

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 1.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918

NO. 19.

Struther's Mill

Will be in operation on
September 25th.

A. Struthers.

IF IN NEED

Of a new Coal or Wood Range
or Heater call on us, we handle

3 Good Makes

See our Well Pumps. Satisfaction
guaranteed. We carry a full line
of Hardware and Automobile Accessories

Gallagher's Hardware Waterdown

Every Man and Woman

Should possess a good free writing self filling Fountain Pen. Its a great convenience as well as a necessity in these hurry up and do it now days to have a pen of your own all loaded and ready for action. Don't have to borrow somebody's pen or hunt about only to find an old corroded steel one that you could not scratch your signature with if you were to be hanged the next minute.

Come to Our Store

Let us show you a PARKER SAFETY SEALED SELF FILLER PEN with Safety Clip.

A perfect pen always ready for use and when clipped to your vest pocket sticks like gule. You cannot loose it, and so strongly constructed you cannot best writers in the world. They ski over the paper like a greased stick. We have them in all designs, course, medium and fine, and we guarantee to find a pen to suit your individualhood. Drop in this week and let us place a Parker Pen in your hands on a 30 days guarantee to please you or cheerfully refund your money. We will please you.

W. H. CUMMINS
The Waterdown Drug Store
PHONE 152

Letters from the Front Letters from Our Boys Who Are Fighting for Us

My Dear Mrs. Cook:—

I guess you will be surprised to hear from me in France again, but just the same it is true, as the above is my address once more. It seems hard for even me to realize it, but perhaps the whole secret is I was able to bluff the doctor at the reserve and he passed me on my own word that I was fit; of course he didn't have my medical sheets or else I would have been out of luck as it is written along the bottom "Will never be fit for general service" on account of my elbow, but I feel a lucky boy in being able to get back and perhaps take part in the next big scrap. It seems funny how we all get dissatisfied with soldering in England, but nevertheless it is the truth. While I was in France before I used to tell the boys they were crazy for volunteering, but after being in England myself I can understand how they hanker to get back with the boys.

It will be hard to forget France; some of the people are really hospitable and as can be expected some are quite different; in one spot where we waited for a rest in one of the main streets of a quite large town, an old lady was standing on her doorstep watching us kilties. I was feeling rather thirsty, so went up and asked her if she had any coffee, but she hadn't; a few minutes later without saying a word she came out again and beckoned to me and gave me a bowl of milk, and when I wanted to pay her for it she felt real offended and in broken English said "You blesoe (wounded) me give you souvenir." Of course a drink of milk wasn't much, but it isn't always the value of the gift that counts. Then again there are the numerous young boys and girls of France that follow you along the street who because you won't let them carry your rifle get very offended; young boys of eight or nine just love to have a soldier's rifle on their shoulder, even if it does weigh almost as much as themselves.

Roy was away on six days' leave when I left Whitley and I was unable to say good-bye to him, but I left a note instead. Austin Tudor was on a draft to leave the same night as I left but was taken off at the last minute; he was on the road watching for us passing so that he could say good-bye. Jack Gibb, who you remember used to work for Bob Hand, along with Bob Meader, came out along with me, only he is going to another battalion. Poor Jack doesn't look forward to the game very much, but I guess I was the same way when I made my first trip, but after you get used to it you look forward to meeting your old pals again with the greatest of pleasure. Then again, all people aren't as young as we are, and when you see the old men and women look at us marching along the road with pride, you feel proud that you are able to do even a small but towards winning this war.

Remember me to all the Waterdown friends, and hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, yours very sincerely,
GEO. S. TAYLOR,
48th Highlanders.

Clyfield Hospital, England.
Aug. 13, 1918.

Dear Mother:—

I am getting along fine and receiving the best of treatment. I think my wounds will be healed in five or six weeks. I wish it was six months, as it is such a treat to be in such a nice bed.

I was wounded in the advance of the 8th of August, was in the first wave and got as far as the second German line when I was hit, and believe me those Germans didn't wait for us to get too close.

It was a grand sight to see the big guns advancing and the cavalry and tanks going into action. In two hours' time after we started I was in the forward dressing station.

Hoping you are in the best of health, and best wishes to all, I remain, Your loving son, Samuel E. Cook, 19th Batt.
France, Aug. 21, 1918.

Help the Boys "Over There" By Saving Gasoline

The Allies need gasoline. Waste none of it on Sunday motoring for pleasure. He who uses it for this purpose stints those who are fighting our battles. It is the duty of all motor car owners to comply with the Fuel Controller's request to save "gas."

The safety of the state being the supreme law, personal enjoyment must give place to national necessity during war time. To save gasoline is to save money. It will also ensure a more adequate supply of "gas" for the needs of our war machine, which must lack no essential. To comply with the Fuel Controller's request will save \$150,000 on a single Sunday. In gasoline it will also save hundreds of thousands of gallons. A word to the wise motor car owners is sufficient.

The King's Daughters will hold their annual concert in the Roller Rink, Tuesday evening, October 1st. Capt. (Rev.) N. H. MacGillivray, pastor of Knox Church, St. Thomas, and late chaplain of the 91st Battalion, who has been overseas 15 months, will give a war talk on Experiences in France and Belgium. The St. Thomas Daily Times speaks very highly of Capt. MacGillivray's war addresses. Vocal and instrumental selections will be given by Mrs. Estella Carey-Allen, Mrs. Bews-Baker, Mr. Harvey Ward and Mr. Stewart Mitchell.

What might have proved a very serious fire in the Township Hall last Tuesday afternoon was averted by the prompt action of several citizens. In some unaccountable manner a fire had started in the wood box and when discovered was in a fair way to become past control. With plenty of water, which luckily was handy, the fire was soon put out and the box removed. With the exception of filling the building with smoke no damage was done.

ONLY A BOY—BUT BRITISH

Just as the sun was sinking to rest,
And the twilight coming fast,
They brought him in from a blood-dyed field;
He had fought his first—and last.

They carried him back from the firing line,
From a hell of shrapnel fire;
He had volunteered—a forlorn hope,
And had tried to cut the fire.

His face was fair, the smile on his lip
Glowed with the courage within;
If Britain lived and he lived or died,
It was all the same to him.

"Nurse," said the lad, "I got it at last
But tell them I'm glad I came;
Tell them I swore with my dying breath
I'd do what I did again.

"Please raise my head like mother would do,
Tell her you took her place,
Tell her I said you did what you could,
Oh, for one look at her face!

"Tell her from me her boy loved her well,
God and myself understand;
Give her my love and tell her I died
For her and my native land.

"Tell the boys from me, I am glad I am here,
And I did the best I could;
Ask some lad to come and take my place,
If someone don't—well—he should.

"Give them this message from me, dear nurse,
Tell them I'm glad I came;
Britain has need of her loyal sons,
Needs every one who is game."

They laid him away in khaki shroud
Underneath the sun-kissed sod,
For just as the vesper-bell rang out
His soul was wafted to God.

Local Deaths

Two Prominent Citizens Passed to Their Reward

Our people were pained on Sunday last to learn that James Crane, eldest son of Michael and Mrs. Crane, Griffin road, had passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital, where he had been removed to one week ago, suffering from blood poisoning, pleurisy and pneumonia developing later. Everything that medical science could do was done for him in an effort to save his life. On Saturday it became evident that the end was near, and on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, surrounded by sorrowing relatives, he passed peacefully away.

Deceased was well known and liked by everyone. Being of a cheery disposition, he made a host of friends who will deeply regret his death, and extend sympathy to all sorrowing relatives.

The funeral took place yesterday (Wednesday) morning, from his parents home, Griffin road, to St. Thomas Church, Waterdown, thence to Holy Sepulcher Cemetery for interment, services at the church and grave being conducted by the Rev. Father Becker. The pall-bearers were C. Harmer, T. Mahony, J. Carter, F. Carpenter, J. McCulland and W. Galvin.

John Russel Carey

In the death of John Russell Carey, East Flamboro has lost one of its most popular and prosperous farmers. His death, which was a sudden one, occurred on Monday evening last. It appears that his cattle, which were pasturing in some way got into his turnip field, and Mr. Carey went to drive them out. It is thought that excitement and over-exertion caused heart failure, which resulted in his death. He was found lying in the orchard by his son, who immediately summoned Dr. McGregor, but when he arrived life was extinct.

We understand that deceased had not been in the best of health for some time past. He was widely known throughout this district and highly respected. Deceased's first wife predeceased him several years ago.

The funeral took place this Thursday afternoon to Waterdown cemetery.

Re-Opening Services

The re-opening services in the Methodist church last Sunday was attended by large congregations at both the morning and evening services. Rev. Barker, of Burlington, preached very appropriate sermons, and the special music which had been arranged was exceptionally good.

The call for raising funds for defraying the expenses of improvements was over-subscribed.

The interior of the church presents a very pleasing appearance, and is a credit to Messrs. Davids and Sawell, who were the decorators.

More Help Needed

We would again remind our fair readers that there is still room for workers at the Patriotic League. Surely more of our young ladies can forego a little worldly pleasure and devote at least a little of their spare time working for our soldier boys. Remember that they are doing a great deal for us at home, who are enjoying the blessings of peace and plenty, and the least we can do is to turn in any assist in furnishing comforts for our boys in the trenches. Let it not be said of any Waterdown person that he or she failed to do their duty in this respect.

Send in your local news, they will be of interest to our readers.



Hominy Will Save Wheat

Hominy can play a brave and important part in these days of wheat substitution. Its food value is almost the same as that of the whole corn, and in the pioneer days it was made at home by pounding the corn and it was eaten then, as we eat potatoes to-day. This is still true in the South to some extent and patriotic housewives should make a study of just how it may be prepared and served to the best advantage.

Hominy to be at its best requires a longer period of cooking than is necessary for corn meal, because it is much coarser and the fireless cooker or the upper part of the double boiler are the ideal utensils for cooking it. When properly cooked, the grains should each be distinct in form—a gummy mass is often the result of too much water and a hard grain is the result of too small an amount of water.

HOW TO DO IT.

"Properly cooked," in the case of hominy means care and "know how." Put one cupful of cereal in the upper part of the double boiler with one teaspoonful of salt and add three cupfuls of boiling water. Cook rapidly, directly over the fire eight or ten min-

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN,
Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

utes, stirring frequently with a fork, so that it will not lump; then place over hot water and cook for 50 minutes. If the hominy becomes too dry, add a little hot skim milk. The addition of a little milk and a small piece of oleo gives a very rich flavor to the cereal, which it does not have when cooked with water only.

WITH TOMATO SAUCE.

There are many ways of serving hominy and some of them are very attractive. Served as a vegetable with the addition of a little thick tomato sauce and a sprinkling of grated cheese it is excellent. Molded with chopped figs or dates, then sliced and fried, it gives a simple dessert, that is as good as it is inexpensive.

In the following tested formulas will be found recipes which will give variety to the summer menus and at the same time help to conserve the wheat supply. Remember that just now our slogan must be: "Every little bit helps."

