FACTS FOR FARMERS

THE TOBACCO SITUATION IN

ONTARIO.

Experimental Farms Note.
Ontario has just harvested the largest tobacco crop on record. This large crop has caused uneasiness amongst many of the growers, as regards the market for this year, and in some districts there is almost a panic as to the situation. This is certainly most unfortunate, and the writer helieves, unwarranted. The leading tobacco growers are considering the situation most carefully and are organizing along correct lines toward the caring for and saving of this year's crop for future markets. Recently there has sprung into existence the Canadian sprung into existence the Canadian Tobacco Growers, Co-Operative, Limited, a company which shows every evidence of a thorough grasp of the situation and with initiative to take care of the immediate problem. The Government at Ottawa, lem. The Government at Ottawa, too, is fully cognizant of the situation and is prepared to assist in every possible way toward the savely possible way to ward the savely possible way to ward the savely possible way to ing, grading and marketing of this large crop. A recent meeting at Kingsville of the tobacco growers and the representatives of the tobacco division was held to discuss the present situation and discuss means of handling the present situation.

Ation.

Quantity and Type of Crop.

The tobacco division of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, has just completed its survey of the crop for this year, and detailed figures are being published elsewhere. From these figures we note that the 1920 crop amounts to nineteen and one-half million (19,500,000) pounds of White Burley, and two and one-half million (2,500,000) of Flue-cured tobacco, a total of twenty-two million (22,000,000) and one-half million (2.500,000) of Flue-cured tobacco, a total of twenty-two million (22,000,000) pounds for Ontario. These figures are as accurate as possible, considering the limited assistance for statistical work, but it is felt that they are conservatively correct. It is hoped that more correct figures may be possible when men are available for future crops. It is most unfortunate that the Ontario crop contains such a predominant quantity of tobacco of the White Burley type. The demand within Canada is insufficient to absorb the total crop. Moreover, the demand in England and France for a leaf of the White Burley type as grown in Canada appears to be very limited at the present time, and it might take years to establish a trade for that type of leaf. This was brought out clearly as a warning to tobacco growers in Ontario in the form of a cabled report during the month of May from the chief of the tobacco division, Ottawa, who was sent to Europe to look into this matter. The warning was most specific regarding the Burley type and most encouraging regarding the Flue-cured type of tobacco, providing it was of sufficiently good quality. It is most untobacco, providing it was of suffi-ciently good quality. It is most un-fortunate that tobacco growers did not heed this warning, but this in itself does not indicate disaster for the present growers or for the present crop. It simply indicates that these domestic channels for the ab-sorption of this type of tobacco as grown in Canada must take more time than usual to use up all of

time than usual to use up all of this crop.

Quality of Tobacco.

On the whole, the quality of this year's crop is good. It is to be expected that the most experienced and efficient tobacco growers have produced a crop from good to excellent quality, depending on their soil and climatic conditions. It also stands to reason that the large number of speculators in tobacco who were attracted by the excellent prices in 1919, when five million (5,000,000) pounds less was produced, and who were speculating not only on the markets, but on tobacco land, and the markets, but on tobacco land, and the majority of whom were producing tobacco on shares, giving little or no thought to type or quality—have produced a lower grade of tobacco, and will undoubtedly be discouraged in the marketing of these lower grades. This, however, is the lesson which speculation in any agriteach. Those farmers who most intelligently produced their own to bacco of as high quality as possible, even under these conditions, are sure to receive the first opportuntive for sole and a reasonably sure sure to receive the first opportunity for sale and a reasonably sure market for their crob.

Very little tobacco has as yet been sold, due undoubtedly to many circumstances, foremost of which are: That there is a larger stock of tobacco in warehouses than usual both in Canada and in England; and that the companies are able to, and desirous of holding off for a short time until the world's crop begins to move more freely and the season's prices become established. season's prices become established. However, the small quantity of to-bacco which has been purchased, although selling at a lower price this year than last, has brought a fair price, and indicates that the quality crop is picked by the buyers first, and that those having good applies to become year as an able ex-

Allaying Uneasiness.

