

# The Waterdown Review

VOL. 1.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1918

NO. 33.

**A Merry Christmas**  
and a  
**Happy New Year**  
To All Our Customers

**Gallagher's Hardware**  
Waterdown

To Our Customers and Friends

## The Compliments of the Season

We wish one and all the good old wish

### A Merry Xmas and Happy New Year

We cordially thank those who have during the past favored us with their patronage. We have appreciated this business support and endeavored to in every way to merit the same.

We shall continue during the incoming year to give our patrons a Complete Drug Store service in the different details of the business which will be second to none in the country. Our prices as in the past shall be as low or lower than those of the city stores.

We shall be offering some very Special January Prices. Watch this space for prices.

**W. H. CUMMINS**  
The Waterdown Drug Store  
PHONE 152

## Letters from the Front

### Letters from Our Boys Who Are Fighting for Us

Mons, Belgium.

Nov. 29, 1918.

Dear Aunt Clara:

I was very glad to get your letter of October 30th a few days ago, and to hear that you were all O.K. I am feeling fine and dandy myself, and we are not having such a bad time now, since the war finished up.

We are billeted in the city of Mons, which has a population of 30,000 or so, and it is naturally a little more lively than the deserted villages we have been used to for so long. Still there is not much going on here, as far as amusements go. There is one small picture show and one theatre, with room for a thousand or so, but that is only a drop in the bucket among the thousands of soldiers here.

The day before yesterday King Albert made a visit to Mons for the first time since before the war, and the people were out in thousands to welcome him, and they certainly gave him a dandy. I saw him on the street in the morning, and in the afternoon I saw him in the cathedral at a thanksgiving service.

The king is a big, husky chap, over six feet tall, and he would be handsome if he didn't look so gloomy and sad. I don't know whether it is the sorrows of his country that are weighing on him or not, but he don't look very joyful, believe me.

I saw the Prince of Wales a while ago, too; he has been with the Canadian Corps for a month or so. He is a very slim, young-looking chap, and he don't look very strong either. A little hard work would likely harden him up a bit. I have seen a few other celebrities, too, at various times. I saw King George last summer at Vimy Ridge; Sir Douglas Haig and Sir John French occasionally and Premier Clemenceau once. He is a man that takes my fancy more than any of the rest; over seventy years old, but still strong and resolute, he has been named "The Tiger." I think he got that on account of his hatred of Germany, and his untiring energy in working for her downfall. He has brains, too, being largely responsible in stamping out the spirit of Bolshevism in France last year and also for the unity of command which came this year.

We had a pretty strenuous time from about the 1st of October till the war finished up, but there was none of the heart-breaking trench warfare to worry us. When we were advancing it was over good roads and green fields, with the villages practically intact and the civilians eager to welcome us. In the last big advance our company did all the forward area work on the main Valenciennes-Mons road, filling in the craters Fritz had made so freely, building bridges and making the roads passable. We were usually close behind the infantry, and always had good billets, and a warm welcome in every village. It was very different to the deadly monotony of the trench warfare, or even after we got out of the trenches, before we got out of the destroyed area.

I feel sorry for the refugees we see pouring back every day; many of them will find nothing but a shapeless pile of brick and stone, where their homes once stood, and as far as their eyes can see there will be nothing to look at but skeletons of trees, ruined villages and the earth itself with huge shell holes lip to lip for miles—a cheerful prospect—I don't think!

I don't think I would have the heart to go back to some villages I know, to build a home, it would seem a hopeless task, but still I suppose the most of them will rise again from their ashes. In future years though, tourists will still be able to see some of the devastation of war. Old Mont St. Eloi tower still stands, a relic of the Hunnish hordes of 1870, and again under fire in this war. It looks down

on Vimy Ridge, and many a day I have looked up to it and wondered if I would live to see it the next day. In Arras, too, the once beautiful town hall and the great cathedral are being preserved as they are, so that the world may see the work of German kultur. Both are mere piles of rubbish now, but it is good to know that Germany will have to pay for them.

We are doing nothing much now but a little drill, but we are expecting to start any day for the Rhine, where we are to form part of the army of occupation. I would sooner get back to Canada, but it can't be helped I guess.

Well, I must close now, with fondest love and best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

RUSSELL.

November 17, 1918.

Dear Father:

Well, it is some time since I have written, but we have been rather busy up till just lately.

I hope your health is improving and that you will soon be well again. I am enjoying the best of health.

I received a letter from Mother last night dated the 16th of October.

Mother said in her letter that I must be getting quite an expert on the Lewis gun by now. Well, I do not mind saying that I have the best certificate in the battalion on Lewis guns. I got distinguished when I was on the course at the divisional school.

I saw Hughie Robinson yesterday in the famous city of Mons. He is billeted in Mons and I am billeted about four miles from Mons. I guess you will be surprised at me telling you where I am, but we are allowed to now, but cannot tell where we are going.

It sure is a great relief to know that we can walk around and not have someone taking a shot at us or shells bursting around us. It sure puts new life in a man.

The Belgian people sure are using us fine. They cannot do enough for us. Of course, this part of the country was under German rule for over four years, up till last Monday, so I expect they were glad to be rid of them. It is the happiest day of their lives when the Allied armies march into the towns that the Germans have been holding for so long.

I am very sorry to hear about Billy Tuck, as I always thought him a fine fellow.

You seem to be having a lot of Spanish influenza around there now.

Where is Doug McGregor now, did he come back over here or not?

I am sorry to hear about Miss Minter, for she was a fine woman, but I guess she is better off where she is than suffering the way she did.

Mother asked me for Hughie Robinson's address. It is: No. 117512, Pte. H. Robinson, Headquarters Co., 2nd C. M. R. Battalion, E. E. F., France.

Mother was putting some questions to me in her letter. Tell her I got the photographs all right, also the papers.

I saw Vernon Willis lately, in fact, have seen him quite often this last week. He looks fine.

The weather has been good lately, but is getting rather cold, but we can expect that at this time of the year.

We are going on a long march, beginning any day now, so I may not have a chance to write very much while we are on it, but I will do the best I can, although if you do not hear from me very often in the next month your mind will be relieved, as the fighting is finished.

Well, I will close for this time, with love to you all.

Your loving son,

C. L. MOUNT.

P.S.—I hope to be home by my next birthday (May 5th).

## The Old St. Lawrence

ONE of the interesting changes brought about by the war is the reversal of the St. Lawrence's role in history. Since its discovery by the French explorer-adventurers, the "river without end" has been a broad highway along which the French have sailed to establish themselves in the new world. At first timidly, then boldly, the explorers made their way as far as the Great Lakes, dropping a settlement here, a legend there, founding cities, building churches and establishing farms, and gradually dotting the whole course of the river with Breton and Norman names. The St. Lawrence thus, for many decades, was identified with French achievement, with deeds of French heroism, and with sacrifice endured by a brave race that never flinched before the task of pioneering the way along the watery wastes, and founding a new empire in an unknown part of the earth.

The tide of these striking human events always ran counter to the current of the great river. But now, for a time, a great change has been effected. The human tide is moving the other way. The descendants of the pioneers, and those who share with them the responsibility of empire, are moving with the stream in thousands to the sea and to the shores of the land which was the original starting point. No one of the Canadian soldiers proceeding to France from the heart of Canada can altogether avoid this former natural path of the explorer, the settler, the missionary, or the courtois de bois. If he cross the lakes, he is upon the mighty pools which are the actual sources of the river, if he entrain from the west to journey by the trans-continental line, he must follow the course of a tributary, the Ottawa. No matter how he may travel, by ship, by train, or by road, he must, the moment he reaches the Great Lakes, proceed in the wake of the pioneers, of Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, or La Salle, and traverse that Canada

Sprung of the saint and the chevalier.

In realizing what the St. Lawrence owes to its French associations, it is perhaps a bit startling to think that, had the pioneer in the Canadian primeval wilds been the Anglo-Saxon instead of the Frenchman of that romantic age of the Louis, the purely human associations of the river might have failed to capture men's imagination in the way they do now. One might, for instance, have had a highly plausible but prosaic account of seismic or other disturbances to account for the delightful island resorts which form an international playground at the very beginnings of the river. But instead, Gallic esprit and Breton tradition and legend have woven a story of naive beauty around the Thousand Isles, and, in the place of practical geological data, there is the picturesque, if unconvincing, legend of their formation from the flowers which fell upon this spot as the Garden of Eden was being transported through the air. And so it is everywhere along the giant river. No matter where one looks along its banks, one is always being invited to set aside prosaic facts and to employ the imagination to touch the river with its beauty.

To go back to the world war and the changes it has wrought, these new meanings and new values which have been imparted to everyday things will not be lost upon the Canadian soldiers who journey to France by the St. Lawrence. By a singular coincidence, the early course of the river's channel is indelibly associated with the founding of that Red Man's League of Nations known as the Five Nations. Was it not on the St. Lawrence that the two young men of the Onondagas saw the mysterious white canoe propelled swiftly and silently by him who pronounced that sacred word which proclaimed him Hiawatha, or Manitou, of all the fair realm of lakes and islets? And was it not Hiawatha who foretold the coming of war, and who counselled the union of nations in a common bond of protection? To-day the young men of the Canadian nation are going forth at the call of war. By a strange coincidence, too, they are helping to form another league of five related nations, to knit, in short, the bonds which shall indissolubly unite Canadians with Britons, Australians, New Zealanders, and Afrikanders.

Wife-desertion is a habit. epidemic in Calgary, the Associated Charities reporting thirty-nine families abandoned by their respective heads during the month of September.

## Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis

If there is an ailment in the throat or chest, it is surely essential that the remedy be conveyed direct to the affected part. It's because the healing vapor of Catarrhazone is breathed into the sore, irritated throat and bronchial tubes that its balsamic fumes kill the germs and destroy the cause of the trouble. These are the reasons why Catarrhazone never yet failed to cure a genuine case of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis or Throat Trouble.

The wonderfully-soothing vapor of Catarrhazone instantly reaches the furthest recesses of the lungs, produces a healing curative effect that is impossible with a tablet or liquid, which goes merely to the stomach, and falls entirely to help the throat or lungs.

## Catarrhazone Just Breathe It

To permanently cure your winter coughs, sneezing and Catarrh, by all means use a tried and proven remedy like Catarrhazone. But beware of the substitute. Large outfit lasts two months, costs \$1.00, small size 50c, trial size 25c, at dealers everywhere.

## RULERS OF BELGIUM

(Home Chat.)

Quite a sensation was caused when the morning papers announced the other day that the King and Queen of the Belgians had flown over to England to pay their respects to King George and Queen Mary on the occasion of their silver wedding.

Naturally, it was all kept a deadly secret beforehand, and even the air-men who brought the royal couple across were only told just before the flight who their passengers would be.

Queen Elizabeth, who is an ardent amateur photographer, had her camera with her, and took many photographs from the seaplane, and wrote many questions on a slate to her pilot.

She told him she wished to fly over the Boulogne steamer and wave her hand to some friends of hers on board. Unfortunately, the boat was not to be seen.

Queen Elizabeth will always stand out as one of the bravest and most heroic women of the great war.

"The Little Queen," as the Belgians call her, has scarcely left her husband for a day since their retreat from Brussels. While he is leading his men in battle, she is busy tending the sick and wounded, caring for the poor, and cheering the widows and orphans.

Even when the Queen came over to England with her children it was only on the understanding that King Albert would write for her if there was "anything happening" in Belgium.

She had scarcely landed when the wire came, and as soon as the royal children were in safe hands she returned at once to Belgium and her husband.

Again and again Queen Elizabeth has visited the trenches, and in all the hospitals behind the Belgian line she is a well-known and much-loved figure. The patients all adore her. She has the habit of asking each one of them if there is anything at all she can do for them, and then she writes down their requirements in a little book.

If there is anything which a soldier particularly wants or has a longing for, that is obtainable, it is nearly always sent to him at once, as a present from the Queen.

Many times the hospitals under Queen Elizabeth's direction have been subjected to bombardment from the air. Some time ago in one week a hundred people were killed, but her majesty absolutely refused to leave her post of danger.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth certainly need some "cooling after" when they are in "first line," so utterly do they disregard their own safety in the face of danger. And many anecdotes are told of their visits to the trenches.

One day when the King was at the head of his army in the first line of fire, he was standing in a particularly dangerous spot with shells bursting round him.

"Sire," said the colonel of the regiment, "if you were a simple soldier I would scold you."

"Scold me, then—scold me," replied the King, with a laugh.

"Sire, I scold you!" said the colonel, in a severe tone.

On one occasion, when Queen Eliza-

both visited the Belgian trenches, three soldiers did not recognize her. "Come along, madam. Make yourself at home," said one of the men; and another produced a sack, which the Queen sat down on, and, "making herself at home," chatted to the soldiers, and distributed chocolates and cigarettes amongst them.

Presently another soldier came up, and recognized her majesty. "Oh! the Queen!" said he. And immediately they all rose and stood at attention.

When her majesty had departed one of the men asked the soldier who had fetched the sack whether he would sell it as a souvenir.

"Not for one hundred thousand francs!" answered the soldier, emphatically.

Queen Elizabeth takes her camera to the trenches with her, and often takes "snaps" of the men. Whenever possible, the Queen likes to send the men copies of the photos, signed by herself.

On one occasion her majesty was in the "first line" when a large shell exploded not far off. Quite unconcerned as to where the next would fall, the Queen took out her camera and "snapped" the columns of smoke sent up by the exploding monster.

Undoubtedly the most popular man in the Belgian army is King Albert—hero and King of the poor martyred little Belgium.