HOMINY CRUMPETS.

Scald and cool one pint of milk; add half a cake of compressed yeast, dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of tepid water, one tablespoonful of sugar, one scant cupful of cooked hominy, two cupfuls each of rice and barley flour, two tablespoonfuls of melted oleo and one teaspoonful of salt. Beat well and let rise over night. In the morning, add a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in hot water. Let stand for half an hour longer and bake in greased muffin rings on a hot greased griddle.



HOMINY NUT SCRAPPLE.

Soak one cupful of fine hominy in one quart of milk for several hours, then cook slowly in the upper part of a double boiler for one hour, stirring frequently. When cooked, season with half a teaspoonful of salt, add the lightly beaten yolks of two eggs and one cupful of chopped nut meats. Mix well, mold in a pan and when firm, cut in strips and fry in hot fat. This furnishes a splendid meat substitute at small expense.

Bullet Holes Still There.

The old Buckman Tavern in Lexington has much the appearance it had when it was the rallying place of the Minute Men and the "shot heard round the world" was fired many years ago. One may to this day see in it bullet holes made by the British soldiers who were fired upon from this tavern.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery come on so quickly that often a little life is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Song of Songs.

There's a song that falls like the early breeze
Where the white mists shroud the meadow,
And a song that croons to the friendly trees
In the twilight's silver shadow;
There's a song of storm and a song of shine—
And it's each to its tune and meter—
But the song that lives in this heart of mine
Is a better song and sweeter.

There's a song that comes with the day's good wage,
And a song to light its earning;
There are songs that fall like the calm of age
And a song of youthful yearning;
There's a song that lulls when the day dreams go
And the glad years turn to many;
But the blithest song is a song I know—
And I love it more than any.

There's a song that springs from the heart of things
With the wondrous others round it,
And I hear it still as it sings and sings,
And I know that I have found it!
But the song that's best in the winging gloam
When the rest trails silent after,
Is the thrill and lilt of a welcome home
Of love—and a baby's laughter.
—Charles C. Jones, in the People's Home Journal.

Advice to Dyspeptics Well Worth Following

In the case of dyspepsia, the appetite is variable. Sometimes it is ravenous, again it is often very poor. For this condition there is but one sure remedy—Dr. Hamilton's Pills—which cure quickly and thoroughly.

Sufferers find marked benefit in a day, and as time goes on improvement continues. No other medicine will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They supply the materials and assistance necessary to convert everything eaten into nourishment, into muscle, fibre, and energy with which to build up the run-down system.

Why not cure your dyspepsia now? Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day, 25c. per box at all dealers.

The Harmonious Home.

Home may be a sacred refuge, or it may be a mere place to call for breakfast and dinner, and a shelter for the sleeping hours. It may be destitute of attractions—a tolerated spot, instead of a coveted haven. If this be the case, remarks a writer on home life, the fault is with those who by their own conduct make it uninviting. Whenever parents find that their offspring are beginning to prefer any other place before home, let them ask themselves these questions and they may discover the secret of their children's unfortunate preferences. Does the father strive to make home bright and happy, or is he silent, moody and unsocial? Are his children furnished with a proper supply of books, papers, magazines and such other means of amusement and improvement as their natures require? Does the mother make friends and confidantes of her daughters, or does she mere dote out to them food and clothing? Do the parents, in short, sympathize in the joys and griefs, the hopes and fears, of their children, or do they ignore all that is most essential to the happiness and social culture of childhood?—East Suffolk "Gazette."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in cows.

Accept no Substitute

Insist upon the genuine



None other is so economical in use or so delicious in flavour.

How Rain Bore Holes.

When rain falls it does not actually soak into the earth, but bores its way in, forming tiny tubes. These tubes are so small that it would be impossible to insert a hair in some of them without bursting its walls. Sometimes the tubes are bored down to a depth of four or five feet. When the surface dries the water evaporates from the tubes, just as it would from a pipe.

If the tube is twisted it takes longer for the water to evaporate. If one takes a rake and stirs the ground after each rain, he breaks the tops of the tubes and the water will stand in them for months.

In this way the farmers of the West, on the semi-arid lands, store the rainfall one year, and raise a crop of wheat every other year—there being sufficient water in two years, but not enough in one, to raise a crop.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

German Tyranny.

German tyranny does not consist simply in an exorbitant application of the dogma of might. It has special mortifications, peculiar to the race, which makes it even more painful, if that is possible.

In this way the systematic dejection and immorality cynically adopted by Germany; it is not an unadmitted application of any doctrine; it springs from genuine lack of morality, and from a well-spring of vicious animalism, which psychologists have often detected in the German blood. Not that I am so foolish as to maintain that all Germans are low, malignant and brutal; but it can be said without hesitation that such is, generally speaking, their psychological type, more or less emphasized; that such are their racial characteristics, as appears from innumerable facts gathered from the lips of our repatriates.

SPANKING DOESN'T CURE!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional and the child cannot help it. I will send you some 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.

BOX 8, Windsor, Ontario

Foiled Wild Beasts.

Stanley, the explorer, found the native Africans knew that art of camouflage and had practiced it for hundreds of years. He adopted some of the methods of the blacks and his bags of big game were remarkable. The native Africans donned the skins of animals with horns, head and all, when hunting. Denizens of the jungle often were fooled into standing their ground when the black hunters attired in skins approached.

Cleverness of Chinese.

It is acknowledged that the Chinese are very skillful in making confectionery and possess the reputation of having many secrets. They are able to empty an orange of its pulp entirely, then fill it up with fruit jelly without one being able to find the smallest cut in the rind or even a tiny hole. Indeed, they even empty an egg in this manner and fill it with a sort of almond nougat without one being able to find the slightest break or incision in the shell.

Notes and Notions.

—Daisies and other field flowers trim mid-summer chapeaux.
—Squirrel is the favorite pet for summer wear.

—Wool jersey is being used for separate skirts for summer.

—Sashes are frequently lined with a contrasting material.

—A touch of black makes the all-white costume becoming.

—Pique collars, cuffs and belts appear on silk dresses.

—Cape gloves show a new color called mahogany.

—The new currant reds are used to brighten dull gowns.

—Smart dresses for children are made of silk gingham.

—Boleros in various forms appear on little girls' dresses.

Chicken Mystery.

Pearl and Stanley, six and four, respectively, had buried a dead chicken in their garden. A week later out of curiosity they went to dig it up, in the wrong place, and did not find it. Excited, they ran together to mother and cried, "Ma, that chicken must have gone to heaven, because it isn't there any more."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 7c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

An Eater's Convenience.

South America can boast no more remarkable zoological product than the "great ant eater." This interesting mammal has powerful front claws for tearing open anthills and decayed logs, a tongue that is a foot in length, and a long, bushy tail which, according to nature observers, is used to sweep up the ants. In reality the tail is not employed for any such purpose. It serves for something quite different, as one may see when the animals lie down. Then the hairs of the tail fall both ways over its body in such a manner as to form a sort of roof that, shedding rain and keeping the owner dry dry in stormy weather.

Two Kinds of War Jobs.

A youthful volunteer, stationed at one of the great military camps not far from New York, accosted brusquely a civilian carrying a tennis racket. "Tennis, eh?" he said scornfully. "Why don't you get a rifle?" The man with the racket looked at him thoughtfully, without anger. "I don't blame you for being a bit cocky," he replied at last. "If I were in your place I'd be the same way. How would you like to be staying at home? I have a wife and two little boys and a mother and sister—and my two brothers have gone to France. I've got to stay at home—Got to—do you get that?" Exchange.

Russ Collapse Hits Japan.

A question asked throughout Japan is: "How will this country be affected if Russia repudiates her foreign loans?" The amount of Russian national bonds held by Japanese investors is about \$114,000,000. In addition, outstanding accounts with the Russian Government for munitions will approximate \$15,000,000, making a total of \$129,000,000. As most of the Russian debt is held by the Japanese government, individual loss will not be great.—East and West News.

THE NINTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards, Toronto

December 5 and 6, 1918

EVERY STOCK RAISER AND EVERY LOVER OF GOOD CATTLE SHOULD ATTEND THIS SHOW. THE LARGEST AND BEST IN CANADA.

ISSUE NO. 38, 1918

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM PROPERTY FOR SALE—choice Ontario stock and grain farm for sale; two hundred and sixteen acres in high state of cultivation and fertility; soil clay loam; running water; first class buildings, including brick house; large bank barn; basement equipped with water works throughout; boiler, cement block also; improved buildings. Further particulars apply G. B. Johnston, Cannington, Ont.

FARM, CROP, STOCK, IMPLEMENTS—two miles Woodstock; forty acres oats, ten corn, ten wheat; balance hay and pasture; twenty cows, four horses; county road. Apply F. A. Staples, R. R. No. 1, Woodstock, Ont.

112 ACRES—MORE OR LESS—LOT 27, Concession 2, Bramosa, near Speedside, for sale; on the premises is a good stone house, up-to-date bank barn; good stables, with water; closed shed; silo, pigery, henry, sheep pen, never failing well, windmill, good orchard; farm in good state of cultivation, well fenced, well watered, five miles from Fergus, ten from Guelph; school-house and two churches close by. Apply on premises, Mrs. Lena Leybourne, Rockwood, R. R. No. 3, Ont.

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

BUSINESS CHANGES.

FOR SALE GROCERY, BOAT AND Shoe Business, long established. D. L. Gilmour, Collingwood, Ont.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

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

WOOLLEN MILL HELP WANTED

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

Will Purchase Foreign Hides.

11 Sole, published at Milan, contains an article on the formation of an association for the purchase of foreign raw hides. The directing committee, it states, met at Rome and nominated as president Commendatore Genarado Maffettone of Naples. The seat of the association in Rome was fixed at the Hotel Splendid, where the wool association is installed. It has been possible to enable the office to begin without delay the admission of associates, and the organization of purchases, finances, insurance, freights, etc.

MAKE YOUR OWN LAGER BEER

At home—no special equipment—from our pure and popular

Hop-Malt Beer Extract

Conforming to Temperance Act

This is a food Beer, more delicious nourishing and better than any malt beverage you can buy in bottles. Drink all you want of it. Easy to make. The drink that "cheers but does not inebriate." Rich, creamy foam, natural color, snap and sparkle. Your friends will concur in your opinion—"The best I ever tasted."

Large can, makes 7 gals. \$1.75

Small can, makes 3 gals. 1.25

Sample can, makes 1 gal. 50c

Send money order or postal note. Prepaid throughout Canada. Agents wanted everywhere.

HOP-MALT COMPANY, LTD. DEPT. W.R.9, 92 King St. West, Hamilton, Canada

Consolation.

