

228, 230, 232 DUNDAS STREET.

WHISKARD'S.

London's Cheapest Store.

THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST STORE IN THE CITY.

The Cost of Your Drygoods, Fancy Goods and Millinery.

Have you ever looked upon this part of your yearly expenses from a practical business standpoint? You should, and it will no doubt mean for you a big saving. We recommend you to begin by watching this store's doings. We have taught thousands of ladies lessons in economy by our right prices and values. This house has defended the lady portion of the city against the high prices so generally asked by others. It's been a pleasant and profitable duty to us—pleasant, because of the hosts of friends we have made, and profitable—because our business has grown to greater proportions this year than ever before. Let us do business together.

We're Busy.

You don't have to look far for the reasons for the heavy increase in our business during the present year. Bigger buying and better buying have resulted in our offering better and bigger bargains than possibly obtainable elsewhere.

Millinery Items That'll Interest Ladies and Misses.

FIFTY DOZEN OF LADIES' AND MISSES' FINE FELT HATS, ranging in price from 75c to \$1.25, all the newest kinds of Felt Hats. We are clearing them out at 39c, 49c, 59c each.

Now Is Your Time to Buy.

ANOTHER PURCHASE OF WINGS, OSPREYS, ETC., 68 DOZEN AT LESS THAN HALF WHOLESALE PRICE. Come and see what we can do for you in Wings, in large bunches, at 7c, 10c each.

New Lines of Dress Goods Just to Hand.

AT SPECIAL PRICES AND SPECIAL VALUES.

Fine All-wool New Plaids, worth 75c, for 49c yard. This is a beauty, ladies, worth seeing.
25c New Plaid Dress Goods, for 15c yard.
Heavy Tweed Dress Goods, regular 25c, for 15c.
160 Dozen of Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, for 5c each.
HEAVY LINE LADIES' FLEECE VESTS, open front, for 15c each.

In the Dining-Room.

MENU FOR THANKSGIVING.

BREAKFAST—Stewed prunes.
Boiled rice with cream. Codfish
a la mode. Sweet potatoes
browned. White and brown
bread. Pancakes. Coffee.

DINNER—Bisque of oysters.
Roast turkey. Cranberry sauce.
Olives. Celery. Chestnut cro-
quettes. Mashed white potatoes.
Baked sweet potatoes. Mashed
turnips. Mince pie.
Ice cream. Nuts. Coffee.
Raisins.

LATE LUNCHEON—Welsh rare-
bit. Thin bread and butter.
Chocolate cake. Buttercup jelly.
Cocoa.

Cut out these recipes and paste them
in a scrap-book.

Bisque of Oysters—One quart of fair-
sized fresh oysters, one quart of fish
milk or cream, eight soda crackers,
rolled, a teaspoonful of beef ex-
tract, a saucerful of finely-minced
celery, two tablespoonsful of butter,
worked into an equal quantity of
flour, the yolks of three eggs, a tea-
spoonful of salt and one-half tea-
spoonful of pepper, with a sprinkle of cay-
enne. Chop the oysters, put into a
steppan with their own liquor and a
pinch of water, the celery, beef ex-
tract, crackers, salt, pepper and a lit-
tle parsley. Boil slowly for twenty
minutes. Rub through a sieve until
all moisture has been pressed through.
Return to stove, add milk and simmer
again for ten minutes. Set back and
very carefully stir in the beaten yolks
of the eggs; serve at once.

Walnut Fish Sauce—Work into a cup
of nice butter as much lemon juice as
it will take. When creamy add half
a teaspoonful of chopped pickled wal-
nuts or pickled cucumbers with a lit-
tle minced parsley.

Chestnut Croquettes (a most deli-
cious accompaniment to turkey)—Use
fifty chestnuts, two gills of cream,
three tablespoonsful of butter, salt,
sage, onion, four eggs and some sifted
bread crumbs for breading. Shell the
chestnuts, put into a steppan with
enough water to cover them.
Boil thirty minutes. Drain off the
water and pound the nuts until very
fine; add one tablespoonful of the but-
ter and pound until well mixed; add
balance of butter and the salt and
cream a little at a time. When it is
all worked in rub the mixture through
a sieve. Beat three eggs until light
and stir into that which has been
strained. Place in a double boiler and
cook eight minutes, stirring constantly.
It should by this time be smooth and
thick; if the water in the outer boiler
has been boiling rapidly. Spread on a
large platter to cool. When cold, but-
ter the hands and mold into balls or
cones. Dip into the fourth egg, then
into the bread crumbs; fry a minute
and a half. Arrange on a warm nap-
kin and serve.

