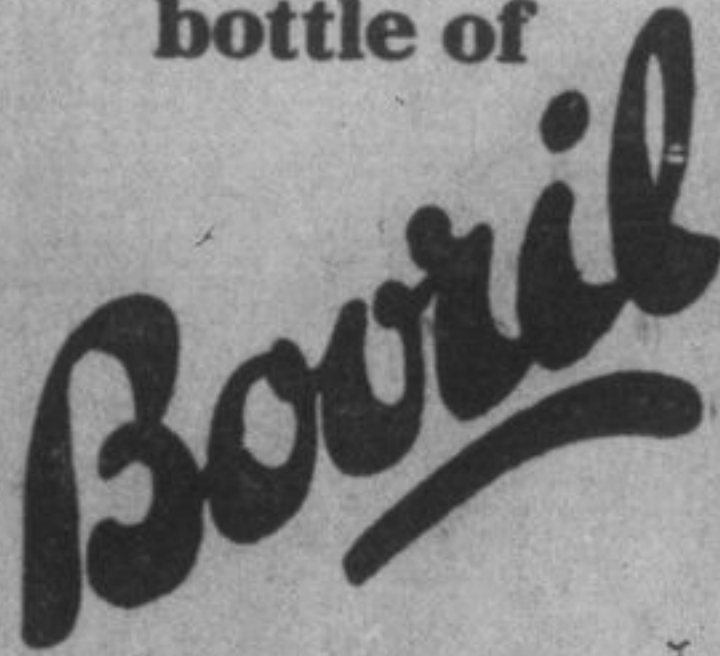


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THAT COLD IS DANGEROUS Don't wait Till you are Sorry.

When you feel out of sorts, shivery, headachy, don't wait till you are laid up in bed before you take action to remedy these things. Chilly, achy feelings are Nature's warnings. Get something to clear out your system, cool the blood, extricate the germs, and you are well again.



Emma R. Steiner is the only woman in the world who has successfully adopted as a profession the direction of opera, handling orchestras composed of men in the entirety.

NO KINDLY LIGHT

By H. F. GADSBY.

Ottawa, Nov. 6. — Parliament closes amidst general gloom. The reason is the Third Party. What is it going to do to the old-line parties. They were getting along fairly well together until the intruder arrived to break up the happy home. In politics as in love the eternal Triangle is a great curse.

Members of both parties recognize that there is a certain amount of writing on the wall for them in the Ontario election and the federal by-elections but the Conservative party probably sees more in it than the other fellows because its platform is not built to fit the new conditions. It feels besides that the farmers may well harbor a grudge from 1911 and that the day of anger is at hand.

The Conservative party views the U. F. O.—Us For Ourselves they christen it—with alarm. East and west they view it with alarm. It has spread like wildfire. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick all seem to have got it. The flame may even extend to safe, sane and sober Quebec, where the eastern townships are regarded as the likeliest spot. Already the Liberals speak of flying Quebec to the next Parliament, thus conceding defeat to the new crusades. Ontario and the prairie west have succumbed. Only British Columbia hangs on and that by the eyebrows.

It looks dark for the Conservative party in more ways than one. I say it looks dark for the Conservative party because even the most frenzied Unionist, now admits that there is no such thing as a Unionist party outside of the House of Commons. The by-elections proved that beyond a doubt. The Unionist party is dead, long sleep. It expects to keep on talking until 1922, after which it will give up the ghost. What will emerge from its grave? The stalwarts say the Conservative party, which still has some kick in it although Rowell and Hearst have done their best to make an inside job of murdering it.

The Conservative party feels very sore at Mr. Rowell as the chief assassin and at Premier Borden as his blundering accomplice. It is agreed that Premier Borden is finished, but Mr. Rowell's future is still in doubt. No thing is certain—his future will not be with the Conservative party. It may be with the Independent Labor Party, where Mr. Rowell's newspaper friends have been driving a nail for him to hang his hat on but it will not be with his present associates from either of his old flocks. Mr. Rowell will be the one that is "out on the hills away," unless he can find a fold of his own.

Another grudge the Conservative party bears Mr. Rowell is his prohibition. The Conservative party, take it by and large, is not the Uplift party. On the contrary it rather suspects Uplift and is inclined to impact ulterior motives to those politicians who make Uplift their career. Truth to tell this frame of mind seems to be reflected by the general public, which usually votes for the good cause, but throws the man or the party who tries to ride it.