Before the war he was scarcely ever heard of over here. In Belgium he was a popular King of literary tastes, and a devoted husband.

Now everybody knows that King Albert is also an engineer, and understands the construction of ships and steamboats and aeroplanes.

He has driven railway trains, and, wishing to enter more entirely into the lives of his people, has even worked in the mines. His majesty is also a skilled chauffeur.

The King and Queen of the Belgians both speak perfect English.

Would you like a pen picture of the King and Queen's temporary "palace" at La Panne? This is the Hon. Lady Byng's description of it in the National Review, after she visited their majesties:

"Three of the most hideous jerry-built villas it was possible to conceive with the sea, the trenches and wire entanglements up to the door on one side, and on the other the dunes."

Such is the "palace" King Albert and Queen Elizabeth have lived in for the past three years.

By a strange coincidence this little corner of Belgium, almost on the edge of the country, but still valiantly holding out against the German hordes, is the very place where Leopold I. was proclaimed King of the Belgians.

"It is a pity," King Albert once remarked, "the place has such a silly name, for it will be very historic in days to come."

At this same jerry-built "palace," in 1915, Gen. Foch, then commanding the French army in the north, lunched with their Belgian majesties.

So interested were the royal hosts in the general's conversation that they very nearly forgot the object for which they had invited him, which was to hand him the insignia of the order



In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. These fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious if used for every-day toilet purposes.

For sample of each free by mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

which had been conferred on him.

The general had already taken leave, and was seated in his car, when King Albert ran out of the villa, jumped on the step of the car and hurriedly handed over the precious casket, with apologies for his absence of mind.

The little Princess Marie Jose is said to have very strong views on the Kaiser and all Germans.

"I detest Brussels now," she once said. "It will be necessary to have it disinfected before I return to it."

Princess Marie Jose is the only daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians. She was twelve years old on Aug. 4, and is at present at a school of art at Poggio Imperiale, just outside Florence.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have two sons—the elder, the Duc de Brabant, who is at Eton, and the younger, the Comte de Flandre, is at the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth with Prince George, the fourth son of our own King.

It was last year that Queen Elizabeth visited Florence with her little daughter before taking her to the school at Poggio.

It was the first time the Queen had stayed at the beautiful old Italian city, with its memories of Dante, Savonarola, Michel Angelo and other great worthies, and she was enraptured by all she saw.

"Is it possible that the enemy can raid Florence?" she asked. And was told that the greatest precautions had been taken by the responsible authorities of the city to make it as difficult as possible for a raid to take place while her majesty and the princess were there.

Queen Elizabeth smiled as she listened to the reply which was made to her. They had misunderstood her. "It was not for myself or my daughter that I asked," she said. "It was for the sake of all the marvellous treasures and beautiful buildings you have here that I inquired."

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but the wheel of fortune turns many a fellow down in short order.

## A Health Saving Reminder.

Don't wait until you get the Spanish Influenza. USE **MINARD'S LINIMENT** At the first sign of it. It's Healing Qualities are amazing. THE OLD RELIABLE. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. Ltd., Yorkmouth, N. S.

## A Famous Wheat Grower

WHAT Western Canada can produce the best wheat of this continent is once more demonstrated by the fact that at the International Soil Products Exposition at Kansas City the other day, the sweepstakes prize for the best half bushel of hard spring wheat—a \$500.00 silver cup—was awarded to a Western Canadian farmer, Senger Wheeler, of Rosethorn, Saskatchewan. This is the third time that Mr. Wheeler has won the premier prize, one of the most coveted amongst wheatgrowers of the whole continent over, at this exposition. He was awarded the sweepstakes prize for wheat at the exposition at Wichita, Kansas, in 1914, and again at Denver, Colorado, in 1915. Wheat from his stock won the same prize for another man at Lethbridge, Alberta, in 1915. Mr. Wheeler is a famous winner of wheat prizes. In addition to the foregoing and to a large number of ribbons, cups and gold prizes at minor events, it was he, who in 1911 won the thousand dollar gold prize donated by Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at New York Land Show, for the best bushel of milling wheat grown anywhere in the two Americas. In every case Mr. Wheeler has exhibited Marquis wheat, a variety that produces in very heavy yield, and matures somewhat earlier than other varieties. It was perfected a few years ago by Professor S. A. Bedford, of Brandon Experimental Farm, and Dr. William Saunders, of Ottawa, after several years of experimentalisties to obtain the best variety suited to Western Canada. The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta contain 400,000,000 acres of land of which 200,000,000 at least are high-class farming land. Only about 30,000,000 were actually under



cultivation in 1915, the enormous tracts which remain uncultivated are unbracketed constituting the real "last best west" of the continent.

## Worth Remembering.

Mushrooms once cooked should never be warmed up, as they are liable to be injurious. When baking potatoes grease them and prick a few holes in them and they will not burst and skins will be tender.

A little ordinary vaseline rubbed on leather that has mildewed will remedy the damage. Allow the vaseline to remain on some time, then polish hard with soft rag.

To clean grained woodwork soak a flannel in a little linseed oil, rub the wood well then polish with a dry, soft cloth.

Water in which two or three onions have been boiled will remove dirt from gilt frames. Clean the frames with a brush instead of a cloth and do not wet them any more than necessary. Do not attempt to dry them, but let them dry by standing in a current of air.

Sixty grains of quinine in one quart of bay rum is a good tonic to rub into the scalp three or four times a week.

To fill cracks or crevices in floors or woodwork, use putty and dry wood stain until you get the right shade. Let the putty harden, then varnish or paint over it as case may need.

Don't visit a sick person on an empty stomach, as this disposes the system more readily to receive contagion, and do not visit the sick if in low vitality yourself.

Apply to feet that perspire profusely talcum and alum; talcum, 10 parts; powdered alum, two parts. Dust the feet freely with the powder once or twice a day. This is largely used in the Swiss army.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

## FISH RECIPES.

### Four Good Ones Give Needed Variety.

Take a fairly thick slice of codfish, shred it and parboil it. Cut up small one onion and four tomatoes and fry them in one ounce of margarine; add a teaspoonful of flour and stir well, then add a cup of water, some chopped parsley and pepper; stir until it boils, then add the flaked fish. Simmer for half an hour.

Serve in a border of mashed potatoes or boiled rice.

### A FILLETED BAKED HADDOCK.

A haddock weighing about two pounds makes two good-sized fillets. Grease a casserole dish, put in the fillets cut in four, season with salt, pepper and lemon juice and pour over a little melted butter or margarine and half a pint of milk. Bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes. Sprinkle with breadcrumbs and grated cheese, and let the fish get brown on the top. Serve hot in the casserole.

### CURRIED PRAWNS.

These can be quickly prepared if you have a tin of prawns at hand. For the currie sauce chop an onion and a few slices of apple finely and fry them in one ounce of margarine. Stir in half a desertsportful of curry powder and the same of flour. Salt to taste. Add a quarter of a pint of stock or milk, cook gently for twenty minutes, stir in the prawns, add a few drops of lemon juice and a little chutney, and when heated through serve with a border of rice. This sauce can be used for any left-over fish.

## Are Your Bowels Stagnant? Have You Indigestion?

When a Quarter Will Buy You a Guaranteed Remedy, Why Not Use It To-day?

Many a person carries around in their system a cesspool composed of half-digested, putrid, decaying food that the overloaded stomach can't get rid of because of constipation. No wonder that anaemia, blood rashes, headaches and rheumatism are so common. No better cure is known than Dr. HAMILTON'S PILLS OF WANDRAKE AND BUTTERNUT. Taken at night, you're well next morning. They flush out the system, sweeten and tone the stomach, improve digestion, filter and purify the blood, restore lost complexion, give vim, buoyancy and robust good health to young and old. To look, feel and always be at your best, use DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS regularly, 25c per box.

## Sugar Remains Unchanged.

(Canadian Food Bulletin.) Restrictions on sugar so far as the private home is concerned cannot yet be withdrawn. This may seem somewhat of a hardship, when it is stated in our newspapers that the allowance in the United States has been increased. It is, however, chiefly a matter of shipping. Thanks to the fact that the United States ports lie nearer to Cuba, they are able to get more tonnage in the sugar trade than is possible for us in Canada, especially for the next couple of months, when Halifax and St. John will certainly be congested with trans-Atlantic liners. The sugar-producing states of the south have already raised their allowance to 4 pounds per month, but this is quite a local ration. Ontario has been fortunate this year in meeting the cane-sugar shortage by the heavy crop, estimated at 25,000 tons, from the sugar-beet fields.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. Queen's University will shortly open a course in aviation.

## ISSUE NO. 52, 1918

### HELP WANTED—MALE

MEN WANTED—TRAVERSERS heading mill near, and men to work in the bush. Apply to the Wallaceburg Co-operative Co., Limited, Wallaceburg, Ont.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, small family. Apply to Mrs. Davis, 354 Hess Street, South, Hamilton.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

BUY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN SUPPLIES with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

FOR SALE—BEAGLE AND FOX hounds, cross, eleven months, Males twelve, females ten, Wood, Woodlawn, Islington, Ont.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUSH LOT 844—LOT 3 concession 13, Tecumseh; 100 acres near Beeton. Apply John McCoy, 4 King Street East, Hamilton.

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

### FARMS FOR SALE.

TOWNSHIP OF MARCHAM—CLOSE to Eight Mile postoffice; one mile from Metropolitan Ave., containing 100 acres; good buildings and barns; price \$12,000.00; must be sold to close an estate; terms arranged.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—CLOSE TO town of Waterford; we offer to close an estate, three farms, two of 100 acres each and one of 40 acres; fair buildings and houses; price \$50.00 per acre; terms arranged; immediate possession can be given.

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

### FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE or rent; best business corner in Mount Forest, where successful business has been done for thirty-six years. W. J. Gilroy, Mount Forest, Ont.

### STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE.

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete. Any size. Halliday Company, Box 61 A, Hamilton.

## RELIEF AT LAST

I was to buy you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without any one's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

## PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer.

Address: MRS. M. SUMMER, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

## Sir John A. and the Social Glass.

Sir John Macdonald was a man with his feet on the earth and his head not so far above it. He seldom sought to climb to moral elevations where the footing might be insecure. For a time he drank freely, but any whisper of censure only stimulated Conservatives to fiercer personal loyalty. He said himself that the country would rather have "John A." drunk than George Brown sober. He told D'Arcy McGee "This Government can't afford two drunkards and you've got to stop." His drinking was exaggerated, as were his other faults and follies, by sleepless and insensate opponents. Very often the attack was so violent as to bring chivalrous souls to his side and actually react in his favor. Down to middle life and beyond Sir John Macdonald had periodical "sprees," and nothing that he attempted was done badly. Sometimes he was disabled for public duty. The authorities seem to agree that not only was a "snee" come unawares, but that it is as uncertain in its going as in its coming. Begun in complete privacy it may develop various phases and attract more public notice than is desirable.—Sir John Willison, in the Canadian Magazine for December.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

## French Fantasies.

Chiffon piping. Festoons of beads. An apron of black Chantilly. Chantilly cuffs that reach finger tips. Bunches of tassels on panels and sleeves. Navy blue crochet lace trims a serge frock.

## DRS. SOPER & WHITE

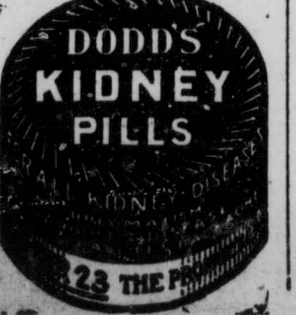


Piles, Gonorrhea, Asthma, Catarrh, Stomach, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, St. Vitus' Dance, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free. DR. SOPER & WHITE, 55 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.



## MAIN CANADIAN ARMY MUST WAIT

Those in Germany Must Stay Till Peace Signed.

30,000 a Month Coming Home Soon.

(By John W. Dufoe, Correspondent of the Canadian Government.)

London, Cable.—One of the most pressing questions with which the Canadian ministers here have to deal is that of facilitating the return of troops to Canada. The matter is the occasion for continuing the conference with the overseas military staff.

The Canadian Corps is occupying a portion of Germany along the Rhine and the disposition of this force in the main, must await peace developments, but in clearing the way for their return the military authorities are carrying out extensive demobilization operations. The extent of this demobilization is only limited by the transportation conditions. Estimates are that 20,000 Canadian soldiers will go home this month, 20,000 in January and thereafter 30,000 per month.

The sources from which these separate drafts are obtained are reserve battalions containing men who have seen service and would be again available for the field were that necessary; non-combatant units and men of Category B or lower.

These demobilization measures are being carried out in conformity with the general plan worked out some time ago. The men go from the various camps to concentration camps at Kenema Park, North Wales, and are then sent forward to the dispersal depot in Canada nearest their homes where they are mustered out.

Troops available for demobilization in France are daily coming to England, but this movement is not large owing to the difficulty of moving troops in France. For the moment soldiers in England have the preferential chance of getting home, but it is hoped this will be equalized later by the establishment of a concentration camp in France and direct transport from France to Canada.

The Canadian corps at the front will be demobilized by units, which will enable Canadian committees to extend a welcome to their home battalions. Plans are now being worked out to enable this to be done without undue delay. The objection to this source will be met by interchanges between battalions by which all soldiers from a given area will be collected in the battalions identified with that territory. Thus infantrymen from Toronto will be assembled with the whole army in Toronto battalions. There will be ample time to work this out.

Officers from the front say that the expectation of the corps is that demobilization will be by divisions in their numerical order. The Canadian demobilization scheme includes the provision that the special industrial requirements of each dispersal area shall be a modifying factor.