The work of the Co-Operative Company is doing much toward allaying unnecessary uneasiness and will go far towards standardizing will go far towards standardizing the market and saving the surplus crop. It is evident that if there is not a fairly large immediate export demand, which does not at present appear to be in sight, more leaf than ever before must be carried over for a year before it will be used by the manufacturers. Those who are experienced growers appreciate that this surplus, which Those who are experienced growers appreciate that this surplus, which will not be purchased immediately, must be processed in order to maintain the quality and usefulness. This redrying process, grading and packing is commonly done in Canada by those manufacturing companies who purchase Canadian leaf for manufacture in Canada. The four redrying plants in Western Ontario already in existence, namely, the Imperial Tobacco Company, the Rock City Tobacco Company, and the Macdonald Tobacco Company, have now a total capacity of 140,000 pounds of tobacco per day. The Co-Operative Company is now establishing an excellent plant in The Co-Operative Company is now establishing an excellent plant in Kingsville with a capacity of 30,-000 pounds of tobacco per day. The capacity of these plants could, undoubtedly, be nearly doubted by operating two shifts daily. Hence it will be seen that whether or not the companies purchase the tobacco, there is actually redrying capacity almost sufficient to meet the present emergency, and all that remains to be done is to have the proper machinery set in motion to handle this year's crop, whatever may be the immediate sale or wheever may retain ownership of the tobacco after drying and packing.

the immediate sale or whoever may retain ownership of the tobacco after drying and packing.

The Co-Operative Company being desirous of grading their leaf for export before redrying and packing are taking most active steps toward discovering an export market for the surplus crop, and so grading that only the highest quality leaf of the desired type may be placed on the foreign markets. Certainly the company is to be congratulated on its initiative and progressiveness in this respect,

Expert Graders.

The federal department, on the other hand, appreciating this move, are assisting to the extent of locating expert graders accustomed to grading for the European trade, and supplying the services of these graders as needed during the coming packing season. This move affects an excellent opportunity for local graders to acquire information as to methods of grading for export, and these local graders in future years should be most useful, especially if the Canadian leaf, properly graded, meets with foreign demand and a permanent trade be established.

It is hoped that the lesson of this year's crop may have the influence not of curtailing the total production in Ontario, but rather toward

the production of at least as great quantity, but of a more desirable type and much superior quality, so that the Ontario leaf may be superior to the same type of leaf grown elsewhere and focund in such large quantities on the world's markets. It is hoped also that this Co-Operative Company may, through its efforts, stimulate farmers toward greater production per acre, and the production and marketing of the highest quality leaf possible at a minimum of cost.

PRIZE LIST FIRST CANADIAN EGGLAYING CONTEST.

[Experimental Farms Note.]

The cash prizes won by the competing pens in the first Canadian egg-laying contest are awarded according to the standing at the end of the contest. The monthly prizes given to the best pen and the best hen throughout the year, also the two prizes donated by Mr. H. L. Warren of St. Lambert, Que., for the pen and the bird having the largest number of eggs on the last day of February, are not included in the list.

Owing to the regulations, which

day of February, are not included in the list.

Owing to the regulations, which did not permit pens that lost more than two birds from natural causes to continue in the contest, a number were disqualified and thirty-four pens finished, with an average, per bird, of 140.5 eggs.

Of these, 17 pens were Rocks, with an average of 145.5 eggs per bird; 15 were White Leghorns, with an average of 127 eggs per bird; one pen was a White Wyandotte, which averaged 165 eggs, and one pen of averaged 165 eggs, and one pen of Rhode Island Reds, averaging 158

white Leghorns, won the \$25.

\$25.

WINTER FEEDING OF YOUNG CATTLE.

[Experimental Farms Note.]

There is no time that gain can be made more profitably with young stock than the period from six months to two years of age. The months to two years of age. The tendency very often, however, is to let the stock "rough" it during this time, particularly during the winter, itme, particularly during the winter, not even giving a maintenance ration, and the young stock too often passes the winter without having made any appreciable gain, the farmer depending upon the pasturage during the summer to put the animal into saleable condition. The result of such a practice is that lighter steers are obtained, or heifers are delayed in maturity with corresponding loss to the raiser.

In order to carry young stock to best advantage during the winter months, roots or succulent feeds of some kinds should be provided. Such feeds will take the place of hay and grains; thereby lessening the cost of wintering, and at the same time make it possible for the animal to make the best use of such dryfeeds because of alding in the digestion of both, the roughage and meal given.

given.
Young stock cannot make gain without protein feeds of some kind.
This may be supplied by feeding plenty of clover hay. The importance of using good clover hay for young stock cannot be too strongly young stock cannot be too strongly urged. The practice too often is to feed the young stock the poorest hay, whereas the opposite should be the rule if best results are to be

obtained.

