

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 2.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1919

NO. 22.

W. F. MORGAN-DEAN

G. R. HARRIS

WE WILL BUY OR SELL VICTORY LOAN BONDS

Large or Small Amounts—Fully Paid or Partly Paid
Consult Us Before Buying or Selling

Morgan-Dean, Harris & Company

802 Bank of Hamilton Building

Reference—Union Bank Hamilton

Phone Reg. 6854

Hamilton, Canada

THE FISHERIES IN B.C.

SHOULD CANADA KEEP ALL HER OWN SALMON?

Canners on Pacific Coast Are Feeding Alarmed Regarding Situation Because Catch Is Lessening and Last Year a Million Fresh Fish Went Across the Line to the United States.

COMMERCIAL fishing on the Pacific Coast is carried on in several ways. Trawling is yet in its infancy as far as British Columbian waters are concerned, last season having witnessed the operation of the first steam trawler which has ever been placed in commission here, but the success of this venture was so immediate that it is certain that this method of fishing will be resorted to far more widely in the near future, since splendid catches of sole, flounder, cod, and other deep sea fishes were made whenever this vessel put out to sea.

Fishing for halibut which is carried on almost exclusively in the more northerly waters of the province, and which has developed to such an extent that to-day it is second only in point of value to the salmon fishery, is done by the use of very long and immensely strong lines, to which are attached at regular intervals, hundreds of hooks baited with small herring. The vessels engaged in the halibut fishery are of necessity of large size, since they are compelled to go considerable distances in search of the fish, and frequently remain at sea for weeks at a time. The crew of a halibut vessel numbers as a rule from ten to fifteen men, and it is nothing exceptional for each of them to receive several hundred dollars as his share of the profits from a single voyage, for profit sharing is the rule among halibut fishermen. Unfortunately, although enormous quantities of this fine fish are landed every year, for some seasons past there has been a gradual but steady falling off in the number of fish taken. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that there has been little effort made to locate new halibut banks, while the fishing which has been going on over the known fishing grounds, has been of so intensive a nature, that it must have had considerable effect upon the supply. In 1916 the total catch was 37 per cent. less than it had been in 1915, while in 1917 the decrease only amounted to 8 per cent. However, the most notable falling off is to be noted for the season of 1918, when in spite of every effort on the part of the fishermen to maintain production at as high a level as possible, only 1,902,000 pounds were landed at Vancouver as against 5,162,000 pounds in 1917, while at Steveston only 16,000 pounds in all were landed. Prince Rupert also shows a very large decrease in the amount of halibut landed in 1918, the falling off amounting to no less than 3,801,560 pounds. This decrease is amply sufficient to justify the alarm which has been felt lest the halibut fishery is becoming a thing of the past.

The question of the export of fresh fish to the United States has always been a burning one, and has led to more heated arguments than ever perhaps the controversy regarding the respective merits of the various forms of net. If fish are exported to the United States for immediate sale as fresh food, there can be no possible objection to the practice, and indeed there is much that can be said in favor of such exportation. The spring salmon is without any doubt a fish that should be eaten fresh rather than canned, and in this condition is a delicacy which even the most bloated plutocrat may well be proud to see upon his table. The great drawback hitherto to the shipping of these fish in proper condition to points in the east, has been the lack of refrigerator cars, and now that there seems to be every prospect of this difficulty being removed, a very large trade should unquestionably be worked up. But the export of salmon for this class of trade is not the difficulty. More than a million fresh fish were shipped to the United States last year for canning purposes only, the Puget Sound canneries getting the benefit of this trade, while our own Canadian canneries were unable to obtain all the fish that they could have handled.

It has been estimated that in the year 1916 alone no less than 16,000,000 pounds of British Columbia salmon was sold to American canneries, and this, it is claimed, would have meant a net gain to Canada of more than half a million dollars if these fish had been canned in this country instead of being exported for packing across the line. The secretary of the Canners Association is

authority for the statement that the cannery machinery installed in the Fraser river canneries, working for eight hours a day, could have put up all the salmon which was packed on the river during the season of 1916, in two and a half days, but as fourteen canneries did not operate at all during that season, the remainder of those actually operating could have put up the total pack in three and a half days of eight hours each. Had the export of this 16,000,000 pounds of fish to the United States canners been prohibited, it is obvious that our own canneries must have very largely benefitted through being enabled to operate at full capacity through a longer period.

Maple Products.

Reports from various maple districts in Eastern Canada show that the maple products this year will beat all records. The makers of maple sugar and syrup in Canada exceed 45,000. About 550,000 acres of land are being reserved in their natural wooded state, of which two-thirds are situated in the Province of Quebec. The Eastern Townships of Quebec are the centre of the world's supply of maple products. Maple syrup is rapidly becoming known in Great Britain as a table delicacy, while maple sugar is finding favor as a sweetmeat.

Edith Beatrice Binkley

Mrs. Edith Beatrice Binkley, wife of Ellsworth Smith and only daughter of Philip and Mrs. Binkley of Greensville, died at Hamilton on Sunday evening after a brief illness. Deceased was born in Greensville 32 years ago, and had resided in Hamilton for the past year.

Besides her husband she leaves to mourn her loss, one son, Ivan, and one daughter, Phyllis, her parents and one brother, Roy of Greensville.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from her home, 78 South Gage Ave., Hamilton, to Hamilton cemetery.

Deceased was well and favorably known in Waterdown, having lived here a number of years, and has a host of friends who will deeply regret her death, and extend to sorrowing relatives heartfelt sympathy.

Colin Cameron

Rockwood lost a highly esteemed resident in the death of Mr Colin Cameron, who passed away after a short illness on Sunday evening.

The funeral on Thursday was the largest in the history of the village of Rockwood. Friends were present from all parts of the Province, seventy-five motor cars being counted in the procession.

The late Mr. Cameron was a graduate of the Waterdown High in the days of Hunter and Bruce, afterwards attending Toronto University.

Mr. Cameron took an active part in municipal life, and was for years clerk of Nassagawey Township. He was also secretary of the Halton Union Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., but he was particularly well known as a Notary Public, transacting most of the legal business of the village and vicinity. Mrs. Cameron survives him, but no family. A sister, Mrs. F. W. Beeforth, resides at Waterdown.

Mrs. Hannah Glascott

The funeral of the late Mrs. Hannah Glascott took place on Saturday afternoon last from her late residence 38 Hess street, Hamilton, to Grace Church, Waterdown for service and interment. The Rev. Canon Howett officiated at the home, and Rev. H. J. Leake at the church and graveside. During the service the choir sang "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Abide with Me". The pallbearers were O. S. Glascott, W. J. Glascott, Fred Haynes and Alex Argue. There were many beautiful floral offerings.

Dr. S. J. Rasberry Conservative Nominee

The North Wentworth Conservatives met in Dundas on Saturday in convention at the Town Hall and selected Dr. S. J. Rasberry, V. S. of West Flamboro as their candidate. Wm. Sager, of Troy, was in the chair, and an address on the issues of the day was given by the Hon. W. D. McPherson who came as substitute for Hon. Dr. Cody. The first business was the selection of officers which resulted as follows: President Wm. Sager, Troy; 1st Vice-President Johnson Tew, Greensville; 2nd Vice Pres. Jas. Kelly, Sheffield; Sec-Treas. Wm. McDonald, Rockton. The chairmen and secretaries of the municipalities elected were, Dundas, chairman, H. G. Smith; secretary to be selected. Beverly, chairman, John Hammond, Sheffield; secretary, Fred Dwyer, Rockton. West Flamboro, chairman, Jas. Stutt, Greensville, secretary, Harvey Betzner, W. Flamboro. East Flamboro, chairman, W. Cairns, Carlisle; secretary, G. Stock, Waterdown. Waterdown, chairman, J. J. Burns; secretary, J. A. Davidson. The election of a candidate was then proceeded with. Those nominated were Dr. A. F. Rykert of Dundas; Dr. Rasberry, West Flamboro, Peter Ray, East Flamboro; F. J. Shadie, Waterdown and W. J. Stutt, West Flamboro. Dr. Rykert thanking his friends for their loyal support in the past and appealing for a united party to fight for his successor, withdrew his name and retired, as also did W. J. Stutt. The first ballot resulted as follows, F. J. Shadie 49, Dr. Rasberry 47, Peter Ray 31. Mr. Ray dropped out, and the final ballot was Rasberry 65. Shadie 59.

Waterdown Fair

Upwards of 1500 people attended the Annual Fair held by the Waterdown Agricultural Society here on Tuesday last. The exhibits this year, especially in fruit and vegetables, were extensive and the quality good.

In the live stock department the number of entries surpassed all previous years, some fine animals being shown. A large tent erected on the grounds contained the fruit, vegetables, fancy work, pastry and writing exhibits, and it certainly was a very creditable exhibit.

In the cattle exhibit were a number of fine animals. Geo. Pearson of this village being one of the chief exhibitors, he having won all the prizes for Ayrshires. The exhibit of horses was very small, although some good specimens were shown.

The Baby show proved an interesting feature of the exhibition. Seven infants were on the platform, and the judges had the time of their lives awarding the prizes. Sheriff Middleton was unable to act as judge, and his place was taken by Mrs. A. E. Carter of Hamilton, Mrs. S. Dynes, Burlington and Mrs. H. Dymont of Dundas. The following are the winners. Mrs. Minnis, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. W. G. Horning, all of Waterdown. A 4th and 5th prize given by Sheriff Middleton, was awarded to Mrs. Geo. Guenther of Waterdown and Mrs. Geo. Wetheral, Flamboro Center.

Throughout the afternoon Green's Concert Band of Bartonville gave a musical program which was greatly enjoyed.

In the evening the King's Daughters held their annual concert in the Drill Hall which was filled to the doors. J. F. Vance acted as chairman, and a first class program was given by Ruthven MacDonald, Miss LaDell and others. The proceeds of the concert is in aid of the Memorial Hall.

The Wentworth Orchards Co.

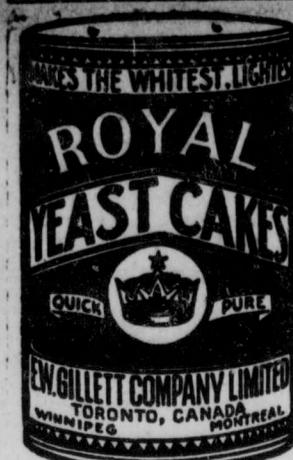
See Our Display
Famous Harmony of Boston
Toilet Goods

Facial Powders, Soaps, etc.

W. H. CUMMINS
Druggist & Stationer

Phone 152

Waterdown



Wonder Clocks

Among the most curious clocks in the world are two in Worsley, Lancashire, England, that never strike one. Instead they strike thirteen at 1 a.m. and 1 p.m. One of them is over the Earl of Ellesmere's place, called Worsley Hall, and is the original clock which the Duke of Bridgewater had placed in the tower. It is said that the duke had the clock made to strike the "unlucky" number so as to warn his workmen that it was time to return after dinner, some of them having excused themselves for being late on the ground that they could not hear it strike one.

This recalls the incident when the big clock of the Houses of Parliament saved a man's life. A soldier in the reign of William and Mary was condemned by court-martial by falling asleep while on duty in the terrace at Windsor. He stoutly denied the charge, and by way of proof solemnly declared that he heard Old Tom (the predecessor of Big Ben) strike thirteen instead of twelve. The officers laughed at the idea, but while the man was in prison awaiting execution several persons came forward and swore that the clock actually did strike thirteen, whereupon the soldier was pardoned and released.

PETER LIGHTFOOT'S CLOCK.
Wells Cathedral contains one of the most interesting clocks in the world. It was constructed by Peter Lightfoot, a monk, in 1320, and embraces many devices which testify to the ancient horologist's ingenuity. Several celestial and terrestrial bodies are incorporated in the interesting movement and relationship. They indicate the hours of the day, the age of the moon and the position of the planets and the tides.

When the clock strikes the hour two companies of horsemen, fully armed, dash out of gateways in opposite di-

rections and charge vigorously. They strike with their lances as they pass as many times as correspond with the number of the hour. A little distance away, seated on a high perch, is a quaint figure, which kicks the quarters on two bells beneath his feet and strikes the hours on a bell. The dial of the clock is divided into twenty-four hours and shows the phases of the moon and a map of the universe.

