaler. Nothing ever devised cures a cough, cold or sore throat so quickly. No drugs to take, nothing to upset the stomach—you follow nature's own plan in using Catarrhozone, which supplies healing essences and soothing balsams in vapor form to the places that are needing treatment.

Results talk—that's why thousands rely solely upon Catarrhozone to prevent and cure their winter ills. Get the complete \$1.00 outfit; it lasts two months; small size, 50c; sample size, 25c; all dealers and the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.



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Ships' Dogs Are Sea Heroes.

Many dogs have received decorations during the war—not from the government, of course, but from soldiers and sailors, according to a London dispatch in the European edition of the New York Herald.

A naval officer just returned from the Mediterranean tells an interesting story of the pet on his ship. The dog, taken young, was rated as "puppy", which it seems, in naval estimate, is a pretty humble rating. However, the dog conducted himself like a gentleman and a scholar, the officer declares, and was in due time decorated with the insignia of A. B. dog.

He misbehaved on various occasions and failed to do his part in one or two brushes with submarines, so he was marched on the quarterdeck and solemnly remitted to "puppy." Every since, the story goes, he has been striving to retrieve himself, but thus far he has not recovered his rank.

It is said that the dogs on the ships which fought at Jutland—and there were many of them—have all been decorated by their shipmates. The animals during the battle, it is asserted, played the part of real heroes without a cowardly hair upon one of them.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address MRS. M. SUMMERS, WINDSOR, Ontario.

NATURE'S DISGUISES.

Colorings and Markings of Wild Life Important.

The colorings and markings which Nature has given to animals are very important to them in their daily struggle for existence.

The protective coloring of an animal will often allow him to creep close to his prey without detection before making the final spring. An animal that is being hunted tries to deceive his enemy by cowering against a protective tree or undergrowth, with which the color pattern of his skin harmonizes. Animals are thus continually playing hide-and-seek with each other, and the one most adept in deception has the greatest success.

The pattern of the animal's coloring depends on the prey he has to seek for food and the enemy he has to avoid. The polar bear, for instance, has to make his dinner principally on seals, which are very intelligent animals, and so even with his deceptive white coat, the polar bear finds it hard to make a living.

The jaguar, whose mottled black and gold covering harmonizes with the light and shadow of leaves in sunlight in his native jungle; the striped zebra, who slides into the thicker and instantly becomes a part of it, and the lion, in his khaki suit, who cannot be seen against the sand of the desert, are other examples of protective coloring.

But Nature does better than this. Many deer, for instance, are gray and spotted in youth and plain in later years—a state of things which is not unknown among ourselves. The spots disguise the helpless doe crouching in

the undergrowth, and the plain brown coat of the parents harmonizes with the shadows of the forest.

There are other animals whose power of dissimulation depends not on a color pattern on their skin, but on the absence of it; whose outer covering is made up of formless blotches, as in the case of the penguin, which fades away against the background of rocks, and the black and red skunk, which disappears against the sky line so that misguided rats and mice blunder right into him.

One of the most curious forms of disguise is that assumed by the mauls or African ant-eater. It not only deceives his enemies, but serves as a protection against them in case he is discovered. At the first sign of danger the ant-eater bends himself double and wraps himself in his tail. The agglutinated hairs which cover the tail form a protective armor of horny plates, and they look so little like a part of any living thing that the ant-eater is often able to pass himself off the bark of a tree.

But although the general rule in the animal world is to hide, there are some members of it which do not seek to disguise themselves.

There are caterpillars, for instance, which are very disagreeable to the taste, and they realize that their protection lies in advertising this fact. So they adopt the most flaunting colors possible. An unwise bird just out of the nest may gobble up one of

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Heiser's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

ISSUE NO. 2, 1919

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER. Five dollars costs three cents.

COAL shortage will trouble you! Then quit. Use the Wonder Oil Gas Burner. It has been on the market for nearly eleven years. It burns gas made from coal oil and air. Positively gives more heat than coal. It is safe, odorless, simple and sufficient. Use it in your cook stove, heater or furnace. It is complete for \$30.00. If no agent in your town send size of firebox with price, to the wholesale distributors, BLUNT, WOOTTON CO., 181 Church Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUSH LOT 84—LOT 3 concession 10, Tecumseh; 100 acres near Beeton. Apply John McCoy, 46 King Street East, Hamilton.

CALLOWAYS—COWS WITH CALVES at foot; also young stock for sale. D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TOWNSHIP OF MARKHAM—CLOSE TO Elgin Mills postoffice; one mile from Metropolitan car line; containing 100 acres; good buildings and barns; price \$12,000.00; must be sold to close an estate; terms arranged.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—CLOSE TO town of Waterford; we offer to close an estate three farms, two of 100 acres each and one of 400 acres; fair buildings and houses; price \$50.00 per acre; terms arranged; immediate possession can be given.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, Richmond and Bay streets, Toronto.

these highly-colored creatures, but the taste is so bad that the next time he sees a caterpillar he will recognize the flamboyant colors and remember.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Training the Croupiers.

There is at Monte Carlo a school of croupiers. It is held during the six summer months in the club-room of the Tiraux Pigeons and the Salle d'Escrime, in the Casino building. Here are tables similar to those in the Casino gaming room, and each pupil in turn takes the role of croupier, while others personate players and stake money over a table. At a given instant the croupier must calculate and pay out the winning stakes. There are usually between forty and fifty pupils in this school, and a six months' course is generally sufficient to turn them into finished croupiers.

ADDED YEARS.

Wife—To-morrow will be my twenty-sixth birthday.

Hubby—Why, a year ago, just before our wedding, you told me you were twenty-two.

Wife—Yes, but we women age rapidly after marriage.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Classifying Them.

Jane has classmates in kindergarten named Brown, White and Green. Her mother asked her what their names were and Jane answered: "Mary, Jean and Louise, and their last names is just different colors."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The mournful and wholly unhappy "widow" entered the restaurant and took a seat at an empty table. "Wait-

TO:DAY

In medicines, as in every other necessity, the public is satisfied with nothing but the best! This explains the ever-increasing demand for Zam-Buk. Not only is this great balm the best household remedy to-day, but it is also the most economical.

Zam-Buk's superiority is due to the fact that it is all medicine, containing none of the coarse animal fats or harsh mineral drugs found in ordinary ointments. Again, the medicinal properties are so highly concentrated that they contain the maximum amount of healing, soothing and antiseptic power, so that a little of this balm goes a long way.

Another reason why Zam-Buk is most economical. It will keep indefinitely and retain to the last its strength and purity. Best for skin diseases and injuries, blood-poisoning and piles. All dealers, 50c. box.

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SPECIALISTS

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

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation Free.

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

Please Mention This Paper.

DEMAND EARLY PEACE PARLEYS

British Press Insists On Speedy Conference

To Avert Anarchy All Over Europe.

London Cable—The past week has witnessed a strong and general demand from the most influential British newspapers, regardless of politics, for the prompt meeting of the Peace Conference and prompt action to stem the tide of chaos which is threatening Germany because of the introduction of Bolshevism by way of the border states. There is a dawning recognition that if anarchy seized Central Europe the decisions of the Peace Conference in drawing boundaries and levying indemnities can be enforced only through military control by the allies, otherwise becoming merely "scraps of paper."

The chief desire of the British people is to have the army demobilized as quickly as possible. The Labor elements in particular oppose the retention of a large conscripted army for the policing of foreign territories, with the possibility of being drawn into conflicts with their people. The Sunday Observer, under the heading of "A Warning," gives prominence to the following:

"The Allies are in some danger of precipitating in Germany what they should most wish to avoid. They are perfectly entitled to insist upon the disbandment of the army. They are also perfectly entitled to maintain the full right of blockade. But simultaneously to empty millions of men into civil life and to exclude the raw materials which alone can give them employment is the most rapid process for making Bolshevists that has been discovered."

"Unemployment and Bolshevism soon establish a vicious circle of mutual stimulation, and it has already begun to operate in Germany upon a very serious scale. Nothing could be more calculated in that country to frustrate the appearance of an authentic Government with which peace might be concluded."

"There are arguments both for military and economic pressure. But one must be chosen and the other adjured, on the penalty of giving the empire of chaos a most menacing extension. It is an option that cannot be deferred until the Peace Conference has finished its labors. A tidal wave of Russo-German Bolshevism sweeping over Europe might have more embarrassment at Paris than the escape of Napoleon did at Vienna."

The warning of the Observer is in line with the growing belief that the most urgent business now before the conquering nations is to restore the conquered nations and all of central and southeastern Europe to a status of order and normal living, or something as near to this as possible.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Seventy Killed in Fire Damp Explosion in Mine Near Metz.

WILSON AT VATICAN

Cardinal Mercier Again Said to Be Coming to America.

January dividend payments in Canada will amount to \$16,990,510.

President Wilson was received at the Vatican by Pope Benedict.

Spanish "flu" has broken out afresh in and around Thamesford to an alarming extent.

Rights of citizenship have been granted by Roumania to all Jews born in that country.

Cardinal Mercier will go to America soon. It is announced by the newspapers of Brussels.

One Windsor physician is alleged to have issued 150 prescriptions for liquor a day for ten days at \$1 each.

Flags of the Allies were presented to the Great War Veterans' Association of Sault Ste. Marie for its club room.

Sir Arthur Pearson, the blind British publisher, is in Toronto in the interests of soldiers who lost their sight in the war.

The opening of the International Socialist Congress at Lausanne has been postponed from Jan. 13 to Jan. 20.

The Chief Censor's Department of the British Admiralty will be closed after Saturday night. This announcement is made by the Admiralty.

Prof. W. H. Day has resigned from the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College to take a position with a manufacturing firm in Guelph.

