

# The Waterdown Review

VOL. 2.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1919

NO. 21.

W. F. MORGAN-DEAN  
G. R. HARRIS

**WE WILL BUY OR SELL  
VICTORY LOAN BONDS**

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

**Morgan-Dean, Harris & Company**  
802 Bank of Hamilton Building  
Reference—Union Bank, Hamilton.  
Phone Reg. 6854 Hamilton, Canada

## The Bowes Co. Ltd Of Toronto

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

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

**Stetler & Nicholson**  
MANAGERS

**Watch This Space  
NEXT WEEK  
For Special  
Announcement**

**W. H. CUMMINS**  
Druggist & Stationer

Phone 152 Waterdown

### Lowns-Sawell Wedding

The home of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Sawell was the scene of a very happy event on Saturday last when their eldest daughter, Clara Adelia was united in marriage to Mr. John W. Lowns of Toronto. The Rev. R. A. Facey officiated, only the immediate relatives and friends witnessing the ceremony which was performed under an arch of chrysanthums and ferns. Punctually at the appointed time the bride entered the drawing room on the arm of her father. She looked lovely in a dress of white silk, and wore the customary bridal veil. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses, orchids and orange blossoms. Her bridesmaid was her sister, Miss Velma, who wore a handsome dress of blue Crepe de Chine and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthums. Mr. Cyril Gautby supported the groom. Miss Voll, of Hamilton, presided at the piano and played the wedding march. After the ceremony, and the young couple had received the hearty congratulations of the assembled guests, an adjournment was made to the dining hall where a sumptuous wedding dinner was served.

The happy couple left by auto for Hamilton, where they took the train for Toronto, leaving by boat for Rochester and other eastern cities. Upon their return they will reside in Toronto.

The presents received were numerous and costly, testifying to the high esteem in which the fair bride is held by a large circle of friends who will wish them much happiness. The groom's gift to his bride was a set of sable furs, to the bridesmaid a pearl brooch, to the groomsmen a pearl tie pin.

All of the plants and flowers used in the decorations were grown in the Sawell Nurseries, and certainly great taste was displayed in the arranging of them in the different rooms.

### Heatherington-Bell Wedding

St. John's Church, Nelson, was the scene of a very pretty wedding when Miss Sarah E. Bell, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bell, became the bride of Mr. Robert S. Heatherington, youngest son of the late Robert and Mrs. Heatherington. Rev. N. Smith, of Palermo, performed the ceremony, the church being beautifully decorated for the occasion. The bride looked charming in white dotted swiss with veil and orange blossoms and carrying a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The wedding march was played by Miss Norah Bell, niece of the bride. Little Marguerite Robertson, another niece, preceded the bridal party strewing the aisle with white flowers. After the ceremony the happy couple, accompanied by about 60 guests, repaired to the home of the bride, and there partook of a delicious wedding supper. The many and beautiful presents testify to the high esteem in which the young couple are held in the neighborhood. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold necklace set with pearls, and to Miss Norah Bell a sunburst of pearls. Mr. and Mrs. Heatherington left for Guelph and Goderich on their honeymoon trip, and on their return will reside at the Heatherington homestead.

### Conservative Nomination

The Conservative Executive met in Dundas on Saturday last and took steps to prepare for the approaching Provincial election. Another meeting will be held in Dundas on Saturday next at which a candidate will be nominated. The names of F. J. Shaidle, Peter Ray and Dr. Raspberry are mentioned in connection with the nomination, and it is expected that one of these three will be chosen at this meeting.

### Sunday School Convention

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of the East and West Flamboro and Dundas Sunday School Association held on Thursday, Sept. 25th in Knox Church was a decided success. A large number of delegates being present. The church being well filled at both afternoon and evening sessions. The programs were as follows.

Afternoon—Devotion, Rev. J. F. Wedderburn. Address of welcome by C. Richards. Address by Miss Bertha Lane, of Toronto, on General Topics. Reports on Missionary Topics, read by J. Anderson of Waterdown and J. Borer of Dundas. Report of Sec. Treas., W. E. McFarlane. Solo by Mrs. I. Baker. Music by the Choir. Round Table Talk conducted by J. W. Cunningham of Hamilton.

Evening—Song Service by Male Choir. Devotion, Rev. R. A. Facey. Report of Business Committee by W. McFarlane. Address by Miss Laine on Home Department of Sunday. Music by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Palmer. Address by Mr. Bell of Toronto on the Referendum. Address by Rev. F. W. Hollinrake of Hamilton on Sunday School Work.

A dainty lunch was served by the ladies in the school room of the church at the close of the Convention which we are glad to say was a decided success and much good having been accomplished.

### Eaton's and Simpson's Orders Come to Waterdown

The boys at the Crown Manufacturing Co. plant have orders booked that will keep six men employed for the next three months. They have two salesmen covering the trade in Ontario, and their sales total more than \$1000 a week. Two travellers have been started on the road in the western provinces selling "Made in Waterdown" goods, and Chas. Williams, a London, England, broker, is arranging for foreign shipments from Waterdown, Ontario. It looks as though MacNeill and Minnis were out to make good, at any rate they know how the job should be done. More power to the boys at the mill.

### Dr. J. O. McGregor Seriously Injured

Our people were sorry to hear on Monday last that our esteemed townsman, Dr. J. O. McGregor, had been seriously injured in an auto accident on the Highway. The doctor, who had been paying a professional visit to the home of Mr. Harrison on the Plain's road, was returning home, and in coming out of the lane was run into by another auto driven by a Mr. Morrison of 144 Market street, Hamilton, both cars being badly damaged.

It was found that the doctor had been severely injured in the collision. He was conveyed to his home in his son's, Dr. K. McGregor, car. An examination revealed the fact that several ribs were broken, besides his arm being severely injured. Latest reports from his home is that the patient is resting easy. It is the hope of his many friends that he will soon be able to be about again.

### Standing Field Crop Competition

#### For Best Acre of Potatoes

On Friday and Saturday last Mr. D. Smith accompanied by the Fair secretary visited the 14 fields entered in the competition. The score is set at 500 bu. per acre, which is rather high for this year. Mr. Smith found a very fine sample of potatoes, but the yield per acre is below the average year owing to the very dry weather when they were setting. The following are the prize winners.

1. Wm. Thompson	81
2. J. H. Drummond	80½
3. David Thompson	80
4. W. H. Drummond	79½
5. John A. Bennett	79
6. W. J. Ptolemy	78
7. T. F. Allen	74

The above must all compete for the prizes at the Fall Fair on Tuesday, October 7th next.

### NOTICE

Owing to the rink being otherwise occupied the King's Daughters will hold their annual concert in the Drill hall on Fair night, Oct. 7th. The proceeds will be for the Memorial hall.

### CANADA LEADS ALL COUNTRIES!

Holland	11c per capita
Switzerland	13c " "
England	64c " "
France	74c " "
United States	\$2.73 " "
Canada	\$4.00 " "

If these figures applied to production we would have every reason to be proud—but they do not. They show the per capita FIRE LOSS in six countries.

We talk about Thrift and yet largely through Carelessness we burned up \$15,673,240.00 worth of Merchandise, Buildings and Food Stuffs in Ontario last year.

Individual responsibility rests upon the citizens of Ontario to do their part in preventing this terrible waste of our substance. What is burned is irretrievably lost. Take an active part in making a success of

**Fire Prevention Day — October Ninth  
CLEAN UP!**

**Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc.**

Affiliated with  
Ontario Fire Marshal's Office, Department of Attorney  
General, Parliament Buildings, Toronto  
GEORGE F. LEWIS, Sec.-Treas.

**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**  
CONTAINS NO ALUM  
MADE IN CANADA

**PEACH RECIPES**

Peaches are now in season. There are hundreds of ways of giving piquancy to other dishes by peach admixture.

Rice goes especially well with peaches, also ice cream, and an excellent combination is of a ripe cantaloupe melon, with peaches so cut up and sugared, put into the centre when emptied of seeds; these eaten together with ice cream, if liked, is an unusually nice dessert. Peach sponge is made with rice cooked until-soft with milk and sugar and a pinch of salt. Squeeze gradually the juice of a lemon, beat some whites of eggs stiff and fold in; pour into a ring mould, stand in hot water, cover and bake in moderate oven for half an hour. When cool turn out, put sliced peaches round, and fill the centre with cup-up peaches, and top with whipped cream.

**PEACH MELBA.**

Peach Melba is a great favorite. Pare, stone and cook the peaches in syrup. When cool put half a peach on a small, round cake, of which the centre is cut out. A large spoonful of ice cream is put on the peach and ornamented with a candied cherry. This is made with canned peaches, too. A mould made of scalded cream stiffened with gelatine, and peaches cut small, whipped in, and the mould lined with sponge fingers, with the centre filled in with the fruit and

Bear Island, Aug. 25, 1903.  
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.  
Dear Sirs,—Your traveler is here to-day and we are getting a large quantity of your MINARD'S LINIMENT. We find it the best Liniment on the market making no exception. We have been in business 13 years and have handled all kinds, but have dropped them all but yours; that sells itself; the others have to be pushed to get rid of.  
W. A. HAGERMAN.

cream is most refreshing if left on the ice for a hot day.

**CANNED PEACHES.**

For canned peaches the following seems good: Six pounds peaches, peeled; three pounds sugar; 1-2 cup of water. Drop the fruit into cold water when peeled. Place layers of peaches and sugar in the kettle, pour in water and a few leaves if you have them. Place over a slow fire until tender. Remove leaves and seal well in jars. A unique method is to wipe the peaches and put them in a slow oven until baked soft, and serve with cream and sugar.

**PEACH FRITTERS.**

Peach fritters are nice served with lemon juice and sugar. Jam is almost too sweet unless the stones are cracked and the kernels put in.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

**DESERT BEAUTY.**

Wonderful Coloring in the Western States.

Every year more and more American painters are going westward, drawn by the strange beauty of the desert regions principally. If this seems strange and perverse to the man uneducated in the language of art it must be remembered that the painter who knows his business uses his material, his natural-historic fact, merely as a symbol. Just because he seems to be dealing less directly with ideas than, for instance, the musician, he often treats his symbols with a certain brusqueness, not to say incivility, to point this fact. Barenness, and even aridity of landscape, which might be repellant to the botanist or farmer,

may therefore appeal to him as a desirable hunting ground because this condition result in peculiar atmospheric states which in their turn produce unusual and beautiful colors, and not at all because of any lack of vegetation for its own sake.

Sometimes, too, as in the view from Furnace Creek, the aridity discloses the essential shapes of hill and mountain, as moulded by wind or rain, shapes which often reveal grandeur of outline and solidity of structure that would be lost in a well-wooded country. These bald hills and mesas, too, are often of vivid coloration; orange, rose and intense red being frequent, and in the clear, dry atmosphere these take on unbelievable hues of purple and deep blue as they recede and as the light declines. At other times, as at noon, for instance, the tendency is for the landscape to present a wonderful gamut of iridescent harmonies of the character of mother-of-pearl; pale gray-greens, yellow and innumerable variations of lilac and blue. From this background, neutral in final effect, the occasional flare of the weird ocotillo or lemon-colored cactus, adds an interest more vivid and intense by contrast with its unpromising surroundings.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

**New British Gun.**

Experiments which have been taking place in connection with a new British field gun have now resulted in the solution of a weapon which is considered to be the best of its kind in the world.

The advantages of the new gun are that it will fire the heavy 18 1/2-lb. shell used in the ordinary quick-firer a further distance and with greater rapidity than has ever been attained with a field-gun before.

In fact the new gun increases the range of the British normal field weapon, by at least 3,000 yards, and it is expected that further development will extend the vulnerable point by another 1,000 yards.

Experiments have shown that the new gun can discharge as many as 28 rounds a minute.

One of the difficulties at first experienced was that, although the increased distance could be attained with comparative ease, accuracy could not be wholly relied upon at the lengthened range, and although the gun was used on a limited scale during the closing stages of the war, its far-reaching effects were not utilized to their full extent for this reason.

The vibration set up by the extreme rapidity of fire also operated somewhat against accuracy, but it is understood that both these difficulties have now been overcome, and that the gun has been found to answer all requirements.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

**HER AGE.**

It All Depends On the Woman Herself.