Ontario did that very thing until Mr. Rowell and his party in 1914 and repeats the performance with Sir William Hearst in this year of grace 1919. There is no reason to suppose that the political party which tries the same trick on a larger scale in the federal arena will fare any better.

For this reason alone if for no other, Mr. Rowell and his hobby are not welcome to the Conservative party which has no desire to perish for his further glory. The lesson, as they must have an affirmative policy. No party can live merely by negotiations and Uplift. The affirmative policy of the Conservatives will probably be high tariff plus an extensive development of Canada's natural and industrial resources.

Most of the criticism of the farmer's movement comes from the Conservative party, which refuses to believe that. Jim Calder invented it for his own special purposes. The farmer's movement is like Topsy—it just grew and the earth it grew in was the reciprocal election of 1911, which demonstrated to the farmers that if they wanted anything they must strike out and get it for themselves. The movement completely obliterated the old parties in the United States Middle West. From that source it spread across the border and now all Canada has to reckon with it.

Some of the more sanguine Conservatives claim that the farmers, being landholders, small capitalists and small manufacturers, belong to the Conservative party and that their alliance with the working man in Ontario is an unnatural alliance of long hours and short, high prices and low—a discordant partnership which cannot long endure between the hiring and firing class and the hired and fired ones. But these reflections find no action in the breasts of sensible Conservatives who look at the advanced platform of the farmers and protest that they are Liberals in everything but name.

What's more, they do not like the farmer's attitude toward prohibition and point with alarm to the fact that the first blot out of Leader Drury in Ontario is on that subject which has already done the Conservative party so much harm. The Conservative party is sick, yes even to death, if Uplift and all the sanctimonious persons it brings in its train.

The Government went to the country and what the country did to it is almost unfit to print. Any other time a Union Government goes to the country it goes to hell the same way. So the Big Stick takes another shape now. The formula has been changed and now it runs thus, "If you stand behind us we won't get out of the country," which amounts to the same thing. Any Unionist will tell you that there is about as much chance of the Union Government going to the country before it absolutely has to as there is of Mr. Rowell plunging headlong into the crater of Mount Vesuvius.

I have heard a few Liberals speak of the farmers as "little junkers," but mostly they welcome them as friends and view their advent with temperant joy. They realize that the farmer's movement must run its course, that it is a vast and powerful movement, much more significant than the Patrons of Industry, and that it portends now adjustments. These adjustments probably mean that the Liberal party takes second place in a coalition party where it formerly took first. In this part the Liberal party has a farmer tail. From now on—perhaps for five or six years—the Farmer's Party may have a Liberal tail. The main point is that the Liberals and the farmers are natural partners and that some day they must come together.

As a matter of fact the Liberal platform covers almost everything the farmers ask, and if the Liberals intend to work at it there is small use for a farmer's party traversing the same ground. In a manner of speaking, the farmer's party is a good to the Liberal party to make good its promises, and if it does make them good the U. F. O. will go the way of all previous farmer's parties—that is to say, it will take shelter in the capacious bosom of a Liberal party which is nearest its heart's desire.

But before that happens it will possibly do a little ruling at Ottawa—accomplishing those disagreeable but necessary things which the old parties refused to do—such as cutting down expenses, bleeding the profiteers, and firing half the Civil Service.

TRINIDAD'S FITCH LAKE.

For Years Men Have Dug But It Never Grows Less.

Lying in the deep-blue, tropical waters of the Caribbean Sea, 2,000 miles in an airplane from New York City, is the Island of Trinidad, British West Indies.

The island is separated from the coast of Venezuela by two bays or channels, the Dragon's Mouth on the north and the Serpent's Mouth on the south. Between them is the Gulf of Paria.

On this beautiful tropical island, ablaze with the vegetation of the southern climate, is a pitch or asphalt lake, whence comes the asphalt used for paving city streets and making roofs.

According to West Indian legend, the lake was created by the "Great Spirit" when he punished the Chaymas Indians. The legend tells of the beautiful superstition that humming birds were the souls of departed Indians. The Chaymas, wicked and avaricious, killed these feathered jewels in great quantities and beheaded themselves with the finery from the slaughtered birds. The "Great Spirit" punished them for this wantonness. In a single night their village disappeared in its place lay the asphalt lake, or "Tierra de Brea," as the Spaniards call it.