An oddity in clocks is the invention of a Frenchman, Paul Cornu. It consists of a dial mounted above a reservoir and having a sort of seesaw mounted upon its support. The reservoir holds sufficient alcohol to last for a month, and this serves as fuel for a small flame that burns at one end. The heat from the flame causes the air to expand in the bulb of the seesaw moves every five seconds. This movement is the sole motive power that actuates the clock.

CLOCKS THAT SPEAK.

In Switzerland are made clocks that do not require hands and faces. The timepiece merely stands in the hall, and one presses a button, which by means of the phonograph internal arrangements call out: "Half past four," or "Five minutes to ten," or whatever the time may be.

A Swiss has invented a remarkable sick-room clock. When a button is pressed an electric lamp behind the dial throws the shadow of the hours and hands magnified upon the ceiling, so that invalids can see it from bed without craning their necks or putting themselves to any inconvenience.

A Dutch shoemaker spent fifteen years of his leisure moments in constructing a clock of the grandfather shape nearly six feet high, made entirely of straw. The wheels, pointers, case and every detail are exclusively of straw. The clock is said to keep good time.

The clock of the Lyons Cathedral is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and the legend describing it as follows: The cock crows, the bell sounds the hours, the little bells the Sancta Spiritus, the angel opens the gate to salute the Virgin Mary, the heads of the two lions move the eyes and the

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

tongue, the astrolabe shows the hours in its degrees and the movement of the moon. Moreover, the perpetual calendar shows all the days of the year, the feast days and the bissextile. The hours at which the chimes are complete are five and six in the morning, midday and 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The chimes at the other hours are restricted so as not to interfere with the cathedral service.

Complicated indeed is the clock of the Beauvais Cathedral. It is said to be composed of 92,000 separate pieces, according to a French statement. One sees on the fifty-two dial plates the hour, the day, the week and the month, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon, the tides, the time in the principal capitals of the world, together with a series of terrestrial and astronomical evolutions. The framework is of carved oak, 8 by 5 meters or 26 by 16½ feet. When the clock strikes all the edifice seems in movement. The designer wished to depict the Last Judgment. This wonderful clock is the work of a Beauvaisian, M. Verite. He died in 1887.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

EVENING HYMN.

Now do the shadows fall
Evening anon—
Low sinks the setting sun,
Night has begun;
Birds to their nests have flown.
All is at rest.
God in His heaven above
Knoweth what's best.

Slowly the stars come out,
One after one.
Telling each weary heart,
Day's labor done.
In the soft moonlight's beams.
All becomes fair
What need to worry now?
Banish all care.

Fresh dews now bathe our brow
Nature's soft tears
Sweet voices of the night
Fall on our ears;
Peace then steals over us
Sent from above,
Telling each mortal soul
That God is love.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

FREE

To Asthma, Hay Fever and Catarrh sufferers. Write to-day and get a trial treatment of the world's greatest remedy, Buckley's two bottle mixture; nothing ever made like it... One bottle gives instant relief, while the other drives the poison from the system. Something different; no burning or nerve wrecking drugs, but two scientific mixtures that will conquer any of the above ailments. Don't hesitate a minute longer. Fill out the blank below and get started on the road to health.

W. K. BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING CHEMIST.

97 Dundas St. East, Toronto.
Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your mixture. I enclose ten cents to cover cost of packing and mailing. Do this to-day as for a limited time only I make this offer.

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____



UNDERSEA OIL LINE.

How Tankers Load at Tuxpan, Mexico.

Many of the most productive oil wells in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, are situated near the port of Tuxpan. For some distance from the shore the water is so shallow that few of the large oil steamships can get into port. The oil companies hit upon the idea of laying submarine pipe lines to points where the largest oil tankers can be conveniently moored for loading in any state of tide and weather.

There are now five of these great iron pipes in duplicate. They are from six to eight inches in diameter, and four of them are nearly a mile long. They terminate in forty-three feet of water, where it is so deep that the waves have no effect upon them. When they were laid divers fastened to the end of each 120 feet of flexible hose. When not in use the free end of the hose is closed and allowed to lie on the sea bottom, where its position is marked by a small buoy attached to the hose by a stout chain.

When tank steamships arrive they moor themselves to the permanent buoy with a derrick, raise the flexible hose to the deck of the ship and attach it to the tank openings. By means of a signal code, the captain of the ships notify the pumping station on shore, in which are the valves that control the flow of oil through the pipe line. Generally speaking it takes about twenty-four hours to load one of the large 15,000 ton tankers, which means that the pipes deliver 4,376 barrels of oil an hour.

Truth is the highest thing that man may keep.—Chaucer.

It's the Truth That Hurts.

An item is going the rounds of the Canadian press to the effect that a New York state paper is being sued because a comp. made an obituary conclude, "May he roost in peace!"—Fourth Estate.

Symptoms That Tell of Biliousness

HOW TO PREVENT AND CURE

Are you dizzy?
Does your head swim?
Does everything turn dark when you rise after stooping?

Are you constantly suffering from headache?

Are you short of breath after going upstairs?

Is your tongue coated and furred?

These symptoms give warning that your system needs a thorough cleansing—all poisons must be flushed out. The remedy is Dr. Hamilton's Pill. Marked benefit immediately follows their use.

These famous pills loosen the bowels and stop constipation; they act on the liver and kidneys, make them strong and vigorous.

This ensures health and purity for the blood and consequently the whole system benefits.

No other medicine tones and braces like Dr. Hamilton Pills; they at once cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, poor color, coated tongue, and all diseases arising through fault of the stomach, kidneys or liver; try them.

Results prove the merits of Dr. Hamilton's Pill, 25c per box.

HOW LONG CAN THEY DO IT?

There is in Canada current opinion that it costs the Government \$1.03 to get \$1 of gross revenue from the railroads which have been emancipated from the capitalistic class. A deficit of \$50,000,000 in 1919 is the forecast. This straightway gives rise to conjecture as to what the true relation of cost and revenue would be if some courageous Administration reached down to the bottom of our own Government operation of the roads.

Thanks in part to the peculiarities of the Canadian situation the private Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific have contributed nobly to the Government's experiment in railroad operation. This and other causes have steadily lifted the percentage of cost to gross revenue. To-day it is 39 per cent for the Grand Trunk and 81 per cent for the Canadian Pacific. The percentage thus actually discloses the

shocking scandal of surplus, rather than the uplifting inspiration of deficit.

Monthly statements, duly audited and certified, show Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk can still operate on their own motive power. The exact status of the government roads is not so clearly revealed. Why it is not, is a matter of conjecture, friendly, vindictive or neutral, as may be. Some irreconcilables want to know how they are to reach a conclusive audit of Canadian Northern, making a true-capital investment basis for figures. Others say there is an operating deficit of more than three per cent.

What if it be so that the more wheels turn round and the faster they go, the more money they lose. If it costs 3 cents net loss to turn in a dollar, isn't the taxpayer there to pay it? And doesn't the pauper 3 cents go at once back into circulation? "As long as he has a dollar left to burn, why shouldn't the taxpayer writh and turn?"

A staunch supporter of a western co-operative grain concern with a long and honorable record of losses used to refer to its "turnover" as its "turn-under." Happily free of the embarrassment of literary cult, he has given the government's railroad auditors a book heading, accurate and novel. They should be satisfied and so should the taxpayers. For, as a facetious inquirer for Government figures says: "If a taxpayer is not to pay these taxes what is he for?" But how long can they do it?"—Wall Street Journal.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1919.—Frank J. Cheney,
(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Drugists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Faint Praise.

Speaking of doubtful compliments, a subscriber writes: "I wish to offer the following as one of the best examples I have ever seen. An accomplished musician was invited by a friend to a church in order to hear the chorus choir render a special selection. The friend, highly pleased with the rendition, was awaiting with much interest her companion's verdict. It came thus, in a whisper. 'They sit well.'—From the Outlook.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The Razor in Civilization.

Busts of the Caesars show them to have been clean-shaven. Men in the eighteenth century relied still further on the barber's art, for they shaved their heads as well. Hogarth has painted a beau of this period who by some chance had his wig removed, which gives him the look of an elderly baby. The uncouth appearance of the barbarians, which shocked the Romans, was due a good deal to the neglect of these wild men to dress their hair.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Worth Knowing.

Smoked painted ceilings may be cleaned by washing with cloths wrung out of warm water in which soda has been dissolved.

Creaking doors, windows and drawers may be stilled by rubbing with hard soap.

White fabric gloves are easiest washed by putting them on the hands and using soap and water as though washing the hands. Rinse in cold water and hang up by the fingers to dry.

Cottage cheese days are here. If you use a separator and do not have sour milk, just as good or better cheese can be made from buttermilk.

The school for best results.

PARK Business College

72 James St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

Thorough courses—Shorthand, Clerical, Bookkeeping and Secretarial. Excellent opportunities for Public School teachers and High School graduates.

We give personal attention, individual instruction, and prepare our students thoroughly for superior positions.

In estimating value, you must consider service quality and price—not price alone. It is not so much what you pay; it is what you receive, that is vital to you.

For full particulars, rates, etc., send for free Circular "A."

Write us to-day. New students enrolled every Monday.

The best is the cheapest in the end.

Park Business College

A. J. Park F. W. Park

HAMILTON, ONT.

It requires a little more heat to separate curd from whey, but the cheese is soft and creamy.

An oil useful in the manufacture of soap is obtained from grape seeds in Argentina.

To prevent the centres of your round doilies from cupping, press your iron down very hard as you iron around the edge of the centre (not the lace) with your left hand pull the edge ahead of the iron. It stretches the edge to its former circumference and the doily will lie flat.

Blue and white is a very common color scheme for bedrooms, and almost any combination of blue and white is pretty for rugs. Those made in shades of tan and brown are lovely for a yellow room.

Simple Pleasures Best.

How sweet and wholesome are the pleasures that go into small rooms—the humble, simple accustomed sights and sounds that bring the soul at once into the open air. — Henry Ward Beecher.

IN EVERY STABLE

Spohn's Distemper Compound

is the one indispensable remedy for contagious and infectious disease among horses. Its success as a preventive and cure for DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COUGHS and COLDS for more than twenty-five years is the highest tribute to its merit as a medicine. It is endorsed by the best horsemen and live-stock men in America. Buy it of your druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.



PEACE TREATY NOT IN FORCE TILL MIDDLE OF DECEMBER

Paris Does Not Expect
Needed Ratifications Be-
fore Then.

Paris Cable — (Havas) — Newspapers here, in discussing the probability of an early ratification of the peace treaty by three of the great powers, say that, at the very earliest, it can hardly come into force before the middle of December. They point out that the delay in ratification encountered in the American Senate, and the dissolution of the Italian Parliament, postpones ratification considerably.

Ratification of the treaty by Great Britain is not as yet complete, as King George has not signed the decree, awaiting the receipt of the Australian vote.

ITALY NOT DELAYING IT.

Paris Cable — Ratification of the Versailles and St. Germain treaties will not be prevented in Italy by the dissolution of the Italian Parliament. It is unnecessary to wait for the convening of the new Parliament it is said in Peace Conference circles.

A Standard Medicine.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a reviving and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach, and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

MISTRUST THE GERMAN WORD

Recall of von der Goltz Does
Not Satisfy Allies.

Blockade Not Yet Actually
in Force.

London Cable — The efforts of General von de Goltz "to make his troops evacuate the Baltic having failed," says a Berlin despatch, received here to-day, the German Government has decided to "recall him definitely."

Germany's recall of General von de Goltz from the Baltic region will not satisfy the Supreme Council. It is asserted, the Council being determined to place economic pressure on Germany until all the German soldiers are withdrawn from the Baltic.

The German soldiers at present in his region are variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000. They apparently are determined to restore the old Russian regime there.

Members of the peace delegates repeatedly have conferred with Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German Mission, concerning Von de Goltz and his forces, and the German Government agreed to remove them. The slowness in action, however, has resulted in great disorder in the Baltic States and the Supreme Council is determined to take immediate steps to bring pressure to bear upon the Germans until its demands are satisfied.

