AND TRUNK BILL PASSES SENATE

d Back to Commons Be-cause of Amendment.

despatch from Ottawa says:—Grand Trunk bill passed its third ng in the Senate on Friday night. ll have to go back to the Com-once again, as the bill has been ed to prevent the Board of rators setting a value on the nce and common stock of the Trunk Company above an which would render more and a half million dollars an-in interest to the holders of ock.

Government at first agreed to the four per cent. guaranteed ch to go to arbitration, but in fternoon Sir James Lougheed d that after consultation mbers of the Government it ch decided that this could not in view of the terms asked Grand Trunk negotiators. The bill still provides for ment annually of two and a hundred dollars to the holders of per cent. guaranteed stock, additional amount to the pre-and common stock holders not exceed two and a half and the exact amount of to be decided by Sir Walter Audette of the Exchequer Court, assisted by two arbi-appointed respectively by the and the Grand Trunk Company.

PILGRIMAGE TO HEROES' GRAVES

s in London Will be of vice to Canadians.

atch from London says:—The or Canadians making the pil-to the graves of their heroes in France and Flanders is to open in January. Canadian Red Cross Society a two-years' lease of a fine in Prince's Gardens, a pleas-of London, close to the parks. el will be prepared to accom-ifty guests at the moderate of six or seven shillings per ch, it is calculated, should be to cover working expenses on rent.

ly will the hostel save the r searching for hotel accom-n, but the Red Cross staff, knowledge at their command, st the traveler to discover the situation of the grave and his passage to the continent. sible a second hostel will be ed at Boulogne, where the to the cemetery will be made vice of cars. Altogether the s a most helpful one, and it is in working order no one rk from the pilgrimage, for will be "kindly guided at n."

s. Bar Hover In New Hydroplane

tch from Halifax, N.S., Alexander Graham Bell and Selfridge have been actively en-s some time in Cape Breton development of a hydroplane is first given a speed of 71 hour. The boat is called dge. Bell is about making the world the results of his s. The whole boat is car-eel of the water, the hull ported on a series of sub-like blades, which act as ds, thus leaving a clear about three feet between the the hull and surface of the She is going at full speed. riments have been carried ina Beach," Mr. Bell's res-r Baddeck, Cape Breton.

Soldiers Killed in Explosion

Belgium, Nov. 9.—A large dump near Fort Diave arly this morning. Only fourteen British sentries swept for the roll call to-red that the others were

s are continually taking r the remnants of the cause of the explosion has ascertained.

ng is Chairman United Services Fund

tch from London says:—It interest to Canadians to their old Commander, Lord been permitted to retire army to become Chairman ited Services Fund, which the accumulated profits canteens.

War Expenses 159 Billion Francs

tch from Paris says:—ar expenditures, according figures announced by the mmittee, amount to 159, francs, exclusive of pen-osses in the devastated re-sions, it is estimated, will 0,000,000 francs the first

The Markdale STANDARD

is published on Wednesday by C. W. RUTLEDGE, Markdale - - Ontario.

SUBSCRIPTION:—to subscribers in Canada $1.50 a year; in the United States $2.00. Twenty-five cents added when not paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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3 " "	12c
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6 Weeks Contract	15c
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. J. SPROULE.
Feltonton, Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on short notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Sproule, Flesherton.

LEGAL:

F. McCULLOUGH
Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Office—Main street, Markdale. Money to loan.

LUCAS, RANEY & HENRY
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Offices—Lucas Block, Markdale; Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto
H. Lucas, K.C., W. E. Raney, K.C., W. D. Henry, B.A.

DENTISTRY:

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist
Office in Artley Block (over Bowes' Hardware store). Entrance at south-west corner of building, Toronto St.

L. G. CAMPBELL
(L.D.S., D.D.S.)
Dental Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the post-office. Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Appointments made by phone.

DR. FOLEY
Dentist
CHATSWORTH
(Opposite the Post Office) 8tf

FRATERNAL.