The Overseas Ministry is deluged with requests for the return of individuals or soldiers of a particular class, such as miners, railway men, etc. So far as this can be done without slowing up the demobilization machinery, these requests will be met, but the prime requisite at the moment is that full advantage be taken of the shipping capacity at the disposal of the Overseas Ministry during the next two or three months. Some of the requests by their business associates for the immediate return of men of special qualifications could only be complied with at the cost of throwing the organization here and in France into confusion. Many of the pivotal men in the army itself and in administrative work are business and professional men for whom their work in Canada is calling, but they cannot be released until this immensely complex task of demobilization is further advanced.

## STILL HARP ON RUSSIAN POLICY

Milner's Explanation is Not All Satisfactory.

Some British Papers Are Concerned.

(By J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian Press Correspondent.)

London Cable.—The Government recently has been exposed to attack all along the line for what is described as muddling into war with Russia, and has been accused of keeping people in the dark. The question is being asked whether the Allies have any common policy in Russia. Letters published from relatives complain the young soldiers who have done their bit on the west front have been hurried to unknown destinations in Russia. The Daily Chronicle, which is regarded as the spokesman of the Coalition, admits editorially that the elections show considerable sympathy with the Bolshevik Government and that intervention by the Allies on a large scale would be unpopular. "Of

late," says the Daily Chronicle, "the war has been eagerly borne because it was felt that we were fighting to defend the cause of democracy against autocracy and brute force. But attack upon the new-formed democracy, however mistaken might be the ideas held about that democracy, would lead to discontent."

To these criticisms Lord Milner, as the spokesman for the Government, has made a reasoned reply that is being published in Canada, which may do much to allay suspicion of the heavy Government commitment in Russia.

The Daily Telegraph, however, which is a Government supporter, says the explanations have not gone far enough. After pointing out the danger to Europe of Russian anarchy, the writer continues: "We lie under additional anxiety from the presence in several widely separated regions of Russian territory of British forces with fortunes and prospects which can only be of grave pre-occupation for us. We have at present a war on our hands in Russia such as would have filled the newspapers in normal times, and the nation is entitled to know how that war is going and what end to it is contemplated by the Government."

London is today on the verge for the reception of Field Marshal Haig, and immediately after the Premier proceeds to France so that it is improbable that a further political statement will be made until after the declaration of the results of the poll at the end of next week.

**Dragged Down by Asthma.** The man or woman who is continually subject to asthma is unfitted for his or her life's work. Strength departs and energy is taken away until life becomes a dreary existence. And yet this is needless. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought a great change to an army of sufferers. It relieves the restricted air tubes and guards against future trouble. Try it.

## MAY TAKE TURNS AT PEACE TABLE

Overseas Premiers May All Have Share

And Look After Own Country's Interests.

(By Wm. Banks, Jun.)

London Cable.—I understand that no decision has yet been reached regarding the overseas representation at the Peace Conference. This question is among the subjects for discussion at the Imperial Cabinet meetings this week. The official information is that Canada will have no reason to be dissatisfied with her place and her share in the whole proceedings, but Sir Robert Borden is not yet ready to make any statement. The reason that makes the whole question impossible to enter into at this moment, namely, the nebulous conditions of the arrangements for and the time of the Peace Conference proper.

The Parisian suggestion that all the overseas Dominion Premiers will sit in the main conference is regarded here as the merest speculation. It is generally held in diplomatic circles here that this is impossible, and there is reason to believe that the British Empire and the United States will each have four, or, at the most, five representatives. As Premier Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil or Mr. Barnes are regarded as fixtures in the British delegation, it is believed that the Dominions can be represented by only one overseas statesman at the most. He will probably be in constant consultation with the outside council of overseas representatives. It is even conceivable that the overseas representatives might be changed from time to time as the problems of each Dominion rise for adjustment.

Pending the arrival of President Wilson, next week, all the conference arrangements are subject to change, and are, therefore, being carefully considered. The Times strongly warns against the rumor that the British reports of the conference are to be censored. That paper says there could be nothing worse than an atmosphere of half truths, of which there has been enough already.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, of the Canadian Commission, is steadily recovering from his indisposition.

## HUNS PLANNED NEW ATROCITY

Paris Cable.—(Havas)—Information of a plan which it says the Germans had for a terrific air attack on Paris is printed by the Figaro. Their purpose, says the newspaper, was to use thirty-five airplanes, which were to drop 5,000 incendiary bombs containing chemicals which would cause fires of such a nature that pouring water on them would but serve to feed the flames.

A second squadron of thirty-five machines was to follow with ordinary bombs, to be dropped upon the firefighters and those revealed by the light of the burning buildings.

## NEW ZEALAND'S BIG PROBLEMS

To Take Referendum On Liquor Question.

Plans for the Returning Soldiers.

Wellington, N. Z., Cable.—(Reuter despatch.)—The New Zealand Parliament has decided to take a referendum on a Licensing bill next April on the following issues: National prohibition with compensation limited to \$20,000,000, or national continuance. If these are rejected, these three issues will be substituted: Continuance, prohibition with compensation for loss, and state purchase and control at an estimated cost of \$50,000,000.

The repatriation bill before Parliament provides for the organization and administration of a comprehensive scheme of re-employment, and settlement, curative treatment, vocational training for returned soldiers. It is proposed to establish a national organization to cooperate with the repatriation department under a ministerial board and a director. The Government also proposes to grant loans up to \$1,500 in order to establish soldiers in business.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Minister of Finance, estimates that the cost of the general scheme will be \$60,000,000.

A message from Premier Massey assured the country that New Zealand would continue to excel in just and generous treatment for returned soldiers.

The House of Representatives passed the expeditionary force amendment bill empowering the Minister of Defence to prepare and publish a list of military defaulters, excluding objectors on religious grounds. Defaulters now abroad are forbidden under the bill to return to New Zealand within ten years under a penalty of a year's imprisonment and deportation. Defaulters at home will be deprived of civil rights for ten years. An amendment by the Extreme Socialists in favor of omitting these provisions was rejected by 64 to 2.

## HUN COMES LAST

In Getting Relief From the Allies.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, will soon come into possession of a million tons of German shipping, which will be employed in revictualing devastated portions of France, Serbia, Belgium and Roumania, now destitute of food. These ships were wrung from the Germans by the armistice commissioners, without pledging that Germany would be supplied with food.

At present no supplies will be sent to Germany, the first relief work of the Allies being planned in neutral countries. In the meantime, it is believed the Germans can subsist on food stored for the use of their army, and a thorough investigation of the food resources of the Central Powers is being made, and only after the needs of the Entente nations and neutrals are met will supplies be diverted to enemy powers, should such action be found imperative.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

## THINK OUR BOYS THE BEST EVER

French Consider Them Greatest Fighters.

Stirring Tales by Returned Officers.

St. John, N. B., Cable.—With 1,200 officers and other ranks on board the C. P. R. liner Melita arrived in port this morning. The steamer also had a large number of civilians. Among the veterans were Lieut.-Col. Sobell, of St. Catharines, who has just returned from the Rhine. He was in command of the 235th Battalion, mobilized in Ottawa, but which was broken up and sent overseas in drafts. The colonel proceeded overseas as an Imperial officer.

That the Canadians have won a name immortal in France, was a statement of the colonel. He said the French people look on them as the greatest fighters that ever lived. During the big retreat of last March, he said, the Canadians were not engaged, and the French people kept saying that it was all right, and nothing would happen, for the great Canadians were not taking part, and when they do there would be "something doing." Captain R. J. Smith, of Toronto, is returning home after serving for nearly three years in the Royal Air Forces in France and Salonika. At the latter place he was in a base hospital, which was in charge of Colonel Rob-

erts, of Toronto. It had the reputation of being the most efficient in the East.

Sub-Lieut. R. L. Stevenson, of Winnipeg, is returning after a long vigil over the English Channel. Once he dropped depth bombs on two submarines and feels certain he got one of them.

H. G. Pope, of St. Catharines, is returning home after being in England for nearly two years recuperating from injuries sustained when the Laconia was sunk in the Irish Channel. The boat on which he was being lowered overturned and all were flung into the icy water. He could recall the waves breaking over his face, and thought he was drowning when somebody in another boat caught him by the hair and hauled him into their boat.

Capt. C. L. King, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., is the wearer of the Military Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross. His companions say that he was looked upon as one of the greatest observation officers in France. When things were looking bad in Italy he was one of the first chosen to run to the rescue of the Italians. He performed wonders before a concentrated attack, but the Austrians drove him down and took him prisoner. He was in captivity nine days, when he escaped and started on a 150-mile tramp to Trieste. There he procured a row-boat and eventually made his way to Venice.

Another young Canadian returning to his home in Toronto is Capt. K. M. Hand, also a possessor of a Distinguished Flying Cross and a Croix de Guerre. He also was sent to Italy during the big retreat and was in line to participate in one of the greatest counter-offensives against the Austrians. After encountering three Hun machines and driving down two, his machine was struck and burst into flames. He managed to manipulate it to the ground, but was taken prisoner. He was sent to Vienna, where he was kept for five months.

Capt. R. E. Gunn, of Toronto, who left here with the Buffs, was a passenger on the steamer. He said that when the battalion was broken up in England all the officers reverted to lower ranks and went to France, including Lieut.-Col. John Cooper, whose merit was recognized and who was placed as Brigade Transport Officer of the 40th Brigade. Two of the officers were killed—Capt. Grandy and Lieut. Palmer. Lieut. Pike was taken prisoner and is still in Germany. The men of the battalion, he said, had suffered very heavy casualties, and many were left among other heroes somewhere in France. Lieut. W. M. Smith was awarded the M. C. with the 19th Battalion, while Capt. Cragg, late Adjutant of the Buffs, was made Adjudant of the 78th Battalion on his arrival in France. The famous band of the battalion went to France as a band. Capt. Henderson and Capt. Dale returned to New York a few days ago, en route home. They had both been wounded during the big drive around Arras.

## WILL SINK THE GERMAN FLEET

British and U. S. Delegates Favor This Plan.

Lesser Naval Powers Want Distribution.

Paris Cable.—The American delegates to the Peace Congress have resolved to advocate the sinking of the surrendered enemy warships and resists any proposition to distribute them on the basis of naval losses. This announcement is made by those in close touch with the American representatives, who, it is added, feel that such a position would result in avoiding contention and materially support President Wilson's declaration that the war was not based on aggression or the acquisition of property.

England, through Sir Edric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, had previously acquiesced in the American plan to destroy the captured or surrendered warships, and it is declared, will continue to support the United States, although it is expected that some of the lesser naval powers will demand that the prizes be distributed.

American naval stations will be maintained for at least a year at Brest, Gibraltar and in the Azores to render aid to American merchant ships. The consent of France, England and Portugal has already been secured.

The other naval establishments in Europe have been ordered abandoned as rapidly as possible, and progress in this direction has already been considerable.

## WORKED AS ONE.

Foch and Haig Were in Perfect Accord.

London Cable.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's, Limited).—The war historian, John Buchan, has an interesting article in the Daily Sketch on Field Marshal Haig. He says that the British army supplied Foch with his weapon, such as tanks and creeping barrage, and it was the British army that finally crushed Ludendorff. Foch made the plans; Haig provided the material and much of the execution, but Haig was not a mere competent lieutenant trusty in fulfilling orders; he was a great tactician.

Foch and Haig, from 1914 onwards, saw eye to eye, says Buchan.

## SPEEDY RELIEF FOR FAMISHED

Plans for Starving Europe Near Completion.

Wilson is Behind Prompt Moves.

Paris Cable.—(By the Associated Press).

Plans for extending relief to famished Europe, which President Wilson regards as the most impressive question needing settlement, are rapidly maturing in such a way as to secure full co-operation by the Allies. The President some time ago indicated in a speech that something should be done promptly for relieving the liberated and neutral regions which suffered so severely from the war. He has now supplemented this by making it known to the Allies that he regards the relief measures as of extreme importance both for the stricken populations, and also as a means of holding back the wave of discontent and resentment sweeping westward in the train of the Bolshevik movement.

The relief plans that have matured since the arrival of Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, are understood to have gone before the Supreme War Council in London and to have been referred to a committee upon which England, France and Italy are represented.

## FREE ARMENIA.

Bryce Appeals to U. S. for Its Support.

London Cable.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, who for years has taken an active interest in the Armenian question, said to the Associated Press to-day:

"English friends of America trust that American public opinion, recognizing the sufferings long endured by the Armenian people, its fidelity to the Christian faith, and the splendid services rendered by its soldiers in the war, will heartily support Armenia's claim to complete deliverance from Turkish rule, and its own national independence. By its industry, intelligence and education, Armenia is well fitted for freedom and capable of restoring prosperity to its ancient home."

Corne are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

## GERMAN BOHEMIA

Completely in Hands of Czecho-Slovaks.

Prague, Dec. 21.—With the occupation of Eger and Reichenberg, the Czecho-Slovaks seem to have all of German Bohemia completely cut off from German Austria.

German Bohemia is unable to resist, since the Austrian army does not exist. Austria is the only country the power of which has been demoralized, if this term is applicable to the disorganized scattering of returning troops. The Czecho-Slovaks, on the other hand, have kept their forces intact, and have even mobilized a new class of recruits.

Eger is a Bohemian town, 22 miles west of Prague. It is built on a steep eminence and was formerly an important fortress. Reichenberg is 15 miles north-east of Prague.

## PENALTY FOR ENEMY DELAY

Allies May Demand 500 More Locomotives.

Must Furnish List of Dead War Captives.