While it cannot be said that a blockade is actually on against Germany, steps are being taken to bring about financial pressure which will speedily cut off the German food supply and bring the German public to a realization of the fact that German activities in the Baltic States must cease. Food now on the way to Germany will not be stopped, but future supplies will be held up unless the German Government makes good its promises to evacuate the troops now in the Baltic region.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT HELP.

Mothers, if your baby or growing child is sickly; if he does not sleep well at night; if he cries a great deal; is constipated and his little bowels and stomach are not working right, give him Baby's Own Tablets — they have proved of great help to thousands of mothers. Concerning the Tablets, Mrs. W. H. Decatur, Corson's Sliding, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them excellent for the little ones, and would not be without them." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative, and are guaranteed to contain no harmful drug—that is why they always do good and never harm. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MOURNFUL OUTLOOK.
"I engaged the rooms for my holiday," he said, "because the landlady wrote me that they overlooked a superb garden of 300 acres, richly adorned with statuary, will be such mob rule and lawlessness on 'Well,'" his friend inquired.
"It was a cemetery," he said, bitterly.

FALL WHEAT DOING NICELY

Farmers of Ontario Well Up
With Their Work.

Picking of Apples in Full
Swing.

Toronto despatch—Due to the exceptionally fine autumn weather Ontario farmers are well up with their work, and comparatively few complaints regarding lack of labor are reported, according to the Weekly Provincial Report on Farm conditions. Recent rains have loosened up the soil, giving an excellent start to winter grains and materially helping the fall plowing.

A big acreage of fall wheat has been sown, and all reports agree that it is doing nicely. Large plantings of rye have been made throughout the province. Farmers are apparently trying to spread out the general work owing to the labor shortage, which may largely account for the increased acreage of fall grains.

Where buckwheat was not sown too late, fair yields are reported. In many cases, however, the crop is ripening very unevenly. Several fields were noticed in Eastern Ontario last week where the grain was over-ripe, but the straw was still growing.

Red clover seed is not maturing so evenly as was expected, but alike is threshing out well. Sweet clover has given an excellent crop of seed, one farmer in Peel county receiving \$5,000 from a field of 30 acres. Young clover appears in rather poor condition owing, no doubt, to the lack of rain early in the season. In Essex, alfalfa is still growing after the third cutting.

Fall grain, hay and corn have been the saving crop in Ontario this year, and perhaps the most important of these is corn. This season has been very suitable for that crop consequently the fodder is going into the silo in prime condition. In the seed-growing sections the grain is being matured in excellent shape. Silos are becoming more popular in western Ontario this year as well as in general throughout the province.

The milk flow has fallen off the past week, no doubt due to the fact that owing to the rise in the price of butter more farmers are making their own.

Norfolk reports large numbers of breeding sows being sold, due to the rapid decline of the market. At the present rate of sale of breeding animals it looks as if the province were running toward a hog shortage again. Young pigs in Prince Edward county are bringing from six to eight dollars apiece.

In Western Ontario the picking of Spies, Greenings and Snows is in full swing. These are reported a fair crop. Many orchards have been sold in the block, but where this practice has not been followed \$6.50 per barrel is being paid for the best varieties of No. 1's. Nos. 2's and 3's are bringing from a dollar to a dollar and a half less. In Eastern Ontario the apple crop is turning out better than was expected, though in unsprayed orchards the fruit is of very poor quality. The agricultural representative of Prince Edward county hit the nail on the head when he reported: "This year has demonstrated more than ever before that the men who spray properly will reap full results."

As a verminicide there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

ANCIENT DRUGS.

Quacks and Doctors in the Dark
Ages.

Do you regard cold cream as an ultra-modern palliative?

Or pure food and drug laws as a comparatively recent type of legislation?

Or the familiar "cure all" as an up-to-date quack device for the twentieth century credulous?

You are wrong. Most people at some time or another use cold cream. It seems quite a modern luxury, indispensable alike to peer and peri, and adapted to many and varied uses. In fact, one traveller tells recently of having some of his cold cream eaten by a fat, hungry vulture in Germany. So we are inclined to regard it as a fairly modern product. And yet "Unguentum Refrigerans," cold cream, has come down to us from Roman days. The first formula is attributed to Galen, who lived and wrote in the second century. What we use to-day is practically the same, though "Doctor" Galen's original formula was imitated and "improved" hundreds of times.

Emperor Frederick II. of Sicily, in 1240 or 1241, published the first pure food and drugs act. He was about 700 years ahead of Dr. Wiley, for

he specified strict regulations of the standard of drug purity, and provided for drug inspectors, and fined all offenders.

The practice of medicine was also regulated. A physician was required to have a diploma from a university before he could study medicine; then he took a three-year course in the school of medicine and one year practice under a practicing physician. Special post-graduate work in anatomy was required if he was to do surgery.

All this was in the so-called "dark ages." Even the fees of physicians and pharmacists were strictly regulated by law and were in purchasing value about the same as the charges of the present day. Physicians were not allowed to own drug stores and drug adulterators were severely dealt with.

Mithradatum was the name of the great antidote of Roman pharmacy. It had from 40 to 50 vegetables ingredients, few of which had any real medicinal value except opium, and these drugs were blended with honey.

It remained for Nero's physician, Andromachus, to put the finishing touches to this wonderful compound, Andromachus added viper's flesh to the formula and called his new compound Theriaca. He wrote some verses dedicated to Nero, describing this medicine and claiming virtues for it which in our day would subject him to prosecution under the antitrust act. Evidently he believed he had created in this one compound a veritable pharmaceutical monopoly.

Galen, one of the fathers of medicine, went even further. He recommended it as a cure for all poisons, bites, headaches, vertigo, deafness, epilepsy, apoplexy, dimness of sight, loss of voice, asthma, coughs, spitting of blood, tightness of breath, colic, the iliac passion (appendicitis), jaundice, hardening of the spleen, stone, fevers, dropsy, leprosy, melancholy, all pestilences, etc. Nowadays, he would probably have included coupon thumb, golf shoulder and movie eye.

As Galen's writing dominated medical thought for over 1,500 years, it is not surprising that this advertisement made Mithradatum, or Theriaca, a valued remedy. Every physician of note for centuries afterward claimed some improvement on the original formula.

No one need endure the agony of worms with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

SLEW WIFE FOR MONEY SHE HAD

Then Michigan Farmer
Sought Burial Permit

Tells the Authorities of
His Deed.

Detroit, Mich., Despatch—Entering the office of the Prosecuting Attorney here this afternoon, Martin Brownowski, 53 years old, farmer, who, with his wife and three children, lived on a lonesome place in Sunter township, informed the officials that he had killed his wife and wanted a permit to bury her. The man appeared same and he was ordered held while Sheriff's deputies rushed in an auto to the scene of the crime.

They found that Brownowski had told the truth. He had beaten his wife to death with an iron poker, desisting only when her face was a mass of raw flesh. Then he robbed the body of some \$290 the woman had saved from the sale of farm produce.

The crime was witnessed by the four children of Brownowski, the eldest a boy of 17, who said he and his brother and sisters were too much afraid of the father to interfere.

Afterwards he sent the children upstairs while he washed and dressed his wife's body for burial. When this work had been concluded he called the children downstairs again and, after informing them that their mother was dead, said he was "going to get a permit" to bury her. Then he came to Detroit, while the motherless children, the youngest a boy of nine, proceeded about their accustomed household tasks, unable to appreciate what had occurred.

The arrival of the Sheriff's officers was the first inkling they had that anything unusual had taken place. Brownowski says he killed his wife to get the money she carried with her and which, he declares, she had refused to hand over to him.

Most people at some time or another use cold cream. It seems quite a modern luxury, indispensable alike to peer and peri, and adapted to many and varied uses. In fact, one traveller tells recently of having some of his cold cream eaten by a fat, hungry vulture in Germany. So we are inclined to regard it as a fairly modern product. And yet "Unguentum Refrigerans," cold cream, has come down to us from Roman days.

The first formula is attributed to Galen, who lived and wrote in the second century. What we use to-day is practically the same, though "Doctor" Galen's original formula was imitated and "improved" hundreds of times.

Emperor Frederick II. of Sicily, in 1240 or 1241, published the first pure food and drugs act. He was about 700 years ahead of Dr. Wiley, for

he specified strict regulations of the standard of drug purity, and provided for drug inspectors, and fined all offenders.

The practice of medicine was also regulated. A physician was required to have a diploma from a university before he could study medicine; then he took a three-year course in the school of medicine and one year practice under a practicing physician. Special post-graduate work in anatomy was required if he was to do surgery.

All this was in the so-called "dark ages." Even the fees of physicians and pharmacists were strictly regulated by law and were in purchasing value about the same as the charges of the present day. Physicians were not allowed to own drug stores and drug adulterators were severely dealt with.

Mithradatum was the name of the great antidote of Roman pharmacy. It had from 40 to 50 vegetables ingredients, few of which had any real medicinal value except opium, and these drugs were blended with honey.

It remained for Nero's physician, Andromachus, to put the finishing touches to this wonderful compound, Andromachus added viper's flesh to the formula and called his new compound Theriaca. He wrote some verses dedicated to Nero, describing this medicine and claiming virtues for it which in our day would subject him to prosecution under the antitrust act. Evidently he believed he had created in this one compound a veritable pharmaceutical monopoly.

Galen, one of the fathers of medicine, went even further. He recommended it as a cure for all poisons, bites, headaches, vertigo, deafness, epilepsy, apoplexy, dimness of sight, loss of voice, asthma, coughs, spitting of blood, tightness of breath, colic, the iliac passion (appendicitis), jaundice, hardening of the spleen, stone, fevers, dropsy, leprosy, melancholy, all pestilences, etc. Nowadays, he would probably have included coupon thumb, golf shoulder and movie eye.

As Galen's writing dominated medical thought for over 1,500 years, it is not surprising that this advertisement made Mithradatum, or Theriaca, a valued remedy. Every physician of note for centuries afterward claimed some improvement on the original formula.

No one need endure the agony of worms with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Troops From British Fleet
Said to Have Occupied
City of Odessa.

WOODEN "HINDY"

Oromocto, N. B., Almost
Totally Destroyed By
Fire.

The award of Judge Saider's Board of Conciliation is entirely acceptable to the Guelph Radial Railway employees.

Adella A. Band, of Orillia, sixteen years old, was fatally burned while lighting a fire with coal oil when alone in the house Sunday.

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, left an estate of \$250,000, mostly in stocks and bonds.

The new ship, Lake Ellerslie, of the U. S. Shipping Board, from Conneaut to Montreal, damaged two gates of lock 23 in the Welland Canal.

John P. Mooney, ex-Mayor, was nominated by the Liberals to contest Port Arthur riding in the Ontario general elections.

Alex Ferguson, one of the most aggressive farmer-members of the last Legislature, was endorsed by the Liberal-Conservatives of South Simcoe.

Troops from the British fleet in the Black Sea have been landed in Odessa, and have occupied the city, according to advices received in Budapest.

George Beck, aged 19, of Toronto, was fatally injured when struck by a cyclist.

The Liberals of South Ontario, by an unanimous vote, selected W. E. N. Sinclair, barrister, of Oshawa, as their candidate in the coming provincial election.

The residence of W. W. Cargill, M.P.P., at Cargill Village, nine miles from Walkerton, the most beautiful residence in the County of Bruce, was to-day totally destroyed by fire.

D. A. McNaughton, reeve of Finch and ex-warden of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, was chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal-Conservatives of Stormont.

Dr. A. W. Nixon, M.P.P., received the unanimous nomination of Halton Conservatives as their candidate for the coming Provincial election.

Conductor Harry Cook, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., who had both legs run over by an International Railway car, died at the General Hospital.

Word has been received from London, England, by Mrs. A. W. Northover, Toronto, that her husband, Capt. A. W. Northover, V. C., M. C., had died that morning from injuries sustained in an automobile accident on Tuesday, September 23.

A largely-attended convention of trade unionists John Cameron and F. Lafontaine were nominated to contest West and East Ottawa respectively in the coming elections.