The Levis Board of Trade supports the Three Rivers Board in the request that bilingual inscriptions be placed on the new Canadian coins shortly to be issued.

A two-hourly motor truck service has been arranged between Lunenburg and Lambton, which place was cut off from the city when the L. & L. E. ceased operation some months ago.

Montreal Commissioners have voted \$666.44 in payment for attendance of the military police during the recent police and firemen's strike, and \$920 for balance of expenses in connection with that of the engineers and firemen at the pumping station.

W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, and Sir J. G. Ward, Minister of Finance of New Zealand, passed through the Panama Canal on their way to London by the direct route.

Maxim Goriky, the Russian author and revolutionist, has been elected a member of the Petrograd Soviet, according to Russian advices received in Zurich.

The German Cabinet has deposed Eiehorn, chief of police of Berlin, who refused to vacate his post. Herr Ernst, director of the Vorwaerts Publishing Company, has been appointed to succeed Eiehorn.

The German Government has instructed its Armistice Commission at Spa to request the Allies to release all interned Germans, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam.

Seventy persons were killed as a result of an explosion of fire damp in a mine near Metz Friday night. Thirty bodies have thus far been brought to the surface.

The condition of Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is reported to be very much more favorable than had been the case. Mr. Ballantyne is at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where he was operated on for appendicitis.

The five small children of Arthur Wells, all boys, among whom are two sets of twins, and the youngest of whom is only five years old, were made orphans by the death of their father at London from Spanish influenza.

A head-on collision between a work car and a street car occurred on the Nipissing Central Railway between Cobalt and Halleybury. The street car was loaded with miners returning from work at Cobalt. One man is reported seriously injured and a number slightly injured.

SERBIA WOULD RENEW STRUGGLE

Will Resist Italy's Claims On Adriatic.

Minister to France Gives Plain Warning.

Paris Cable—"Should the treaty secretly signed by England, France, Russia and Italy in 1915, whereby Italy was to come into possession of the eastern coast of the Adriatic after the war, be confirmed by the coming Peace Conference, then Serbia would fight again, and fight to the finish. Serbia did not enter this war to become the vassal of any nation. She cannot agree to have Italy control the territory in question."

Such was the straightforward statement given to the Associated Press by Dr. M. R. Vesnich, the Serbian Minister to France, in an interview yesterday. Dr. Vesnich added, however, that he believed the presence of the United States, which has already declared against secret treaties and in favor of the rights of small nations, assured "fair play."

So far as the Jugo-Slavs were concerned, he said, they did not recognize the existence of compacts made among certain of the powers after the beginning of the war.

"Serbia goes to the conference believing that affairs will be directed there in accordance with the public announcements of the great powers, especially those of President Wilson," continued the Minister. "We feel that America will look after the rights of small nations. The position of Serbia and the Jugo-Slavs would be desperate if their hopes did not rest in the principles laid down by America. They would be desperate because certain of the great allied powers, while announcing these principles, have entered into opposing conventions and understandings. Some of these understandings were directed against Serbia."

"Serbia is the only nation in Europe which has made no treaty of any kind with the allies. She has marched on from the first with justice as her only weapon."

RUSS GENERALS MURDERED.

Stockholm, Jan. 6.—Gen. Brusiloff, former commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, has been killed at Moscow, according to reports received here today.

A despatch from Bergen stated that Gen. Kuropatkin, who commanded the Russian armies in the Russo-Japanese war, had been murdered. Bolsheviki, the despatch said, deny responsibility for his death.

\$40,000,000 IN TIMBER ORDERS

To Be Distributed Among Canadian Firms.

A Fair Share for All Dis- tricts.

(From John W. Defoe, Correspondent of Canadian Government.)

London Cable—The 1,000,000 square feet of timber which the British Timber Controller will buy in Canada, is to be of all grades, and will be bought through British brokerage houses and Canadian timber agents in London, who will deal direct with the Canadian lumber producers.

It is understood that every Canadian producer who is registered on the lists of the Board of Trade at Ottawa will be given an equal opportunity to sell. There is also to be an allocation of purchases to Western Canada. All the British Columbia lumbermen are represented here by L. C. Beale, timber commissioner for the province, who is attached to the staff of F. C. Wade, K. C., agent-general for the province in Great Britain, and he will deal directly with the timber controller. This lumber is to be bought within the next 12 months. It will represent a total transaction in money value of about \$40,000,000.

WOULD CHOOSE HER OWN TERMS

New German Foreign Min- ister States Policy.

Peace Terms Must Be Those of Wilson.

Copenhagen Cable—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the new German Foreign Minister, has issued a statement outlining his policy, but it has not yet reached Copenhagen. From comment in the Tageblatt of Berlin, it appears he declared that Germany must not yield to every peace condition her opponents may wish to dictate. The Tageblatt alludes to the minister's point of view and says:

"No peace must be signed which differs by the credit of a hair from the principles of President Wilson's fourteen points, which Germany has accepted and the entente willingly, or unwillingly, has signed."

The Tageblatt then discusses Germany's decisions before the war, and says these were fed by a "fatal propaganda which drove America into the war and led to the inevitable catastrophe."

"It is necessary," the paper continues, "to avoid the self-deception of which the Minister speaks, but it is not necessary to plunge madly into self-annihilation. Continuous lamentations and half-hearted weakness must lead the entente to see that the German people have no will of their own and may bend under any yoke of slavery. Thus, bereft of its most valuable territories, Germany might be held down in continuous impotence."

"We regard it as urgently necessary that Germany should convince the world of her firm will and loyalty to realize President Wilson's peace, but not to accept any other, especially that of Premier Clemenceau. Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau has said this with a plainness and a frankness which the German policy too long has been lacking. He rejects a peace of violence, destruction and subjection, despite the serious crisis in Germany. The people will back him up."

FOUGHT BATTLE IN DEEP SNOWS

Americans Driven Out of Kadish Temporarily.

Canadian Guns Then Recov- ered the Place.

With the Allied Army of the Dvina, Cable—American troops, fighting desperately near Kadish, has driven back Bolsheviki troops which made an advance there. The Bolsheviki also launched attacks on the Onega sector and bombarded the allied front. The Americans came into battle along the Petrograd road and in the frozen swamps that border it. The battle was fought in snow from two to four feet in depth.

On Tuesday, the Bolsheviki operated a terrific fire from three and six-inch guns and launched a counter-attack against the buildings recently captured by the Americans in Kadish. So hot was the artillery fire that the Americans were withdrawn temporarily from the village. The line, however, was not taken back very far and the

new positions were firmly held. The enemy did not occupy Kadish because the barrage fire from the American guns made the place untenable, snails falling on the frozen ground spread their zones of destruction twice as far as they would under normal conditions.

Later, under the protection of Canadian artillery fire, American detachments again swept forward and re-occupied the town.

The Petrograd road leads southward to Plesetskaya, a large village on the Vologda railway which is the enemy's base of operations at the Kadish and Onega fronts.

Allied positions on the Onega front near the village of Pechura were attacked unsuccessfully by the enemy yesterday.

In this sector, allied forces advanced on snowshoes over soft snow a few days ago. Beneath the snow was an unfrozen swamp and the men often sank into the mud up to their waists in spite of their Arctic foot-gear. The battle with the elements makes the fighting here of the utmost difficulty.

Further evidence that the Bolsheviki are mutilating allied wounded and dead came to headquarters today in a report that Lieut.-Col. Corberly, who was in command of American forces in the vicinity of Shekurst on November 29, Americans were the victims, according to the report. A patrol of 60 American soldiers and two officers was surprised early on September 29 by a force of about 700 Bolsheviki. Seven Americans were killed and seven others were missing after the fight.

Today the fighting about Kadish apparently had ceased except for spasmodic artillery action. The headquarters report said: "The situation is unchanged in all sectors."

BRITISH SHIPS SHELLED RIGA

Bolsheviki Had Captured the City.

40,000 of the Enemy Are There.

Copenhagen Cable—Riga is in the hands of the Lithuanian Soviet troops, according to a wireless despatch from the Russian Bolsheviki headquarters received here. Fighting has been raging in the streets of Riga, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, which says the German theatre has been set on fire. The German steamer, Luciworunn, is reported to have left Riga yesterday with several hundred fugitives on board.

British warships to-day returned to Riga. The Rival bombarded successfully the Bolsheviki quarters in Riga. Officers estimate that there are 40,000 Bolsheviki in Riga, and that the total inhabitants of the city number 200,000.

A British warship has arrived in Freeport, on the western side of the outer harbor of Copenhagen, with 392 refugees from Riga. The refugees are of various nationalities. Prince Obolenski and his family and other Russian princes and princesses are in the party.

RUSS FLEET TO JOIN BRITISH

May Attempt to Meet Them in the Baltic.

Riga in Panic at Bolsheviki Advance.

London, Cable—Bolsheviki troops continue their advance westward in Estonia and Livonia and are marching on Reval and Riga, according to a Russian wireless report received here today. South-east of Riga the Bolsheviki have taken Romersaaf on the Dvina.

A Copenhagen despatch says: "Riga is panic-stricken over the advance of Bolsheviki forces, which are but 18 miles away, and many families are fleeing from the city, according to advices from Berlin. The Russian fleet will attempt to leave Kronstadt and meet the British in the Baltic. Two battleships and some cruisers, manned by Estonians and Lithuanians tried to put out to sea recently but were fired upon from the Finnish coast and subsequently returned to Kronstadt."

Uta, capital of the non-Bolsheviki Government in the area west of the Ural mountains, was captured on Tuesday by the Bolsheviki, according to a Russian wireless despatch received here today. The wireless message adds that the Lithuanian Bourgeois Government has left Vilna for Kovno.