Take two women, in equal circumstances, with an equal amount of responsibility to bear, and of an equal age—say, 30 years. Why does the first impress one as "on the shelf," so to speak? She is "settled" in figure, manner and outlook, and her face, though not old, has still lost its flush of youth—its pulsating quality of expectation.

The second, though the same age, has the slim boyish lines of a girl in her teens, her manner is so alive—so expectant, and her face aglow with youth.

One unconsciously never considers her age, so strong is the impression of merely the beginning of things—she seems always on the threshold of life. She looks almost in a different different generation from the first woman. Yet the cause of this difference has nothing to do whatever with the brand of her favorite face cream—nor her preference in the matter of face powder! Her mind is the real fountain of her youth and bids fair to stay so indefinitely. Her thoughts are young thoughts. They belong to

morning, not dusk. She has the glamorous trusting outlook that belongs to youth. She has warm young impulses, young enthusiasms, young interests. She never invites Father Time by thinking of or fearing him. To her he simply doesn't exist.

But how different are the thoughts and the spirit of the first woman. To begin with, she remembers weeks ahead the coming of each new birthday. And each time she says to herself, "I'm a year older—before long I'll be forty!" So looking forward to forty, she already acts it, and more than that! She hates growing older—she fears it, and so it is constantly in her soul! Each day she watches fearfully for the first fine wrinkles—and finds thoughts.

With such an outlook youthful dressing seems absurd, so she adopts matronly fashions; very young occupations and interests look foolish, so she gives up some of her light-hearted pastimes.

In other words, she runs to meet Father Time, before he would otherwise have even started in her direction!

As a fact, though, this type of woman is becoming more and more obsolete. When a well-known moving-picture star of over forty can take the part of a little child, and really look it, what things are not possible in the way of youth retained in this age, where the power of the mind over the body is really beginning to be understood? It is the woman who realizes this truth that can retain her girlish charms, far even onto the shady side of fifty.

So, after all, Ann is just as old as her mind will have her!

**Refilling the Teakettle.**

Never use water which has been standing overnight in the tea kettle. In the morning fill it with fresh water, boil and use at once.

**A GREAT STOMACH BRACER**

Make You Feel Lively and Young—Removes That Tired Feeling.

At some period in our lives there is sure to come a time when the stomach is "off"—not working well—failing to enjoy and digest its food. Main thing then is to get the right remedy. You really want a soothing medicine, one quick to act, sure on results, combining the virtue of a gentle laxative with a tonic effect upon the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Certainly the world affords no better medicines for the stomach than Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Their laxative effect is ideal—can't be beaten! But in addition to their helpful action upon the bowels, these pills contain certain ingredients that strengthen and invigorate the muscles of the stomach, thereby relieving all sorts of stomach misery, indigestion, sourness, rising gas, headache and biliousness.

Just try Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they'll make you full of energy—brimming over with snap; they bring and maintain robust, sound, vigorous health, and isn't that just what you've looked for these many months? REFUSE A SUBSTITUTE FOR DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS. 25c per box, all dealers.

**Bourgeois and Proletarian.**

The word bourgeois is the old French word for a citizen of a bourg, or city; we have the same word in English, as burgher, says the Youth's Companion. Originally it distinguished the town dweller from the noble, who dwelt in the hamlet among the fields. Then, since the bourgeois was likely to be a tradesman or a craftsman the word came to have that meaning, too.

As a noun it describes the thrifty, industrious member of the mercantile or manufacturing classes; as an adjective, it described the qualities, the standards and the characteristics of those classes. In the most modern sense of all—that employed by the Socialist writers who take their cue from Karl Marx—the word is used to mean those who have accumulated some property, those who are in a position to employ other people and to pay them wages.

The word proletarian comes from the Latin word proles (offspring), and 2,000 years ago was used by the Romans to designate the less substantial and useful members of society, those who had nothing except their children to offer to the support of the state. The word also has taken on other shades of meaning until it has come to be applied to a member of the community who has no other capital than the strength of his hands; the laborer, or workingman who lives, as it were, from hand to mouth, and who has no reserves to support him in time of need.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

**Justice in Wrong.**

A celebrated barrister undertook a trade-mark case that looked hopeless for his client. The client went abroad, leaving his telegraphic address, with instructions that he was to be notified of the decision.

He won the case and the barrister called: "Justice has triumphed." The client wired back: Lodge immediate appeal!

**ECZEMA IN RASH CUTICURA HEALS**

Very Itchy and Burned. Troubled Six Weeks.

"Our daughter's face came out in a rash that we were told was eczema. Her cheeks got sore and she rubbed causing loss of sleep. The breaking out was very itchy and burned so that I had to tie gloves on her hands to keep her from scratching. "This trouble lasted about six weeks before I used Cuticura Ointment with two cakes of Cuticura Soap when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. H. Stares, Blenheim Rd., Galt, Ont.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for daily toilet uses. For free sample each of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum, address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

**Coal Beneath the North Sea.**

"It is often said that Britain owes her commercial supremacy to her coal. For her size she has more and better coal than any other country in the world, and for steam purposes, South Wales practically supplies the world. Where did the coal come from:

The coal seams, lying one below another to an unknown depth, and not infrequently cropping out at the surface, are sure proof that tropical conditions once prevailed in the latitude of these islands. In primeval times, a period whose remoteness is measured by millions of years, the district which is now Britain was connected with the continent, and the coal of England doubtless runs under the Channel and the southern part of the North Sea, and is continued in the coalfields of Northern France, Belgium and Flanders.

All this region was covered thick with great tree ferns, growing to a gigantic height, of exceedingly rapid growth, in the damp steaming heat of a tropical climate which exceeds Africa to-day. Growth succeeded growth, and in the course of ages probably seas flowed over it and deposited the sand which is now rock. Then came another period of growth, and the pressure carbonized the fallen vegetation and formed layers of coal, pieces of which still bear imprinted upon their flat surface the beautiful tracery of the original fronds of the tree-ferns.—Tit-Bits.

**THE MIRROR.**

I lift baby up to the mirror  
And let him look in the glass  
To offer to the reflector  
His flower or leaf or grass.

And the baby he sees in the mirror  
Returns his very smile  
And offers a flower or leaf or grass  
And is just as free from guile.

And God lifts me up to the mirror,  
And holds the world as a glass;  
I offer his life reflector  
Love's flower or leaf or grass.

And the world I see in the mirror  
Returns my very smile,  
And offers a flower or leaf or grass  
If it finds me free from guile.

For what after all is the gift divine  
That I can offer a world?  
Save a hopeful smile in life's mirror  
That my soul may be unfurled.  
—Harold W. Gammans in the Nautlius.

**A CRUEL SLAM.**

The Brute: "I think that women are much better-looking than men."  
She: "Naturally."

The Brute: "No, artificially."  
"BUSINESS BOOMING."  
"My husband got four new suits last week and three this week."  
"Mercy! How extravagant!"  
"Not at all; he's a lawyer."

**FARMS FOR SALE**

IMPROVED GRAIN, STOCK, FRUIT, Garden lands, Norfolk County, Get description, W. Lewis, Waterford, Ont.

MUSKOKA FARMS—ONE TO TWO hundred acres; wood, stock, or crops, Farms, buildings, fences. Address Realty Co., Box 429, Bracebridge.

IF YOU DESIRE TO SELL YOUR farm or country home, send me full particulars, and have description published in my new catalogue. If you are in the market to buy, describe your wants and see what I have to offer. No expense whatever to you unless I effect a sale. J. D. Biggar, Realty Broker, 200 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont.

100 ACRES ON THE GOOD ROAD, overlooking Newmarket; new modern improvements; bungalow; with furnace, 2 bathrooms, stone chimneys and fireplace; brick garage; large metal-covered pig pen, barn, silo, creamery; cold-storage plant and implement house—all red. Also, 100 acres adjacent with wood, water and pasture. A fine herd of Jerseys making this farm an attractive investment. Price of the whole outfit as a going concern on application, Dr. J. H. Wesley, Newmarket, Ont.

ELEVEN THOUSAND BUYS 175 ACRES—one of the best farms in Guelph township; good buildings; three miles from city. R. McDonald, Guelph.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

WANTED—SMART GIRL AS GENERAL in good home. Apply at once to Mrs. R. B. Cotton, 146 Westminster avenue, Toronto.

A MAID WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework in Toronto. Will require girl who is a good plain cook and who understands general housework. Family, three adults, every convenience, with best of treatment in comfortable home. Will pay from \$30 to \$40, according to experience and ability. Best references. Fare paid. Apply by letter, mentioning age, past experience in housework, and when available, Miss M. H. Sutton, Toronto Saturday Night Office, Toronto, Ont.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

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

**POULTRY WANTED.**

EGGS WANTED—ALIVE, 25 CENTS A pound, any kind, any size; cockerels, 4 pounds or over 25; ducks, 20; pullets, 24; geese, 14. I pay express in Ontario. No deduction for shrinkage. Samuel Lewis, 687 Dundas street west, Toronto.

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

LOOM FIXER—FIRST-CLASS MAN ON Knowles' Cam Looms working on blankets and heavy woollens. State full details of experience, age and whether married or single. Apply Slingsby Mfg. Co., Bradford, Ont.

**An Author's Luck.**

A curious illustration of the "luck" with which some books meet is shown in the history of Henry Seton Merriman's novel, "The Grey Lady." The first edition was brought out among the holiday issues of 1895, and although favorably received by the reviewers and described as "intensely dramatic," "with fresh, vigorous plot," etc., very little attention in general seems to have been paid it, and for eighteen months the first edition was sufficient to meet all demands. Some time later, however, a second edition was published, appearing with a specially designed cover in gray and gold. Far from repeating the experience of the first edition, the second was sold out almost immediately and orders were received for fully half of the third edition. It is but another curious instance of that fickleness of the literary taste of the public.

The self-made man will tell you that even the cost of construction is much higher than it used to be.



**PARKER'S**

The clothes you were so proud of when new—can be made to appear new again. Fabrics that are dirty, shabby or spotted will be restored to their former beauty by sending them to Parker's.

**Cleaning and Dyeing**

is properly done at PARKER'S

Parcels may be sent Post or Express. We pay carriage one way on all orders.

Advice upon cleaning or dyeing any article will be promptly given upon request.

**PARKER'S DYE WORKS, Limited**

Cleaners and Dyers,

791 Yonge St.

Toronto

**FREE**

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

W. K. BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING CHEMIST.

87 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

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

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

Remember the Date---  
**OCTOBER 20-22**  
**National Educational Conference**  
 at Winnipeg

**PROMINENT SPEAKERS—LIVE SUBJECTS**

In advance of the definite programme in the form in which it will be issued at the time of the Conference, the Convening Committee announces that the following items are definitely assured:

- 1—Salutatory Address—By His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and His Worship C. F. Gray, Winnipeg.
- 2—"The Lessons of the War for Canadian Education," Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, Ontario.
- 3—"The School and the Development of Moral Purpose," Dr. Theodore Soares, Professor of Religious Education, University of Chicago.
- 4—"The Development of a National Character Through Education," Sir Robert Falconer, President of University of Toronto.
- 5—"The Essential Factors of Education," Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Ontario Department of Education.
- 6—"The Boy Scout Movement as Auxiliary to the School in Moral Training," Dr. James W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of the Boy Scouts.
- 7—"Methods and Ideals of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training Groups," Taylor Statten, National Secretary Boys' Work Department of the Y. M. C. A.
- 8—"The Function of the Public School in Character Formation," Dr. J. F. White, Principal Ottawa Normal School.
- 9—"Education and Reconstruction," Peter Wright, British Seaman's Union.
- 10—"The Basis of Moral Teaching," Michael O'Brien, Toronto, Ont.
- 11—"The School and Industrial Relationships," Dr. Suzzalle, President University of Washington.
- 12—"The School and Democracy," President John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
- 13—"The School and the Newer Citizens of Canada," Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Director of Education among New Canadians, Regina, Sask.
- 14—"The Interest of the State in Character Education," Dr. Milton Fairchild, Washington, D. C.