Paris Cable.—According to Berlin despatches received here, the Germans between Dec. 17 and Dec. 26 must deliver up to the Allies 1,700 locomotives. In the periods between Dec. 27 and Jan. 6, and Jan. 7 and Jan. 16, two additional batches of 1,700 must be turned over to the Allies. It is asserted that if the deliveries are not carried out with regularity the Germans will be forced to give up 500 additional locomotives as a penalty.

Other despatches from Germany say that the French general, Nudant, during the negotiations of the international armistice commission, requested an authentic list of all the war prisoners liberated by Germany, and also a list containing the names of all the prisoners who died in that country.

It is asserted that the French delegates also reminded Germany that she must feed prisoners of war during their journey home.

Mrs. Gnags—At any rate, a woman always looks on the bright side. Mr. Gnags—Yes, of a mirror.

## 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, DEC. 26, 1918

### LOCAL MENTION

Mr. Arthur Griffin, of Detroit, is a holiday visitor in the village.

Miss E. L. Reid, of Picton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Reid.

Mr. John Harvey and family are confined to their home with the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Beamer, of St. Catharines, are the guests of Mrs. J. Reid.

Mrs. Herbert Allen, of Saskatchewan, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. Prudham.

Grant E. Sparks, of Glidden, Sask. is spending the holidays with his parents here.

Joe Mount arrived home from the west on Tuesday and is renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Doris Hogarth and Miss Flora Edwards are spending a few days with Miss Clara Reid.

The many friends of Mrs. Dr. Hopper are sorry to hear that she is confined to her home with influenza.

Mrs. Jos. Carter and two little daughters, of Blyth, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carter.

Owing to another outbreak of the flu in the village the Christmas entertainments of all the churches were cancelled.

The many friends of Mrs. John Kirk will be pleased to learn she is recovering from her recent attack of pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ebbage and children and Mrs. J. W. Husband, of Kitchener, are holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Kitching.

Messrs. Wm. and Chas McArthur, of Innisfail, Alta, formerly of Kibride, were visitors with Mr. and Mrs. A. Newell on Saturday last.

Miss Nellie Metzger, who underwent a serious operation for appendicitis a short time ago, is home from the hospital and is progressing nicely.

F. J. Shaidel, special Western Ontario representative of the Sun Life Insurance company, was the speaker at the meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association at London on Friday night.

Vivian Park, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Park, Main Street, was removed to the hospital last week, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis, and from latest reports is progressing favorably.

Mrs. H. P. Frid (nee Flora McGregor) and young son, Douglas, of London, England, arrived here safely last week. Her many friends are pleased to see her and her little son again.

### Corp. John A. Simons

In a letter of sympathy and condolence from his company officer, Mrs. Simon, 90 Walnut Street South, Hamilton, has received particulars of the death in action of her husband, Corp. J. Simon, of the 19th battalion. The gallant non-commissioned officer was killed while advancing with his battalion in the village of Hyon, a suburb of Mons, the day before the armistice was signed. The boys of the 19th were conducting house to house fighting, and were engaged in cleaning the Huns out of the town, when Corp. Simon was struck by a sniper's bullet and instantly killed. Full military honors were given at his funeral, which took place on November 12, and the rehabilitated tenants of the house from which Corp. Simon had just come, when he was struck by the fatal shot, in grateful memory sent a beautiful wreath, part of the ribbon of which was sent home to Mrs. Simon, with the card of the owner of the house.

Miss Ann Raybould spent the holiday with friends in Toronto.

The Christmas services at Grace church will be repeated next Sunday afternoon.

Miss Nellie Betzner is spending a weeks holidays the guests of her aunts Mrs. Neff and Mrs. Baird.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Betzner and family, of Greensville, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Neff.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Drummond and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Drummond spent Christmas at the home of Mr. Arthur Robson.

BORN—At Westcourt, West Flamboro on Thursday, Dec. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McKee, a daughter (Ina Maude).

Mr. Taber, of Brockville, left on Tuesday last after a short visit at the Manse with his daughter Mrs. (Rev) J. F. Wedderburn.

Stewart Simpson, Bob Buchan, Frank Speck and Tom McDonald arrived from overseas in time for Christmas.

### DEATHS

#### FEATHERSTON

Mr. William H. Featherston, a former widely known and highly respected resident of East Flamboro, passed away on Wednesday morning last at his home, 514 Hunter street Hamilton. Deceased was in his 72nd year at the time of his death. He was born on the 6th concession East Flamboro on the old homestead, and had lived continuously there up to a year ago when he removed to Hamilton. He was widely known, especially in farming circles, having carried on the business of threshing for upwards of 47 years. He was married on Oct. 22nd, 1867 to Elizabeth Speck, three children blessing the union. Since moving to the city he had not enjoyed good health, pneumonia eventually ending his earthly career. Deceased was a man possessing many noble traits of character which made him one of the most popular and highly respected residents of our district. Besides his widow he leaves to mourn his loss two daughters, Mrs. C. Wilkinson of Hamilton and Mrs. A. Griffin of Buffalo. One son, Heuston having died some years ago. All have the deepest sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the C. P. R. South station to Grace church for services. Interment in Aglican cemetery.

#### MANN

One of the best known residents of Rock Chapel died last Saturday morning in the person of Joseph Mann. Deceased was 76 years of age. He was born in Canada and had resided in Rock Chapel for many years and was very well known throughout the district. His wife, three sons and a daughter survive. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon from his late residence to Grove cemetery, Dundas.

### Millgrove

One of the attractions at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Miller on Christmas was the gathering of a number of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, which filled the house to overflowing.

Our neighborhood is rejoicing over the fact that Sandy Walker, one of our worthy citizens of whom we are justly proud, has arrived home after having seen three years active service overseas.

Miss Ina Griffin is visiting her home here over Christmas.

Rev. Bro. Albright is spending Christmas at his home in Beamsville.

There is no notice of our church or school being opened as yet.

The Millgrove correspondent and his friends wish the worthy editor and his family a most prosperous New Year.

"The professor speaks of the tattooed man—" "Yes?" "As a remarkable human document."

## NOTICE

E. Gordon & Son, Tailors, are now manufacturing an article which is useful in every home in mending any kind of clothing from the finest silk or satin to the coarsest woolen goods or from a kid glove to a buckskin mitten. It saves nine-tenths the and does the work more neatly and durable than can be done any other way. On sale about Jan. 4th, 1919.

Price 15c.

## COAL

Egg, Stove, Buckwheat and Cannel

H. SLATER

Waterdown

FOR SALE—Two Barred Plymouth Rock Roosters. A. Newell.

### For Sale

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

R. ZIMMERMAN

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### Wood For Sale

30 acre Hardwood Bush in half acre lots.

CHAS. A. NEWELL

R. R. No. 3, Campbellville

### Wanted

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

### For Sale

Base Burner, Self Feeder Coal Stove cheap, apply to

C. P. MCGREGOR, Waterdown

### For Sale

Two Cutters. Also Jersey Heifer due this month.

S. FRANK SMITH

### For Sale

A splendid building lot. 160 feet frontage on Dundas street

G. N. ARNOLD

Waterdown

### For Sale

A quantity of Brick and Lumber in good condition.

ISAAC BAKER

Waterdown

### For Sale

Coal or Wood Range, \$10.

Review Office

### For Sale

1 Car Oil Cake and 1 Car three quarter Lump Coal.

H. A. DRUMMOND

Millgrove Station

### For Sale

A large quantity of wood for sale either cord or stove length. apply to

C. W. DRUMMOND

Phone 34-2 Waterdown

### For Sale

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

J. C. LANGFORD

Waterdown

### For Sale

Large Extension Table, painted Would make good Kitchen table.

W. H. REID

Waterdown

### Farm For Sale

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

George Church, Tp. Clerk Waterdown

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A Merry Christmas  
and a  
Happy New Year

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what you want.

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Never Fade Blue Indigo  
Serges and Worsteds.

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Repairing a Specialty

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## BUCHAN'S

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Confectionery  
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WE SELL  
Linkert Bros.

BREAD

Fresh Every Day

AGENT FOR  
Wah Lee  
LAUNDRY  
HAMILTON

PHONE 182  
Waterdown

## East Flamboro Council Meeting

The East Flamboro Council met in the Township Hall, Waterdown, on Monday, December 16th. Reeve and Councillors all present.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Communications received as follows:

From Finance Department, re alien property holders; from J. L. Schelter, re Buchanan Tile Drain; from Geo. S. Kerr, in reference to road from Progression to 9th Con.; from the Rural Municipal Association of Ontario; the Women's Patriotic League of Waterdown stated that they would not need any further grants; and from S. H. Slater, in reference to building approaches to highways.

The report of the Board of Health for the year was read, which showed that on account of the epidemics of measles and Spanish influenza during the year, the expense was much heavier than usual. The total expense up to date had been \$272.80.

It was moved by G. B. Stock, seconded by W. H. Easterbrook, and resolved, that M. J. Crane be remitted \$5.85, this amount being overcharged in taxes through error in assessment.

Moved by W. H. Easterbrook, seconded by R. Taafe and resolved, that Jas. Cockshutt be remitted \$1.00 statute labor tax, he being over age.

It was moved by J. C. Harper, seconded by G. B. Stock, and resolved, that the taxes of James Nunnerley, to the amount of \$44.40, also that of Lorenzo Bennett, to the amount of \$57.48, be remitted on account of loss by fire.

It was moved by G. B. Stock, seconded by W. H. Easterbrook, and resolved, that this Council approve of the work accomplished by the Reeve at the meeting of the Ontario Rural Municipal Association, and that this Council pay the sum of five dollars as the annual membership fee to the Association.

Moved by G. B. Stock, seconded by R. Taafe, and resolved, that the Reeve issue his order to pay all accounts passed at this meeting.

The following were ordered paid:

Brent, Noxon & Co., for debenture for S. S. No. 1	\$ 617 99
W. A. Emery, 12 Council meetings and mileage \$40.80; two Board of Health meetings and mileage, \$4.80; tel. acct., \$5.25; com. fees to date, \$8.75	59 60
W. H. Easterbrook, 12 Council meetings and mileage, \$40.80; com. fees to date, \$3.00	43 80
J. C. Harper, 11 Council meetings and mileage, \$40.70; com. fees to date, \$6.00	46 70
G. B. Stock, 12 Council meetings and mileage, \$37.80; com. fees to date, \$11.75	49 55
R. Taafe, 12 Council meetings and mileage, \$50.40; com. fees to date, \$6.00	56 40
R. H. Gastle, for repairing bridge and work on roads	31 25
Arthur Bentley, for work on roads	3 00
Jacob Carey, for work on roads	3 00
John Harris, for work on roads	6 00
Ed. Freed, for cleaning ditch	5 00
O. Gingrich, for 17 yards gravel	4 27
Jos. Mitchell, for work on roads	10 00
Peter Page, for cleaning out ditch	7 00
Andrew Hall, for pay for men cleaning out ditch	29 95
Dr. Hopper, for services on Board of Health	200 00
P. C. Sheppard, as Sanitary Inspector and 2 meetings	54 00
W. O. Gastle, for services on Board of Health	5 00
George Gilmer, for repairs to grader	2 00
Hamilton City Hospital, for care of Wilbert Salsbury	33 25
Mount Hamilton Hospital, for care of Mrs. Caroline Lickers	11 25
A. E. Blagden, for covering culvert	1 25
G. M. Anderson, Jr., for drawing gravel on 8th Con.	8 10
P. C. Sheppard, for work as Truancy Officer	1 20
Hydro-Electric System, for light for Township Hall	10 00
Watson McManis, for work on roads	5 00
George Church, for postage, \$2.94; Board of Health, \$9.00; care of Hall, \$5.00; salary for Nov. and Dec., \$70.00	86 94
L. J. Mullock, for stamps, postage, etc., \$10.13; 4th quarter's salary, \$40.00	50 13
Ingot Culvert Co., Guelph, for one culvert	51 00
Jas. D. Gray, for work on roads	9 00
Ed. Watson, for drawing gravel	1 00
Mrs. H. Townsend, amount of overcharge on tax acct.	13 16
W. A. Drummond, on salary as Collector	100 00
F. W. Burnham, for grant to War Hospital Fund	50 00
County of Wentworth, as County tax	18,096 66
County of Westworth, as War tax	2,222 08
Secretary of Separate Schools, as Separate School tax	49 50
Wm. Attridge, Sec. Treas., Waterdown High School, 1860 00	
W. A. Emery, Secy. S. S. No. 1, General Township grant, \$500.00; Trustee rate, \$1,913.11	2,413 11
Jos. Smiley, Secy. S. S. No. 2, General Township grant, \$500.00; Trustee rate, \$1,960.00	2,460 00
R. J. Vance, Secy. S. S. No. 3, Trustee rate	3,609 03
Robt. Wyatt, Secy. S. S. No. 4, General Township grant, \$500.00; Trustee rate, \$662.01	962 01
A. E. Blagden, Secy. S. S. No. 5, General Township grant, \$500.00; Trustee rate, \$1,295.83	1,795 83
Silas Gaddy, Secy. S. S. No. 7, General Township grant, \$200.00; Trustee rate, \$674.67	974 67
Hugh Lynn, Secy. S. S. No. 6, General Township grant, \$200.00; Trustee rate, \$697.75	897 75
Secy. Valley School, General Township grant, \$90.00; Trustee rate, \$182.13	272 13
R. Platt, Secy. Millgrove School, General Township rate, \$100.00; Trustee rate, \$340.13	440 13
A. Purnell, Secy. Boesbrough School, General Township rate, \$55.00; Trustee rate, \$88.41	143 41
Treasurer West Flamboro, debenture for Millgrove School	181 62
Rural Municipal Association, as membership fee	5 60

A by-law (No. 644) was passed and given three readings, fixing a place for nomination and appointing Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks for taking the vote of the electors for Reeve and Councillors for the Township for 1919.