A. F. & A. M.
Durham Lodge, No. 490, G.R.C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarlane Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. R. J. Doe, W.M.; Sam Brady, Secretary.

C. O. C. F., No. 399.
Markdale Council, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets second Monday in the month in Sarjeant's Hall at 8 o'clock. A Jackson, Chief Commander; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

SAUGEEN LODGE, No. 327, I.O.O.F.
Meets first and third Wednesday in the month at 7.30 p.m., in their hall, Main street. Visiting brethren always welcome. Herb. M. Irwin, N.G.; Alex. McEachnie, Sec.

MARKDALE, L.O.L., No. 1045.
Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Earl Davis, W.M.; John McFadden, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. PATTON, J.P.
Jacklyn, Ont. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential.

AUCTIONEERS.

B. H. WALDEN,
Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. All sales promptly attended to. Farm sales a specialty. Arrangements for sales may be made at Standard Office or B. H. Walden, Markdale.

J. A. BURNSIDE
I have taken out an auctioneer's license and am prepared to meet the demands of the public in this capacity. Farm sales a specialty.—F. A. Burnside, Licensed Auctioneer for Grey County.

ALBERT CURTIS
Licensed Auctioneer County of Grey. All sales promptly catered to. Rates reasonable. Phone Chatsworth 42 R 2-2, or write Holland Centre R 3 32*

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
Sun Life Bldg., Toronto.

Wood's Phosphodine,
The Great English Remedy.
A positive cure for all forms of Sexual Weakness, Mental and Brain Worry, Emissions, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Effects of Abuse or Excess, all of which lead to Consumption, Infirmity, Insanity and an early grave. Price $1 per pkg., six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. Write for Pamphlet.
The Wood Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario.

New Oil Well is Shot on Farm in Dover Tp.

A despatch from Chatham says:—The Petrol Oil & Gas Company, Toronto, successfully shot its No. 1 well on the farm of C. Bagnall, Dover township, Friday evening. Oil was scattered for a considerable distance over the countryside, and experts say it was successful, though it is not yet known what the capacity of the well is. The well has previously given twenty barrels of oil and half a million feet of gas daily.

So many people seem to think that optimism consists only of seeing the silver lining to other folks' clouds.

Spain has more than 5,000,000 fig trees, of which about one-fourth are in regularly planted and cultivated orchards.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
The only safe effectual monthly medicine on which women can depend. Sold in two degrees of strength—No. 1, for ordinary cases, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger for Special Cases, $3 per box. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound; take no substitute.
The Cook Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario.

ROOFING THAT LEADS CHEAP
A limited quantity of High Grade Mill Ends for sale cheap. Samples Free
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS HAMILTON CANADA

Removes Spavin Without Blemish
If an otherwise good horse develops a spavin, avoid harsh treatments that disfigure the animal. Use the old reliable
DR. A. C. DANIEL'S ABSORBENT BLISTER
This is not a caustic. It cures all sorts of enlargements such as spavins, curbs, splints, callouses, thickened ankles, shoe boils, sweeny, goitre, etc. This remedy acts by first irritating, and then absorbing the thickened cartilage—a method that is simple, natural, and effective. You can apply this remedy any number of times without leaving any scars or white hairs. Try it and be convinced.
PRICE 60c.
Big Animal Medical Book Free.
DR. A. C. DANIELS COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
KNOWLTON QUEBEC

Highest Prices Paid For
RAW FURS & GINSENG
Write for price lists and shipping tags
22 Years of Reliable Trading
Reference—Union Bank of Canada.
N. SILVER
320 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS
SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed.
Write for Price List. Cut down fuel bills. Insure winter comfort.
The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

½% INTEREST
PAYABLE HALF YEARLY
Allowed on money left with us for from three to ten years.
Write for Booklet.
The Great West Permanent Loan Company.
Toronto Office 20 King St. West.