The task of initiating discussions has been assigned to persons representative of all parts of Canada. Among those definitely secured at this date in this connection are:

Dr. Charles McKinnon, Principal Pine Hill College, Halifax, N. S.; Prof. H. T. J. Coleman, Dean of Faculty of Education, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; J. J. Tompkins, Esq., Vice-President University of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N. S.; Very Rev. Dean Lywyd, All Saints Cathedral, Halifax, N. S.; Dr. H. P. Whidden, M. P., Brandon, Man.; Prof. Iva E. Martin, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.; Prof. W. H. Alexander, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.; Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Education, Quebec; R. W. Craig, K. C., President, Winnipeg Canadian Club and Chairman Winnipeg School Board; Dr. John MacKay, Westminister Hall, Vancouver, B. C.; R. L. Torrance, Manager Royal Bank, Guelph, Ont.; W. A. Buchanan, M. P., Lethbridge, Alta.; W. McL. Davidson, M. P., Editor, Calgary Alberta, Calgary, Alta.; W. G. Raymond, Esq., Post Master, Brantford, Ont.; Prof. C. E. Sisson, Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.; W. J. Slater, Principal Strathcona School, Winnipeg.

Delegates to the Conference should make their hotel reservations immediately.

The following committees are at your services: Reception, Entertainment, Transportation, Hotel Accommodation.

Address all Communications to  
**THE GENERAL SECRETARY, NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE,**  
 505 Electric Chambers, Winnipeg.

**English Thrush.**

The English thrush brings its snails to a certain convenient stone on which it will crack their shells by beating them upon it. Some sea birds carry shellfish to a height and drop them on the rock to break their shells, but this brings only the anvils into use, not the hammer. The case of the wasp is the only one which records the seemingly intelligent use of a tool to accomplish a given purpose.

**INCONVENIENT.**

The honeymoon had waned, and the young bride felt the difference. "You used to love to hold my hand, George," she said pathetically one evening. "I love to now," George answered calmly, without looking up from his newspaper, "but it would keep you from your housework, dear!"—Answers, London.

**"Completely Discouraged"**

Is the feeling and plaint of women who are "run-down" so low that work drags, head aches, back aches, dragging down feelings, dizzy, pale and weak, little things annoy and "everything goes wrong."



Look the other way just a minute and see what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for more than a million women in the last fifty years. What it has done for others it can do for you. A helping hand to lift up weak, tired, over-taxed women—that's what you'll find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives you just the help that you need. To be had in liquid or tablets. Tablet form, 50 cents, at all drug stores.

It is a medicine that's made especially to build up women's strength and to cure women's ailments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and perfectly harmless.

You can procure a trial pkg. by sending 10c. to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TILLSONBURG, ONT.—"A few years ago I had a severe nervous break-down. I would have pains in my head and would suffer with backache. I was ailing for about two years. Had doctored but did not seem to get cured of the ailment. At last I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did me more good than any medicine I ever took. It built me up and I felt better in every way than I had for two years previously."—Mrs. L. HARRIS.

**His Experience in Church.**

John D. Rockefeller, jr., tells a story about a miner who explained one day to a bishop why he never went to church. "You see, bish, it's like this," the miner said: "the first time I went to church they threw water in my face, and the second time I went they tied me to a woman (I've had to keep ever since." The bishop smiled grimly. "And the third time you go," he said, "they'll throw dirt on you."

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powder is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

**Young Financier.**

Newell entered his father's study one day much excited and out of breath. "Oh, papa," he said, "a man out in the street has some pigeons for sale, and I just lack 24 cents of having enough to buy one. Won't you give me that much?" As the father handed over the desired amount he asked how much the pigeons were worth. As the small boy hurried away he shouted back: "Twenty-five cents."

**Be It Ever So Humble—**

The heart goes out on leaden wings in hopeless longing. The pent-up heat of unspent love fevers the despoiled soul. The mind's eye narrows its concentrated energy on a single spot. Anguish, sweetly bitter, shows the beat of a downcast heart. A veil passes over the world—and again is one. Such is homesickness.—Milwaukee Journal.

**Shun Heedlessness.**

The nerve-racking chase after self-gratification or material gain often blinds to the nobler sentiments; and the cold, perhaps unintentional, slight, inattention or rude, though thoughtless, rebuff wounds still further an already sore and bleeding soul whose flagging and dejected spirits might have, with a sympathetic glance, a smile of approval, or a welcoming gesture, been set all atune, the harmony to be passed along.—Great Thoughts.

**For Sprains and Bruises.**—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows a sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain as if by magic. It will take the ache out of a bruise and prevent the flesh from discoloring. It seems as if there was magic in it, so speedily does the injury disappear under treatment.

**Pajama Frivolity.**

Gorgeous materials, some hand-painted. Rogers ornamented with little green frogs. He himself wears a silken suit with brocaded hip bash. Black and white newest note for milds, who affects white satin, black velvet striped trousers with plain white coat.

**Venetian Gondolas.**

It was not until the end of the seventeenth century that the Venetian gondola assumed its present simplicity and somberness of color. A vain attempt has been made to introduce it in other countries, but it has apparently resisted all efforts at acclimatization.

**Avoid Thinking of Faults.**

It will be found less easy to uproot faults than to choke them by gaining virtues. Do not think of your faults, still less of other's faults; in every person who comes near you look for what is good and strong; honor that, rejoice in it, and, as you can, try to imitate it, and your faults will drop off like dead leaves when their time comes.—Exchange.

**Old-Time Temperance Pledge.**

An interesting relic of bygone days has come into the possession of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, in the form of a minute book of the burgh of Selkirk which reveals an instance of a burgher who decided to "take the pledge not to touch drink, so long ago as 1692. The burgher, Thomas Kerr, gave as his bond "one pair of gray rus-sit breikis."

**A Chinese Tax.**

One of the greatest obstacles to commerce in China is the "Likin," the internal tax on goods in transit, originating as a war tax during the Taipin rebellion. The "likin" was originally a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent of the value of the goods when it was first imposed, about 1853, but to-day, its amount is apparently determined arbitrarily by the collector.

**The Man With Asthma.** almost longs for death to end his sufferings. He seems ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewal attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

**One Spot Was All Right.**

Robert was promised a nickel by his aunt if he kept clean when he went out to play, as company was expected and they wanted him to look his best. The tiny chap, however, got into a coal pile and was a sight to behold. His aunt said such a dirty boy would not get the nickel. Wistfully pulling out the lining of his pocket he said: "My pocket is clean, anyhow."

**Be Specific.**

For business purposes, for social purposes, for any purpose in life, a rule that should admit of no exception is: "Be specific in everything you say. Don't take it for granted that vague, general statements will properly convey your meaning." General statements, please remember, leave wide room for inference, and there is always the liability that a wrong inference will be drawn.

**Dead Civilizations.**

We think ours a wonderful civilization, and it is, in a way, notwithstanding the shadows that rest upon its soul. But there have been civilizations almost, if not quite, as splendid as our own. And they are gone—indeed, so dead that not a tombstone remains to mark the grave.—Christian

**Substitute for Metal Pipes.**

Piping of compressed cellulose is now being used abroad instead of metal pipes, according to reports. While satisfactory for hot and cold air and corrosive acids, it is not suitable for steam.

**McCRIMMON'S LIQUID ANTISEPTICS**



**McCRIMMON'S MOUTH WASH**

is a valuable antiseptic for PYORRHOEA. It heals and hardens the gums and aids in restoring them to a natural, healthy condition. Compounded scientifically after years of experimenting and research. Recommended and used by leading members of the dental profession.



FOR SALE BY LEADING DRUGGISTS

**The Thrift of Years.**

Every man should strive to live at least 100 years and die all hitched up in working harness. Many a man feels that he would like to retire at about sixty and spend the rest of his years with nothing to do but lead a gold-headed cane around by the hand. It is thrifty to stay on the job just as long as possible. Every man should make the century plant his favorite flower and the undertaker his worst enemy.—Thrift Magazine.

**Plants That Grow in Craters.**

In the crater of the extinct volcano, Hualakalau, in the Hawaiian islands, there flourishes a curious plant, locally known as "Silver Swords." They are evidently some kind of cacti. Efforts to propagate them elsewhere have, it is said, always failed. The crater where they are found is a huge cinder-strewn bowl, absolutely dry and devoid of any other form of vegetation.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

**SPRIT OF CLEANLINESS AND ORDER**

**FIRE!**

**SPRIT OF CARELESSNESS BY DESTRUCTION AND SUFFERING**

**A BIG TAX ON EVERYONE CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS**

FIRE WASTE FOR YEAR 1918 IN ONTARIO

**\$15,673,240.** CAUSED BY 9,740 FIRES, 80 PER CENT OF WHICH WERE PREVENTABLE.

DAILY BONFIRE OF **\$42,000** OF MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS AND FOODSTUFFS.

ACCUMULATIONS OF RUBBISH AND LITTER ARE A FIRE MENACE IN HOMES, STORES AND FACTORIES.

**MAKE YOUR HOME TOWN FIRELESS TOWN**

**CLEAN UP FIRE PREVENTION WEEK**

**OCTOBER 9TH**

ONTARIO FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE, INC. IN CONNECTION WITH THE ONTARIO FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE DEPT. OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TORONTO

Hangers in attractive colors, similar to this cut, may be had from your local FIRE CHIEF or THE ONTARIO FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE, INC., 153 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO.

## THE WATERDOWN REVIEW

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

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1919

### LOCAL MENTION

Waterdown Fair next Tuesday.

A Library Board meeting will be held on Friday evening at 8.30.

Miss Margaret Flatt leaves today to visit friends in Bradford, Pa.

Mrs. R. E. Sparks, of Kingston, was visiting friends here last week.

Mrs. W. J. Spence and children are visiting friends in Lowville this week.

Mrs. W. J. McKee and little daughter of Christie spent the week end in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sparks of Buffalo spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. Sparks.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Binkley and family, of Lynden, spent Sunday with J. W. and Mrs. Griffin.

Miss Jean Drummond left today for Philadelphia, Pa., where she will resume her duties as private nurse.

Mr. Jacob Metzger and wife of Dundas spent the week end in the village the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. Carson.

Mr. Peter McGregor and daughter Janet returned last Tuesday after a pleasant visit with friends in Waldemere.

Mrs. Wm. Bews and daughter Margaret, of Milton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Baker over the week end.

Mrs. Frank Small of Kilbride was the guest of A. and Mrs. Newell on Thursday, and also attended the S. S. Convention.

Mr. Ed. Slater won two firsts and one third on three entries of White Leghorns at Ottawa last week under heavy competition.

Mr. E. H. Slater has severed his connection with the Leeks & Potts Co. and accepted a position with the Hamilton Mirror Plate Co.

Wilfred Attridge, Harold Richards Francis Metzger and Arlie Sharp left last week for Toronto where they will study at the Dental College.

Mr. S. Frank Smith returned on Tuesday last from an extended trip through the Northwest and Pacific coast. He reports having a most enjoyable trip.

The Misses Lena and Helen McGregor and Miss Flora Slater left on Monday last for Toronto to resume their studies at Toronto University and Victoria College.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. M. S., which was to have been held at the home of Mrs. John Smoke on Wednesday, Oct. 8th, has been postponed for one week.

Mr. A. Newell's many friends will be sorry to learn that he has been confined to his bed for the last two weeks suffering from muscular rheumatism. We hope to see him about shortly.

Rev. R. J. Treleavan, D. D. of the Ryerson Methodist Church, Hamilton will address a public mass meeting in Knox Church next Sunday evening at 8.30 in the interests of the coming Referendum.

The Ladies Bible class of the Methodist Sunday School was entertained last Tuesday evening by their teacher, Mrs. Albert Slater at her home on Dundas street. About 20 ladies were present, and all enjoyed a very pleasant and profitable evening.

The Women's Institute held their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. R. A. Facey. Very interesting papers were read by Mrs. Ferdinand Slater and Mrs. Stewart Gallagher. Mrs. Sawell read a paper on Community halls. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Ferd. Slater.

## NOTICE

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

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

Dated at Waterdown this 25th day of September 1919.

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

## Notice Ontario Elections

A meeting of all electors favorable to Frank C. Biggs, a candidate for North Wentworth at the coming election, will be held in the Township Hall, Waterdown, on Friday, Oct. 3, at 8 p. m. for organization purposes.

John Douglas, Chairman.  
Sohn Lawson, Secretary.  
Wm. Attridge, Member Executive.

### CARD OF THANKS

The Public School staff wish to thank all those who assisted in getting the children to the Rural school Fair, those parents who took their own children, those who were able to take their own children and some others, and those who so generously drove their autos filled with pupils and exhibits.