Another by-law (No. 645) was also passed, appointing Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Township for 1918. The Oscar Hudson Co., of Toronto, were appointed, at a salary of \$100.00.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

It was moved by J. C. Harper, seconded by W. H. Easterbrook, and resolved, that we desire to place on record our appreciation of the careful and conscientious manner in which the Reeve has discharged the duties of his office throughout the year, also to the Clerk and Treasurer for their courtesy during the year. This resolution was responded to by the Reeve and Treasurer.

Council then adjourned.

GEORGE CHURCH, Clerk.

## VALUE OF INDEMNITY

W. T. R. PRESTON SAYS GER-  
MANY SHOULD PAY.

Pamphlet Has Been Issued In Which  
Well-known Public Man Takes  
the Stand that Canada Has a  
Right to Ask Teutonic Nations to  
Pay Our Losses In the Great War.

**I**n a pamphlet entitled "Shall Germany Pay a War Indemnity to Canada?" Mr. W. T. R. Preston says:

No more important and far-reaching question has arisen in the Dominion during the fifty years that have elapsed since the scattered provinces became united under a federal system of Government than is contained in the inquiry, "Shall Canada claim a war indemnity?" The cost of the war to the Dominion of Canada by the time demobilization is completed will be not less than \$50,000,000,000.

The loss of population, including killed, missing, remaining abroad, and those rendered ineffective as wage-earners, will likely exceed 250,000.

The expenditure for pensions, calculating 250,000 who will have been physically disabled, or health so seriously affected their earning power is lessened, and the dependents of the killed who must be amply provided for, will call for probably \$50,000,000 annually.

Every dollar of this expenditure must be claimed and paid by Germany.

It may be said that Germany is incapacitated from paying a war indemnity because of the obligations due in enormous domestic loans to carry on the war. That aspect of the case is altogether of secondary consideration. Germans who remained at home, who supplied the finances for the huge war expenditures, and who gambled upon Germany's chances to place its iron heel on the civilization of the world, have the second claim, not the first, on the German exchequer. They are participants in the national crimes. They cannot be relieved of their responsibility. Upon this unanswerable contention the allied belligerents or forces, not recompensed by territorial acquisitions, must be admitted to have the first claim upon the financial resources of the German nation for full and complete monetary consideration, and this is the position occupied by Canada.

Had it been decreed that the war should have any other ending than our victory, Canada would not have regretted its superhuman efforts in this fight for the freedom of the world. We would have paid our share of the indemnity which Germany gave the world notice would be insisted upon, and although heavily burdened, we should in time work out our national salvation.

Canada is one of the Allied combatants—sixty thousand of her sons lie buried in France and Flanders as evidence of the national courage and valor. There are no territorial possessions which the Dominion aspires to acquire. A monetary indemnification is the only possible recompense to meet the just rights of the Dominion. By no possibility could Canada have avoided assuming the responsibility of engaging in the great conflict, nor has the country the remotest desire to shirk this responsibility.

Germany forced this war—therefore Germany must pay. Germany alone with a population of sixty millions is better able to pay \$2,500,000,000 in addition to all other claims, than this country, with a population of eight millions, can bear such a burden. I am not calling for vengeance, but demand justice.

Look for a moment to what the payment of this indemnity to Canada will mean for the future of this country, and we cannot deny our responsibility as to the heritage we shall leave to posterity.

In the first place the country will be in a position immediately to make liberal and ample provision for the dependents of those who have made the great sacrifice, and also adequately pension those veterans who will be entitled to consideration in this form when they return from overseas.

And the national treasury will be able to render the assistance which is so material in the reconstruction period following the war. With resources of that nature much of the otherwise commercial depression and catastrophe which is the invariable aftermath of war may be avoided.

The general effect of such a settlement upon every character of Canadian securities, including all war bond issues, would be to make them among the most valuable investments in the world, and would result in a stream of foreign capital flowing to this country, assisting in its development, such as has never yet been witnessed.

In addition to these specific advantages, the public treasury will have the cash with which to inaugurate government transport facilities to the great markets of the world overseas for the natural products of this country, freeing the producing public from the extortionate rates of steamship combines and companies, thus placing annually in the pockets of the toilers of this land millions of dollars that now go to

swell the dividends of wealthy corporations.

Canada will also be in a position to erect warehouses and cold storage accommodation for all kinds of perishable commodities in Europe, and these natural products could be released and placed upon the markets at the proper time, instead of the forced sale to trade rings and combines of buyers as was so frequently the case before the war.

This is the situation that will be created by Germany being compelled to make just restitution to this Dominion.

## GALLANT YOUTH DEAD.

Lieut. Ian A. McLeod Was the  
Youngest V. C.

Canada's—perhaps the Empire's—youngest Victoria Cross winner is dead from influenza in Winnipeg. This gallant youth is Lieut. Ian A. McLeod, R.A.F., of Stonewall, Man. Early in October Lieut. McLeod returned from England accompanied by his father, Dr. McLeod, who had gone overseas in the spring to be with his son, who then lay critically wounded in London.

Lieut. McLeod won the V.C. last April, when 18 years of age, after less than one year in the air service, part of his training having been received in Toronto. He won the V.C. when, whilst flying with an observer and attacking enemy formations with bombs and machine-gun fire, he was assailed at a height of 5,000 feet by eight triplanes, which dived at him from all directions. He enabled his observer to direct fire bursts at each machine in turn, shooting down three out of control. By this time he had received five wounds. A bullet penetrated the petrol tank and set the machine afire. He then climbed out on the left bottom plane, controlling the machine from the side of the fuselage, and by side-slipping steeply, kept the flames to one side, thus enabling the observer to continue firing until the ground was reached. The observer had been wounded six times when the machine landed in No Man's Land, and McLeod, notwithstanding his own wounds, dragged him from the burning wreckage at great personal risk from machine-gun fire. He was also wounded by a bomb, but placed his comrade in comparative safety before falling himself from exhaustion.

McLeod first came under the notice of his superiors by volunteering to attack single-handed a German gun of heavy calibre, which was doing much damage on the western front. He returned to his base after locating the gun and destroying an enemy captive balloon and 11 Germans who were manning it.

## Large Seal Increase.

Preliminary figures for the 1918 census of fur seals on the Pribilof Islands have been received by the Bureau of Fisheries, says the San Francisco Chronicle. These figures show that the approximate total number of the Alaskan herd was 495,000 in 1917. The number of pups born was 143,005, and the number of breeding cows was the same. The average barren based on a count of seven rookeries, was 26.76. This census did not include the 22,881 seals taken during the present year.

The Department had authorized a take of 35,000 skins during the regular killing season, which ended on Aug. 10, but only 32,881 were taken. Of this number 7,000 were taken on St. George Island and 26,881 on St. Paul Island. A few seals will be killed from time to time during the remainder of the year for the purpose of furnishing fresh meat for the natives.

By the terms of the north Pacific sealing convention of July 7, 1911, 15 per cent. of this year's take of the skins belongs to the Canadian Government and a like proportion to the Japanese Government. There will be no actual delivery of these skins, but under a provision of the convention, the market value of the skins will be credited to the respective Governments as an offset to certain advance payments made to them by the United States.

## An Official Story-teller.

In several of the public libraries of Canada story-telling to children has for some years been a special feature. Each Saturday morning from fifty to one hundred children assemble at the library in a room set apart for the purpose and called the "Children's Room." The ages of the children vary from six to fourteen years. At St. John, N.B., story-telling has been continued now for three years. This year it has been found advisable to divide the children according to age and to hold two classes of half an hour each. The work has steadily grown in interest, and the demand for books of a less trivial type justify the work of the committee in charge. During the summer, when opportunity offers and a story-teller of note is a guest of the city, notice is given to the library, and it is often possible to have a special session.

## New "Official Gazette."

Official announcements for the Yukon Territory are now made in a "Yukon Gazette" section of the Dawson Daily News. These occupying "such portions of page six as may be required" by the Territorial Government for advertising. The Government notices are published with the footnote: "Only the preceding portion of this page constitutes the Yukon Gazette.—(Signed) J. A. M. H. Malby, King's Printer."

# SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson XIII., December 29, 1918.  
Joseph Cares for his kindred.—  
Genesis 47, 1-12.

Commentary.—1. A cordial welcome (Gen. 1-10). Joseph came and told Pharaoh—Pharaoh extended to Joseph's people a cordial invitation to remove to Egypt, and Joseph informed the king of their arrival. Joseph was careful to pay proper respect to Pharaoh in the land of Goshen—Joseph had promised them a place in Goshen (Gen. 45, 10), and Pharaoh had promised them "the good of the land of Egypt" (Gen. 45, 18). 2. Took some of his brethren, even five—Nothing is said as to which five were chosen, but it would be natural to suppose that the selection was upon the basis of age, the eldest being chosen. They were to represent the family. 3. What is your occupation—Joseph had intimated to his brothers (Gen. 46, 33) that this question would be asked. Their occupation would determine their standing and location in Egypt. Thy servants are shepherds—The answer was frank and wise. As shepherds they could not hope to be placed in high positions, but would be given a place suitable to their occupation. The Hebrews' answer prepared the way for them to occupy the land of Goshen, which was best adapted to their business as stock-raisers, was least exposed to the influence of the Egyptians, and was at the same time near to the residence of Joseph. They could remain a separate people socially and religiously and become the great nation that the promise had indicated. 4. The famine is sore in—Canaan—Two years or more of famine had reduced Canaan almost to destitution. Let thy servants dwell in—Goshen—The brothers of Joseph made their request most respectfully. 5. The land of Egypt is before thee—The offer of Pharaoh was as liberal as it could well be, and shows his appreciation of the ability and services of Joseph. Joseph had virtually foretold the famine, and had most wisely made provision for the years of want; and now a reward was bestowed in the advantages afforded Joseph's kindred. In Goshen let them dwell—it was their choice and best adapted to their needs. The region includes the northeastern portion of Egypt from the delta of the Nile to the Syrian desert. Rulers over my cattle—Pharaoh was ready to advance Joseph's kindred to any positions they were qualified to fill, and he left the appointments to the judgment of Joseph. From this and other passages we note that stock-raising was carried on in Egypt. It would appear that the coming of the family of Jacob into Egypt was not without advantage to Pharaoh. He found in the Hebrews' skill and a readiness to perform a necessary work pertaining to the welfare of his kingdom. They could care well for his cattle, sheep and other animals.

6. Joseph brought in Jacob... before Pharaoh—The picture of Joseph's affection and respect for his father is charming. There was a strong contrast between the culture and courtly appearance of Joseph, and the rude shepherd's garb of Jacob, yet Joseph presented his father to the king. This is forever a rebuke to that false and silly pride that makes a young man ashamed of his father and mother because they are not stylish. Jacob blessed Pharaoh—Probably the patriarch pronounced a benediction upon the king. 8. How old art thou—How many are the days of the years of thy life?—R. V. The question was suggested to Pharaoh as he looked at the venerable Hebrew, and was asked because of the interest he had in him. 9. Few and evil have the days, etc.—Jacob looked upon his life as but a few days. He spoke of them as evil because of the multiplied trouble and sorrows he had endured. Have not attained—While he had lived one hundred thirty years, his father lived one hundred eighty years, and Abraham one hundred seventy-five. Pilgrimage—Journeyings and sojournings. He had been in Canaan, Mesopotamia and Egypt. 10. Blessed Pharaoh—Gave him a parting blessing. He asked for Pharaoh the kind and degree of prosperity that God could consistently bestow. Jacob could do nothing more than this. He expressed his gratitude to Pharaoh for the kindness he had shown him and his family.

11. The settlement in Goshen (vs. 11, 12). 11. Joseph placed his father and his brethren—As signed to them a place in accordance with his promise, the direction of Pharaoh and the wish of his kindred, Gave them a possession—Allowed them to acquire property.—Pulpit Com. In the land of Rameses—This is the same region that is elsewhere called Goshen. In Exod. 12:37 we read that Israel set out from Rameses for Canaan. This was a favorable region for a pastoral people. The land nearer the Nile was more fertile, but this was irrigated from the Nile and well suited to grazing. Jacob was now really settled in Egypt close to his long-lost Joseph. He had had Joseph with him during the first seventeen years of his son's life, Jacob, however, considered Canaan his home and Egypt only a place of sojournings. That this is true is evident from the fact that when he saw his end approaching, he caused Joseph to make a solemn pledge that he would bury him in the land of Canaan. He believed God's promise that Israel should be led out of Egypt and placed in the land that had been promised to Abraham, Isaac and himself, and he wished to be buried in the burial-place of his fathers.