FOR YOUR HORSE THIS WINTER.
Spohn's Distemper Compound
is the best prophylaxis against disease. Twenty drops of SPOHN'S daily will act as an effective preventive—will insure your horses and mules against Distemper and Influenza in any form. When there is so much disease, when your horse is so often exposed, keep your horse on his feet by starting the use of SPOHN'S early.
Your druggist handles it.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 39 — MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1919. — Established in 1876

Farm Efficiency.

By the term Farm Efficiency, we mean a system of farming in which the desired effect is attained, whether it be from grain farming, live stock farming or fruit farming. The aim of our farmers is to produce sufficient from their farms so that there may be a profitable investment for them, and at the same time maintain the fertility of their farms as the wide-awake farmer can see the folly of robbing his land.

We have learned from our association with the farmers of this country that there are very few of them who run their farms on a business basis. Every farmer should know just what it costs him to raise everything that he produces. He should know what every bushel of grain costs him, what every ton of hay costs him and every head of live stock that he raises. This can be done very handily by keeping a record. Such a record is worth much to any farmer and it is necessary for some farmers if they would be successful, as we know that there are many farmers that are producing some of their products at a loss, and do not know it, and this is the only method by which they can determine this fact. We know that there are some farmers who are making good profits on some things that they produce and losing it on some other things. The farmer with a system of farm accounting for his farm operations will soon see where the leak is taking place and then he will be in a position to remedy this defect.

The progressive farmer is going to find out just now his farm is paying him. Thus he can discontinue anything that is not profitable for him. Two men on the same kind of soil and in the same season will obtain very different results in the same year. This was very forcibly brought to our attention during the past few weeks during a canvass by a farm management demonstrator, who was taking records in the section where we reside. These records were for last year and were taken by the same man and under the same system and it showed that the one man had made $3,500 on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres while the other farmer on an equally as good farm of eighty acres in the same section lost over $400.

One of these farmers will be dissatisfied and say that there is no money in farming, that the markets are no good, that hired help is too expensive, and yet his neighbor made a handsome profit from his year's work, while he worked at a loss. We say that the fault here is with the farmer himself and that nothing but an application of business principles to his farming will help him out of his difficulty. The farmer that is making money is always to be found at the agricultural meetings and farmers' gatherings, seated well up in front, trying to get some new information, while the fellow that is not doing so well does not attend, as he is afraid that he will be criticized for his poor showing, and so he goes along year after year. We should all profit from the mistakes of others. Their failures should be our warning signals and our danger signs.

Another thing that has been overlooked by many farmers is the relation of live stock to grain farming. This opens a new field for many farmers, as food animals are high at the present time and pure-bred animals are in great demand. This also offers a valuable method of maintaining the fertility of the soil from the use of manure. We believe that the live stock industry will flourish for years to come and the farmer that devotes his energy to live stock farming has a bright future ahead of him.

How to Reduce Cost of Handling Fodder.

One of the real needs of our farms to-day is a more even return of fertility to our soils.

The manure spreader is solving this problem to a certain extent, but we find that the manure spreader is not working out to the best advantage upon many farms, and the seething piles of stalks and straw which lie in barnyards all summer long, are of little value as a fertilizer.

We have often wondered why so many of our farmers work and tug all winter long with great armloads of stalks, trying out long prices for getting this corn husked and the heavy bundles of stalks stored for winter feeding. They are doing it all at a high cost of twine, of husking, and the added labor of handling these stalks to the feed lot and of getting the residue back upon the fields again.

We have just completed the breaking up of 20 acres where we have turned under the stalks just where they grew, and we do not know how we could get a more even distribution of humus, nor a better job of conserving it. There is not a little fodder of value growing upon corn stalks below the ear so we get busy as soon as the grain is glazing, and with sharp cutting knives top above the ears and bind these bundles into the finest feed imaginable for winter feeding in the barn mangers, and have no hauling in and out of bulky stalks.

As soon in autumn as we get the ears snapped we break up the soil turning under the butt stalks, evenly distributed as they grow, and thus eliminate the handling of this bulk two or three times during the winter feeding.