Of the grains, wheat bran, crushed oats and oil meal are the best. These are mixed in the proportion of two parts each of the bran and oats to one part of the oil meal. It is risky to feed cottonseed to young stock, particularly to those under one year of age.

With roots or ensulage, together with clover hay, a good growing ra-tion is possible without grain feeds. If roots or ensilage are available, a poor quality of hay or good straw may be fed, along with some grain to furnish the protein requirements, and good growing conditons there-

and good growing conditions thereby maintained.

Good Feeding Important.
Good feeding is more important following the housing of the stock in the fall than at any other time. During the early winter is when particular attention should be given to the feeding of young stock, as at this time they respond more readily to good treatment, and if any skimping in feed is to be practiced let it be during the latter part of the winter when the days are shorter and the temperature lower.

winter when the days are shorter and the temperature lower.

The placing of young stock upon a dry ration after coming from the pasture in the fall is very likely to be attended with stomach troubles, and if the supply of succulent feed is limited let these be fed in moderation at this time to avoid too great a change in feed. A gradual change to the dry feed as the winter passes will prove to be less risky.

Care should be exercised in feeding a meal mixture, particularly if care should be exercised in feeding a meal mixture, particularly if no succulent feeds are 'given, as very often a desire to bring on an unthrifty animal quickly may, if too heavy feeding is practiced, result in increasing the unthrifty condition through impaired digestion.

At the Kentville station, five yearling heifers, fed 30 pounds of roots, 8 pounds of hay and 3 pounds of meal; as stated above, per day during November and December, and no grain for the following five months, made an average gain during this period of 225 pounds and an average gain for the year of 304 pounds.

an average gain for the year of 304 pounds.

Five fed the above ration during the seven months made an average gain of 276 pounds, and a gain for the year of 350 pounds. It should be stated that the summer pastures were not what one would wish, but they were fairly average upland pastures.

The importance of well-ventilated, warm, well-lighted stables, with plenty of good water and opportunity for exercise, with dry quarters and plenty of bedding material, should not be lost sight of in planning to make most profitable gains from young stock.

from young stock.
MR. BLAIR,

MODERN PUBLIC HEALTH

BY H. W. HILL, M.B., M.D., D.P.H. Director Institute of Public Health of Western University, London, A Column Devoted to Public Health in All Phases. Questions Addressed as Above Will Be Welcomed.

HOW GERMS POISON US.

Germs are after all our cousinsforty-second cousins, perhaps, but still cousins-made of the same still cousins—made of the same materials as we are, feeding on the same things, most of them, growing, reproducing themselves, dying as we do. It does not take long to understand that they are made of the same things as we are made of, in the case of the disease germs at least—for when they feed, they feed on us. Just as we are made of beef and potatoes and bacon and outmeal, bread, milk and other things we eat, so they are made up of meal, bread, milk and other things we eat, so they are made up of what they eat—of men, women and children, in the human family; of horses, cows, turkeys and other things that they attack, including plants of various kinds, in the case of other living things.

HAVE GOOD APPETITES. When germs were first discovered as causes of disease, the "how" or as causes of disease, the 'how' of it was considered even more mysterious than the 'why.' The very simple 'why' is this; because they are hungry little things, just as we are hungry, big things—and they want their meals, just as we do. Three times in twenty-four hours we eat—but germs often pass through their whole lives in 20 minutes or an hour or so. We can afford to take a year for a thousand meals, but they have to do their whole lifetimes feeding in say half an hour. Recognizing the voracity of these little things, the earlier bacteriologists tried to explain the damaging effects of disease germs on the body by supposing that the germs ate up our food as it hastened on its way to our body-cells by way of our blood stream—thus starving our body-cells could get it. But we know now that the germs even in their rapacious myriads could not eat up enough of our food to make any serious difference to us, because after all they are so very small. We now know that they act through poisons which they produce. These are poisons of the most intense nature in the world. Bulk for bulk, morphine and strychnine might be called innocent breakfast foods compared with the poisons made by the tetanus (lockjaw) germ or the diphtheria germ. of it was considered even more mys-

SOLUBLE IN WATER.