Ideal Guestroom.

The guestroom need not be the best and sunniest room in the house, but it should be light and airy, and be so decorated and furnished as to be informal and homey. The idea is to have a guestroom a little detached from the rooms which are occupied by the family. The bed should be the most comfortable bed procurable. If possible have twin beds.

It takes a thick-headed fellow to butt in and get away with it.

GREATEST OF MYSTERY SHIPS

Battle Cruiser Hood Would Have Surprised.

Wonder Work in Building Battleships.

London Cable—In an article on shipbuilding to-day the Sunday Observer states that the total output of the United Kingdom during 1918 of both naval and mercantile ships was 1,245, vessels of 1,876,411 tons and 4,439,260 horse-power.

"The wonder work of the war period," says the Observer, "is to be found not in mercantile shipbuilding but in naval, and, above all things in naval engineering. On the Clyde alone during the war 481 vessels of 770,347 tons and 6,093,839 horse-power were constructed as additions to the naval strength of the country. In this total are included no merchant vessels ordered by the Government and no general service trawlers, tugs or hawkeycraft built on Government order."

"The list is composed of battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers and submarines, together with those new vessels known as sloops, which are really little lighter than cruisers or low-speed destroyers; gunboats, patrol boats, hospital steamers, and also the 'Q' boat and 'PQ' boats of which so little could be said while the war was on or can even yet be said."

"The battle cruiser Hood was the greatest of all our mystery ships. She and the Rodney would have been the greatest surprise packages of the war, in speed and gun power they were to have exceeded anything afloat. Only the Hood, however, will be completed, as a great specimen of the last in British naval architecture. All that exists of the Rodney will be scrapped."

"But it is really on marine engineering that the year 1918 and the war period as a whole have been extraordinary. The twelve months' record in production of ships' machinery is held by the Wallsend-Slipway Company, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, which turned out engines of 316,290 horse-power, but other great firms have turned out machinery of amounts which would have been notable in normal times."

"The year 1916, however, was the year of the highest records, the Fairfield Company on the Clyde alone producing marine propelling machinery totalling 498,410 horse-power destroyers were being turned out almost en masse by all firms for the purpose of hunting down German submarines, and it will live for all time in the industrial annals of the United Kingdom as a year of extraordinary shipbuilding activity and one which contributed more than any to the supremacy at sea which ultimately strangled Germany and compelled her to cry aloud for peace."

10,000,000 TONS OF GOODS YEARLY

Excess That Can Be Import- ed Into Britain

As a Result of the Ending of War.

London Cable—(Reuter Despatch).—Sir Joseph MacLay, the Minister for Shipping pointed out in an interview to-day that the ending of hostilities had eased the shipping position enormously and had permitted tonnage available for bringing imports to the British Isles to be increased by something equivalent to 10,000,000 tons of goods per annum. "Shipping losses having ceased and the output of tonnage continuing to increase," said Sir Joseph, "the position grows easier day by day. The time is not far distant when it will be possible to release tonnage from requisition on a substantial scale and thereby create a free market in tonnage and freight."

"Already the amount of space available for commercial cargoes in the North Atlantic has been doubled, and instead of cargo competing for space, space is now competing for cargo. In spite of our heavy losses we have no reason to think that British shipping will not be fully equal to the demand likely to be made upon it."

"The great need of the moment is coal for export. On coal exports the whole of our shipping and financial positions depend. We hope that with the release of miners from the army it will not be long before ships which now have, perforce, to go in ballast, can take outward cargoes, thereby at once relieving the financial situation and reducing the cost of our imported supplies."

"English as She is Spoke."

The wife of a workman in the Midlands (England) was describing a quarrel between two other women, and her final comment was as follows: "if er'd said to 'er what 'er said to 'er er'd 'ave killed 'er or 'er 'er!"

THE WATERDOWN REVIEW

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

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

THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1919

LOCAL MENTION

Mrs. A. M. Slater and family are recovering from the flu.

Miss Almonde, of Hamilton, visited with Miss Raybould this week.

Miss Mabel Alton arrived home from Buffalo on a few days vacation.

Mr. John Douglas, of Russell, Sask., is visiting his brother, Mr. E. Douglas, Mill Street.

Mr. Jas. E. Eager, we are pleased to report, is improving although still confined to his bed.

Miss Alma Cummins has returned to her home in Millgrove after visiting with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Sawell.

Miss Lena McGregor has returned to Toronto University after spending the Christmas holidays at her home here.

Mr. Earl Griffin entertained a few friends last Saturday evening. The evening was spent in music and cards and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

We are pleased to see Mr. O. B. Griffin is again able to attend to business, after having his store closed during the Christmas holidays on account of an attack of the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cummins, of Millgrove, spent New Year's with their daughter, Mrs. John Mitchell. Mr. Cummins is in his 90th year and is enjoying the best of health.

If reports are true, and we have reason to believe they are, wedding bells will be heard shortly in the north end of our village. This is the way we like to see the new year ushered in. The more the merrier.

The annual meeting of the East Flamboro and Waterdown Agricultural Society will be held in the Bell House Waterdown Tuesday Jan. 21 1919 at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Great War has taught Canadians that they all must save and fortunately, through War Savings Stamps this can be done profitably, for they yield more than 4 1/2 per cent. compounded half-yearly.

Saving made the Victory Loans possible. For years back a number of our people had been spending a little less than they made and when the Government called for money they came forward with their savings. There was no trick in what they did; it was simplicity itself.

Now this saving must go on. Canada will need many millions for new enterprises, and since she cannot borrow money abroad, as she could in the days before the war, this means that her own people must provide it.

In order to make saving both easy and attractive the Dominion Government has launched the War Savings plan. By this method a person who now invests \$4.00 in War Savings Stamps will get back \$5.00 in January, 1924. This means a rate of interest a little over 4 1/2 per cent. payable half-yearly. There is no limit on the number of Stamps a person may buy. Could anything be easier?

Greenville

Miss Midgley and Miss White, of Hamilton, are visiting at the home of Miss Lizzie Green.

The Women's Guild met with Mrs. Thornton on Tuesday last.

Mr. Jas. J. Morden has moved to Hamilton.

The school re-opened again last Monday.

The two young children of Percy Stutt are ill with the influenza.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Hearty thanks to the ratepayers of the Township of East Flamboro, and taking my hat off to the Plains, for the loyal support given me in the recent election. I feel highly honored by the way the people of this Township turned out and supported me. Wishing you all every success and prosperity in the year 1919.

JAS. A. ATTRIDGE.

Millgrove

Mr. Cameron, of Saskatoon, Sask., addressed the Sunday School last Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitley are visiting in Burlington.

Mrs. Kenneth Cummins is visiting her parents at Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Shelton, of Dundas, are visiting his father, Mr. Geo. Shelton.

Mr. Thos. Doubrough's sale of cattle last Monday was a grand success.

Monday was quiet in Millgrove, only an occasional case of flu among us yet.

Rev. Mr. Albright preached an educational sermon on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McIntyre have returned after visiting friends in Simcoe.

Clappison's Corners

Mrs. J. Mann is under the doctor's care.

Mrs. W. J. Chapple, accompanied by Master Chester, spent the Christmas holidays in Exeter.

Mrs. J. F. Green is able to be out again.

Mrs. Haskin Sheppard and little Connie are at present confined to their beds with the flu.

Frank Stock, of Carlisle, is visiting at Haskin Sheppard's.

The Sunday School presented Rev. Mr. Albright with a Rayo lamp last Sunday after Sunday School, Mr. Albright making a very suitable reply.

As our Christmas tree entertainment was called off this year, the diplomas and seals will be awarded next Sunday.

Mr. Sherwin is able to be around again after his recent illness.

Mrs. Davidson and baby Shirley and Audrey are able to be out again after their illness.

Elwood Lemon has returned to his home in Burlington after spending a week with his aunt, Mrs. Garwood Sheppard.

Mrs. Jacob Sheppard and Harry are at present confined to bed with the influenza.

A fine big boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Hyde on Christmas Day.

The sympathy of Rock Chapel people is extended to Mr. Hill and his family in their sad bereavement.

Consolidated School at Kapuskasing.

A day school has been opened in the Kapuskasing district, which is being settled by returned soldiers. There are about 100 children of school age in the district, about 50 of the number being in Kapuskasing. Lt.-Col. Innes, director of Soldiers' Settlement Work, has arranged to have three vans bring the children from outlying points to the school.

Getting Rich Quick.

At Kitchener, J. Kellerman, a local fruiterer, has been haled before the police magistrate for swindling a 12-year-old lad out of the purchase price of twenty rabbits. The dealer endeavored to substitute for \$6.00 (the agreed price) \$1.00 and fifteen baskets of rotten and worthless plums.

Not Over-paid.

Mrs. Alex. Linton, of Mitchell, was recently awarded a \$5 prize for knitting the record number of socks in the district during three months. Her total for the quarter was 83 pairs, making her score since the war's beginning 800 pairs. The five-spot was invested in more yarn.

NOTICE

Big Demand for Gordon's Ready-to-Use Mending Tissue.