### Greenville

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and little daughter of Hamilton spent the week end at J. Adams.

Mrs. W. Baker and family spent Sunday at Harry Medwins.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Morden and Miss Louie Surerus of Hamilton were Sunday visitors with friends in the village.

Mr. Andrew Black of Lynden was calling on friends here on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennetts, a former clergyman here, was visiting at Miss L. Green's.

Mrs. Gilbert is taking a course at the MacDonald Institute, Guelph.

A young daughter has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Emory.

### Millgrove

Mr. Lennard Lansley has been elected President of the E. and W. Flamboro and Dundas S. S. Association.

Rev. Mr. Dellar of Jerseyville preached last Sunday morning and evening at the Harvest Home services to a very large congregation. On the following Monday evening the Ladies Aid gave a banquet which was well attended. Mr. Bell, of British Columbia, the speaker of the evening, gave a very interesting talk on his work in New South Wales in the interests of temperance.

Divine services will be held here next Sunday in connection with the Masonic Order. Rev. Dr. Morrow of Carlisle will officiate.

A number of our people attended the School Fair at Greenville yesterday.

Mr. Joseph Hounscome has sold his property on the 4th con. W. Flamboro and has moved to the city.

Miss Dalton of Caledonia is visiting her nephew, Mr. J. A. Dalton, our public school teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Stuart and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sparks, of Buffalo, were visiting friends in this neighborhood last Sunday.

## \$25 Reward

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

### Wanted

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

### For Sale

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

### For Sale

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

### Wanted

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

### Wanted

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

### For Rent

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

### For Sale

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

## Help Wanted Men and Women

Apply on the Premises  
Wentworth Orchards

### For Sale

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

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

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

### For Sale or To Let

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

### For Sale

5 Pigs 8 weeks old. W. H. Reid Waterdown.

### For Sale

A handy Farm Wagon with 3000 lb. bolster springs, box, doubletrees, neckyoke and heavy shafts, good as new. Also Covered Market Wagon with pole and shafts, all complete and almost new. Covered Buggy, also several sets of harness and other articles. J. W. Young, Waterdown.

### Farmers Attention

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

## All Kinds

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

H. SLATER  
Waterdown

## Young Man! Young Women!

Prepare yourself for an independent, self-supporting career by taking a course at the Canada Business College of Hamilton.

For 58 years we have been starting young men and young women on the road to success. Many of the leading business men of your city are graduates of this institution.

To-day we are looked upon as the logical place for an employer to secure the best trained office help.

### COURSES

Business Shorthand Secretarial  
Complete Office Clerical Typewriting  
Civil Service Machine Calculating Farm Service

## Canada Business College

44-56 Hughson Street South  
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Free Illustrated Catalogue upon Request

## The Sawell Greenhouses

A Birth A Death  
A Joy A Sorrow

## Say It with Flowers

## COAL OIL HEATERS

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

Canada Food License No. 8-17371

O. B. Griffin, Waterdown

## Wanted At Once

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

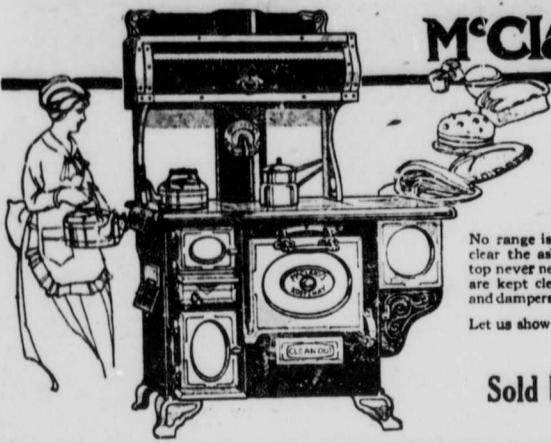
If you want to sell, ask

## The Royal Real Estate Exchange

7 MARKET STREET

They Know.

Hamilton, Ont.



## McClary's Kootenay

**T**OP, bottom and all four sides of the Kootenay oven are evenly heated. That is why it is so famous as a dependable baker. There is a thermometer, too, to tell whether the heat is right or not.

No range is quite so easily managed. Duplex grates clear the ashes at a single turn. Burnished cooking-top never needs blacklead. Nickered steel oven walls are kept clean with a damp cloth. Well-fitted joints and dampers hold the fire—and the oven heat—for hours.

Let us show you the Kootenay.

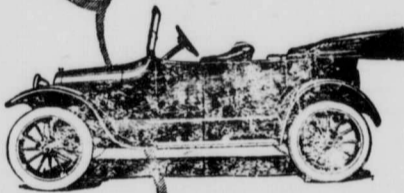
Sold by S. H. GALLAGHER

McClary



Made in Canada

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



**Chevrolet "Four-Ninety"** Touring Car, equipped with electric lights and starter, highest type two-unit system, single wiring used. Complete lamp equipment, mohair tailored curtain top, top cover and side curtains, tilted windshield, speedometer, electric horn, extra rim and carrier on rear, complete tool equipment, including pump and jack. Foot rest, robe rail, pockets in each door. Price \$955, L. O. L. Oshawa, Ont.

Wm. Livingston  
Carlisle, Ont.

# Comradeship



Admiral Sir David Beatty

**A**DMIRAL Sir David Beatty, when speaking at Leicester a few days ago, said:—

"We have been through four and a half years of a great struggle. We have all learned something—the true value of comradeship. Comradeship has enabled us to win the war."

Realizing the significance and truth of this statement the Citizens' Liberty League appeals to the people of this Province to develop the spirit of comradeship, mutual forbearance, toleration and sympathy. Let us be fair-minded, less rigid, more reasonable, and more willing to give and take.



Samuel Gompers

The workmen of Ontario appeal for better beer—non-intoxicating beer—beer containing 2.51% alcohol by weight—**THE BEER OF THE BALLOT.**

Samuel Gompers, the world's greatest labor leader, stated the workman's position clearly when he said:

"The normal men, the men of Labor who work eight hours a day and no more, the workmen who earn decent pay, the workmen who have comparatively comfortable homes, they do not want the artificial spirit. The man of normal spirit finds comfort in pleasant surroundings; he does not need, and, as a rule, does not partake of intoxicating drinks; he shuns the effects of intoxicants. What we now ask is that the men of Labor, the masses of our people, shall have the opportunity to drink a glass of beer of not more than 2 1/4% by weight of alcohol in that

beer, and I am told you cannot drink enough of that character of beer to get drunk even if you tried."

Scientific tests, practical experiments and thorough research prove that beer of even greater strength than 2.51% of alcohol by weight, is absolutely non-intoxicating. (The results of these tests have been filed with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.)

As no harmful results can possibly come from drinking beer of this quality—is there any fair or logical reason why the working men should not have the more palatable beer for which they are asking—**THE BEER OF THE BALLOT?**

Support the working men and the Citizens' Liberty League in the endeavor to obtain a fair, just and reasonable compromise on the present too drastic prohibitory legislation.

## Vote "YES" to all Four Questions

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

### Citizens' Liberty League

Hon. President:  
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER  
Vice-President:  
I. F. HELLMUTH, K.C.

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

President:  
Lt.-Col. H. A. C. MACHIN, M.P.P.  
Hon. Treasurer:  
F. GORDON OSLER 44

## CANADA'S PESTS.

### Mrs. Mosquito Does All the Biting of Human Victims.

Whatever else may be said of the mosquito, there is one thing certain: he is a perfect gentleman. The male mosquito never bites. But, unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the female of the species, for it is the lady mosquito which helps to make life unbearable for us during the warm weather.

The female mosquito has the ability and desire to pierce the human skin with her needle-like mouth, if she gets the chance, and to suck a small drop of blood. If this were all she did it would be bad enough; but, when Mrs. Mosquito pierces the skin she also injects an irritating substance, saliva, which sometimes carries with it microscopic, unicellular animals, which cause malaria. Indeed, down the microscopic salivary duct of the mosquito has flowed the fluid, which has altered the fate of continents and played a conspicuous part in the destruction of the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome, according to no lesser authority than Shilley.

Mosquito larvae live only in water, but the females of certain species display what might almost be called foresight; they lay their eggs on ground, which will later become covered with water, as on the mud of low places, along a salt marsh. The most familiar mosquito eggs are those of the rain-barrel species—eggs which are laid on end, side by side, in a boat shaped mass on the surface of the water in barrels, tubs and similar places.

The larva or "wiggler," which hatches from an egg has a very short breathing siphon on its back, at the tail end. The larva is lighter than water; when feeding or at rest it floats just below the surface and parallel to it; when disturbed it wriggles vigorously from side to side, the motion sometimes carrying it downward, but more frequently sideways. When at the surface the end of the breathing siphon pierces the "surface film," opens it, and exposes the ends of the tracheae, the tubes which convey air to all parts of the creature's body. In order to feed on the microscopic plants and other organic material floating at the surface, the larva twists its neck until its mouth is on a line with its back.

As a young insect feeds its flesh increases, but its skin does not stretch sufficiently to accommodate the enlarging body. Therefore, the old skin is cast from time to time and a new, larger skin is formed. Finally there comes a time, as in the case of such insects as moths and beetles, which like the mosquito, have a complete metamorphosis or change, when there emerges from a larval skin something which is neither larva nor adult, and which is called the pupa.

The pupa of moths is, for the most part, immobile and frequently enclosed in a protective case, the cocoons, which is spun for it by the larva. The pupa of the mosquito, on the other hand, is active, but not so active as a larva, and it does not feed. It also differs from the larva in being hunched up, instead of slender and in having a pair of breathing siphons on its thorax, (the part of the body just back of the head), instead of a single siphon on the tail. The adult mosquito finally emerges from a split in the back of the cast pupal skin, which forms a miniature boat, upon which the adult may stand while stretching itself before it flies away to perpetuate its species, perhaps at the expense of ours. Studies on a common freshwater mosquito, recently made, showed that at 20 degrees C., the cycle was completed in 19.6 days, at 25 degrees, in 11.7 days, and at 30 degrees in 7.8 days.

### Mexican Civilization.

There was roughly three settled national civilizations prior to the Conquest, with a minor fourth, the Tarascan, on the middle west coast, Michoacan. The Aztecs were a nation of sacrificers, who had come down from the north some centuries before, and treated the far higher and more peaceful civilizations of Southern Mexico about as did the Goths in Rome, or the Manchu Tartars in China. Their civilization was about on the level with that of contemporary Europe in organization, and much beyond that in education; though they destroyed and never learned the best of what existed before them, writes William Gates in the World's Work. But they were, and still are, a warlike and Tartar race. Oaxaca, the California of Mexico, was the seat of a great civilization, of the Zapotecs and Mixtecs, conquered in battle by the Aztecs but a short time before the Spaniards came. The Mayas of Yucatan are wholly different in race and character; they always have a smile, one never sees a scowl or hears a quarrel; but they are sturdy, laborious, and tenacious of their nationality. The Aztecs were in course of conquering them when the Spaniards came. And the racial antagonism of Mayas for all Mexicans is extreme; they do not want them.—Family Herald.

### "Somewhere in Germany."

Letters received within the past few weeks from Canadian soldiers serving with Imperial units show a variation from the old familiar "Somewhere in France." The date now follows the words "Somewhere in Germany."

## THE MANLY ART.

### "Padre" Was Referee at the Championship Boxing Contests.

If anybody has any idea that boxing will be tabooed by the muscular Christianity which has grown up with this war, he should have been at Brussels, Belgium, Saturday, March 22 at the Canadian Corps' championships and watched a clergyman referee the boxing contests. Yes, sir! the referee for the championship bouts was a beloved "padre," a Military Cross man and a major to boot—Rev. Major H. Beauchamp, M.C. That combined with the fact that a couple of battle front padres in the American army challenged each other to a game of padded clouts and that British, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and American chaplains have openly encouraged the boys in every form of healthy sport, including boxing. The officer in charge of the boxing was a Y.M.C.A. boy, Lieut. Tommy Armour, of Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. There were plenty of men well-known in sport around Ontario on the list of officers. Major Jack Maynard, the Varsity rugby star, was referee of the rugby contests, and Capt. Jimmie Clark, M.C., of Toronto Central Y.M.C.A.; Capt. Billy Wood, of Brantford, the first Canadian Marathoner to finish in the 1908 Olympic Marathon—the race in which Tom Longboat quit—were on the Grounds Committee. Lieut. Ernie H. Knott, who used to manage the Young Toronto Lacrosse Club, was a scorer. Lieut.-Col. Jack Ralston, D.S.O., of Montreal, a well-known M.A.A.A. man, and Major F. O. Tidy, of Toronto, a judge of field events. The team events were completed at the Leopold Club, Avenue du Tennis, Uccle; the indoor events at the Palais des Sports, Avenue Louis Bertrand, Schaerbeck; and the swimming at the Bains St. Saver Rue Montagne, Aux-Herbes-Potagers.