A young probationer was preaching his trial sermon in a church in one of the inland villages of Scotland. After finishing the "discourse," he leaned over the pulpit and engaged in silent prayer, an act which surprised the congregation, who were unaccustomed to such procedure. Suddenly the young preacher felt someone elapping him gently on the shoulder, and on turning around he beheld the deacon, who said: "Hoot, mon, dinna tak, it sae mickle to heart; ye'll maybe Jaa better next time."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Tips to Poets.

It might not be idle to observe that "khaki" does not lend itself to poetry as well as some more euphonious words, notes the Indianapolis News. Its uses are more utilitarian than decorative. In a uniform it is inspiring, but in a type it conveys no such impression. War poets, before setting out to win the muses, should consider the difficulties of "khaki." If by so doing the overflowing current of war poetry could be somewhat stemmed, a great service would be done a troubled nation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

FRENCH GAIN ON THE ROAD TOWARD LAON

New Attack Makes Chemin des Dames More Untenable.

ALONG THE AISNE

Advance Took Them Farther East—Have Reached Vailly.

Paris Cable—Marshal Foch, pursuing his policy of giving the Germans never a minute's rest, followed up the incisive stroke of the Americans, which wiped out the St. Mihiel salient in two days by launching an offensive Saturday morning on the French front along the bend in the line around Laon.

The blow took immediate effect on the German lines, pushing them back from one to two miles at points in this important sector, where it is well-nigh vital for Germans to hold fast if they hope to retain control of any considerable part of Northern France during the coming winter. Mont des Singes, village of Allemont and the Muillu Laffaux were occupied and 3,500 prisoners captured.

Every yard gained by Petain's troops on the Ailette-Aisne front is extremely valuable, as the German positions along the Aisne and the Vesle to the east have been under an increasing threat for some time by the French advance on their left flank.

The advance will not have to be pressed much further before a German retreat on a wide front in this sector will be compelled.

By driving sharply in his present move, Marshal Foch probably intends to make untenable the Chemin des Dames, the former German holding ground north of the Aisne. He has made a marked progress in this, already taking Mont des Singes. It is only a short distance thence to the Anzy-Pinon line, the capture of which by Petain last fall compelled the German Crown Prince to fall back from the Chemin des Dames to the Ailette line to the north.

French progress here likewise represents a renewal of the drive at the St. Gobain massif, and therefore at the capital of Laon, which that bastion defends. Moving directly into the massifs further north, above the Ailette, the French are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Along the Aisne the advance has taken the French farther east and they were reported early to have reached Vailly, on the north bank of the Aisne, pushing Germans back from the river as they advanced.

HAD SUPPORT OF TANKS.

With the French Army in France, Cable—General Mangin on Saturday morning struck a new blow at the German salient north of Soissons, launching at an early hour an attack by the infantry with the support of tanks. The French progress was so rapid that at one point a German column and his staff were captured. At 6:20 o'clock the Laffaux Mills was carried.

The holding of this point was of vital importance for the Germans and they put up a stiff resistance. The re-taking of the position by the French represents the gaining of a valuable portion of the Hindenburg line. The enemy engaged his reserves in his effort, but was unable to stop the French progress.

The Allies are advancing along the ridge on which the Soissons-Mauberge road runs, forcing a new wedge into the German line and capturing many trenches of the positions.

On General Mangin's side the Meuse-Jean farm was the scene of most stubborn resistance. Each shell crater had been transformed into a miniature fortress, and machine-gun nests one after the other had to be overcome after the hardest sort of grenade fighting. Despite all the efforts of the enemy, the French had carried the entire position by noon and made a bag of 2,500 prisoners.

At the same time the French captured the town of Allemont, situated on the north slope of the Laffaux Plateaux. The enemy here, as everywhere, was unable to stop the irresistible pressure of the Allies.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2-IN-1
WHITE SHOE DRESSING
LIQUID CAKE

For Men, Women and Children's Shoes

About the Crops and Live Stock

Timely Items and Practical Information to Be Put Into Effect This Month.

By September most of the grain in Ontario has been cut, and all that remains is the harvesting of the corn, potatoes and root crops. On account of the late maturing varieties of corn that have had of necessity to be grown in the province this year, it is probable that much of the corn will have to be cut before it is properly mature. The best time to cut corn for silage is when it is in the firm dough or glazed stage.

There is quite an art in making first-class silage. The best silage is made when no water is added, but, at the same time, we have seen very good silage when a large quantity of water has been added. It should be well tramped down, especially around the sides.

If the corn is very juicy and lacking in maturity when cut, it is best to let it lie a few days before putting it into the silo. The corn binder is a great help in harvesting the crop, and if a farmer does not feel like buying one himself, he might get one or two of his neighbors to go shares with him.

With a corn binder and three horses in corn that is standing well, three men, one to drive and two to shock, can harvest about twice as much as when cutting by hand. From seven to nine acres can be cut in a ten-hour day with a binder. The same three men could scarcely cover more than three acres in the same length of time when cutting by hand. With the binder they can cut and shock a forty-acre field of corn in a week or less, effecting a big saving in time.

The binder delivers the corn in bundles, which makes it considerably easier to handle, both in loading on wagons and at the ensilage cutter. If the corn is very dry when harvested or has been caught by the frost, it will be necessary to add some water to keep out the air and make the silage pack properly. Just how much water should be added will depend on circumstances. Experience is the best guide.

When corn is not put in the silo it should be stooked. Large stooks are best as the corn will keep better. Some farmers prefer dry fodder corn to silage. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, considers that silage is best for bulls that are being used for service, and cuts his corn and leaves it out in the field and hauls it in as required. For the man who is feeding dairy cows or fattening cattle for the market the silo, however, is well-nigh indispensable. Silage is cheaper to grow than roots, and experiments have shown that a cow will produce more milk and a steer will make better gains if the corn is made into silage rather than fed dry.

The work on the cultivated crops is practically over with this month. If the cultivation has been thorough during the early part of the season the crop should be free of weeds, and any weeds that may start to grow now will stand a poor chance against

the crop which is already in possession of the land.

Now is a good time to go over the potato field and mark the hills that are to be used for seed next year. Hills should be selected that have made vigorous growth and that are free from blight or other diseases.

The potatoes that are marked to be used for seed should be dug earlier than the other potatoes, as experiments have shown that immature potatoes make the best seed. Unless a man cares to take the trouble and select his seed potatoes in this way, it will be best for him to buy his seed. Seed obtained from northern Ontario is highly recommended by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, but a bad frost a few weeks ago did considerable damage to the potato crop, so that seed potatoes from this section may be scarce next year. It pays to take no chances.

The fall is the best time to prepare the land for next season's crop. All the fall plowing should be done that can be undertaken. The fall, moreover, is the best time to kill weeds. Many men kill weeds by summer fallowing, and then put wheat in, in the fall. They will certainly kill the weeds if the work is done thoroughly, but it means the loss of a year's crop. A better way is to practice after harvest cultivation.

As soon as the crop is taken off, the land should be plowed shallow, say three or four inches, and then cultivated. This will germinate the weeds, and they should then be killed by further cultivation and harrowing. This should be kept up until just before the freeze up, when the land should be ridged up with the double mould board plow.

The great advantage of fall plowing is that it saves labor in the spring. For manure is an ideal way to do so to practice after-harvest cultivation in the way described above, and then give the land a good dressing of barnyard manure just before the land is ridged up.

Old pastures and meadows should be plowed up frequently. If land is seeded down to grass too long, it will become infested with wireworms and white grubs. The fall is the best time to break up old sod.

Many good corn growers prefer to plow the land for corn in the spring, but if the land is at all heavy we would prefer to plow it in the fall. The freezing and thawing in the winter will help to break up the clods and an ideal seed bed can be made which, if the plowing were left to spring, might be very lumpy and uneven.

Now is the time to put lime on the soil. Just because a soil is not acid it does not mean that it does not require lime. On a heavy, tenacious clay we would apply lime whether it was acid or not. The lime will make the clay loose and friable and more easily worked. Four tons per acre of ground

limestone may be used as an initial application, and two tons per acre every five or six years after that.

Foals should not be weaned too soon. No colt should be separated from his dam until he is four months old, and if he can be left with her for a month or two longer all the better. Much will depend on the condition of the colt and whether it is necessary to use the mare for heavy fall work. The weaning process should be gradual, both for the sake of the colt and the mare. If the colt is weaned too suddenly, it will fret and worry, and as likely as not suffer from indigestion. The mare also will fret and be uneasy about the colt, and unless she is milked out a few times probably will develop udder trouble. If the colt has been accustomed to eating at his mother's box if he is weaned gradually little trouble should be experienced.

Many farmers prefer to have their mares foal in the fall. A pregnant mare may be worked up to the time she drops her foal, but the work should be light. If she is subjected to a heavy strain there is danger of her losing her foal. A week or two before the foal is due, the mare should be placed in a roomy box stall which has been thoroughly disinfected, and which is well bedded with straw. She may be still worked, but at night she should be kept in the box stall, so that she will become accustomed to her new surroundings.

Young mares should be gently handled all over and become accustomed to having their udder and their flanks touched. This may prevent trouble and annoyance. Some mares do not like to have people around them when they have their foal, and if they become accustomed to being handled in this way before the foal comes they will not be so resentful if assistance is required when the foal is born.

It is doubtful whether it will pay to feed grain to beef cattle on pasture this year. As a rule when the pasture becomes dry and pretty well eaten over, it is best to ship the cattle to market. In some cases, however, it may pay to give a little green feed. Green corn is excellent for this purpose. A man who has some silage left over from the winter is to be envied. Rape is used by some men as a fall pasture when they wish to keep their cattle and market them nearer Christmas time.

Most lambs will not be weaned by this time. If not they should be weaned at once. Care must be taken that udder trouble does not develop in the ewes. The lambs should be placed on some good clover or rape pasture. Be careful in turning them in this for the first time, otherwise their heads may swell up or they may develop bloat. Turn them in in the afternoon when there is no rain on the pasture, and only leave them in a few hours, at first. When rape is being pastured it is a good plan to allow them the run of another field as well.

FRENCH REPORTS.

Paris Cable says—The following War Office reports have been issued: Sunday (Night)—"South of the Oise we maintained our positions against violent counter-attacks. We captured the plateau east of Vauxaillon and the crest north-east of Celles-sur-Aisne. The prisoners taken by us since yesterday morning exceeded 3,500."

Sunday (Day)—"Three enemy counter-attacks in the region of Vauxaillon, north-east of Soissons, were repulsed last night by the French troops. These assaults were made against the new positions held by the French."

"Both in Champagne and in Lorraine the French repulsed several attacks."

Saturday (Night)—"South of St. Quentin we advanced our lines as far as the outskirts of Fontaine-les-Clercs."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne we proceeded at various points to carry out local attacks designed to improve our positions. Despite the spirited resistance of the enemy, we occupied the village of Allemont and the Laffaux mill. We also made further progress east of Sancy and north-east of Celles-sur-Aisne. The number of prisoners taken up to the present amounts to 2,500."

"South of the Aisne, in the neighborhood of Merval, we made progress. About 200 prisoners fell into our hands."