Now on Sale 15c

COAL

Egg, Stove, Buckwheat and Cannel H. SLATER

Waterdown

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

For Sale

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

Wood For Sale

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

Wanted

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

For Sale

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

For Sale

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

For Sale

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

For Sale

Coal or Wood Range, \$10. Review Office

For Sale

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

For Sale

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

For Sale

9 Room Cement Dwelling, nice frame barn and good lot in Village of Waterdown. Apply to J. C. LANGFORD Waterdown

For Sale

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

Farm For Sale

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

SPECIALS FOR JANUARY

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

We will hand you back \$1.00 on each Raincoat you purchase. 15c off every pair of heavy Mitts and 25c off every pair Men's lined Gloves. We still have a few of those lovely Collo's for Ladies which we will sell at a reduction of 25c each. Do not fail to secure some of these Genuine Bargains

Canada Food License No. 8-17371

O. B. Griffin, Waterdown

AUCTION SALES

Of every description conducted in any part of the Province

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

S. Frank Smith & Son

The Old Reliable Auctioneers

Waterdown - - - Caledonia

The Sawell Greenhouses

Fresh Cut Flowers and Pot Plants

STEEL COVERED GARAGES



W. H. REID, Waterdown

Gordon & Son

LADIES and GENTS

CUSTOM TAILORS



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



Cleaning, Pressing and
Repairing a Specialty

PHONE 153
WATERDOWN

BUCHAN'S

Canada Food License No. 9-1987

FOR

Confectionery Cakes and Pies

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

WE SELL
Linkert Bros.

BREAD

Fresh Every Day

AGENT FOR
Wah Lee
LAUNDRY
HAMILTON

PHONE 182
Waterdown

Stefansson and His Work

AFTER a period of over five years spent in exploring the previously unknown territory of the Arctic regions, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commander-in-chief of the Polar expedition which left Canada in June, 1913, arrived recently in Ontario and reported officially to Deputy Minister Desbarats, of the Department of Naval Services. Mr. Stefansson's work has resulted in the collection of valuable scientific information and data.

Stefansson left Ottawa in the month of May, 1913, and proceeded to the coast, leaving Victoria in June. He was commissioned by the Department of Naval Service to explore the then unexplored regions north of Alaska and west of the known Canadian islands. He has not only accomplished this, but in addition has done far more in the way of geographical survey and correction.

The main vessel of the expedition was the ill-fated *Karluk*, and, in addition, smaller gasoline vessels were added to the expedition at Nome, consisting of the *Alaska*, *Polar Bear* and *Challenge*.

There were thirteen scientific specialists attached to the party and it was necessary, the explorer explained, to go all over the world to secure these technical experts, New Zealand, Australia, England, France, Denmark, the United States and Canada all contributed their share of the brains that were to make the expedition the success that it has proved to be. Six of the scientists hailed from Canada, viz., Dr. R. M. Anderson, Ottawa; Kenneth Gordon Chipman, Ottawa; John J. O'Neill, Mr. Malloch, of Hamilton, and J. R. Cox, geographical survey. The expedition was financed entirely by the Canadian Government, and during the period of exploration there were approximately 100 men in the service. The average number of men with the expedition at any one time was between 60 and 70.

"Many of the news reports carried may have implied that sickness was our greatest enemy," said Stefansson. "That is erroneous. The great enemy of the north is the ice. From Nome we went directly north, and it was not long before we encountered ice difficulties. The most serious blow that we sustained was the loss of the *Karluk*. The vessel got caught amid the ice floes and was eventually broken up. On board the *Karluk* was what was probably the finest scientific apparatus and equipment of any polar expedition. The Government spared no expense in fitting us out with the most modern equipment, and all this was lost. Thus our expedition was badly crippled. Our source of supplies was cut off by this disaster and we lived on the country, travelling by sled."

Asked what the approximate area of the unexplored region was, Stefansson said it was about 1,000,000 square miles, of which perhaps 400,000 square miles had been explored.

The scientists with the party included a stratigraphical geologist, a geological mineralogist, two topographers for the making of maps, one terrestrial magnetician, one oceanographer to sound the depths and make reports on the sea bottom, etc., one marine zoologist, three anthropologists to study the people, one mammalogist, and the expedition surgeon, Dr. Mackay, of Edinburgh. The universities represented on the expedition were Toronto, McGill, Massachusetts Technical Institute, Boston, Yale, State College of Iowa, Oxford, Glasgow, Edinburgh, University of Paris, an engineering institute in Sydney, Australia, and Harvard, which was represented by the explorer, Mr. Stefansson took his post graduate course at Harvard and was for some time a lecturer in that university.

Asked when he had received news of the great war, the famous explorer stated that he first knew that there was a war twelve and a half months after it had started. This information was only received by luck. A whaler which had gone a long way out of its ordinary course brought the news to Stefansson, otherwise he would not have heard for two or three years, as he received no official mail for three years.

Regarding living conditions in general, Stefansson stated that he could be quite as comfortable in the northern regions as elsewhere.

Deputy Minister Desbarats paid high tribute to the explorer and the manner in which he had accomplished his object.

"Stefansson has added to Canada several unknown lands in the Arctic region; he has done exceptionally valuable work by exploring oceans. He has discovered, at certain points, that there was only ocean, where land was supposed to exist. His experiments and his work of sounding the ocean and studying the currents, and of studying the behaviour of the ice fields will be most valuable. He has shown the possibility of living on ice floes in the Arctic."

Mr. Desbarats stated that the explorer found that Musk Ox existed in certain regions, and had a theory that there might be some industrial possibilities there. Stefansson had discovered coal also. There was copper in great quantities.

Mr. Desbarats stated that with the loss of the *Karluk* there had been

a serious loss of life. "Three prominent scientists and two other scientific experts died on Wangle Isle from exposure," said the Deputy Minister. "Malloch, of Hamilton, died there. Then Dr. MacKay, Murray and Beuchag, all noted scientists, left the party after the wreck, and in their attempt to gain land they were lost in the Arctic night and have never been heard of since."

The world's sheep stocks have decreased by 54,000,000 since the war began.

Social Hygiene.

The Social Hygiene Association of Canada has endorsed the principles adopted at the New York conference, and the Dominion Government has been requested to adopt the general principles in any plan which they may have in view for Dominion control. The principles are as follows:

1. That the single standard of morals should prevail for men and women.
2. That continence is compatible with health and intellectual vigor for both sexes.
3. That men and women should serve together whenever possible on bodies whose functions concern the development and enforcement of moral standards.
4. That prostitutes be not treated as a class apart from other women, and that prostitution be not recognized as a trade.
5. That all measures, either preventive or repressive, concerned with social morality, apply impartially to men and women.
6. That a simultaneous vigorous attack on venereal disease should be made, and that the issues of public health and morals be thoroughly correlated.
7. That sound sex education be incorporated into an entire educational system in homes, school, college, and the church and press.
8. That social and economic adjustments granting to the individual decent living conditions and adequate recreation are essential to progress in social morality. These adjustments concern especially:
 - (a) Housing conditions.
 - (b) Industrial conditions, including conditions of work and wages.
 - (c) Proper and sufficient recreational opportunities.

Big Howitzer for Ontario.

To the 116th Battalion of Ontario county belongs the honor of capturing the big howitzer gun which Sir William Hearst has accepted on behalf of the Ontario Government. The war trophy, which it is expected will reach Toronto shortly, will be given a place of honor in the Queen's Park in front of the Legislative Buildings.

The big gun fell into the clutches of the heroic Canadians in the battle of Amiens last August, in which the 5th platoon of "B" Company, led by Lieut. W. A. Orr, son of Dr. R. B. Orr, curator of the Provincial Museum at the Normal School, distinguished themselves in splendid style. The gun was captured by this company after a night of heavy fighting and rounding up of several hundred Hun prisoners.

The gun will grace the Queen's Park as a memorial to the late Col. Sam Sharpe, M.P., the fighting commander of the battalion.

Flirts With Sudden Death.

James Drysdale, driver for a Lethbridge fruit firm, was delivering bananas a few days ago when what he thought to be a ripe banana dropped down his neck. He reached and retrieved a yellow-and-green snake three feet long, which he held in his hand while he examined it thoroughly. It was a copperhead, whose bite is instant death. That the snake was numb with cold was probably his salvation.

Crew Was "Flu"-struck.

The Gloucester schooner *Athlete*, Captain Berhan, succeeded in making a Cape Breton, N.S., port with her entire company victims of the influenza. One of the crew died on the passage from Gloucester, which was made under heavy handicap.

MAPLE PARK SURVEY

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Lots 50 by 150 to 165 Feet

OWN YOUR OWN BUNGALOW

Lots overlook Hamilton, the Bay
and Cement Highway.

Lots to suit the purchaser. Easy
Terms.

C. P. McGregor, Owner
Phone 168 Waterdown

New One-cent Coin.

The Minister of Finance is considering the design for a new one-cent copper coin. The present one-cent piece while of excellent design is of so large size as to make it inconvenient to carry more than two or three in the pocket. The new coin will be slightly larger and slightly thicker than a ten-cent piece so as to be readily distinguishable to the touch. It will take some time to have the die made and the coins issued for circulation.

Rules for Hunters.

Game conservation is a vital question in Canada. The time to act and place upon a sound and sane continuing basis all game birds and animals is now. Insofar as rules for sportsmen are concerned, they will obey them. Here are a few good ones:

1. Be a real sportsman. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.
2. Make sure it's a buck or drake. If you can't see his horns, or determine a duck, she hasn't got any, and in case of a duck don't shoot.
3. Help enforce the game law. Game and fish are public property, and only a game-hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations should be reported to the nearest official of the Government.
4. Respect the ranchman's property. He regards the man who leaves his gates open, cuts his fences, chouses his live stock, or shoots near dwellings as an outlaw. Put yourself in his place.
5. Be careful with your camp fire and matches. Save the forests. One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.
6. Leave a clean camp and a clean record. Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind him.

Children Lost in Big City.

Two children, a ten-year-old girl and her seven-year-old brother, disappeared from their home in Toronto recently and were not found by the police until the third morning after they had left their home to go to school. The tots wandered down to Scarborough Beach, where they spent the afternoon, and afterwards managed to reach Yonge street, where the police found them.

