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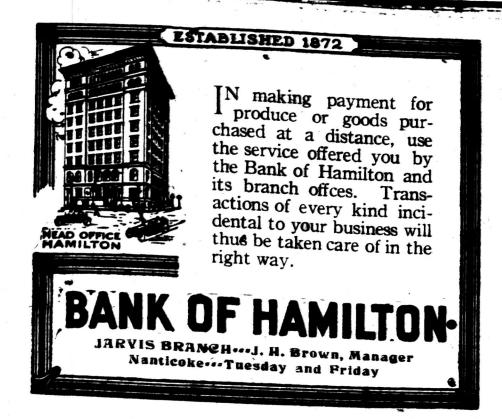
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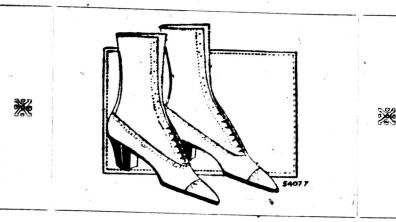
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TO YOUR FEET-A pair like these would prove for daily wear. Graceful in outline and distinctively finished, yet sturdily made for practical service. in Brown calf with military heel, and Vici Kid, for \$7.00 and \$8.25.

Our assertment of SCHOOL SHOES is at your disposal. Our shoes are of the best, but at the same time reasonable in price, from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

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Having recently installed an up-todate Vulcanizing and Retreading plant, am now ready to do all work in that line. Bring in your tires and have them made like new. Prices reasonable.

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Ice Cream Specials

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All lines of Fresh Groceries.

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TUBERCULOUS CHICKS

Pullets Having Tuberculosis Are Common in Onfario.

The Disease Chronic Rather Than Acute - Symptoms Described-The Birds Should Be Killed Off and Destroyed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

UBERCULOSIS in chickens is very common in Ontario. There is not a county in the Province from which we not received for examination hens either dead of, or suffering from, this disease. Almost invariably a letter accompanies such birds stating that deaths are occurring in the flock at irregular intervals, the birds usually getting thin and lame before death. The following is a sample let-

"Jan. 12, 1920. "Dear Sir,-Will you kindly investigate this fowl and let me know what is the matter and how to treat them. Out of 150 birds I have lately lost over a dozen. Some of them went lame on the start, some in right foot and some in left, and some just moped around without being lame. have sold all my old hens and have now 120 pullets and thirty last year's pullets. They started this in early fall. Thanking you in advance, Yours respectfully,

Examination of this pullet showed t to have been suffering from adanced tuberculosis. The liver, spleen and intestines were all badly tubercular. The immediate cause of leath had been the rupture of a large blood vessel in the liver due to the development of tubercles. Tuberculosis results in consider-

ble financial losses to the poultryman, due to decrease in egg production and heavy mortality in the flocks where it is present.

The disease is chronic rather than acute. That is, it does not cause death suddenly, but takes time to develop, usually causing the bird to gradually lose flesh, turn pale around head, become listless, mopy, and frequently lame, while egg-laying is reduced to a minimum.

To be sure, however, that such a condition of birds in a flock is due to tuberculosis it is necessary to hold a post-mortem examination on one of them. The bird should be killed and opened up. If tuberculosis is present, the liver and spleen will be spotted with white or cream-colored spets varying in size from a small pin head to a pea or bean, and in number from called tubercles, each one a mass of dead tissue that has been killed by the action of the poison secreted by the tuberculosis bacteria which have developed there. These tubercles are frequently found on the intestines and in the lungs and bones as well as in the liver and spleen. A microscopic examination of a portion of one of these tubercles will show large num-

bers of tubercle bacteria present. These tubercle bacteria are the cause of the disease. They are so small as to be altogether invisible without the use of a high power microscope. They are not the same variety as those which cause tuberculosis in human beings.

Birds suffering from the disease give of large numbers of the bacteria in their droppings. Other birds in the flock scratching around and feeding with such birds pick up the bacteria with their feed and grit and so get infected. The bacteria are absorbed into the system with the food and get circulated in the blood and lymph streams until they get located in the tissues, more particularly the liver and spleen, where they rapidly multiply and secrete their poison. This acts on the tissue immediately around them, causing it to die and turn white and thus become a characteristic tubercle.

When this disease is found in a flock it is advisable to kill off all the birds. Then those birds which on examination do not show evidence of the disease may be used as food. Those that show the disease should be destroyed by burning or by burying deeply in quicklime.

The entire premises in which the birds have been kept should then be well scraped, cleaned and thoroughly disinfected by the application of a disinfectant wash or spray, as quickime, zenoleum, cresol, etc. The runs should be well covered with quickime and then ploughed in deeply. Even after such treatment it would be preferable to establish new runs on fresh ground and then re-stock from flocks that are known to be

Anyone suspecting the disease in a flock and wishing to have the case determined, should send a suspected bird, either alive or dead, express prepaid, to the Bacteriological Department, O. A. C., Guelph, when an examination and report will be made at once. An illustrated bulletin dealing with this disease may be had on application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Wallop the Weeds.

Do not neglect to cut weeds on roadsides, in fence corners and waste places. And do not allow weeds to go to seed in hoed crops. A well-caredfor hoed crop will rid the field of many weeds, but a neglected hoed crop is a nursery for weeds and a source of contamination for every field on the farm.

Early after harvest cultivation will destroy many annual and winter annual weeds, such as False Flax, Corn Cockle and Wormseed Mustard. Plough shallow immediately after harvest and harrow and cultivate frequently. By shallow ploughing the weed seeds are kept near the surface and by the frequent stirring of the soil they are made to sproute, and having sprouted they are easily destroyed by further cultivation.

WHEY RELIEF CAME.

