

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION
TORONTO
AUG. 25th—SEPT. 8th
The Show Window of Nations
 Estimated attendance, 1923, 45th Consecutive year,
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ADMISSION, 25c. ALL WEEK CHILDREN 15c.
 All Children Free on Monday, September 10th.
 This will be the Big Year for the Exhibition. Everybody Come.
 All Information from the Secretary
 J. H. SAUNDERS, President. A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

The Weak Point
 in the Life History of
 the European Corn Borer

The most effective way of dealing with that destructive insect, the European Corn Borer, is to strike at the weakest point in its life history. That is when the "worm" is overwintering in corn stubble and corn stalks.



Stalks showing where the Borer spends the winter in corn.

Arrange to have every bit of corn stubble and stalk burnt or below the ground by June, 1924. It is best to plough in the autumn, and clean ploughing is essential. Do not disc corn land.

Interest Your Entire Community in this Fight

Without the co-operation of your neighbors the extermination of this destructive insect will be difficult. Organize your whole neighborhood by arranging a plan of campaign in which each farmer undertakes to account for the Corn Borers on his own farm.

Write for pamphlet on the habits and control of the European Corn Borer.

Dominion Department of Agriculture
 Arthur Gibson—Dominion Entomologist
 Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects, Entomological Branch, Ottawa, Ont. Field Laboratory, Strathroy, Ontario.

FALL FAIR DATES

Wilkesport, September 18.	Sarnia, Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Strathroy, September 17, 18, 19.	Bridgen, October 1, 2.
Indian Reserve, Sept. 19, 20.	Forest, October 2, 3.
Watford, September 20, 21.	Wyoming, October 4, 5.
Petrolia, Sept. 24, 25.	Florence, October 4, 5.
	Theford, October 4, 5.
	Alvinston, October 9, 10, 11.

POINTS ABOUT PLOWS

The Development of This Essential Agricultural Implement.

Began With Sharpened Pieces of Wood—Iron Plows Used by the Romans—Introduction of the Subsoil Plow—British and American Plows the Climax in Development.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Sharpened stakes and crooked limbs of trees were the earliest substitutes for the plow in historical times, and their use has been common among the nations. The ancient Egyptian plow was but a pointed stick. The early Greeks used the trunk of a small tree with two branches opposite, one forming the share and the other the handle, while the trunk formed the pole or beam. The Iron Plow Used by Romans.

Iron plowshares were used many centuries before the Christian era by the Romans, and the iron was used for a double purpose—for plow-points one year and for swords and spears the next, as iron was scarce in those days. The Romans greatly improved the plow by putting on a wheel and also a coulter. Many races of people showed a widespread hostility to the use of iron in connection with agriculture, believing that iron poisoned the land.

Wooden Plows Used in America 150 Years Ago.

The people of all countries went through the early experience of finding a way and means of tilling the soil, some slowly, some rapidly; and curiously enough the first plow of all nations were much the same in spite of the fact that some nations started thirty or forty centuries ahead of the others. The wooden plow is only a century and a half remote in American agriculture.

It is curious to trace the progress of plowmaking in Britain, where Caesar introduced the plow about 55 B.C. Those of the early cultivators were of necessity rude and imperfect, for in those days the plowman was obliged by law to make a plow before he was permitted to use one. It is uncertain whether the early British plow had wheels, but some of those of the Saxons were furnished with them. The Norman plow was furnished with wheels and it was usual for the plowman to carry a hatchet to break the clods.

Introduction of the Subsoil Plow.

The first attempt at the construction of a subsoil plow was made in 1677. It loosened the land up to a depth of fourteen inches. It is not necessary to do more than point to the various and numerous references which are found in early history of this valuable implement. For ages the plow was little more than a clumsy instrument, which served only to tear up the surface of the land sufficiently deep for the seeds to be buried. It was not brought to anything like a perfect tillage tool until the close of the seventeenth century. The Dutch were amongst the first who brought the plow more into shape, and soon the best farmers were copied and included in the Britisher's idea of a plow.

The Rotherham plow was made by J. Foljame at Rotherham, and a patent was granted for it in 1780. It was then the most perfect in use, and is still well known after two centuries. This plow was constructed chiefly of wood, the draft iron share and coulter and the plating on the mould board and sole being the only parts made of iron. With the development of the iron industry, it was but a short time before plows made entirely of iron and steel were being made.

James Small, a Scotsman, was the first inventor and manufacturer of the cast-iron mould board. At that time (1760) the plow was generally the joint manufacture of the village wheelwright and blacksmith. Plowshares had been made of wrought iron until 1785, when a patent was granted to Robert Ransome for the making of cast-iron shares. The case hardening process as applied to cast-iron shares was the subject of a patent granted in 1803.

British Plows the Climax in Development.

The Rotherham plow, Small's chain plow, and Small's Scotch plow represented the climax in plow development previous to 1800, and the men whose ingenuity, spirit, and perseverance brought about the development in plow making were Foljame, Small, Wilkie, Finlayson and Ransome. The work and development of the plow during the past 125 years is too well known to all to warrant its mention here.