"We wanted to see Santa Claus, and we saw him," said the little girl. For two nights they had slept behind the big pillars of a bank. They spent the day-time in the downtown stores.

The Wonders of Observation.

Long ago a keen observer of humanity recorded his discovery that a small borrower never leaves the bank without glancing one way and moving off in the contra direction. A rival observer has just turned up in the Christian Science Monitor to report his conclusion, after years of patient observation, that a brass band and a small boy never move in opposite directions.

Caribou.

Migrating caribou along the Yukon river near the American-Canadian border were so thick during the first week of October that the United States Government steamboat Gen. Jeff Davis had difficulty in navigating among the animals swimming in the river. Thousands swarmed the shores and waters. Members of the crew said they lassoed a dozen and hauled them aboard for fresh meat.

Wanted to Advertise.

The military authorities reject the name "Londonview" proposed to be given the new million-dollar hospital to be erected south of the city and a committee will now make a selection from a list of battle names. The military folk object to the institution being made to serve advertising purposes.

Whisky and Religion.

Leon Swift was fined \$10 in a St. Catharines police court recently, the result of a quarrel over religion that developed on a G.T.R. train after the doctrinal disputants had filled up on Niagara Falls whisky.



Business Training

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

DECISION

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

DECIDE NOW

You are master of your own destiny—it's up to you.

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



FOR SALE

\$3300

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

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

Apply to

L. M. STOCK

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

FOR SALE

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

R. J. VANCE
DENTIST

Mill Street Waterdown

John Kitching Mervyn Kitching

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FUNERAL
DIRECTORS

Up to Date Equipment

Motor or Horse Hearse

We Pay All Telephone Charges

Waterdown Ontario

Westover Branch at
Markle's Store

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

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson II. January 12, 1919.
Moses the Leader of Israel.—Exodus 3:1-17.

Commentary.—1. Moses at the burning bush (3:1-3). 1. kept the flock—Moses had continued in the service of his father-in-law, Jethro, or Reuel, taking care of his flocks forty years. priest of Midian—Jethro was the head of his tribe and by virtue of that fact was his priest, having charge of its religious affairs. to the backside of the desert—"To the back of the wilderness."—R. V. Among Orientals the front was east, the back west, the right south and the left north. mountain of God—It was called the mountain of God, probably from the fact that God later revealed himself there in power and glory to Moses and his people. Horeb—The name given to a group of mountains of which Sinai was one. 2. the angel of the Lord—Here was a visible manifestation of God. flame of fire—Fire was often used to symbolize the divine presence (Gen. 15:17; Heb. 12:29): a bush—A bramble, probably the acacia which is common in that region. The trunk sometimes reaches a diameter of two feet. was not consumed—This extraordinary sight served both to attract Moses' attention and to prepare him for the revelation soon to be made. 3. this great sight—A fire in the desert would ordinarily consume all the bushes within reach.

II. The call of Moses (3:4-10). 4. when the Lord saw—The event is described as if God were a man, who must wait until Moses acted, before he could know what he would do. out of the midst of the bush—Jehovah was there clothed in a garment of flame. Moses, Moses—The repetition of the name indicates the importance of the communication that Moses was to receive (see Gen. 22:11; 46:2). here am I—Although the manner of the communication is not known, Moses understood that he was personally addressed. 5. put off thy shoes—It was the custom anciently in the East, and is still, to remove the sandals upon approaching an important personage. holy ground—The divine presence rendered the place sacred, and it should be observed as such by every reverence. 6. am the God of thy father, etc.—Thy Lord thus introduced himself to Moses as the God whom his forefathers had served, and who had guided and preserved his people thus far. 7. the affliction of my people—God had seen their afflictions and had heard their groanings, yet the divine purpose of their sojourn in Egypt was only now fulfilled. They were kept a separate people, and they had not become corrupted to the Egyptians. task tasters—Overseas, slave-drivers. 8. I am come down—Representing his dwelling-place as heaven, God comes down to undertake for his oppressed people on earth. unto a good land and a large—The land of Goshen had become crowded with the rapidly increasing race of the Hebrews, and the land of Canaan, which was to be their possession, was large. flowing with milk and honey—Canaan was a fruitful land. It was well adapted to grazing, therefore the supply of milk and other products of their herds would be abundant. The land still abounds in bees, both wild and domesticated, and great stores of honey are produced. Canaanites—Inhabitants of the sea-coast and Jordan valley. Hittites—The people dwelling north of Phenicia and Lebanon. Amorites—Dwellers in the mountains east and west of the Jordan. 9. the Egyptians oppress them—In cruel slavery they had been employed in making bricks, and in great public works. 10. unto Pharaoh—Probably Menephtah, the son of Rameses II.

III. Obstacles to be overcome (3:11-17). 11. Who am I—Moses pleaded his inability to perform so great a work. Forty years' toil in the wilderness, he may have thought, had unfitted him to stand before the mighty Pharaoh. This was the first of four objections that Moses raised to his appointment. He had a proper view of the greatness of the task before him and he had no disposition to overestimate his own ability. 12. I will be with thee—He who was speaking to Moses from the flame in the midst of the unconsumed bush would be with him to guide and strengthen. Ye shall serve God upon this mountain—This was a second answer to Moses' first objection. Upon that very mountain he would worship God with the hosts of Israel, whom he was about to lead out of bondage. 13-22. The second obstacle that Moses saw in the way of his being Israel's leader was that the children of Israel would ask him the name of the God who he said had sent him to them when they should ask after his name. This objection was based upon his incomplete comprehension of the nature of God, and the character under which he was then appearing. Names among the Israelites were indicative of character, and Moses desired the name by which God was to be proclaimed to them in this crisis. God's revelation of Himself under the name, "I am that I am," was reassuring, for this name denotes His eternity. His unchangeableness and His all-sufficiency. God gave Moses particular directions as to the steps to take in declaring to Israel his purpose concerning them, assuring him that they would believe his message. Pharaoh, however, would not grant their request to go into the wilderness to worship Jehovah, but after signs and wonders had been given, he would let them go. They would receive much treasure from the Egyptians by asking it of them. This is the meaning of the

"borrow" in v. 23. 4. 1-17. The third obstacle that appeared to Moses as being in his way was that his people would not accept him as a leader sent from God. The Lord answered this objection in a most striking manner, by giving him signs that were clearly supernatural. The staff in Moses' hand was changed into a serpent as he threw it upon the ground. When Moses took it in his hand again it became a staff. A second sign was given, which was his hand becoming leprous and becoming well again. If these two signs would not be sufficient, he should convince his people by turning the water of the Nile into blood. Moses saw a fourth obstacle and that was great, as were the others which he named. He was not a ready speaker. The Lord was not pleased with his raising this objection, but met it by saying to him, "Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say," and He gave him his brother Aaron as his spokesman. The Lord promised to give Moses full directions as leader of His people, and He would make them known to Aaron, who would declare them to the people. Questions—How long was Moses in Midian? What was his occupation? To what mountain did he go? What wonderful sight did he behold? What commission did he receive? What four objections did Moses make to God's appointment? How were the objections met? By what name did God reveal Himself to Moses? What wonders were done in Moses' presence?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The World's Call for Leadership.

I. The preparation. II. The commission. III. The world's call.

Sacred history recalls no more eventful life than that of Moses. Born in obscurity, of a noble, but enslaved race, he came into the world under sentence of death, from which he was delivered by the ingenuity of maternal affection, which instinctively and wisely presumed on womanly compassion.

I. The preparation. Great events do not make men, they find them. "God accomplishes his miracles by means," and trains his instruments with diligence. In the history before us the instruments combined what was best in Israel and Egypt. Two elements appear essential to the appointed leader of God's chosen people: a profound piety embracing deep and settled convictions of the covenant destiny of the nation; broad culture, and extended training in statesmanship. The first was provided in the early and impressive years in the humble home of his Hebrew parents, and possibly by permitted association in later years. The second, both in order and importance, was secured in the court of Pharaoh, where the deliverer of the "trampled race" was educated in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. The turning point of this marvelous career was precipitated perhaps by his noble but unwise patriotism; and came when he "refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter," when, sweeping aside the honors of the then mightiest empire, he chose "to suffer affliction with the people of God."

II. The commission. In the history of Moses, as in the experience of men generally, the call to higher service came while in the performance of humble and at-hand duty. Faithfulness in the commonplaces of life develops and demonstrates fitness for larger tasks. God's manifestation was such as to assure the reluctant messenger, and convince his oppressed and disheartened people. The visible representation of Deity was the only symbol allowed the chosen nation, and was perpetuated in the shekinah of tabernacle and temple. The bush aflame, but unconsumed, declared that God's people were not abandoned in their affliction. God's self-announcement connected the present issue with the covenant of preceding generations, and the title assumed expresses permanence self-contained and self-sufficing. "I am that I am." It sweeps by Jesus as an expression of his Deity. "Before Abraham was, I am." In the present connection it suggests the ultimate breaking of every yoke. Every call to duty, and every challenge of obligation is accompanied with the assurance, "I will be with thee."

III. The world's call. In every age and for every emergency God has his prepared and appointed instruments. History focuses itself on great names, the prophets and patriots of the written page, Moses, Paul, Luther, Wesley, Washington, Lincoln are synonyms of religious and civil epochs. Every great reform is first born in some man's heart and truth, burning in his soul, thrusts him forth as its fiery advocate. "A man can be nothing without a nation, a nation can be nothing without leaders, and leaders can do nothing without God."

W. H. C.

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Craves' Worm Exterminator because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

Elfin Miners.

All over Europe a popular belief prevails that elfin miners are constantly laboring in the bowels of the mountains, where they have accumulated enormous stores of precious metals. In Wales they are called "knockers." They make strange noises, and the tapping of their picks may often be heard in ore bodies not yet reached by the human workmen.