Beigian Lady Writes About Last Days of War.

A stirring and a touching story of the feelings of Brussels under the German occupation and in the weeks. of victory is told by MM. Gille, Ooms, and Delandsheere in Cinquante Mois d'Occupation Allemande, which incidentally contains a good deal of information as to the efficiency and humor of the British propaganda methods.

"Printed matter rains from heaven upon our streets, containing photographic reproductions of caricatures and maps of the front, accompanied . by German letter-press. This is part of a propaganda which the Allies have recently employed. It is extremely amusing for us and undoubtedly most efficacious; so much so that Hindenburg has been compelled to issue an agonized proclamation entreating the German army and public not to allow themselves to be poisoned by enemy publications.

"Leaflets rained with photographs showing American soldiers disembarking in France in thousands and humorous extracts from statements by German Ministers that "the Americans will never be able to reach Europe." They came, carried by little balloons which dropped everywhere, and they were eagerly read by the German troops. One day a little balloon would fall in the semblance of a French soldier, with on its chest this inscription: 'Now I am alone, but in two months there will be 200,-

"A few days later a similar effigy . of a Belgian soldier would drop, with the message: 'To-day I am by myself; others are coming after me. All Brussels palpitated with joy The exaltation approached delirium as the sound of the guns came nearer and nearer behind the effigies.

"Stirring demonstrations took place. Twenty Canadian prisoners were marched through Brussels, guarded by four Germans. An immense crowd gathered round them, cheering them to the echo.

"They marched with imperturbable calm through all the uproar. They had not enough arms to hold all the presents which were thrust upon them — packets of cigarettes, food, glasses of beer. Women wept because they could not get near them and hand them gifts. What hours those were, and how we shall always remember them!

"As the thunder of the artillery constantly approached the Germans changed their tactics and allowed Brussels to do pretty much what it iked; and on November 17, when the appointed date came for the final deliverance, as the deep note of the great bell of St. Gudule boomed its greeting through the air, the whole city turned out to welcome the coming of the allied troops—the return of freedom.

"Those were in very truth great hours, and it is well to be reminded of them." &

Kipling on Canadians.

Rudyard Kipling, in his latest book, "Letters of Travel," says Canadians greet visiting Englishmen with "a new contempt." "One understands," he says, "and

accepts the bitter scorn of the Dutch, and the hopeless anger of one's own race in South Africa is also part of the burden, but the Canadians' profound-sometimes humorous, always polite—contempt of England of today cuts a little." He holds that Canadians resented

the gift of freedom to South Africa, where so many Canadians died for no conceivable advantage. Kipling speaks of Canadians who seriously speculate whether England will ultimately secede from the British Empire to save expense, possibly by politically sending her children one by one to the nearest power which threatened her comfort. If England deserted her Canada might just pull through as a nation if England did not help others to hammer her. That is what some Canadians think, according to Kipling. He says of them, "The duty of developing their country is always present, but when it comes to taking better thought for their defence they find refuge behind loose words and childish anticipations of miracles quite in the best

Imperial manner. By reason of their closeness to the United States," he says in another passage, "they have caught the contagion of foulmouthedness and accusations of bribery, corruption and evil-living are many."

Is this the reason? When Kipling was last in Canada the accommodation at a certain hotel where he put up did not suit the poet, and he soundly berated the landlord. When he received his bill on leaving he found an item which read: "To impudence, \$2."

Woman Journalist Coming.

The only lady representative to ittend the Imperial Press Conference in Canada, will be Miss Mary Frances Billington, of the London Telegraph, who officially represents the Society of Women Journalists, of which Viscountess Northcliffe is now president. Miss Billington was herself president of the society from 1913 to 1919, and did valuable work in helping to obtain permission for a few women writers to visit munition factories where women were employed, and later to visit the base and lines of communication in France in connection with the work of women. Miss Billington has been twice to India, but this will be her first visit to

Our Indemnity.

Canada's indemnity amounts' to about \$1,850,000,000. As the British Empire is to get 25 per cent, of the German indemnity, and the amount is not to exceed \$18,-500,000,000 altogether, there will be about \$4,600,000,000 for the Empire, on this basis, Canada's share of expenses may be one-twentieth of the whole, or about \$200,000,000. We need not fancy ourselves rich out of what Germany may pay over.

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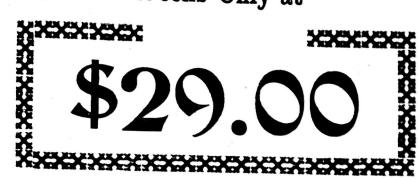
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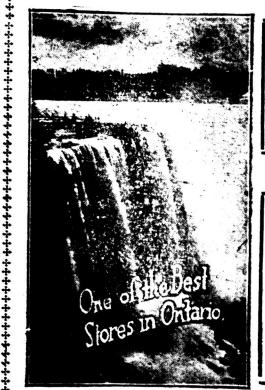
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This is Something Extra Special

We've been keeping it on ice as an eye-opener for Fall. And take it from us, you can't dig up its equal with a can-opener. We can't, so where do you get off to do it? We will tell you how it happened when you call. It was one of those "finds" that never come if you look for them. It just flashed across our path like a quarter on the sidewalk, and we grabbed it. We didn't evolve it out of our own heads. We couldn't, we havent got money enough; we stumbled over it. But remember, this is an appetizer only, and there's only one round; there's a feast of fine clothing ahead, and good values, too, for our new fall stocks are going to make the town sit up and take notice. But there's no values in them like these. This is just something on the side, in the library, between friends, and mums the word.

Fine conservative all-year-round Dark Worsteds and Fine Tweeds to be Sold Out in Two Weeks. "No Duplicates"



Say, go out and see what you can do for \$29.

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