### Virtue's Reward.

Two Hoosier teachers were traveling through Canada the other day. They had to take a very early train, and as a result intended to eat breakfast in the dining car. But there was no dining car on the train. Hungry they faced the prospect of a day of fasting, for they would not arrive at their destination until late afternoon. "We have just two cakes of chocolate," said one, taking store of their possessions. "Will you eat yours now or wait a while?"

The second ate her cake then, trusting to luck to find a station luncheon. But the first waited until noon and until a mother and two small children had settled themselves in the seat opposite the teachers. Finally she took the cake of chocolate, eyed it in happy anticipation and then unwrapped it. But lo, the two youngsters were against her knee, and they, too, were looking at it with happy anticipation. Of course, it was divided between them.

Half an hour later the mother opened her grip and out came the family lunch of fried chicken, sandwiches, etc. But not one bite did the generous teacher get. "What was that about a cup of cold water?" she asked the other teacher hintingly.

The woman with the full basket stared at her coldly. Then she took a drinking cup from her grip and extended it. "You may have it," she offered, "but there's paper cups at the can."

### Teachers' Salaries.

If "painfully low salaries" are paid teachers now, as Hon. Dr. Cody says, what must they have been a few years ago? There is not really so much advance, however, as there seems to be, and it is well that the Minister of Education has a proper appreciation of the subject. If a teacher just fresh from the Normal School gets a salary of \$550 per annum she can't get her board for probably twice what it would have cost her a few years ago, and everything she has to buy costs her much more than it would some time ago. Then as to male teachers, though there has been an advance in salaries it is probably not equal to the increase in the cost of living. There will be people both in cities and towns, however, who will complain of the high cost of education. Education of the right kind implies a teacher of the right kind. A good teacher is worth a good price.

### Most of 'Em Do.

Widow—What do you think of Ethel's dress?  
Frosh—It does make you think, doesn't it?

### Beaverbrook and Nebuchadnezzar.

Lord Beaverbrook has been troubled with his throat for a long time, but is now making satisfactory progress toward recovery. A recent despatch represents it as a distemper, which may have been caused originally "by putting a few blades of grass in the mouth when walking in the fields."

This reminds us that there was once a prize poem competition at Oxford, for which one of the aspirants chose "Nebuchadnezzar" as his subject, and he wrote that the monarch, when turned out to grass,

"Exclaimed as he ate the unwanted foods,  
It may be wholesome, but it isn't good."

But Beaverbrook is neither Thames nor Cherwell, and so far as Oxford is concerned he can prove an alibi.

# \$5,000.00 Challenge

No. 402 Toronto, September 16th, 1918.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged from  
the ONTARIO BREWERS' ASSOCIATION of the sum of  
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS deposited with me  
under a Challenge agreement made this day by the ONTARIO  
REFERENDUM COMMITTEE to prove that Beer containing 2.51%  
alcohol by weight is intoxicating.

*A. J. P. [Signature]*  
Manager, Ontario Branch.

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY  
TORONTO, ONT.  
TORONTO STREET

## TO THE REFERENDUM COMMITTEE

The Ontario Brewers' Association can no longer disregard the attempts of the Ontario Referendum Committee to mislead the people of this Province in the forthcoming Referendum.

In its campaign literature the Referendum Committee has corrupted the statutory ballot as set out below, and its advertising positively asserts that the light beer to be voted on is intoxicating. The Referendum Committee is either misinformed or is deliberately misleading the people for a purpose.

The purpose is to make the voters believe that they are voting for or against intoxicating beer.

Examine carefully the two ballots reproduced below.

### Government Statutory Ballot Paper

#### Question 2.

ARE you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one hundredths per cent. alcohol weight measure through Government Agencies and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

#### Question 3.

ARE you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one hundredths per cent. alcohol weight measure in Standard Hotels in local municipalities that by a majority vote favor such sale and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

#### Question 4.

ARE you in favor of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government Agencies and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

### Referendum Committee's Distortion

2. ARE you in favor of the SALE OF INTOXICATING BEER in Government Agencies?

3. ARE you in favor of the SALE OF INTOXICATING BEER in Standard Hotels?

4. ARE you in favor of the sale of all kinds of spirituous and malt liquor in Government Agencies?

The Government Ballot clearly shows that the public is only to vote for or against the sale of beer containing not more than 2.51 per cent. alcohol by weight.

## BEER CONTAINING 2.51 PER CENT. ALCOHOL BY WEIGHT IS NON-INTOXICATING

To establish that the 2.51 per cent. beer to be voted on is not intoxicating, the Ontario Brewers' Association have deposited \$5,000 with the Canada Permanent Trust Company, and they hereby challenge the Ontario Referendum Committee to deposit an equal amount with the same Trust Company to prove that beer containing 2.51 per cent. alcohol by weight is intoxicating, or admit that their literature is deceiving the electorate.

Upon the investigation, the losers are to forfeit their deposit to a charity or charities to be named by the Investigating Board. The investigation is to take place before a nominee of the Ontario Referendum Committee, a nominee of the Ontario Brewers' Association, and the third nominee to be agreed on by the two persons so chosen—and if they fail to agree, to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

This Challenge to be answered immediately by the Ontario Referendum Committee.

# Ontario Brewers' Association

### GREAT BOON TO WEST.

Many Returned Soldiers Are Going on the Land.

Reports from the various Soldier Settlement administration centres in the West indicate that possibly five thousand applications made by returned men have been approved. At 160 acres each this means the taking up of 800,000 acres of land. But the movement is only beginning to get under way. If the scheme is not so badly "knocked" by mistaken critics it is reasonable to suppose that between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 acres will, in this way, be taken up. Think of what it means to have this addition to permanent settlement in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Twenty-five thousand such settlers getting an average loan of \$4,000 would mean \$100,000,000 put out in three provinces.

Speaking at Regina recently Major Ashton, of the Soldier Settlement Board, pointed out the possibilities of the scheme to Saskatchewan. Probably about 30,000 soldiers, he said, would return to that province, and the records show that 75 per cent. of them were either farmers or farm laborers. If three-fifths of them, or 18,000 took advantage of the Soldier Settlement scheme and had an average loan of \$4,000 it would mean the advancing of \$72,000,000 for farm development work in Saskatchewan alone. To date one-third more applications have been approved from Alberta than from Saskatchewan, so it is easy to see what the West has to gain through the successful working out of the Soldier Settlement scheme.

If the loan companies were to put out \$50,000,000 this year on farm loans in the prairie provinces what a wonderful thing it would be considered. With any appreciable measure of success, the Soldier Settlement Board will do better than that. Compared with anything that the western provinces have done in the way of assisting agriculture through loans, even now the Soldier Settlement scheme is a great success. During the two years that the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board has been in operation it has not loaned much more than \$2,000,000, and Manitoba has probably not loaned more than \$3,000,000. Still, both of these provinces are claiming a great deal of credit for what they have done, and rightly so. Their work in this respect goes to show that the possibilities before the Soldier Settlement Board as a means of promoting permanent settlement are wonderful.

### Using the Libraries.

During 1918 more than 120,000 books classified as "Useful Arts" were lent by the public libraries of the Province of Ontario to the schools. An inestimable amount of good was done by the libraries in assisting men and women in vocational study.

The libraries are entitled to be rated as an essential part of the technical educational system of the province. The libraries reach a larger number of people with technical books than will ever be reached by technical schools. They can also provide books on subjects that are not commonly taught in technical schools and can supplement the work of instruction given in technical schools. The libraries can also serve men and women who can not attend a technical school.

During the same year the Canadian National Library for the Blind circulated 5,101 books in the province. The total membership for the year was 572.

Libraries were established in all the military camps in the province for the use of the soldiers-in-training. Each camp was visited by a representative of the Public Libraries Board, for the purpose of studying conditions and of arranging for the reception of the books and for their circulation. The purchase of the books, their preparation for use, shipping, etc., were all done within a few weeks. About 8,000 volumes were purchased and 2,500 were received as gifts. The libraries sent out ranged from 250 to 2,500 volumes each.

Libraries were sent to the following camps: Petawawa, Niagara Camp, Deseronto, Leaside (R.A.F.), Fort Henry Camp, Camp Borden (R.A.F.), Camp Mohawk (R.A.F.), London Camp, Beansville (School of Aerial Fighting), Armour Heights (R.A.F.), and Brockville Camp.

The following hospitals also secured libraries: Whitby Convalescent Hospital, St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, Davisville Orthopaedic, Guelph Military Hospital, Mowat Sanitarium, Kingston, Wellington Street Barracks, Ottawa, Imperial Munitions Board, Beansville; Soldiers' and Sailors' Settlement, Kapuskasing; Soldiers' and Sailors' Training School, Monteth; Freepoint Hospital, and Fort Henry Hospital.

The circulation of travelling libraries greatly increased.

### Ontario's Largest Family.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schingh, of Ottawa, became the parents of a bouncing baby boy on May 31. It was their 21st child, probably the largest family in Ontario. Mr. Albert Schingh, father of the 21st, is now in the employ of the Ottawa Electric Railway as a conductor. Both he and Mrs. Schingh are in their 44th year, and will celebrate the silver anniversary of their wedding in August.

### LOST BOUNDARY RECORDS.

Strange Story of How They Were Recovered.

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

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

The commission on the boundary made a map survey, but only got 96 miles of lines cut and erected stone pyramids at frequent intervals in that marked distance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### "Bars" To Be Awarded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### A Difficult Question.

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

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# WATERDOWN FAIR

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH

## The Why? of Another Victory Loan

WHEN, on the morning of November 11th, 1918, the guns were hushed and glad tidings flashed across the world, there followed with the Nation's Prayer of Thanksgiving, one yearning query, which found echo in the faster beating hearts of wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts. That query was, "How soon will our boy be home?" And, from France and Flanders, from Italy and Egypt, from Palestine and from far-off Siberia, there came an answering echo, "How soon, how soon, may we go home?"

CANADA caught the spirit of these longings, and at once resolved to satisfy them. It was an appalling task. Shipping was tragically scarce. The composition of the Army of Occupation had not then been settled. And other parts of the Empire as well as Canada were looking for the speedy return of their men.

THE problem was this. The half-million men that Canada had overseas had taken more than four years to transport to the field of battle. To bring them home in a few months was a gigantic undertaking—one to tax all Canada's ingenuity and resources. Canada solved the problem, but it meant crowding into a few short months, an expense for demobilization which it was impossible to foresee.

THEN, too, besides the sentimental aspect of the necessity for bringing the men home quickly the economic side could not be overlooked. That was, to transform efficiently and speedily the nation's army of fighters into a national army of workers.

### Need Divides Itself in Two Parts

#### Obligations to Soldiers

The answer to the question "Why does Canada need another Victory Loan?" divides itself into two parts. (a) To finish paying the expenses of demobilization, and the obligations we still owe to our soldiers. (b) To provide national working capital.

#### Gratuities

The obligations to soldiers include: That already incurred cost of bringing home troops from overseas. The payment of all soldiers still undemobilized. This includes more than 20,000 sick and wounded who are still in hospital, and who of course remain on the Army payroll till discharged. The upkeep of hospitals, and their medical and nursing staffs, until the need for them is ended. These three items alone will use up at least \$200,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1919.

#### Land Settlement

There is also the gratuity which has been authorized, and has been and is being paid to assist soldiers to tide over the period between discharge and their re-adjustment to civil life. For this purpose alone, \$61,000,000 must be provided out of the Victory Loan 1919, in addition to the \$59,000,000 already paid out of the proceeds of the Victory Loan 1918.