We have followed this plan for several years and it works so well for us that we are very enthusiastic about it, and would recommend it to others.

We start our corn harvesting earlier in the fall for we can commence topping at least two weeks earlier than to cut full shock, and the ears mature and cure out earlier for shucking and cribbing. We can store twice as much feed in our barns, and we turn the cattle into the fields after topping and shucking, so no feed of any value is lost.

Some Milking Machine Don'ts.

A canvass of dairy cattle breeders handling valuable pedigreed cattle, and naturally extremely critical of all aspects of milking machine use, produced helpful cautions. Many breeders as well as market milk farmers now use machine milkers exclusively, and they can intelligently discuss the ways in which inexperienced owners of machines sometimes make mistakes. The dealer or agent selling the machine in over-enthusiasm sometimes paints the milking process as so simple by machine an untutored child can do it, which isn't so. Machine milking isn't a fool-proof operation—yet.

"A man must make sure that all the milk is taken away," said one breeder. "You must be on hand at the proper time to finish up each cow. With some cows it is necessary to strip, but many of them, particularly the younger ones, will milk out clean if a little weight is added to the teat cups, and the udders manipulated a little. However, if the attendant is not on hand at the proper moment, and the machine is left running, the cow will hold the strippings, and much time is lost in hand stripping before it can be got in at all."

"One thing a man must do," cautions another dairyman, "and that is make up his mind to keep things clean. A milker if properly cared for will produce clean milk, but if carelessly handled it can become the very worst source of contamination imaginable."

"The mature cow gives about half a pound of strippings, and the heifers scarcely any," stated a Holstein breeder. "I believe the machine would take practically all the milk if left on long enough, but it would not pay. I find it best to have the udder worked till the cow is ready to let down freely before putting the machine on, and also to take the machine off as soon as it begins to milk slower than I could by hand. Thus the machine is kept working at its maximum all the time. Instead of sitting around and waiting for it to finish up a cow, I put it on another one and finish by hand."

The successful herdsman on a well-known breeding farm believes "that many farmers imagine that there are no strippings, when the real fact is that they have left the machine pulling away after the milk ceased coming, thus causing discomfort to the cow and leading her to refuse to let down even to hand stripping." On the subject of hand stripping, another breeder who followed it declared that nothing had prejudiced farmers more against the machine milker than agents who claimed the machine did not require to be followed by hand milking.

Want to Keep Warm?

Do you want to be warm this autumn and winter? Then read on.

Exercise is the thing! But it is not always possible to get it, or enough of it. Yet it can be noted that the warming effect of exercise is not something that passes quickly. It lasts some hours. A brisk walk from, say, six till seven, would find you warm at ten. And if you cannot, by stress of weather, get our for exercise, most houses have stairs!

Exercise, too, holds other than warming merits. It prevents chilblains.

And after exercise—or, better still, as its partner—comes food. Food is literally the body's fuel, and creates heat. But all food does not create the same amount of heat. Some lower it. In winter, the heat-producing foods, like porridge, fat meat, dripping, stews, butter, bacon, pork, and oily fish—salmon, mullet, etc.—should be eaten. Slow mastication, plus exercise, will enable all these foods to digest easily and warm the body.

Clothes! We think that to get warmth we must have weight. That is a fallacy. True, weight makes us feel hot for the time, but what is happening is that we are surrendering our body heat. Presently we shall be very cold. Winter clothes should be loose, so that the air buffer can form. Two thin vests, not close-fitting, are infinitely better than one thick one. Clothing, generally, should be of no heavier texture than will repel extra cold winds. All else is waste. The material should be wool, not because wool "makes you warm," but because it conserves the heat which radiates from your body.

When Day Drops Its Curtain.