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure ever offered to the public.

FARM GARDEN

THE PERIOD OF OESTRUM DURING WHICH TO BREED SOWS.

The period of oestrus, or heat, in the sow appears in the neighborhood of every twenty-one days, with the normal animal in good breeding condition. The sow remains in heat from one to five days. The effect of delaying the sow's services until the period of heat is almost over has long been a subject of discussion with the hogman. Such practice, it is claimed, invariably results in larger litters than would be the case were the sow bred during the first day. As a physiological explanation of the foregoing, it is claimed that during the latter part of the period a much larger number of ova are present for fertilization by the male element, with the resultant increase in the size of the embryo litter.

With hares and cattle, the generally accepted practice, particularly with the former class of stock, is to delay breeding until the period is well advanced. Likelihood of conception would thereby seem to be increased. Due, no doubt, to the fact that the female functions have had time to take place properly, that the female is more receptive to male attention and allowing a reasonable length of time to elapse after the usual advertisement of oestrus.

With the sow the same probability of conception by delayed breeding is heightened for the foregoing reason. That a larger litter should be expected is by no means so sure, the claims of many expert breeders to the contrary. The size, vigor and numbers of the litter may be far more certainly controlled by the condition of the sow and sow at the time of breeding. Such, at least, would be indicated by the results noted from the large herd of brood sows kept at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Here the general practice is to breed on the second day, using, where necessary, the breeding crate. During the winter of 1917-18, however, several groups of sows were bred by allowing a sow to run with each lot. Besides obviating much labor in hand-breeding reluctant individuals and reducing to a minimum the number of "missed sows," the size and vigor of the resultant litters left little to be desired. In brief, to the man who keeps only a few sows, and who makes use of a neighboring boar, bred on the second day, depending, of course, on the sow's individual peculiarities. See that she is in rising condition, not fat, not thin, but in fair flesh and gaining every day. If the sows have been on fall grass, use a little grain before breeding. If the sows have been irregular in heat, this will tend to bring them in for breeding regularly and within a few days of one another. Use judgment in breeding the weaned sow. If she is much run down from nursing her litter and bred in this condition a few days after weaning, a disappointing second litter will in most cases result.

If no boar is kept, try to select the services of one not too heavily used, reasonably well fed and, above all, well exercised. The thin boar, or the over-fat individual, frequently are both getters of small litters, no matter when they serve the sow.

To the man who allows his boar to run with the sows, good results may be expected, even if the boar does not show much scientific knowledge, provided the herd is well exercised, housed in dry quarters and sufficiently well fed to insure gain in weight, and provided further that the sow is removed, temporarily, from the group as soon as properly served. Emphasis, too, must not be neglected with reference to the desirable effect on breeding stock of green feed in summer, and succulent foodstuffs, clover, hay or ensilage in winter.

DISINFECT THE STABLES.

(Experimental Farms Notes.)

The fact that regular disinfection of the stables is not a common practice in Canada is sufficient evidence that we as farmers are not thorough or do we appreciate the importance of the health of our animals. As in other countries, disease of animals is responsible for the loss to farmers of many millions of dollars annually. Such diseases as tuberculosis, abortion, scour, blackleg, glanders, hog cholera, etc., take enormous toll from our revenues. Again parasites such as lice, ticks, etc., each year cause the waste of enormous amounts of expensive feed to say nothing of the losses in production of milk, meat, and young stock. Farmers of Canada it is your duty and your best business to stop these losses. Don't wait till animals die of disease or are emaciated and hairless from parasites before discovering trouble. Diseases are spread more rapidly when animals are confined in winter quarters.

One of the most important factors in cheap and healthy wintering of animals is clean quarters and no quarters can be kept clean and free from disease and parasites without disinfection at least twice annually.

The basis of disinfection is direct contact. Disease germs under a layer of manure, straw or dirt, cannot be killed by average disinfection. Hence the first step is the thorough cleaning out of the barns, scraping (and washing, if possible), all walls and floors, and sweeping dirt, dust and cobwebs from walls and ceilings. Wood floors should be repaired and earth floors renewed with a layer of clean soil.

WHAT DISINFECTANTS TO USE.

1. Sunlight. This is the cheapest and one of the best. Every stable should have at least 6 sq. feet of glass per mature head of horses and cattle, and one-quarter this amount for calves and mature hogs. Sunlight induces cleanliness, health, comfort, and greater profits.

2. Whitewash. A good whitewash applied hot to ceilings and walls covers and kills germs and parasites. Add drug disinfectant, such as Carbolic Acid, if barns have housed diseased animals. Apply with spray pump or brush.

3. Drug Disinfectants. All floors, gutters, and mangers should receive extra care. Disinfect by soaking thoroughly with one of the coal tar distillates such as Kreso, Wescol, Zenoleum, Creolin, etc., etc., applied in water solution 3 per cent. to 6 per cent., varying with strength of disinfectant. Apply with spray pump or sprinker and brush in.

The Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, can supply free instructions in selecting and preparing whitewash and disinfectants.

Thoroughness in the above disinfection is most important. The intelligent stockman intent on maintaining healthy stock finds it wise to disinfect mangers and feed passages more frequently. A light spraying monthly will suffice.

Practice proves that disinfection is cheap insurance and an investment yielding a high rate of interest. If Canadian farmers untied will but realize this, our animal disease and losses therefrom would decrease 20 per cent. per annum.

DRIED BEET PULP AS A FEED FOR LIVE STOCK.

An analysis of dried beet pulp taken from Henry's "Feeds and Feeding" shows that it contains on the average 8.2 per cent. moisture, 3.5 per cent. ash, 8.9 per cent. crude protein, 18.9 per cent. fibre, 59.6 per cent. n. free extract, and 9 per cent. fat. The fibre content being high digestibility is comparatively low, there being found only 4.6 per cent. protein, 5.2 per cent. carbohydrates and 7.8 per cent. fat, a total of 71.6 per cent. digestible nutrients. Dried beet pulp will absorb from 4 to 5 times its own weight of water and swell up proportionately, therefore it should not be fed, unless in very small quantities, without first being soaked. In this condition it has succulence, digestible nutrient content and laxative effect, somewhat similar to corn silage.

As a succulent food, it has been found that 9 pounds of dried beet pulp and 5 pounds of mixed hay was 11 per cent. better for milk production than 45 pounds of corn ensilage. With hay at \$18.00 per ton and silage at \$4.00 per ton this would give dried beet pulp a valuation of \$10 per ton to replace succulent roughage.

As a supply of protein. Taking the analysis given above it is calculated that to supply protein in a ration for milk cows when bran is worth \$32.00 per ton, then oats are worth \$24.80, corn \$20.00 and dried beet pulp \$17.80 per ton.

As a supply of digestible nutrients. On this basis if corn is worth \$50.00 per ton, then wheat bran is worth \$36.54, oats \$42.25 and dried beet pulp \$42.69 per ton. In this case the calculation placed on dried pulp agrees with that of the Scandinavian feed unit system which rates it 10 per cent. unit with the findings of the Massachusetts Experimental Station where they found that it was equal to corn in a ration containing no succulence.

As feed for fattening stock. When used for this purpose with beef cattle and sheep it has been found to produce growth rather than to lay on fat, therefore in the early part of the fattening period but should be replaced by the finishing period. There appears to be no advantage in feeding it to horses while for swine it is much too bulky and fibrous unless for maintaining brood sows.

Reviewing the subject it may be said: (a) dried beet pulp is low in protein and high in fibre, hence the protein is digestible in a relatively small degree, therefore it cannot replace any rich protein feeds like oil-cake, cottonseed meal or even bran or oat chop in the ration; (b) it is useful when used to supplement a shortage of succulent roughages such as silage, roots and grass or to lighten up a heavy protein ration (c) under certain circumstances (as a source of digestible nutrients) it may acquire a value of \$42.96 per ton while in other cases where succulence and cheap home grown carbohydrates (as in corn silage) are already present its value may be as low as \$10.00 per ton; (d) in the feeding of beef cattle and sheep it is better adapted to producing growth than to the laying on of fat, but even for the former purpose is not as valuable as oats.

There are lots of worse things than egotism. Even an angel can blow his own horn.

To Men Who Live Inactive Lives—Exercise in the open air is the best tonic for the stomach and system generally; but there are those who are compelled to follow sedentary occupations and the inactivity tends to restrict the healthy action of the digestive organs and sickness follows. Farnelle's Vegetable Pills regulate the stomach and liver and restore healthy action. It is wise to have a packet of the pills always on hand.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—
Butter, choice dairy... \$ 0 50 \$ 0 55
Do, creamery... 0 55 0 64
Margarine, lb... 0 37 0 40
Eggs, new laid, dozen... 0 75 0 80
Geese, lb... 0 35 0 40

Poultry—
Turkeys, lb... 0 50 0 55
Fowl, lb... 0 28 0 32
Spring chickens... 0 35 0 38
Roosters, lb... 0 23 0 25
Luccinos, lb... 0 35 0 40
Geese, lb... 0 28 0 32

Fruit—
Apples, basket... 0 25 0 60
Do, bbl... 3 00 6 00

Vegetables—
Beets, peck... 0 25 0 30
Do, bag... 1 00 1 10
Carrots, peck... 0 25 0 30
Do, bag... 0 75 0 85
Cabbage, each... 0 05 0 10
Cauliflower, each... 0 15 0 35
Celery, head... 0 05 0 10
Lettuce, 3 bunches... 0 10 0 10
Onions, 75-lb. sacks... 1 50 1 75
Do, basket... 0 25 0 50
Do, pickling, basket... 0 40 0 75
Leeks, bunch... 0 10 0 25
Parsley, bunch... 0 10 0 10
Savory, bunch... 1 00 1 10
Do, peck... 0 15 0 25
Pumpkins, each... 0 15 0 25
Potatoes, bag... 1 50 1 75
Do, sweet, 3 lbs... 0 05 0 10
Sage, bunch... 0 05 0 10
Spinach, peck... 0 40 0 50
Squash, each... 0 10 0 25
Turnips, bag... 0 75 0 85
Do, peck... 0 20 0 20