"Aviation—On September 12 and 13 our airplanes participated actively in the offensive operations of the American army. In spite of strong winds, low clouds, and rain, our bombing and pursuit squadrons attacked troops and convoys in the region of Conflans, Chamilly, Vigennes-les-Hatons, and Marla-Tour. Seven enemy planes were brought down or put out of action, and one captive balloon was burned. "Our observation squadrons, flying in the storm, did not cease to inform the command of the situation on the battlefield and of the progress of our troops who were supporting the American units."

The military expert is too often enrolled in the rocking chair brigade.

WINTER WHEAT IN ONTARIO

Co-operative Experiments in Autumn of 1918.

New, Successful Wheat to Be Tried.

According to the latest information available, the acreage of winter wheat in Ontario in the present year was only about one-third the average annual acreage for the past thirty-six years. The decrease was largely due to the light acreage sown last autumn and to the unusually large amount of winter killing. It was estimated that fifty-six per cent. of the winter wheat was plowed last spring. A considerable amount of the crop which was left unplowed was sown with barley, oats or spring wheat either in patches or over whole areas. It is, therefore, exceedingly important that farmers make the best possible use of their good wheat for seed purposes this autumn. Those having a surplus of good winter wheat suitable for seed purposes could report to their Country Agricultural Representative, or advertise through the press.

From answers to enquiries sent to the farmers in the different counties in Ontario, eight-one per cent. report that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety.

With the object of originating better varieties than those already in cultivation, crosses have been made at the Ontario Agricultural College between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and some of the varieties of particularly high quality for bread production. A cross made between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian has furnished a new wheat which in six years has surpassed both its parents in average yield per acre and is almost equal to the Bulgarian in bread production

This variety has been given the name "O. A. C. No. 104" and has been distributed throughout Ontario in connection with the co-operative experiments in each of these years. It proved to be one of the hardiest varieties in the tests of the past year. This new wheat should be available in fairly large quantities by another season. It will be distributed in small lots for co-operative experiments this autumn to those who wish to test varieties of winter wheat. This new variety will be included in experiment No. 1 as given below.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1. Three varieties of winter wheat; 2. one variety of winter rye and one of winter wheat; 3. spring applications of five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4. autumn and spring application of Nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5. winter emmer and winter barley; 6. hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for number 4, this autumn and for number 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for number 4, which will accompany the fertilizers.—C. A. Zavitz, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Asthma is Torture. No one who has not gasped for breath in the power of Asthma knows what such suffering is. Thousands do know, however, from experience, how immeasurable is the relief provided by that marvellous preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. For years it has been relieving and curing the most severe cases. If you are a sufferer do not delay a day in securing this remedy from your druggist.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

War is hell, and the Kaiser can go to war whenever he wants to.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Spinners in Yorkshire and Lancashire Cotton Mills Quit.

CENTENARIAN DEAD

Guelph Firm to Manufacture Linen Threads and Yarns.

Conservative newspapers predict the early resignation of the Japanese Cabinet, headed by Premier Terauchi.

Mrs. Arthur G. Booth, Toronto, was accidentally drowned by the capsizing of a rowboat on the river at Rosebank on Saturday evening.

An American airplane has landed near Fahy in Switzerland, according to a despatch to Le Journal from Geneva. The two aviators were interned.

Wm. O'Donnell, who has been Stratford's Fuel Commissioner since the inauguration of the fuel rationing system, has tendered his resignation.

Mrs. Ann T. Hiscox, who lived in the reigns of six British sovereigns, died at the residence of her son, Geo. T. Hiscox, London, Ont., in her 100th year.

A Japanese destroyer arrived off Fu-Chow and British marines have been landed at Amoy to allay panic in those others due to the approach of the southern rebel forces.

The Social Service Council of Ontario will hold a convention at Stratford on September 25, at which Rev. Dr. Shearer, secretary, and Gilbert Agar, of Toronto, will be the speakers.

The spinners in the Yorkshire and Lancashire cotton mills quit work at noon Saturday, in accordance with the decision reached a week ago by the Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners to strike for the abolition of the Rota system.

One firm, Dominion Threads, Limited, of Guelph, Ont., has announced its intention to take advantage of the plan laid down by the Government and the War Trade Board of Canada for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture in Canada of linen threads and yarns, so much needed in various industries.

Robert Hendry, acetylene welder at the G. T. R. shops at Stratford, was instantly killed, and Albert Smith, who served during the early stages of the war with the Royal Scots Greys, had a miraculous escape Saturday evening in an explosion at the G. T. R. shops.

A Ready Weapon Against Pain.—There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic Oil. Its sequence it ranks first among liniments now offered to the public and is accorded first place among all its competitors.

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

His Only Solution.

Richard was playing with a toy machine. His mother heard an unusual commotion and hurried to the room. On entering she found poor Pete, his doll, with a broken head. In reply to her questions as to what had happened to Pete, Richard only shook his head and mumbled each time: "Ritchie, ruff-neck."

It is usually safe to say that when a child is pale, sickly, peevish and restless, the cause is worms. These parasites range the stomach and intestines, causing serious disorders of the digestion and preventing the infant from deriving sustenance from food. Miller's Worm Powders, by destroying the worms, correct these faults of the digestion and serve to restore the organs to healthy action.

Frozen, But Live.

Interesting experiments have been made by two French scientists, who placed a number of caterpillars in test tubes or metal boxes in a refrigerating mixture of ice and salt at a temperature varying between 10 and 20 degrees centigrade. The same caterpillars were frozen six times in the space of a month, and they always came back to life, but at each new freezing operation that movements and reactions to mechanical excitation became slower.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

Accursed is he who plays with the devil—Schiller.

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, SEPT. 19, 1918

LOCAL MENTION

Capt. Douglas A. McGregor spent the week end at his home here

Miss Velma Featherstone, Toronto, spent the week end at her home here.

J. R. Rodgers, of Hamilton, was visiting at W. H. Reid's on Saturday last.

Mrs. A. Monerleiff, of Troy, Ohio, is visiting at the home of her son, E. B. Monerleiff.

Miss Wren, of the Bell Telephone Co., Hamilton, was the guest of Miss Lizzie Thompson on Friday last.

Mrs. H. B. Edwards and daughter, Mrs. Rodger Williams, of Hamilton, were the guests of Mrs. John Reid last week.

Mr. Peter and Miss J. McGregor returned on Wednesday last week from a pleasant visit to friends at Waldmere.

Dr. and Mrs. McClenahan, Mrs. C. Harvey and Miss J. Robertson, were visitors in the village on Saturday last.

The Knotty Knitting Club had their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. P. D. Davidson, Mill street, on Tuesday evening last.

Miss Hazel McGregor, of Hamilton, and Miss Ella Robertson, of Roosevelt Hospital, New York, are spending a few days at "Clunes."

Harvest Home Services will be held on Sunday afternoon in Grace Church. The Rev. Mr. Robertson, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Hamilton, will be the preacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Childs, of Lamp-ton County, are spending a few days with Mr. Henry's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sparks.

Mr. Hartley MacFarlane, of Hamilton, sang two solos very acceptably at the re-opening services in the Methodist church here on Sunday last.

A meeting of the Minstrel Association will be held on Saturday evening next in the Bell House. All men who could possibly help the association in any way are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters and Master Ernest Peters, of New York, spent the week end in the village, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. Baker. Mr. E. Peters will sing solos in the Methodist church in the morning and at Grace Church in the afternoon.

Mrs. Chas. McMonies celebrated her 81st birthday last week. A large number of relatives were present and a very enjoyable time was spent by all. Mr. Charles McMonies will celebrate his 84th birthday next Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. McMonies are pioneer residents of Waterdown, and their many friends hope they will be spared to celebrate many more birthdays.

Dr. Gerald M. Stevenson, of McAllen, Texas, is visiting with his aunt, Mrs. Henry, and other relatives in this vicinity. Dr. Stevenson is a Waterdown boy who left here over 20 years ago, and is a son of W. N. Stevenson, at one time principal of the Public School here. Two other boys, Howard and Stuart, are now with the American army in France.

Archie is flying high these days. It is correctly reported that he has lately been taking aerial trips into the clouds. We cannot understand why he should take these fresh air jaunts; perhaps it is that he wished to get a better view of Waterdown and surrounding country, or maybe it is that he imagines his many friends have gone back on him and he has no longer any wish to remain on this earth.

Miss Harrison, a returned Missionary gave a very interesting lecture on missionary work in China at the Methodist church last evening.

Miss Tweedle, of Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Spence.

Dr. D. A. Hopper left on Saturday last for Paisley where he will spend his vacation.

Miss Ann Raybould has returned from a three weeks visit with friends in Ottawa and Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Baker entertained a number of friends at their home on Tuesday evening last.

The Rev. and Mrs. Wedderburn returned on Saturday from Brockville where they had been spending their holidays. Rev. Wedderburn will conduct the services in Knox church on Sunday next.

Mr. S. Frank Smith has returned from Ottawa where he had been interviewing prominent members of the Government on affairs of great importance to Waterdown. We notice that since leaving here he has acquired the habit of waxing his moustache. No doubt he has learned this art from associating with the blue blocs at the capital.

The Trustees of the Methodist church met at the Parsonage on Tuesday evening. The members were appreciative of the general generosity response in the offering at the re-opening services. A formal expression of appreciation was unanimously extended to all who had assisted in the successful undertaking. The Board was delighted with the appropriate and effective service of Rev. Geo. W. Barker, President of the Hamilton Conference, whose inspiration, force and optimism did much in the successful attainment of the full objective of the day in raising \$1800 cash subscriptions asked for. The Board was also appreciative of the assistance rendered by Miss Robertson, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. Bewsbaker and Mr. McFarlane whose talent of song did much in increasing the brightness and enjoyment of the services.

LIST OF FALL FAIRS.

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

Labor Lost.

"How is that expert in genealogy you hired?"
"Nothing to him."
"How's that?"
"He has traced my ancestry back fifty years without finding anybody worth mentioning."

Coatless Choir in Ottawa.

In Ottawa's French Baptist Church the male members of the choir set the fashion of attending Sunday worship minus coats, the males of the congregation quickly following suit on the suggestion of the pastor.

No Apples for Australia.

That the Australian embargo will prevent the importation by Australia of any apples from British Columbia this year is the word contained in a cable received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne. Mailed advices from Mr. Ross, just received, explain that in a recent interview the Commonwealth Minister of Commerce expressed a desire to maintain the established trading connections between Canada and Australia, but the Minister held out but little prospect of the embargo being lifted during 1918. Mr. Ross says that up to the time of writing not a single case of Australian apples had been exported, apart from a contract made with the Imperial authorities for 1,800 tons of evaporated apples.

That Is the Question.

A Calgary lady has brought suit against that corporation for damages allegedly done a fashionable walking dress through tar oozing from the pavement. The defence naturally raises the question how a fashionable walking dress could come in contact with the pavement.