Some of these germs (tetanus and diphtheria, as examples), make poisons which are soluble in water. When therefore these germs are growing in the body at a certain point, say in the bottom of a nailhole wound in the case of tetanus (lockjaw) or in the throat in the case of diphtheria, the poisons they make are dissolved in the blood (which is largely water, of course), and are carried all over the body. In the case of tetanus, the poison, although it goes everywhere in the SOLUBLE IN WATER. though it goes everywhere in the body, affects chiefly the nervous system and so produces the spasms which everyone knows go with this terrible disease. In diphtheria also the poison affects the nervous sys-tem, but in a different way, causing paralysis rather than spasms. GERMS STAY BEHIND.

tem, but in a different way, causing paralysis rather than spasms.

GERMS STAY BEHIND.

Now if we grow the tetanus germ or the diphtheria germ outside the body in beef-broth or something similar that consists chiefly of water, the poison is dissolved in the water of the broth just the same as it is in the water of the blood. If now we filter this beef-broth in which the germs are growing and producing their poisons, the poisons (being in solution) go through the filter and the germs (being real little particles of matter, although very small) stay behind. Of course, no ordinary filter will do this. The bacteriologist uses porcelain without any glaze on it. Flower-pot material would be too coarse. The germs would go through, as well as the poison. Porcelain has openings in it, also, but so fine that the germs will not go through, although the poisons will. By means of this porcelain filter then we separate the living germs from the inanimate, but very intense poisons which are in solution in the water of the beefbroth. One teaspoonful of this broth is sometimes poisonous enough to kill eight horses, % of a teaspoonful to each. Remember that most of the teaspoonful is just beef-broth; the poison of the germ forms a very infinitesimal part of the whole dose.

WILL DO DAMAGE.

Now here is the interesting part of it—the poison (or toxin) of the diphtheria germ, thus separated, and the poison (or toxin) of the tetanus germ prepared in a similar manner, will do all the damage to the body that the living germs themselves would do—proving conclusively that the living germs act is through their poisons and in no other way.

If this is true, why does anyone survive after the diphtheria germ

no other way.

If this is true, why does anyone survive after the diphtheria germ or the tetanus germ gets established in the body and begins making its poison? In other words, how does a patient with tetanus or diphtheria recover? We know they do some-

"The Prairie Mother"—by Arthur Stringer. (McClelland and Stewart) She lived on the far-flung fenceless prairie, twenty miles from a railroad, a Doctor, or a spool of thread; with her husband, her three children and Whinstone Sandy, the hired man, for company; and her middle name was courage. It had need to be!

be!

Into her life, with cyclonic suddenness, and almost on the same day, came her husband's financial failure; and his cousin, Lady Alicia Elizabeth Newlands; both equally disastrous. Failure, in fact, may be surmounted, but a husband's cousin—who wants to be that husband's wife!—is a more ticklish proposition for the mother of a family. But the Prairie Mother—for the sake of those same babies—armed with patience, humor, and a determination to abide by the slogan "Smile, Plod, Stick, Fight, Win"—tackled both problems.

This is the story of a woman who

Stick, Fight, Win"—tackled both problems.

This is the story of a woman who never pitted herself. And it is a great and convincing treatise on that theme. If every woman in the world could take it to heart—beginning with me ——? (Next?)

It is said that the most realistic books are written by the people who have "been there." And one is almost forced to believe that Mr. Stringer has been the maternal parent of Twins himself (if one believes the above theory), because there are so many little intimate touches that it seems only a woman could know. That, however, MAY only go to prove the contention that no one can really write convincingly of their deepest experience. So I leave it to you to decide whether Arthur has ever been a mother himself.

Arthur has ever been a mother himself.

Just how a woman with hands as full as Chaddie's ever sat down and wrote a diary, I don't know. I have lived on the Prairie, and known women there just as clever—intellectually and practically—as Chaddie; as brave, as beautiful, and as gallant—God Bless Them!—But I never yet knew one that had time to write about it—consecutively. "My life was the poem I could have writ, But I could not both Live—and Utter it" might be written of many a Ploneer Mother. The last touch of realism would have been given to the book, if it had been written about—and not BY—the heroine. And yet those delightful personal humoresques that break from Chaddie—like sunlight—might in that case, have been given the go-bye. And that would have been a real loss. And then, she never pitied herself; that DID give her some spare time. One or two small "clerical errors" have crept into the

Why?
Long, intricate experiments, made by many highly-skilled investigators, working for many years, each contributing something to the subject, in the way of some small discovery that helped himself and others in disentangling the process, at last gave us the solution. The fact is that the body, when exposed to any poison (or indeed to any unfavorable condition whatever) does its best to adjust itself to that poifavorable condition which the points best to adjust itself to that points on or other condition. If it succeeds all right—if it does not succeeds all right—if it does not succeed domage or even death follow.

its best to adjust itself to that poison or other condition. If it succeeds all right—if it does not succeed, damage or even death follow.