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters... \$16 00 \$18 00
Do, hindquarters... 24 00 28 00
Carcasses, choice... 20 00 24 00
Do, medium... 17 50 19 00
Do, common... 14 50 16 50
Veal, common, cwt... 13 00 15 00
Do, medium... 20 00 23 00
Do, prime... 24 00 25 00
Heavy hogs, cwt... 19 00 21 00
Shop hogs, cwt... 25 00 26 00
Abattoir hogs... 25 00 27 00
Mutton, cwt... 18 00 20 00
Lamb, spring, lb... 0 23 0 24

Mothers Value This Oil.—Mothers who know how suddenly croup may seize their children and how necessary prompt action is in applying relief, always keep at hand a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, because experience has taught them that there is no better preparation to be had for the treatment of this ailment. And they are wise, for its various uses render it a valuable medicine.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
May... 79 3/4	80	79 3/4	79 3/4	
Flax—				
Dec... 3 28	3 32 1/2	3 28	3 32 1/2	
May... 3 38 1/2	3 42 3/4	3 38 1/2	3 42 3/4	
Barley—				
Dec... 97 1/2				
May... 1 03 1/4	1 05	1 03 1/4	1 03 1/4	

*—To 79 3/4 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Flour unchanged; barley, 86 to 95c; rye, No. 2, \$1.54 1/2 to \$1.55; bran, \$48; flax, \$3.60 to \$3.62.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth.—Linseed on track, \$3.60; arrive, \$3.58 1/2; December, \$3.57 asked; January, \$3.57 1/2; May, \$3.65 asked.

Every careful and observant mother knows when her child suffers from worms. She also knows that is some remedy be not speedily applied much harm will result to the infant. The best application that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They drive worms from the system and set up stimulating and soothing effects, so that the child's progress thereafter is painless and satisfying.

Devil and the Deep Sea.

The source of this expressive but rather cryptical proverb is not easily determined. It is usually held to have some connection with the miracle of the casting out of devils at Cudara and the rushing of the possessed swimming to the waters. In Clark's Parasitologia, published in 1839, it is noted as "Between the devil and the Deep Sea." The meaning, of course, is that there is a choice only between two terrible alternatives, and the allusion may be to some long-forgotten incident of legend of fiction.

Drives Asthma Before It. The smoke or vapor from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy gives asthma no chance to linger. It eradicates the cause. Our experience with the relieving remedy shows how actual and positive is the success it gives. It is the result of long study and experiment and was not submitted to the public until its makers knew it would do its work well.

ADDED YEARS.

Wife—To-morrow will be my twenty-sixth birthday.
Hubby—Why, a year ago, just before our wedding, you told me you were twenty-two.

Wife—Yes, but we women age rapidly after marriage.
"Don't bank on superstition," warns the Manayunk Philosopher. "Every chicken has a wishbone, but it doesn't do it much good."

A MODERN OTHELLO

CHAPTER I.

Is there such a thing as an undying love—out of the house that prate so much about it? I, Rebecca Bevis, have grave doubts, coming as I do from a school of skeptics, and being a discontented woman. In what I was disappointed, and who disappointed me, the reader will perceive before this chapter closes, though it is of other lives rather than my own that I attempt to write. I am an old maid now—say a soured and discontented old maid if you will—and that's enough. I was a soured and discontented woman years ago, though young and pretty then, it was said; for my troubles had come early in life, and people thought they were over, knowing nothing of the scars which were left. I hid my feelings fairly, and friends believed in me, and said among themselves, "How well she bears up! how bravely she has borne his want of faith in her, his disaffection!" I think I did, for I was very proud, thank God! He was not fit for me; I should have made him unhappy as his wife; such thoughts as these were my consolation then—they are not now, perhaps, standing apart from the old life, and knowing now it has ended.

And this undying love of which I spoke just now—only enough, I was not thinking of his old protestations, his fancy pictures of eternal summer; I was not even dreaming of them five years afterwards, when I knew it was over for good, and that there was never a chance for me again. I was thinking then, as I think now, of the theory of eternal constancy, and what a mockery it all is.

Fred Bevis, my wild brother Fred, whom I have always loved so much, because he was weak and childish, perhaps, or because he loved me very much too, and told his friends there was not a wiser, shrewder little woman in the world than I—I was this younger brother whose inconstancy was on my mind. He was leaving England to make his fortune abroad, he said—to lose the little which he rather had left him, I was sure—and on the eve of his departure I was the witness to his solemn betrothal to Mary Vansittart, my one dear friend, my ardent, lovable Mary, the very one I would have chosen for my wife from a legion of fair women. They were to love each other all their lives long—that is the old theory which amuses young folks at first start—and both believed in these protestations for twelve months at least. At the expiration of the first year, Fred came home more full of love than ever, but with less money in his purse. He had been unfortunate in his speculations; luck had been dead against him, he said; indeed, "Fred's luck" had been a pleasant jest in our family before we were all scattered.

There were fresh protestations of fidelity between Fred and Mary, and then my brother sailed forth again to seek his fortune, and we heard no more of him for years. We thought he was dead—all but Mary, who believed in his life, but began at last to distrust his love, as well she might do.

He ended his long silence with a confession to me. Never a brave man, he had not the courage to tell Mary the truth. I was to stand between them as an intercessor, as a grim fate, perhaps, if these two had meant all that they had said. He had been unlucky again, he wrote—very unlucky this time—and there was no hope of retrieving his position. He released Mary from her engagement; he was bound in honor to do that; and I was to break the news to her at once. There was a great deal concerning his lost hopes, his lost money; but I could not tell what feelings he was having from me. I fulfilled

my mission, thinking perhaps I might help to break poor Mary's heart, or at least to shadow many years of Mary's life, for I was still romantic, after my own odd fashion.

There was some tears and sighs, a downcast look for a few days, a readiness to agree with me that probably it was for the best, and then Mary Vansittart was very much like the fair girl whom I had ever known. She was not disguising her feelings, I knew the preoccupied, far-away looks of a troubled woman too well. She was resigned to her position very quickly; she wrote her letter of farewell—the last of a long and loving series; she expressed her wishes generously for poor Fred's better luck; and there was the end of one more love dream. What a stereotyped finale it always is, I thought.

The curtain of this drama rose quickly and unexpectedly upon the second act. A believer in the fickleness of human nature myself, I was yet surprised to learn of Mary Vansittart's engagement to Mr. Gordon—a gentleman of some position in the county, and who had been away from England for a year or two disposing of his estates in the East Indies, where it was rumored he had amassed considerable wealth. He came back to our quiet neighborhood to settle down for good—to choose the best wife he could find, and live happily ever afterwards, if it were possible.

It was not possible. I could have told him that, had he done me the honor to consult me. When I heard from my dear Mary's own lips that he was engaged, it was too late. I was tongue-tied from that hour forth; it is possible I betrayed my astonishment too clearly.

"You are offended with me, Beckie," she cried; "you think I should have waited a little longer—reflected perhaps a little more upon the old engagement."

"No, my dear, not that," I said; "I am only too glad you have got poor Fred completely out of your mind."

"We should not have agreed very well, Fred and I," she said, thoughtfully.

"Perhaps not," I answered. "And where did you meet Mr. Gordon? I have heard nothing of this."

"I had been away in London on a visit, and it seemed to have all happened without me in a strange way. As if I had had any right to be consulted in the matter!"

"He is an old friend of papa's; he came to see us on his return. I was a rascally girl when he used to tease when he was here last; I should not have known him again. Oh, he is so very handsome, despite his dark skin, Beckie! I like dark men—don't you?" she ran on, rhapsodically.

"He is very rich," I added, quickly. "I don't care about riches, she replied. 'I hope you will not think I have accepted him on that account. It is no, in my thoughts; it never has been.'"

"I believe you."

"He has been very frequently at our house during your stay in town. I have met him at one or two balls this winter. We were formally engaged on Christmas eve—only think!"

"And when shall you be married?"

"Not till next Christmas," she answered; "papa will have a year's engagement between us, and Conrad is very cross about it."

"A year is a fair probation," I said, calmly; "it will give you time; it will give him."

"You speak as if you thought we were likely to change," she said; "and oh! that is not possible."

"He is much older than you, some ten years at least, and you are so very young, Mary."

"Yes, yes; but how do you know he



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is ten years older than I? That is exactly the difference between us."

"Have I not lived in Westerton all my life, you only child? Did I not know Mr. Gordon ten years ago, when you were the 'gawky girl' of whom you have just spoken?"

"Oh, yes; and you knew Conrad before he went to India for the last time."

"Yes."

"How strange!" she said. "I mentioned your name to him, told him you were my dearest friend, and he never said he knew you."

"That is very likely; people forget so soon!"

"But," she added, confidentially, "I told him everything about you, and that I had been engaged to him for a little while when—when—"

"When you were a child, and hardly knew your own mind," I added. "Well, I am very glad you have told him that."

"Of course; I was bound in honor to tell him."

"Certainly you were."

I did not tell her everything myself; I left it to Conrad Gordon to speak of an old engagement too, if he cared to do so, if he thought that he was bound in honor also. It was not my place to speak of a past love, of a bitter, needless, cruel quarrel, of all that had been, and that could never be again.