12. Joseph nourished—He tenderly cared for his father's family, providing food and every other needful thing. His position in the kingdom afforded him large personal revenue, and he was able to give liberally to his people. According to their families—Distribution was made according to the size of the various households. Pharaoh was so liberal with respect to the kindred of Joseph that he gave him the privilege of providing fully for them. This meant very much to them during the long and severe famine. QUESTIONS—How many of Jacob's family went into Egypt? Who was sent ahead to Joseph? How did Joseph go to meet Israel? Describe the meeting between Joseph and his father. Who went with Joseph to Pharaoh? What question did Pharaoh ask Joseph's brothers? Why were not the Egyptians well disposed toward shepherds? What privileges did Pharaoh give the Hebrews? Describe the meeting between Pharaoh and Jacob. Where were the Hebrews located? By what other name was the region called?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.  
Topic.—The Privilege of Caring for One's Kindred.  
I. The removal of Egypt.  
II. Joseph's care.  
I. The removal to Egypt. "All these things are against me," was the natural, but unbelieving and mistaken declaration, of Jacob, even as God's beneficent purposes were nearing fulfillment. It is always the complaint of unbelief, which demands visible evidence, judges by what appears and misses the broader outlook and cheering assurance of faith. "When he saw the wages... his spirit revived." God's perfected plans reveal always a beneficent purpose, often accomplished by overruling purposes of evil. "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed," was the declaration of Jesus to the doubter of the apostolic company. The migration to Egypt introduces the second stage of covenant history. The first commenced with the call of Abraham, and thus far the training has been of individuals. From this point it broadens into a household to be raised to a great nation. The "sojourn" in Egypt was an important factor in shaping the history of the chosen people. It secured their preservation through the prolonged famine which visited all lands. Also it tended to preserve the national separateness, so essential to the great purpose for which they were called. On the eve of departure, at the "well of the oath," sacred with hallowed memories, Jacob offered sacrifices to the "God of his Father Isaac," and received renewed assurance of the permanency of covenant relations. "I am the God, the God of thy father"; of preservation and posterity. "Fear not to go down into Egypt; for I will there make of thee a great nation"; of the comfort of Joseph's presence and care to the end of life's journey. "Joseph shall put his hand upon thine eyes"; of the return of his posterity to their covenanted possession. "I will surely bring thee up again." Past experiences might well have tended to distrust. When he stood before Pharaoh he declared, "Few and evil have the days of the years of my life been." The long years which had passed had been fraught with difficulties and bereavements, but recently they seemed to culminate in redoubled sorrows, which even the assurance that Joseph yet lived could not wholly dispel.

II. Joseph's care. The unimpeachable character and well-deserved standing of Joseph prepared the way for the welcome of his household. Provision for the journey had been made by royal bounty and command. Respect was accorded to royalty by halting the oncoming procession until five of Joseph's brethren had been presented to Pharaoh, to whom their purposes and desires were made known, and they were received with favor. Divine preparation as well as royal bounty was disclosed in appointing the place of their "sojourn" in Goshen, which of all the land of Egypt was best adapted to their pursuits as herdsmen, and the royal offer of a place among his officers. In thus caring for his kinsmen, Joseph was only fulfilling a filial and fraternal obligation. Jesus unsparingly condemned neglect of such responsibilities under the guise of pietistic benevolence. Respect for parents is the first "command with promise," and neglect or disregard is both unworthy and impious.

W. H. C.  
Comfort for the Dyspeptic.—There is no ailment so harassing and exhausting as dyspepsia, which arises from defective action of the stomach and liver, and the victim of it is to be pitied. Yet he can find ready relief in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, a preparation that has established itself by years of effective use. There are pills that are widely advertised as the greatest ever compounded, but not one of them can rank in value with Parmelee's.

Wall Hangings of Patchwork.  
The art of making patchwork is very old. It was practiced in the days of ancient Egypt. It was not used there for quilts, however, as the Nile valley has a warm climate, but was used extensively as wall hangings and screen coverings.

Worth While Quotation.  
Learn to be pleased with everything; with wealth so far as it makes us of benefit to others; with poverty for not having much to care for, and with obscurity for being unenvied.—Pistonek.

# FARM GARDEN

PROVIDE WATER AND SHADE.  
A good pasture should have water, preferably from a running stream. While sheep may live on dew, they cannot thrive on it. If the water is in a standing pool, it is essential that the ground above it should be dry, for wet foot is productive of foot rot.

Shade is another essential. If there are no trees, a cheap, open shed should be provided—one that can be easily moved before the ground becomes dirty. The droppings can then be left on the parts of the field feeding them most.

The eggs of the stomach worm from the foldings of the old sheep readily adhere to the rank grasses in shady places. Lambs eating these grasses become affected. It will be of material help if the grass in such places be cut off with a scythe. It will also pay to have in the pasture a box, covered on one side, into which the sheep can thrust their heads and drink out at will. With the salt should be mixed one-fourth of the amount of tobacco stems. Each sheep then obtains the necessary amount of salt, and they will be kept free from stomach worms.

If a smooth pole be placed just above the opening of the salt box and, during August is smeared with tar once a week, the sheep's nose will be also smeared. This will prevent the fly that lays the egg causing grub in the head.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.  
Experiments have been undertaken at the Purdue University, by the entomology department, to show the effect on bees of tree sprays applied at blossom time to control the codling moth and other insects. The first step of the experimental work, which is to extend over a two-third period, has been completed, and indicates that the spray on the blossom kills the bees. Through the feeding of bees and analyzing of their bodies it has been found that it requires only few millionths of a gram of arsenic to put them out of business. In other words, the small amount of arsenic while the blossoms are open, means that the bees will gather no more nectar after visiting a few blossoms. Sprays should not be applied while the blossoms are open, but wait until after they have fallen. This work undertaken at Purdue is the first of the kind ever started any place in the country, and the final results of the experiments here will be watched with interest by the bee keepers and orchard men throughout the country.

A good deal of controversy has been going on about whether the blasting of tree beds shortens or lengthens the total time required to plant a tree has been without point, owing to the ignoring of the nature of the soil. Experiments and observations of numerous planting operations that have brought out the facts are interesting. Whenever the ground is hard enough to require the use of a hoe to make a hole of the right size for the tree, time will be saved as well as much labor by blasting. In other words, the preparation of the charge of powder, the making of a hole in the ground with a bit, and the loading and firing with subsequent shovelling out of loose soil, takes less time than the digging above of the undisturbed ground and shovelling out the hole. When, however, the soil naturally is so light and loose that no digging is required, but the hole may be made by digging exclusively, the blasting will take more time. In such soils blasting is not advisable, anyhow, owing to the fact that it will not aid root penetration nor promote either drainage or moisture storage.

Summer is fly time. Even when nets are used as protection for horses their legs are left open to the annoyance of flies. A repellent mixture, consisting of two quarts of crude fish oil, one pint of crude carbolic acid, one ounce of pennyroyal, eight ounces of oil of tar and one and a half quarts of kerosene, is recommended as a protection for the horse. Put on the mixture with a spray. One gallon should last two teams the entire season.

Alfalfa is particularly rich in protein, the element which goes to make the nitrogenous substances of the animal body, which are found particularly in the lean or red portion of the flesh. As alfalfa is particularly rich in those elements in which ruminants, such as corn and wheat and the fiddlers, are deficient, it gives the farmer who grows alfalfa a combination for rations that is best for the quickest and best development of his live stock.

Moisture is often the determining factor in crop production. While plant food and soil in the proper mechanical and chemical condition are also necessary for large crops, often moisture alone is the determining factor. Plants have adaptations to reduce transpiration; that is, the amount of moisture that passes from the soil into the plant tissues, and is evaporated from the leaves. An example of this is the fancy-leaf cactus bean, which uses an enormous amount of moisture, as the leaves have a large leaf area and hence the transpiration is heavy. As soon as the moisture in the soil begins to fall the cactus bean plant sheds some of the lower leaves and thus reduces the amount of moisture the plant must have. By doing this the plant has a better chance to mature seed and thus fulfill its requirement in nature. The same tendency may be seen in certain field crops. Sorghum will "twist" in the

# FARM GARDEN

heat of the day when the weather is dry, and open again when night comes. Corn does this, though not as noticeably as sorghum. Many plants show special hardness against drought. In a field it is often possible to find a stalk of corn, a melon vine, etc., that is able to make better use of the opportunity than other plants near it.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES IN COLD WEATHER.  
While the pruning season proper is confined within the months from Nov. 1 to March 1, the time is rather limited for most market growers, particularly now that there are so few skilled hands to do the work. During the mentioned period there will be many days when pruning cannot be performed, owing to rain storms and intensely cold weather.

Some authorities say that pruning should not be done during frost, as it is apt to cause dying back of the cut shoots. Other authorities claim that they have never been able to find any proof of this statement, and always keep on with the work so long as it is just possible to stand the exposure. One thing is certain, pruning during frost will not hurt apple trees, but there may be some doubt about plums. Plums have more pithy wood, and are rather liable to die back a few inches in any case.

HOW SEASON MAY BE EXTENDED.  
When there are more trees than it is possible to get through in season, there should be no hesitation in extending the season. In such case good orchards start pruning in October, and keep it up until packing and marketing claim constant attention. It is better to do the work late than to leave the trees unpruned for a season, providing that the shortening of leaders can be finished before they have made several inches of growth.

April is an excellent month for the work. The cuts heal over readily, and the trees make a thoroughly good response to the knife. But May is more doubtful. Growth then begins from the ends of the shoots, but the lower buds are still almost dormant. If cut back to one of these latter a certain amount of young growth which has pushed from the end of the shoots will be removed, and the tree is compelled to make a second start. Thus the new growth has a shorter season in which to develop and cannot be expected to make quite such vigorous wood by fall. The difference, however, is less than might be expected. With weak growers it should certainly be avoided, but with varieties which make strong growth at the expense of fruit there may be some advantage in delaying pruning. Late pruning has something the same effect as root pruning, tending to throw too vigorous a tree into fruit.

APRIL PRUNING.  
It is the practice of some orchardists to continue pruning throughout April without hesitation. They stop when the leading buds have made an inch or two of growth, except in the case of too rank growers. For the others, when it becomes too late to shorten leaders cutting out surplus growth can still go on. Shoots or branches which are overcrowded, or crossing into the centre of the tree, may be cut clean out at any time of the year. Of course, it is much more welcome to prune when the tree is full of bloom or young fruit, and some of this has to be sacrificed, but it is better than leaving the work undone.

Naturally the spurring of side shoots must stop as soon as the shortening of leaders; but many prolific varieties of apples form quite enough natural spurs without making any artificial ones, and with those it is better to cut side shoots out altogether, where not wanted for the extension of the tree. This nearly always applies to plums, except when quite young.

Summer pruning is a regulation operation that deals only with the young growths of the present season, and is another story altogether. There is seldom time for it on a commercial fruit farm.

Worms, however generated, are found in the digestive tracts, where they set up disturbances detrimental to the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones until the hurtful intruders have been expelled. No better preparations for this purpose can be had than Miller's Worm Powders. They will immediately destroy the worms and correct the conditions that were favorable to their existence.

Rose That Changes Color.  
White in the shade, red in the sun—such is the twofold character that has given a name to the "chameleon rose." At night, or when it is carried into a dark room, it assumes a waxlike whiteness. This does not occur abruptly, but the petals first pass through a bluish tint, which rapidly changes into a very pale rose, and finally ends by becoming the purest white. Then, if it is taken into bright sunlight, with the greatest rapidity it resumes the scarlet tint of the most brilliant peony. This phenomenon comes from Japan.

Concrete Amusements.  
To cultivate a spirit of restfulness, and a larger vision, is the aim or should be of those who would prevent delinquency. Concrete amusements are desirable, says a writer, but they do not make up for instilling the habit of leisurely friendships, that are equally appreciated by the boy in his adolescence, or the man who has become a fine citizen through their influence.

In spite of the fact that it takes 100 cents to make a dollar lots of people have more dollars than sense.

# MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.  
FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Products	...	\$ 50	\$ 55
Butter, choice, dairy	...	0 55	0 55
Do, creamery	...	0 55	0 55
Margarine, 16-lb.	...	0 87	0 40
Butter, new, 14-lb. domestic	...	1 15	0 90
Cheese, 10-lb.	...	0 85	0 40
Dressed poultry	...	0 45	0 60
Turkey, 16-lb.	...	0 25	0 25
Do, 12-lb.	...	0 25	0 25
Spring chickens	...	0 35	0 25
Roosters, 10-lb.	...	0 25	0 25
Ducklings, 10-lb.	...	0 25	0 25
Geese, 10-lb.	...	0 25	0 25
Fruits	...	0 25	0 60
Apples, basket	...	0 25	0 60
Do, 10-lb. basket	...	0 25	0 60
Vegetables	...	0 25	0 60
Beets, peck	...	0 25	0 60
Do, bag	...	0 25	0 60
Carrots, peck	...	0 25	0 60
Do, bag	...	0 25	0 60
Cabbage, each	...	0 05	0 10
Cauliflower, each	...	0 15	0 20
Celery, head	...	0 05	0 10
Lettuce, 2 bunches	...	0 10	0 10
Onions, 15-lb. sacks	...	0 75	0 50
Do, basket	...	0 25	0 60
Do, picking, basket	...	0 40	0 75
Leeks, bunch	...	0 10	0 25
Parsley, bunch	...	0 05	0 10
Parsnips, bag	...	1 00	1 30
Do, basket	...	0 10	0 20
Pumpkins, each	...	0 10	0 25
Potatoes, bag	...	1 75	1 90
Do, sweet, 3-lb.	...	0 25	0 25
Sage, bunch	...	0 05	0 10
Savory, bunch	...	0 05	0 10
Squash, peck	...	0 20	0 40
Squash, each	...	0 10	0 40
Turnips, bag	...	0 75	0 75
Do, basket	...	0 05	0 10
Vegetable marrow, each	...	0 05	0 10

MEATS—WHOLESALE.  
Beef, forequarters ... | \$15 00 | \$20 00 || Do, hindquarters | ... | 24 00 | 28 00 |
Capasas, choice	...	22 00	25 00
Do, medium	...	18 00	20 00
Do, common	...	14 50	16 50
Veal, common, cwt.	...	13 00	15 00
Do, medium	...	20 00	22 00
Do, prime	...	24 00	25 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	...	19 00	21 00
Shop hogs, cwt.	...	25 00	26 00
Abattoir hogs	...	25 00	27 00
Mutton, cwt.	...	18 00	20 00
Lamb, spring, lb.	...	0 23	0 24

Wholesale prices to the retail trade on Canadian refined, Toronto delivery, are as follows:  
Acadia granulated ... | 100 lbs. | \$10 37 || Do, No. 1 yellow | ... | ... | 9 29 |
Do, No. 2 yellow	...	...	8 29
Do, No. 3 yellow	...	...	7 29
Atlantic granulated	...	...	10 37
Do, No. 1 yellow	...	...	9 29
Do, No. 2 yellow	...	...	8 29
Do, No. 3 yellow	...	...	7 29
Red ash granulated	...	...	10 37
Do, No. 1 yellow	...	...	9 29
Do, No. 2 yellow	...	...	8 29
Do, No. 3 yellow	...	...	7 29
St. Lawrence granulated	...	...	10 37
Do, No. 1 yellow	...	...	9 29
Do, No. 2 yellow	...	...	8 29
Do, No. 3 yellow	...	...	7 29
Barrels—56 over bags	...	...	...
Cases—20-lb. cartons, 60c. and 50-lb. cartons, 70c. over bags	...	...	...
10-10-lb., 50c. over bags	...	...	...