The great wooden von Hindenburg monument, which during the war was studded by the populace with nails, representing so much money, will be demolished this week, according to the Vossische Zeitung.

John Weatherell, one of the leading farmers of Ontario county, was nominated to represent the Liberal-Conservatives in the coming provincial election.

The Austrian republic has taken over and is operating a large leather goods factory and also a big shoe factory, which will be incorporated in one building bought for the purpose. This is the first of the schemes of socialization effected by the state.

Fire which broke out at Pembroke, in the stables of the Windsor Hotel, did damage to the extent of about \$13,000 and cremated alive four horses and one calf.

The United Farmers of Ontario have decided to enter the political field in East Hastings, and Henry K. Denyes, former County Councillor and a prominent farmer of Thurlow, will be their standard-bearer, in opposition to Sandy Grant, Conservative nominee.

The three bushmen reported lost for the past ten days in the Stockport district of the north, have reported at Biscotasing safe and sound. They have been out for ten days without shelter of any kind, and subsisted on berries and boughs.

Oromocto, picturesque and thriving Shiretown of Sunbury County, N. B., was almost totally destroyed by fire with a property loss of at least \$500,000. The fire started in the River Valley Lumber Company's saw-mill, and mill offices and yards with about 4,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed, together with five stores and several dwelling houses. The lumber company's loss alone is \$200,000.

"Thankful! What have I to be thankful for? I can't pay my bills." "Then man alive, be thankful you aren't one of your creditors." — Bos-

Turtle's Instinct.

It has long ago been ascertained that the eggs of the loggerhead turtle are laid in the sand at some distance from the sea. As soon as the young are hatched, however, they move with unerring instinct to the water. It is found that newly hatched loggerhead turtles move away from red, orange and green, but are attracted by blue. Under normal conditions, then, the blue gleam of the sea may be supposed to attract them, while they will turn away from the reds and greens of the land.

Sleep is the great nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant be troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-worm infant.

Slippers.

In many respects orientals can give us lessons in hygiene. It is true they eat out of a common bowl with their fingers, which is neither sanitary nor pleasant; but on the other hand they do not tramp into a house, bearing on their footware all the miscellaneous filth of the street. At the door they remove their shoes and put on slippers. —

Good-bye to Asthma. Persons suffering from that extremely trying trouble known as asthma know what it is to long with all their hearts for escape as from a tyrant. Never do they know when an attack may come and they know that to struggle unaided is vain. With Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy at hand, however, they can say good-bye to their enemy and enjoy life again. It helps at once.

</

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, OCTOBER 9, 1919

LOCAL MENTION

Miss Mary Featherston is visiting friends in Galt this week.

Miss Velma Featherston of Toronto spent the week end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Featherston, of Lowville, visited at W. S. Featherston's on Tuesday last.

A business meeting of the U. F. O committee will be held this evening in the Township hall.

Once more wedding bells are soon to ring in our village. Main street claims the honor this time.

The High School Field Day will be held at the new school grounds Friday afternoon of this week.

Mr. R. Munroe of Strabane, and Mrs. H. Robinson of Hamilton, visited their sister, Mrs. A. Stewart, on Tuesday last.

Mr. Geo. Gordon and family and Mr. Colin Kitchen and family of Rockwood spent the week end here with their aunt, Mrs. Fred Beeforth.

Mr. and Mrs. Mill and son E. Mill, Mr. W. Fraser, Miss Adeline Fraser and Miss Reta Ford, of Hamilton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Mullock over Sunday.

The Wayside Gleaners of the Methodist church meets every Sunday morning in the anti-room of the church at 10 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A number from here attended the Milton Fair yesterday, and incidentally carried home a few prizes. We understand Mr. John Spence was the winner of the fat man's race.

Miss Muriel Atkins has been appointed Librarian of the Public Library. Miss Atkins is an experienced librarian, and no doubt will be of great assistance to the patrons of the library.

The Liberals of North Wentworth decided at the meeting of the executive held in Dundas on Saturday last, not to place a candidate in the field. Dr. Caldwell presided at the meeting.

The missing book belonging to the Corn club was returned last week minus one leaf. The president of the club would be glad if the party would kindly return the missing leaf. No doubt this particular leaf contained some passage of scripture that suited his case to a nicety; if so, we will be delighted to know that the retaining of the leaf will do him a world of good.

We would strongly advise the wag who placed the round tin tobacco stamp on the collection plate at the Convention held here, to purchase a pair of glasses so that he may be better able to fish out a five cent piece or a dime when the plate is passed around, instead of a worthless tobacco stamp. This kind of money is of little use in furthering the interests of Sunday school work.

Wednesday October 15th will be Temperance Day for Waterdown. A mass meeting for ladies at 3 o'clock in the Methodist church will be addressed by Mrs. Hyslop of Toronto, Provincial Secretary of Women's Work on Referendum Committee. At 8 p.m. in the same church a mass meeting for everybody will be held.

Addresses by Ex-Controller Thos. S. Morris of Hamilton and Mrs. Hyslop. Good music. All welcome. Come and learn how to vote.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a By-Law was passed by the Corporation of the Village of Waterdown on the 19th day of September 1919, providing for the issuing of Debentures to the amount of \$20,000 for the completion of the new Public School in the Village of Waterdown for S. S. No. 3, East Flamboro and Waterdown and that said By-Law was registered in the Registry Office for the County of Wentworth on the 23rd day of September 1919.

Any motion to quash or set aside this By-Law, or any part thereof, must be made within Three months after the first publication of this notice, and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated at Waterdown this 25th day of September 1919.

J. C. MEDLAR,
Clerk of the Corporation of the Village of Waterdown.

NOTICE

Will the party who took boy's new Express wagon from Fair grounds on Fair Day return same at once and save further trouble, as party is known. E. H. Slater, Waterdown.

S. Frank Smith & Son's Auction Sales

Monday, Oct. 13—William Burton Village of Waterdown.

Tuesday, Oct. 14—Jas. Smith, lot 8, con. 11, East Flamboro.

Friday, Oct. 17—M. Quaglia, lot 4, con. 5, East Flamboro.

Tuesday Oct. 21—Wm. Bishop, lot 13, con. 2, East Flamboro.

NOTICE

Will the party who took black leather strap purse in the Methodist church on Monday evening, Sept. 29 return to Review Office.

NOTICE

Monday, Oct. 13th being a holiday the regular meeting of the Village council will be held on Tuesday Oct. 14th.

Millgrove

The Millgrove Women's Institute held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Bates on Tuesday evening, Sept. 30th. After the usual opening, the minutes of the were read. The ladies present decided to have a debate on Hallowe'en night with a musical program to be held in the Millgrove hall. Members are asked to bring a box of home-made candy or popcorn, which will be sold at the booth during the intermission of the program. After a duet by Miss Whitley and Miss Allison, the ladies enjoyed a paper given by Mrs King on Conservation of Child Welfare.

On account of the wet evening few were out, and Mrs. King was requested to give her paper again at the next meeting which will be held at the home of Mrs. John McArthur, 4th con. the last week in October.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre were visiting at the home of Dr. Sparling, of Cenetary Church, Hamilton, on Sunday last.

Greenville

Mrs. J. McK. Mordon has been visiting her brother in Montreal for the past two weeks.

The Women's Guild of Christ church met at the home of Mrs. John Stott on Tuesday afternoon.

Quite a number from here attended the Masonic services at Millgrove on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Revell of Hamilton were calling on friends here last Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. Tiplady, who have been spending the summer with their son here, sailed Sept. 28th for their home in Scotland.

Mr. Walker and Miss Hardy attended the school fair at Ancaster last Thursday, where Mr. Walker acted as judge.

In 1918 the wholesale valuation of motor trucks produced in the United States was \$434,168,992, while the total wholesale valuation of passenger cars was \$711,465,984.

\$25 Reward

For information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of parties trespassing and stealing fruit from the premises of J. and C. Anderson, Waterdown. 15

Wanted

Good general or cook, no washing and good wages. Apply Mrs. G. R. Harris, 11 Proctor Blvd. Hamilton. Phone Garfield 3392.

For Sale

2 Heavy Horses. Apply to H. Newell R. R. No. 1, Millgrove.

For Sale

Good Frame House and lot, barn and chicken house, good well and cistern. \$1500. Apply to A. Hemmingway, Waterdown.

Wanted

Six men to work on Kiddie Cars and other wood specialties. Wood-workers or natural mechanics. Also young man to learn Steel Stamp trade. The Crown Mfg. Co., Waterdown.

Wanted

Girl student to keep our books and to help with correspondence (Underwood Typewriter). One studying stenography and book-keeping preferred. Hours four to six p. m. An opportunity to work into a permanent position with a growing concern. The Crown Mfg. Co.

For Rent

Three unfurnished rooms with electric light and heat. Suitable for light house-keeping. Apply at Review Office.

For Sale

15 One year old Pure White Plymouth Rock Hens. Splendid layers. Miss Annie Baker, Waterdown.

Help Wanted

Men and Women

Apply on the Premises

Wentworth Orchards

For Sale

One Brick Cottage with large lot in village of Waterdown, \$1800. Also new modern Brick Bungalow on Dundas street. Apply to Mrs. S. Gallagher, Waterdown.

Miss E. Dale Sinclair, L. T. C. M.

Teacher of Voice

Mill Street - Waterdown
Pupils prepared for Toronto or Hamilton Conservatory examinations if desired.

For Sale or To Let

Block of land. About 60 acres, north of Dundas street. Less than 1 mile from Waterdown South station. Soil suitable for gardening or general farming, apply to L. J. Mullock, Waterdown.

LOST

Gold Eye Glasses between Church of England and Featherston's Bakery on Saturday, Oct. 4th. Finder suitably rewarded. Mrs. Featherston.

For Sale

One Art Souvenir Feeder and one 3 compartment Hen-house. Apply to Fred Thomas, Waterdown.

Car of Oats

There will arrive at Millgrove Station a car of No. 2 clean western Oats. Parties requiring any please place your order early. H. A. Drummond. Phone Hamilton Gar. 2693, or Waterdown 31-13.

Farmers Attention

Bring your live hogs to Millgrove station. We are prepared to pay highest market prices.

Drummond & Gallagher

All Kinds

Of No. 1 Wood and Coal for Sale At Reasonable Prices

H. SLATER
Waterdown

Modern Practical Thorough

The courses at this school have been arranged to meet the needs of MODERN business. That is why this school cannot fill half the calls it receives for trained office assistants.

They are PRACTICAL and THOROUGH. A graduate of this school secures a Diploma of the Business Educators' Association of Canada—not of any individual school. This means a degree of efficiency which is of the highest order—a passport into the best business offices of your city

Canada Business College

44-56 Hughson Street South
HAMILTON, ONT.
ROTHSAY E. CLEMENS
Principal
For 58 years Canada's Leading
School for Business Training

The Sawell Greenhouses

A Birth A Death A Joy A Sorrow

Say It with Flowers

COAL OIL HEATERS

Just the stove for cool days, takes the chill off the room. Just the thing to keep the frost out of your cellar and save your vegetables from freezing.

Canada Food License No. 8-17371

O. B. Griffin, Waterdown

Wanted At Once

We have several buyers who are wanting small and large farms.

If you want to sell, ask

The Royal Real Estate Exchange

7 MARKET STREET
They Know. Hamilton, Ont.

LOST BOUNDARY RECORDS.

Strange Story of How They Were Recovered.

In 1818, Great Britain and the United States agreed that the 49th parallel of latitude should be the boundary between Canada and the United States, from Lake of the Woods to the "Stony Mountains," as the Rockies were then called. West of that to the Pacific, the country was "free and open" to both parties for a period of ten years.

But in ten years the boundary was not settled. In 1824 Russia surrendered all rights to the territory south of 54 degrees, 40 minutes. Time passed, and the country was still "free and open," but an influx of American settlers began to arouse jealousy. In 1844 the political cry of the Democrats in the United States was "Fifty-four forty or fight!" which meant that the United States would have the Pacific coast up to the Russian territory or fight Britain for it. But in 1846 a treaty was made, continuing the 49th parallel "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island."