Buttercup Jelly—Half a package of
gelatine soaked in half a cup of water
two hours, yolks of three eggs, one
pint of milk, one heaping cup granu-
lated sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla.
Dissolve a bit of soda about the size of
a pea in the milk. Scald the milk in
a double boiler; stir in the gelatine
until dissolved; strain through a

coarse cloth. Beat the yolks of the
eggs, add sugar and pour the boiling
mixture upon it, stirring constantly.
Return to kettle and stir until it be-
gins to thicken. Whip the white of
an egg stiff. When the yellow jelly
coagulates around edges set the bowl
containing the frothed white in ice
water, and beat the jelly into it a
spoonful at a time until it is all in
and the sponge is thick and smooth.
Wet a mold, pour in jelly and set on
ice to form.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

ESSEX.—How many mills on the dol-
lar can by law be collected in a town?
Ans.—Twenty mills, exclusive of school
and local improvement rates.

TOWN.—Has the law changed in re-
gard to the number of councilmen in
towns? Ans.—Not within the last nine
years, except that there are no reeves
or deputy reeves in consequence of the
county councils act of 1896.

Darrell.—A owns a lot of land where
B has half an acre of church property
and B wants a new fence, and wishes
A to build half of it. Is A compelled
to build half of it, as it is church prop-
erty? Ans.—Yes, if his land is occupied.

A. H. B.—A doctor attending a pa-
tient requires to perform a very simple
operation, but has not the requisite
instrument. He sends for another doc-
tor who lives close by and who has the
instrument. The attending physi-
cian has settled with the other physi-
cian without the knowledge or con-
sent of the patient or his family, and
also paid a second visit not asked
for or needed. Who pays this second
physician? Ans.—The attending physi-
cian, who should have included the
fee of the other physician in his bill
of charges against the patient, if the
facts justified such charge, which is
not apparent on your statement.

GLENCOR.—A August leases a
farm to B, but the lease was dated
Nov. 1, but B had privilege to sow
wheat, although not mentioned in the
lease. Some time in October A trans-
ferred farm to C. Does that in any way
affect said lease? Ans.—Not neces-
sarily. 2. C turns B's stock on road, and
puts lock on gate, forbidding B to en-
ter premises. Can B enter without su-
perior possession? 3. Ans.—Not neces-
sarily. 4. What course will B pursue to re-
gain possession? Ans.—Consult a law-
yer upon all the facts and circum-
stances as to the right to recover pos-
session by action or to sue A for dam-
ages. 5. Are first privileges legal with-
out being stated in the said lease? Ans.—Not upon the facts stated. 6. Is
B liable if he breaks lock and gains
possession? Ans.—Yes, but consult your
lawyer as to the extent of such lia-
bility. 7. In sending items of news
carried by one-cent stamps to the press,
is it contrary to postal rules to seal the
top of the envelope inside and seal it
to the contents, thus preventing busi-
ness from tampering with contents.
Of course the letter is left open all
the same. Our postmaster tells us
that his instructions from Ottawa are
that all such letters must be left en-
tirely open and free for any postmas-
ter to remove the contents and return
sealing lap of envelope is contrary to
postal rules. He further states that
a postmaster has a perfect right to
read all postal cards. Is this the case?
Ans.—Yes. The rules are made
not for business, but to enable the
postmasters to perform their duties.
Because the postmaster has a right to
read postal cards and inspect contents
of packets by book or parcel post, it
is his duty to follow the law, and do
not ascertain that there is no breach
of the law, e. g., letters by book post
or indecent communications by post-
card.

Farm Machinery.

Shelter, Care and Loss Resulting From Neglect.

A Practical Man Talks Most Inter-estingly.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