Fish Safe on Sundays.

Under the direction of the Lord's Day Alliance, prosecutions are being initiated at Plesherton against visitors who are unaware that in Ontario it is a crime to fish on Sundays.



NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that at a meeting of the Council of the Corporation of the Township of East Flamboro to be held at the Township Hall, Waterdown, on Wednesday the 2nd day of October, 1918, at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

The said Council intends to introduce and pass, if a majority of its members present at the meeting shall so decide, a By-Law for the closing up of the road running in a north westerly direction across lot Five in the 8th concession of the said Township of East Flamboro from the Progression Road to the concession road between Concessions 8 and 9 in the said Township of East Flamboro.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the said Council will hear at the said time and place, in person or by counsel or solicitor, any one who may be prejudicially affected by the proposed By-Law.

Dated at Waterdown this 15th day of August, 1918.

W. A. EMERY,
Reeve of the Township of East Flamboro.
GEORGE CHURCH,
Clerke of the Township of East Flamboro.

VOTERS' LIST, 1918 MUNICIPALITY OF Township of East Flamboro

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sec. 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said section to be transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Waterdown, on the 27th day of August, 1918, and remains there for inspection.

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

Dated at Waterdown this 27th day of August, 1918.

GEORGE CHURCH
Clerk of said Municipality.

VOTERS' LIST, 1918 MUNICIPALITY OF Village of Waterdown

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

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

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

FOR SALE

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

LOST

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

For Sale or Rent

Frame house, 9 rooms and bath room, electric light, good cellar and drain. Hard and soft water, also good garden. apply to
W. G. SPENCE
Mill St. Tel 186 Waterdown

FOR SALE

S. C. White Leghorn yearling Hens, also some fine Cockerels. Utility \$3. Exhibition \$3 and up.
E. H. SLATER
Phone 169 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

Don't Forget Our Phone Number

RING 101 WATERDOWN

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

We also handle the following line of goods

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

We sell Braby's Hamilton Bread

Also a large assortment of Cakes.

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

A. DALE License No. 9-6033 Waterdown

MAPLE LEAF ICE CREAM PARLOR

Canadian Food License No. 10-9851

Captain Stanley Sawell, M. C., Proprietor

The Only Soda
Fountain In The
Town

Nice Cool Room — Best of Service

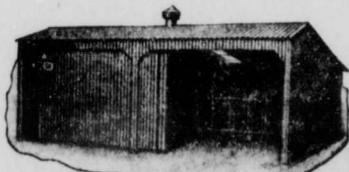
Buy Your Flannelettes Now

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

Canada Food License No. 8-17371

O. B. Griffin, Waterdown

Protect Your Implements



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

For Sale by

W. H. REID, Waterdown

Gordon & Son

LADIES and GENTS

**CUSTOM
TAILORS**

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

Cleaning, Pressing and
Repairing a Specialty

PHONE 153
WATERDOWN

BUCHAN'S

Canada Food License No. 9-1987

FOR

**Ice Cream
Confectionery
Cakes and Pies**

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

AGENT FOR
**Wah Lee
LAUNDRY
HAMILTON**

PHONE 182
Waterdown

OUR SHARE IN THE WAR

STORY OF THE C.E.F. TOLD IN
BRIEF.

How a Nation That Knew Nothing of
the Art of Fighting Raised an
Army to Aid the Motherland and
to Assist in the Protection of the
Democracy of the World.

ENLISTMENTS in the Canadian
Expeditionary Force of all
sorts from the outbreak of the
war to June 30th, 1918, were
552,601. This number was dimin-
ished by wastage in Canada before
sailing. The number who had actu-
ally gone overseas by June 30th,
1918, was 385,523.

The movement overseas by years
has been as follows:

Before Dec. 31st, 1914..... 30,999
Calendar Year, 1916..... 84,334
Calendar Year, 1917..... 165,553
Calendar Year, 1918..... 63,536
Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1918 38,101

Of the foregoing 26,537 were re-
cruited by the Military Service Act.

For all practical purposes Canada
was without an army before war
broke out. In the pre-war months
of 1914 there was a permanent force
of about 3,000 men, with no re-
serves; a lightly trained militia num-
bering about 60,000; and a confiden-
tial plan all ready in the army ar-
chives for the raising and sending to
Europe of a Canadian contingent—if
the menace of Germany materialized
into a real danger.

All the world knows the story of
how the first infantry division was
raised and sent across the Atlantic
in the early autumn of 1914. A sec-
ond division appeared in France in
September, 1915. The third division
was formed in the first two months
of 1916; the fourth joined the army
in August, 1916, and numerous corps
troops and line of communication
units were added. In the late sum-
mer of 1916 the Canadian Army
Corps had reached its full develop-
ment with four divisions. A cavalry
brigade appeared in France in 1915.
Since then Canadian effort has been
directed towards keeping the exist-
ing formation up to establishment.

Maintaining four divisions, corps
troops and a cavalry brigade, in
France, means that 125,000 seasoned
men must be kept in the front line
and lines of communication with
around 25,000 more men at the ad-
vanced base for the purpose of
keeping the fighting formations, line
of communications, and auxiliary
units up to strength. Early in 1918
the number of Canadians in France
was near 150,000.

The foregoing outlines the com-
position of the first of the three main
divisions of the present military or-
ganization of Canada. It is the
Fighting Echelon.

The total casualties sustained by
the Canadian Expeditionary Force up
to 30th June, 1918, were 159,084.
The details are:

Killed in action	27,040
Died of wounds	9,280
Wounded	113,007
Died of disease	2,259
Prisoners of war	2,774
Presumed dead	3,342
Missing	384

Total

Of the wounded and sick between
30,000 and 40,000 returned to
France for further service. Between
50,000 and 60,000 have been re-
turned to Canada, wounded, medically
unfit, or otherwise unavailable.

By periods the casualties were:

From beginning to Dec. 31st,
1915..... 14,495
Calendar Year, 1916..... 74,648
Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1918.. 14,043

In connection with these sad fig-
ures the battle honors won by Cana-
dian soldiers may be given. Omitting
all but specifically fighting decora-
tions, the total is: Distinguished Ser-
vice Order, 413; bar to Distinguish-
ed Service Order, 14; Military Cross,
1,368; bar to Military Cross, 59;
mentioned in despatches, 1,547;
Royal Red Cross, 1st class, 30; Royal
Red Cross, 2nd class, 101.

The Second Echelon, in England,
comprises the training, equipment,
organizing and administering, hospi-
tal, evacuation and miscellaneous
establishments. Its principal duties
are:

- (a) To receive recruits forwarded
from Canada, and to organize, train
and forward them to the advanced
base in France.
- (b) To harden, train and forward
to the advanced base wounded and
sick who recover sufficiently to be fit
again to go to France.
- (c) To return to Canada men who
by reason of wounds, sickness or other
causes, are unavailable for further
service; or who are needed in Cana-
da for instructional or other duties.
- (d) To perform certain services
in the United Kingdom, such as for-
estry operations.
- (e) To carry on the hospital and
other services necessary for (b) and
(c).

The Third Echelon, in Canada, is
occupied with the procuring of re-
cruits, their equipment and prelimi-
nary organization, and their pre-
liminary training. To it also are at-
tached the troops needed for home
service and for the instruction of re-
cruits who are being prepared to go
overseas. At present the troops en-
gaged in home service number about
12,000 -- including the men now
garrisoning St. Lucia, W.I.

**Kitchener
was right**



when he said—

*"Either the civilian popu-
lation must go short of many things to which it is accustomed
in times of peace or our armies must go short of munitions and
other things indispensable to them."*

NOW the only way we can
possibly live up to that
obligation is by going with-
out in order that our soldiers
may have. For the money
we waste is not money at
all—it is equipment, clothing,
shot and shell that are ur-
gently needed in France.

By denying ourselves, there-
fore, we enable Canada to
procure to the fullest extent
the materials and labor which
she and our Allies need for
the successful prosecution of
the war.

What happens when we fail
to save?

A pull on labor by the Govern-
ment in one direction and a
pull on labor by the people
in the opposite direction.

Hundreds of millions of
dollars are of no use to the
country if goods and services
can be secured only to the
extent of eighty millions of
dollars. So we must do every-
thing in our power to release
both goods and labor for the
purposes for which Canada
needs them.

WHETHER it be food,
coal, wool, steel, leather,
labor or transportation, the
result in all cases is the same.
Whoever competes with the
nation by freely satisfying his
own desires, selfishly appro-
priates to his own use that
which is so urgently required
for our fighting men in
France.

*For the sake of your country and the boys "over
there," spend cautiously. Think of what Lord
Kitchener has said, and ask yourself first, "Is this
something I really need or can I do without it?"*

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Minister of Finance of Canada

16

AUCTION SALES

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any kind we can help you locate just what
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Waterdown - - - Caledonia

Large numbers of men have been
furnished for the Allied cause outside
the C. E. F. The Royal Air Force
is a notable example. Military reas-
ons forbid mentioning the actual
number of men who have joined alike
the Royal Air Force, and its prede-
cessors the Royal Naval Air Service
and the Royal Flying Corps. Cana-
dian universities have given several
hundred young men who have been
given commissions in the Imperial
Army. The Royal Military College
since the war began has furnished
152 officers to the Imperial Army, 93
to the Canadian Permanent Force,
and 94 to the Canadian Expeditionary
Force. One in every four of the
900 cadets from the college who have
been at the front have been decora-
ted. Canada has also furnished sev-
eral hundred doctors and veterinar-
ians, 2,000 nurses and hundreds of
motor drivers for the Imperial Army.
And 200 Canadian officers have been
loaned to the United States for in-
structional purposes. Several thou-
sands of Poles, Serbians and Monte-
negrins have been raised in Canada
by the Military Department and sent
overseas to fight with their com-
patriots.

There were in Canada on June
30th, 1918: Canadian Expeditionary
Force troops to the number of 61,
143; in addition to these there were
5,900 embarked but not yet called
from Canada; the men in Canada
were being sent overseas as rapidly
as ships could be procured to trans-
port them.—Lt.-Col. Vincent Massey

WEDNESDAY SCHOOL LESSON

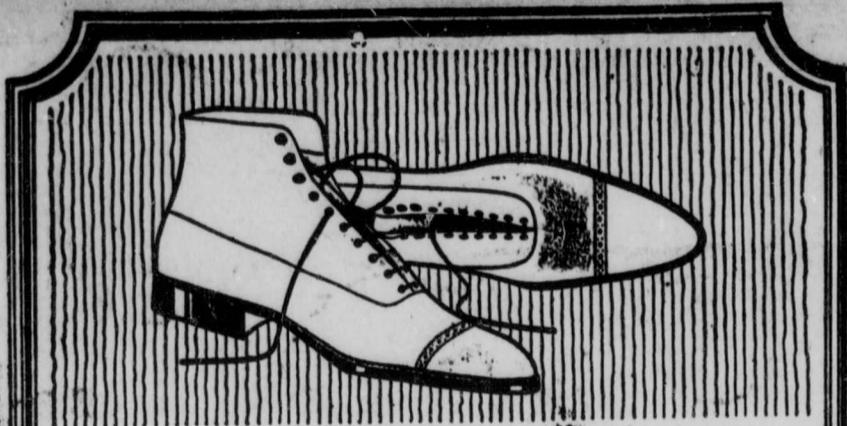
LESSON XII. September 22, 1918
Fruits of the Christian life.—Matt. 25: 14-30; 5: 1-12.