The commission on the boundary made a map survey, but only got 9½ miles of lines cut and erected stone pyramids at frequent intervals in that marked distance.

A few years later, settlers found three lines cut and two sets of pyramids. The boundary was lost. Who could say which was United States and which Canadian soil?

The Canadian settlers applied to the Provincial Government of Victoria, and the query was passed on to the Dominion Government. The simple thing would be to write to London, Eng., and obtain the required information re the surveys of 1857-1861.

In his recent pamphlet on the subject, Mr. Otto Klotz, Chief Astronomer of the Dominion, says:

"Now the extraordinary thing happened. This final report with the necessary data of the survey was not to be found in London. Time and again search was made by different persons for the missing document, but all to no avail. To add to the remarkable situation, the duplicate final report was not to be found in any of the Government archives in Washington.

"Does history record any similar circumstance? Two governments are engaged for years on an expensive international work, a boundary survey; the respective commissioners sign joint final reports and transmit them to their respective Governments, and the reports are nowhere to be found — apparently vanished from the face of the earth!"

"Such was the situation in 1898, when the writer (Mr. Klotz) was sent by the Dominion Government to London and Petrograd on a special mission, in which was included the obtaining of information regarding the records and final report of the above survey. All the offices in London were visited in which there was the faintest likelihood that the records might be stored, but without result, and no one seemed to be able to give any assistance.

"It was the writer's first visit to Europe, and naturally a visit was paid to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, as he was astronomer for the Dominion Government.

"By chance, his eye caught the initials, B.N.A. on some boxes on top of the library shelves. Like a flash those letters interpreted themselves as standing for 'British North America.' At his request, the boxes were taken down, the dust of years removed, and in them lay the long-lost records of the international survey of the 49th parallel."

"Bars" To Be Awarded.

Canadian soldiers will be awarded bars to the general service medal for the following engagements:

1915—Second battle of Ypres, April and May; St. Julien and Langemarck.

1916—Mount St. Eloi, April 3 to 19; Sanctuary Wood, and Hill 2, June 2 and 3; the battle of the Somme, October and November.

1917—Vimy Ridge, April 9 to 13; battle of Arleux and Fresnoy, April 28-29, and May 3; Hill 70, August 15; and Passchendaele, October 25 to November 10.

1918—Battle of Amiens, August 12; capture of Monchy-le-Preux, August 25 to 28; Boiry and Cherisy, August 30 to September 2; breaking of Queant-Drocourt Line, September 3 and 4; Crossing of Canal du Nord and Capture of Boulogne Wood, September 27 to 29; capture of Cambrai, October 19; capture of Dain, October 20; capture of Valenciennes, October 25 to November 2; and the capture of Mons, November 7 to 11.

It is possible that bars will be given also for the battles of Festubert, Givenchy and Hooge.

A Difficult Question.

One day I was getting dinner in my tent and the usual company of natives watching the performance, when there came along a couple of men who had just landed and who, evidently, had never seen an Eskimo before. I overheard their conversation, relates Rev. S. Hall Young in his book, "Adventures in Alaska." "Say, Jim," said one, "just look there. Did you ever see the like?" (A pause.) "Say, do you think them things have souls?" "We-e-il," drawled Jim, "I reckon they must have. They're human bein's. But I'll tell you this: If they do, they've all got to go to heaven, sure; for the devil'd never have them around."

Dead Animals Removed

Prompt Service

Day Phone
Regent 1475

Nights and Sundays
Regent 1307

Works Manager, Mr. F. Valley, Garfield 2846
The W. A. Freeman Company, Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

Saturday Specials

Salted Peanuts per pound	33c
Chocolates, half lb. boxes	30c
Chocolates, one lb. boxes	55c

A. FEATHERSTON

The Expenditure of \$610,000,000

How the last Victory Loan was spent

For Demobilization

For Trade Extension

BEFORE buying Victory Bonds again you may want to know how Canada used the money you loaned her last year

Canada borrowed the money to carry on the war and to provide credits for Great Britain and our Allies

CONSIDERABLY more than one-half of the Victory Loan 1918 was spent on our soldiers. This included \$312,900,000 for paying them feeding them bringing them home, separation allowances to their dependents maintenance of medical services and vocational training schools

\$59,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1918 was paid on account of authorized Soldiers gratuities

\$9,000,000 was spent at Halifax for relief and reconstruction after the disaster

+ + + + + + +

Other disbursements were not strictly speaking expenditures but National Re-investments

To Great Britain for example

\$173,500,000 was loaned for the purchase of our wheat and cereals

\$9,000,000 for our fish

\$30,000,000 for other Foodstuffs

\$2,900,000 for Canadian built ships

\$5,500,000 to pay other British obligations in Canada.

Making in all \$220,900,000 advanced to Great Britain

To our Allies, we loaned \$8,200,000 for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs raw material and manufactured products

The Re-investments will be paid back to Canada in due time with interest

These credits were absolutely necessary to secure the orders for Canada because cash purchases were impossible

They have had the effect of tremendously helping agricultural and industrial workers to tide over the depression that would have followed the Armistice had we not made these credit loans

As far as money is concerned, 1919 has been, and is still—just as much a war year as 1918. Our main expenditures for war cannot be completed until well on into 1920. Thus another Victory Loan is necessary—Get ready to buy.

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

To the Voter

TO establish that the 2.51% beer to be voted on—the “Beer of the Ballot”—is not intoxicating, The Ontario Brewers’ Association deposited \$5,000 with the Canada Permanent Trust Company on September 16th.

¶ On September 19th, The Ontario Brewers’ Association formally challenged the Referendum Committee through the Press to deposit an equal amount with the same Trust Company to support their contention that this beer is intoxicating.

¶ That challenge has never been accepted—clear admittance by the Referendum Committee they do not consider that they have a case. It is too late now to make the tests and render a decision before the day of voting—October 20th—but the failure of the Referendum Committee to answer our challenge will not be overlooked by the man or woman who votes on facts and evidence, and not on sentiment or false statements.

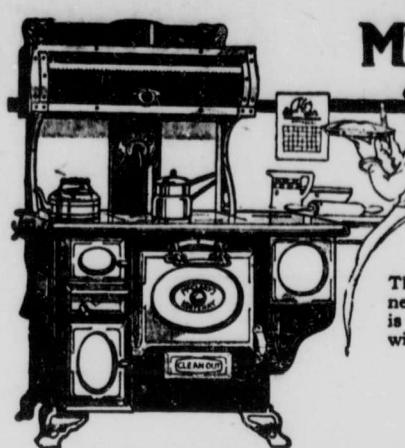
¶ We again assert that 2.51% beer—“The Beer of the Ballot”—is not intoxicating. Tests have only recently been made which prove this conclusively—we will mail a copy of the test to anyone sufficiently interested to write for it.

¶ Moreover, while the “Beer of the Ballot” has an alcoholic strength of but 2.51%, official tests made by the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department—published in Bulletin 196—showed that the beers on general sale before The Ontario Temperance Act and Prohibition were enacted, had an alcoholic content ranging as high as 7.33% by weight measure—practically three times as strong as the beer to be voted on October 20th. Even such American beers as were sold in Canada and always spoken of as “very light, non-intoxicating beers,” were over fifty per cent. stronger than the “Beer of the Ballot.”

¶ The “Beer of the Ballot” is a mildly stimulating, healthful and refreshing beverage, brewed from a high grade of malt and hops—containing only sufficient alcohol to make it digestible and nourishing.

3

Ontario Brewers’ Association



McClary's Kootenay

SURELY it is every woman's right to have a range like the Kootenay!—a range that she can depend on—a range that is a real joy to work with—a range easy to keep clean—a range that “keeps the oven hot” with a small fire.

The cooking-top is burnished brighter than steel; it never needs blacklead. The oven wall of nickel steel is easily cleaned. The duplex grates clean down the fire with a single swing of the lever. See this famous range.

For Sale by ALTON BROS.

McClary's

GRAY DORT

Here Is An Unusual Car

\$1225

F.O.B. Chatham
Ont.
Westinghouse
Starting and
Lighting

The Gray Dort is more than a good car. It is an unusual car. Unusual in its tip-toe quality—Unusual because it is so completely honest—unusual because it is sturdier than other cars—unusual because it is thoroughly dependable—unusual because of its powerful, faithful motor, famously strong rear axle, its oversize bearings, its Westinghouse Starting and Lighting, and a score of other superlative under-the-hood virtues. The Gray Dort is far out of the ordinary run of cars. Its individuality is in its absolute superiority.

S. H. GALLAGHER WATERDOWN

* THE GRAY-DORT MOTORS, Limited, Chatham, Ont.
"Built in Chatham"

2.51% BEER—the Beer of the Ballot—is not Intoxicating



A determination as to whether or not a particular beer is intoxicating can be reached only by a proper understanding and analysis of the manner in which the alcohol in such beer affects the human organism. Beer containing 2.51% alcohol by weight has been proven non-intoxicating by actual experiments, scientific tests, thorough research. Fourteen specially qualified experts, testifying before the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, were unanimous in agreeing that beer containing even as high as 2.75% alcohol by weight (or .24% stronger than the beer of the Referendum Ballot) was non-intoxicating.

These experts were Professors of Chemistry, Toxicology, Therapeutics, Nerve Specialists, Physical Training Instructors, Medical Doctors and specialists in charge of city departments where alcoholics were cared for. Experiments were conducted upon twenty-four men chosen from various walks of life—medical students, laborers, mechanics, business executives, clerks in banks and brokers' offices, artists, writers and professional men.

The experiments proved conclusively that beer of 2.75% alcoholic content strength could not possibly be intoxicating—not the slightest signs of intoxication were shown by any of the subjects.

In view of the sworn statements of these experts, based upon the results of their experiments, that beer containing 2.75% alcohol by weight is non-intoxicating, it must follow that 2.51% beer, the Beer of the Ballot, is non-intoxicating.

It is the strong conviction of the Citizens' Liberty League that—as no harmful results can possibly come from drinking 2.51% beer—then there is no fair or just reason why the general sale of beer of this quality should not be permitted.

Unite with the Citizens' Liberty League in its earnest, sincere endeavor to obtain moderate Temperance Legislation.

Vote "YES" to all Four Questions

Mark your ballot with an X. Any other marking will spoil it. Remember, also—every voter must vote on every question or his ballot will be spoiled.

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP FEE, ONE DOLLAR

Please enroll me as a member of the League, for which I enclose my subscription.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

To enable the League to carry on its good work and achieve its present purpose, active members and funds are required. Show your true spirit! Fill in the coupon and become a member of the Citizens' Liberty League at once.

T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary
22 College Street, Toronto

Citizens' Liberty League

PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS

22 College Street,

T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary

Hon. President: SIR EDMUND B. OSLER

President: Lt.-Col. H. A. C. MACHIN, M.P.P.

Vice-President: I. F. HELLMUTH, K.C.

Hon. Treasurer: F. GORDON OSLER

87

MAPLE PARK SURVEY

CORNER MAIN AND SCHOOL STREETS
WATERDOWN

Lots 50 by 150 to 265 Feet

OWN YOUR OWN BUNGALOW

Lots overlook Hamilton, the Bay
and Cement Highway.

Lots to suit the purchaser. Easy
Terms.

C. P. McGregor, Owner
Phone 168

Waterdown

The Bowes Co. Ltd

Of Toronto

Have purchased the Roller Rink at Waterdown, (the machinery is installed) and are now open to receive No. 1, 2, 3 and Jam apples. Will pay highest market prices.

This plant will be one of the largest in the district, and we trust the people of this vicinity will give it their liberal support.

Stetler & Nicholson
MANAGERS

Gordon & Son

LADIES and GENTS

CUSTOM TAILORS



Cleaning, Pressing and
Repairing a Specialty



BUCHAN'S

Canada Food License No. 9-1987

FOR
Groceries
AND
Confectionery

NOTICE

This store will be
Closed All Day
Thanksgiving Day
Secure your Bread
on Saturday

WE SELL

Linkert Bros.