All will agree that farm machinery should be sheltered and otherwise cared for when not in actual use. As we find comparatively few farmers provided with an implement house, we therefore suggest building one. In the first place, select a site convenient to the lanes leading to the various fields and at a proper distance from the other buildings to insure safety in case of fire. Twenty by forty feet is a convenient size for an average farm. Divide into three spaces, two of 13 feet each and one of 14 feet. Enclose these spaces on one side with doors, either roll or swing. Have a window in the end of building and the 14 foot space. As for lumber, common will do, using good shingles for roofing and pine lumber for doors. Make good joints to prevent the entrance of fowls and sparrows, which are extremely fond of roosting on the implements much to the discredit of the farmer. The floor should be 12 inches above the ground, and the approaches to the doors filled firmly with earth or gravel. The farmer and two or three neighbors, one of whom should be a "framer," can build and complete it in four days. The shed being ready, the next foot balance of the implements, and lastly the vehicles. Leave a passage of 10 feet between harvesting and tillage machinery that there may be convenient access to all. Order in this building is very important. Have a place for every article and keep it there. Place. When the implements are gathered into the shed, procure a gallon of coal oil and a 25-cent brush and apply a coat of the oil to the bright parts of castings and wherever liable to be injured by rust. Do this once or twice a year, also get half a gallon of boiled linseed oil and apply to woodwork, especially where the paint has worn off. Repeat this operation once in five years. These good machines of oil on all the bearings. Run the binder and other harvesting machines in shelter every day as soon as the day's work is over. Allow no implement to remain in the field for any lengthy period, but place in the shed in the condition described. It is thus ready to be taken out on the shortest notice in good working order. Tighten all loose bolts before using an imple-ment. Keep all machinery knives, cutters, skimmers, etc., sharp and in repair, thus resulting in good work, lighter draft and better crops. A workbench set under the window with vice and a few tools for repairing would be a good investment. When the foregoing suggestions are neglected the results are seen as many farms are most pernicious. Plows, harrows, seed drills, etc., lie exposed to the weather the year round and the binder for months after harvest; the vehicles are in a state of decay. All are most shamefully neglected. None give satisfaction while in use. We consider that such negligence causes an annual loss of at least 25 per cent of their original cost. T. B. Terry, of Ohio, a very eminent authority, estimates the loss at 30 per cent. For instance, take two binders, each costing \$125, each doing the same amount of work as the other. One is up to the standard in either weight or thrust. The other is neglected. He estimates the one neglected to last but four years, while the one well cared for will last twelve years. Mr. Editor, I trust that others of your readers will take up this important subject, and point out the many points which I may have overlooked.

J. W. McKenzie, Glen Oak, Ont.

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Spring wheat was rather poor in the west, but good in the remainder of the province, although much shrunken grain is reported, and a few crops are in the hands of the farmer.

Rye and buckwheat were splendid crops this year.

Hay was a great disappointment, the yields generally were light, and there are many small peas. The bug was unusually destructive. It was one of the worst years for fancy pea growers.

Reports regarding clover seed are, on the whole, unfavorable, although some report doing well. The midge was very active. Young clover, however, looks promising.

Corn was a splendid crop, but some got nipped by frost.

Potatoes were struck by a blight or rot in September, nearly all of the older sections of the province suffering more or less. In some places about 50 per cent of the crop was lost, the total crop being 5,200,000 bushels less than last year.

Turnips are a fair yield, but not so good in quality.

Mangel wurzels have done well both in yield and quality.

The yield of carrots is good, but this crop does not seem to be increasing in favor.

All the root crops are well housed. A blight of the fall plowing was delayed on account of the drought, rendering the soil dry and hard, and also to more time than usual being required to break and handle the various crops.

A Corn Photographed by X Rays Shows a small, hard kernel, covered by layers of hard skin. This tiny corn causes keen pain. The only sure means of extracting it, without pain, in a day, is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure? Yes. Painless? Yes. Cheap? Yes, indeed! Try it.

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Phone 644 for Yoman's Weather Strips.

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Five stock are in fine condition, less disease than usual being reported. The movement of cattle and hogs to market has been steadier than in former years, especially in the case of the latter, which are fattened all the year round.

The season has been a prosperous one for the dairy. These factories have been well patronized, and the butter trade has shown an improvement.

Fruit trees are in good condition. There is not the usual surplus of pears, and apples are scarce and in most parts of the province.

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Buckwheat—151,669 acres; 3,464,136 bushels; 23.3 bushels per acre.
Beans—592 acres; 981,580 bushels; 16.4 bushels per acre.
Potatoes—19,333 acres; 16,100,797 bushels; 83.1 bushels per acre.
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Chas. H. Fletcher
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DR. MCCLES, QUEEN'S AVENUE—
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diseases peculiar to women. Hours 11 to 2.

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Residence, 615 Richmond, Specialties—
Pulmonary affections, the latest Medical
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DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESI-
dence, 388 Dundas street. Telephone 1094.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND
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DR. VALENTINE—OFFICE AND RESI-
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Queen's avenue.

DR. WICKES—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-
don. Specialties, diseases of women.
Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

Architects.

ALFRED DODLEY, ARCHITECT—
1100 Broadview, corner Richmond and
King streets. London, Ont.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND
civil engineers. Members Ont. Ass'n.
members Am. Waterworks Ass'n.
Caldwell Block, Richmond street.

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT—
formerly with C. C. Haight, New York.
Caldwell Block, Richmond street.

MCWHINE & FARMCO—ARCHI-
TETS AND SURVEYORS, 213 Dundas street
Ego. McBride, F. W. Farmco, H.S. G.E.

Business Cards.

A. HOWAY (SUCCESSOR TO ED. F.
HOWAY) House-moving, building,
and repairing. 115 Queen's avenue.