COMMENTARY.—I. Rewards for well-doing (25: 14-30), 14-19. The parable of the talents was spoken by our Lord during the last day of his public teaching. It was on the Tuesday before his trial and crucifixion. The great lesson which it emphasizes is that of faithfulness. This quality is illustrated in the conduct of two servants to whom the master, who was going into a far country, committed his property to be used for him while he was gone. To the first servant he committed five talents, or a sum variously estimated from five thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars, if the silver talent is meant or many times that sum if the talent intended was gold, for the talent was of Jewish weight. To a second servant was entrusted two talents and to a third servant one talent. The first two servants made use of their respective sums, but the third hid his money away in the earth. After a long absence the master returned and called upon his servants for an accounting of what he had entrusted to them. The talents here represent whatever of ability, time or property we have. These are entrusted to us to be used for God's glory, and we shall be brought to give an account to God for the use we have made of them. The day when the servants were called upon to render up their accounts to the master. 20. He that had received five talents came—The master began with the one who had received the largest sum. I have gained, five—He had no hesitation in presenting his report, for he had been faithful to his trust. The talents had doubled and he was a better servant than when his master left him. The Christian acknowledges that gifts and opportunities come from God, but the improvement and increase only come through a consecrated, trustful use of them. 21. Well done—He received the master's approval. Faithful—He had his master's interests at heart, hence he was diligent in his absence. A few things—The absence of his lord was a testing time to show how he would look after his master's interests. Ruler over many things—His ability had increased by use, and this fact together with his faithfulness assured him a place of greater responsibility and usefulness. Enter thou—The faithful servant was admitted to the master's palace and became partaker of his joys. He enjoyed the master's confidence and fellowship. Three rewards are mentioned: 1. Approval. 2. Enlarged power and authority. 3. Participation in the master's joys. In a spiritual sense these all belong to the Christian in this life, but in a larger sense in the world to come. 22. Thou deliverest unto me two talents—The servant was not responsible for the bestowment of the talents, but he was responsible for their faithful employment. His ability was less and the talents were less in number, but his faithfulness was just as great as that of the servant that received the master's palace and became partaker of his joys. 3. Into the joy of thy lord—Whatever this may mean, the servant was to share the joys of his master. He was to partake of the choice fruits of his own faithfulness. 24-30. The lesson of the rewards of faithfulness is made emphatic by the consideration of the treatment accorded the servant who failed to make use of the talent entrusted to him.

II. Blessings promised (5: 1-12). 1. 2. During the second year of Christ's earthly ministry he organized his kingdom by choosing twelve disciples and laying before them the principles upon which that kingdom is founded. These great truths are set forth in the Sermon on the Mount, which was delivered to his disciples and the multitudes in Galilee, probably on the Horns of Hattin, three miles west of the Sea of Galilee. 3. Blessed—The word happy is too weak to express the thought here. Blessed implies a joy that is spiritual, whose source is divine, "produced by God's sunshine in the soul." Poor in spirit—The spirit is the immortal nature in man; and especially the moral part which with a man is religious and receives and communes with the divine Spirit.—Whedon. The poor in spirit are those who realize their need and feel their spiritual poverty. They are penitent and hence are in a condition to receive the promised blessing. Those who are proud and self-satisfied are far from being poor in spirit. Those who humble themselves and repent of their sins are candidates for the blessing attached to this condition.



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tion. Kingdom of heaven—There is a sharp contrast between temporal poverty and the possession of the kingdom of heaven. Christ comes into the heart and sets up his kingdom, which is "righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost," and reigns there himself. 4. Mourn—Here is expressed a want, a longing. They mourn because they have sinned. This does not refer to worldly or temporal sorrow. It does not mean mourning for lost health, wealth or friends, but godly sorrow that "worketh repentance not to be repented of." Comforted—The Lord comforts by speaking the words of pardon and peace to their hearts. True joy is frequently the fruit of sorrow. This promise is positive, "shall be" comforted, 5. Meek—"Of gentle and long-suffering disposition; of peaceable temper; submissive, compliant, yielding." When this due composure of mind has reference to God, it is termed "resignation"; when it is exerted toward men it is "mildness and gentleness"; when we consider it with regard to ourselves we style it "patience."—Wesley. Inherit the earth—The land; an expression frequently used by the prophets to signify the land of Canaan. Under this figure our Lord promises the abundance of spiritual good provided for in the gospel. The Canaan for perfect rest and joy and peace is the inheritance of those who are truly meek. 6. Hunger and thirst—These strong expressions set forth the longing of the soul for spiritual good.

7. Blessed are the merciful—Those who feel for the woes and distresses of others, whether friends or enemies, and open their hearts for their relief. "The merciful," says Erasmus, "are those who weep over the calamities of others, who feed the hungry and clothe the naked, admonish those in error and pardon the offending." Obtain mercy—He shall be dealt with in mercy by God and man. The exercise of mercy brings its own reward. "It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes." There is genuine satisfaction in being merciful to others, and God and our fellow men repay us in addition by being compassionate toward us. We are able by nature to extend mercy to others, though this ability is greatly enhanced by grace. 8. Blessed are the pure in heart—Paul says, "Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart" (1 Tim. 1: 5). The purpose of the gospel is to make the heart pure. To be more in heart is to have all sin removed, and John says, "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin" (1 John 1: 7). Man cannot make his heart pure, but God can. Shall see God—Only those who hearts are pure have correct spiritual eyesight. The pure in heart are like God, hence they

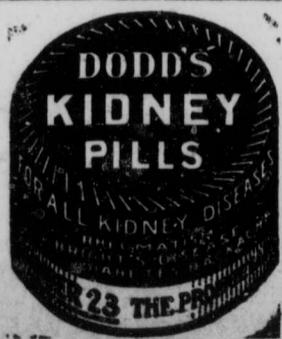
are able to discern him. They see him in his word, in his providence, in their hearts. They see him because they desire him above every other object. 9. Blessed are the peace-makers—The peacemaker is one who is peaceable himself and seeks to promote peace wherever his influence extends. Jesus is the great example of this class. He came to bring peace to earth, yet he was always opposed to unrighteousness, and severely denounced hypocrisy and other forms of sin. Children of God—God is spoken of in the Bible as the God of peace. Those who "follow peace with all men" (Heb. 12: 14) are like him and are called his children. They become such by being born of the Spirit and adopted into the family of God. 10. Persecuted for righteousness' sake—Pursued, cruelly hounded, because they maintain and practise righteous principles. They seek to make the world better and are hated by evil-doers. Theirs—They have the same blessing that is pronounced upon the poor in spirit in verse 3. 11, 12. A blessing is also promised to God's people when they are reviled, or slandered for Jesus' sake. They are exhorted to rejoice and be glad, for this was the treatment accorded to the Old Testament prophets.

Questions.—When was the parable of the talents spoken? How were the talents distributed? What can be said as to the money value of the talents? What did the master expect of his servants? What did the master do upon his return? What did the talents represent? What is the teaching of the parable? Upon what class of people does the Lord pronounce blessings?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—How Christ Blesses His Followers on Earth and in Heaven.

- Christ the source of blessing.
- Earthly blessings.
- Heavenly benedictions.



gratuitous rewards of retributions. Heaven is both state and place; but is essentially the former. No place or conditions could produce it if the moral state were wanting. Three conditions must enter into its experience: completeness, congeniality, permanency. There will be the absence of all conditions resulting from the fall, and its effects. "There shall be no more curse." Hence, "no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." W. H. C.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Dairy Produce—	
Butter, choice dairy	0 45
Do., creamery	0 52
Margarine, lb.	0 35
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 52
Cheese, lb.	0 35
Do., fancy, lb.	0 35
Dressed poultry—	
Turkeys, lb.	0 30
Fowl, lb.	0 45
Spring chickens	0 45
Roosters, lb.	0 25
Ducklings, lb.	0 35
Fruits—	
Apples, basket	0 25
Blueberries basket	1 50
Do., box	0 25
Lawton berries	0 40
Mushrooms, lb.	0 75
Pears, 6-qt. bkt.	0 50
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 50
Plums, 6-qt. bkt.	1 00
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 65
Peaches, 6-qt. bkt.	0 50
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 70
Melons, bkt.	0 05
Do., each	0 20
Vegetables—	
Beans, small measure	0 15
Beets, new dozen	0 25
Carrots, new doz.	0 25
Corn, doz.	0 40
Cucumbers, bkt.	0 75
Do., pickling bkt.	0 75
Cucumbers, doz.	0 10
Cabbage, each	0 10
Cauliflower, each	0 10
Celery, head	0 05
Egg plant, each	1 00
Gherkins, basket	0 05
Lettuce, head, bunch	2 00
Onions, 75-lb. sacks	0 04
Do., green bunch	0 10
Parley, bunch	0 15
Pumpkins, each	2 25
Potatoes, new bag	2 00
Radishes, 3 bunches	0 10
Rhubarb, 2 for	0 05
Sage, bunch	0 10
Savory, bunch	0 10
Squash, each	0 30
Tomatoes, basket	0 50
Veg. marrow, each	0 05

MEATS—WHOLESALE

Beef, forequarters	\$17 00	\$19 00
Do. hindquarters	25 00	28 00
Carcasses, choice	22 00	21 00
Do., common	13 00	15 00
Veal, common, cwt.	16 50	19 00
Do., medium	19 00	22 00
Do., prime	19 00	21 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	25 50	28 00
Shop hogs	26 00	27 00
Abattoir hogs	26 00	27 00
Mutton, cwt.	27 00	28 00
Lamb, cwt.	27 00	28 00
Do., Spring, lb.	0 27	0 29

SUGAR MARKET

Toronto wholesalers quote on refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:
Redpath granulated 100 lbs. 8 51
Do., No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. 8 51
Do., No. 2 yellow 100 lbs. 8 41
Do., No. 3 yellow 100 lbs. 8 31
Do., No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. 9 09
St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs. 9 09
Do., No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. 8 99
Do., No. 2 yellow 100 lbs. 8 89
Do., No. 3 yellow 100 lbs. 8 79
Atlantic granulated 100 lbs. 9 44
Do., No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. 9 34
Do., No. 2 yellow 100 lbs. 9 24
Do., No. 3 yellow 100 lbs. 9 14
Barrels—20-lb. cartons, 60¢ and 50¢ 2lb. cartons, 70¢ over bag, Gunnie's, 5-20, 40¢; 10-10-lb., 50¢ over bags.