WILL CAUSE PAIN.

For instance, if you, who have always worn shoes, should go barefoot, your feet will suffer horribly until "nature," always busy with adjusting living things to their sursoundings, hardens up the feet, thickens the skin of the soles, strengthens the disused foot-muscles, limbers up the cramped toes—and behold, you have almost a new pair of feet, with abilities and usefulness greater than the old pair in certain directions. Thus by undergoing the knocks and rubbing and cold and wet, your feet have manufactured an immunity to those very things. Thus also the soft-muscled, short-winded deak man, pale and flabby, will find his body adjust itself wonderfully to hard, outdoor work—but only if he does that kind of work. In other words, the body will adjust itself to new conditions (if you give it time, and if the new conditions are not too severe, especially at first); but it won't adjust itself to any conditions unless it is exposed to them.

DOES SOME HARM.

Well, just so with the new conditions imposed on the body by a poison like strychnine, morphine, cocaine, etc. The body, at first resenting the appearance of even very minute quantities of these substances in its midst," in time will adjust itself so that quite huge doses have but little effect. It is true that in adjusting itself to some conditions, the body does itself a good deal of harm in relation to other conditions. The man who has learned to go bare foot will suffer agonies when he puts boots on again. The heavy-muscled athleta may find that, in adjusting his body to the demands of the high jump or the pole-vault, he has over-strained his heart or damaged his

may find that, in adjusting his body to the demands of the high jump or the pole-vault, he has overstrained his heart or damaged his arteries. The morphine taker or the cocaine flend has secured an immunity to those particular poisons, but at the expense of much damage in other directions. Nevertheless, the general rule holds in nature that if a living thing is exposed to a given condition or poison, it will proceed condition or poison, it will proceed straightway to adapt itself to that

TRIES TO ADAPT ITSELF.

Just so does the body act when
the poison from a disease germ
enters; it tries to adapt itself to the enters; it tries to adapt user to the poison in various ways.

The most successful of these ways is by the manufacture of something in the body which the body does not particularly want, and can afford to throw away on the poison—letting the poison act on this relatively unimoprtant material instead of attacking important parts of the body tacking important parts of the body like the nervous system or heart or kidneys. Just so might a man in a sleigh, pursued by wolves, offer the horse to the wolves and escape himself. If he had a side of beef in the sleigh, he might drop that over, and both himself and his horse might escape. If he had something of still less value that would satisfy the wolves, he might save his side of beef also.

This antitoxic substance differs with each kind of poison which the body encounters, but the general name antitoxin is given to all variations of it. Thus we have one kind tacking important parts of the body eties of it. Thus we have one kind of antitoxin which will neutralize the diphtheria toxin, another that of antitoxin which will neutralize the diphtheria toxin, another that will neutralize the tetanus toxin and so on. If the body of a patient succeeds in making this material in sufficient quantity the patient re-covers. If the physician can get a supply ready made from another supply ready made from another patient who has recovered from the same disease or from a serum labor-atory where they produce the antiatory where they produce the anti-toxin in the bodies of horses, he can use the ready-made antitoxin, and relieve the patient from the necessity of making the antitoxin

WILL NEUTRALIZE ALL. WILL NEUTRALIZE ALL.

But remember this particularly—
there is no one such "antitoxin"
which will neutralize all germ poisons. We do not know of any one
antitoxin that will neutralize even
two different toxins. Each toxin
has at best only one antitoxin—and
that one antitoxin will neutralize
only the one toxin. Thus it is that
the patient who has had measles
and recovered—that is, has made the
measles antitoxin in his own body
and has stocked up with it for future
use—will not have measles again, use—will not have measles again, but will take scarlet fever just as readily. The vice versa of this is

book; such as calling Lady Alicia a "Lady Newlands"; and allowing Chaddie to exclaim, "Is it that bad?" (a thing she would never have done, under any circumstances!) and will doubtless be corrected in the next edition.

next edition.

Meantime Canadians owe Arthur
Stringer a big debt of gratitude for
this unforgetable picture of the finest spirit of the west—and the
Women there. Here's to them!