#### Vocational Training

Furthermore, soldiers who desire to become farmers may, under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, be loaned money by Canada with which to purchase land, stock and implements. The money so advanced will be paid back; meantime each loan is secured by a first mortgage. Up to August 15th, 29,495 soldiers had applied for land under the terms of this Act; and 22,281 applications had been investigated, and the qualifications of the applicant approved. For this purpose Canada this year requires \$24,000,000.

For this work which, with the Vocational Training and Soldiers' Service Departments, embraces the major activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, an appropriation of \$57,000,000 is necessary.

These national expenditures are war expenses. They will be accepted readily by every citizen who gives thought to the task which Canada faced following the Armistice, and to the success with which she has met it.

### National Working Capital

Canada needs national working capital, so that she may be able to sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies the products of our farms, forests, fisheries, mines and factories. You may ask "Why sell to them if they can't pay cash?" The answer is, "Their orders are absolutely essential to the continuance of our agricultural and industrial prosperity."

The magnitude of these orders and the amount of employment thus created, will depend upon the success of the Victory Loan 1919.

### The "Why" of Credit Loans

Farmers and manufacturers (and that includes the workers on these orders) must be paid cash for their products. Therefore, Canada must borrow money from her citizens to give credit, temporarily, to Great Britain and our Allies. Actually, no money will pass out of Canada. If Canada does not give credit, other countries will; and they will get the trade, and have the employment that should be ours, to distribute amongst their workers. And remember, we absolutely need these orders to maintain employment. If we don't finance them business will feel the depression, employment will not be as plentiful, and conditions everywhere will be adversely affected.

### For Trans- portation

Money must also be available to carry on the nation's shipbuilding programme, and other transportation development work.

For loans to Provincial Housing Commissions who are building moderate priced houses. These, then, are some of the things for which Canada needs national working capital. She is in the position of a great trading company, and her citizens who buy Victory Bonds are the shareholders.

Those who give thought to our outstanding obligations to soldiers, and to our need for national working capital, cannot fail to be impressed with the absolute necessity for the

## Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

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

## A MOTHER'S TRIALS

### Care of Home and Children Often Causes a Breakdown.

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



Lesson. Oct. 5, 1919.

John and Peter Become Disciples of Jesus.—John 1:29-42.

Commentary.—I. Jesus the Son of God (vs. 29-34). 29. The next day.—The next day after John the Baptist had received a deputation of priests and Levites from Jerusalem, who had some asking him who he was. John told them that he was "the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord," and that there was one standing among them who, coming after him, was preferred before him, whose shoes he was "not worthy to unloose." This was something like six months after John the Baptist had commenced his ministry. He had preached to the multitude who came to him from all directions and had baptized many. John knew who Jesus was, for his baptism had already taken place. Behold the Lamb of God—John did not introduce Jesus as a king to rule Israel in splendor, but as a sacrifice to die for the sins of the world. To the Jewish mind the idea of a lamb was familiar. They knew the prophecy of Isaiah which shows the Messiah as a lamb brought to the slaughter. They know of the Passover feast at which a lamb was slain and eaten commemorating the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage, and they were familiar with the daily sacrifices at the temple. Which taketh away the sin of the world—Provision is thus made for the removal of sin from the heart and life of every believer in Jesus. These words of John the Baptist are a declaration of the fact and efficacy of the atonement that was to be made. The atonement makes possible the destruction of sin (1 John 1:8). 30. This is he—This was the Christ of whom John had spoken the day before. He was before me—John the Baptist had lived only about thirty years, but Jesus had always existed. 31. I knew him not—Although John was related to Jesus, he may not have been personally acquainted with him. Whether he was or not, it is certain that he did not know him in his exalted nature, office and mission until his appearing at Jordan for baptism. Should be made manifest.—The two-fold mission of John the Baptist was to preach repentance and to point out the Messiah. To Israel—To the Jews.

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You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stables and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses at any age are "exposed,"

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Mfrs. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

32. Rare record.—Was a witness. I saw the Spirit descending.—This took place at the baptism of Jesus some time before this (Matt. 3: 13-17); Mark 1: 9-11; Luke 3: 21-22). 33. The same said unto me.—There was no uncertainty in John's testimony. He knew that God had sent him to baptize with water, and he knew that he was divinely instructed how to recognize Jesus when he came. Baptize with the Holy Ghost—John's baptism was outward; the baptism of the Holy Ghost is inward and is purifying in its effect. It gives victory over sin, and imparts spiritual power. 34. This is the Son of God.—At Christ's baptism this declaration was made from heaven (Matt. 3: 17).

35. Becoming followers of Jesus (vs. 35-42). 35. Gain the next day.—The day following the one on which John the Baptist said to the people, "Behold the Lamb of God." The records of his testimony as to Jesus are that on three successive days he declared to the people that Jesus was the Messiah. He gave witness of this fact to the priests and Levites who came from Jerusalem. He introduced Jesus to the multitudes. He declared this truth privately to two of his disciples, two of his disciples—We are not told how many disciples John the Baptist had. From this chapter we learn that some of them directly became followers of Jesus. From the account of his sending an inquiry from the place of his imprisonment, asking Jesus of his Messiahship, we know that he had disciples then. (Matt. 11:2-6); and he had disciples at the time of his death (Mark 6:27-29). 36. Looking upon Jesus.—The verb has in it the thought of beholding with intense interest. Behold the Lamb of God—"Behold, the Lamb of God!"—R. V. This announcement declared both the nature and mission of Christ. 37. They followed Jesus.—The two disciples were so impressed by the declaration the Baptist made and by the appearance of Jesus, that they were fully convinced that he was the Christ and henceforth became his disciples. It was but natural that they should do this, and John could not expect them to do otherwise. He was preparing the establishment of Christ's kingdom and was not interested in securing a following for himself. "They followed Jesus" as truly as their former master had heralded his coming. They followed him when there was little in sight to attract them. They followed him because they were convinced that he was the "Lamb of God" to take away the sins of the world. They followed him through reproach and shame and through suffering, but they followed him to eternal triumph and bliss. 38. What seek ye.—This was not asked to obtain information, but a kind of inquiry respecting their desires, an invitation to lay open their minds, to state their wishes, and to express all their own salvation. rabbi—A Jewish title. Jesus forbade his disciples to accept it (Matt. 23:8). It means master, or teacher. Interpreted—John explained the Hebrew term rabbi for the benefit of those who were not Jews, where dwellers. "Who—They wished to know where he lodged so that they could have an extended interview with him. 29. Come and see—Jesus gave them a hearty

### Wood's Phosphodine.

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welcome. He recognized their sincerity and devotion, about the tenth hour.—According to the Roman method of reckoning it would be ten o'clock in the forenoon, but according to the Jewish method it would be four o'clock in the afternoon. The latter was probably the hour. 40. One of the two.... was Andrew.—Andrew's name is the first mentioned in the list of Christ's disciples. There is no doubt as to the other one, for it must have been John, the writer of this Gospel. He always indistinctly refrained from mentioning his own name. 41. His first finding his own brother Simon.—The language in the Greek would imply that each of the two disciples sought at once his own brother to bring him to Jesus, and Andrew succeeded first in bringing his brother Simon. Thus each disciple sought to bring some one to Jesus. This has ever been the method of advancing the cause of Christ. We have found the Messiah.—There was an expectation at that time that Christ was about to appear. It was wonderful news that Andrew carried to his brother. The fulness of time had come, and he who was to redeem the world had been found. 42. He brought him to Jesus.—It was through human agency that Simon was brought into contact with the Saviour of men. They are Simon.—Though it is the first time that Peter ever saw Jesus, it is not the first time that Jesus, in spirit at least, ever saw Peter. He knows his parentage, his name and history. John—John. Thou shalt be called Cephas—Jesus saw clearly the nature of Simon and what he might

### It is fine for cleaning cans—says the dairyman

## Comfort Lye

become through grace, and he changed his name accordingly. His new name meant rock and stood for solidity. Questions.—By whom and for what purpose were priests and Levites sent to John the Baptist? What answers did John give to their questions? What was the twofold mission of John the Baptist? What was John's estimate of himself in comparison with Jesus? Give reasons why Jesus is called the Lamb of God. How did John recognize the Christ? What is it to be baptized with the Holy Ghost? What great witness was given that Jesus was the Son of God? What did John the Baptist announce to two of his disciples? Who were they and what course did they take?

### PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The claims of Christ upon all men. I. A universal claim. II. An individual call. John and Andrew are the only disciples of the Baptist whose names have been preserved to us. The former is the writer of the lesson, and by clear inference the associate of Andrew, whose name he records. They were the first to share the hospitality of Jesus and in the sacred intercourse to discover his true character and Messiahship (John 1: 14), attested to their earlier master by the visible descent of the Holy Ghost. They were also among the first disciples of Jesus with their brothers James and Simon. Later all became members of the apostolic group chosen from the larger company of those who had attached themselves to Jesus. John and Peter were especially prominent and privileged among the apostles. The former came into relations particularly affectionate with the Master.

### SINCE 1870

## SHILOH

### 30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

L. A universal claim. Jesus was the embodiment and manifestation of moral law and moral love. There were blended in him inexorable righteousness and immeasurable compassion. At his cradle "mercy and truth met together," and as his cross righteousness and peace "kissed each other." He fulfilled "all righteous needs" for himself, and by his sacrifice satisfied its violated requirements for mankind (John 8: 29; Rom. 3: 25). The purpose of his coming was world-embracing. "There is no respect of persons with God." The provisions of grace have no exceptions and are as inclusive as the necessity. "All have sinned"; all are redeemed, and all possess an equality of privilege as related to responsibility (Rom. 2: 14-15). No man can evade his moral obligations. Repudiation is not release. The claims of Christ originate, first, in his sovereignty. "He is Lord of all." Second, in his Saviourhood. "He died for all." Relation to him is the essential quality in human character, the supreme factor in human life and the determining element in human destiny. Christ is the central figure and fact of earthly history, the fount of all men and the inexhaustible fountain of delight in the world to come.

II. An individual call. The universal includes the individual. The former is the expansion of the latter. Families, communities, churches and nations are aggregations of individuals. What the latter are, the former must be. The personal is always the determining factor of the universal. The Holy Spirit always individualizes his operations. John and Peter became disciples, first, by an individual call of Jesus; second, by a personal choice. Every person is called to discipleship. "Follow me," is the first requirement. We are to receive the doctrine of Christ and imitate his example. "He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also to walk,

even as he walked." Personal and intimate association with the Master is the essential fact of Christian experience and the first qualification for effective service. He was the master Preacher and personal Worker, and his methods cannot be improved. As Jesus was taught of the Father (John 5: 19, 20), so are his disciples to be taught of him by the Spirit (John 16: 13, 14). As Jesus was sent into the world by the Father, so does he send his disciples (John 17: 18). His disciples share his mission, partake of his joys and sorrows, and share his coming glory. W. H. C.

### Green and White Coal.

Only the power derived from melting glaciers and snow caps is known as white coal, while other water powers are termed "green coal." But there is another vast source of power, namely, that which may be derived from the waves and tides of the ocean; and this is now termed "blue coal."

### CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Constipated children can find prompt relief through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are mild but thorough laxative which never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion; colds and simple fevers. Concerning them Mrs. Caspard Daigle, Demain, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been of great benefit to my little boy, who was suffering from constipation and indigestion. They quickly relieved him and now he is in the best of health." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont.

### Health Improvement in Brazil.

The famous saying "Brazil is a vast hospital" is in a fair way to being outlawed. Yellow fever is stamped out and the government has made an immense appropriation for supplying quinine to the entire community. To these achievements must be added the labors of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute in the realms of scientific prevention of communicable diseases of all kinds.—Brazil Medical.

### Equal Right, But No Favor.

"I suppose," said a lady to a trolley car conductor, "if I pay the fare for my dog he will be treated the same as other passengers, and be allowed to occupy a seat?" "Of course madam," the conductor replied politely. "He will be treated the same as other passengers, and can occupy a seat providing he does not put his feet on it!"

### Modern Version.

While little Helen was at Sunday school they repeated the Twenty-third Psalm and when she arrived home, her mother asked her what she had learned that day. Helen replied without hesitation: "The Lord is my chauffeur, I shall not walk."

### Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable, regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor).

### Majesty of the Law.

"Here, now!" sternly commanded Constable Sam T. Slackputter, the redoubtable sleuth of Petunia. "You fellows move on there! Scatter out! You're blocking the sidewalk so folks can't get along. And, besides all that, I want to see a little of that there dog fight myself before it is all over."—Kansas City Star.