BREAD

Fresh Every Day

AGENT FOR

Wah Lee

LAUNDRY

HAMILTON

PHONE 182

Waterdown

PHONE 153

WATERDOWN



Made in Canada

YOU are urged to investigate the economy records, the reputation and the performance of Chevrolet cars because to know all about them is to be convinced that their purchase reflects favorably on the good judgment of their thousands of owners.



Chevrolet "Four-Ninety"
Touring Car, equipped with
electric lights, horn, heater, black
type two-unit system, single
wiring used. Complete lamp
equipment, mocha tailored com-
mand top, top cover and
curved fenders, leather upholstery;
spedometer; electric horn; extra
rim and carrier on rear; complete
tool equipment, including
pump; front wheel hub caps; front
wheel rims; pocket in front
door. Price \$805, f. o. b. Oshawa,
Ont.

Wm. Livingston
Carlisle, Ont.



The Navy League of Canada

Its Vital Work for Canada



THE Navy League of Canada fosters the splendid spirit that made the British the greatest of maritime nations. It organizes loyal Canadians so that practical work may be accomplished for the development of Canada's direct interests at sea.

The human side of Canada's Merchantile Marine is the League's especial interest—training Canadian boys to become the sturdy type of British manhood that won its laurels again and again in the great war—relieving distress among victims of the submarine warfare—and giving the sailor ashore an alternative place for rest and recreation to the places of doubtful entertainment that abound in port.

Why the \$500,000 is needed

On Nelson Day, October 21st, starts a 3-day campaign throughout the Dominion to raise \$500,000 necessary to finance the coming year's work of the Navy League of Canada. Help the work by giving liberally. As a nation whose expanding trade will depend on exports, we must educate our boys to the highest type of seamanship so that they will be equipped to man our ships to carry our exports to foreign markets.

You will do your part in this work by contributing liberally to the support of the Boy's Navy Brigades, the organizations by which the Navy League trains boys for our merchant marine.

Every dollar subscribed will be used to further the work of the Navy League in Canada—the work in which you are personally interested as a patriotic citizen. Help by giving.



NELSON DAY CAMPAIGN

for \$500,000

October 21-22-23

"Canadians Must Sail The Seas"

Campaign Committee for the Province of Ontario
Chairman: Sir John C. Eaton Vice-Chairman: A. M. Hobberlie
Hon. Treasurer: Sir Edmund Walker Asst. Treasurer: N. L. Martin
34 King Street West, Toronto

DREADED INFLUENZA

Medical Men Believe It Will Again Visit Canada This Autumn and Winter.

There is a widespread belief among medical men that the epidemic of la grippe, or influenza, which swept over the world last year, will again appear in Canada during this autumn and coming winter. This dangerous trouble spares neither age nor sex, but it naturally finds its easiest victims among those who are run down in health, or those whose blood is weak and watery, and it is among the latter class in which the greatest number of fatalities occur. The surest way to prevent an attack of this dreaded trouble is to keep the blood rich and pure, and the safest and best way to do this is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

No reasonable precaution to avert an attack of influenza or la grippe should be spared. The disease itself is deadly, but its after-effects, among those who are spared, make the life of the victim one of constant misery. Ask almost any of those who have been attacked by influenza what their present condition of health is, and most of them will answer: "Since I had the influenza I have never been fully well." This trouble leaves behind it a persistent weakness of the limbs, shortness of breath, bad digestion, palpitation of the heart, and a tired feeling after even slight exertion. This is due to the thin-blooded condition in which la grippe almost always leaves its victims after the fever and influenza have subsided. They are at the mercy of relapses and complications, often very serious. This condition will continue until the blood is built up again, and for the purpose of building up the blood and strengthening the nerves nothing can equal a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. From first to last these pills make new, rich blood, which reaches every organ and nerve in the body. Thus the lingering germs are driven out, and the weak, despondent victims of influenza are transformed into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women.

But better still, you can put yourself in a condition to resist an attack of influenza by enriching the blood through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this, it seems, is the sensible thing to do at once. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ORKNEY ISLANDS

Just over a thousand years ago, there was much stir in the waters round the Orkney Islands; much going and coming of strange high-prowed ships; sudden setting forth, in the first dawn, of many boats filled with armed men, and then, after many weeks or maybe months, equally sudden returnings with the spoils of victory. For the Orkneys of those days were noted, far and wide, throughout the northern seas, as the stronghold of the Norse pirates, the Vikings, or "creek dweller." The Orkneys provided them with all the creeks they needed; a hundred narrow channels, too, through which pursued, by those who did not know every inch of the way, was almost impossible; landlocked waters, like Scapa Flow, in which ships could ride at anchor in complete security, even when the "son-wester" was churning up the Pentland firth; and islands, islets, and rocks aptly round which a boat could elude pursuit.

Now, the Isle of the land sea is always much of the same in the offers it makes for this purpose or that. The site for the city, the port, or the stronghold has always remained obvious through the centuries. So the Orkneys, which the Vikings found so well adapted, in the ninth century, as the headquarters for their raids over the North Sea from Iceland to the northern coasts of France, and from Norway to Ireland, the British Government found well adapted in the twentieth, for the greatest patrol work which the world has ever seen, over practically the same waters. Moreover, when the question arose as to inland water large enough and secure enough to intern a great fleet of warships, the British Government naturally thought itself of Scapa Flow, in the Orkneys, around which, although Hulme has been built up, during the last four years, a world of activity of which the Viking never dreamed.

It is a question, however, whether the Orkneys are more talked about, even to-day, than they were in the Viking days, especially in those days toward the end of the ninth century, when the depredations of the Norse pirates, from their stronghold in the northern isles, were fast becoming intolerable and Harald Haafag, King

of Norway, determined to put an end to them once and for all.

The story of it is as thus. Previous to Harald's day, Norway had been split up into various little kingdoms. Sometimes, one king would be more powerful than others, and would annex some smaller neighbors, but these annexations were never permanent, and the tendency always was toward a splitting up again into component parts. Harald, however, ascended the throne of his kingdom in southern Norway with the initial advantage of not having any brothers to provide for. He inherited the whole of the kingdom, and when he had firmly established himself, commenced enlarging his borders. This he did with such success that, ultimately the whole of southern Norway came under his rule. Nowhere did he meet with any serious resistance, until he attempted to attack the famous Vikings, whose strongholds were in the islands off the western coast. Here, however, he was confronted by a strong confederation. The western Vikings had, during many years, grown rich and powerful from their piratical raids on Britain, and, knowing Harald's determination to put down piracy, they opposed him with all their might. Harald, however, was determined to make an end. It was impossible to attack them by land, and three years elapsed before he was able to gather together sufficient ships to carry through his great enterprise. But, at length, everything was ready, and in the great sea battle of Hafsfjord, in 872, A. D., he completely overcame the western Vikings, and with this victory all opposition in Norway was at an end.

From the western islands his ships then sailed across the North Sea to the Orkneys, and victory once more again was his. The Viking hordes were driven out, forced to take refuge in Iceland, and the Orkneys and their neighboring group the Shetlands, became an appanage of the Norwegian crown. They remained under the rule of Norse earls until 1231. In that year the earldom of Caithness was granted to Magnus, second son of the Earl of Angus, whom the King of Norway apparently confirmed in the title. Then, in 1468, came the last notable change in the history of the islands, when the Orkneys and the Shetlands were pledged by Christian I. of Denmark for the payment of the dowry of his daughter Margaret, betrothed to James III. of Scotland. The money was never paid, and the connection of the islands with the crown of Scotland became perpetual.

In the days before the war, the Orkneys and the Shetlands seldom obstructed themselves on public notice, save on one occasion of a general election. Then everybody was sure to hear of the difficulties of electioneering in this strange constituency; and of how the two candidates went from island to island, under all sorts of untoward conditions, to lay their views before the electors. "Orkney and Shetland," moreover, always lags behind in the matter of making its views public, for, in a general election, the returns from this constituency are never known until fully two weeks after the result in every other constituency in the United Kingdom has been recorded.—Christian Science Monitor.

UNDERSEA OIL LINE.

How Tankers Load at Tuxpan, Mexico.

Many of the most productive oil wells in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, are situated near the port of Tuxpan. For some distance from the shore the water there is so shallow that few of the large oil steamships can get into port. The oil companies hit upon the idea of laying submarine pipe lines to points where the largest oil tankers can be conveniently moored for loading in any state of tide and weather.

There are now five of these great iron pipes in duplicate. They are from six to eight inches in diameter, and four of them are nearly a mile long. They terminate in forty-three feet of water, where it is so deep that the waves have no effect upon them.

Wood's Phosphodine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system. In old Vines, Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of Heart, Impaired Memory. Price: \$1 per box, six for \$5. One pint of it is equivalent to 100 druggists or mailed in plain pigs on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wm. W.)

When they were laid divers fastened to the end of each 120 feet of flexible hose. When not in use the free end of the hose is closed and allowed to lie on the sea bottom, where its position is marked by a small buoy attached to the hose by a tow-chain.

When tank steamships arrive they moor themselves to the permanent buoy with a derrick, raise the flexible hose to the deck of the ship and attach it to the tank openings. By means of a signal code, the captain of the ship notify the pumping station on shore, in which are the valves that control the flow of oil through the pipe line. Generally speaking it takes about twenty-four hours to load one of the large 15,000 ton tankers, which means that the pipes deliver 4,375 barrels of oil an hour.

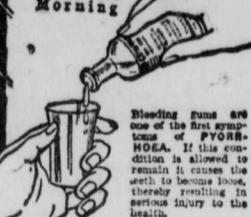
Simple Pleasures Best.

How sweet and wholesome are the pleasures that go into small room—the humble, simple accustomed sights and sounds that bring the soul at once into the open air. — Henry Ward Beecher.

MCCRIMMON'S LIQUID ANTISEPTICS

For Pyorrhoea, Inflamed and Tender Gums

Use Every Night and Morning

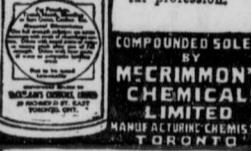


MCCRIMMON'S MOUTH WASH

is a valuable antiseptic for PYORRHÖEA. It heals and hardens the gums and aids in restoring them to a natural, healthy condition.

Compounded scientifically after years of experimenting and research.

Recommended and used by leading members of the dental profession.



FOR SALE BY LEADING DRUGGISTS

WHEN OUR FUEL SUPPLY GIVES OUT

What will happen to the human race when it has no more fuel? Authorities differ about the stock of coal and oil that remains for our use, but E. T. Brondson, writing in The Electrical Experimenter (New York, May), has come to the decidedly pessimistic conclusion that we will surely be out of both forever at the conclusion of the present century, provided our present rate of consumption is neither raised nor lowered. Since we have no assurance that the rate of increase of consumption will not keep on, Mr. Brondson believes that the year 1975 will see coal and oil so scarce that only millionaires can afford them. Coal, he thinks, may then be \$500 a ton and crude oil \$25 a gallon. He goes on:

"Rising prices and increasing scarcity surely will drive us to other fuels. Alcohol has been cited as a probability, mainly because it can be produced anywhere crops are grown. The truth of this matter is that if the fuel requirements of the world were to be supplied by the world's crops there would be no crops left to feed the world's inhabitants."

"The final summation simply is that when coal and oil both give out we will have an era of substitutes beside which the war-bread of the past year will be heavenly. We will scratch around, burn up all our forests, dig our peat-bogs to the bottom, and do what we can to find other substances to supply the deficiency. All the substitutes will be costly, both from point of view of actual price and in point of efficiency. Those who can not afford to use them will simply have to move toward the equator or freeze to death."

"Radium is the one direct answer to the problem raised by this situation. True it exists only in minute quantities in the earth's crust. Under our present system of extraction it costs prohibitively. Still, it is the only logical answer."