There is something about the end of a day on the farm that helps and rests and comforts the tired man or woman who will take the time to give it play in the soul. We do get weary, even though our work does lie amid so much of beauty. Things press hard all through the day. We must be busy as long as the sunshine lasts; but when night comes on, and we have rounded up the labors we took up so bravely in the morning, a hush comes over the earth. If we will let it do so, that calm will find its way into our very souls and cure many of the aches that have come with the passing day.

We look out over the old farm, think what we have been doing through the day and ask ourselves if it has been done the very best we could do it. That is what tells the story of a really happy, successful life. To do every day's task so well that we have nothing for which to be sorry when night comes. For sometimes we get in a hurry; we skip over the little details of our work. We fret too much. And the hurry and the worry cause us to leave a part of our duty undone or slight it unduly.

Has that been so to-day? Sitting here in the twilight we take saner, more sensible views of life as it ought to be. We are sorry we made the mistakes. We resolve that we will do better on the morrow. We rise from our evening trysting with the great quiet all about us, stronger to will and to do. Blessed be the evening time of the farm.

British Columbia Inherits Ready-Made Munition Town

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C. says:—The Provincial Government has inherited a ready-made town—Thurston Harbor, Queen Charlotte Island. It is a munition town erected at a time when production of spruce for airplanes was a matter of life and death for the Empire.

With the ending of the spruce industry came the end of business life in the town, so Major A. J. Taylor, director of the Department of Air Supplies for the Imperial Munitions Board, offered the entire establishment to the Provincial Forestry Department. The offer has been accepted.

A Swiss inventor's electrical device records on a wax ribbon for copying music that is composed on an organ or piano is played.

Fireside Stories

The Best Thing.

Once upon a time a spider and a daddy longlegs got into a tremendous argument.

"I'm far superior to you," said Daddy. "See what long legs I have, and how much faster I can run!"

"Flies and fiddlesticks," retorted the spider. "What good is running? Can you spin?"

"Spin?" said Daddy Longlegs. "I wasn't made for spinning! Can you run?"

"I don't have to run," said the spider. "I sit at home and let other folks do the running. Spinning's the best!"

"Running's the best!" cried Daddy, shaking one of his legs angrily.

Just then a terrific gust of wind came sweeping around the corner of the porch. Daddy Longlegs saw it coming, and he did the thing he thought was best—which was to run—and his long legs carried him safely to a hole between the boards of the porch.

And the spider—he saw the gust of wind coming and he did the thing that he thought was best—was to spin. Quick as a flash he had a web round a splinter, and round him so that he was fast and the gust of wind carry him on.

When the terrific gust of wind had gone somewhere else Daddy Longlegs stepped out of his hole. "I wonder what became of that foolish fellow who could not run," said he. The spider began untying his web, muttering to himself, "Now, I wonder what became of that silly Longlegs who could not spin?"

"Why, hello!" cried Daddy Longlegs in surprise when he saw where the spider was untying himself. "Why, hello! Thought you'd be atop the roof by this time! I thought you'd be clear up to the sky by now!" said the spider to Longlegs.

"Well, you see now," said Daddy, wagging his long leg triumphantly. "Running was the best."

"I see nothing of the sort," said the spider, popping his eyes out. "Spinning was the best." Then he suddenly stopped short, 'cause they had covered something.

"Why," said Daddy, "I see what it is. Spinning's the best for you, but running's the best for me."

"That's it! That's it!" cried the spider. "Shake hands, Daddy Longleg, shake hands!" And so they did, for both were best, as often the way with things.

Chaos

When a disease particularly dangerous to human life breaks out in a community, a quarantine is established during the time of its height. Isn't the same idea right when the cholera is among hogs? It looks to me as though it is, and there is some evidence among hog farmers that it is one way of keeping down the dreaded disease.

The cost of vaccination is great, but it runs up in a herd of hogs. The cost of a building is big, but it lasts. Hogs have been treated often as your pigs have been and are marketed and other pigs take their places. I am not personally to say just which is the cheapest.