The lake, or deposit, is a great level area of about 114 acres, bordered by low hills and dotted with clumps of trees and bushes. The surface is a dull bluish grey in color and is broken by irregular pools of water. Pools of water in the lake sounds strange, but it must be remembered that this so-called lake is of asphalt. Borings have been made to a depth of 135 feet, but due to the slow imperceptible and constant motion of this great mass of asphalt, the drills were broken off and no further borings could be made. It was found, however, that the asphalt was of the same character throughout.

One of the most curious and seemingly mysterious functions of the deposit, and one which generally impresses the visitor, is the apparent reilling of the lake. Although the natives dig all day, in depths ranging from 3 to 4 feet, all traces of the hole have vanished by the following morning. So, although asphalt has been mined since 1870 and asphalt is all over the world, it may be said that no one has ever succeeded in making a hole in the lake. The explanation given for this phenomenon is that the pressure of the mass fills up small excavations by settling, as the entire surface of the lake has dropped about one foot since 1870, but there is no danger that the supply of asphalt will be exhausted for many, many centuries.

It was not until 1870 that asphalt was put to practical use as a paving material, and the credit for its use belongs to de Schmedt, a Belgian chemist. Since those early days asphalt has come into "most universal use facilities."

Mrs. Cornelia Adair, who owns a 500,000-acre ranch in Texas, is regarded as the world's greatest ranchwoman. She is now past 82 years of age, but still maintains all her business facilities.

LOOK!

If you were told of a new discovery for the treatment of coughs, colds and bronchitis, as certain in its action on all chest troubles as anti-toxin is on diphtheria, or vaccination on small-pox, wouldn't you feel like giving it a trial?

Peps is the discovery! Peps are little tablets, containing certain medicinal ingredients, which, when placed upon the tongue, immediately turn into vapour, and are at once breathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey, they soothe the inflamed and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the lungs. In a word, while no liquid or solid can get to the lungs and air passages, these Peps fumes get there direct, and at once commence their work of healing.

FREE TRIAL. Cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it (with 1c. stamp to pay return postage) to Peps Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will be sent you. All druggists and stores sell Peps, 50c. box.

Peps

THERE IS DANGER IN TENDER GUMS

To preserve healthy teeth the ordinary tooth-paste is futile. You must first care for the gums, on which tooth health depends.

How many people think of this? Yet four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-disease, or Pyorrhoea (Riggs' Disease).

At first the gums become tender, though actual gum-shrinkage is imperceptible. But in time receding gums will surely loosen your teeth, and then only a dentist can save them. The tender, bleeding gums of Pyorrhoea also act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—inflicting joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

Forhan's (For the Gums) prevents Pyorrhoea, if used in time and used consistently. This means that it prevents gum-shrinkage, gum-tenderness, gum-bleeding. So, automatically, Forhan's prevents tooth loosening.

Brush your teeth with it. It scientifically cleans the teeth—keeps them white and clean.

If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for treatment. 35c and 60c tubes. All Druggists.

FORHAN'S, LTD., Montreal. Forhan's FOR THE GUMS

Blood Poisoning

Hamil's Wizard Oil a Safe First Aid Treatment

How often lockjaw and blood poisoning result from the neglect of a slight scratch or little cut? Hamil's Wizard Oil is a safe and effective first aid treatment. It is a powerful antiseptic and should be applied immediately to wounds of this kind to prevent danger of infection.

It is soothing and healing and quickly drives out pain and inflammation in cases of sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, bites and stings. Just as reliable, too, for stiff neck, sore feet, cold sores, canker sores, earache and toothache.

Get it from druggists for 30 cents. If not satisfied return the bottle and get your money back.

Ever constipated or have sick headache? Just try Wizard Liver Whips, pleasant little pink pills, 30 cents. Guaranteed.

use, not only as a street and road building material, due to its long weather exposure, has also proved invaluable in the roofing industry.

Trinidad asphalt, that we can ride and drive and walk upon so freely, was used by Columbus to caulk his ships. In fact, it was Columbus who discovered Trinidad, July 31, 1498, and the asphalt lake at the same time. Sir Walter Raleigh, a century later, used the asphalt from the lake for "trimming his ships," and remarked: "It was most excellent good and melteth not in the sun as the pitch of Norway."

Man has tried to imitate this nature-created product, but with little success, as imitation asphalt has been dried out by the sun and blown from the housetops and highways by the wind—a seeming punishment by nature of her imitator.

Mrs. Cornelia Adair, who owns a 500,000-acre ranch in Texas, is regarded as the world's greatest ranchwoman. She is now past 82 years of age, but still maintains all her business facilities.

The Most Healthful and Economical Drink INSTANT POSTUM Made in a moment in the cup, and there's no waste. It Satisfies!