"Why?" While radium is present only in proportions of from one to three grains per ton in the outer thirty miles of the earth's crust—excluding the oceans, of course, in which there is only a trace—there is sufficient of it in the upper two miles of crust to supply all possible power-wants of man. The fact that it now costs us over a half-million dollars a pound to extract it is no argument. The scientific brains of the world never has been focused on

SINCE 1870
SHILOH
30 DROPS COUGHS

the problem of securing radium. Only the inventive skill of a small number of people has been concerned with the processes of mining and extracting any kind of precious metal. With only a few dozen laboratories in the world knowing anything whatever about radium, the cost of securing the metal has been cut in half in the last four years. In the event that radium showed itself to be the only salvation for men outside of the equatorial zone, would not this cost be slaughtered? Would not radium be extracted by the ton instead of by the milligram? When it is considered that by the extraction of all the radium in a belt of land ten miles wide by three miles deep, extending around the earth, sufficient of the metal would be secured to run civilization just as it stands until eternity, without further outlay for power of any kind, does this seem impossible? It would be an undertaking for centuries, undoubtedly, but what of it? There would be little or no depreciation in the metal secured year by year, and every tiny particle mined and extracted would do away with the necessity for just so much other fuel. In case the project were started under government or other competent supervision, the probability would be strong that the descending price curve of radium would cross the rising cost of from fifty to one hundred years.

BLOWING UP THE PACIFIC

The only alternative to this somewhat desperate plan seems to Mr. Brondson to be the piping of steam and hot air from the earth's interior. On a small scale this has been done already in Italy, but being of a gloomy temperament, he fears that serious disturbance, earthquakes, cracking of the crust, and other disasters might follow the experiment of trying this on a large scale, he says:

"The trouble mainly would be caused by the sudden cooling of certain portions while the other parts remained in a molten state. The great catastrophe of a tremendous crack appearing in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, with the resultant clouds of live steam and poison gas covering the earth and killing all animal and vegetable life, would be the great debacle most to be dreaded. Taking all into consideration, radium seems like the best and safest possibility."

"One strange possibility which has an equally queer parallel in the case of radium extraction on a large scale is the quick doom which would face the earth if men piped all their heat from the earth's interior. Providing millions of these vents for power uses on all continents would crude the iron centre of the earth speedily."

"Under the present scheme of things, Professor Maurer estimates that the earth will cool to the temperature of the moon (—110 degrees Centigrade) in twenty-eight million years. Human life as we know it will have been extinct, in all probability, for twelve or thirteen million years of this term, unless man finds some material in which to clothe himself through which body heat cannot pass, and grows his crops in huge heat-insulated greenhouses."

THE PLACE OF RADIUM

"If the vents were opened, however, the heat of the earth's centre would flood the atmosphere, even if used as economically as possible. It would rise to the outer edges of our air, coming into contact with the bleak (absolute zero) temperatures of the void, and cooling. Instead of the gradual change extending over millions of years, man would be confronted by a situation to which he probably could not adapt himself. The end of the world would come in ten thousand, yes, perhaps in five thousand years."

"Even if the radium power system were inaugurated, something

Nature and the Indian

The Indian never liked work but he wanted his squaw to get well as soon as possible so that she could do the work and let him hunt, therefore he dug papoose root for her, for that was their great remedy for female weaknesses.

Dr. Pierce uses the same root—called Blue Cohosh—in his "Favorite Prescription" skillfully combined with other agents that make it more effective.

Women who are worn out, who suffer from pain at regular or irregular intervals, who are nervous or dizzy at times, should take that reliable, temperance, herbal tonic which a doctor in active practice prescribed many years ago. Now sold by druggists, in tablets and liquid, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Home, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

WOODESTOCK, ONT.—"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Medicines. I had nervous prostration and was completely down and out. I was so bad the doctors considered mine a hopeless case. I was much discouraged and was ready to give up when I began taking the Favorite Prescription and the Gold Seal Medicine. I know of many a young mother to whom I have recommended Favorite Prescription that has been wonderfully helped.

"I am glad to lend my name in connection with Dr. Pierce's Medicines, knowing how good they are. Send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Home, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package."

Timely English Recipes

There is a knack about making really good, appetizing sandwiches. One of the most important things to be considered is the bread. Any kind may be used, depending on the kind of filling put in. For the very best sandwiches, however, it should be at least one day old and should be cut into the thinnest possible slices.

After the filling is in, the crusts should be trimmed off and the sandwiches cut, either in strips, triangles, halves, or in fancy cookie shapes. Should the sandwiches not be wanted for immediate use, they should be wrapped in clean, dampened cloth and put in a cool spot until needed.

A list of the very best-known fillings would include (1) cold meats, such as ham, veal, roast beef and lamb, laid on the bread in very thin slices with a leaf of lettuce, or finely chopped and worked with sufficient mayonnaise, cream or butter to form a smooth paste; (2) cheese; (3) jam or marmalade, and (4) salad, as lettuce or watercress, covered with a thin layer of mayonnaise.

CREAM OF CHICKEN SANDWICHES

One-half cupful of white chicken meat, one teaspoonful of gelatine, one-half pint of whipped cream, one cupful of milk, seasoning of salt, buttered white bread. Dissolve the gelatine in two tablespoonsfuls of cold water. Pound the chicken finely and add the liquid gelatine and salt to taste. Put over the fire and stir until it begins to thicken; then remove from the fire and add the cream, previously whipped, a little at a time. Stand away to cool, and when very cold, spread on thinly cut, buttered bread.

BROWN AND WHITE SANDWICHES

Boston brown bread, white bread, creamy butter, chopped olives, celery salt, finely chopped red peppers and olives; work to a paste. Cut the brown and white bread into thin, even slices, and trim off the crusts until the pieces of bread are of the same size; then spread on the butter. Place the slices alternately, first a white and then a brown slice, until you have five layers. Press these down firmly but evenly and with a sharp knife cut down slices about half an inch thick.

PEPPER SANDWICHES

Three green, sweet peppers, three hard-boiled eggs, small cupful of mayonnaise, thin slices of buttered bread. Run the peppers and the eggs through the meat chopper or chop them finely in a chopping bowl. Cover the chopped material with sufficient mayonnaise to give it the proper consistency for spreading. Trim the crusts from the buttered bread and put in a substantial layer of the filling.

Pickling Out a Home

When I came to North America, I had no home. I had to live in a tent, and when I got married, I had to live in a tent. The Indians had a house, but I had to live in a tent.

"The WALKER HOUSE in Toronto is an inexpensive, comfortable place to live in. It is well suited to all the needs of a family.

"It is in the center of the city, in a quiet residential district.

"Send a stamp from the U.S.A. and a three-cent postage stamp.

THE WALKER HOUSE
TORONTO PARK HOTEL
TORONTO, CANADA

MURIN'S
Basis, Refreshes, Soothes,
Heals—Keep your Eyes
Strong and Healthy. If
they Tire, Smart, Itch, or
Burn, if Sore, Irritated,
Inflamed or Granulated.
Our Eyes often. Safe for Infant or Adult.
At all Druggists in Canada. Write for Free
Book. Murin's Company, Chicago, U.S.A.

SHILOH
30 DROPS COUGHS

SIR WILLIAM'S WILL

"We are going to have a shower," said Clytie cheerfully.

"Yes," he said succinctly. "If you're so good as to stand up one moment, I'll help you on with these."

"Oh, but I could not," she protested; "you will have nothing!"

He knelt on the stern-seat and got the tiller between his knees.

"Quick, please!" he said, almost curly in his anxiety. "It will be upon us in a moment, and you will be wet through."

"And you—" She hesitated, but had begun to slip the thick, stiff coat on her, and with a shrug of the shoulders she obeyed. The wind caught the sleeves and blew them away from her, and he had to take her arms and guide them.

"The cap; you must put it on, or your hair will get wet."

Laughingly she took off her hat, the wind blowing her hair almost across his face, and put on the sou'wester.

"There are some strings," he said. "Can you tie them? Will you let me?"

He did not wait for permission, but tied the strings under her chin. His eyes were fixed on the knot he was making, and his lips were drawn tightly, so that he looked almost angry and sullen, and his fingers shook, as necessarily, they touched her warm, smooth neck.

"Thank you, thank you," she said in a low and hurried voice. "I'm sure I cannot get wet with these things on; it would be impossible."

"Keep her out a bit, please," he said gently, as she sank back and took charge of the tiller again.

"Far enough! How the wind howls!" she said cheerfully. "I have never been on the sea in a storm."

"And I wish you weren't now," he murmured. "I must have been blind not to have seen it coming on!"

"What does it matter?" she said, "excepting that you will get wet through. How dark it has become. It is very—"

As he spoke a wave—the sea was running with almost incredible wildness, considering the short time it had had to get up—struck the boat and sent a heavy spray over her; and the next instant the rain drove across them with the force of a blow. Clytie shook the water from her face and laughed; and she laughed again when the next wave caught them and drenched the boat from bow to stern. Her eyes were sparkling, the rare color was glowing in her face, her lips were apart as if to give free play to the spirit that rose within her, and Jack glanced at her with admiration and surprise.

"You are not afraid?" he said unwittingly.

"Afraid? No!" she retorted, with a smile. "There is no danger, is there?"

Jack responded to her smile. "No, there is no danger—while we keep out here," he said, as quietly as he could in the roar and crash of wind and wave. "Of course, we cannot go in."

"Oh, I understand that," she said; "but it will not last long."

Jack could not refrain from casting a glance at the sky.

"I hope not," he said. As he spoke, he wriggled out of his shooting-coat and wrapped it round her feet.

"No; I certainly will not permit you to do that!" she said, with a sudden rush of color to her spray-wet cheeks. "Please take it back and put it on im-

mediately."

Jack shook his head. "You must keep it," he said resolutely. "It is getting cold, and—and you are not strong."

"Not strong!" She opened her eyes on him and laughed as she thrust the coat away. "Why, I am as strong as a woman could be."

"Mollie says not, and I won't risk it," he said, still more resolutely. "And, besides, what on earth's the use of the thing to me? I am wet through already, as I have been some hundreds of times before. Don't add to my remorse by refusing to take as much care of yourself as you can! I feel bad enough about you as it is, Miss Bramley."

She let him replace the coat round her, and said no more. But even in the stress of the moment she noticed that he had spoken of Mollie without the formal, respectful "Miss."

"I am afraid we shall have to keep her farther out," he said presently. "We're getting the back current of the wind here, and there are some rocks. Quick!" he commanded sharply, but calmly; and he leaned forward and seized the tiller.

Unwittingly his strong hand had closed on hers, and she felt all the force of it as he pressed down on her own. If he had been nervous, which she was not, the strength of the hand that seemed to almost crush hers would have given her confidence. She released her fingers when he had released them, with a sense of protection, of assurance, and glanced at his face with strange light in her violent eyes. There was silence for some time then:

"Oh, Mollie!" she exclaimed, not loudly, but he hear her. "That's all right," he said quickly. "They will think we have waited ashore, at the Head, until the storm comes?"

"Of course," she assented with a smile. "Besides, she is not nervous, and takes things that would send some girls into hysterics quite calmly."

"The Bramley pluck," he commented absently.

She looked at him with a curious expression.

"Are we far enough out?" she asked.

She had to raise her voice; and its calm, ringing note sang intoxicatingly in his ears. Intoxicatingly, because, like most strong men must be, he was exhilarated by the storm, and her clear unwavering voice was like that of a fellow spirit calling to him, stirring his emotion. He nodded; he could not trust himself to speak. They could not see the coast-line now; the wind-driving rain had blotted it out; nothing was visible but the great waves surging round them and ever and again breaking in white spray, rendered dazzling by the surrounding darkness, over the boat and falling in a sheet of wet down the all-protecting oilskin that enveloped Clytie.

"It is magnificent!" she said, in her full, round voice; "but it is lasting longer than I thought. Where are we going?"

"Toward Labrador!" he replied grimly. "I'm a pretty kind of man to be trusted with a young girl—lady."

"Oh, come!" she retorted, with a laugh, as she dashed the water from her eyes. "You are not Prospero, you know; you didn't raise the storm, Mr. Douglas!"

"No, but I ought to have seen that

"Strange," she said, close to his ear, "but I haven't felt so—so happy for a long time. I suppose we women all like excitement. Mr. Douglas: and this is the most exciting moment I have ever had. Where are we now, I wonder? I fancy—it is only fancy, of course—that we have passed Withycombe."

"No," he said. "We are nearly opposite it. Are you wet? Have the rain and the spray drenched you?"