Toronto Cattle Markets.

The market was strong for good steers and for veal calves, but weaker for heavies. Hogs were 25 cents higher; bacon hogs were in good demand; heavy hogs, 230 to 250 pounds, were not in demand. Lambs were unsettled, the best bringing \$18. Sheep were steady.
Export cattle, choice \$14 00 \$15 50
Do., medium 12 75 14 00
Export bulls 9 75 10 50
Butcher cattle, choice 10 50 11 50
Do., medium 9 50 10 50
Do., common 7 25 8 00
Butcher cows, choice 9 50 10 75
Do., medium 8 50 9 50
Do., canners 7 75 8 50
Butcher bulls 8 75 9 25
Feeding steers 8 25 8 50
Stockers, light 6 75 7 00
Milkers, choice 7 50 120 00
Springers, choice 8 00 130 00
Sheep, ewes 14 00 15 00
Rucks and culls 8 00 10 00
Lambs 17 50 18 00
Hogs, fed and watered 19 50 19 75
Hogs, f.o.b. 18 50
Calves 17 00 17 50

Mrs. Newlywed—I believe everything my husband tells me. Mrs. Oldtimer—How long have you been married? Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, I've been married ever since last Monday.

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THE ALIBI

-BY-

Geo. Allan England

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

CHAPTER XX.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upheld the verdict on February 10. One month later the Court of Appeals at Albany refused to grant a new trial. On June 6 a petition for a pardon was presented to Governor McIntyre and the board of pardons. A fortnight later, after due consideration, it was rejected.

Everything had now been done that could be done. Every means had been exhausted. The ultimate expedient had been tried and had failed. The sentence stood irrevocably confirmed.

Arthur's fate had now been definitely pronounced: "Imprisonment for life at hard labor in Sing Sing."

Only one vague hope still lingered. With the induction of a new Governor in eight months a new petition could be presented. Should this fail it could be handed every two years to each new Governor. Tenuous and tedious as this hope might be, nothing else remained.

Buried alive, "mugged" and Bertilloned, No. 3265—a human being whose personality had been lost in four figures—took his place as one cog in the vast factory of woe up the Hudson. They set him to making shoes with those scores of silent, morose and broken men with clipped heads and furtive eyes. His respectful request for clerical work they refused. Already they had tried many convicts on such jobs. Later, perhaps, if he proved trustworthy—

Up to the limit of his allowance he wrote to his mother—now totally bedridden—to Enid, and to Sheridan, the ex-teller of the bank, who always had believed in his innocence, and received

NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pinned me down until I could not put my feet to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me.

"I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. ALTERS, P. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Alters.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Alters' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

letters from them. The correspondence had to undergo the strictest censorship, but still it infinitely comforted him.

Poor Sheridan had only bad news to send. His stand in the case had practically blacklisted him. The best work he could find now was book-canniving, and even that job was precarious. Arthur's heart ached at thought of the man's brave but wholly useless self-sacrifice for him. The mother's letters, and Enid's, brought love and cheer and hope. Neither woman doubted his innocence for a second; neither one despaired of triumph and of liberty some time.

Bit by bit through long nights of occasional insomnia, or bent over his work in the shoe-shop, Arthur began to piece together something of the truth in the case. Slayton occupied his mind extensively. Living the tragedy all over and over again, unnumbered times, he found the cashier loomed ever larger as the one most sinister figure in ghastly mock of justice that had forced this martyrdom upon him.

As yet he could not see the whole sequence clearly; but here an indication, there a hint, farther on a tiny gleam of probability all kept combining with more and ever more evidence to build a mass of wondering suspicion. As twigs and refuse collect above a dam, eventually spreading into a wide expanse of floating detritus, so now on the moving current of No. 3265's mind, checked by the barriers of that crime, the drifting indications one by one came to rest.

Gradually conviction forced itself upon the boy. Gradually he seemed to understand the truth of that black deed, the essence of that frame-up, the general outlines of that plot which with incredible villainy had flung him here to agonize, to rot, to die.

He saw again that room in Slayton's house at Oakwood Heights and heard the promise spoken there. He recalled the treachery of the next morning, Slayton's false witnessing, and all the damning evidence heaped up against him—by whose hand?

Reason answered: Slayton's! Analysis clarified all. Bit by bit Arthur patched everything together; and as conviction grew in him that Slayton was indeed the murderer—a murderer who with fiendish skill and malice had flung the guilt upon his shoulders—so hate grew likewise.

Bit by bit he pieced together odds and ends of prison gossip and underworld information that in different ways filtered through to him; and so he came to know the name of Jarboe and to garner in vague, ill-defined rumors that this loan-shark had got a grip on Slayton as on so many more; and this uncertain knowledge, too, helped the hypothesis his active brain was formulating.

A wide clarity of understanding came to open out before the mind of No. 3265. An understanding that totaled positive certainty lighted the black horizons of his soul. The whole infernal villainy unrolled before him. He saw, and, seeing, comprehended.

At night sometimes he would give his poisoned soul over to loathing and to hate of this man, now safe from all accusation, all danger, all attack—safe forever as Arthur thought with terrible despair. In the dusk of his cell, with face passion-distorted and with teeth bared in a snarl of hatred, he would clutch his blanket with fingers that lustred to be at Slayton's throat, tearing the very life from that cold, false, murderous being.

And new ambitions dawned in him, new desires to live, fresh hopes that fanned the flame of his passion for

freedom. One hope he came to cherish in particular above all others—his hope that he might some time go free and live to settle this foul score once and for ever, to pay this debt in full, to wipe it out, and look on the dead face of Walter Slayton and spit upon his corpse—and laugh.

Shortly after the governor had refused the petition for a pardon, Slayton's supreme insolence led him to visit his victim in the sad place where

Each day is like a year—
A year whose days are long.

Slayton's purpose in making this trip—like everything he did—was well and cautiously calculated. He figured that the act would redound to his credit. Arthur had accused and assaulted him. He would do his manifest duty, that duty he was so fond of talking about, by returning good for evil and by heaping coals of fire on the head of this wayward boy.

Then, too, a kind of morbid curiosity possessed him to see the horrible place where—save for his own quick wits and diabolic skill—he himself would now be awaiting death. He wanted to behold the vicarious sacrifice. Arthur, paying the bitter price for the crime of hands still free.

Last of all the cashier figured that Arthur might do or say anything which could be heralded abroad with the effect of still further proving his guilt, and thus rendering Slayton's own position safer still. All this time the menace of old Jarboe had been gnawing at Slayton's withered soul as rats gnaw a mouldy cheese. One look at the cashier's face revealed the wasting effects of that menace.

Twice already he had paid the thousand-dollar monthly "insurance premium"—as the repulsive Shylock insisted on calling it with cackling mirth that harrowed his being to its roots. He knew perfectly well now that Jarboe was in deadly earnest, and that a single defaulting of those payments would mean accusation, scandal, perhaps fatal results. If by any possible means Slayton could more thoroughly discredit the boy, more deeply involve him or ruin him more totally, the inevitable risks of the visit would be well worth while.

A coward at heart, he assured himself no real danger could attach to the interview. Arthur behind bars could not possibly injure him. It would all be as safe as for a cat to watch a caged mouse. His ostensible motive would be to beg some confession about what Arthur had done with the stolen one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—a motive that Chamberlain very strongly approved.

"By all means, my dear Slayton, do try to get some information from him on the point," old Chamberlain had said to him when he had mentioned his plan at the bank.

The bank, by the way, had long since fallen into its old ruts of quietude and peace. New tiles now replaced the blood-stained ones where Mackenzie—already in process of being forgotten—had fallen. A new clerk occupied Arthur's desk. Already the crime was retreating into the background, becoming a tradition in the history of the institution.

"Do by all means add your efforts to all that has been done to get some trace of those missing funds," repeated Chamberlain. "So far, as you know, not the slightest clue has been discovered."

"Nothing whatever," answered the cashier, whose salary, by the way, had been materially increased because of his courage and his services to the bank at the time of the murder. "Nothing whatever, Mr. Chamberlain. Perhaps I may have better luck than the—professional investigators. At any rate, even though I fail, it is my manifest duty to try."

"Quite so," assented Chamberlain. "I must admit I'm badly disappointed in the Security Agency. It seems to have signally failed in this case." He does, indeed, I'm frank in telling you, Mr. Chamberlain, that I don't believe the money will ever be recovered unless Mansfield himself can be induced to reveal its whereabouts.

CUKING SKIN TROUBLES

So many people, both men and women, suffer from skin troubles, such as eczema, blotches, pimples and irritation that a word of advice is necessary. It is a great mistake for such sufferers and those with bad complexion to smear themselves with so-called ointments. Often they could not do anything worse, for the grease clogs the pores of the troubled skin and their condition actually becomes worse.

When there are pimples or eruptions, or an irritating or itching rash, a soothing boracic solution may help to allay the irritation, but of course that does not cure the trouble. Skin complaints come from an impure condition of the blood and will persist until the blood is thoroughly purified. It is well known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have effected the best results in many forms of skin disorders and blemishes. This is due to the fact that these pills make new, rich blood, and that this new blood attacks the impurities that give rise to skin troubles and disperses them; so that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin disorders from within the system—the only sure way.

It should be added that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a beneficial effect upon the general health. They increase the appetite and energy and cure diseases that arise from impure blood.

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



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Because it is best for their tender skins. Help it now and then with touches of Cuticura Ointment applied to first signs of redness, roughness, pimples or dandruff. If mothers would only use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes how much suffering might be avoided by preventing little skin and scalp troubles becoming serious.

Sample, Test Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Sharp, that boy was. Sharp, keen, and clever. He must have hidden it somewhere in some extraordinarily secure place with the idea that he might yet escape and get it, or at least use it to buy some special favors—to have the case reopened or something of that sort.

"Very likely, very likely," muttered the old banker wearily. "A sad, bad affair all through. Well, do the best you can, Slayton. Do the very best you can. I know you will, without being told. Your duty and devotion to the bank have been beyond all criticism. Some day, I hope, the institution may suitably reward you."

He shook his head with dejection, while the cashier, his crafty eyes blinking behind his glasses, eyed him with great satisfaction. It seemed hard to believe Chamberlain could have aged so rapidly in a few short months. The loss to the bank, his grief at Arthur's crime, and worry over Enid's prostration had brought him low indeed.

"Go, by all means," reiterated the President, turning to his desk with a tired gesture. "Go, visit the unfortunate young man. Perhaps you can discover something. Point out to him that concealment can do him no good now, and that he can't expect to buy any favors whatever by offering the money as a bribe. Show him how the withholding of the sum in question is hampering the bank to a certain extent, and must, therefore, indirectly react on Enid. Appeal to his sense of honor."

Slayton laughed ironically. "If he has any left," the old man continued. "Appeal to his regard for Enid, though I hate to think of her name being mentioned to him again and spoken in that terrible place. Try to reach him in some way."

