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On and after December 1st, all branches of this bank will cash for holders, without charge, principal and interest of maturing 1922 Victory Loan Bonds.

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JARVIS BRANCH—J. N. Brown, Manager
 Nanticoke—Tuesday and Friday

SKINNING AN ANIMAL

How to Get the Best Out of a Hide.

Skin While the Carcass Is Warm—Have the Knife Sharp—Avoid Wrinkling—Cut Carefully About the Legs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

During the autumn season, considerable farm butchering is done, and in this operation many good hides are spoiled. To do a good job, a clean sharp knife is essential. To do a good job, a clean sharp knife is essential. To do a good job, a clean sharp knife is essential.

Skin While the Carcass Is Warm.

The animal should be clean; if not it will be difficult to keep the hide and carcass in proper condition. The skinning should start immediately the animal is dead, and the more quickly it is done while the animal is warm the more easily the hide will come off.

Avoid Forming of Wrinkles.

After removing the feet the hide should be ripped down the belly from the sticking out to the tail. The sides should then be skinned by working forward to the brisket and then back to the inside of the leg, close to the tail. The free hand should be used to lift away, pulling outward and upward against the knife.

Cut Carefully About the Legs.

For the cut at the front legs start in the center, cutting the skin well forward at the brisket and in advance of the front legs, cut back to the union of the leg and body and cut down the inside of leg to the cut made when skinning the shin.

Skin Away From Tail and Legs.

Skin the hide carefully away from the base of the tail and strip from the legs and back, using for a blunt instrument such as a knife handle, skinning stone or the back of a cleaver. Be careful and do not cut the hide, since each cut reduces the value.

Cheap Ice for the Farmer.

Farmers who have not already done so should prepare to lay by a store of ice for cooling milk and for household use next summer. The cost of harvesting and storing ice is low when compared with the saving effected.

Did you ever try co-operation in ice harvesting? It works like a charm. Get one or two of your neighbors to go in with a scheme. One pond or stream and one set of tools will answer for all.

A rough board enclosure ten feet square and eight feet high will hold sufficient ice to provide fifty pounds per day for 150 days, allowing for a reasonable amount of wastage. An important fact to be remembered is that the smaller the quantity of ice stored the larger is the proportion of waste.

Save Shelling Peas.

Save shelling peas by using the following method: Wash, and put the unshelled peas in a stewpan. Boil ten or fifteen minutes; stir thoroughly with a fork, pour them into a colander, saving the water. Pick out the empty pods, put the peas in the strained water, and return all to the fire. Season as usual. You will find this method very saving of time and much valuable time.

HESSIAN FLY CONTROL.

Is Found Best / Jected by the Late Planting of Fall Wheat.

The late planting of wheat is generally recognized as being the most effective practice in Hessian fly control.

Costly Homes for Poultry.

An extensive and costly house for the poultry does not necessarily mean that the stock kept therein is any better than the average.

The line of fence between the house and the field is not clear, but generally speaking straw is the by-product of ripened grain or of plants, being made up of the dry leaves and stems. The nearer the plant is to the mature condition at time of harvest the lower the feeding value, because of the concentration of the nitrogenous and fat properties in the developing and ripening seed.

Straw Best When Cut Early.

The straw from over-ripe grain is generally hard in character, unpalatable and indigestible; while the straw from grain cut on the green side is softer, more palatable, and generally contains a higher percentage of digestible matter.

Straw Generally Used for Stock Feeding.

The straw generally used for stock feeding are oat, barley, wheat, pea and clover. Others such as timothy, flax, bean and rye straws are sometimes used, but with indifferent results.

Oat Straw Is a Good Bulky Feed.

Oat straw can be used as a feed for cattle, horses and sheep, during the autumn and winter period to supply bulk and some nourishment to the ration.

Barley Straw, if Free from Beards,

is better than oat straw as a feed, and may be used as a roughage, but a good part of the animal maintenance must come from some other source.

Wheat Straw Poorer—Also Rye.