MAKING CORN SILAGE

Fill the Silo So as to Avoid Silage Fermentation.

Much Depends Upon the Stage of Growth—The First Two Weeks in the Silo Largely Decides the Matter of Fermentation—The Use of Lactic Acid Recommended.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE quality and preservation of silage is largely dependent upon the character of the fermentation which takes place mostly during the first ten days or two weeks after the corn is filled into the silo. In order to control the character of the fermentation so as to get the best results several factors have to be taken into consideration.

1st. The silo should be well constructed and have no air leaks. Wherever air penetrates it will cause rot in the silage.

2nd. The corn should be well developed with the cobs at least in the dough stage. If the corn is immature the resultant silage is liable to be too high in moisture, poor in consistency and sour. Its feeding value will be much less than that of mature corn.

3rd. In filling the silo the corn should be well stacked around and evenly packed. If stacks are not taken to ensure this the heavier parts of the corn, such as the cobs and stalks, will be liable to settle in one place and the lighter leaves be blown around to the outer edges, thus causing the development of a hard core where the heavier pieces settle, and a soft, spongy, air-infiltrated area where the lighter pieces fall. Such a condition will ruin the fermentation and induce rot.

The fermentation commences practically as soon as the silage is in the silo, and will be good or bad according to the prevailing conditions as described above.

The fermentation is induced by plant enzymes, which are within the plant tissues, and various species of bacteria and yeasts which are present on the corn when it is filled in.

These bacteria, yeasts and plant enzymes act on some of the starch and sugar that is present in the corn changing the starch first to sugar and then to acids, alcohol and carbon dioxide, and various other products of fermentation of somewhat minor significance.

The acids, more particularly the lactic acid thus produced, constitute the preservative substance ensuring good silage. It is desirable to get the maximum amount of lactic acid produced quickly and the minimum amount of alcohol and carbon dioxide as these two latter pass off as gas and thus mean loss of the sugar content as they, as well as the lactic acid, are made from the sugar.

Lactic acid bacteria are responsible for the production of the lactic acid and yeasts are mostly responsible for the production of the alcohol and much of the carbon dioxide. Lactic acid bacteria and yeasts are usually present in considerable numbers on the corn at the time it is filled into the silo. The problem is to induce the lactic acid bacteria to get ahead of the other kinds of bacteria and yeasts that are present, as when sufficient lactic acid is produced it prevents the other kinds of bacteria and yeasts from developing, otherwise they would cause loss through undesirable type of fermentation.

The lactic acid bacteria which cause the desirable fermentation in silage are the same as those which cause the souring of milk. Consequently, if freshly well-soured milk, which will have millions of the lactic acid bacteria present, is scattered evenly over the cut corn from time to time in the silo as it is being filled, the work of the fermentation is ready to act right at once so that the requisite lactic acid will be rapidly produced.

During the fermentation the silage gradually settles and the air that was present in the mass gradually gets used up in the fermentation processes. If more air penetrates into the mass through defective silo walls it will enable various molds to grow and these use up the lactic acid and develop, thus causing the silage to rot.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. U., Guelph.

When to Cut Corn for the Silo. Corn cut when the grains have reached the glazed stage contain almost twice as much digestible matter as corn cut at tasseling time; corn cut at glazing time, therefore, is best for silage.

These statements, says Andrew Boss, vice-director of the Minnesota Experimental Station, are based on analyses made by chemists of the Dominion of Canada at Ottawa, which show that the corn from an average acre cut at the tasseling period contains 7,308 pounds of digestible matter as against 4,220 pounds when the corn is cut at tasseling time.

"Samples of corn were analyzed," says Mr. Boss, "that had been taken at all stages from tasseling to silking, early milk and late milk, and glazing. These analyses show strongly in favor of allowing the corn to reach that stage of maturity when the kernels are well dented or glazed before it is cut. At that time the lower leaves are usually beginning to turn yellow. The figures show that while there is a larger amount of green corn on the acre when the corn is in the tasseling stage, the total amount of dry matter is not nearly so great then as when the corn has glazed."

"The dry matter per ton amounts to 285 pounds at the tasseling stage, 323 at the silking stage, 339 in the early milk, 444 at the late milk, and 522 pounds at the glazing stage."

In Gloversville, N.Y. where 97 per cent of the total output of gloves for the United States is manufactured, one-half of the employees are women.

Since the war ended, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Italy and Czechoslovakia have extended the franchise to women.

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