I shed some tears over this when Mary had left me. I was sorry for the engagement for Mary Vansittart's sake. To my nervous mind it was an ill-assorted match, and would be broken off before the year was over, as mine and his was, as Mary and Fred's. Conrad Gordon had many admirable traits of character; he was in many ways a contrast to other men, being earnest, clever, honorable; but he was of an irritable and suspicious nature—a man persistently seeking for a second and hidden reason for everything upon earth, and who had made his own life almost a curse by his miserable search. He had made mine so completely. He had suspected me cruelly and unjustly, and my pride could not brook his doubts. Hence we had parted in the old time of which Mary Vansittart knew nothing.

I met him presently at Mary's father's house. It was a meeting which we were well, being both prepared for it, and both good actors. I had often wondered what sort of meeting it would be, and here it was calm, smooth and commonplace, totally unmarred by false sentiment. How completely we had forgotten each other! What a farce, I thought again, is this talk of eternal constancy! He was gentle in his manner toward me; he was very loving and attentive to Mary Vansittart. He had improved greatly in his manners; a certain brusqueness which he had always evinced was entirely missing. Late in the evening he said to me apart, "I have not told Mary of the past; it is not worth while, Miss Bevis."

"Why not," I replied. "It might be as well."

"No, no; she is young and impulsive, very quickly disturbed; and it is your secret, which I should respect, surely."

"It is hardly a secret. I left it for you to tell; you have my free permission. What does it matter now?" I said, lightly.

"A great deal to me," he replied, very gravely. "She would ask many questions, and I was wholly in the wrong."

"Yes, wholly," I repeated. "It is late in the day to ask your pardon, Miss Bevis, but I do, with all my heart," he said, with strange humility.

"I thank you," I murmured back. "All has happened for the best," he said. "We were not suited for each other. I was a jealous and vindictive fellow when I parted from you."

"Do not let us speak of it again," I said. "It is ended for good. We have got over our troubles very well," I added.

He laughed. "Yes, we have, indeed," he replied; "but it took me years to think I was in the wrong, you must know. Oh, how I have hated you! I—But there, there, my character is changed; my whole being, I think, is renewed in my love for Mary Vansittart. It is a new life; I should die if that dream were to fade—if she were to have one thought of what a man I had been. And I am forgiven?" he added, suddenly.

"To be sure you are," was the reply. "Only make Mary a good husband; for I love her very much."

"Yes, yes, I understand. She has told me everything about you. She loves you very much too. How strange it all is!"

He went away to Mary's side, and I sat watching them for awhile, thinking even that they might be happy, after all—that it was probable he had altered for the better, and I had known him only at his worst. Men do change, Heaven knows.

This is the prologue to my story, and will explain what follows.

The engagement was continued throughout the year. There were no lovers' quarrels, no jealousies, no suspicions; it was a year of mutual affection. I contrasted it with my own fleeting engagement—one of storm and shipwreck—and thought I must have been gravely in fault myself, and full of ill temper and distrust, or else the man before me had changed completely, since I had been "all in all" to him.

Conrad Gordon and Mary Vansittart were married two days before Christmas. It was a grand wedding, and I wished them with all my heart god-speed and every blessing on their pilgrimage. The snow was falling thickly on them as they came out of the church, and Gordon looked up at the

sky, shuddered visibly, and frowned as at a liberty taken with him by the elements. His East Indian blood was chilled by the day's inclemency.

"I should have liked sunshine on our wedding day," he said to Mary.

"Does it matter?" she asked, with a smile.

"No, no, perhaps not," he answered; "but I used to believe in omens once."

Yes—I remembered that time too well.

CHAPTER II.

The happy couple spent a long honeymoon abroad. They were not back in Westerton before the spring. They began their home life together with the same confidence with which they had entered into their engagement to be married. How true they are of each other! was on the lips of every friend they had.

And, there seemed every prospect of their being to club it myself now—so disposed to wonder occasionally why I had never known this new Conrad Gordon whom everybody liked, why he had always been in the old days so different a man to me. All the faults of his disposition he seemed to have left behind with his lands in East India, and to have returned an amiable, generous, high-souled gentleman. He seemed to have outlived even his peevish disposition. He took it as a compliment, as a pleasant jest even, any attention which his pretty wife received. Was this really the same man? was the wild thought which I would have at times.

As the spring passed thus; the bright summer, when they went away to the sea; the autumn up to the early winter, when they were that again in their grand home, from Conrad's own I received no further confidences. I was assured he was happy; that he had not a care in the world from his affectionate wife, who made an idol of him after her own fashion too, and whose high spirits and girlish little fantasies were as predominant as in her maiden days. It could not last, I was certain; but when the time would come for these two to be more staid and matter-of-fact and homely, I did not really perceive.

There was a gay life, if there was a fault to be found with them, it was in their incessant pursuit of pleasure, in the dinner parties and balls which they gave at their own house—which they attended at their numerous friends'. There seemed no peace and rest, and little of the home life which in her place I would have preferred.

Whether she would have preferred

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Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty year experience is at your service.

It too I was not able to ascertain. She was fond of society, of admiration, of the busy world without doors. The gay life seemed to agree with her, and to steal no roses from her cheeks. "Conrad is fond of seeing me the centre of a crowd," she said to me once, "and I like the excitement of it all very well. We are not a steady-going old married pair yet, Beckie."

"No, but it is time you were," I said. "It was close upon the end of the year—close upon Christmas-time—when there came across the snow-covered lawn to my French window, at which I was sitting a figure from the past, of which I had often dreamed. I did not see him until he was standing at the window to scare me. Then his hearty laugh at my astonishment rang through the frosty air like a peal from the old days."

"Fred!" I cried, opening the window in my impulse, and letting him in along with the snow-drift, "this is a surprise. How glad I am to see you back!"

"I thought you would be," he answered, taking me in his arms; "I was sure you would, for one, at all events. Sisters don't change with every wind and tide, thank God!"

I looked into his face. Something told me that he had already heard the news of Mary's marriage, and was inclined to regard it despondently, almost as a breach of faith toward one who should not have been forgotten quite so readily, or been taken so quickly at his word. I did not speak of Mary, I hastened to disremember him of his great coat and hat to seat him in his old place by the fireside, with his bronzed, good-looking face full of the ruddy haze before me.

"To think you are back again!" I said, exultingly. "And for good, is it?"

"I am not certain," was his answer; "not half so certain as I was an hour ago, when it struck me how lonely you must be in the old home, and how I might help to cheer it for you."

"And now?"

"And now I am not half sure of myself, and may want cheering instead," he added. "That's my luck—'Fred's luck,' as you would say, if you remember."

"Yes, I remember."

We were silent for awhile. He sat drawing patterns with the muddly end of his great coat, my crumbliness, to my maidenly discomfiture, but I had not the heart to scold him.

"I have come back rich—that is, tolerably rich, for me," he said, suddenly, "and you do not congratulate me."

"I congratulate you, Fred, with all my heart."

"Thank you."

"And how—" I began, when he interrupted me.

"Oh! never mind that. I had grown desperate; it was sink or swim—a wild plunge to the other side, or a cool drop to the bottom—and I changed it at the table of Monaco. By heaven, 'Fred's luck' turned at last, and I made a heap of money in three hours, and came away before fortune deserted me. In its scurvy old way. Have you ever known me exhibit as much prudence as that?"

(To be continued.)

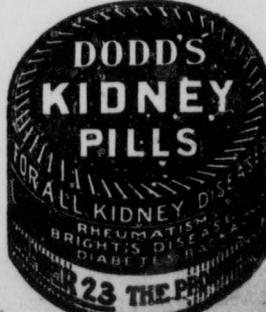
Montreal Daily Star

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

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



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5e Castile Cakes 6 for	25c
15e Palm Olive Soap	10c
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15e Peroxide Bath Soap	9c

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60e Rose Buds, per lb.	49c
50e Chocolate Pattererisp, per lb.	39c
50e Toasted Bon-Bons, per lb.	39c
50e Chocolate Peanut Cluster, per lb.	39c
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\$1.50 Gift Boxes Neilson's Chocolates	1.19
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50e Ideal Carpet Renewer	34c
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50e Re-nu-all Wood Polish	34c
25e Gold Paint, for picture frames, etc.	19c
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10e Salts of Lemon 2 for	11c
10e Machine Oil	7c
15e National Washing Powdr 2 for	15c
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Popular Patents

50e Williams' Pink Pills	33c
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50e Bland's Improved Iron Tablets 2 for	51c
25e Syrup of Figs	17c
35e Stock's Dyspepsia Tablets	25c
\$1.00 Bardock and Sarsaparilla	51c
50e Fruitatives	37c
50e Gin Pills	37c
25e Myers' Bowel and Liver Tablets	19c
25e Baby's Own Tablets	19c
25e Gates' Kidney Liver Pills	17c
25e White Oil Liniment	19c
25e Nature's Remedy Tablets	19c
25e Keating's English Cough Cure	17c
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50e Kidney Pills 2 for	50c

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35e Tooth Paste 2 for	36c
15e bottle Perfume 2 for	16c
25e bottle Perfume	19c
25e Witch Hazel Cream	17c
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15e Tuckett's Preferred Perfecto	13c
15e Tuckett's Preferred Panettelas	10c
10e Tuckett's Club Specials 3	25c
10e Baled Havana 4 for	25c
10e Envoys	6c
10e Elks 7 for	50c
10e Marguerites 7 for	50c
10e Bachelors 7 for	50c
5e Army Bulldogs 6 for	25c
25e lb. cans Hersee's Violet Talcum 2 for	25c
35e Hersee's Vanishing Cream	19c
35e Cream De Lilas	27c
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35e Tooth Brushes	25c
50e Pond's Vanishing Cream	37c

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