This is Different.

As different as chalk from cheese
is "A Tale That Is Told" (McClelland and Stewart also) by Frederick
Niven.

land and Stewart also) by Frederick Niven.

The Rev. Thomas Grey, D.D. (whom his son felt SHOULD have been a farmer), and his family, lived in London; but they lived in a backwater of Life. Adventures happened to them—but they did not seem adventures somehow. The characterizations are admirable; but the even tenor of their lives (if you have ever thrilled to Basso Profundo), will make you glad that you live in a wider, freer world. True? Why of course the book is true. Written by an artist in neutral tints, it is as delightful as a Japanese print—to look at, but not to, live. It is like heather-mixture rewoven into literature. Very restful reading.

Robert Steed's new novel "Dan-

woven into literature. Very restful reading.

A Foothills Tale.

Robert Stead's new novel, "Dennison Grant" (The Musson Book Co.) embodies the Biggest Idea of Socialism—not that All Men Are Equal—but that No Man Should Accept Money—Except For "Value Received."

Dennison Grant, hating work in his father's big Brokerage Business in the East, comes West, and gets work as a Foreman on a ranch. Here he runs up against that Old Timer "Y. D." and his outfit—also his daughter! and the Tale of the Fight that Went Up in Smoke, is a thrilling story of the Foothills. Romance centres round Zen, the beautiful fearless daughter of the old Rancier. (And the best bit of the whole book, for mental picturization, is the wooing of her mother!). But tho an accident reveals her heart to Grant, he is not yet big enough to believe that a girl could have as much courage for Ideals as he has himself; or that she might really think the World Well Lost—not for Love only, but for Love that goes hand in hand with true comradeship. The reader is as vexed and impatient with Grant's blindness as was Zen herself. But he goes back to his shack, and lets his rival, Transley, carry off the girl that the Lord had delivered into his heart.

Then an accident gives him a free

WHAT'S IN A BOOK?

"WEAR-EVER"

Demonstration and Sale ALUMINUM SAUCEPANS, 1/2 Price



WEAR-EVER"

Set of Three as Pictured For \$1.95

SIZES 1, 11/2 AND 21/2 QUARTS, WINE MEASURE.

To further introduce Aluminum Cooking Utensils to our customers, we have arranged with the factory for a special demonstration next week, Monday, December 6th, to Saturday, the 11th. This demonstration will be under the direction of a specially-trained demonstrator from the department of economics of the manufacturers of "Wear Ever," who will instruct you as to the proper method of cooking with aluminum ware, their use and preservation, giving practical demonstrations

Coupons Good Next Week Only

Cut out the coupon-present it Monday morning, and get one of these sets of durable "Wear Ever" saucepans for half price \$1.95 A "Wear Ever" kitchen is just as important as a well-appointed dining-room. Each day of the year, three times a day, "Wear Ever" utensils will serve you.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear Ever." Start with this sale, and get two for the price of one. If you are collecting, add this set to your outfit at half price. An ideal gift

With Coupon, \$1.95, If Mailed 14 Cents Extra

Mail your orders today and insure prompt delivery.

English Flannelette Less Than Half Price, Monday 29c Yard

At less than half price for this cosy cloth will mean a crowd of eager shoppers early on Monday, and it will be worth the effort of being down town at 9 a.m. The lot comprises pinks, blues, fawns, mauve, etc., in stripes, all very special quality, from a well-known English maker; no seconds, no short ends; you buy what you need of this perfect stock. See window display. Wide choice of patterns suitable for men's, women's or children's wear. At 9 o'clock sharp, per yard 29c



Mail Orders Filled

Cut out the coupon and add 14 cents for postage-\$2.09 delivered by parcel post to any address in Ontario. December 6th to 11th only.