Toronto Cattle Markets.  
(Canadian Press Wire.)  
Toronto, Dec. 28.—Trade at the Union Stock Yards was a little better this morning, common and common cattle being weaker in tendency, while hogs and calves were unchanged. Receipts: 702 cattle, 118 calves, 1,911 hogs and 1,155 sheep.  
Export cattle, choice ... | \$13 25 | \$14 00 || Export cattle, medium | ... | 12 50 | 13 25 |
Export hogs	...	10 00	10 75
Butcher cattle, choice	...	10 00	10 75
Butcher cattle, medium	...	9 25	10 00
Butcher cattle, common	...	8 50	9 25
Butcher cows, choice	...	6 00	6 75
Butcher cows, medium	...	5 25	6 00
Butcher cows, common	...	4 50	5 25
Butcher bulls	...	8 25	9 00
Feeding steers	...	7 25	8 00
Stockers, choice	...	8 00	9 00
Stockers, light	...	6 50	7 00
Milkers, choice	...	9 00	10 00
Springers, choice	...	8 50	10 00
Sheep, ewes	...	9 00	10 00
Bucks and culls	...	4 00	5 00
Lambs	...	14 25	15 75
Hogs, fed and watered	...	18 00	19 00
Hogs, f.o.b.	...	17 25	18 25
Calves	...	17 00	17 25

OTHER MARKETS.  
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.  
Flourations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:  
Oats—Open High Low Close  
Dec. 1918 ... | 0 76 | 0 76 | 0 76 | 0 76 || May | ... | 0 82 | 0 82 | 0 82 | 0 81 |
Flax—	...	3 20	...	...	...
May	...	3 34	3 34	3 30	3 30
Barley—	...	1 01	1 01	0 95	0 95
Dec.	...	1 08	1 08	1 02	1 02
May	...	1 08	1 08	1 02	1 02
X to 2 1-2 cwt. b70 to 3 3-4 1-2 sold.	...	...	...	...	...

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.  
Minneapolis—Barley, \$1 to 6c. Rye, No. 2, \$1.56 to \$1.64 1-2. Bran, \$2.73. Flax, \$3.46 to \$3.48.  
DULUTH LINED.  
Duluth—Lined—On track, \$3.46; arrive, \$3.44; December, \$3.43 bid; January, \$3.44 1-2 bid; May, \$3.48 asked.

Man Imitates Nature's Works.  
We have succeeded in penetrating the depths of the sea and the expanses of the air, in our contention for gain and progress but these accomplishments are but of recent perfection, thousands of years, for millions, the seas have been inhabited by finny monsters, and the air by winged creatures. The submarine and airplane are merely imitations, and the very colors and shapes of these forms have been found to be the most protective.

Africa a Large Block of Land.  
Nearly one-fourth of the earth's surface is comprised within the continent of Africa, and it is as far around the coast of Africa as it is around the world. Every eighth person of the world's population lives in the dark continent. The blacks double their number every 40 years and white every 80 years. There are 843 languages and dialects spoken among the blacks of Africa, but only a few of them written.—Vancouver Daily Sun.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to the shadow of a rock in a weary land is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found where ever enquired for.

# THE ALIBI

—BY—

## Geo. Allan England

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

"It could and was, I tell you!" the fugitive insisted.

"And yet it might!"

"No other possible hypothesis will explain those six hairs, doctor, in that dead grasp!"

Nelson pondered a moment, eyeing Arthur with sharp intelligence. Mentally he was weighing the other's truth or guile. Could a man possibly have fabricated so ingenious and consistent a story and have capped the climax of it by that theory of the wig? For a moment Nelson was almost convinced.

But just on the verge of it his old belief and certainty came rushing back—the wholly conclusive mass of evidence that had swamped Arthur in the beginning, now once more asserted its power over the physician. He shook his head and frowned.

"You found that wig on Slayton's desk, you say?"

"I did!"

"That's too thin, Mansfield. You might have got that wig anywhere, and—"

"Make a microscopic comparison of some of these hairs and the ones that figured in the trial. That will be absolute proof, won't it?"

"Not necessarily. You may have had the wig yourself the night of the murder. You seem to know a lot about it, Mansfield. How can I tell but what you took it when you were at Slayton's house and—"

"And kept it hidden all this time and went and reclaimed it after my escape? Nonsense!"

"Stranger things have happened, as matters of record. You're asking me to throw away a most tremendous mass of evidence, to stultify all my conclusions, to call the law a liar and a fool and to acquit you as blameless on the strength of what? Just your own story and that wig! No, no, Mansfield; there must be something more than that. It's not quite enough; it won't do!"

Arthur clutched the table desperately. Beneath him the ground was falling fast away. His calculations had miscarried his supreme effort had ended in doubt and impending failure. A bitterness as of death gripped his soul. Ashen-faced and trembling, he leaned across the table.

"Doctor," he exclaimed hoarsely, "I swear to you that I'm telling the absolute, unvarnished truth. You can't give me up to the police now with even the doubt in your mind that I've awakened. You can't do it—you mustn't. I've established enough of a case so that I can and do demand protection—"

"Justice is all I'm interested in," coldly interrupted the physician.

"Protection for a day or two until I can prove more. That's all I want; just a couple of days in this house to pull together, collect some more proofs, go over the story with you again and let you cross-examine me. I guarantee on my honor that if you can pick hole or flaw in my story or my reasoning or prove it false in any detail I'll let you give me up without a struggle. We're not at the bottom of this case yet."

"Give me two days. That's all I ask. Do I get them or not?"

The doctor considered.

"I don't want to shelter a fugitive from justice nor yet compound a felony," he slowly answered; "and yet I can't make up my mind to refuse you, Mansfield. Personally, I still believe you guilty of two cold-blooded murders. Still, certain factors puzzle me. Why you didn't kill that beach-comber who stood in your way I can't understand. A man who has done as I believe you have wouldn't have hesitated a second in that case. So much is in

your favor.

"Again—and he checked the second item on his forefinger—"your coming here at all is a favorable symptom—indication, I mean. Third, this wig has possibilities. On the strength of these points—yes; I'll give you shelter for two days. Do your best till Friday. After that we'll see."

Arthur bowed his head, kept a minute's silence, and then raised his eyes to the doctor's again.

"You'll make an examination of those hairs?" asked he.

"Yes."

"Then I can ask nothing more."

"Nor will I offer anything except to take care of your hurts, as I would those of any other patient, and let you lie hidden above-stairs. No word or sign of mine shall betray you. In return for this assurance I demand a promise."

"What promise?"

"That you won't try to escape. Even though the verdict goes against you, you'll stick? You'll take your medicine?"

"To run away would be a confession of guilt—and I'm innocent!"

"You'll stick?"

"I will!"

Nelson put out his right hand. Arthur's left grasped it in a firm clasp.

"All right, then. Agreed! And now—"

A sudden stridor of the telephone interrupted him.

"Hello! Hello!"

"Yes, this is the doctor speaking now."

"Important developments, eh? In what line?"

"Yes, I can handle that, I guess. Chirography is something of a hobby with me, you know. I say, Inspector! Have you any guaranteed sample of his writing?"

"Oh, that letter to his wife, eh? That's right. I forgot that. Very well; I'll be down at once."

"Good-by!"

The doctor hung up briskly, and swung toward Arthur with a smile.

"Always something to do, you see," he commented. "I've got to go down to Headquarters. Don't be alarmed, I won't betray you. I think you're a consummate murderer, Mansfield, but my word's been given and I'll keep it. You'll have the benefit of the doubt for a couple of days. If you can clear yourself nobody'll be more pleased than I."

"You forget Enid, doctor. You forget me!"

The doctor vouchsafed no answer, but showed his guest to a room at the back of the house on the third floor, and bade Arthur turn in.

Five minutes later Nelson was in his car, whirling down-town to Mulberry street in answer to the urgent summons of Inspector Burton of the Detective Bureau.

### CHAPTER XXXVI.

As he entered Burton's inner office briskly, the inspector looked up from the paper over which he had been bending with a powerful reading-glass under the strong downbeating glow of an electric light.

"Hello, doc," he greeted. "You're the man I want to see. How's your goat? Tied up good and tight?"

Nelson shook his head in negation.

"It was an hour ago," he answered, laying aside his hat and coat; "but to tell you the truth, Burton, I've just been through an experience that has nearly near cut its rope and let it out of the pen. But no matter about that."

"What's the trouble? Something urgent, I take it, from the way you panted me."

"Urgent is right! Do you want it in sections easy like or all in a bunch?"

"You might as well communicate it all at once, Burton. I don't believe much in the delaying of important matters. What have you got there, anyhow?"

He pointed at the paper on the desk, peered through his round glasses, and blinked, as was his habit.

"Ask me!" said the inspector, scratching the back of his neck, which was thick and red. "If I knew I wouldn't be sending for you, doc. I've either got the most amazing piece of forgery, plus the most ingenious piece of fiction, ever put across, or else you and I, and the courts, and the law, and the whole works are an A B C set of fools that ought to be walloped with a shingle and put to bed without our suppers. Now, then, which is it?"

"What do you mean?"

For an answer Burton jerked open a drawer of his desk and took out a letter. This he handed to Nelson.

"Draw up that chair," he directed, "and sit down and look at that! Take a good look and tell me what it is!"

## CURE FATIGUE! BUILD UP! GET FAT!

ONCE YOU START USING THE  
NEW BLOOD-FOOD REMEDY  
YOU'LL GET WELL QUICKLY.

You're nervous and uneasy.  
Appetite is poor.  
Sleep is hard to get.  
Still worse, you are thin and fagged out.

Work must be done, but where is the strength to come from?  
Make your blood nutritious and you'll have lots of strength.

Your only hope is Ferrozone, an instant blood-maker, blood-purifier, blood-enricher. It brings keen appetite, digests food and supplies nutrition for building up all the bodily tissues.

Ferrozone makes muscle and nerve-fibre, increases your weight, instils a reserve of energy into the body that defies weariness or exhaustion from any cause.

For men who toil and labor, for the office man, the minister, the teacher—to these will Ferrozone bring a new life of spirit and robust health.

For growing girls, women of all ages—no tonic is more certain. Sold in 50c boxes by all dealers, or direct by mail from The Catarhzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

his wife on the night of the Mackenzie murder. The letter you mentioned to me just now over the wire. Why do you ask?"

"Is his writing, positively?"

"Positively. That was proved at the trial."

"And you could identify it in another specimen?"

"Yes. That's part of my job, identifying writing."

"Well, then!"

The inspector passed over a page of the writing he had been examining under the lens.

"Now tell me, doc, what's that?"

With hardly more than a glance at it Nelson answered:

"Slayton's writing, of course."

"Sure of it?"

"I'm never sure of anything till I've applied the methods of exact science; but so far as humanly speaking goes, without the exhaustive tests of the chirographic expert, I'd back that writing for Slayton's against the world."

"So would I!" exclaimed the inspector, bringing his fist down hard on the desk. "That's what's got me all up in the air. That's what is going to put the double-crossed kibosh on the department and on all of us, make us look like six plugged nickels, and give us the ha, ha from here to Hackney! If this was only a forgery, now!"

"A forgery? What do you mean? You wish it were?"

"Do! Some! It would let us all out, then. But now—suffering cats, doc! We're all of us in bad, from A to Z!"

"What are you driving at man?" ejaculated Nelson, reading a few words of the paper he held in his hand.

"What's up anyhow?"

"That paper there," the inspector answered in extreme dejection, "was found late this p. m. by Jaffrey and Howard in the basement of Slayton's house at Oakwood Heights. They were digging out clues of the man that did up the cashier and got McNulty through the leg in that pistol-battle on the marsh."

"Well, doc, down there in a kind of wood-bin under a lot of kindling, what do they get hold of but this thing? Nobody knows how it got there, but the outrageous part is that it was there with bells on, all right, all right!"

"Outrageous? How so?" queried Nelson, reading a few lines with contracted brows.

"How so? Well, if it proves us a bunch of E. Z. Marks and come-ons, isn't that outrageous? If it shows us up as a lot of muttonheads and clears the man suspected on this last case—the man already safely 'buried' for life on the first case, track 13 and a washout—Isn't that outrageous? If it—"

"Hold on, there, hold on!" cried the doctor, his impersonal face reddening slightly, a sure sign of the greatest degree of anger he ever permitted himself to enjoy. "What are you driving at anyhow? What do you mean?"