Wheat straw has a lower value than barley straw and serves to give bulk and a small part of the required nourishment to the animal. Wheat straw as a supplement to roots and silage in winter feeding plays an important part in the maintenance of young and dry stock.

Old, Dry and Musty Straws Are Not Desirable.

Old, dry and musty straws have little or no feed value, fresh soft and clean straws are no matter from what source can generally be used to good advantage by all live stock if care is taken to prepare such in a manner that will aid the nourishing element to be extracted.

Vegetable Matter.

The advantage of matter in the soil may be summed up as follows: It aids aeration, retains moisture, prevents baking, provides conditions suitable for bacteria, aids decomposition of soil particles, supplies plant food, deepens soil layer, prevents leaching, washing and drifting.

Continuous grain cropping decreases productivity of soils. This is due largely to the reducing in quantity of the fresh vegetable matter in the soil that is essential to chemical and bacterial action.

Have Shelling Peas.

Save shelling peas by using the following method: Wash, and put the unshelled peas in a stewpan. Boil ten or fifteen minutes; stir thoroughly with a fork, pour them into a colander, saving the water. Pick out the empty pods, put the peas in the strained water, and return all to the fire.

HESSIAN FLY CONTROL.

Is Found Best / Jected by the Late Planting of Fall Wheat.

The late planting of wheat is generally recognized as being the most effective practice in Hessian fly control. Land for wheat should be prepared early, at least six weeks before seeding, in order that a firm seed bed with two inches of loose soil to protect the seed from the Hessian fly may be present and offering no inducement for egg laying.

Costly Homes for Poultry.

An extensive and costly house for the poultry does not necessarily mean that the stock kept therein is any better than the average.

THE GLOOMS

tried to make people believe there wasn't going to be a Merry Christmas this year, and that there wouldn't be any Santa Claus. Well, if they could have just seen what was going on here the days before Christmas, the most wonderful Christmas business in all the history of the store--and beautiful business, such nice things that people bought for gifts, such good things. As for the Toys, Dolls, Games, etc., this year's record simply ran away from any other ever made.

Our hearty thanks and all best wishes to the public that made this possible. "Never mind the Glooms."

H. S. FALLS AND STAFF.

H.S. FALLS & Co.

"Don't Worry About Me"

Tom's Assuring Message

On a little farm away up north Tom lived with his parents and one brother. His father, well up in years, found himself unable to continue the hard work of farming, so Tom took charge of the place. The income was not large, and the land signed up with a lumber gang working nearby--sawing logs, stripping bark and driving the saws. Tom's father, however, was a little more than a farmer. He had a little more than a farmer. He had a little more than a farmer.