"There must be something good left in the boy. God puts a little spark of the divine even in the most criminal breast. You can possibly find it and kindle it to do a little right after so much wrong. Go, do your best with him!"

He dismissed Slayton with a nod. The cashier, saying no more, returned to his work. Next day he visited Sing Sing.

CHAPTER XXI.

It was on Sunday, July 3, that Walter Slayton with guile and malice in his heart repaired to the huge gray place of pain beside the aridling river. A hundred millions of Americans that day were preparing to celebrate Liberty. Slayton, worn and fearful as he was, with boding thoughts of Jarboe ever in the background of his mind, none the less felt a real elation as he made ready to celebrate Servitude.

The thought of his victim, hived there in the vast, barren caravansary of anguish, brought a smile to his thin, straight lips as he came up the boardwalk near the prison. The grim entrance of the penitentiary filed him, with exultation. Its very massiveness and all the ingenious safeguards thrown about the unhappy inmates spoke to him of his own safety. Should Arthur ever go free new and terrible perils would confront the cashier. But Arthur could never go free, and Jarboe was old—old—old! Arthur would remain buried alive, and Jarboe would die some time. In a few years at most all peril would be done forever. Patience and fortitude would win in spite of all.

Self-congratulations mingled in the cashier's mind with brutal anticipation at the prospect of being able to triumph over the boy, and subtly sneer at him and torture him, from a safe vantage-point outside steel bars. Like all cowards, this man possessed vast depths of cruelty. His soul lusted for the joy of taking vengeance on the man he had imolated—vengeance for the attack there in the directors' room at the bank. Slayton had not forgotten that moment. He had not forgotten the strength and precision of Arthur's blow, and never would he forget.

Thus a baleful joy came into his eyes as he stopped a minute in the clear July sunshine, peered up squintingly at the gigantic steel-and-granite pile, and realized that one peril at last was buried there forever and forever without end.

The sun sparkled on his patent-leather boots and on the silk top hat he wore as he climbed the prison steps. It brought out the fine quality of his broadcloth coat and brightened the carnation in his buttonhole—the blossom whose fresh color contrasted

so painfully with his clay-like skin and lantern jaw.

Since the crime Slayton's outward aspect had improved—so far as dress could improve it. Despite his obvious falling off in health, he had now assumed a new importance. His prestige and his prospects, both increasing, had raised his social status. Could he be grooming for the presidency of the bank?

Thinner than ever though he now was and somewhat aged in aspect, some said his grief over the boy's misconduct had made him, the cashier none the less presented a fine, dignified figure of a man as he entered the office of the pen.

An automaton in uniform, to whom he stated his errand, respectfully asked him to sign the register and to be seated with some other visitors, all strained-looking and hushed and nervous. Two or three of that sad company on the benches were weeping, or had been. Nobody spoke a word. Presently a warder came in, dangling a ring with many keys, and nodded to Slayton. The cashier rose and followed.

Steel doors creaked to admit him to inner places that were reached only by dint of much unlocking. Slayton, hat in hand, blinked with real interest at the cement floor, the stone walls, the guarding bars of steel—the kind of interests we all feel in prisons—the morbidity that whispers:

"What if I were here?"

Presently the warder ushered him into a reception-room provided with a double grating down the middle. The grilles were six feet apart. A momentary illusion came upon the cashier. He seemed to stand again in the grilled corridor in the bank. Gloom shrouded everything. Before him lay a prostrate and distorted figure—a figure whose bearded, dead eyes stared up at him.

Swearing beneath his breath, Slayton recoiled. He felt a touch upon his arm, whirled round, and clenched his fist. The warder, saluting, looked at him with astonishment.

"What's the matter, sir?" he demanded.

"Oh, nothing, nothing! Here—take over so much!"

And the cashier slid a "V" into the official's hand.

"I'm a bit agitated, that's all. Dear friend of mine, very, it's coming soon?"

"Right here now, sir. Thank you, sir!"

He motioned toward the other side of the double grille. Slayton, still badly shaken, peered through the cage. He felt a certain tightening of the heart. His breath caught; both hands clutched the steel netting.

Concrete Railroad Tie.

Italian steam and steel railroads are experimenting with a concrete tie that rocks slightly, affording uniform elasticity and a more perfect adjustment of track than wooden ties.

Pay the workman before his sweat dries.—Mohammed.

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S. Frank Smith & Son Auction Sale Dates

Sept. 7—Feild's Livery, 17 Napier street, Hamilton. 8 head of Horses, Fruit Lorry, Harness, Sleighs, etc.

Sept. 12—Dominion Hotel Yards 2 Pacing Horses, equipment etc.

Sept. 13—Mr. John Barran, Lot 29, Con. 2, West Flamboro. Horses Cattle and Implements.

Want "Santa Maria."

H. H. Richards and Capt. James Hunt have gone to the Maritime Provinces with a view to making arrangements if possible, to get the replica of Christopher Columbus' flagship, "Santa Maria," back to Chicago, whence it set out four years ago on an educational cruise, and was eventually taken to Prince Edward Island. Owing to shipping facilities being tied up by the war there may be some difficulty in getting the "Santa Maria" to Chicago.

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Our Neighbors

Items of Interest Gathered by Review Correspondents

Rock Chapel

Mrs. Austin Borer is visiting her mother, Mrs. Allan, Binkley, Dundas Road.

Miss Maude Lamb is a visitor at Mrs. Jas. Arnold's.

Mrs. Cockburn, of Dundas, spent Sunday with Mrs. Wm. Chapple, Sr.

The service at Rock Chapel will be withdrawn next Sunday evening to give the people a chance to attend Harvest Home services at Glenwood, where Dr. Morrow, of Carlisle, will preach.

Miss Urry, of Hamilton, is a visitor with Mrs. Pearson.

Harvest Home services will be held at Rock Chapel on Sept. 26th, morning and evening. Rev. Harris, of the Baptist church, Dundas, will preach in the evening, and the male quartette of same church will sing. Our own minister, Mr. Albright, will take the morning services.

The decorations are to be taken to the Hamilton market and sold and the proceeds used to send Xmas boxes to the soldier boys.

Nelson

The Nelson Township School Fair will be held here on Friday. All the schools are making great preparations and expect a large crowd.

Messrs. Alton and Sinclair brought their new tractor home last Monday.

We were sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. Wm. Dalley's sister at Moffatt last week.

Although the Toronto milk dealers say they are getting more milk than they can handle, our local Milk Controller says the price must be raised.

Brave Aviators Honored.

Lieut. Stanley Rosevear, belonging to Port Arthur, has been awarded a bar to his Distinguished Service Cross for attacking, on March 15th, eight aircraft, destroying two. The official statement reads: "This officer very skillful and a dashing fighting pilot." Rosevear was awarded the cross in November, mention being made of his attacking at a height of only a hundred feet. Writing home, he said he could not tell what an awful hell the barrage is, "I cannot at times hear my own engine or machine gun."

Flight-Lieut. Cecil Darley, formerly a pupil at the Curtiss School, Toronto, from Lachine, Que., also receives a bar to the cross for night bombing raids of docks and air-dromes. He received the cross in August for gallantry in bringing home his machine under difficulties after bombing Bruges.

"Loafer."

While Canada has been led, owing to the war, to enact legislation against loafers, it is of interest to note that it is to the Germans that she is indebted even for the name "loafer"—simply an abbreviation of "strassenlauffer," "runner of the streets."

Greenville

Word has been received here that Newell Wallis has met his death on the field of battle.

Mr. MacLean, of Ganauque, Ont. is visiting his brother J. R. MacLean.

Miss Martha Clark is visiting with friends in Ross Claire.

Miss Maggie Simon was married last Saturday.

Harry Medwin has purchased a new auto truck for his milk route.

A young son has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vern McKee.

FIRST BREAK IN CIRCUS.

One Member of Bishop's Squadron Reported Missing.

The first break in the happy comradeship of heroes in the fighting formation and mess room of the Bishop Circus has been made with the report that Lieut. Walter R. Henderson, an original member of this young but celebrated corps, is missing. Lieut. Henderson, R.A.F., was 21 years of age and a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, of St. Catharines and Toronto.

The missing aviator was one of the Empire's great stunt flyers, and was attached to the new formation of Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O. (with bar), M.C., D.F.C., after that world's champion of the air had seen him in a great competition which was graced by the presence of H.R.H. the Princess Louise. Earlier he had been engaged in piloting machines across the Channel.

That Major Bishop sought merit first of all in selecting the men for his supersquadron, which has swept the western aerial front this season, is evidenced by the career of Lieut. Henderson, whose exact fate is unfortunately unknown.

Enlisting in Toronto in the Mechanical Transport, Lieut. Henderson, then Driver Henderson, spent several months in the neighborhood of Albert in carrying munition to the guns. He was engaged in this work within six weeks of leaving his work as a munitions worker. Later he trained for the flying service in England and became very proficient in stunt work, although his duties in taking new planes to the hangars in France were prosaic enough.

Major Bishop was present at a great field day of the airmen to receive a bronze decoration as a tribute to his air triumphs when he took notice of Lieut. Henderson's skill in competition. Lieut. Henderson was one of a team of two Canadian aviators contesting for first place in the day's honors with two English flying men, the stunts being rather for the benefit of the royal guest and the crowd than for the premier aviator.

The new squadron commander picked his men then and there, and for the past three months Lieut. Henderson has been with the Bishop formation in France, from the very first until missing after the flight of July 15. The disquieting report was sent to his mother in St. Catharines. Hope is still held out that he has fallen safely into German hands, although no particulars have been secured by the parents.

Mr. Henderson, sr., was for a number of years connected with the Polson Iron Works in Toronto and is now superintendent of the McKinnon Dash Co., engaged in munition work. The son was educated at Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines.

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Boy's grey sweaters, coat collar style, each

\$1.25

Boy's heavy knit Sweaters, strong heavy yarn, red and brown

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Men's heavy pull over sweaters. A splendid quality yarn

\$3.75

Men's Sweaters, coat style, assorted colors

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A small lot of sample Sweaters, extra quality and weight

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Women's Dengola Slippers, just received, medium toe and low comfortable heel, for house wear

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Women's Kid Lace Boots, medium toe and comfortable heel, new stock just opened, per pair

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Misses and childrens Boots in a good range of styles and qualities.

Boy's Tan grain leather Boots. Solid made by one of the best boot makers in Canada. A splendid school boot

\$3.75

Men's heavy work Boots, plain toe and with toe cap. A reliable fall boot. Exceptional value at per pair

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Dry Goods

Women's heavy black sateen undershirts with 9 in. flounce

\$1.25

Heavy Percal house dresses in assorted patterns

\$2.50

The Kiddie Middy made of a heavy drill, laced front, collar and pocket trimmed with different colors

\$1.00 and \$1.50

Childrens Jerseys, button on the shoulder, red, navy, brown

\$1.00

Childrens Rompers, black and white check, 2 to 4 years

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