### Made Money From Dandelions.

Collecting dandelions an Italian woman living in Philadelphia was able to save \$2,000 during the last 49 years. It appears that about forty years ago the woman's husband died, leaving a widow unprovided for. She started to collect dandelions, and sold them to her countrymen in the city. A few days ago she died, and it was found that her savings had accumulated to a little more than \$2,000.

### A SEPARATION GRANTED

Not by process of law, but by the silent working of "Putnam's" are couples separated from aging tows. Any corn or wart that "Putnam's" won't sure hasn't been discovered yet. Insist on Putnam's Corn Extractor only, 25c at all dealers.

### Horses Knew Allotted Task.

In the mines of Hainault horses that travel back and forth over the certain road exactly thirty times each day go to the stables of their own accord after their last trip, and refuse to take another step. In Montaigne's Essays it is stated that the oxen employed in the royal gardens of Susa for turning the wheels to which the water pails were attached refused to make more than the hundred rounds that constituted their daily task.

WHAT HE ADMIRES. Fred—"So you are going to marry Miss Millions, eh? I don't see what you can find to admire in a girl of her stamp." Joe—"My dear boy, it isn't her stamp which attracts me; it's her cheque. See?"

### MURINE

Night Morning  
Keep Your Eyes  
Clean-Clear-and Healthy

### To Save Horse Feed.

A shield has been designed for horses' feed bags which prevents all spilling of grain while an animal is eating—a loss which sometimes amounts to 25 per cent. The device consists of a funnel-shaped apron of cloth, with a sufficiently large opening at the bottom, which fits inside the bag, being attached to the upper edge and extending about half way down into the container. The lower end is gathered by means of a coiled spring and fits snugly about the horse's nose so that no matter how much the animal tosses its head, no grain is lost.—Popular Mechanics.

### The Name "Calais."

Calais, urges a correspondent, is surely one of those familiar French names that are and should be Anglicized, as is the case with Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Florence. At any rate, Browning thought so when he frankly rhymed it with an English word in his reference to Queen Mary Tudor: When fortune's malice Lost her Calais. Let us all stick to this for the attempt to give the French sound is seldom a success. There is nearly always the English trick of putting a stress on the first syllable instead of the final one. Browning's rhyme is not pretty, but it is a good enough guide.—London Chronicle.

### \$100 Reward, \$100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly intensified by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

### Satisfied With Little Food.

In the Edinburgh (Scotland) zoo there is a crocodile that is content with a rat or a piece of horseflesh every fortnight. There is an anaconda which arrived more than a year ago and has since steadily refused to take food of any kind, an example of abstinence surpassed, however, by an Indian python, which during its 13 months' stay has not voluntarily taken food.

### Cause of Sun's Eclipse.

Eclipses of the sun are caused by the moon coming between the earth and the sun in such manner as to obscure the sun or a portion of it from the view of a section of the earth. An eclipse of the moon results when the earth comes between the sun and the moon so that the shadow of the earth falls upon the whole or a part of that portion of the moon visible to the earth.

### PRETTY SMOOTH.

She: "Have you ever loved another?" He: "Yes, of course. Did you think I'd practise on a girl like you?"

### Spanking Doesn't Cure

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

### All Kinds of Whiskers.

Whiskers are a variable size issue. The closely trimmed whisker, descending to the lobe of the ear on an otherwise clean-shaven face, was long a favorite among sporting men. Worn lower down the jaw, the whisker changes character and develops into "mutton chops" that blossom in a bushy manner. Still more pronounced are "Pleadily weepers" of the Lone Danderey kind. This last and the mutton chop are worn with a mustache while John Bull shaves everything except his hikers.

### Possession is nine points of the law, especially if it happens to be self-possession.

### DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
GRAVEL  
23 THE P...



# SIR WILLIAM'S WILL

But presently, with a sigh of resignation, he left the accounts and made up a fire, over which a kettle was hanging, that was smouldering outside, while Lord Stanton arranged the cups on a huge slab of stone. Then he went up to the girls.

"Douglas has got some tea for us," he said.

"Hurrah!" said Mollie, descending from her perch with alacrity; but Clytie looked before her thoughtfully, and remained seated.

"I don't think I'll come down," she said.

Lord Stanton was about to urge her, but Mollie caught him by the arm.

"Oh, leave her alone," she said.

"Haven't you discovered yet that when Clytie is in one of her dreaming-fits it is not safe to disturb her? She is like one of those pretty, sleek-looking cats at the Zoo, the kind you feel that you must go up to and stroke. Luckily for you, there is always a kind, good keeper to warn you off. See? I'm the keeper."

"I wish you were mine," murmured the lad.

"What did you say? Never mind. But you shouldn't get into the bad habit of muttering to yourself. That's one of the lessons I'm always trying to teach you. How do you do, Mr. Douglas? It's very kind of you to offer us tea; this is the second time we are indebted to your hospitality," she added suavely.

Jack reddened; he never thought of the scene with Hesketh Carton without growing warm, inside and out.

"I think Lord Stanton deserves all the credit on this occasion, Miss Mollie," he said.

"Oh! then be sure he'll take it!" she retorted.

Jack went into the shed, leaving his lordship to play host, and Mollie, as she poured out the tea, noticed that there were only three cups.

"I wonder if Clytie would have some if we sent it up," she said.

"Yes, I was going to take it," said Lord Stanton.

"Oh, no; I couldn't be left," said Mollie blandly. "Mr. Douglas!"

Jack came out with the paper in his hand and stood at the door.

"Will you please take this cup of tea to my sister?" asked Mollie, with the sweetness which she could at will infuse into voice and manner.

Jack took the cup without a word, and walked off.

"The Paragon does not appear to be in the best of tempers," remarked Mollie.

The lad laughed. "He's fearfully busy," he said exuberantly. "How jolly it is here!" He leaned back against the stone. "Such a fine view!"

His eyes were fixed on Mollie's face, crowned by its crimson tam-o'-shanter. "Didn't think I should be so happy, down here at the Towers. I wish you weren't going back to the Hall."

"Well, we're not, for a little while," said Mollie.

"That's good! Though, of course, I shall see you after you go to the Hall. My aunt's coming down next week, you know; and—and, of course, you'll come to the Towers. She's a good sort, and you'll like her."

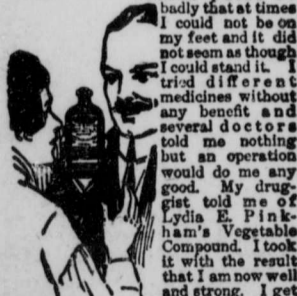
"You're not going back to Oxford, then?" said Mollie.

## WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.

Peru, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I get up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. ANNA METERIANO, 26 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.

Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



"No," he said. "You see," with a touch of color, "things were altered when I came into Stanton. There's a good deal to be done."

"Oh, is there?" asked Mollie innocently.

"Why, of course there is," he retorted angrily. "No end of things to look after, all over the estate, you know."

"Really? It seemed to me that you spent most of your time between Pethwick and Withycombe."

He colored still more redly. "Well, you see, I've got this job on hand."

"Oh, don't apologize," she exhorted him indifferently. "It's no business of mine how you waste—employ your time. But if I were your aunt—which, thank goodness, I am not—I should pack you back to school—Oxford, I mean."

"Oh, if you want me to go—" He sighed, despairfully.

"I!" retorted Mollie, opening her eyes on him like saucers. "It's a matter of perfect indifference to me whether you go or stay."

"Then I shall stay," he retorted, in his turn.

"And while you are here you might get some more water," she said.

Jack, walking deliberately like a dog, carried the cup of tea to the quay wall, and Clytie looked up with a smile.

"Oh, thank you!" she said. "It is very good of you. I was just wondering whether I would go down or not; it was the sight of the cups and saucers."

"Then I'm glad I brought it," said Jack, and, setting the cup of tea beside her, he was turning away when she said:

"You are very much interested in the works—" She paused a moment as Mollie's remark about the "mister" occurred to her. "Mr. Douglas."

"Yes," said Jack, leaning against the wall and looking, not at the beautiful face, the gray eyes resting placidly upon his, but at the hill opposite.

"Yes, it is interesting work. It will be a great improvement."

"Have you ever been engaged in similar work?" she asked, with something more than merely gracious interest.

"Not quite," he replied, "but I've seen it done. And the thing is easy enough. You have seen the plan, I suppose?" As she replied in the negative, he took a roll from his pocket.

"It's only a small rough plan. I copied it from the large one," he said, as he spread it out on the wall beside her. She bent over it, and, having to hold it so that it should not curl up, his head, as he explained the plan, was very near hers. "That's the jetty proper," he said, "and that's the breakwater. We've got it rounded, so that the sea will break over it without doing any damage."

"I don't understand," she said, with genuine interest.

He bent lower, so that his head almost touched the soft, dark tangle of her hair, as he traced the lines with his finger. Her gaze unconsciously shifted from the drawing to his hands. It was not the first time she had noticed their shapeliness; but it was the first time she had seen them so closely; and she was struck by them. They were brown, and anything but effeminate, but they were quite unlike those of the fishermen and workmen.

"It's a great improvement on the Withycombe one," he said, ignorant of her gaze and the faint surprise. "I wonder that they didn't alter it on these lines when they were repairing it fifteen years ago; but it was done by the village mason, a good workman in his way, but, of course, not up to date."

"You were here then?" she asked.

Jack shifted his hand, the plan curled up at that corner, and he appeared to find some difficulty in setting it out straight again.

"Oh, I've heard all about it," he said, carelessly.

"I suppose the Withycombe jetty could be altered, built like this?" she asked.

"Oh, yes," he replied. "It would cost a great deal of money—were you thinking of doing it, Miss Bramley?"

Clytie shook her head and sighed.

"No," she said, gravely, a little wistfully; she could not tell him she was only a caretaker of the property; that the proper person to improve Withycombe jetty or any other part of the Bramley estate was Sir Wilfred Carton, who probably would have no desire to do so.

"Ah, well, if you should, it would be a good thing to run the jetty out a bit farther than it is; there is scarcely room for the boats in the wild weather. That is what I mean." He made a rough sketch on the back of the plan. "Like that. It would be a boon to the men."

"You draw very well," said Clytie; then she laughed. "My sister called you the Admirable Crichton."

"Oh!" said Jack. "Never heard of him." And he had not; for he had been too busily engaged at playing at Jack of all trades to have time for books.

Clytie colored slightly. It was not the first time she had forgotten that she was not talking to an equal.

"He was a man who did everything, and did it well," she said.

Jack laughed. "Miss Mollie was out



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### Sauce

and

### Cheese

is really

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MONTREAL.

—for once," he said, lightly.

He leaned against the wall, looking out to sea, but thinking of the girl by his side, so near to him and yet so far away! He had seen her, spoken to her, nearly every day for the last three weeks, and he was conscious with a consciousness against which he fought, that he liked seeing her, talking to her; better still, hearing her speak. When she came in sight something within his heart suddenly grew warm, his pulse quickened, the air grew brighter. He tried to avoid her, scarcely acknowledging the wish to do so; but he seemed drawn by some unconscious influence to her side; and when he would have resisted, chance came to the aid of that mysterious influence; it had come this afternoon; and while he was at her side he lingered as if he was loath to go. In his solitary hours he caught himself thinking of her face—it was wonderful and amazing, how well he knew its every expression; the slight, wistful curve of the lips, the trick of the straightening brows, the steady, direct gaze of the beautiful eyes, the smile which lit up the rather sad face as the sunlight shimmers on a summer sea. And her voice—surely it was the most musical, the sweetest ever owned by woman; the music, the sweetness echoed for him in the hours of his solitude, up in the woods, on the beach, at night, as he lay awake and thinking of her, as he was thinking of her now, in a deep reverie.

He woke suddenly.

"I'm keeping you from your book, Miss Bramley. Shall I bring you another cup of tea?"

"No, thanks," she answered.

He glanced at his watch.

"I have to take the boat to the Head," he said, nodding at the promontory. "Would you—do you care to come?"

She looked seaward.

"Yes, I think I should," she said. "I am tired of reading."

As they reached the shed, she called:

"I'm going into the boat. Will you come, Mollie?"