One neighbor who had lost by a cholera siege before has a pretty good hoghouse made of cement. It is made for keeps, and it is so large enough to keep hogs in it day and night, and that is just what it does when cholera is around. The germs of cholera are carried by birds, sparrows principally, I am sure, and also on people's footwear. A person will unknowingly carry the germs on him, and may do it carelessly, but the result is the same. Dogs are a source of this traffic, and more laws of more enforcement are needed.

Now, I wonder if in two years or something like that the expense invested in a place for hogs to be treating hogs would not be worth it if it be kept when danger comes to the neighborhood? The man who has them would have much better hogs, undoubtedly, and a good deal of comfortable time caring for them without buildings that will cost them. One county agent tells me the results from treating hogs show it to be 94 per cent. efficient. That is splendid, and most of us get the results in our own neighborhoods. Would not quarantine be as economical counting a five-year cost?

Sunshine is one of the best disinfectants.

The British are the greatest meat eaters in the world, as 22 per cent. of all the meat they consume comes from the sheep. France is next with 11 per cent. Canadians use about 7 per cent.

SUFFERED DAY AND NIGHT

The Tortures of Dyspepsia Relieved By "Fruit-a-tives"

LITTLE BRAS D'OR, C. B.

"I was a terrible sufferer from *Dyspepsia and Constipation* for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches and did not sleep well at night. Finally, *a friend told me to try "Fruit-a-tives"*. In a week the Constipation was corrected and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BRITAIN LOST 869,000 MEN IN WAR

French Deputy Compiles List of Losses of All Nations.

A despatch from Paris says:—In a supplementary report to the Budget Committee, Louis Marin, member of the Chamber of Deputies, has compiled from official sources the losses of human life caused by the war. The French army, by statistics compiled June 1, 1919, had lost at the date of the armistice, 1,354,000 men. Since the armistice 600 officers and 28,000 soldiers died in hospitals as the result of wounds and diseases. This represents 16.44 per cent. of the effective mobilized forces.

As regards sick and wounded, 4,103,931 wounded and 4,563,213 sick were treated in hospitals (from start to finish. As many were wounded several times, Marin estimates the number of French officers and men wounded at 2,800,000. Of the 1,383,000 killed, 36,800 were officers. The number of French prisoners made during the war was 485,400.

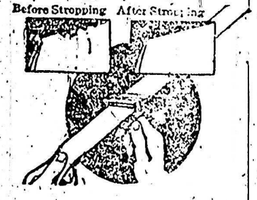
The French naval forces lost 9,615 men, of whom 5,521 were killed and 4,994 missing.

Mr. Marin also has given the losses of the allied armies up to November 11, 1918, in killed, diseased, missing, and frozen among prisoners: Belgium, 44,000; the United States, 114,000; Great Britain, 869,000, of whom 682,000 were from the United Kingdom; Greece, 12,000; Italy, 49,000; Roumania, about 400,000, including prisoners alive; Russia, 1,200,000 (the statistics from October 1917, are untrustworthy); Serbia, 227,000.

Prisoners alive on November 11, 1918, were: Belgium, 70,000; the United States, 1,800; the British Empire, 171,000; Greece, 7,000; Italy, 465,000; Russia, 2,900,000; Serbia, 82,400.

Germany's killed and missing total 2,041,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,542,817; Bulgaria, 101,224; Turkey, [illegible] killed.

Bovine headache powders would have a big sale if the cows could tell how they feel after being shut up overnight in a room that looks ventilation. Fresh air costs nothing but the trouble of letting it into the stable.



Which blade is yours?

You shave with the first blade—unless you use an AutoStrop Safety Razor.

Shaving causes a saw-like edge to form on the blade and the edge becomes dull. Stropping re-aligns the edge and brings the blade back to the original keenness. That's why the AutoStrop Razor has such a large sale. Because men realize that no razor can do good work without constant stropping.

Stropping, — shaving — cleaning are done without removing the blade from the razor.

Razor -- Strop -- 12 blades -- $3

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., Limited
AutoStrop Building, Toronto, Canada