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stand by the way to mark the progress of Agriculture.—L. Stevenson, O. A. C., Guelph.

Fall plowing is best from the standpoint of saving time, as it leaves more time for spring work and usually means earlier seeding. Spring plowing is more effective in the control of weeds, as, being turned under just before seeding, they have less chance to crowd the grain.

The best time to inspect a machine for its weak parts is when you are putting it away for the season. A few notes in a memorandum book set down at the time will help you remember the new parts you should order next winter.

HANDLING THE HARROW

An Implement Often Neglected By Farmers.

Smoothing, Disc, and Spring Tooth Harrows Described—Keep the Bolts Tight and the Wearing Parts Clean—The Implement Shed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The iron smoothing harrow, being a rather clumsy implement to handle is apt to be neglected to the extent of bolts working loose and teeth falling out. A small wrench should always be at hand, preferably strapped to the adjusting lever, with which all bolts could be tightened and kept in proper adjustment. The teeth should be kept sharpened if the harrow is to do its best work with the least expenditure of horse or tractor labor. The harrow sections should be tested for uniformity of set frequently, by lining up the teeth and seeing that all are cutting the same depth. Long, short, crooked, or dull teeth reduce the efficiency of this implement. When not in use the harrow should be piled in sections out of harm's way. In storing away after seeding it is a good practice to daub a little machine oil or grease on the bright portion of each tooth, using a brush or cloth to do so. If any parts, such as bolts or teeth have been lost, make note of it on a card, tying the card to the section so that repairs will be made before the harrow is required for use again. The rusty harrow tooth will ball up, collecting grass roots and soil particles in moist ground, reducing the efficiency of the work. It pays well to keep the harrow teeth bright and sharp. The place in the implement shed for harrows where such will be out of the way is up on the side walls. Long pegs or spikes that will hold two sections can be driven in the studs or wall boarding, and the harrow sections hung thereon high, dry and easy to get when wanted.

This harrow generally suffers more from neglect to oil than any other farm implement. Lifting and dropping the soil on its own bearings, it has been difficult for manufacturers to make a bearing that is dust or sand proof. Frequent and careful oiling right from the start is the only practice that will save the bearings of the disc. If the bearings become loose or worn, the draft is greatly increased and the work not as well

done. The oil can should always be at hand and oil should be applied every hour. A 16-inch disc will turn 660 times an hour at ordinary field speed with considerable pressure from two directions on the bearings. Oil can not be expected to last very long, and it does not, so oil often or your disc will squeak and the horse tire. This implement must be kept tight if it is to do its best work. The wrench should always be on hand and used when needed. If the discs are free from rust, well burnished and smooth, they are not apt to clog. The rusty disc may cause long delays in the early spring. The discs should be dry and clean when put away, and a little rub with a soft cloth saturated with machine oil will keep the wearing parts bright and always ready for the field.

The Spring Tooth Harrow.

The spring tooth harrow is an easier implement to keep in order than the disc harrow. With large wheels twice a day oiling will suffice. The keeping of the bolts tight and the wearing surfaces clean and bright are the principal needs leading to efficient working of this implement. Steels points must be renewed or sharpened when required. The wearings parts should be kept bright and clean; this is best done by going over them with a dry cloth and then following with an oil soaked one. The moving parts in the elevating mechanism require and should get sufficient lubricant to keep them in condition to move freely. Both shelter and painting when needed to protect the iron and wood parts and keep the wheels tight are very essential to long and useful life of this implement.—L. Stevenson, O. A. C., Guelph.

The Implement Shed.

Shelter for tools and implements is absolutely necessary during the period when such are not in actual use. The weathering elements will soon destroy the wood or metal used in implements, perhaps not fast enough to excite the indolent man, into action, but nevertheless, slow, sure and steadily the wood will decay and the metal will rust, until the implement becomes too weak to stand the strain of use. A good roof over a floor that is always dry, and amply large for the implement and tool storage requirement of the farm is all that is needed. A palatial building is not needed. Posts set in cement, a frame strong enough to support roof and wall is all that is required if a special building must be erected.—L. Stevenson, O. A. C., Guelph.

Orchard May Be Pruned in Winter.

Fruit growers do not need to wait until spring to prune their orchards. There is little or no difference in the growth and maturity of the wood where pruning has been done any time between November and May.

If the usual care is taken to make the cuts close to the main trunk or branches, no stubs will be left to die and decay, though the covering of a slave or servant to do little errands for the parents.

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The Medicine Made From You can get rid of Rheumatism. You can be free of pain—of sw hands and feet—of aching arms and back. "Fruit-a-tives" will drive the of Rheumatism out of the system give you permanent relief. "For over three years, I confined to bed with Rheumatism. Finally I decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". Before using half a I noticed improvement. I continued taking "Fruit-a-tives" improve the time. I can now walk about miles and do chores around the p ALEX. MUNRO, Lorne 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial st. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

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Chicago Express, 17.....1
Detroit Express, 83.....1
(a) Chicago Express.....
GOING EAST
Ontario Limited, 80.....1
Chicago Express, 6.....1
Express.....1
Accommodation, 112.....1
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