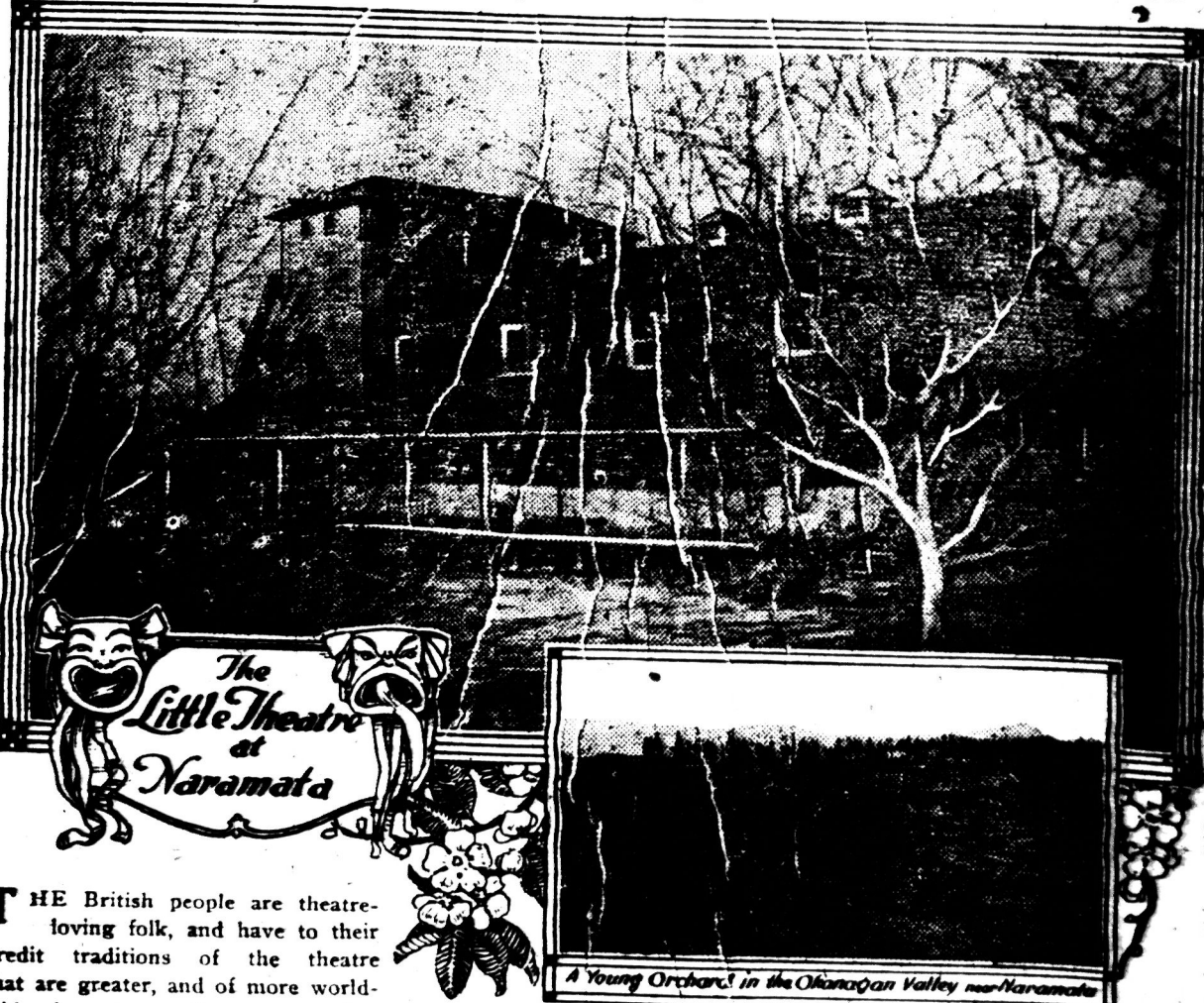
Wonderful work is being done by the National Sanitarium Association. Ontario has more than 100 sanitariums, and one-half during the last twenty years. Contributions may be sent to Hon. W. A. Charlton, 225 College Street, Toronto.

Only a Youth, but Never Knew a Boyhood

George Adams is a very weak but he's so weak he can't even turn the pages of a book without feeling pain. He has a good many brothers and sisters and his parents are very poor. So when George put on his trousers--he was just 13 at the time--he became a man and took upon himself the task of earning money for the family.

Remember the Dance on Monday Night by Hockey Club in Music Hall

THE COMMUNITY THEATRE AT NARAMATA



The Little Theatre at Naramata

THE British people are theatre-loving folk, and have to their credit traditions of the theatre that are greater, and of more world-wide importance than any other country.

It was built by Carroll Aikins on his small fruit ranch. For years he and Mrs. Aikins had been interested in the theatre. One of his own plays was produced three years ago in Birmingham, and it was because there was no native theatre where Canadian plays could be tried out that the little theatre of Naramata came to be.

The neighbourhood of Naramata had actors enough. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Aikins were of the sort that could make actors out of anybody who had a love for that sort of thing.

The actors are the fruit pickers of the neighbourhood, reinforced by a number of enthusiasts from various parts of Canada who have gone to Naramata to study stage-craft. It is Mr. Aikins' hope that this number will grow, and that his splendid little theatre will have an opportunity of giving a first production to new Canadian plays by Canadian authors. The theatre has already been successful in giving a first production to new Canadian plays by Canadian authors. The theatre has already been successful in giving a first production to new Canadian plays by Canadian authors.