Mollie shook her head; she was sitting on a log with the big stone for a back, with her arms round her knees.

"No, indeed. Lord Stanton is telling me of all the wonderful things he did at Oxford, and I haven't the heart to stop him. You go, Clytie."

Clytie hesitated a moment or two, then followed Jack to the beach.

CHAPTER XIV.

There was a fair wind from them, and Jack put up the sail and was making a comfortable place in the bottom of the boat for Clytie, when she said:

"I will take the tiller, so that you can look after the sail."

She had never before offered to steer, but he plied the cushions on the stern and gave her the tiller, and she put her arm over it in good, nautical fashion, and kept her eye on the wind.

"You may smoke if you wish," she said, and Jack, with a respectful "Thank you," availed himself of the permission. He needed of late had always thrilled in her presence, as the strings of a harp thrill at the touch of the musician's hand, though it sweep its chords all unconsciously. Her nearness—the boat was small, and he was almost touching her—filled him with a happiness which was not perfect because of its wistfulness, and every now and then he glanced at her as if she were a necessary part of the beauty of the multicolored coast the opaline sea.

"What are you going to do at the Head?" she asked, after a rather long silence, during which his mind was dwelling on the ever absorbing marvel of the change which had been wrought in her, the change from the gawky girlhood—and yet, no, he told himself; even as a girl she had been lithe, graceful, notwithstanding the length of the black-stockinged legs, and the long arms—to wonder of womanhood.

"I am going to see if we can manage to slide some of the timber down the slope there; it will save us hauling the trees we are cutting in the wood behind the Head. You know it?"

"Yes," she replied. "We used, my sister and I, to picnic there. You seem to have made acquaintance with the land very quickly."

"Oh, yes," he responded, easily. "I have been riding about a great deal lately, looking out for suitable timber and stone. It is a beautiful place, and I'm not surprised that Lord Stanton is so proud of it."

"And yet I think in some ways Bramley is more beautiful," she said, musingly.

"Oh, no doubt," he assented. "The land is better, the farms, too, but the Towers is the bigger house."

"You know Bramley?" she asked, with some surprise.

He turned to the sail and tightened the sheet.

"Give her just a point to starboard," he said. "Thank you. Oh, every one knows Bramley, by the guide-books and the photographs," he added, as easily as before, but with a mental resolve to keep a more cautious watch on his tongue, which was so ready to answer when she spoke. "I dare say you are as proud of it, Miss Bramley, as his lordship is of the Towers."

"Yes," she admitted, with a sigh. "I love it."

"You have been there so long—I mean your family."

"Since 1416," she said. "There are still some portions of the original building standing, the west wing. Sir William Carton had it very carefully restored."

Jack nodded. He did some good for the old place," he remarked, cheerfully.

"Yes, oh, yes. If it had remained in my father's possession—he was poor; the Bramleys have been poor for a long time." She hesitated again. "It was well that the place should pass into more capable hands."

"Well, it's back to the right owners now," he said, still more cheerfully; "and, if I may be so bold, one who will take care of it."

Clytie sighed again, but made no response to this suggestion. Presently, she said, as if she had been considering:

"If you would like to see the house, to go over it, Mr. Douglas, please go up there any day, and ask Mrs. Huton, the housekeeper, or Sholes, the butler, to show you over it."

"Thank you very much," he said, gratefully, and with a slightly heightened color. "It is very good of you. I will go up some day, the first opportunity—but I'm afraid it will not be yet a while. I don't seem able to leave the work at Pethwick for more than an hour or two."

"You must come when we are at home. I—or my sister—will be delighted to show it to you. She is fonder, prouder of the Hall even than I am. Here is the Head. Are you going to land?"

He looked up at the slope with his keen eyes.

"I should like to land for a minute or two if you don't mind waiting."

"Not at all," she responded. "It is delightful on the sea this afternoon."

He had not been thinking of the weather, but he glanced round him now, and he saw a bank of clouds which had mysteriously risen in the southwest, and as he let down the sail he felt the wind come in a sudden puff.

"I won't be more than a moment or two," he said, as he ran the boat on a slip of sand.

He went quickly to the base of the cliff, looked about him thoughtfully, and began climbing to a narrow ridge some little distance up the path. Clytie watched him as she leaned back lazily, and half-unconsciously noticed the ease with which he made the ascent, the casual way in which he balanced himself on the slight projection which, from where she sat, seemed scarcely a foothold; then suddenly she felt a little jar of fear.

"You are not going any higher?" she called. "That sandstone is very treacherous."

"No, no," he called back, and he descended quickly; he had cast an eye seaward, and saw, more plainly than he had seen while in the boat, that the bank of clouds was rising swiftly, and that one of these sudden changes of

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working or playing, as the case may be, when you sustain a skin injury, so long as you apply Zam-Buk at once. This herbal balm will stop the bleeding, end the pain, destroy all germs, prevent blood-poisoning and heal quickly.

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Equally good for cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, sores, rashes and eczema. All dealers 50c. box.

# Zam-Buk

wind and weather, which make this coast so dangerous, was taking place.

"It will do," he said, as he put the boat off. "It will save us a long row—and therefore save Lord Stanton a huge sum of money."

He ran up the sail and they started on the home track; but they had not got very far before the sky was darkened, the wind began to make itself heard, and the first dash of rain swished across them.

He glanced at Clytie, noticed that the pretty dress, which had filled him with admiration and delight an hour ago, afforded very insufficient protection against the storm that was coming, and he crawled forward and got out his oilskins from the locker.

(To Be Continued.)

### NORTH SEA TRAWLERS.

#### Their Great Work in Peace and War.

"The northeast coast of Scotland is pacific in climate, as compared with the Atlantic straits; the rules that the sea-girt land, on the west," writes William Elliot Griffis in "Bonnie Scotland and What We Owe Her," and he goes on later in the same chapter to speak of the trawlers of the North Sea.

At Aberdeen "twenty-five millions of dollars' worth of food is extracted annually through the fisheries in the deeper waters, which have been improved, first by the method of beam trawling, begun in 1882, and then by the steam line fishing in 1889."

"How full the North Sea is of these trawlers those know who have seen them and kept pace with the efforts of philanthropists to minister to the needs of the men on board the ships. In recent years we have learned, moreover, how soon, in time of war, these toilers of the deep are called upon to show their courage as well as their industry, and have thus realized the danger ever surrounding these modest heroes. In the world war of 1914-18, the trawlers have not only caught fish, but in their new capacity as mine-sweepers, have kept the North Sea measurably free."

### Squirrel's Pathetic Search.

In moving some quilts in the cottage of Fred Hayden of Northwest Abbot, Me., five little squirrels were spotted on the floor, one of them being killed. The mother squirrel was quickly on the scene, taking one at a time and hastening upstairs with it. The fourth one she dropped at the foot of the stairs and rushed back with frantic haste, thoroughly looking over the contents of the room for the fifth one. She even climbed to the waists of the men and smelled their hands in her search for her lost baby.

### Stuffy Head Cleared Of Catarrh Germs By "Catarrhazou"

To catarrh victims we have just one word of advice—cure it now. The remedy is "Catarrhazou." That it will cure permanently you cannot doubt. Catarrhazou has cured thousands; it will cure you, too.

It acts in two ways: First, it destroys the germ—that checks the progress of the disease. Its second action is to heal the sore places the germs caused. Nice to think of breathing little drops of healing to every part of the lungs, bronchial tubes and nasal passages. It is such absolute thoroughness that makes Catarrhazou so effective in grip, catarrh, and colds. Then by its sedative influence upon the mucous surface it clears away the cough and throat tenderness very quickly. We owe something to a science that has given us Catarrhazou—that wonderful remedy which so surely enables us to permanently cure disease of the breathing apparatus. We all know that stomach dosing is useless, and this departure in the mode of treatment is an advance in medical science that everybody can appreciate and value. Complete outfit of Catarrhazou, which is guaranteed to cure any case of catarrh, asthma, bronchial or throat troubles, lasts three months, price \$1.00; smaller size, 50c; trial size, 25c; sold everywhere.

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## READ THE REVIEW

**Crop Rotation.**  
During the war, owing to labor scarcity and the high prices ruling for grain, there has been a tendency to get away from the short rotation in crop production. The necessity is, therefore, all the greater for getting back to it now.

A three-year rotation recommended by the Dominion Experimental Farm is:

First year.—Hoed crop. For corn apply manure in winter or spring, at rate of 15 tons per acre and shallow plough shortly before planting time turning under both clover and manure. For roots plough land previous autumn.

Second year.—Grain. Seed down with 10 pounds of red clover, two pounds alsike, six pounds alfalfa and six pounds timothy per acre.

Third year.—Clover hay or pasture. Second crop of hay may be used for seed.

This rotation is well suited for intensive dairy farming where soiling crops are used. It would be a most excellent rotation to put into practice where sufficient rough land was available to serve as pasturage. It is the rotation that would supply the greatest amount of forage of the best description for dairying or beef production.

For a four-year's rotation this is recommended:

First year.—Hoed crop. Apply manure at rate of 20 tons per acre previous autumn, winter or spring.

Second year.—Grain. Seed down with 10 pounds of red clover and eight or 10 pounds timothy per acre.

Third year.—Timothy hay or pasture. Plough field shallow in August, top work at intervals and ridge up in autumn in preparation for hoed crop.

This rotation is most satisfactory from all standpoints, except that it supplies a rather smaller proportion of grain than is often desired. Where live stock is the mainstay of the farm this is, however, a very minor fault.

### New One-cent Coin.

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

# How to say "No!"

Mark Your Ballot with an X after Each Question under the word "No"

1	Are you in favour of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?	YES	NO <b>X</b>
2	Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent alcohol weight measure through Government agencies and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO <b>X</b>
3	Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent alcohol weight measure in standard hotels in local municipalities that by a majority vote favour such sale and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO <b>X</b>
4	Are you in favour of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO <b>X</b>

Above is an exact reproduction of the Referendum ballot, showing the correct way to Vote in order to sustain the Ontario Temperance Act as it stands.

Everybody should study the four questions and realize exactly what they mean. Do not be misled by the insidious demand for "light" beer.

The beer of the ballot is 118% stronger than the Ontario Temperance Act now allows, and over five times as strong as the limit allowed for beer defined as non-intoxicating in Great Britain and the United States.

### Answer Each Question

1. Unless you vote on every question your ballot is spoiled.
2. You must mark your answer to each question with an "X" only. Anything else would spoil your ballot.
3. Unless a majority vote "No" on question 1 the bars will be restored and the sale of all kinds of intoxicants permitted.
4. Unless a majority vote "No" on questions 2, 3 and 4 the Ontario Temperance Act will become almost worthless.
5. The only SAFE course is to mark your ballot as shown above.

## "No!"—Four Times—"No!"

No repeal; No government beer shops; No beer saloons; No government whiskey shops.—Four X's, each under the word "No."

### Ontario Referendum Committee

JOHN MACDONALD, Chairman

D. A. DUNLAP, Treasurer

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

# EAGER'S WATERDOWN

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-11802

## Men's Furnishings

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

\$4.00

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

\$5.00

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

\$1.50

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

\$5.00

Men's Heavy Black Ribbed Hose 50c

## Dry Goods

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

Utility Congoleum Rugs in small sizes

\$2.50

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

\$6.00

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

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

\$1.00

Women's Aprons, light color print and fine quality

85c

A good Topeling, 70% linen, a splendid cloth, scarce goods  
45c a yard

New Plaid Dress Goods, fine quality, dark colors, 36 in.  
\$1.25 a yard

New Art Draperies, new patterns, 36 inches  
45c, 75c and 85c

Black and White Check Wool Dress Goods. This is a splendid cloth and the value is exceptionally good  
90c a yard

Kimona Cloths in different colors and designs  
50c a yare

Women's Sweater Coats in assorted colors, good styles Red, Green, Rose and Blue  
\$5.00 and \$6.50

Children's Sweater Coats in different colors, small sizes  
\$2.50

Children's Plush and Velour Hats, Brown, Blue or Black  
\$1.50

Boy's Heavy Ribbed Black Stockings. A very heavy and strong stocking  
60c a pair

Boy's Strong Worsted Ribbed Stockings double heel and toe  
\$1.25 a pair

## New Perfection Oil Heaters

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

\$6.50 to \$7.50

This Store will close every Wednesday at 6