"Read that and see!" cried Burton, showing two more sheets into the doctor's hands. "I just gave you that important part there for you to 'make' the writing. Now you've got the whole infernal thing. Read that and tell me you wouldn't give your hand to have had it burned before those two lunatics found it and read it."

### HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable medicine for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the poison from the blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

J. CROFT & CO., Toledo, Ohio.  
Sold by all druggists, etc.

all through and brought it here to me, grinning like chesty-cats, confound 'em!"

"You mean it's something that possibly may reserve the case and work some measure of tardy justice in an irreparable wrong?"

"Yes; you've said it! And where do we get off then, I'd like to know?"

The doctor surveyed him a long moment through his glasses with a scorn so withering that even Burton's thick hide smarted. Then with a marvelously eloquently "H-m!" he found the beginning of Slayton's extraordinary confession and started reading.

Hastily his keen eyes passed down the paragraphs, absorbing the dead cashier's farewell to his wife, the statement of the causes of his trouble, the explanation of the "plant" to convict Arthur, and the confession of the murder itself.

They paused a while over the matter of the gray wig. The doctor's face grew coldly analytical as he read and reread this paragraph, weighing its truth, unmoved by any blame or ridicule that might fall upon himself for the terrible miscarriage of justice he had engineered. Burton meanwhile fumed and muttered oaths, lighted a cigar, forgot to smoke it, and, finally standing up, began pacing the floor in a growing rage.

"Sit down, you idiot!" snapped the doctor. "You keep me from understanding just how big a fool I've been myself!"

Burton subsided, and the physician continued his reading, ending with the personal details about the disposition of the dead man's property and his urgent request to have the confession put at once into the hands of the district attorney.

When he had quite finished he sat there pondering a silent minute, then glanced sharply at Burton.

"It's genuine!" he snapped. "We're all fools! The boy was innocent all the time—as innocent of Mackenzie's murder that he was ruined for, and served two years of torment for, as he is of Slayton's death that he's being hounded for this minute! We're all a pack of blazing lunatics and have been all the time. Slayton made monkeys of us all from you and me right up to the district attorney himself. And now—"

"And now! Now that Jaffrey and Howard have read this, how are we going to stand from under?" Burton demanded, fuming.

"We aren't!"

"If they hadn't read it we could make 'wax' with it and not be laughing stocks for all—"

"You cur!" he cried again, his eyes blazing. "Here's a good, clean, honest boy has been through torments and at this very moment is sick, wounded, desolate, and wrecked—has lost name, place, prospects, and even his chance at happiness with a girl that is a girl—all because science played us a scurvy trick and because Slayton, the black crook, made suckers of us all!"

"Here all this happens, and now we know the truth; and instead of crying: 'By Heaven! How can we make it right with him?' you whine and cringe and slobber for your rotten reputation, and want to make 'wax' with the evidence and think how you can stand from under!"

"Bah! You sicken me! And to think the detection of crime and the administration of justice ever touches your hands! Holy heavens, what a farce! Look here, Burton! In the course of my work I have to inspect microscopic specimens, some of them only one one-thousandth of an inch in diameter or less—often much less. Beside your heart and soul these specimens as whales, mammoths, megalosaurus! Now you know what I think. Good night!"

Without another word, but with a look of infinite scorn, the doctor seized his hat and strode toward the door. Open-mouthed, Burton stared after him, a kind of sickly, ashen hue spreading over his usually red wattle.

Then, all at once energized by the sight of that confession in the doctor's hands now leaving his possession, the inspector sprang up with a cry.

"Here, doc! Where you going with that?" he shouted, angrily.

"Going? Home!"

"You aren't going to take that? You can't! It's—"

"It's mine for the present!" retorted Nelson, turning at the door and shaking the papers at him. "Perhaps you'd like to have me repeat what you've just said, eh? No! All right then! Keep still!"

The door banged, and he was gone. Burton stared round in dumbfounded amazement, then sank back into his desk chair, and murmured:

"Well, by all that's holy!"

Nelson meantime was hastening to the telephone.

"Hello! 24679 Riverside!"

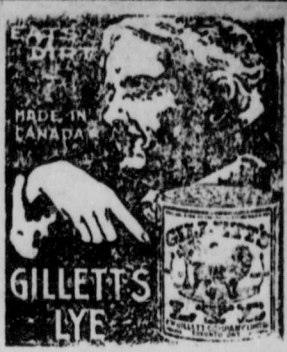
Impatiently he waited, the papers still clutched in his hand, which, despite all his scientific aplomb, now shook a little.

"The cur!" he muttered. "The swine!"

Somebody answered the phone.

"Hello, hello! Is this Mr. Chamberlain?"

"Yes. See here, Chamberlain, has Enid gone to bed yet? No? All right. Something of the most extreme importance has just happened. No, no; I can't tell you over the phone. Won't under any conditions. No; it



can't wait till morning. Positively can't!"

"Now see here, Chamberlain! I've got to see you and Enid at my office immediately. It's only 10.45. You can come down in the car in no time. I insist. Hurry her! Heaven bless you, man, no! No, no, no! I prescribe it, I tell you! I'm a physician, am I not? This is a part of my treatment! The most important part I've ever given her!"

"It doesn't matter whether you understand or don't understand. I tell you I've got to see Enid to-night, right away, and you've got to come with her! No, no; this is imperative!"

"All right, then, I'll be there. Good-by! Mind now, you both come as quick as the Lord will let you, or, by Jove, I throw up the entire case! Good-by!"

Nelson hung up with a bang, stuffed the papers into his pocket, and—blowing his nose rather hard, the while his solemn eyes winked with unusual rapidity—hastened out to his car, jumped into it, and, with a single command: "Home! Quick!" slammed the door as if that act afforded him relief.

### CHAPTER XXXVII.

Sped quickly homeward by the powerful machine, Nelson lunged out hat and coat in the front hall, and, with unusual celerity—for he was of deliberate tendencies—mounted the stairs to the room he had given the fugitive.

The house was still. Mrs. Nelson had already gone to bed. The servants had departed to their own place. Through the mansion calm and quiet reigned, as befitted the well-bred house of well-bred people. Nothing could have been farther from the spirit and the tradition of that house than any strong emotion, any disturbance, anything, in fact, but just well-ordered rationality and a harmonious peace.

Nelson rapped twice on Arthur's door.

"Come!" sounded a voice.

He entered. The fugitive was sitting on the edge of the bed, still dressed, with his left arm clasping his injured right and his head bent in dejection.

"Hello! Not in bed yet, sir?" demanded Nelson, trying hard to give his voice the same impersonal tone it had possessed in his previous conversation with the boy. "I don't allow my patients to disobey me! What does this mean?"

"It means that nothing matters," answered Arthur. "I was just sitting here thinking, that's all. Thinking how infernally peculiar it is that a man can tell the truth, the exact truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the whole world will rise up and call him 'Liar!' Yet, the whole world—even its best thinkers and keenest analyzers, like you, doctor, isn't it worth pondering?"

Nelson blinked and rubbed his chin. He was boiling inwardly with desire to haul out that confession and thrust it into Arthur's hands, with a:

"Look! Look here! You're free!"

But he restrained himself. He had his plan, had Nelson, somewhere under that cold, formal and precise exterior still lurked hidden fires. Beneath the mask of science still lived a man.

"Worth thinking about, isn't it, doctor?" the fugitive repeated, fixing a keen blue gaze on his host. "It's the one great problem that has been gnawing at my vitals for two years, and now is keener than ever because the events of the past few days have doubled its scope. Seems to me a man might go insane stewing over a thing like that, an injustice like that, and—"

"Please try to forget it, Mansfield," the doctor begged, lifting an inhibiting hand. "What I'm here for just now is to ask you a question or two—a purely hypothetical question, you know. Suppose by any means or other you should be cleared of the two charges now resting on your name and be rehabilitated in public estimation, what attitude would you assume toward the world? What profession would you follow—banking again, or some other? And—h-m! h-m!—in regard to Enid—Miss Chamberlain—"

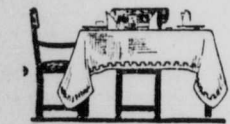
(To be continued.)

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By applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. It cures corns, warts and bunions permanently, painlessly and surely. Every druggist in America recommends and sells Putnam's Extractor; it's the best, 25c per bottle.

### HARD TO CLASSIFY.

Young Author—What do you think of my poems?

Miss Keen—Well, they are sort of bewitching and between. They are too sensible for nonsense verses and too nonsensical for sensible verses.



### For the Informal Occasion

SUNDAY night supper—or when intimates drop in unexpectedly—EDDY'S Paper Serviettes are quite appropriate. They lend a certain refreshing, pic-nic-y flavor to the occasion, like when you are seated on the grass, and somebody starts telling stories. And besides they save your linen serviettes—and that's an item nowadays.

Ask your dealer for a package of Eddy's Paper Serviettes today. You'll find them useful and economical.

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited  
BURLINGAME, Canada  
Also makers of the Famous Eddy  
Milkmaid and Industrial  
Pillboxes.



**YOUR FUTURE DEPENDS ENTIRELY UPON YOU**

Your thought should be, what chance am I going to have in the reconstruction period that is coming. It is only those who have equipped themselves with a sound education who are going to hold the important positions in the business world. Now is the time that you should plant for the future. Ask us to send you information of what you can do at the Canada Business College, how long it will take and what it will cost.



**A Generous Town.**

The Town Council of Port Hope is giving a demonstration of municipal Samaritanism, having ordered a remission of fines collected for infractions of the town traffic by-law, explaining that it was passed for the education of the public, not for revenue.

**Socks for Soldiers.**

Mr. William Homulth, of Aylmer, enjoys the proud distinction of having completed his hundredth pair of hand-knitted socks for the boys in the trenches. He is an octogenarian.

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Terms.**

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**Gander Was Captured by Kraft.**

Policeman Kraft of Kitchener has redeemed the promise of his name. When a wing-wheeled gander alighted within the limits of his beat a short time ago, he cautiously gumshoed forward and made the bird prisoner. The victim of Kraft's craftiness failed to give a satisfactory account of itself and its case was remanded until Thanksgiving.

**Why Not?**

"Twas in her darkest hours,  
When the maid was in despair,  
Her lover sent her flowers,  
And the flowers scented the air.

**In a Liberal Mood.**

"The judge was very nice."

"Yes?"

"Gave me a divorce, permission to marry again, and intimated that if I didn't do better than I did the first time he'd grant me another divorce."

**APOSTLE OF ALASKA.**

**Remarkable Career of Wm. Duncan,  
Founder of Metlakatla.**

With the death of "Father" William Duncan at Metlakatla, Alaska, a few days ago, there passed from the stage one of the unique figures of the world. Born eighty-six years ago in Beverly, England, of Scotch parentage, the self-styled "Apostle of Alaska" began his business life as a commercial traveler, but decided in 1857 to take up missionary work. That he was successful is attested by the colony that exists to-day on Annette Island, made up entirely of the descendants of Indians who were cannibals when "Father" Duncan went among them. There are even some of the original members of the colony still living on the island and practicing the arts of peace near where they performed the rites of superstition and savagery in their youth.

The story of "Father" Duncan's life is a romance of sacrifice and achievement. When he decided to become a missionary he was sent by the Church of England to Port Simpson, British Columbia. There he remained long enough to learn the Indian language, beginning to preach to the natives as soon as he had acquired the first smattering of their tongue. Later, with sixty followers, he founded a village, which he called Metlakatla. The colony of which the village was the centre flourished, but trouble with the Hudson Bay Company, which culminated in a bishop being sent out from England to take charge of the church, determined Duncan to leave Canada. In the early '80s he went to the United States and obtained a promise of sufficient land for his colony over the line in Alaska.

The Canadians refused to allow the Indians to remove any of their property from the country, so a new village of Metlakatla was built and equipped throughout. The rebuilding began in October, and in December, when a church and enough houses to shelter the people had been erected, the colonists gathered and swore allegiance to the American Government. Incidentally, they ceased to be members of the Church of England and became Presbyterians.

The village prospered and in the course of time became one of the most important in Alaska. Its population grew to about one thousand and the well-constructed, painted dwellings bore witness to the Indian's ability when properly trained. For many years the village contained no horses or wagons and the streets consisted of wide board sidewalks along which the inhabitants walked or rode bicycles, of which there were many in the colony.

The largest church in Alaska was at Metlakatla, as was also the largest library in the territory. A cannery employed 150 men and packed 10,000 cases of salmon yearly and the village store carried a stock valued at \$25,000. The Metlakatla Brass Band was one of the most famous organizations of native musicians ever formed among the Indians. It toured the United States a few years ago and attracted much attention.

"Father" Duncan was very jealous of his colony and ruled it as a king. He made the laws and executed them. Among the rules he enforced from the beginning was the prohibition of marriage between his Indians and the whites, with the result that to-day virtually all of the members of the colony are pure bloods. In fact, white people have never been welcome for any purpose on the island, which is about thirty miles long and eight or ten wide. It is said to be rich in minerals, but prospectors have not made much headway in investigating its resources.

The attention of the United States was attracted to the colony a few years ago by a dispute that arose between "Father" Duncan and the U. S. Department of Education over who should have authority in the education of the natives. The efforts of the Government officials were bitterly resisted and a serious fight seemed imminent. A settlement was finally effected and the king remained till his death ruler over the colony he had founded.

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Thanking our many friends and customers for their kind patronage during the past year, and hoping to be able by good service and as good values as possible to give, to still be favored with a continuance of your trade. We wish you all a very happy and prosperous New Year.

This space in next weeks paper will be full of extra good values for the opening week of the new year.