"No," she replied. "I am sure I am quite dry, but there is a pool of water in my lap. I think I'll tilt it out."

"...the anxiety of inexperience, she rose before he could stay her; a huge wave caught the boat, and she was thrown, hurled, against the side. She struck her head on the gunwale, and slid a limp and helpless form at his feet.

Jack caught at her and lifted her to his breast. In doing so, he released his hold of the tiller and the boat swung round broadside to the mountainous waves. For an instant they were in deadly peril; but, with one arm still encircling her, he regained the tiller and put the boat headways to the billows, and the peril was averted. She hung on his arm like a fly, her face pressed against his breast, her eyes closed, her lips apart as if her spirit had passed through them for the last time.

Jack lost his head. He pressed her to him, calling on her name in the accents of the strong man in anguish.

"Clytie! Clytie! My dearest, my darling! Oh, God, I have killed her!"

A faint thrill ran through her; the crush of his embrace sent a still warmer glow racing along her veins. She sighed and, inelegantly, nestled closer to him.

"Clytie!" he cried hoarsely. "You are safe. It is all right! I am here—Douglas, Wilfred Carton—oh, my darling, you are hurt—hurt!"

He pressed her to him—it was all he could do—and murmured, still hoarsely, encouragement; and presently she opened her eyes and, with a little shiver, stirred in his arms.

"What has happened?" she asked.

"Are we—wrecked?"

"No, no," he responded fervently, eagerly. "We are all right. A wave caught you—you were hurt. Oh, Clytie!"

She moved slowly, not too readily, until she had slid—there is no other word that will adequately describe the movement—from his arms, and sank into the seat.



CLARK'S Spaghetti with Tomato Sauce and Cheese is Great.

Ready to serve.
Just heat and eat.

W. CLARK, LIMITED,
MONTREAL.

It was coming," he said bitterly. "I ought to know the coast by this time. It's not the first time I've been caught in a southwester. Why didn't I look at the sky? Why did I let you come? Are you getting wet?"

"I am as dry as the proverbial bone," she replied cheerfully; "and, if I do get wet, what does it matter? As for you, you must be drenched—Ah!"

The cry was wrung from her by a flash of lightning that, for a moment, made visible the huge waves through which they were plowing.

"That means that it will soon be over," she said, as if apologizing for her involuntary exclamation. "Oh, how wet you look!" She laughed ruefully as she leaned forward, sweeping the water from her eyes.

"The worst is to come," he said, frankly; for he knew that nothing could daunt her spirit. "I must lower the sail, or we shall have it torn to ribbons. Give me the tiller. Your hands must be numb."

He dropped the sail, and seated himself beside her; sheltering her as well as he could from the wind and the driving rain.

"Strange," she said, close to his ear, "but I haven't felt so—so happy for a long time. I suppose we women all like excitement. Mr. Douglas: and this is the most exciting moment I have ever had. Where are we now, I wonder? I fancy—it is only fancy, of course—that we have passed Withycombe."

"No," he said. "We are nearly opposite it. Are you wet? Have the rain and the spray drenched you?"

"No," she replied. "I am sure I am quite dry, but there is a pool of water in my lap. I think I'll tilt it out."

"...the anxiety of inexperience, she rose before he could stay her; a huge wave caught the boat, and she was thrown, hurled, against the side. She struck her head on the gunwale, and slid a limp and helpless form at his feet.

Jack caught at her and lifted her to his breast. In doing so, he released his hold of the tiller and the boat swung round broadside to the mountainous waves. For an instant they were in deadly peril; but, with one arm still encircling her, he regained the tiller and put the boat headways to the billows, and the peril was averted. She hung on his arm like a fly, her face pressed against his breast, her eyes closed, her lips apart as if her spirit had passed through them for the last time.

Jack lost his head. He pressed her to him, calling on her name in the accents of the strong man in anguish.

"Clytie! Clytie! My dearest, my darling! Oh, God, I have killed her!"

A faint thrill ran through her; the crush of his embrace sent a still warmer glow racing along her veins. She sighed and, inelegantly, nestled closer to him.

"What has happened?" she asked.

"Are we—wrecked?"

"No, no," he responded fervently, eagerly. "We are all right. A wave caught you—you were hurt. Oh, Clytie!"

She moved slowly, not too readily, until she had slid—there is no other word that will adequately describe the movement—from his arms, and sank into the seat.

She was silent for a moment, while he watched, devoured, her with his ardent, anxious eyes. She could see them through the mist, the darkness of the raging storm.

"I—I must have fainted," she said. "Something hit me."

"You fell against the side of the boat," he said, hoarsely. "Are you hurt—in pain? If only I had some brandy!"

"I am all right," she said, in a very quiet, still voice.

"Thank God!" he breathed, devoutly. "I was afraid—I'll take the tiller. Sit there." He placed the cushion for her at the bottom of the boat. "The storm is passing; there is a streak of light in the west. You are sure that you are not hurt?"

"Quite," she said; and she lay almost at his feet, her head pillow on her arm. He could not see her face; if he had been able to do so, he could not have failed to have seen the exertion; her breath—and how he listened to it!—came as regularly, as softly, as a child's.

The moments passed, and with them the storm—one of the most sudden and wild that even that coast had ever experienced. The sky grew clearer, the waves sank, the rain ceased and the wind dropped to a moderate breeze. Jack raised the sail and made for Withycombe. Clytie lay quite quiet; she seemed to be sleeping; her breath—how he listened to it!—came as regularly, as softly, as a child's.

It was not until they swept into Withycombe harbor that she stirred, and, sitting up, said:

"Are we there?"

"We are," he said, almost gruffly; what words had he allowed to escape him in that moment of anguish, that moment of dread?

"Hero we are, and here are Lord Stanton and Miss Molle—," he added, as those two persons rushed down to the boat.

"Oh, you poor dear!" exclaimed Mollie, as she flung her arms round Clytie. "You wicked girl! And you, Mr. Douglas! How could you let her go to sea in such a storm?"

"It was not my fault, Miss Molle!"

"Yes, it was my fault, Miss Molle!" said Jack, remorsefully.

"By George, we were on deckbooks!" said Lord Stanton. "We came on here by the road."

"Get her—get Miss Bramley home as soon as you can," broke in Jack, grimly, commanding. "She is wet—cold."

As Clytie turned, with Mollie's arm round her, she looked over her shoulder at his drenched figure, but she said nothing.

She was silent until they reached the farm. As Mollie slipped the oilskin from the slim figure, she exclaimed:

"Oh, you poor dear Clytie! Such a storm! You must have been terrified out of your life! Now, don't tell me you weren't afraid!" for Clytie had laughed strangely.

"Yes," she responded, with a little shiver; but with her eyes lowered, as if she feared Mollie's loving scrutiny.

"I was afraid; and—and I am afraid still!"

"No wonder!" exclaimed Mollie. "It was awful! There, get into bed! They—the fishermen—were saying that Jack Douglas must have been a marvel to have faced such a storm and lived through it. Does your head ache?"

"No," said Clytie, but she might have added that her heart did.

For certain words, spoken, cried amid the roar of the storm, still rang in her ears.

CHAPTER XV.

He loved her!

He had not realized the fact until he had held her in his arms, had felt her heart faintly beating against his.

Ladies Have a Clear Sweet Healthy Skin By Using Cuticura.

Promote skin purity, skin comfort and skin health by making Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum your every-day toilet preparations.

Just touch any redness or roughness with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, best applied with the hands which it softens wonderfully, and continue bathing a few moments. Rinse with tepid water. Dry gently and dust on a few grains of Cuticura Talcum Powder, a fascinating fragrance for powdering and perfuming the skin.

Contrast this simple, wholesome treatment with tiresome massaging and manipulating.

Cuticura Soap Mc. Clelland & Co., Ltd., 100,000,000 lbs. per annum. Tel. 2000, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Mc. Clelland & Co., Ltd., 100,000,000 lbs. per annum. Tel. 2000, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Mc. Clelland & Co., Ltd., 100,000,000 lbs. per annum. Tel. 2000, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Mc. Clelland & Co., Ltd., 100,000,000 lbs. per annum. Tel. 2000, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Mc. Clelland & Co., Ltd., 100,000,000 lbs. per annum. Tel. 2000, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Mc. Clelland & Co., Ltd., 100,000,000 lbs. per annum. Tel. 2000, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Mc. Cle

Has Done Good Work

Ontario Temperance Act
A Great Benefit to Province

THE Ontario Temperance Act has reduced crime by over one-third and drunkenness in public has practically disappeared.

Alcoholic insanity has disappeared.

Gold cures and alcoholic institutes for treating alcoholism have been closed for lack of patients.

Ontario has been saved an annual drink bill of \$36,000,000, enough to pay our share of interest on the War Debt.

Many victims of alcohol three years ago, thank God to-day for the Ontario Temperance Act.

To repeal the Ontario Temperance Act would be a calamity. The amendments would make it practically worthless. To every question on the Referendum vote NO.



Abraham Lincoln

"The Liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out the vitals and threatening destruction, and all attempts to regulate it will not only prove abortive but will aggravate the evil. It must be eradicated—not a root must be left behind."

Drink is a Cancer

Doctors, Alienists, Criminologists, Insurance Actuaries, Statesmen, Generals, Big Business Men, and Social Workers agree that alcohol as a beverage is a racial poison and a national curse.

British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec (excepting beer and wine), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince

Edward Island and Newfoundland have enacted prohibition.

The United States is permanently "dry."

France has abolished absinthe, Scotland has now a local option law. England is initiating a great campaign for temperance reform. The movement is world wide.

Ontario must go forward, or be left behind, but be careful

Mark Four X's (One X under each NO)

Ontario Referendum Committee

JOHN MACDONALD,
Chairman.

D. A. DUNLAP,
Treasurer.

ANDREW S. GRANT;
Vice-Chairman and Secretary,
(C001 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto.)

PAINTING

For Exterior or Interior work neatly and quickly done with the best materials

Call, or Phone 198

Peter Mitchell
WATERDOWN, ONTARIO

READ THE REVIEW

FOR SALE

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

R. J. VANCE
DENTIST
Mill Street Waterdown

John Kitching Mervyn Kitching

Kitching & Son

FUNERAL

DIRECTORS

Up to Date Equipment
Motor or Horse Hearse
We Pay All Telephone Charges
Waterdown Ontario

Westover Branch at
Markle's Store

EAGER'S WATERDOWN

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-11802

Save the Surface And You Save All

Save by Using the Paint of Merit

A Perfect Finish for Every Purpose
Canada Paints, Varnishes, Varnish Stains
Homestead Liquid Red Barn Paint

This is the time of year to protect your buildings by painting. Paint put on now will protect your buildings from the bad weather of the fall and winter.

We carry a good range of colors, and will be pleased to give you any information we can.

Our Brush stock is complete with almost any kind of brush you will need for ordinary work at all prices from 10c to \$1.75.

Men's Furnishings

New Felt Hats, Fordora shape, brown, mouse, green and black.

\$4.00

Men's Velour Hats, Fedora shape, good styles, black or green.

\$5.00

Boy's Tweed Hats, a nice hat for the small boy

\$1.50

Men's Sweater Coats. A special buy of sample coats bought below market value, good weight and quality, grey blue, brown and red.

\$5.00

Men's Heavy Black Ribbed Hose 50c

Dry Goods

Floor Oilcloth in good clear patterns in 1 and 2 yd width. This is a good quality oilcloth and the price is right.

Utility Congoleum Rugs in small sizes

\$2.50

Grass Rugs 2 x 3 yards, nice patterns, a good wearing serviceable rug

\$6.00

Flannelettes in blue or pink stripe, good colors and quality 30c, 35c and 40c a yd.

Women's House Aprons, over style, short sleeve, dark colors and good quality cloth

\$1.00

Women's Aprons, light color print and fine quality

85c

New Perfection Oil Heaters

Cool weather comes quickly, be prepared. A Perfection Oil Heater saves coal at this time of year and gives any quantity of heat to any heat to any room in the house instantly. Clean no ash pan. Burns full blast for 10 hours on 1 gallon of oil,

\$6.50 to \$7.50

This Store will close every Wednesday at 6