IN THE MEN'S SHOP

Right Apparel For Every Social Occasion



For the coming social affairs, formal clothes of distinctive style and quality. You may need a new Tuxedo or an evening dress suit, or may be a new set of studs for your dress shirt, but whatever the need, this men's shop is your place, because of the quality, value and satisfaction. Guarantee back of everything

That express the thoroughness of de-

tail in the modeling of these garments. The graceful style, the apparent case in | model will impress you beyond expecposture will appeal to particular men. tation. See these tomorrow. Price

Evening Dress Suits | The New "Tuxedo" The new features in the Tuxedo Coat

are many. The fine tailoring of this



ACCESSORIES

Arrow "Margate" Small-Wing Collar25c

Pearl Studs, set of three for dress shirt front 75c up

Links, pearl\$1.50 Reid's "Handtide" White Dress Bow50c up

Black Dress Bows, all ready tied or tie yourself. Price . . 50c, \$1.00 and up

Grey Batwing Bow. Price \$1.00

AFTERNOON TEA

Dining-Room,

An exceptional showing of Full Dress Vests, products of Rosenwald & Weil, correct and exclusive; pique, silk, figured and plain cord, black and white, \$10.50, \$12.00, \$15.00

FULL DRESS VESTS

FULL DRESS SHIRTS

The Arrow "Donchester," stiff bosom, for evening dress. Price \$4.50 Arrow "Palm Beach" and mushroom pleated, double cuffs. Price\$4.25 Also pique bosom and various widths of pleated bosoms \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 up

SOCKS

pair \$2.00 up black and white stripes, as-Plain black or white. Per sorted widths, plain black pair \$1.00 up \$1.00 to \$15.00

SCARFS

Black silk with clox. Per Plain White knitted, silk, or

SMALLMAN& INGRAM

HOT LUNCHES At Soda Fountain,

hand in the great world of Finance. He goes East to face new problems in an original way. The Warcuts him the traces before he has done more than get the reins in his fingers, but on his return from the trenches, he fairly takes the bit between his teeth, and sets out to prove his ideas. (Lucky man!)

Tho' more shortsighted than the little Blind God himself, as regards women, he is evidently a favorite of Fate, and she hands him a Bride on a tray, as it were—and a much more suitable choice than he would have made for himself, too. The love story has a naive humor about it, But I like the book best for the Big Idea—especially arresting just at this time. It is the natural outcome—the Child of larger growth—of the Beliefs that Mr. Stead has voiced so well in "The Breed that

WALTER R. SCACE DIES.

Brockville, Dec. 3.—After a day's fliness of paralysis, Walter R. Scace, counties' jailer, died here last night.

For 28 years prior to his appointment he was business manager of the Brockville Times and previously served as a printer on Brantford, Weliand and Winnipeg papers. Surviving are his wife and two sons.

is born to suffer"—"Manhood's Estate," and other poems in that little volume of verse, "The Empire Builders"—a book by the same author, and not so well known as it should be.

"Whitewash," by Horace Vachell (Cassell and Co.), is a dexterous story of the passing of the Old Order in England, and the Hope that lies ahead of it. Well written, and well worth reading. And "Tiddie" is an acquaintance who takes the heart by storm.

"The Girls at Miss Cleveland's" by Beatrice Embree (The Musson Hook Co.)—is a natural, bright little tale of happy, healthy Canadian school girl life. A good Christmas gift for girls from twelve to sixteen years of age.

board of trade has informed the House of Commons anent oil discoveries in Alberta that it is important to remem-ber that oil has so far not been dis-covered in large commercial quanti-ties except at Fort Norman, where cli-mate conditions tend to restrict de-velopment.

nipeg papers. Surviving are his wife and two sons.

OIL PRODUCTION LIMITED.
London, Dec. 3.—Canadian Associated Press.—The under secretary of the tration of the affairs of Russians res-

ident in China. In replying to the diplomats' note, the government claims the treatment accorded Russians has been entirely correct and will continue to be so. to be so.

The government states that abolition of Russian courts in the Chinese eastern railway zone was virtually agreed upon by negotiations prior to the elimination of the Russian legation here.

SETTLEMENT AWAITS CLEAR INTERPRETATION

OF THE WORD "COAST"

Quebec, Dec. 3 .- (Canadian Press) .-Discussing the long-standing dispute between Canada and Newfoundland over becomes impure, it inflames the mucous their frontiers in Labrador, an emi- membrane and brings about that condinot been made public, expresses his on which it depends.

Follows Repeated Colds When Blood Is

Your body suffering from a cold does not properly attend to digestion and elimination. As a result your blood nent legal authority, whose name has tion in which chronic catarrh occurs and

wiews in the Quebec Chronicle.

The fundamental question at issue, he says, is to determine the meaning of the word "coast." There was reason to believe that the coastal rights given to Newfoundland were in order to enable the people of the Island to engage in the Labrador fisheries rather than to place any territory under its jurisdiction, but the Government of Newfound-